Castleton – Hope Test Pits 2012

Report on test pits excavated in Castleton and Hope villages, as part of the Lives of the Common People project,

June-July 2012.

Bill Bevan and Di Curtis

With contributions by Umberto Albarella, Anna Bloxam, Evelyne Browaeys, Chris Cumberpatch, Claire Finn, Colin Merrony, Jim Rylatt, Susie White and Emily Zimmermann

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Abstract

Fifty-one test pits were excavated in the villages of Castleton and Hope, Derbyshire, during June and July 2012 as part of Castleton and Hope Historical Societies' Lives of the Medieval Common People project. The test pits were excavated by hand in gardens in the two villages, as well as in fields neighbouring the villages. They were excavated by volunteers from the villages and students from the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield. All test pits were backfilled and re-turfed.

The aims of the test pits were to look for material evidence for Medieval occupation of Castleton and Hope, look for evidence for the settlements of Medieval 'common' people in Hope and Castleton, identify whether pottery was part of the material culture of Medieval 'common' people in Castleton and Hope, look for evidence of the range of material culture associated with Hope and Castleton throughout the past, enable members of the local Castleton and Hope community to participate in archaeology, enable members of the local Hope and Castleton community to discover the material remains of their past, enable pupils from Hope Primary School and Hope Valley College to participate in archaeology and to enable undergraduate students from the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield to gain experience of fieldwork and a community-run archaeological project.

A total of 4816 finds were made in both villages, comprising 2816 pottery sherds, 299 clay pipe fragments including 27 bowls, 915 glass sherds, 750 animal bones, 22 human bones and 14 lithics. These represent evidence of human land use or occupation ranging from the Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic through to the 20th century. The majority of finds date from the 18th to 19th centuries and include pottery, clay tobacco pipes, and window and bottle glass. A small number of diagnostic lithics were dated to the Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic. Part of a human body, possibly from a disturbed burial, was radio-carbon dated to the Early Medieval period. A small number of pottery sherds and four fragments of window glass date from the Medieval period. The later Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Dark Ages periods are not represented.

The small amount of residual Medieval pottery suggest, at this time, either an absence of settlement, a largely aceramic population or the practice of spreading domestic yard middens onto fields during manuring – all of which would preclude the archaeological discovery of substantial amounts of pottery found near to houses. A smaller assemblage of early Post-Medieval pottery, albeit larger than the Medieval assemblage, also raises similar questions. During this later time, evidence from the contemporary inventories or wills may support a largely aceramic population.

Acknowledgements

Castleton and Hope Historical Societies would like to thank everyone who has been involved in the test pit project.

Kay Harrison and Angela Darlington organised the test pits in Castleton. Di Curtis and Ann Price organised the test pits in Hope.

Colin Merrony directed the excavations and provided invaluable assistance with equipment and advice throughout the project.

Pauline Ashmore, Tim Cockrell, Di Curtis, Lee Eales, Eileen Parker, Alex Schmidt, Samantha Stein and Arthur Wilson supervised the excavation of the test pits.

Joel Thorpe organised student involvement from Hope Valley College and Sam Fisher pupil involvement from Hope Junior School.

We are grateful to all owners of gardens and land who offered their lawns to be dug into.

Castleton:

Jean Adamson, Dales House, Goosehill;
Tim Alderson, Stone Trough Cottage, Back Street;
Mary Allen, 4 Peveril Rd;
Robin Blake, 22 Peveril Close;
Paul Borland, Biddock Fold, Back Street;
Jean Bowman, Howsitch Tongue;
Jane Bramwell, Field to East of Methodist Chapel, Buxton Rd;
Steve and Gill Briggs, Looe Cottage, How Lane;
Alan and Val Brown, Stafford Close, How Lane;
Peter and Ann Harrison, Rose Cottage, Waterside;
Mick and Pat Mattia, 7 Peveril Rd;
Brian and Rita Moorhouse, Springfield, Buxton Road;
Michelle and Pete Morris, Market Place;
Lesley Moses, Derwent House, How Lane;
Ros Reid, Sycamore Cottage, Goosehill;
Sheila Reynolds, Methodist Chapel (West side and cellar);
Neil Spooner, Cryer House, Castle Street;
Les and Fiona Saxon, Bargate Cottage, Market Place;
June Sidebottom, Castle Villa, Buxton Rd;
Joy and Barry Wainwright, Westbrook;

Hope:

Alan and Lisa Beard, Higher Hall, Edale Rd;
Mark and Cathy Bramley, Ivy Cottage, Edale Rd;
Petra and Eric Brigstock, The Homestead, Bowden Lane;
James and Phyllis Burton, Barn Cottage, Edale Rd;
Di and Chas Curtis, Townhead Cottage, Edale Rd;
Roger and Norma Elliott, Toms Barn, Edale Rd;
Ann Evans, Brookside, Edale Rd;
Sue and Bernard Fitzpatrick, Ebenezer House, Edale Rd;
Sue Hargreaves and Helen Lilley, Bower Cottage, Edale Rd;
Jill Harrison, The Fold, Edale Rd;
Valerie and David Johnson, Elmcroft, Edale Rd;
Judith Lane, Woodbine Cafe, Main Rd;
Ted and Annette Noon, Garden Shop, Edale Rd;
Christine and Ian Ord, Orlecarr Cottage, Edale Rd;
Margaret Peel and neighbours, Hawthorne Close, Edale Rd;
Chris and Helen Perkins, Mill Farm, Edale Rd;
Mark Priestley, Marstons Farm, Castleton Road;
Ian and Jill Randles, Kingshague, Aston;
Liz and Martin Rigney, Smithy Cottage, Main Rd;
Jill Robson, Manor House;
Andrew Sedgewick, 17, Castleton Rd;
Gary Shirt, Woodroffe Arms;
John and Esme Talbot, Daggers House;
Robert and Hazel Watson, Thornfield, Edale Rd;
Hope Junior School, Edale Rd,
Hope Valley College, Castleton Rd, Hope.

Thank you to all of the volunteers who helped dig the test pits:

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Joan Clough, Caroline Garwes and Jill Robson washed the finds from Hope.

Chas Curtis, Alan Darlington and David Price photographed the test pits and finds. Di Curtis and Alan Darlington inked the test pit illustrations.

Thank you to Pete and Michelle Morris of the Bulls Head, Castleton for storage of test pit tools and parking, and to Rick Ellison at The Old Hall Hotel, Hope, for parking.

Thank you to all of the students from the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield for their assistance with excavation.

Thank you to Jill Robson for her discussions relating to pottery, buildings and Peak Forest.

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Introduction, Aims and Methodology

This is a report of the excavation of 51 test pits in the villages of Castleton and Hope, Derbyshire, during June and July 2012. The test pits were excavated in gardens and fields in and neighbouring the two villages (see Figures 1 and 2). This report outlines the aims, methodology and results of the test pit programme, along with an analysis and interpretation of the results.

The test pit project was managed by Castleton and Hope Historical Societies, specifically by Di Curtis, Angela Darlington, Kay Harrison and Ann Price. Volunteers from both villages and students from the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield, excavated the test pits as part of the HLF-funded Lives of the Medieval Common People project.

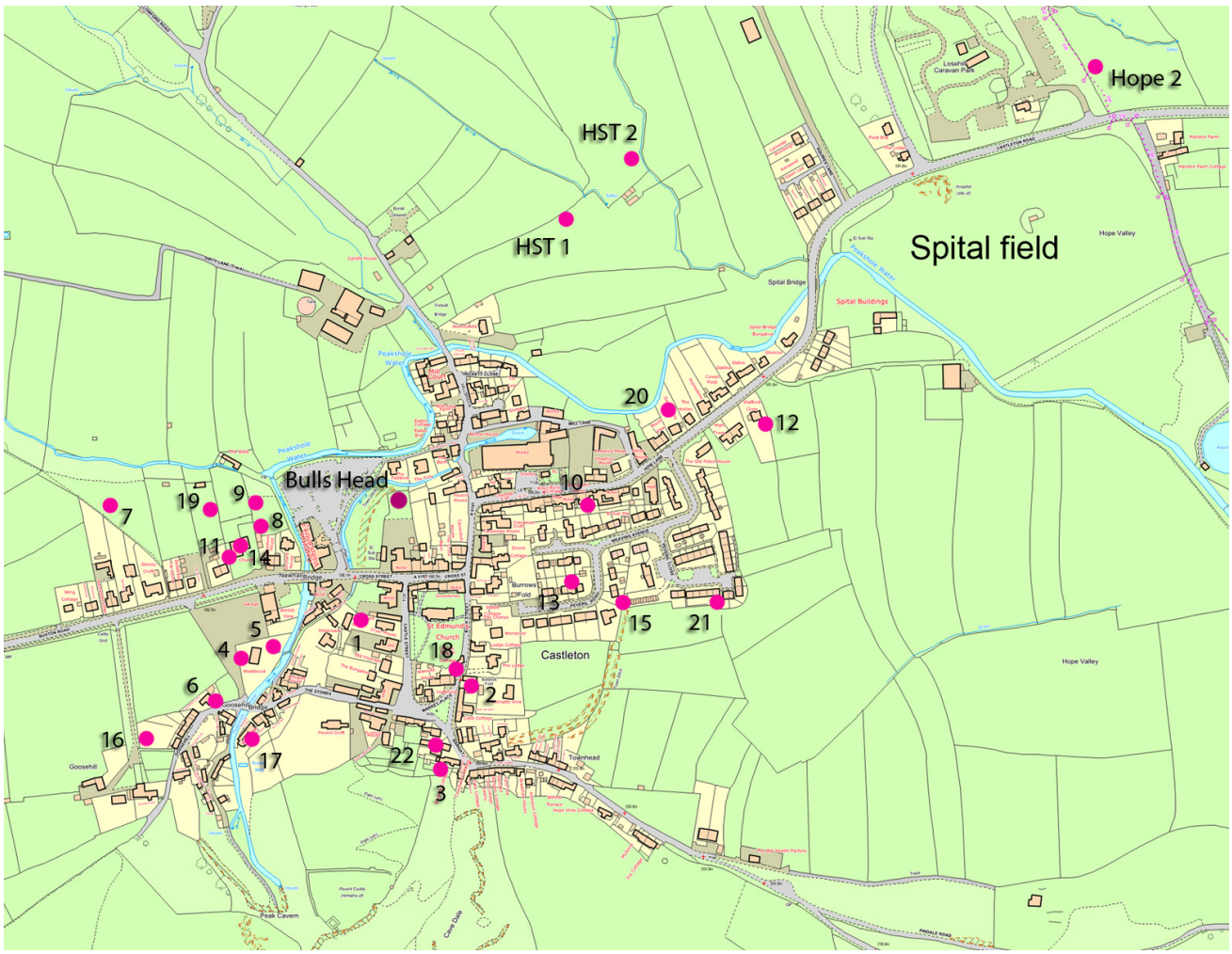


Figure 1: Locations of test pits in Castleton, including the Hope test pit on the parish boundary.

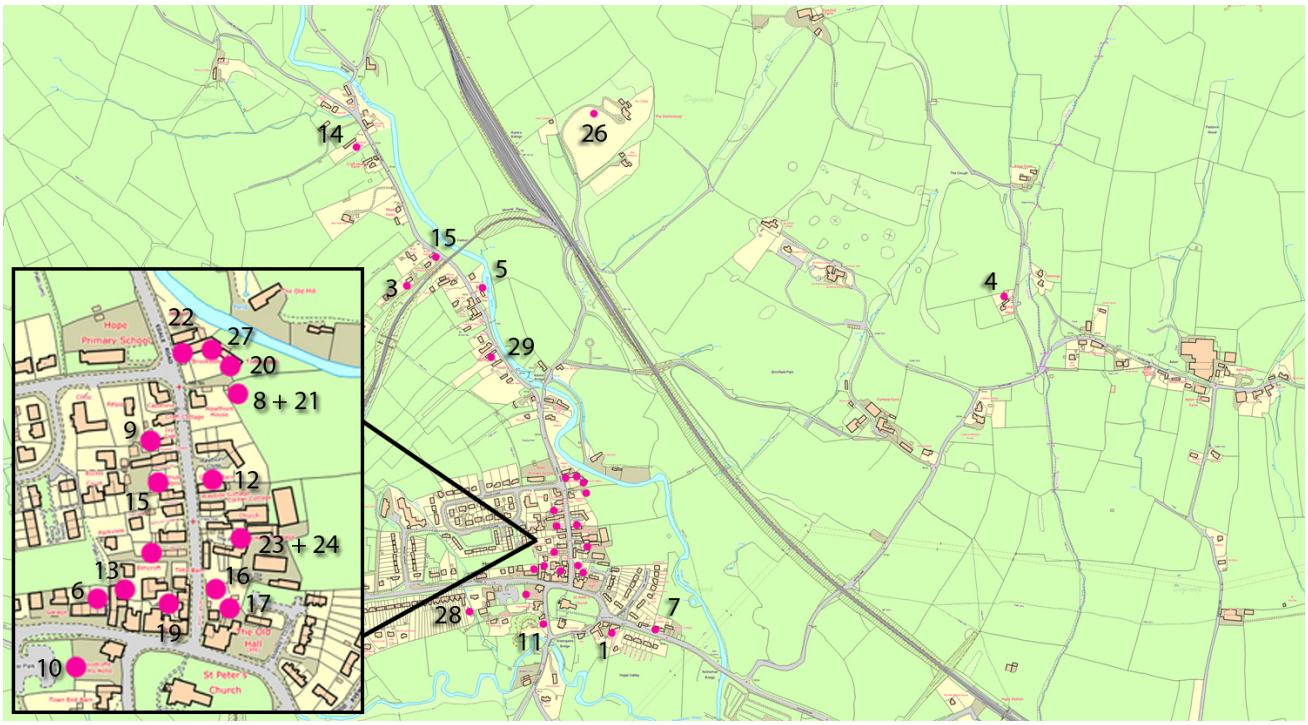


Figure 2: Locations of test pits in Hope, excluding the test pit on the parish boundary with Castleton. Inset shows test pits in the village centre.

Aims

The aims of the test pit programme were divided into research and community participation.

Research:

1. To look for material evidence for Medieval occupation of Castleton and Hope.
2. To look for evidence for the settlements of Medieval 'common' people in Hope and Castleton.
3. To identify whether pottery was part of the material culture of Medieval 'common' people in Castleton and Hope.
4. To look for evidence of the range of material culture associated with Hope and Castleton throughout the past.

Community Participation:

1. Enable members of the local Castleton and Hope community to participate in archaeology.
2. Enable members of the local Hope and Castleton community to discover the material remains of their past.
3. Enable pupils from Hope Primary School and Hope Valley College to participate in archaeology.

4. Enable undergraduate students from the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield to gain experience of fieldwork and a community-run archaeological project.

Methodology

Test pit locations were chosen in Hope village by identifying sites located close to the oldest known buildings. The owners of such sites were then asked to volunteer to host a test pit. Some people volunteered to have a test pit dug in their garden, after hearing about the project. In Castleton, enquiries were made of owners of older properties in particular but the word was widely spread in order to make this an inclusive Castleton community project. Test pits were accepted from any volunteers even if they were in what current knowledge dictated were less likely to be sites within the possible Medieval core(s) of the villages. In Castleton the only test pits for which a location was specifically requested were TP4 and TP5 (because of old newspaper reports of human skeletons in that area).

Owners were fully consulted prior to digging about the location of each pit and how the process would be carried out. In Hope and Castleton, letters or emails were sent out to each owner describing the process and the risks involved. The exact location of the test pit was selected in consultation with the owner either ahead of the dig or on the day.

Each pit was 1m square, pegged out and orientated on a north-south axis where possible, within the constraints of the garden. The surface was de-turfed and the test pit dug by hand in 10cm spits. Finds, soils and any features were recorded by spit. The test pits were designed to be dug and back filled within the working day.

Each test pit was recorded on a test pit recording sheet which captured the following data:

1. The address of the test pit, the property owner's names; the supervisor and the volunteers working on the test pit.
2. The orientation and a GPS including height above sea level for each test pit.
3. The soil type and the categories of finds in each spit by quantity.
4. The position of the test pit was sketch-drawn in relation to nearby permanent features in order that the pit could be relocated in the future. A section plan and any features which became apparent within the test pit were also sketch-drawn - not to scale.
5. Where appropriate 1:20 plans were drawn of features which appeared within the test pit and in some cases the North section.

Photographs were taken of the planned section, of a general view of the test pit, of a particular spit if deemed of interest and several photographs of volunteer participation.

All finds were washed by volunteers or students, dried and packed and stored under pit number, spit number and category of find eg Pottery. All finds were photographed according to test pit and spit.

The project archive comprises the paper test pit recording sheets, photographs, plans and section (where drawn) and the finds. A copy of the archive, including the finds, is deposited in Buxton Museum, Derbyshire.

In addition students at Hope Valley College excavated test pits in the school grounds under the supervision of the, then, Head of History Joel Thorpe. Pupils of Hope Primary School also excavated test pits in their playing field. These test pits were to enable students and pupils to experience digging a test pit and did not go deep enough to make any finds.

Pottery Categorisation

Pottery formed the vast bulk of finds excavated in the test pits and, therefore, forms the basis for much of the interpretation of results. The many types of pottery identified in the excavation were categorised by age and divided by usage eg vernacular type, utilitarian type, formal table ware, based on Chris Cumberpatch's analysis (Appendix 2). The categorisation of individual pottery types is shown in Appendix 2a and used in the charts below (Tables 1, 2). Bar charts of pottery types using this categorisation were calculated for all individual test pits with ten or more sherds of pottery (Hope 23 and Castleton 14 test-pits analysed) and are shown in Appendix 2b.

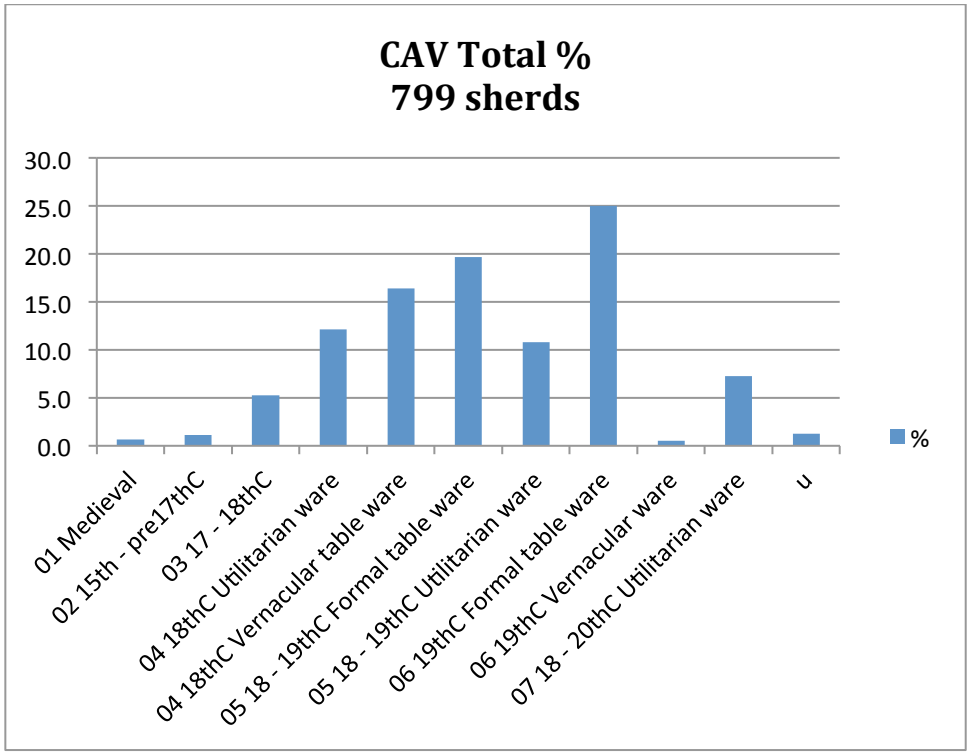


Table 1. Total number of sherds found in Castleton represented as a % of categorised types of pottery. "u" on the bar chart = unclassified.

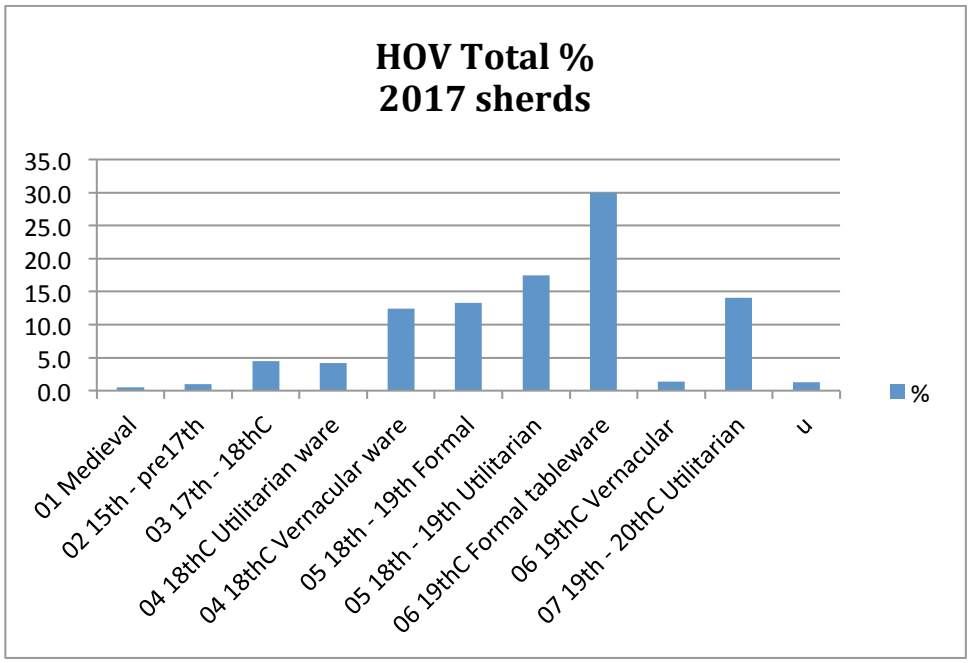


Table 2. Total number of sherds found in Hope represented as a % of categorised types of pottery. “u” on the bar chart = unclassified.

Results

Introduction

A total of 4816 finds were made in both villages, comprising 2816 pottery sherds, 299 clay pipe fragments including 27 bowls, 915 glass sherds, 750 animal bones, 22 human bones and 14 lithics. These represent evidence of human land use or occupation ranging from the Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic through to the 20th century. The majority of finds date from the 18th to 19th centuries. A small number of pottery sherds and four fragments of window glass date from the Medieval period. Part of a human body was radio-carbon dated to the Early Medieval period. The later Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Dark Ages periods are not represented.

Castleton finds comprise 799 pottery sherds, 66 clay pipe fragments including 10 bowls, 350 glass sherds, 273 animal bones, 22 human bones and 6 lithics.

Hope finds comprise 2017 pottery sherds, 233 clay pipe fragments including 17 bowls (mostly fragments), 565 glass sherds, 189 animal bones (plus approx 288 bones not recorded in analysis), nil human bones and 8 lithics.

We also found and recorded a total of 2.8kg of metalwork, an undefined amount of ceramic building material and a small number of sherds of possible flue liner.

Geology

We excavated to bed-rock in 3 test pits, to natural subsoil (either yellow to grey clay or yellowish sandy gravel with riverine pebbles) in 41 test pits and are able to give a rough characterisation of geology in the two villages.

In Hope 26 of the 29 test pits reached an artefact-free subsoil. Two test pits were not bottomed (TP05, 14) and one pit went to a shale bedrock. The subsoil was either a yellow sandy gravel with larger rounded riverine pebbles or a mixture of sandy gravel with riverine pebbles with clay patches or clay alone, thus confirming the Geology report of the village overlying an old post-glacial lake bed.

Most pits lay at a height of 145 to 175m with excavation from 30cm (TP20) to 80cm (TP09).

In Castleton 15 pits reached an artefact-free subsoil indicating a yellow sandy or clay subsoil similar to Hope. Two pits went to bedrock, one on limestone and one on shale. Three pits were not bottomed and no information was recorded on the nature of the bottom spits of 3 further pits.

Late Mesolithic/early Neolithic

Only a small number of prehistoric stone implements and waste flakes were found. Eight struck lithic artefacts were found in Hope, all but one being confirmed as flint. Most of these are unworked flakes and chunks from making flint tools. There was one rod-like bladelet, triangular in section, probably dating from the later Mesolithic and a fragment of a flake or blade-like flake potentially

dating from the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic (5,000 - 3,300 BC). Six pieces of struck flint were found in Castleton, all comprising waste flakes from tool production, with one blade-like flake being typical of the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

The colour and quality of the flint suggests the nodules were obtained from the gravel terraces of the River Trent or River Don.

The flint assemblage is typical of those found in the Peak District, where suitable raw materials were imported into the region over relatively large distances. The effort required to acquire flint nodules and the resulting rarity of the material, meant that tools were often worked from flint cores until the cores were exhausted as sources of tools, resulting in assemblages dominated by small pieces.

There is no significant distribution of the flints in the two villages, and the small amount of material solely hints at a human presence during the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic rather than indicating anything about settlement or land use at that time.

Early Medieval

The disarticulated bones of a human skeleton were identified in Castleton (CAV 04) (See Appendix 5). The bones comprised less than 25% of a complete skeleton, with the following body areas represented – cranium, upper jaw, teeth, vertebrae, ribs, pelvis, arm, hands and leg. The representation of different parts of a body and a degree of surface erosion suggest the bones come from a disturbed burial. The partial skeleton is from a young adult, about 18 - 20 years old. This is suggested by moderate wear on two molars and absolutely no wear on the wisdom tooth. No gender-diagnostic cranial and pelvic elements were present. There was no pathological evidence on these bones for diseases, illnesses or cause of death.

One of the bones was radio-carbon dated as 1193 ± 29 BP (Cal. AD 721-924 to two sigma). When calibrated to calendar years with 95% probability this places the year of death sometime between 721 and 924 AD. This dates the body in the early medieval period, prior to the Norman Conquest.

Medieval

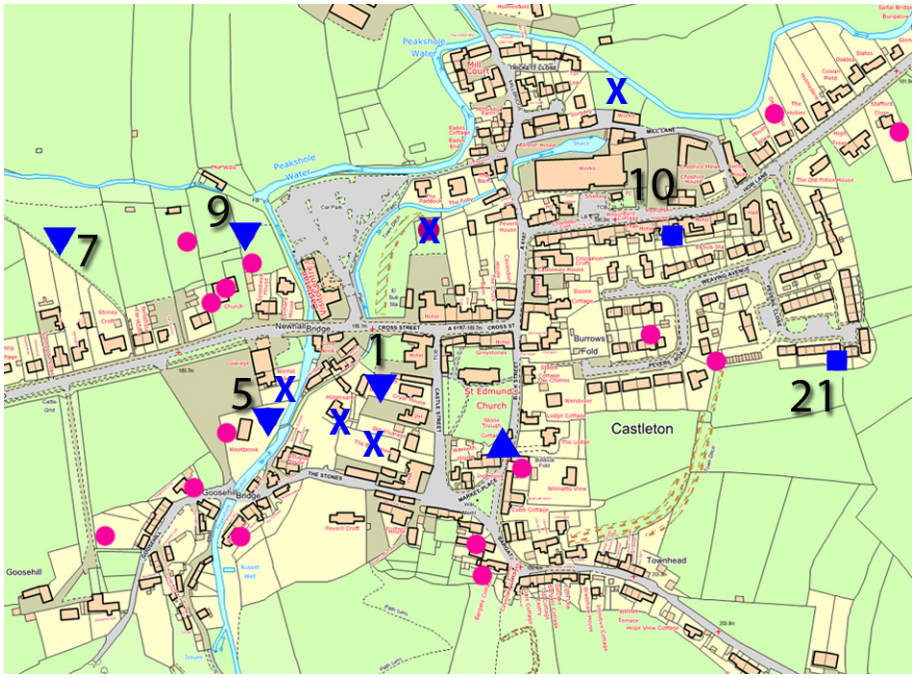


Figure 3: Locations of finds of Medieval pottery and glass in Castleton.
Key: Circle – test pit. Square – 12th-14th Century pottery sherds.
Downwards triangle – 15th – 16th Century sherds.
Triangle – Medieval window glass.
X – Medieval pottery found by the Cambridge HEFA project in 2008-09.

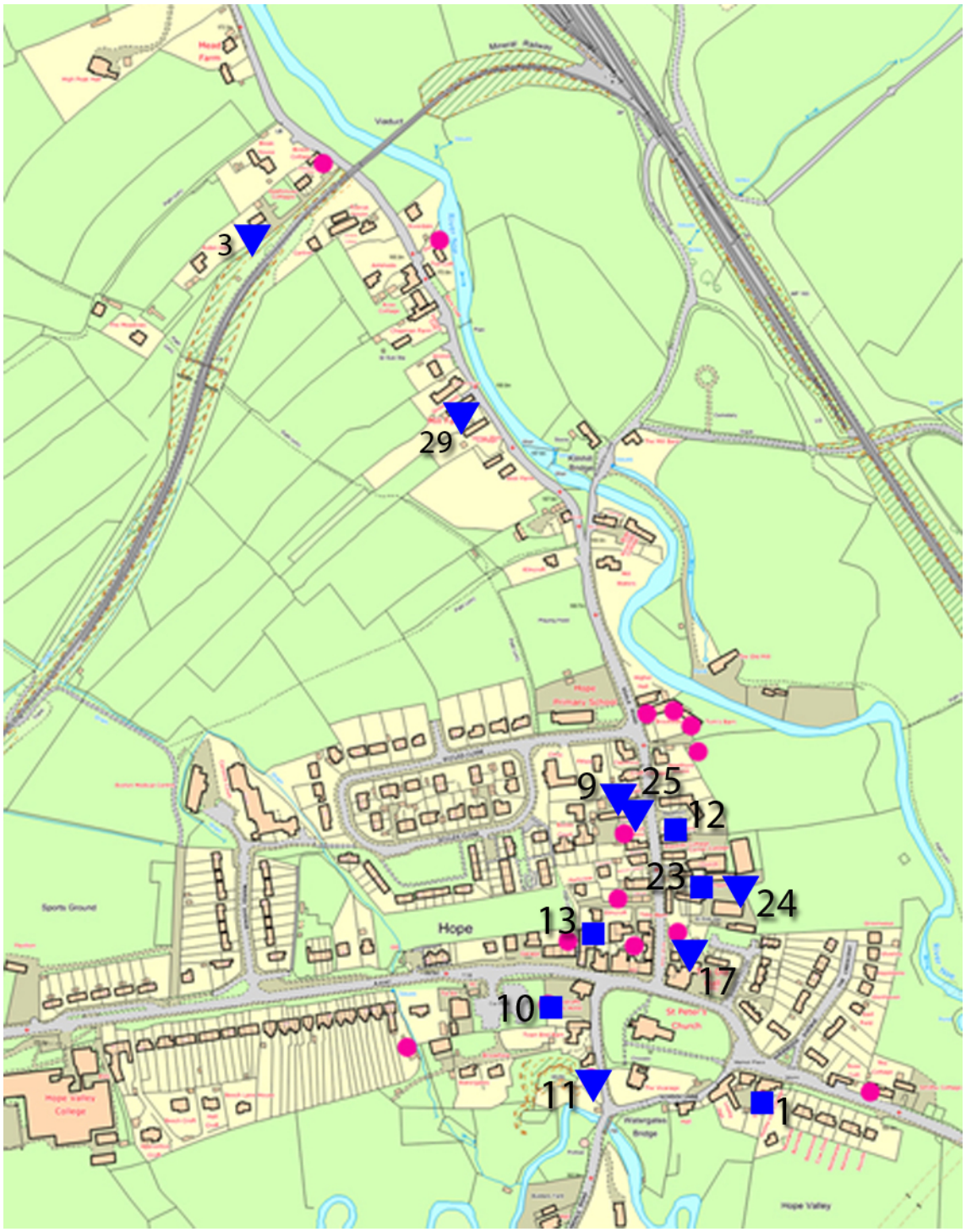


Figure 4: Locations of finds of Medieval pottery in Hope.
Key: Circle – test pit. Square – 12th-14th Century pottery sherds.
Downwards triangle – 15th – 16th Century sherds.

In Hope, five sites had 12th – 14th century pottery (HOV 01, 10, 12, 13, 23 – pottery category 1), all of which were located in the centre of the village and comprised 0.5% of the total pottery finds. In Castleton, two sites had 12th – 14th century pottery (CAV 10, 21), one lying just within and one located on a modern housing estate just outside the town ditch and comprised 0.5% of the total pottery finds. Several fragments of medieval window glass, probably dating to the 14th – 15th centuries, were identified at Stone Trough Cottage, Castleton (CAV 18). This glass had a

characteristic strong green tint and was probably manufactured using the crown technique, where a large disk of glass was created by a glass blower, and small panes cut from this.

In addition, small amounts of medieval pottery were identified in three test pits excavated by the University of Cambridge HEFA project in 2008 and 2009. These comprised one sherd of pre-Norman Conquest date, a sherd dating from no later than the 12th century, a sherd dating from between the 11th and 13th centuries and a sherd identified simply as 'medieval'.

Pottery from the later Medieval period, ie 1400 to 1600 AD (category 2) was found in seven test pits in Hope (HOV 03, 09, 11, 17, 24, 25, 29). Five of the sites are located in the village centre and two are along the early settlement of Edale Road. These types comprised 1% of the total pottery finds. In Castleton, four test pits had 15th to 16th century pottery types – all the earliest finds on these sites (CAV 01, 05, 07, 09). These types also comprised 1% of the total pottery finds. All the Medieval pottery comprised relatively low status wares.

From top: Splashed Glazed Sandy ware (12th – early 13th century), Coal Measures Whiteware (late 13th – 14th century), Local Coarse Sandy ware (Medieval).

From top: Reduced Sandy ware (Medieval), Coal Measures Whiteware (late 13th - 14th century), Coal Measure Whiteware type (late 13th - 14th century).

From top: Derbys. Soft Orange Sandy ware (Medieval), Local Buff Sandy ware (Medieval), Local Oxidised Sandy ware (Medieval).

Figure 5: Sample Medieval pottery finds. Photos by Charles Curtis. Graph paper background 0.5cm grid.

From top: Cistercian/Black ware (c1450–c1600),Cistercian ware (c1450–c1600), Cistercian ware type (c1450–c1600).

From top: Coal Measures Purple ware (15th – 16th century), Midlands Purple type ware (late 15th - early 17th century), Midlands Purple type (late 15th - early 17th century).

From top: Yellow ware (16th – early 17th century), Tin Glazed Earthenware (Delft ware) (mid 16th – mid – 17th century), Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware (16th – early 17th century).

Figure 6: Sample Later Medieval/Early Post-Medieval pottery finds. Photos by Charles Curtis. Graph paper background 0.5cm grid.

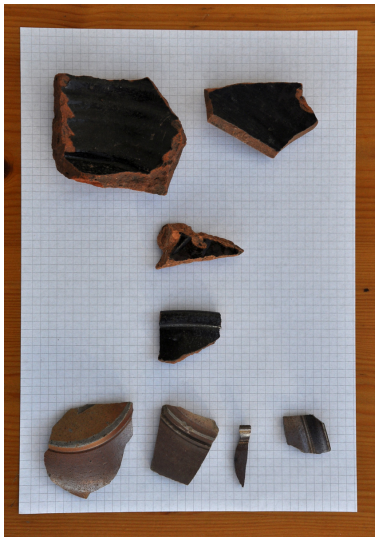
Figure 7: Medieval glass found at Stone Trough Cottage (CAV TP 18), Castleton. Photo Angela Darlington.

17th – 18th Centuries

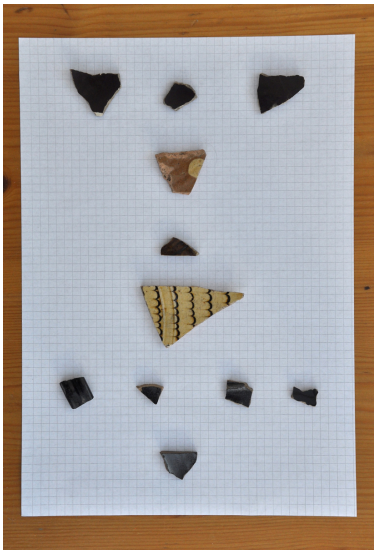
In Hope, ten sites had 17th to 18th Century pottery types (category 3), all being the earliest finds at these locations (HOV 02, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27). These types comprised 4.5% of the total pottery finds. In Castleton, nine test pits had pottery types of this period, once again the earliest finds on site (CAV 03, 04, 06, 08, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19). These types comprised 5% of the total pottery finds.

Once again the pottery of this date is almost totally low status, except for a sherd of tin glazed earthenware known as Delft ware and produced in the Low Countries and England between the early 16th and mid 18th centuries.

During these centuries we see the first discoveries of clay pipes (See Appendix 9). A total of 15 (7 from Castleton and 8 from Hope) diagnostic bowls and 50 (27 Castleton and 23 Hope) diagnostic stems could be dated between the mid-17th and mid-18th centuries. These are the earliest clay pipes found by the test pit project. Examples include three adjoining fragments of a plain pipe heel bowl dating c.1690-1740 found in Castleton test pit 07. Two other fragments in this test pit were probably from the same bowl. A fragment of a spur bowl dating from c.1700 – 1730 was found in Castleton test pit 06. A plain bowl fragment dating between c.1670 and 1700 was found in Hope test pit 09.



Utilitarian from top: Brown Glazed Coarseware, Brown Glazed Coarseware type, Brown Glazed Fineware, Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware. All 18th – 19th century.



Vernacular from top: Late Blackware type (18th century), Slipware type 1 (17th – 18th century), Mottled ware (18th century), Slipware (18th century), Slip Coated ware (18th century), Late Blackware (18th century).

Formal from top: Edged ware (18th –19th century), Cane Coloured ware? (18th –19th century), Colour Glazed ware (19th century), TP Bone China (19th century), TP Whiteware (19th century).

Figure 8: Samples of utilitarian, vernacular and formal pottery types found in Castleton. These examples were all found in CAV TP 10. Photos by Charles Curtis. Graph paper background 0.5cm grid.

Utilitarian from top: Brown Glazed Coarseware (18th – 19th century),Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware (18th – 19th century), Stoneware (late 18th – 20th century).

Vernacular from top: Four examples of Slipware (18th century), Slip Coated ware (18th century).

Formal from top: White Salt Glazed Stoneware (c.1720 – c.1780), Banded Creamware (c.1740 – c.1821), Creamware (c.1740 – c.1820), Pearlware (c.1780 – c.1840), Edged ware (late 18th – 19th century).

Figure 9: Samples of utilitarian, vernacular and formal pottery types found in Hope. These examples were all found in HOV TP 01. Photos by Charles Curtis. Graph paper background 0.5cm grid.

Pottery from this date falls into three categories, which consist of utilitarian, vernacular and formal types (categories 4, 5 and 6). They represent a total of 90% of the pottery found in Hope and 83% in Castleton, and are present in the majority of test-pits.

In Hope, these categories of pottery were the earliest evidence at three sites (HOV 07, 08, 19). In four test pits in Castleton, this pottery category constituted the earliest finds on site (CAV 02, 16, 20, 22).

A total of 20 pipe bowls and 230 stems could be dated between the mid-18th and early 20th centuries. Two stems have stamped makers' marks. One dated c.1760-1790 is marked THO WILD and was made by Thomas Wild of Rotherham (Hope test pit 01). The other, marked TT, dates from c.1720-1760 and was made by Thomas Thompson of Rotherham (Hope test pit 12). A small assemblage of decorated pipe bowls were excavated in Hope test pit 09. These were a fluted design dating from c.1790-1810 similar to pipes produced by Samuel Lumley of Doncaster, a bowl with the letters PR relief moulded dating from c.1780-1820, and a fluted design with moulded lettering around the rim which read ROBINSON and LINCOLN made by a well-known Lincoln pipe-maker between c.1760 and 1790.

Figure 10. Clay pipe bowls. The three decorated bowls were found in Hope (HOV TP 09). The plain bowl was found in Castleton (CAV TP 07). Photo by Alan Darlington.

The earliest securely dated bottle glass comes from the late 18th Century (see Appendix 8). This consists of sherds of thick, dark opaque glass which would have been handmade. Those found in Hope would have held carbonated drinks, such as champagne or beer, while those from Castleton most likely contained wine. These were found at Hope test pits 09, 13 and 23, and Castleton test pits 09 and 18.

Small amounts of late 18thth to early 19th century window glass were found in Castleton and Hope. These would have been made using the cylinder technique, where a glass cylinder was scored and then flattened in an oven. Some of these pieces contain large numbers of bubbles, and are still tinted green by impurities in the glass mix.

19th – 20th Centuries

Pottery known as utilitarian ware, Brown Salt Glazed stoneware and Brown Glazed Coarseware, (category 6) appear during the 19th Century and continue into the 20th Century. This type represents 7% of the total in both villages. The reduction in pottery at this time may come as a surprise; however more domestic waste was probably being taken to village refuse tips, there being one recorded in Hope from the late 19th Century onwards.

The majority of the excavated bottles date to the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries (see Appendix 8). These were machine manufactured and represent bottles for alcohol, soda, household products, medicines, cosmetics and food. Notable bottles from this period include the base from a decoratively moulded bottle with vertical ribs and a round clear panel on one side, possibly used for sauces or cosmetics. The base of the bottle is embossed with the registered design number 653358, which shows it was first made by W. A. Bailey Glassworks in Greenford, London at

the end of 1915. A very small bottle, just 48cm high, with a teardrop shape on one side, probably contained smelling salts, while one bottle is notable for being eight sided. A glass inkwell found in Hope also dates from this period.

Finds of window glass continue through this period. The vast majority of window glass was made using the float method and dates from after 1950.

Undated finds

All animal bones, except for those excavated at the back of the butcher's shop in Hope, were analysed (see Appendices 6 and 7). These represent a range of domestic farm animals and common indigenous species of neonatal, juvenile and adult animals. Sheep, cattle and pig were the commonest species in Castleton, sheep, chicken and pig in Hope. Not surprisingly, evidence for sawing, cutting and burning were common on bones of cattle, sheep and pig. Dog, cat, goose, rabbit, rat, a crow or rook and a medium-large fish were also identified. No horse or deer bones were identified. A cat and two rats were found together in one Hope test pit (HOV 18). An almost complete cat skeleton was found in Castleton (CAV 03), notable for the evidence of significant illness and injury. All of the ribs present had been broken and healed. It had an infected jaw, with missing teeth crowns that are not normal even for a very old cat. Bone cancer affected the lower parts of its limbs, rendering one bone unrecognisable. Though the cat was very poorly and has been seriously injured, it was intentionally buried, meaning somebody had been looking after it.

Other finds which may be significant include three pieces of a lightweight glassy slag and two pieces of possible limestone with a vitrified surface found in Hope (HOV 12). These may be slag from a blast furnace with remains of the furnace bottom or flue (Jessica Slater *pers. comm.*). A corroded iron object from Castleton may be the tip of a plough (CAV 07). A piece of worked gritstone is possibly part of a stone window frame (HOV 21). Another piece of stone, a fine-grained grey material, appears to have been worked to form a decorative object (HOV 09) It looks somewhat like the shoulder and cloak of a person.

Structures

Very few structures were encountered within the test pits, and all were found in Hope.

In the river near to test pit HOV 05, slab paving adjacent to bedrock in the river bottom was noted and photographed. Nearby, a cobbled farmyard surface of well-set riverine pebbles was found at 20cm in HOV 14. Local oral history (Watson Family *pers. comm.*) recounted that the river site at HOV 05 was paved to provide a safe watering place for cattle being taken down to the river from the old croft farmsteads such as HOV 14.

Test pits behind a row of central village cottages (HOV 23 and 24) uncovered what proved to be a lime mortar pit. The stone construction of the lime mortar pit appeared at 50cm, whilst the bottom of the lime mortar pit was reached at a flat stone at 85cm on top of which was 1-2cm of lime mortar.

The round pit was carefully constructed of three courses of dressed stone topped by a rim of larger placed stones, one of which may have been reused from a previous building. Lime mortar pits were built to contain the expensive lime, slaked to provide mortar for house building and as such this pit was probably constructed when the row of cottages was built, however the pit did not provide any clues to the age of the building and further documentary research will be needed to provide any dating evidence. Analysis of the sherds showed that 20th Century utilitarian ware was the most common class of pottery, although the assemblage contained a small but full range of other types from Medieval to 19th Century wares.

A test pit behind the village butcher's shop (HOV 18) contained approximately 288 animal bones in the top two spits. These were identified by the owner/butcher as cow, sheep and chicken bones, which were not sent for analysis although they were photographed with the other finds. The pit was left open as the owner planned to excavate foundation for a new shed. During this later excavation a circular hole about 1 metre from the test pit was uncovered and was subsequently trowelled down, planned and photographed. The hole appeared to be a cistern, the bottom of which was constructed from a large wooden barrel which had been sunk into the subsoil. This barrel was lined with lime mortar. The owner did not remember it in use but suggested it was constructed by his grandfather when the butcher's shop moved to its current location. At that time it could have been used as a cistern for water storage, useful when watering cattle held in the adjacent building.

Two test pits in a field close to an old barn uncovered part of a pavement or paved track-way (HOV TP 08 and 21). There is no record of a track in this area and it was not thought that the pavement was associated with the barn. Later geophysical investigation in 2013 by the University of Sheffield failed to identify any structure which might be further investigated.

Conclusion

In total, the numbers of all Medieval sherds are tiny, comprising a total of 48 sherds representing 1.5% of all pottery finds, which is consistent with the amount of Medieval pot found in the earlier test pit seasons conducted by the University of Cambridge in Castleton in 2008 and 2009, and excavations on the putative site of Castleton Hospital (Cumberpatch – Appendix 2). The quantity and residual nature of the sherds lead Chris Cumberpatch to suggest, on the basis of the pottery alone, that the sherds are more likely to represent agricultural activity and suggest an absence of Medieval people occupying the present locations of the two villages. Other fieldwalking and excavation projects in the Peak District, such as at Bradbourne, Stanley Grange, Thurvaston and the Upper Derwent, have tended to find larger quantities of pottery, so the absence may not be due to people in the villages using other materials instead of pottery – such as wood, leather, cloth, metal. Fieldwalking results in the Upper Derwent suggest that the people living on the southern fringes of the Dark Peak moorlands weren't non-pottery users *per se*.

However, when taken into context with other structures in the villages – the two churches and Castleton's Town Ditch - along with documentary records, we can argue for some sort of resident Medieval population. One thing which indicates the importance of not over-interpreting the pottery data is the find of three sherds of 14th – 15th century window glass at Castleton test pit 18 (Stone Trough Cottage). No Medieval pottery was found in this test pit, but the glass indicates some occupation from at least the 1300s onwards. There is no difference in relative amounts of pottery found in test pits in the Medieval common fields as found near to houses. One possibility was that families in Hope and Castleton had household middens and spread their waste on fields, so scattering pottery far and wide without producing dense enough concentrations to be picked up in test pits in any quantity. It is possible that the test pits were dug in the wrong locations to identify Medieval pottery. However, given the numbers of test pits, their distributions throughout the villages and proximity of a number close to buildings with 17th century architectural features it would seem very unlucky to so consistently miss extant, substantial Medieval pottery deposits.

However, for Hope there may be an issue of hard-surfaces covering the most likely locations for the earliest settlement in the village. The village is mentioned in Domesday and therefore dates back at least to 11thCentury. The Enclosure plan of 1819 shows a central core to the village based on the Parish church with strip development of toft and croft settlement up Edale Road to the north. An earlier sketch map of 1810 from the Fairbank Archive (Fairbank 1810) confirms the absence of housing along the east to west route from Hathersage, through Hope to Castleton which was Turnpiked in 1758. Both plan and sketch show a cluster of small buildings to the north and southwest around the church, this cluster being known locally as the Shambles. The Tythe plan of 1848 shows these buildings (Anon 1848); on the 1st edition of the 6" OS map of 1880 and the 2nd edition 25" OS map of 1898 only the southwest buildings remain, there is little development of housing and the earlier pattern of village occupancy is maintained. Despite this evidence of a maintained pattern of settlement little medieval pottery was identified with the majority of sherds dating to the 19th Century.

Lack of medieval pottery may arise from a "gentrification" of the village which started in the early 20th Century. Change began with the coming of the railway in 1895 when census figures give a population of 350 living in 83 houses. By 1900 the population was around 380 living in the central core of the village but by 1904 the first major expansion of housing occurred with the building of housing to the west of the village along Castleton Road. In its first decade, the Hope with Aston Parish Council (Chapman 2003) record concern to supply adequate "wholesome water" for the village (influx of population due to building of the reservoirs), and road widening, bridge rebuilding and tar spraying to reduce dust during travel were of high priority. Also of significance is that a Parish Tip for refuse became "very desirable", which could explain the virtual absence of 20th Century pottery, Today the central core of the village is paved, largely for parking but also to provide clean and dry access to property. This means that many desirable sites were unavailable for test-pitting and/or have been bulldozed out and soil replaced with hardcore (HOV 04, 06).

The mystery of the absence of Medieval pottery requires further investigation in the two villages.

The earliest clay pipes date from the 17th century, with fragments possibly dating from as early as 1610. They appear at about the same time as the first increase in pottery. This increase in pottery is still small but is in the order of approximately 10 times that of the number of Medieval pottery finds. This increase and the appearance of clay pipes indicates the beginning of the increase in consumer goods and improved trade routes. Pipes connect Hope Valley to New World trade and the spread of tobacco throughout Britain. Though initially seen as a novelty, tobacco smoking increased in popularity from the 1580s onwards. The low quantities of pottery are still unusual and as for Medieval pottery (above) this requires further discussion. For this period we have wills and inventories of a number of deceased residents of Castleton and Hope to refer to. Eighty-seven inventories, 17 from Hope and 70 from Castleton, have been researched as part of the Lives of the Common People project (Talbot 2013). These mention very few pottery vessels, with vessels mostly recorded as being pewter and brass. Two wooden trenchers are listed. Two inventories mention pottery and in both cases this is Ticknall ware, a regional vernacular slip-coated earthenware. Could these have been higher status items worthy of mention or was pottery listed in inventories only when present? If the latter, it suggests that relatively small amounts of pottery were used during this period in Castleton and Hope.

The pottery, clay pipes and glass indicate a dramatic increase in the availability of material goods during the 18th and 19th centuries. The consumption of imported wine and, possibly, champagne, was likely to be by wealthier residents of the villages. A noticeable development is the appearance of formal tablewares from about 1720 onwards due to the start of industrial scale pottery production and better transport links across the country. There was no evidence for formal tableware production in Yorkshire until the early 18th Century, however travelling salesmen from south Derbyshire or Staffordshire may have brought some to the Hope Valley as early as the second half of the 17th Century.

Potteries began producing a range of new, cheaper products and marketing them to 'fashion-conscious' consumers. Residents of Rural Derbyshire were able to acquire these new fancy products

just as much as town inhabitants, possibly because wool, lead and other trades helped create enough surplus income for the residents of the Hope Valley to buy these 'in-demand' goods.

Vernacular tablewares, produced in small, family-run potteries are also common from the 18th Century onwards. These comprise Blackwares, Slip Coated wares, Mottled wares and Slipwares. The diversity of vernacular ware fabrics found in the Hope and Castleton suggest their origins in a number of different potteries from the east, south and south-west of the Peak District.

As the 19th Century progresses, vernacular tablewares decrease in quantity, sometimes being absent in individual test pits, and formal tablewares become the most frequent pottery type identified.

The range and amount of animal bones found in the test pits can be assumed to be typical of domestic waste. The only significant faunal assemblage was found in the test pit behind Watson's Butcher's Shop, which is not a surprise given that there has been a butcher's shop on this site since 1914, though due to the quantity they were not kept for analysis.

The nature of the human skeleton found in Castleton TP04 suggests a disturbed burial, so implying that this part of the village had been used for burials or as a cemetery during the early Medieval period. The disturbed nature of the bones suggests a burial site could be within this general area, possibly upslope of the test pit garden. The find is in keeping with newspaper reports from the 1930s describing the discovery of skeletons in the same area.

The numbers of structures found during test pitting were small and can be associated with farming (surface yards and path), domestic use (barrel-lined cistern) or building construction (lime mortar pit).

Overall, the test pits have proved to be an affective method for identifying finds to help interpret the post-medieval history of the two villages. They indicate an increase in access to consumer goods and technological advances during the Industrial Revolution. However, the relative paucity of Medieval finds, with the startling exception of the window glass, suggests that the method is either not suited to identifying settlement and land use from this period or requires a much greater number of test pits to provide any meaningful data.

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Appendices

Appendix 1a: Test Pit Descriptions Castleton

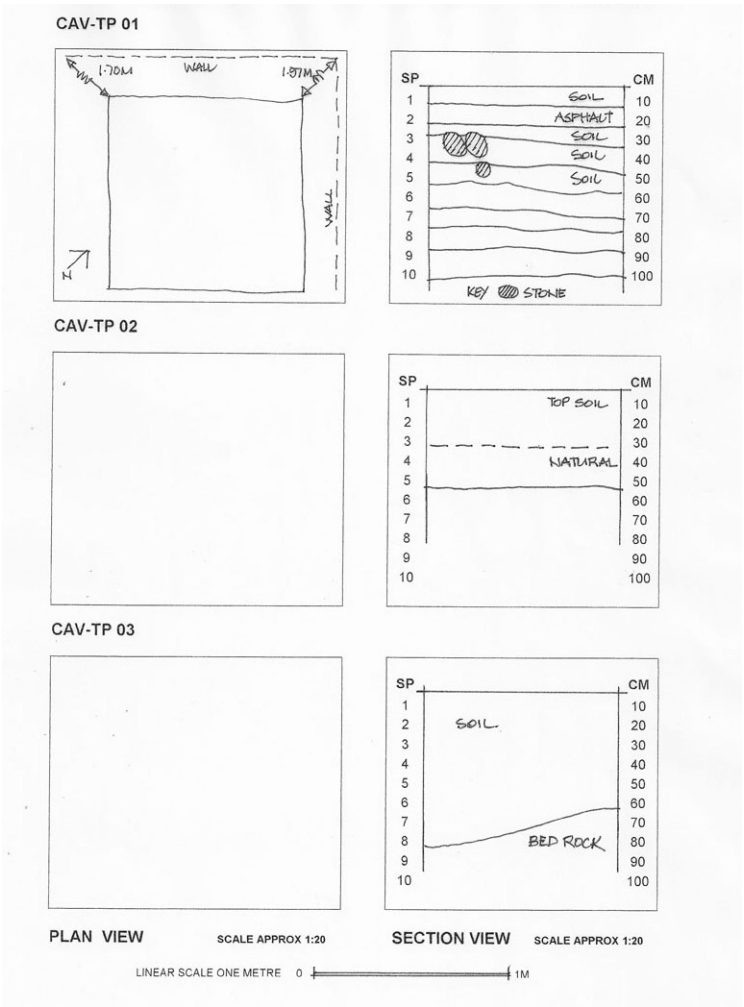

Figure 11: Plans and sections of CAV TP 1-3. Drawn by Alan Darlington.

Site Code and Test Pit Number: CAV/TP 1

Address: Cryer House, Castle Street, Castleton.

Location: SK14953 82897: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 27/6/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 90cm

Supervisor: Eileen Parker

10cm of compact black-brown silty sand above a 7cm layer of asphalt. Below the asphalt lay 3cm of compact black-brown silty sand above 70cm of friable light to mid-brown clay silt. Occasional fragments of angular limestone throughout. At 90cm limestone bed rock was reached.

Finds of pot and animal bone made between 17cm and 27cm in depth. Glass was found above the asphalt. Clay pipes and oyster shell were found at unrecorded depths.

CAV/TP 2

Address: Biddock Fold, Market Place, Castleton.

Location: SK15062 82825: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 28/6/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 50cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

The top 35cm comprised dark grey-brown topsoil. At 35cm the soil changed to compacted yellow clay with stone inclusions, type of stone not given.

Finds of pottery and clay pipe made in top 10cm, animal bones and lead sheet between 20 and 30cm depth.

CAV/TP 3

Address: Bargate Cottage, Bargate, Castleton.

Location: SK 15023 82740: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 28/6/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 90cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

Top 10cm comprised dark brown, loose top soil. Between 10 and 60cm the soil was dark gravelly soil. Between 60cm and 90cm the soil was 'lighter, yellow-brown', no details of texture given. Type of bedrock not recorded.

Finds of pottery, glass and animal bone made in the top 30cm, with pottery and animal bones continuing down to 90cm. Coal and glass also found between 70 and 80cm depth, and brick between 80 and 90cm depth.

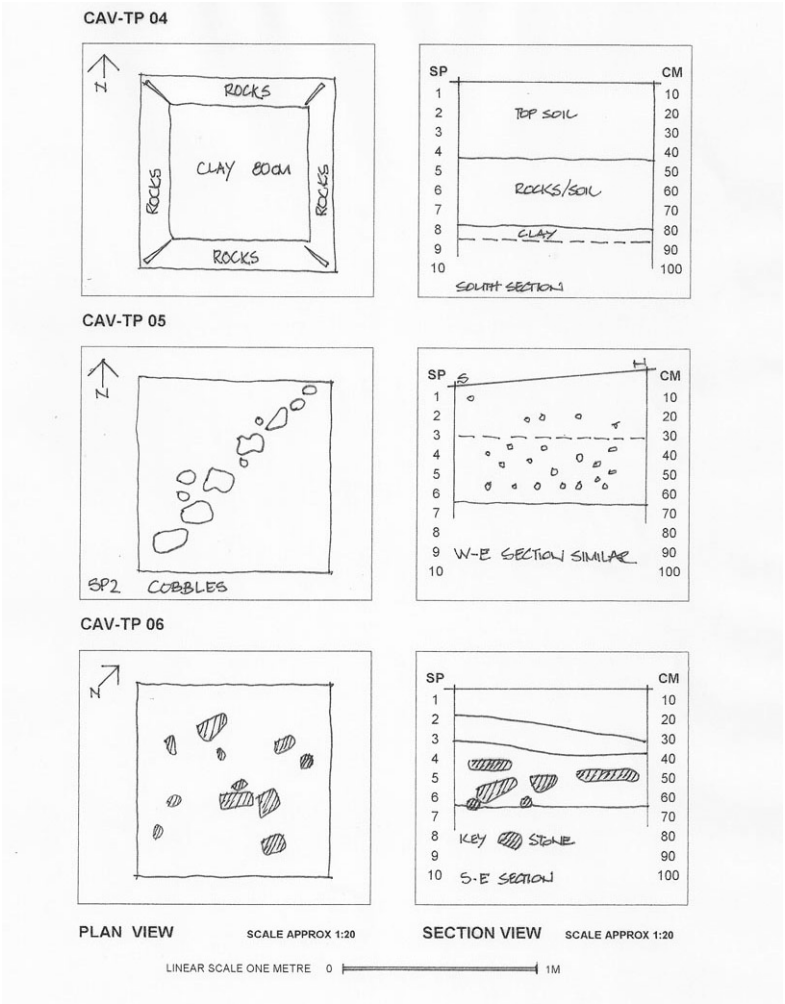

Figure 12: Plans and sections of CAV TP 4-6. Drawn by Alan Darlington.

CAV/TP 4

Address: Westbrook, Goosehill, Castleton.

Location: SK14820 82859: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 02/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 80cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

Top 40cm comprised dark greyish-brown sandy loam. Between 40 and 60cm depth was 'more clay soil', while between 60 and 80cm depth was 'thick, heavy' clay with 'larger rocks', though the geology of the rocks is not given. Thick clay natural reached at 80cm.

Pottery was found down to 40cm, with glass down to 20cm and animal bone between 20 and 40cm. Disarticulated human bones found between 40 and 60cm depth.

CAV/TP 5

Address: Westbrook, Goosehill, Castleton.

Location: SK14854 82865: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 02-03/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Arthur Wilson

Top 10cm comprised dark brown, friable clay sand, changing to loose medium brown sand between 10cm and 40cm, and to sticky medium brown silty sand between 40cm and 60cm. Small distribution of small, subrounded limestone pebbles throughout test pit.

Ephemeral line of limestone cobbles running NE – SW across pit at 10cm depth.

Pottery was found down to 30cm, and glass to 20cm. Animal bone was found down to 50cm. One piece of flint was found in Spit 4 (between 20cm and 30cm). Two finds of metal were at 50cm and 20cm. Otherwise CBM was found in the surface spit and between 10 and 30cm depth.

CAV/TP 6

Address: Sycamore Cottage, Goosehill, Castleton.

Location: SK14791 82806: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 03/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Laura Enns

Top 20cm comprised dark grey-brown friable top soil, 20 – 30cm was light-medium grey-brown loose sandy gravel with limestone inclusions. 30cm – 40cm deep comprised light red-orange brown loose loamy sand with limestone and gritstone inclusions. 40cm – 60cm deep comprised medium orange/grey brown sandy clay with 30 – 50% cobbles, partly described as 'red sandstone' which could be burnt gritstone.

Pottery was found down to 50cm depth, glass between 0cm and 30cm, then between 40 and 50cm depth. Bone was found down to 20cm depth, metal between 0cm and 10cm, and between 40 and 50cm. A clay pipe was between 10cm and 20cm depth.

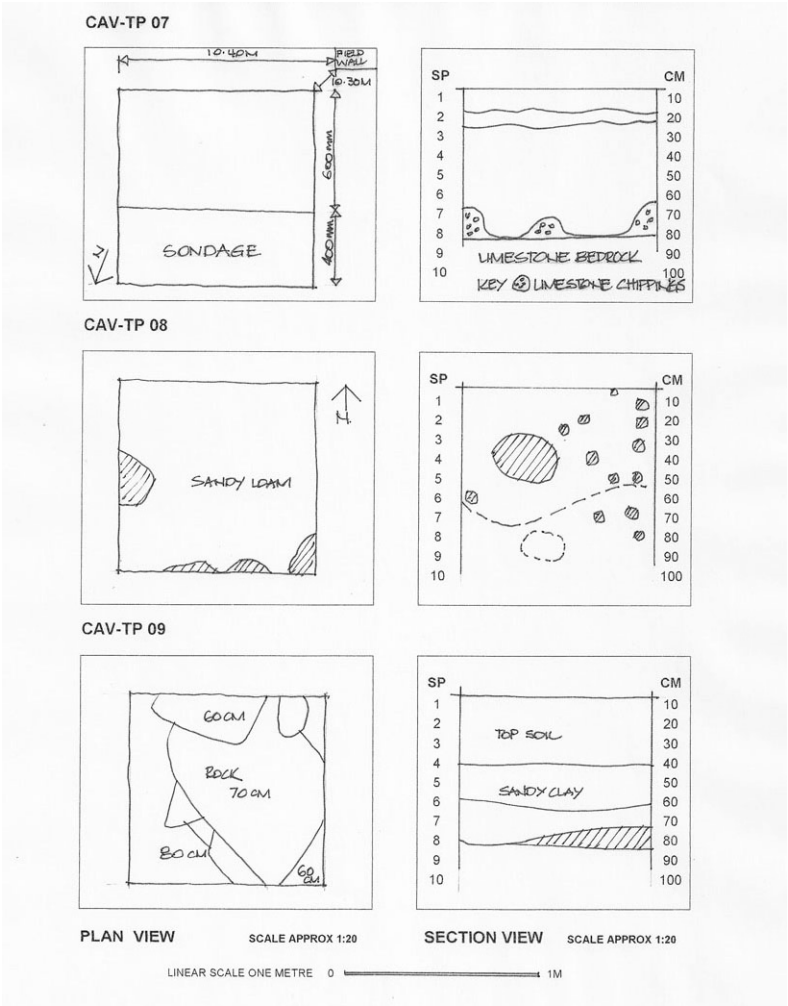

Figure 13: Plans and sections of CAV TP 7-9. Drawn by Alan Darlington.

CAV/TP 7

Address: Springfield, Buxton Road, Castleton

Location: SK14693 82997: Field near Springfield, Buxton Road

Date of Excavation: 03/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 70cm

Supervisor: Eileen Parker

Friable mid/dark brown loamy topsoil down to 12cm, friable mid brown loamy silt between 12cm and 20cm, compact yellow-brown silty clay between 20cm and 60cm. Occasional angular limestone inclusions found throughout test pit. Limestone bedrock encountered at 70cm.

Finds of pottery made between 12cm and 40cm, of metal between 12cm and 50cm depth. Clay pipe and glass found between 12cm and 30cm depth. Flint or chert and bone found between 30cm and 40cm depth.

CAV/TP 8

Address: Nether Orchard off Buxton Road, Castleton.

Location: SK14840 82990: Field between Methodist Chapel and river.

Date of Excavation: 04/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

Dark black/grey brown topsoil with 5% pebble inclusions found to a depth of 30cm. Dark grey-brown clayey sand with 15% pebbles found between 30cm and 50cm. Medium orangey-brown sandy loam with 20% pebbles found between 50 and 60cm depth.

Pottery and metal found between 10cm and 30cm depth. Glass, bone and slag found between 10cm and 20cm depth.

CAV/TP 9

Address: Nether Orchard off Buxton Road, Castleton.

Location: SK14836 83003: Field between Methodist Chapel and river.

Date of Excavation: 04/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 70cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

Dark black- brown topsoil with 5-15% limestone inclusions found to a depth of 30cm. Dark grey-brown silty sand with 5% pebbles found between 30cm and 50cm. Dark orangey-grey-brown gritty sand with 20% pebbles found between 50 and 70cm depth.

Pottery, metalwork and glass found between 0cm and 10cm. Large pot sherds found between 30cm and 40cm.

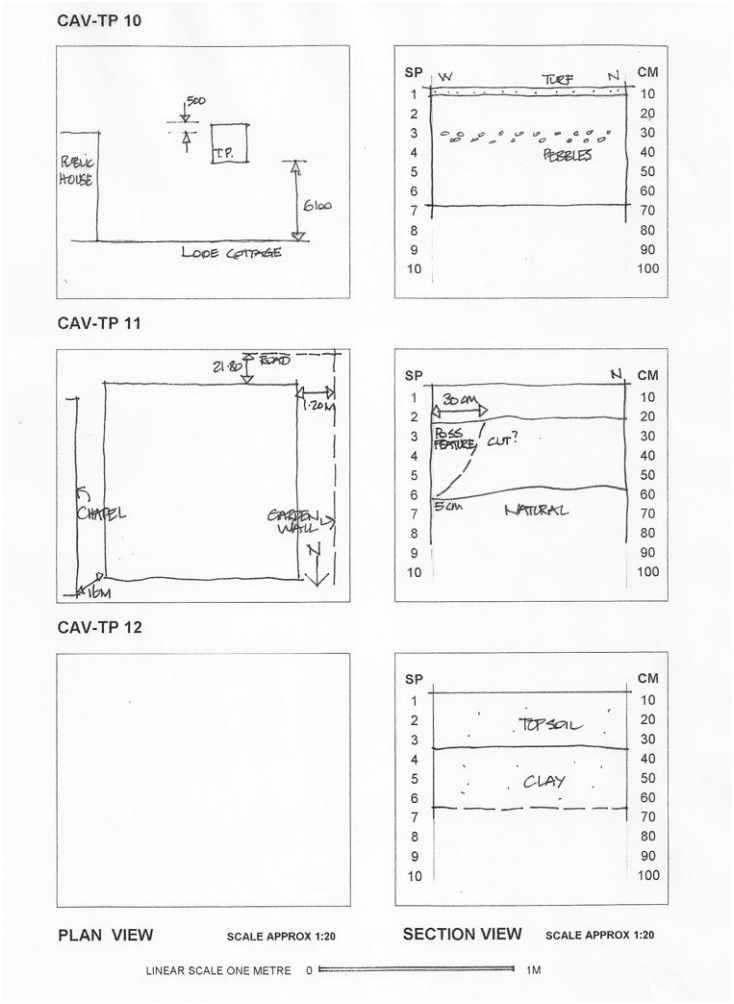

Figure 14: Plans and sections of CAV TP 10-12. Drawn by Alan Darlington.

CAV/TP 10

Address: Looe Cottage, Castleton

Location: SK15184 83018: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 05-06/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 31cm

Supervisor: Arthur Wilson

Brown friable clay sand found to a depth of 20cm. Compact medium-light brown clay sand found between 20cm and 31cm deep. No inclusions.

Finds of pottery between 0cm and 40cm, glass between 10cm and 30cm, animal bone between 10cm and 20cm, and clay pipes between 0cm and 40cm.

CAV/TP 11

Address: Methodist Chapel, Buxton Road, Castleton.

Location: SK14811 82958: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 05/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 40cm

Supervisor: Eileen Parker.

Loose dark-brown sandy silt topsoil from 0cm – 20cm, changing to loose, light-brown sandy silt between 20cm and 30cm. Angular limestone inclusions throughout.

Bone found between 0cm and 20cm. Pottery, metalwork and brick found in top 10cm.

CAV/TP 12

Address: Stafford Close, Castleton.

Location: SK15359 83098: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 08/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

Friable dark grey-brown loamy silt topsoil between 0cm and 30cm. Plastic, light yellow-brown silty clay subsoil between 30cm and 60cm depth.

Finds of pottery between 0cm and 40cm in depth, clay pipes 10 to 20cm in depth, and animal bone 30-40cm in depth.

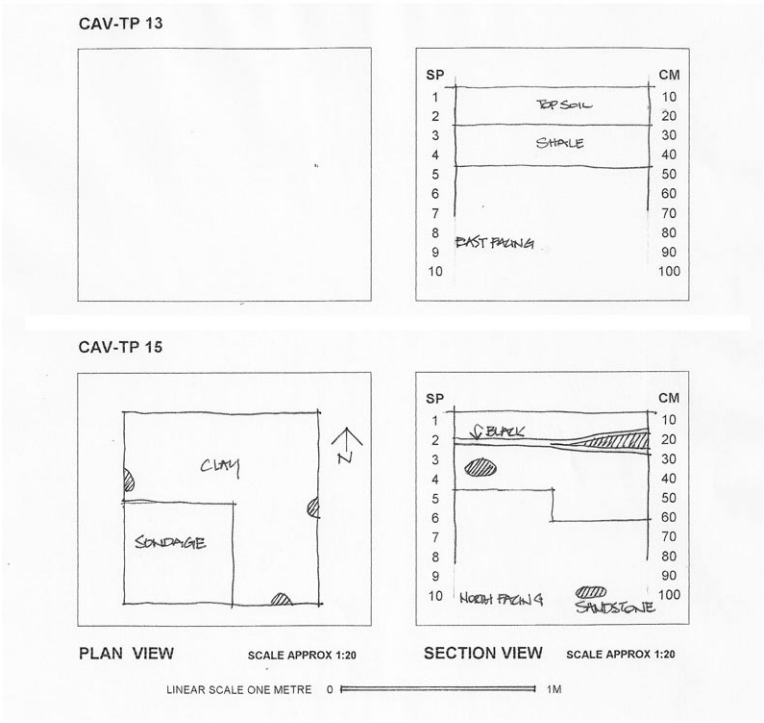

Figure 15: Plans and sections of CAV TP 13 and 15. Drawn by Alan Darlington.

CAV/TP 13

Address: 4, Peveril Road, Castleton.

Location: SK15159 82938: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 09/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 40cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

Friable dark grey-brown silty loam topsoil between 0cm and 20cm. Yellow-grey-brown silty clay subsoil between 20cm and 40cm depth. Shale bedrock reached at 40cm.

Finds of clay pipe fragments in top 10cm.

CAV/TP 14

Address: Methodist Chapel, Buxton Road, Castleton.

Location: SK14817 82970: Cellar.

Date of Excavation: 10/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 35cm

Supervisor: Laura Enns/Alex Schmidt

Cellar floor 0cm – 5cm depth. Stony rubble 5cm – 25cm depth. Dark grey sandy loam with 40% rubble 25cm – 35cm.

Pottery found between 5cm and 15cm in depth.

CAV/TP 15

Address: 1, Peveril Road, Castleton.

Location: SK15213 82913: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 11/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Laura Enns

Friable, dark orangey-brown topsoil between 0cm and 20cm. Dark grey-brown silty clay from 20cm to 40cm depth, changing to dark grey-brown clay between 40cm and 60cm

Finds of pottery between 0cm and 50cm, and glass between 0cm and 20cm.

CAV/TP 16

Address: Dales House,6 Goosehill, Castleton.

Location: SK 14719 82776: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 11/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 50cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

Light grey-brown silty loam topsoil from 0cm to 20cm in depth. Light grey-brown silty clay loam from 20cm to 50cm in depth.

Pottery found between 10cm and 30cm in depth, animal bone between 10cm and 20cm in depth.

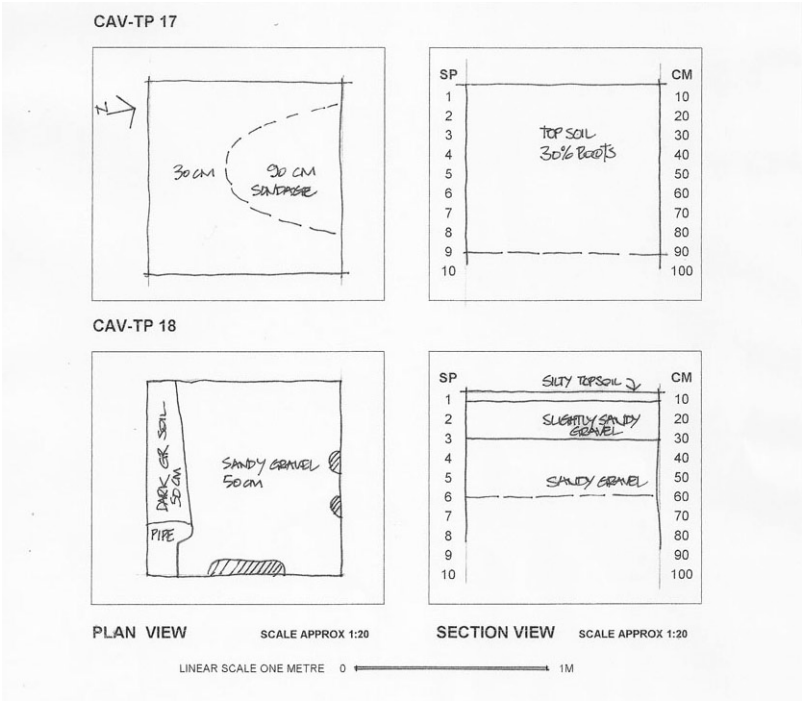

Figure 16: Plans and sections of CAV TP 17-18. Drawn by Alan Darlington.

CAV/TP 17

Address: Rose Cottage,Waterside, Castleton.

Location: SK14824 82734: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 11/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 90cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

Dark grey silty loam topsoil throughout depth of test pit from 0cm to 90cm. Test pit stopped at 90cm depth.

Finds of pottery found between 0cm and 40cm in depth, a flint flake between 0cm and 10cm, clay pipes between 0cm and 40cm, glass between 0cm and 30cm, and animal bone between 50cm and 60cm.

CAV/TP 18

Address: Stone Trough Cottage, Castleton.

Location: SK15047 82846: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 12/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 50cm

Supervisor: Laura Enns

Loose, red sand found to depth of 10cm. Yellow-grey-brown sandy gravel, with loam, found between 10cm and 50cm depth. Test pit bottomed at drain pipe? YES

Glass found between 10cm and 40cm in depth, animal bones between 20cm and 30cm, clay pipes between 10cm and 20cm, pottery between 10cm and 50cm.

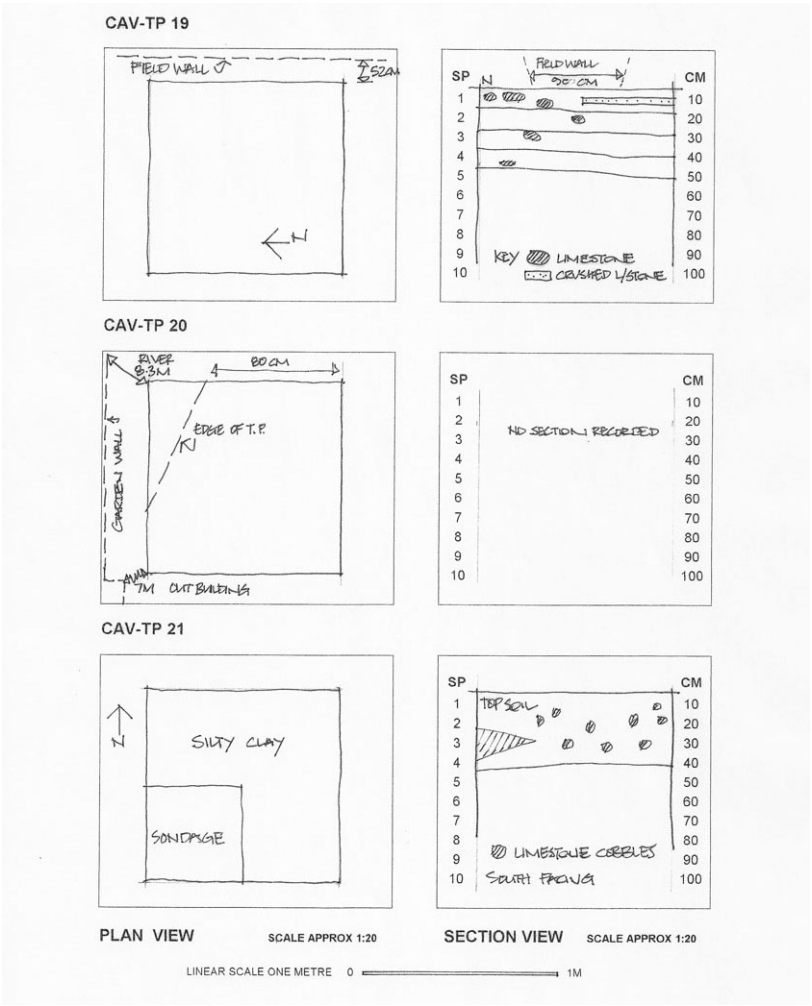

Figure 17: Plans and sections of CAV TP 19-21. Drawn by Alan Darlington.

CAV/TP 19

Address: Castle Villas, Buxton Road, Castleton.

Location: SK14795 83008: Field.

Date of Excavation: 12/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 50cm

Supervisor: Eileen Parker

Compact brown slit, varying from mid brown to light brown in colour, from 0cm to 40cm in depth. Compact light brown clay/silt between 40cm and 50cm in depth. Angular limestone inclusions found throughout test pit.

Finds comprise pottery, glass, brick, flint, animal bone, metalwork and wall plaster. Pottery found between 0cm and 20cm, bone and flint between 0cm and 40cm, glass and metal between 0cm and 40cm, brick and plaster in top 10cm. Range of discarded material in top 10cm suggests rubbish dumping site.

CAV/TP 20

Address: Derwent House, How Lane, Castleton.

Location: SK15258 83114: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 13/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Eileen Parker

Friable dark brown silty-sand from 0cm to 30cm in depth, with small, angular limestone inclusions. Compact mid brown clay silt from 30cm to 50cm in depth. Clay natural reached at 60cm.

Pottery and bone found between 0cm and 10cm in depth, then between 20cm and 40cm in depth. Metal found between 0cm and 10cm, and between 20cm and 30cm in depth. Glass found between 0cm and 10cm in depth. Flint and plaster found between 30cm and 40cm in depth.

CAV/TP 21

Address: Robin Blake, 22 Peveril Close, Castleton.

Location: SK15314 82912: Garden.

Date of Excavation: 13/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 70cm

Supervisor: Laura Enns

Friable, dark brown topsoil found throughout test pit from 0cm to 70cm. Limestone cobble inclusions between 20cm and 60cm in depth.

Finds of pottery between 10cm and 60cm in depth, and glass between 10cm and 50cm.

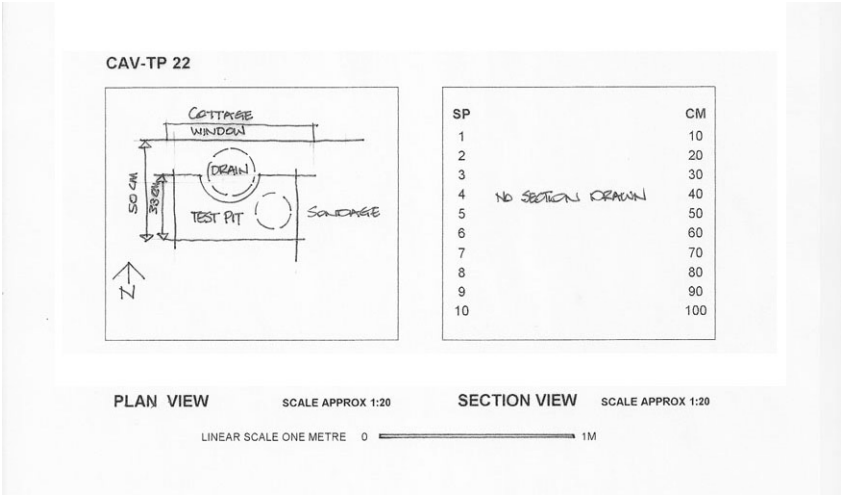

Figure 18: Plan and section of CAV TP 22. Drawn by Alan Darlington.

CAV/TP 22

Address: Michelle and Pete Morris holiday cottage, Market Place, Castleton.

Location: SK15018 82763: Garden drain area

Date of Excavation: 14/7/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Angela Darlington and Kay Harrison

Loose and silty from 0cm – 50cm. Plastic silty clay from 50cm to 60cm.

Pottery found between 10cm and 20cm in depth, and between 30cm and 60cm in depth. Bone found between 30 and 40cm in depth, and 50cm and 60cm in depth. Folded lead sheet and possible haematite found between 40cm and 50cm in depth and a clay pipe bowl fragment between 40cm and 50cm depth.

HST/TP 1

Address: N/A

Location: Howsitch Tongue

Date of Excavation: 26/6/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 30cm

Supervisor: Eileen Parker

The top 20cm comprised friable, mid brown, sandy clay topsoil with no inclusions. Between 20cm and 30cm depth the soil was an orange/brown silty clay with 5% gritstone inclusions. At 30cm gritstone bedrock was reached.

Finds were made between 10cm and 20cm depth, comprising pottery, clay pipe stem, glass and a button.

HST/TP 2

Address: N/A

Location: Howsitch Tongue

Date of Excavation: 26/6/2012

Depth of Test Pit: 45cm

Supervisor: Eileen Parker

The top 20cm comprised friable, mid brown, sandy clay topsoil with no inclusions. Between 20cm and 45cm depth the soil was an orange/brown silty clay with 5% gritstone inclusions. At 45cm the water table was reached, therefore the pit was closed before reaching bedrock.

Finds were made between 10cm and 30cm depth, comprising pottery, clay pipe and a brick fragment.

Appendix 1b: Test Pit Descriptions Hope

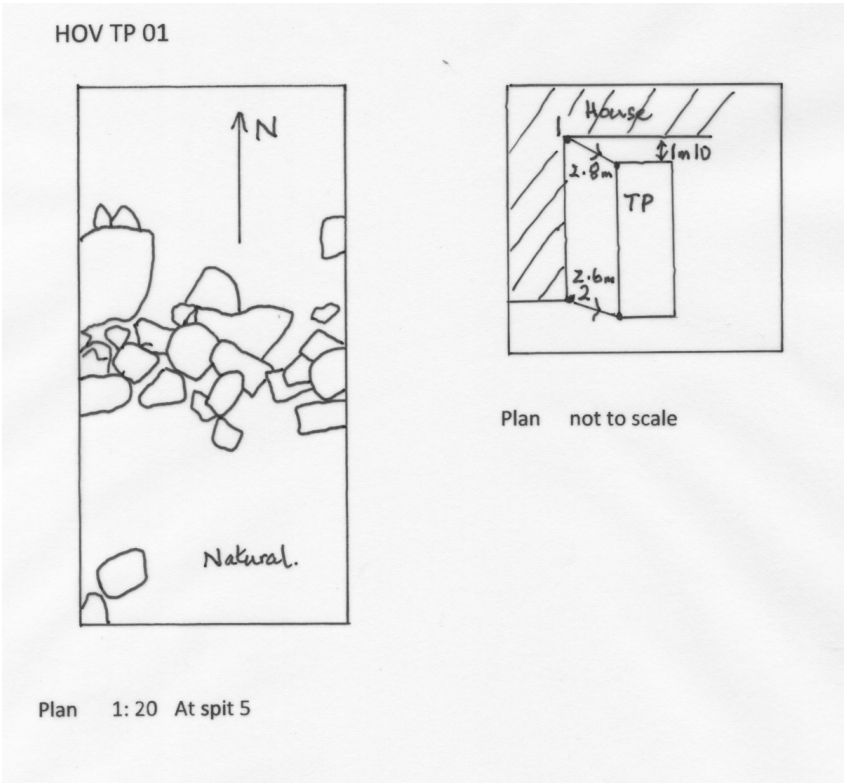

Figure 19: Plan and section of HOV TP 01. Drawn by Di Curtis.

HOV/TP 01

Address: Daggers House, Hope.

Location of Test Pit: SK 17323 83419 elev.169m: Patio at back of house.

Date of Excavation: 16/06/12, 17/06/12

Depth of Test Pit: 50cm

Supervisor: Pauline Ashmore, Eileen Parker

Soil at 0 - 20cm comprised black/brown loam with mortar flecks, coal and coke particles. At 30cm, brown clayey loam with mortar flecks. At 40cm brown clayey loam without mortar flecks. At 50cm, natural – yellow coarse sand with rounded riverine pebbles.

Finds were made 0cm to 30cm depth, comprising pottery, clay pipes, glass, bone and metal. At 40 - 50cm, a few finds of pottery, glass and pipe stems.

Between 40 -50cm the base of a wall, unaligned to the present house, was uncovered resting on natural. Photographs and drawings made.

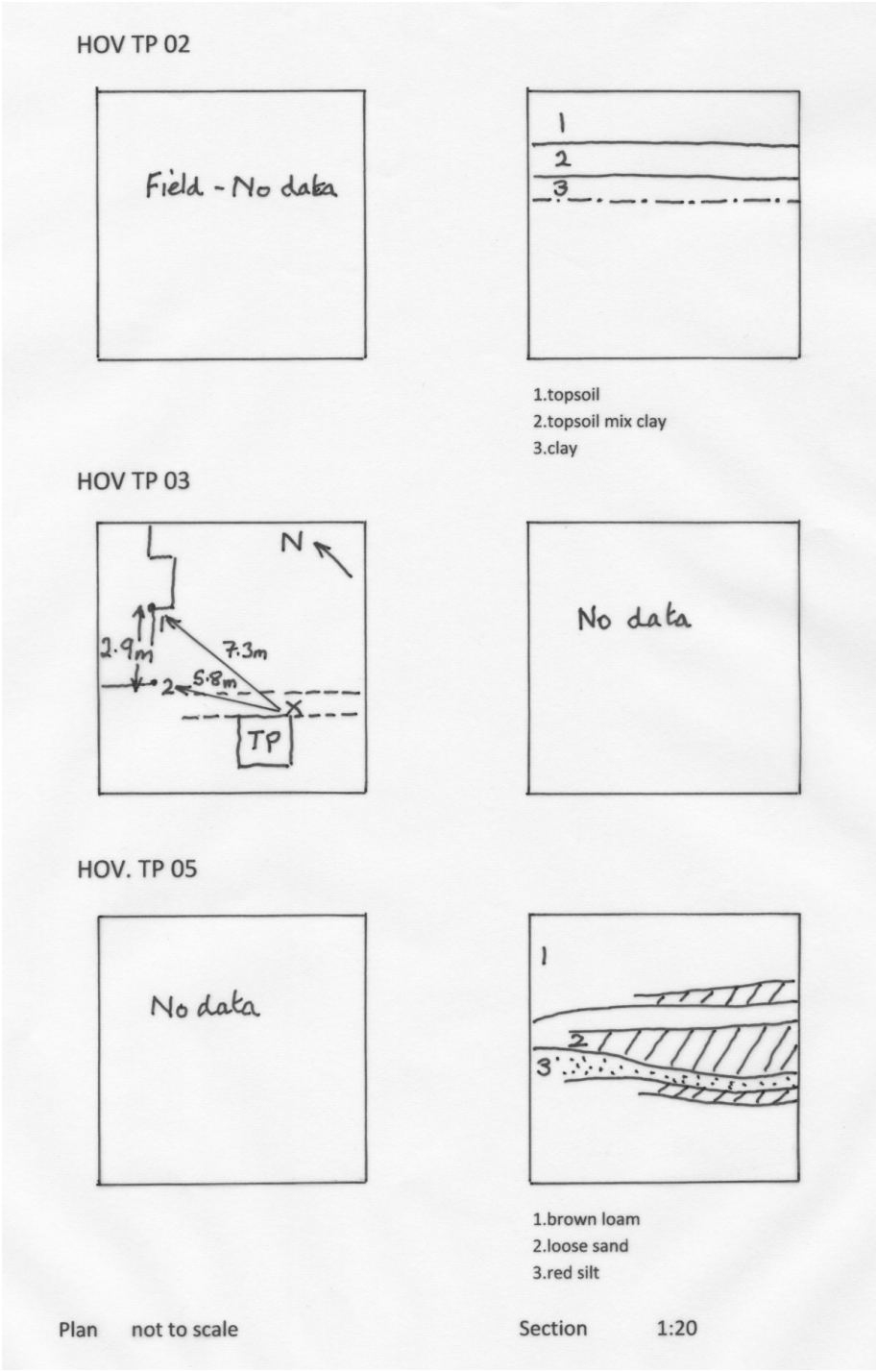

Figure 20: Plan and section of HOV TP 02, 03, 05. Drawn by Di Curtis.

HOV/TP 02

Address: Marston's Farm, Castleton Road

Location of Test Pit: SK1569 8346 elev. 189m: Field 341, "Little Field".

Date of Excavation: 25/06/12

Depth of Test Pit: 40cm

Supervisor: Alex Schmidt

Soil at 0 – 20cm comprised friable/sticky, dark greyish brown, clayey silt -topsoil. To 30 cm, friable/sticky, yellowish brown, sandy clay - subsoil. To 40cm natural, light yellowish brown, sandy clay, becoming water logged.

Finds. None in 0 -10cm, mostly roots from permanent pasture. 10 to 20cm pottery with coal and coke fragments. To 30cm pipe stems and coke fragments. To 40cm, 2pieces pottery and a manufactured disk (plastic?)

HOV/TP 03

Address: Orlecar Cottage, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK16906 84120 elev.174m: Garden beside front path.

Date of Excavation: 28/06/12

Depth of Test Pit: 47cm

Supervisor: Jonathon Boffey

Soil. 0 to 30cm topsoil friable/sticky dark grey brown. 30 to 40cm increasing sticky grey clay to pure clay at sondage to 47cm.

Finds. Very few (pottery, glass, pipe stem, coal fragment) to 30cm. 30 – 47cm no finds.

HOV/TP 04

Address: Kings Haigh, Aston

Location of Test Pit: SK18120 84100 elev.250m: Hard standing to back of the house.

Date of Excavation: 02/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 30cm

Supervisor: Eileen Parker

Soil. 0 to 8cm laid gravel. 8cm to 26cm hardcore, friable orange/brown substrate with weathered shale with moderate angular/subangular sandstone. At 30cm natural shale bedrock. Sondage to 40cm showed natural sandstone running under shale.

Finds. None

Comment. Any occupation layer at the back of this very old house appears to have been bulldozed out to create the present drainage and dry access behind the house.

HOV/TP 05

Address: Barn Cottage, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 17057 84126 elev.169m: Beside River Noe at a possible river crossing.

Date of Excavation: 03/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 70cm

Supervisor: Pauline Ashmore

Soil. 0 to 30cm rich brown loam with increasing sub-angular stones to 30cm. 30 to 60 cm patches of recent clean sand and silt (recent alluvial sediment) within brown loam. Sondage to 70 cm no change in structure of soil.

Finds. None 0 – 20cm. Few pottery, glass and manufactured items 20 – 30cm. Manufactured 30-40cm. None 40 – 70 cm.

Comment. This site was chosen because it lies alongside a possible earlier river crossing. In the river, slab paving adjacent to bedrock in the river bottom was noted and photographed. Local oral history (Watson Family) recounts that this site was paved to provide a safe watering place for cattle.

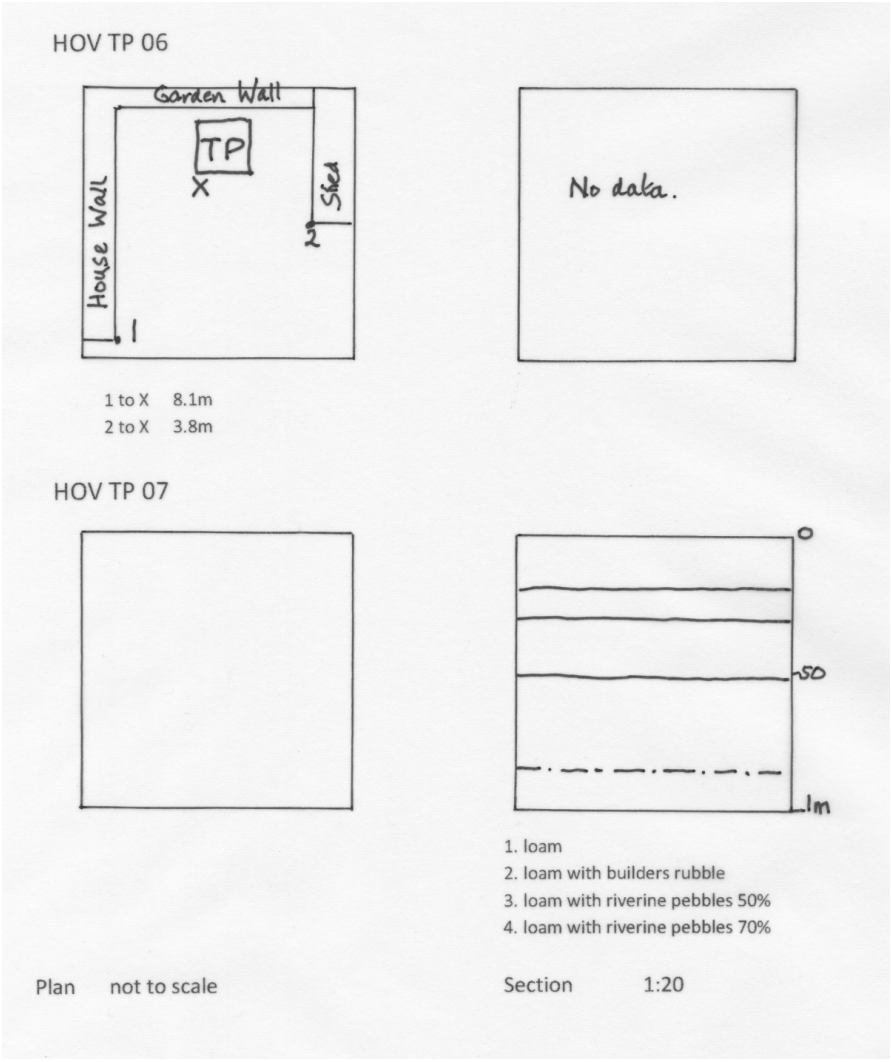

Figure 21: Plan and section of HOV TP 06, 07. Drawn by Di Curtis.

HOV/TP 06

Address: Woodbine Cafe, Main Rd, Hope

Location of Test Pit: SK 17166 83552 elev.172m: Hard standing behind Woodbine Cafe cottages.

Date of Excavation: 03/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 40cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 - 10cm, stone and pebble rubble fill. 10 – 20cm stone and pebble hard packed. 20 – 30cm sandy gravel with few stones and pebbles. 30 – 40cm sandy gravel. Sondage to 40 cm sandy gravel with stony layers.

Finds. None

Comment. The occupation level expected behind this row of old cottages appeared to have been bulldozed out to create the present parking space.

HOV/TP 07

Address: Smithy Cottage, Main Rd, Hope

Location of Test Pit: SK 17194 83769 elev.171m: Front garden adjacent to Main Rd.

Date of Excavation: 04/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 65cm

Supervisor: Arthur Wilson

Soil. 0 – 30cm friable dark brown, clayey/sandy with some patches of builder's rubble in lower level. 30 to 50cm friable lighter brown, silty/sandy with inclusions of riverine pebbles. 50 to 60cm to west of trench a hardpan-like structure of concreted riverine pebbles; to east of trench a gas lead service pipe exposed.

Finds. 0 to 20cm few finds of pottery, glass and metal. 20 to 40cm some pottery and clay pipe stems. 40 – 60cm no finds.

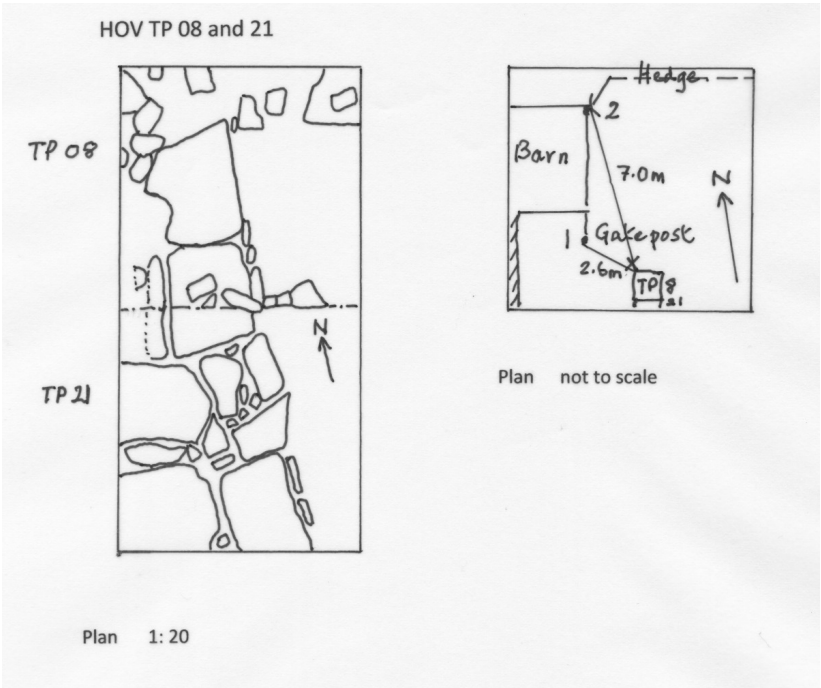

Figure 22: Plan and section of HOV TP 08, 21. Drawn by Di Curtis.

HOV/TP 08

Address: Opposite Tom's Barn, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 17267 83703 elev.170m: Inside gate of Field 403, near a small barn.

Date of Excavation: 04/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 40cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 – 20cm, turf over gravel, pebbles and rubble fill at the track-way into the field. 20 to 30 cm black cinder and ash with loamy soil mix. At 40cm stones with mortar above a linear pavement of stones. Planned and photographed with test pit left open see HOV/TP21.

Finds. Throughout test pit recorded modest numbers of pottery, glass, bone and fragments of coal, clinker, burnt shale and chert. At 30cm a round find of unknown material was photographed and separately packaged and sent for analysis. Later identified as a probable tin.

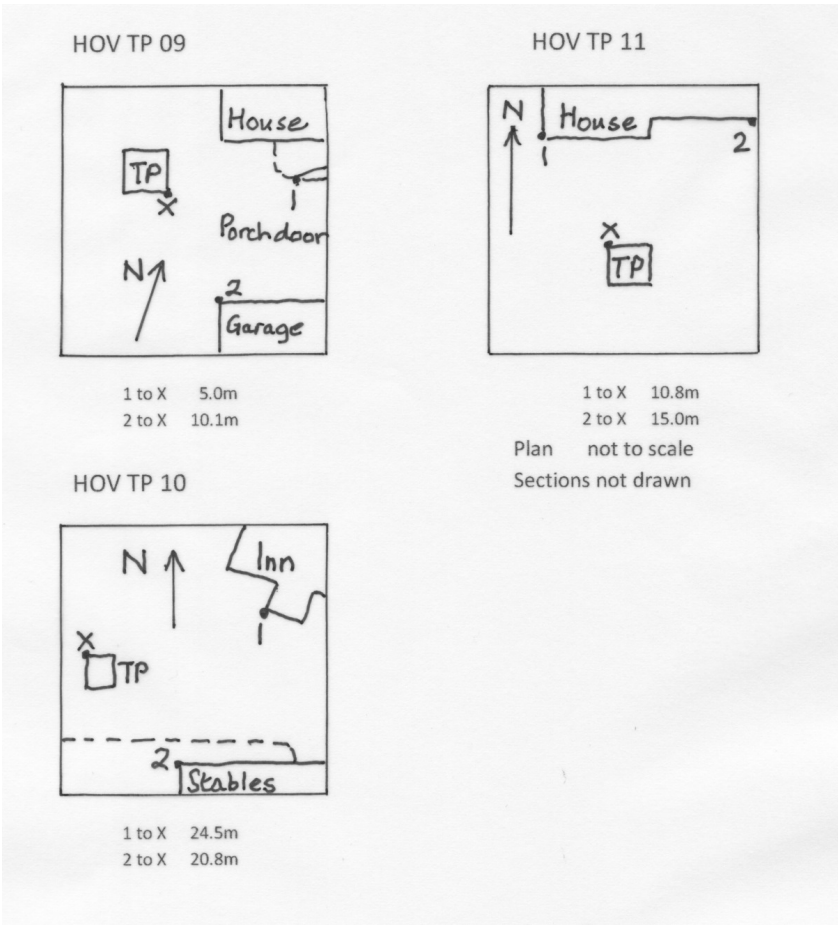

Figure 23: Plan of HOV TP 09-11. Drawn by Di Curtis.

HOV/TP 09

Address: Ivy Cottage, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 17188 83659 elev.147m: Garden beside house

Date of Excavation: 05/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 80cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 to 40cm Friable brown loam, with occasional flecks of mortar and coal from 30 to 40cm. 50 to 70 cm light brown sandy loam; at 60 cm spread of random stones, at 70 cm no further stones. Sondage at 70 to 80cm with increasing natural yellow sandy subsoil with small rounded riverine pebbles at 80cm.

Finds. Pottery, glass, clay pipe stems and bowls in increasing and plentiful numbers from 10 to 50 cm. From 0 – 30 cm metal and building material including lime mortar. One piece of carved stone. From 60 cm very few finds.

HOV/TP 10

Address: Woodroffe Arms, Main Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 17148 83488 elev.149m: Beside car park, formerly a bowling alley.

Date of Excavation: 05/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Pauline Ashmore

Soil. At 0 – 10cm loam with wood chippings. 10 – 30cm loam with some sub-angular stone. 30 – 50 cm compact loam/sand. 50 – 60cm compact sand and silt.

Finds. 0 – 30 cm pottery, glass, clay pipe stems and fragment of bowl, beer tags, forged nail, building stone,1971 coin. 30 – 50cm two pieces pottery. 50 – 60cm no finds.

HOV/TP 11

Address: The Manor House, Pindale Rd, Hope.

Location of Test Pit: SK 17179 83430 elev.164m: Back garden

Date of Excavation: 06/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 70cm

Supervisor: Pauline Ashmore

Soil. 0 – 40cm loam. 40 – 50cm silty loam. 50 – 70cm subsoil with alluvial pebbles

Finds 0 -10cm no finds. 10 – 70cm pottery, glass, lime mortar, chert, anthracite, clay pipe stems throughout but most within 30 – 50 cm.

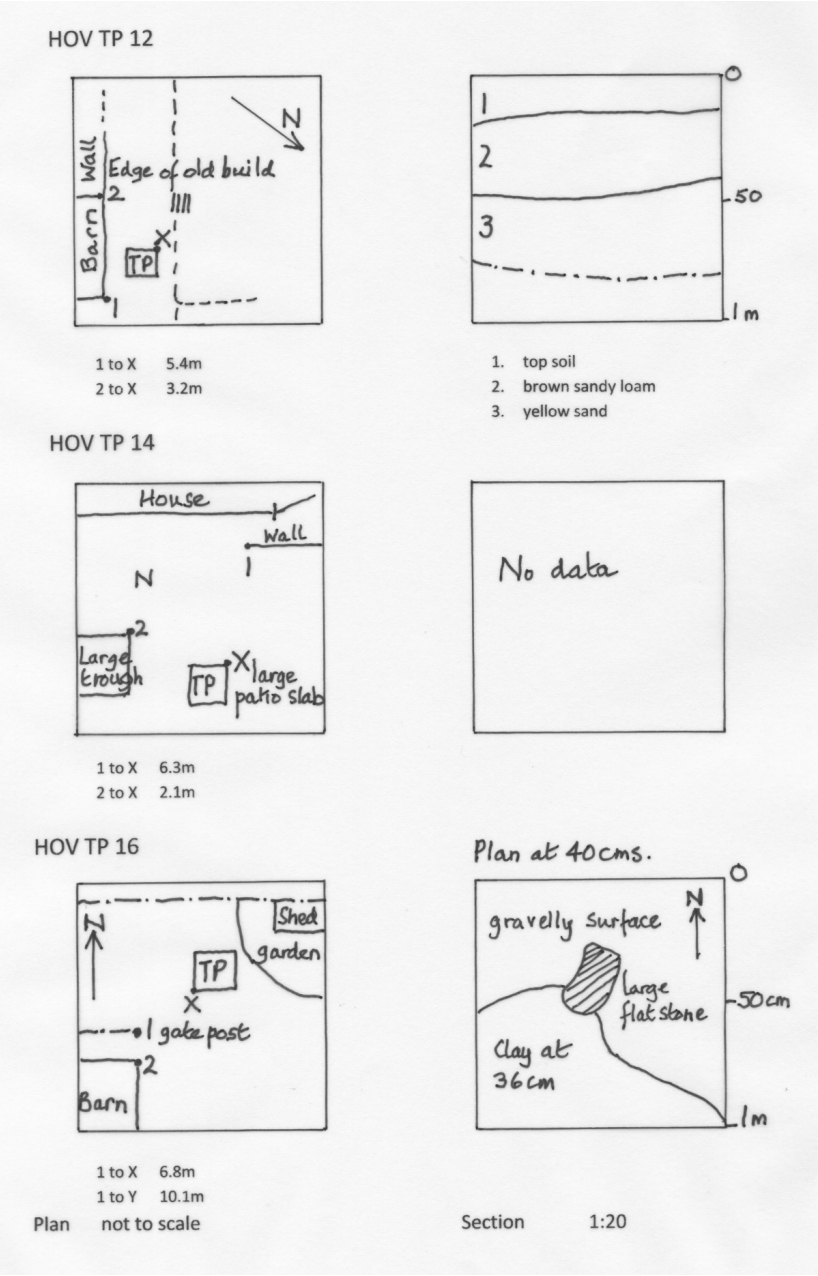

Figure 24: Plan and section of HOV TP 12, 14, 16. Drawn by Di Curtis.

HOV/TP 12

Address: Hawthorne Close

Location of Test Pit: SK 17255 83635 elev.173m: In the parking area for Hawthorne Close and adjacent to the recently converted old barn lying between Hawthorn Close and the Methodist Church.

Date of Excavation: 07-08/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 80cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0-20cm turf over brown sandy loam with sandy patches, probably fill from landscaping parking area. 20 – 40cm black clayey loam with flecks of coal, charcoal, thought to represent original soil surface before landscaping of parking area. 40 – 60cm browner sandy loam. 60 – 70cm natural with yellow sandy texture and patches of clay. Sondage to 80 cm alluvial deposit.

Finds 0 -20 cm small finds of pottery and glass. 20 – 40 pottery, glass, charcoal, coal, clinker, with black glassy drips. 40 -60 cm increased pottery and quite tightly packed at 45cm with clay pipe stems. No finds 60 – 80cm.

HOV/TP 13

Address: Elmcroft, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 17187 83551 elev.165m: In garden near to older buildings on Main Road through village.

Date of Excavation: 07/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 70cm

Supervisor: Arthur Wilson

Soil. 0 – 40cm friable very dark brown silty sand with less that 5% small pebbles. 40 – 60 cm friable dark brown clayey sand. 60 – 70cm compact dark brown clay sand.

Finds. A microlith at surface. Pottery, glass, bone, clay pipe stems and fragment pipe bowl, brick and lime mortar and coal throughout depth with maximum finds increasing to 20 cm and scarce by 50cm. No finds 50 -70cm.

HOV/TP 14

Address: Townhead Cottage, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 16793 84406 elev. 173m: Patio at front of house.

Date of Excavation: 08/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 50 cm (Not to natural)

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil.0 – 20cm layers of gravel, hard core packing. At 20cm a cobbled surface was revealed which was photographed. A small area of this cobbled paving was removed with a sondage 20 – 50cm which contained mixed dark soil, pebbles, moderately large stones and clay. This pit was not taken down to natural as the owners did not wish to disturb the pebbled surface.

Finds. 0-20cm pottery including a fairing, glass, brick, slate and lead ties, forged nails, modern nails and wire. At 50cm a worked flint.

Comment. History of the house, photographs and conversation with local farmers all suggest that the cobbled yard was the original farmyard for this old and typical Derbyshire longhouse.

HOV/TP 15

Address: Bower Cottage, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 16961 84184 elev.169m: Garden at front of house.

Date of Excavation: 08/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 40cm

Supervisor: Colin Merroney

Soil. 0 -20cm friable, very dark brown loamy silt with occasional angular limestone pebbles to 5% pebbles at 20cm. 20 – 36cm dark brown clayey silt with 20% stone. From 36 – 40cm dark grey sandy clay with streaks of sand, compact 50% small to medium stones.

Finds. Pottery, glass, clay pipe stems, burnt shale and coal increasing numbers to 20cm then decreasing. A glass bottle stopper at 20cm.

HOV/TP 16

Address: Noon's Garden Centre, Edale Road

Location of Test Pit: SK17260 83559 elev.173m: Garden thought (early map) to be adjacent to demolished cottages on Edale Rd.

Date of Excavation: 09/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 – 30cm dark brown friable clayey loam, with stony texture. 30 – 40 cm becoming stonier with clay appearing in S half of pit at 36cm. In N half of pit remaining stonier to natural alluvial yellow sandy compacted material at 35cm. 40 – 50 natural, with sondage to 60cm continuing as natural.

Finds. 0 – 30cm pottery, glass, bone, coal, clay pipe stems and fragment of bowl mostly in top 20cm. 30-40 cm a little pottery, bone and 1 bead. 50 – 60cm no finds

HOV/TP 17

Address: Noon's Garden Centre, Edale Road

Location of Test Pit: SK 17263 83540 elev.166: Garden to rear of Old Hall and behind Church Shop.

Date of Excavation: 09/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Arthur Wilson

Soil.0 – 20cm friable very dark brown/silty sand. 20 – 40 cm friable, very dark brown clayey sand with less pebble inclusions. 40 – 60cm friable, medium to light brown clayey sand.

Finds. 0 – 30 cm pottery, glass, building material, slate, coal, clay pipe stems, bone including 1 tooth. 30 – 40+ cm small amount of pottery, glass and a lot of bone. 45 to 60 cm no finds.

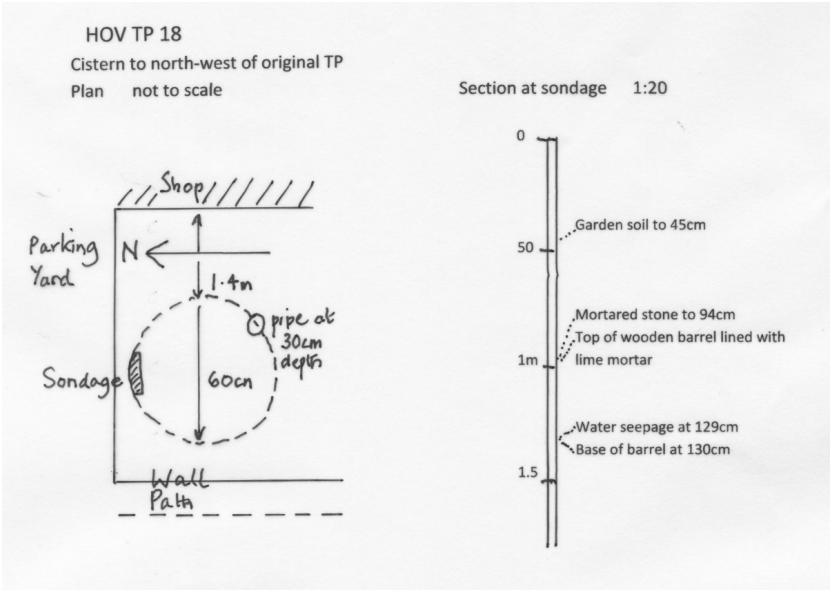

Figure 25: Plan and section of HOV TP 18. Drawn by Di Curtis.

HOV/TP 18

Address: Thornfield, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 17204 83583 elev.174m: Behind Watson's farm shop.

Date of Excavation: 10/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 70cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 – 10cm on W side silty loam full of cow bones, on E side ash infill with small stones. 10 -20 cm silty loam with cinders, coal debris, ash deposit in centre, 10% stones. 20 -50cm black clayey loam at level of garden surface with few stones, cinders and coal debris. 50 – 70cm yellowish clay with pebbles, natural.

Finds 0 – 30cm increasing numbers of pottery and glass, clinker, coal, slag, clay pipe stems with many cow and sheep bones in top 20cm. 30 – 50cm pottery, clinker, slag, clay pipe stems and few bones. 50 – 60cm Welsh slate and other building material. 60 – 70cm no finds

Comment. The test pit was completed and left without backfilling because the owner, Mr Robert Watson, had decided to level the ground in order to install a new shed. Whilst starting to level the ground, a "well" was discovered close to the test pit (c1M). This structure was later excavated, recorded and photographed. The "well" proved to be relatively shallow with the base formed from a large wooden barrel lined with lime mortar. It was concluded that this was a cistern, perhaps for storing fresh water for watering animals. This building has been associated with farming and animal butchering since Robert Watson's grandfather's occupation.

HOV/TP 19

Address: Watson Family at Thornfield, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 17223 83544 elev.169m: Parking place behind Main Road buildings.

Date of Excavation: 10/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 50cm

Supervisor: Arthur Wilson

Soil. 0 – 30cm Friable, light to medium brown clayey sand with 70% inclusions of small sub-round pebbles. 30 – 50cm light brown soil, 50% inclusions of small flat pebbles.

Finds. 0 -10cm large amount (120+)pottery. 0 -20cm pottery, glass, bone, building material, clay pipe stems and fragments of bowls, natural shell, fossil and metal 20 – 30cm pottery and bone. 40 -50cm no finds.

Comment. 1 large piece of angle iron found suggested pot holder from cast iron stove (spit not recorded).

HOV/TP 20

Address: Tom's Barn

Location of Test Pit: SK 17229 83669 elev.171m: Front garden; in front of old barn converted to present house.

Date of Excavation: 11/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 30cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 - 20 cm dark silty loam, 20% stones. Fill added by present owner to landscape garden. 20 -30 cm very compact stony material, not a paved surface; natural.

Finds. 0 -20 cm pottery, glass, brick, lime mortar. 20 – 30 cm no finds.

HOV/TP 21 extension to HOV/TP 08

Address: Opposite Tom's Barn, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK17267 83703 elev.170m: Inside gate of Field 403, near a small barn.

Date of Excavation: 11/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 50cm

Supervisor: Arthur Wilson

Soil. 0-10cm turf and limestone chippings laid to give access to field. 10 -20 cm friable/sandy blue/black ash 15% limestone inclusions. 20 – 30cm as previous but less than 5% inclusions in NE quadrant of pit. 30 – 40cm demolition rubble including lime mortar, a gritstone roof slate and a possible broken whetstone above gritstone flags at 40cm. These are concurrent with those described for TP 08. 40 – 50cm as a sondage shows small flat river pebbles as natural. Planned, photographed and sections drawn.

Finds. 0 – 40 cm pottery, glass, bone, brick, lime mortar, metal, dressed stone. Bone, metal, glass in demolition rubble.

HOV/TP 22

Address: Higher Hall

Location of Test Pit: SK 17232 83721 elev.175m: Front garden, adjacent to Main Road.

Date of Excavation: 12/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 60cm

Supervisor: Arthur Wilson

Soil. 0 – 30cm friable, dark brown clayey sand. 30 – 60cm friable orangey brown with less than 5% small rounded pebbles.

Finds 0 – 30cm pottery, glass, bone, charcoal, clay pipe stems, metal, a Derbyshire roof slate. 40 – 60cm no finds.

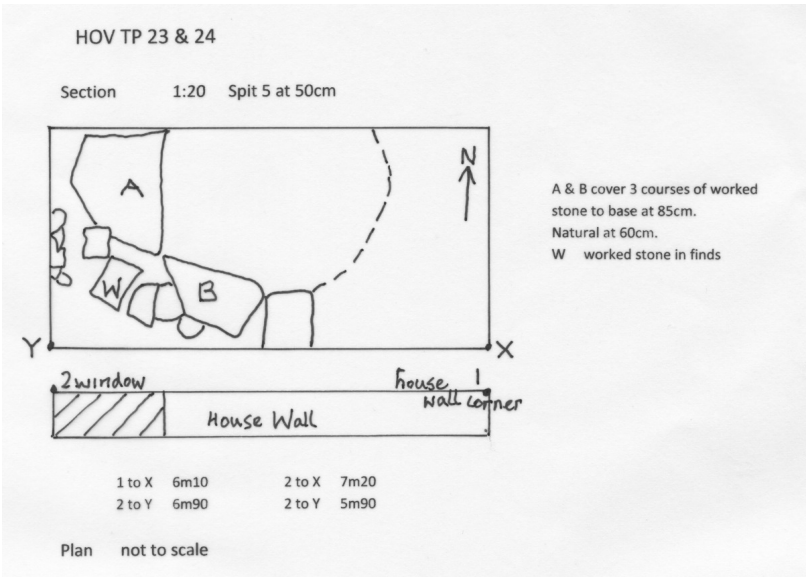

Figure 26: Plan and section of HOV TP 23 & 24. Drawn by Di Curtis.

HOV/TP 23

Address: 4, The Fold, Edale Road

Location of Test Pit: SK 17273 83587 elev.172m: Back Garden.

Date of Excavation: 12/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 90cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 – 10cm turf, friable black loam with debris from burning. 10 – 50cm friable black loam with 10% ash patches, disturbed with debris from burning. At 50cm a stone structure appeared, recorded and photographed. 50 – 60cm SW corner natural of yellow clay and stones. 50 – 70cm NE corner friable black loam. In the pit, 70 - 90cm lots of lime mortar with a stone base at 90cm.

Finds. 0 – 30 cm appears to be house clearance fire debris. Also 0 -50cm pottery, glass, bone, building material, plastic (including plant labels), charcoal, clinker, clay pipe stems, metal including forged and modern nails, door locks, wire. Very few finds below 50cm.

Comment. The structure which appeared was investigated by adding a second test pit HOV/TP24

HOV/TP 24

Address: 4, The Fold, Edale Road

Location of Test Pit: SK 17273 83587 elev.172m: Back Garden (adjacent to HOV/TP 23).

Date of Excavation: 13/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 90cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 – 40cm friable black loam with 50% ashy bonfire debris. At 40cm stone structure appears. 40 - 50cm friable black loam inside structure; natural, yellow clay with stones outside structure. At 85cm reached a flat stone at the base of the pit.

Finds. Exactly as TP23 with large amount of bonfire debris in 0 – 40cm. Pottery found particularly in 20 – 40cm.

Comment. The structure of the pit with its lining of lime mortar with a deep layer of lime mortar in the bottom of the pit led to the conclusion (Backed up by local knowledge) that this is a Lime mortar pit, probably dug when the row of cottages was built. The age of these village houses is not known but will be investigated through documentary and house structure analysis.

HOV/TP 25

Address: Ebenezer House

Location of Test Pit: SK17214 83626 elev.177m: Front garden adjacent to back of row of old cottages.

Date of Excavation: 13/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 50cm

Supervisor: Arthur Wilson

Soil. 0 – 30cm friable dark brown clayey sand, inclusions less than 5%. At 20cm a curved arrangements of gritstone cobbles observed which did not connect with each other and which were without any subsequent structure. 30 – 50cm orange/light brown loose sand with 70% small to flat well-rounded pebbles.

Finds. 0 – 30cm pottery, glass, bone, clay pipe stems, building material. 30 – 50cm no finds.

HOV/TP 26

Address: The Homestead, Bowden Lane

Location of Test Pit: SK17269 84449 elev.193m: In a field with ridge and furrow, below an old demolished building.

Date of Excavation: 14/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 40cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 – 20cm brown clayey loam. 20 - 30cm lighter brown, friable, 10% stone. 30 – 40cm natural, yellow sandy sub-soil with more than 50% stones.

Finds. 0-10cm no finds. 10 – 30cm few, pottery, 1 clay pipe stem, brick, coal, metal. 30 – 40cm no finds.

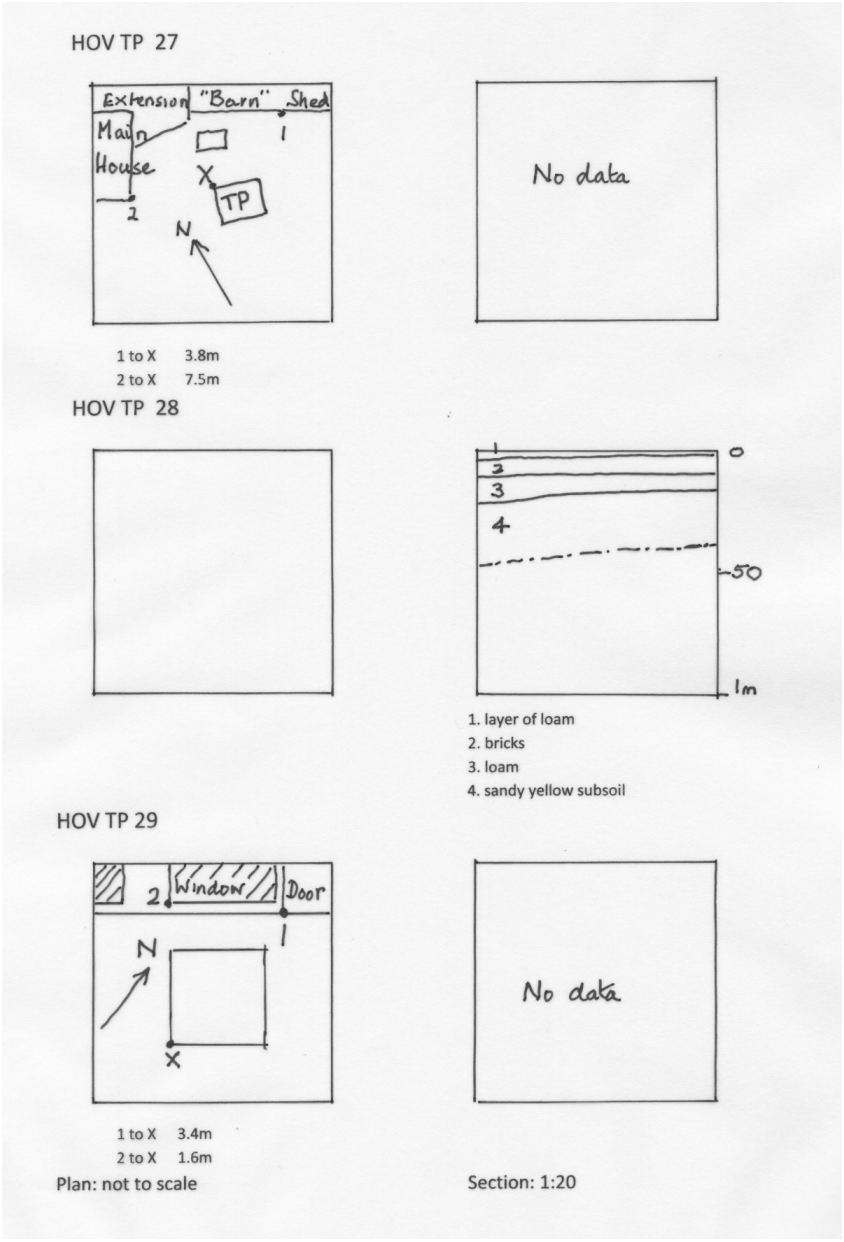

Figure 27: Plan and section of HOV TP 27-29. Drawn by Di Curtis.

HOV/TP 27

Address: Brookside

Location of Test Pit: SK 17255 83737 elev.169m: Front garden.

Date of Excavation: 15/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 90cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 – 20cm turf and brown loamy soil, 20 – 30cm layer of chert and large flat sandstone pebbles and with lime mortar under pebble layer. 30 – 40cm brown loamy soil. 40 – 50cm paler gravelly soil

with flat sandstone pebbles. 50 – 60cm NW corner (25%area) dark loamy soil cut into paler gravelly natural. Sondage cut into dark loamy area to 90cm; at 90cm 3 laid stones with gap to North, ?drain, probed a further 30cm into a silted up space.

Finds. 0 - 50cm pottery, glass bone, clay pipe stem, metal (including agricultural grass cutter blade), clinker building material. 50 – 70cm pottery. 70 – 90cm no finds in drainage sondage.

Comment. The owners late husband unearthed pieces of a large earthenware jug (now restored and photographed) when planning the original garden.

HOV/TP 28

Address: 17, Castleton Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 17025 83459 elev.161m: Back garden.

Date of Excavation: 15/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 40cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 – 10cm brown, clayey loam. 10 – 30cm on N side brown clayey loam, on S side black friable ashy soil. 30 – 40cm yellow sandy sub-soil.

Finds 0 – 30cm pottery, glass, bone, clay pipe stems, slag, clinker, building stone, lime mortar, metal. 30 – 40cm glass, slag, fluorspar, building material.

HOV/TP 29

Address: Mill Farm, Edale Rd

Location of Test Pit: SK 17068 83959 elev.165m: Front of house.

Date of Excavation: 17/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: 50cm

Supervisor: Di Curtis

Soil. 0 – 10cm stone at surface with brown sandy loam infill, at base yellow sandy soil with 10% stones. This appeared to be infill from the path spilling onto the brown loam. 10 – 40cm, on the northern side of the pit against the house wall – brown sandy loam with large stones. On the southern side, against the path, yellower, sandier, very stony soil. 40 – 50cm natural alluvial sub-soil appeared at 45cm at N edge and 40cm at S edge.

Finds.0 – 40cm pottery, bone, clay pipe stems, fragment bowl, clinker, slag, all found in the brown sandy loam with large stones, close to the house wall. 40 – 50cm no finds

HOV/TP 5 pits

Address: at Hope Primary School

Location of Test Pit: SK17203 83775 (at gate): School playing field with ridge and furrow.

Date of Excavation: 02/07/12

Depth of Test Pit: Up to 30cm not reaching natural

Supervisor: Di Curtis, Pauline Ashmore

Soils 4 of 5 pits showed a brown loam soil to 30cm. 1 pit sondage to 40cm reached sandy, stony, light brown to yellow sub-soil.

One pit near to the gateway into the field exposed the rubble, stones and gravel used to make the track-way into the field and also found caches of beer bottles. This field was used for the Wakes Week celebration in the 1940's and a bottle stall is recalled by older villagers.

Appendix 2a: Pottery Report. Chris Cumberpatch.

Introduction

The pottery assemblages from the test pitting programmes in Hope and Castleton were examined by the author in November 2012. The results are summarised in Tables 3 to 5, which list the pottery from the test pits in Castleton and Hope.

This report consists of a brief description of the types of pottery recovered during the test pitting project as a whole followed by a discussion of the individual groups of test pits and some suggestions as to how the material should be interpreted. The final section suggests ways in which the data could be further analysed.

The pottery

The earliest pottery from the project was of medieval date and in all cases apparently residual in character. Identifiable medieval wares were limited to sherds of Coal Measures Whiteware (HOV TP1, spits 4 and 5, TP13 spit 3; CAV TP21, spit 3) and the late medieval Coal Measures Purple ware (HOV TP11, spit 6; CAV TP5, spits 1 and 3). Although coal measures clays were extensively exploited during the medieval and early post-medieval periods, convention dictates that the terms Coal Measures Whiteware and Coal Measures Purple ware are applied to the products of two potteries in the Don Valley, one at Firsby Hall Farm near Conisbrough and the other in Green Lane Rawmarsh. Based on the results of excavations in Doncaster Coal Measures Whiteware has been dated to the period between the late 13th or early 14th century and the late 14th to early 15th century while Coal Measures Purple ware belongs to the 15th and early 16th centuries (Hayfield and Buckland 1989). A fuller discussion of both types can be found elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004a, 2012).

A single sherd of splash glazed sandy ware from Hope (HOV TP23, spit 2) was datable in broad terms to the earlier part of the medieval period (12th to mid 13th century) on the basis of the presence of splashed glaze (Cumberpatch *et al*. 1998-1999). This technique of glazing, while not wholly reliable as a means of dating seems to have gone out of use in Yorkshire in the mid 13th century although it may have persisted longer further north (Sage, pers comm.).

A single small sherd (weighing approximately 1 gram) from Castleton (CAV TP21, spit 3) was identified as of possible Stamford ware type and dated to the 11th or 12th century although some caution must be exercised in accepting this identification given the small size of the sherd.

A sherd from Hope (HOV TP12, spit 3) was identified as an example of Derbyshire Soft Orange Sandy ware also recognised at Stanley Grange (Beswick and Challis 2004, Cumberpatch 2004b:96) but poorly dated.

Other medieval wares were less easy to identify, in part because our knowledge of the medieval pottery of north Derbyshire is extremely limited in comparison to that of neighbouring areas, including South and West Yorkshire, as discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004b). Examples include the coarse sandy and sandy textured wares from Castleton (CAV TP10, spits 1 and 2) and Hope (HOV TP1, spit 4, TP10, spit 4, TP12, spit 6).

In general terms, the character and quantity of medieval pottery suggests that the sherds recovered were residual in later contexts and none could be attributed to specifically medieval features or deposits. There is a very slight indication of spatial patterning in the distribution of medieval pottery with all the sherds from Castleton coming from three test pits (5, 10 and 21). In Hope the sherds were more widely scattered, coming from test pits 1, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 23, with three sherds in each of pits 1 and 12. This data should not be over-interpreted; the numbers of sherds are extremely low by any standards, particularly given that the majority of sherds are of later medieval rather than earlier medieval date and represent a very broad date range from the 12th / early 13th century to the later 15th or early 16th century. Even if the Cistercian ware were to be assumed to be from the earliest period of manufacture (something that it would be most unwise to assume), the quantities are still extremely low in comparison to other medieval sites, as is discussed in the concluding section below.

The quantities and distribution of medieval pottery from this programme of test pitting is broadly consistent with the evidence from two earlier and smaller programmes of test pitting undertaken in Castleton in 2008 and 2009 (Cumberpatch 2008, 2009) which also produced very small groups of residual medieval material as part of larger and later assemblages. A generally similar picture has emerged from the excavations on the supposed site of the medieval hospital in Castleton (Cumberpatch 2011).

The end of the medieval period is variously ascribed by historians to dates between the Battle of Bosworth (1485) and the end of the Tudor reformation of ecclesiastical institutions (1530) but in terms of pottery significant changes began to occur somewhat earlier, around 1450 with the appearance of purple, brown and black glazed wares, notably Cistercian ware (Boyle, unpublished) and various wares subsumed under the name Midlands Purple ware (Cumberpatch 2003).

Cistercian wares (*c*.1450 – *c*.1600) were positively identified in three of the test pits in Hope (HOV TP10, spit 3, TP22, spit 3 and TP24, spit 3). An unusual sherd which resembled a Cistercian ware form (a cup or multi-handled tyg) was identified in test pit 9, spit 5 but differed significantly in its fabric and glaze from standard Cistercian wares. This vessel had an orange sandy textured fabric quite different from the normal hard, fine dense dark red Cistercian ware or Blackware fabric. The patchy clear glaze gave a shiny red finish rather than the definitive brown or black glaze of the Cistercian wares. It is possible that the sherd represents an early attempt to produce a Cistercian ware vessel by a potter who had not mastered the technique but it could also be a late 16th or 17th century Redware vessel in an unusual and non-standard form. Other ambiguous sherds were identified in three test pits in Hope (HOV TP3, spit 2, TP10, spit 5 and TP12, spit 3) but these were more typical of Cistercian wares and the 17th century Blackware (described below) in having the typical hard, fine dark red fabrics and dark glaze found in both Cistercian and Blackware. Individual small body sherds can be difficult to attribute accurately to one or other of the types as the distinction between the two is a largely typological one rather than one based on variations in the fabric.

A small number of sherds were identified as Purple Glazed ware (CAV TP10, spit 3) and Midlands Purple type ware (HOV TP10, spit 3, TP23, spits 2 and 7, TP17, spit 4). Both terms are inadequate in that they tend to homogenise what is clearly a broad and diverse group of wares linked by a number of general characteristics, specifically the use of purple glaze on hard, dense,

highly-fired red to purple fabrics. Production was probably widespread although few potteries have been positively identified as sources for the types and there is some ambiguity and overlap with the larger Blackware vessels, represented here by Coarse Blackware sherds (HOV TP1, spit 2, TP9, spit 4, TP15, spit 3, TP25, spit 2 and TP29, spit 2; CAV TP9, spit 2). A general date range spanning the later 15th to the later 17th century is appropriate for these wares but much more work is required before the type is adequately defined and dated. The narrower dates proposed in the data tables are based upon the characteristics of the individual vessels and should be taken as indicative rather than definite.

Pottery dating to the later post-medieval period (broadly the 17th century) was much more common than anything of an earlier date and may, as indicated above, include some of the purple glazed wares. Principal amongst this material were the sherds of Blackware and Blackware type from numerous test pits in both Castleton and Hope (as detailed in the data tables). Blackwares are a typological development of the earlier Cistercian wares and the individual vessels tend to be significantly larger than Cistercian ware vessels although the fabrics and to some extent the finish are very similar with the exception of the applied pipeclay decoration, typical of Cistercian ware, which does not feature on Blackwares (Moorhouse and Roberts 1992, Cumberpatch 2002, Spavold and Brown 2005). Broadly contemporary with Blackware are Redware and Slipware type 1, the latter a version of Redware decorated with trailed white slip. It is possible that both types continued into the early years of the 18th century although they seem to have been rapidly replaced by Brown Glazed Coarseware and do not seem to survive much beyond the first decade of the 18th century. Both occurred widely in test pits in Hope and Castleton, as indicated in the data tables.

The manufacture of Yellow ware (formerly Reversed Cistercian ware) and Late Yellow ware alongside Cistercian ware and Blackware respectively has been extensively documented at Wrenthorpe (Moorhouse and Roberts 1992) although the types are never as common as their darker counterparts. A sherd of Yellow ware was identified in test pit 1, spit 9 in Castleton and two sherds were recovered from Hope (TP1, spit 4 and TP17, spit 3) with a third possible sherd from test pit 13, spit 4. Late Yellow ware, defined by the use of white slip under the glaze and broadly contemporary with Blackware, was somewhat commoner in both Hope and Castleton (CAV TP3, spit 6, TP8, spit 3, TP19, spit 3; HOV TP3, spit 3, TP23, spits 5 and 6, TP24, spit 5, TP29, spit 4). One small sherd of Late Yellow ware was identified in one of the two test pits at HST (TP2; spit 2).

Some question surrounds the dating of the Slipwares which were a common feature of the test pits in both villages, as shown in the data tables. As defined here the term Slipware refers principally to press-moulded, slip-decorated dishes (although a small number of sherds were from hollow wares) decorated with layered and feathered slip in two or three colours. The manufacture of such wares seems to have begun in Staffordshire (hence the misleading name 'Staffordshire Slipwares' often given to them) in the mid-17th century. Often associated with the name of Thomas Toft, the potter responsible for many highly decorated and technically accomplished examples, these wares seem to have been extremely popular, to the extent that their manufacture rapidly expanded outside Staffordshire. To date there is no conclusive evidence for their manufacture in Yorkshire prior to the 18th century. Only limited work has been undertaken to characterise the fabrics and to define characteristics typical of individual potteries so the attribution to a specific source is, in practice, virtually impossible. In the present case, an 18th century date has been cited in

the data tables, largely because of the known links in the medieval period between north Derbyshire and South Yorkshire but it is quite possible that potters or travelling pottery salesmen from south Derbyshire or Staffordshire (cf. Spavold and Brown 2005: Chapter 9) could have been responsible for the presence of these sherds, in which case a mid to late 17th century date is also possible. Only a programme of petrographic and chemical analysis (cf. White 2012) will resolve the issue.

Slipwares form part of a larger group of wares which have been collectively described as vernacular tablewares (Cumberpatch, in prep) in contrast to the formal tablewares discussed below. The common characteristics of the vernacular tablewares relate in part to their appearance or function and in part to their mode of production. In terms of production they form part of a direct tradition which extends back into the medieval period and was based upon small scale local potteries, often family-run (sometimes with outside investment) exploiting local resources to produce pots for a local or regional market. In terms of their colours and designs they share more with post-medieval wares (Cumberpatch 2003) than with the factory-produced formal tablewares which were to replace them in the course of the 18th century. The wares which fall into this category include the Slipwares already mentioned, the late Blackwares, Slip Coated wares and Mottled wares, all of which occurred regularly in both Hope and Castleton, as detailed in the data tables. As with the Slipwares, the evidence from Yorkshire indicates production throughout the 18th century at Sheffield Manor, Silkstone, Bolsterstone, Midhope, Barwick-in-Elmet, Lazencroft and elsewhere with most of the potteries producing several of the distinctive types. The diversity of fabrics present in the Hope and Castleton assemblages suggest a number of different sources and while Yorkshire may well be involved, it should not be assumed that other potteries were not also involved in the supply of pottery, either from the south and south-west or even the area around Manchester where little is currently known of either post-medieval or early modern pottery manufacture.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery includes very few elements that can be described as 'prestigious' or of high status, the exception being Tin Glazed Earthenware, also known as Delft ware. Although impractical and not overly durable, Tin Glazed Earthenware was distinguished from contemporary wares by its white finish and the potential it offered for brightly coloured decoration using a variety of pigments on the white tin glaze. Manufactured extensively in the Low Countries from the early 16th to mid 18th centuries, production was also widespread in England with potteries in London, Liverpool, Whitehaven, Bristol, Glasgow and Norwich. The precise dating and attribution to a specific pottery of individual sherds depends upon the identification of the painted designs. This is rarely possible with archaeological examples in part because of the exceptional friability of the sherds and the tendency of the glaze to flake away from the soft body. The examples from Hope and Castleton (HOV TP9, spit 4, TP25, spit 1, TP29, spit 4; CAV TP1, spit 9, TP7, spit 2, TP9, spit 2) were all typical in this respect being small in size and with only small surviving decorative elements.

The appearance of formal tablewares from c.1720 onwards represents the final major revolution in pottery production and the beginning of the industrial-scale factory production of pottery. The search for a practical and cost-effective alternative to imported Chinese porcelain resulted first in the production of White Salt Glazed Stoneware from around 1720 onwards and,

later, of Creamware (c.1740 – c.1820) and Pearlware (c.1780 – c.1840). The manufacture of these wares required a supply of high-quality ball clay and the use of calcined flint and bone in order to produce a very fine, white-firing body. These bodies required closer control of the firing atmosphere and this was even more the case where new techniques of decoration (enamel painting, transfer printed and bat printed decoration etc) were involved. Furthermore, the use of transfer printing required not only the acquisition of new skills and new raw materials but also a significantly different production process involving two firings; an initial biscuit firing followed by a second or 'glost' firing after decoration and glazing. Unlike the country potteries, the new potteries which were built to manufacture these wares were organised on industrial lines and often involved partnerships between potters and investors with little or no specific knowledge of the pottery industry. Production was organised around waged labour and a more formal division of labour than existed in the country potteries. The history and sociology of the industrial revolution can be as easily seen in these changes to the structure of the pottery industry as they can be in any other aspect of production in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Brown Salt Glazed stoneware of 18th century date is discussed below together with the development of this branch of the pottery industry in the 19th century.

The innovative use of marketing and the manipulation of the market through the creation of products designed to appeal to fashion-conscious consumers places the pottery industry in the vanguard of the changes that were to transform the early modern economy into a fully modern one. While many of these changes are associated with the Staffordshire pottery industry and specifically with names such as Wedgewood, Spode and Minton, the history of the Yorkshire pottery industry makes it clear that the process was a national one not tied to any specific locality (Lawrence 1974, Griffin 2012), although the presence of abundant coal, water and transport links were significant.

Studies of numerous sites in Derbyshire have shown that the inhabitants of the largely rural county were able to acquire the new and fashionable wares just as easily as were the inhabitants of the towns, presumably reflecting a buoyant rural economy throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries (although the chronological resolution is not sufficiently precise to reveal the effects of short term fluctuations in prosperity), presumably on the back of the wool and lead industries.

Other than in a few very rare cases it is almost impossible to distinguish the products of different factories unless a maker's mark, either stamped or printed, is present on the underside of the vessel. Such marks were largely absent from the sherds in the assemblages discussed here (the only examples are incomplete but appear to be very late) and as a result it is impossible to determine the sources supplying the people of Hope and Castleton.

Sherds of White Salt Glazed Stoneware were present in test pits in both Hope and Castleton, as detailed in the data tables. Vessel types included a range of tablewares including cups, bowls and plates. Some of the sherds bore the distinctive 'scratch blue' decoration, an effect achieved by incising patterns into the leather-hard surface of unfired vessels and colouring them with a blue (cobalt) slip. This practice seems to have been adopted from around 1740 and the patterns included floral and leaf motifs, sometimes (although not in the present case) with the date of manufacture.

Creamware, the first of the lead glazed refined earthenwares, dates to the period between c.1740 and c.1820 and is characterised by the pale cream coloured finish. The colour tended to become lighter towards the end of the period of production and this (together with the problem of

crazed and discoloured sherds) is reflected in the ambiguity surrounding the identification of some of the sherds. Creamware was a common element in many of the test pits in both Hope and Castleton and was considerably more common than the White Salt Glazed Stoneware. The range of vessels was dominated by flatwares, (mainly plates) and hollow wares, predominantly cups and bowls. Serving vessels (tureens, gravy boats, teapots etc) were rare although whether this indicates anything other than their smaller numbers and consequently the lesser chance of them being represented in any haphazard sample is unclear. The majority of the Creamware sherds were undecorated but a small number of very small sherds from banded Creamware vessels were recovered from test pits in Hope and an even smaller group (two sherds) from two test pits in Castleton.

Pearlware, as the name implies, has a slight bluish tint to the glaze which varies in intensity between factories and over time. Pearlware appeared around 1780 at about the same time as the technique of transfer printing and examples of both plain and transfer printed varieties were also common in both groups of test pit. Few of the transfer printed designs could be positively identified other than the ubiquitous Willow. Hand-painted designs, most commonly found on cups and bowls, were commoner on sherds from Hope than they were from Castleton although the significance of this, if any, is difficult to determine.

Closely related to Pearlware, Edged ware, distinguished by the moulded plate rims with blue 'feather-edge' paint were also present in both villages. Although typically dated to between c.1780 and c.1830 the technique persisted into the later 19th century. The later examples are generally simpler and lack the distinctive mouldings of the earlier types. The date ranges given in the data tables serve to distinguish the earlier from later wares.

From about 1840, the distinctive blue-white finish of Pearlware became unfashionable and a whiter finish, definitive of the Whiteware class became more common. Plain and transfer printed variants were both common with the plain white examples being generally later than the transfer printed wares as the latter fell from favour. Once again marked sherds were extremely rare and none were legible so the origin of the vessels represented remains unknown. The high degree of fragmentation within the individual assemblages meant that many of the designs were unidentifiable although the commoner ones (Willow, Asiatic Pheasants) were certainly present. A small number of sherds showed the characteristic dark blue, diffuse Flow Blue prints which became popular after 1840.

The end of the 18th century and the early 19th century saw the development of a wide variety of bodies and decorative techniques which remained popular throughout the 19th century and into the 20th century. Cane Coloured ware, distinguished by its yellow-buff finish was popular for both tablewares (jugs, mugs, and bowls) and kitchen wares (mixing bowls, pie dishes etc). The decorated variant (Slip Banded CC ware) was, as the name suggests, decorated with lines and bands of coloured slip, typically in white, blue and brown or black.

Cane Coloured ware was distinguished by its coloured body but the majority of these wares shared similar white refined earthenware bodies and are only distinguished by their different types of decoration. Banded wares bore lines and/or bands of coloured slip externally, usually blue but sometimes in other colours. Late examples included plates with single or double concentric lines around the borders. Colour Glazed ware, as the name implies, were decorated with all-over

coloured glaze. Sponged ware, which appear around 1830 were simply decorated with blue pigment applied haphazardly to the surface with a small piece of sponge. From about 1840 pre-cut sponges were introduced which allowed simple patterns to be replicated. Only one example of this type was identified (HOV TP 19, spit 1).

Mocha ware, one of the most distinctive of these types of pottery, was decorated with dendritic patterns created by dropping a small quantity of a weak acidic solution onto a band of wet slip whish spread rapidly forming the distinctive 'trees' or 'bushes', usually in black or blue on the slip background. Examples were identified in test pits 16, 17, 19 and 24 in Hope. No examples were found in Castleton. Mocha ware was made widely, including at Sharp's Pottery in Swadlincote in Derbyshire.

Unlike hand-painted or transfer printed wares, little skill or experience was required to produce these wares and vessels could be decorated quickly and in large numbers. The result was cheap and abundant decorated wares which could be afforded by all but the poorest households and allowed the majority of people to participate in an economy increasingly based on mass consumption.

The final major group of 19th century tableware was Bone China, a type of soft-paste porcelain consisting of china clay, china stone and up to 50% calcined bone. Developed in Staffordshire at the end of the 18th century it rapidly became a popular and widespread body and was in production across the country by the early 19th century. Bone China bodies are unsuitable for throwing but ideal for moulding and frequently bear relief moulded patterns (e.g. HOV TP 15, spits 4 and 5, TP24, spit 3). Transfer printing was also commonly used to decorated bone china tablewares with the Two Temples design being particularly common (e.g. HOV TP13, spit 1, TP19, spit 1).

The increase in the diversity and quantity of pottery in households in the 19th century was not limited to tableware. Utilitarian wares were also produced on a large and diverse scale.

Domestic utilitarian wares include the Brown Glazed Coarseware, Brown Glazed Fineware and Yellow Glazed Coarseware, Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware and other types of Stoneware.

The utilitarian earthenwares, which have their origin in the 17th century, were manufactured widely until the early 20th century in both traditional country potteries (the last of which in Yorkshire closed in 1965) and in industrial potteries. They have been the subject of very little detailed study and as a result little is known of the developments in either form or fabric and the broad date ranges quoted in the data tables are based upon the general characteristics of the individual sherds. Pancheons and large bowls are the commonest vessel types in the assemblages discussed here (as is generally the case) although hollow wares, jars and a cistern (HOV TP14, spit 5) were also present. The Brown Glazed Fineware group which seems to fall rapidly in quantity during the 19th century, possibly as result of the success of stoneware manufacturers, were more commonly used for hollow wares including cisterns and jars although smaller bowls and dishes are also found.

Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, produced in a similar manner to White Salt Glazed Stoneware but using local iron-rich clays which gave the distinctive brown finish, was manufactured throughout the 18th and 19th centuries although the range of vessel types changed considerably over this period. Eighteenth century examples included mugs, tankards and

porringers distinguished by their thin bodies, fine finish and distinctive folded handle terminals (e.g. CAV TP9, spit 3, TP18, spit 3; HOV TP10, spit 4, TP11, spit 4, TP16, spit 1).

With the appearance of the coal fired domestic cooking range in the early 19th century there was a demand for a range of robust cooking wares suitable for use in ovens. Stoneware was ideal for this purpose and stew pots, loaf pots (or knappers) and hash pots as well as a variety of bowls, dishes and preserving jars were produced in huge quantities by potteries in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and distributed widely (Walter 1999). They are a common find on all sites with a 19th century component and the test pit assemblages are no exception, as detailed in the data tables. Typically decorated with stamped and rouletted decoration in bands around the body, they are distinguishable from the 18th century tablewares by their thicker bodies and large size. Lid-seated rims (e.g. CAV TP9, spit 5) are common and other forms such as saucepans can be distinguished by their unique forms (e.g. the tube handle from CAV TP3, spit 5). Part of a lid was recovered from HOV TP19, spit 1.

Stonewares were also widely used for bottles, flagons and jars and examples of such retail wares include an ink bottle (CAV TP17, spit 1) and a bottle fragment from HOV TP1, spit 1, both in Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware. Other types of stoneware were preferred for other purposes, the comment being the use of grey or off-white stoneware for jam and marmalade jars. Examples were common from both Hope and Castleton with particular groups of sherds from CAV TP17, spits 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9 and HOV TP16, spits 1 and 2. Two of the examples from Hope bear the distinctive stamped WP Hartley 'Lighthouse' trade mark on the underside of the jars.

Unglazed Red Earthenware, particularly sherds from flowerpots and other horticultural vessels were common in both Hope and Castleton with particular concentrations in CAV TP17 and TP19 and HOV TP1, TP23 and TP24.

A small number of other ceramic items were identified in the assemblages. These included pieces of figurines (HOV TP13, spit 2, TP14, spit 1), a fired clay marble (HOV TP19, spit 2) and a small number of pot discs (HOV TP14, spit 3, TP29, spit 4; CAV TP3, spit 4, TP10, spit 3). Pot discs are a distinctive class of object found on sites of widely different dates across Europe. The earliest known to the author are of Iron Age date and include examples from the *oppida* of Stradonice in Bohemia and Velem Szent Vid in Hungary (the latter accompanied by stone discs) and substantial groups from the open settlements of Aulnat (La Grande Borne) and Gerzat in the Auvergne, central France. In northern England such objects are also found in Iron Age contexts and on sites of much later date including many of those excavated in Yorkshire and neighbouring areas. Normally pot discs are simple chipped sherds with a roughly circular shape but some show more care in manufacture and have smooth filed or ground edges and are more accurately made. A small number of related rectangular or square objects are known to the author from sites in County Durham. The exact purpose of pot discs is unclear although the general term 'gaming pieces' is perhaps the one most frequently attached to them but it is unclear precisely how they functioned as there is little regularity in their size, shape, colour or the wares from which they were made. A full review of the subject, including investigation of documentary records and sociological data is required before these objects are fully understood. At present information as to their character is spread throughout the grey literature and this data appears to vary with the interests of the author and their awareness of the phenomenon.

Discussion

Test pit surveys, while invaluable for investigative purposes and for the delineation of areas of archaeological interest, produce artefactual data that must be interpreted with considerable care. The small areas excavated and the lack of contextual information regarding the character of the wider area within which the test pit lies mean that there will always be a degree of ambiguity about the status and quality of the contexts investigated. This is not a criticism of test pitting programmes *per se,* but is intended as a caveat and a warning of the danger of over-interpreting results that can be unduly influenced by very local factors.

The following notes on the individual test pits are intended to be read alongside the data tables and as a complement to the data presented therein. The spits have been used to sub-divide the individual assemblages but it should be noted that these are artificial entities and do not enjoy the same status as archaeological contexts. Several spits may constitute a single context and a single spit may cut more than one archaeological context and in this sense, their use in test pits mirrors the problems encountered when using them on larger scale sites.

The test pits in Castleton (Table 3)

Test pit 1

The results from Test Pit 1 are of particular interest as they seem to show a degree of stratification within the pit. Spit 1 produced an assemblage exclusively composed of fragments of recent horticultural wares but the spits below this (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9) contained pottery exclusively of later post-medieval and early modern date. This included a high proportion of vernacular tablewares and a sherd of Tin Glazed earthenware with utilitarian wares represented only by Brown Glazed Fineware. This relatively high degree of homogeneity was in contrast with the majority of test pits but resembled the results from test pits 7 and 18 in Castleton.

Test pit 2

Test pit 2 produced a mixed assemblage of pottery with no clear evidence of surviving archaeological strata. The assemblage as a whole included a sherd of Slipware but this was associated with sherds of a much later date and it appears that the area investigated had seen a good deal of disturbance in relatively recent years.

Test pit 3

Test pit 3 produced a substantial assemblage of pottery from eight spits. All of the upper spits contained 18th century material mixed with sherds of mid to late 19th century date suggesting a high level of activity in the area over a considerable period of time. The proportions of early to late material varied considerably between spits but given the small size of the area investigated and the unknown nature of the deposits on the site it would not be appropriate to draw any significant conclusions from such variations as chance factors probably played a significant part in the formation of the deposits and the material contained within them. At least one sherd, a piece of bone china from spit 2, showed signs of having been in a water course suggesting that some of the pottery was derived from elsewhere.

Test pit 4

The four spits in test pit 4 all produced small, mixed groups of pottery. Spits 1, 2 and 3 all contained sherds of transfer printed Whiteware alongside contemporary and earlier wares while spit 4 contained a sherd of 19th century stoneware alongside earlier Mottled ware and Slipware.

Test pit 5

The assemblage from the four spits in test pit 5 produced a diverse range of pottery which included two sherds of late medieval Coal Measures Purple ware (spits 1 and 5) alongside early modern and recent wares. The co-occurrence of such a diverse range of material within a relatively small group of sherds (a total of twenty-four sherds) suggests considerable activity on the site over a long period of time although further work on the site would be required to assess this fully.

Test pit 6

The assemblage from the five spits in test pit 6 produced a mixed assemblage with very little differentiation between the spits. The earliest material was of 18th century date and included a small sherd of White Salt Glazed Stoneware and examples of vernacular tablewares together with sherds of mid to late 19th and late 19th to 20th century date.

Test pit 7

The pottery assemblage from test pit 7 was recovered from just two spits, 2 and 3. The group was remarkably homogeneous in character and in this respect resembled the assemblage from test pits 1 and 18. One sherd of Brown Salt Glazed earthenware from spit 3 was probably of 19th century date but the remaining material (which included a sherd of Tin Glazed earthenware and various vernacular tablewares) was of 18th century date with a sherd of 17th century Blackware.

Test pit 8

Of the eight spits in test pit 8, only 1, 2, 3 and 6 produced pottery. The assemblage was a mixed one with no convincing evidence of stratified desposits but it included a number of sherds of 17th century date, alongside later material.

Test pit 9

Test pit 9 produced a substantial pottery assemblage from seven spits. The range of pottery was extremely wide and included examples of 17th century wares alongside 18th and 19th century material. There was no evidence of any kind of structure within the deposits, with the lowest spit (7) producing sherds of mid to late 19th century transfer printed Whiteware alongside sherds of late Blackware and Redware. The mixed nature of the assemblage would seem to indicate the existence of activity on the site from the 17th century onwards although further work would be necessary to determine the nature and extent of such activity.

Test pit 10

Test pit 10 produced a large and diverse assemblage which included several sherds of residual medieval and post-medieval pottery alongside a more standard mixed 18th and 19th century assemblage. A case could be made for suggesting a degree of differentiation between spit 1 and spits 2, 3 and 4 on the basis of the scarcity of 19th century and later wares in the three lower spits. The relatively large size of the assemblage gives some weight to this interpretation but as ever the small size of the area investigated and the potential for local variation to create a false impression of a possibly more complex situation means that caution has to be exercised in interpreting the data.

Test pit 11

Test pit 11 produced just six sherds from four vessels, all of 19th or early 20th century date. The small size of the assemblage would seem to indicate a very limited degree of activity on the site but as ever, some caution must be exercised when extrapolating from a small test pit to the surrounding area.

Test pit 12

Test pit 12 produced a small group of 17th and 18th century sherds from two of the many spits (3 and 12) within the pit. The sherd of Blackware from spit 12 is probably the earliest and could indeed be somewhat earlier than the 17th century but, as noted above, distinguishing small body sherds of Cistercian ware from Blackware is challenging at best of times and more so when the size of the sherds is so limited.

The small size of the assemblage necessarily limits the reliability of any inferences based upon it but the absence of 19th and early 20th century sherds is in contrast with the results from the majority of test pits and as such is worthy of note.

Test pit 14

Test pit 14 produced just two small sherds of pottery, the earlier of which, a fragment of Brown Glazed Coarseware, was heavily abraded. The unabraded sherd was of mid to late 19th century date.

Test pit 15

Four spits within test pit 15 produced pottery (1, 2, 4 and 5) although in all cases the quantity was extremely limited. The small quantities of pottery present largely precludes any useful inference beyond the fact that the range of material is consistent with the evidence from other test pits for activity in the mid to late 18th and 19th centuries leading to the accumulation of mixed deposits which may incorporate residual earlier material.

Test pit 16

Test pit 16 produced three sherds of pottery from two spits (1 and 3), spanning the period from the mid 18th to late 19th century. The fact that the latest sherd came from the lowest spit suggests a degree of disturbance within the area occupied by the test pit but the assemblage is too small to provide a reliable basis for inference.

Test pit 17

Test pit 17 produced a large assemblage from nine spits. The character of the assemblage was consistent throughout the spits and was dominated by material dating to the period between the mid 19th and early 20th century. This consisted of a wide variety of domestic pottery and, uniquely amongst the test pits, some unusual cylindrical vessels which appeared to have been used for some unidentified industrial purpose (spits 7 and 8). It also included a sherd of biscuit fired ware (spit 3) which might imply that the material had been brought to the site from elsewhere, presumably a pottery, for some unknown purpose. These characteristics set the assemblage apart from the others excavated in Castleton and suggest that the site had seen activities not found elsewhere within the other areas investigated.

Test pit 18

As in the cases of test pits 1 and 7, the assemblage from test pit 18 appeared to show some evidence of structuring with spits 3, 4 and 5 producing a broadly 18th century group of sherds in contrast to the more mixed 18th and 19th century assemblage from spit 2. The earlier group included a small quantity of White Salt Glazed Stonewares (spit 3) and a slightly larger group of vernacular tablewares, also from spit 3. This distinction would seem to imply some difference between the upper and lower layers within the test pit which might merit further and more extensive investigation, should this be possible at some stage in the future.

Test pit 19

Test pit 19 produced a largely 19th to 20th century assemblage with a small number of earlier sherds amongst them. Quantities were too low for any inferences to be reasonably drawn regarding the nature of the site but the overall picture was consistent with the evidence from elsewhere in Castleton.

Test pit 20

As with other test pits, the assemblage from test pit 20 was small and mixed with 18th and 19th century sherds occurring alongside each other in spit 3. The assemblage consisted of only six sherds, precluding any more detailed analysis.

Test pit 21

Test pit 21 was distinguished by the presence of two sherds of medieval pottery, one a possible fragment of Stamford type ware, both in spit 3. These sherds were associated with a piece of Brown Salt Glazed stoneware while the material from the spits above and below both produced sherds of a much later (17th, 18th and 19th century) date.

Test pit 22

The assemblage from test pit 22 (spits 1, 3, 4 and 5) consisted of a mixed group of 18th and 19th century wares and displayed evidence of a considerable degree of mixing with some of the later

sherds recovered from the lowest spits (4 and 5) while a sherd of 18th century slipware was recovered from the uppermost spit.

The test pits at How Sitch Tongue, Castleton (Table 4)

Two test pits were excavated at How Sitch Tongue, Castleton and assigned their own site code, HST12.

Test pit 1

The pottery assemblage from spits 2 and 3 in test pit 1 produced a small assemblage of 18th century pottery consisting of vernacular tablewares (Late Blackware and Slip Coated ware, Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware), two sherds of Creamware and a small fragment of a fine Redware. No later material was associated with these sherds and in this respect the assemblage resembled those from test pits 1, 7 and 18 in Castleton village.

Test pit 2

Spits 2 and 3 in test pit 2 produced just three sherds of pottery. Although small, this was diverse in character and spanned the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The small size of the group makes any interpretation difficult although the assemblage is broadly consistent with the profile of assemblages from the majority of other test pits in Hope and Castleton.

Summary

The results from the test pits excavated in Castleton were consistent with each other (and with those excavated in Hope and discussed below) in that the assemblages regularly consisted of a mixture of 18th and 19th century material with smaller components dating to the later 17th and early 20th centuries. The absence of medieval material, other than as a minor residual element in later deposits remains unexplained and is discussed further below. The evidence from test pits 1, 7 and 18 in Castleton and test pit 1 at How Sitch Tongue suggests that in some cases there is evidence of stratified archaeological deposits but further, more extensive work would be required to verify this.

The test pits in Hope (Table 5)

A total of twenty-nine test pits excavated in Hope (HOV12) produced pottery assemblages. In most cases these shared general characteristics with the text pits in Castleton and How Sitch Tongue, the most striking of which was the absence of medieval pottery except as a small residual element within late 17th, 18th, 19th and early 20th century assemblages.

Test pit 1

Test pit 1 produced a large and diverse assemblage from five spits. The range of pottery was wide, spanning the medieval and recent periods. The rim and handle of a small medieval jug was noted in spit 4 and other fragments of residual medieval pottery in both spits 4 and 5. As elsewhere, the medieval pottery was residual in later contexts and while its presence presumably indicates activity during the medieval period on or close to the site of the test pit, there is nothing to indicate that undisturbed medieval strata were present within the area occupied by the test pit.

More generally the assemblage was predominantly of 18th and 19th century date with occasional sherds of 17th century Blackware (spits 2 and 3) and Yellow ware (spit 4). The presence of 19th century wares in spits 3 and 5 suggests that the site has seen considerable disturbance, presumably in the later 19th century but the quantity of 18th century tableware would seem to imply that there was a high level of activity at this time and that it involved at least one, probably well-to-do, household.

Test pit 2

Only two spits (2 and 4) in test pit 2 produced sherds of pottery, with the bulk from spit 2. Eighteenth century wares predominated in this spit but the group also included sherds of Whiteware and Bone China, both of mid to late 19th century date, implying that there was a high degree of residuality in the assemblage. Spit 4 produced only two small sherds of 18th or early 19th century date , an insecure basis upon which to base inferences about the nature of the site.

Test pit 3

The small assemblage from test pit 3 was highly diverse in character with individual sherds of 17th, 18th and 19th century pottery. There was little or no evidence of any differentiation between the spits and the impression was of a highly mixed assemblage spanning a long period of activity on or close to the site.

Test pit 5

Test pit 5 (spit 3) produced a single broken fragment from a mid to late 19th century vessel decorated with the Willow transfer printed design.

Test pit 6

Test pit 6 (spit 2) produced a single fragment of an unglazed red earthenware vessel, most probably a flowerpot, of recent date.

Test pit 7

The small assemblage from test pit 7 consisted of a mixture of 18th and 19th century wares with the latter considerably commoner than the former. The range of wares was unremarkable and included both domestic and horticultural wares.

Test pit 8

Test pit 8 produced just five sherds from spits 1 and 3. A single fragment of a flowerpot was the only sherd from spit 1 but the group form spit 3 was more diverse. A sherd of transfer printed Whiteware would seem to date the deposit to the mid to late 19ty century but it was accompanied by sherds of 18th century date, including an unusual variant on the common Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarseware types, distinguished by its internal green glazed finish.

Test pit 9

Test pit 9 produced a large assemblage from six spits (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7) with two cross-spit joins linking spits 4 and 5. Eighteenth century pottery predominated throughout but small quantities of 19th century pottery in spits 1, 2, 3 and 4 appeared initially to indicate some degree of residuality or, possibly, intrusion. The assemblage from spit 5 did not include any obviously 19th century pottery although the ambiguities around the dating of the Brown Glazed Coarseware mean that it is possible that some of these sherds were later than the more readily datable types. In addition the links between sherds of Brown Glazed Coarseware in spits 4 and 5 imply that the two assemblages should not be distinguished from each other and that the apparent distinction between them in terms of the date range is illusory. Spit 7 produced just one sherd of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware of indeterminate date.

Test pit 10

Although relatively small in size, the assemblage from test pit 10 was diverse in character. As seen elsewhere, 18th century pottery predominated but with significant earlier and later components. The earlier material included sherds of an unidentified local sandy medieval type, Purple Glazed ware, Cistercian ware, Redware and possibly Blackware. Later types included Whiteware, Bone China and Unglazed Red Earthenware. The overall impression was of a highly mixed assemblage that nevertheless indicated activity on or close to the site over a long period of time and quite possibly dated back to the later medieval or early post-medieval period.

Test pit 11

The assemblage from test pit 11 (spits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 with some unstratified material) was of mixed character, predominantly of 18th to early 19th century date but with a single sherd of transfer printed Whiteware in spit 4 (and another amongst the unstratified group). The group from spit 6 included a sherd of Coal Measures Purple ware but this was the only medieval sherd from the pit. The range of early modern wares was broad with Creamware and Pearlware both well represented alongside vernacular tablewares and utilitarian wares.

Test pit 12

The assemblage from test pit 12 (spits 1 to 6) was diverse in character with medieval sherds from spits 3 and 6, a sherd of Cistercian ware or Blackware from spit 5 and sherds of Slipware type 1 from spit 5. Other spits produced 18th and early 19th century wares while mid to late 19th century wares were restricted to spits 1 and 2. Spits 5 and 6 were linked by two joining fragments of Slipware. This distribution may indicate some degree of stratification within the pit and, quite possibly, elsewhere on the site but further work would be required to verify this.

Test pit 13

Test pit 13 produced a large and diverse assemblage of pottery consisting of 18th and 19th century sherds with a sherd of medieval Coal Measures Whiteware in spit 3, a possible sherd of Yellow ware in spit 4 and a sherd of type 1 Slipware in spit 2. The assemblages from all of the spits were mixed and spits 3 and 4 were linked by a cross-spit join. There was no evidence for any

stratification of the deposits and it is likely that the excavated area was homogenous in character with disturbance in the later 19th century responsible for the evident mixing of the deposits.

Test pit 14

Test pit 14 produced a mixed assemblage of pottery with the earliest sherds being of 17th or early 18th century date. These included the spigot hole from a cistern in Brown Glazed Coarseware from spit 4 and two sherds of possible Redware from spit 2. The range of 18th and 19th century wares was similar to that seen elsewhere with vernacular tablewares well represented alongside formal tablewares and a range of utilitarian and horticultural wares.

Test pit 15

The assemblage from test pit 15 was consistent with the results obtained from elsewhere in consisting of a mixture of 18th and 19th century wares. The 18th century component included White Salt Glazed Stoneware as well as the commoner Creamware and a wide range of vernacular tablewares. 19th century wares included Whiteware and Bone China. There was no evidence of any significant stratification and two spits, 3 and 4, were linked by a cross-spit join (Slip Coated ware).

Test pit 16

Test pit 16 produced a large assemblage of pottery consisting predominantly of mid to late 19th century wares with a smaller quantity of 18th to early 19th century material and occasional sherds of Blackware. This pattern reverses that seen in other test pits (e.g. 14 and 15) in which the later component is smaller than the earlier one. This would appear to indicate a different history for the site and possibly different formation processes responsible for the creation of the excavated deposits although further work on the site would be required to investigate this suggestion. One small sherd of Bone China (spit 2) appeared to have been in a water course long enough for it to show evidence of water-related abrasion.

Test pit 17

The assemblage from test pit 17 resembled that from test pit 16 in that it consisted of a mixture of 18th to early 19th century sherds with a larger component of mid to late 19th century types. Earlier material was represented by a sherd of Midlands Purple type ware (spit 4) and a sherd of Yellow ware (spit 3). A small sherd from spit 2 may be of Cistercian ware type although it was too small for this to be certain. A sherd of white Salt Glazed Stoneware (spit 2) bore the distinctive scratch blue decoration internally.

The range of 19th century wares included a higher than usual proportion of Bone China both plain and transfer printed. One of these sherds bore part of a maker's mark, unfortunately too fragmentary to be entirely comprehensible but seeming to include a reference to a King Edward and so of early 20th century date (spit 3). Of the transfer printed designs present on the Pearlware, Whiteware and Bone China sherds, only the ubiquitous Willow and Asiatic Pheasants were identifiable.

A number of sherds from spit 3 showed evidence of having been abraded in running water, perhaps suggesting links, at least in terms of formation processes, with test pit 16 and 19 which also produced examples of similarly abraded sherds.

Test pit 18

The assemblage from test pit 18 consisted of a mixed group of wares with a late 19th to early 20th century component alongside 18th and early 19th century wares and a small quantity of 17th to early 18th century material. There was no evidence of any degree of stratification within the assemblage and in this regard the assemblage resembled the majority of others from both Hope and Castleton.

Test pit 19

Test pit 19 produced a large assemblage of pottery which was predominantly of mid to late 19th century date but included some sherds of Bone China that might be slightly later and a moderate quantity of residual earlier wares (Creamware, Edged ware and a small number of sherds of vernacular tableware). Spits 1 and 2, which produced the bulk of the pottery, were linked by cross-spit joins and there was no indication of any degree of stratification with late sherds recovered from the lower spits, although in smaller numbers than from the upper spits. As elsewhere (test pits 16 and 17) a number of sherds from spit 1 showed signs of abrasion in a water course while both spits 1 and 2 included heavily burnt and discoloured sherds. Spit 2 also contained a sherd of biscuit-fired ware which must have been derived from an 18th or 19th century pottery. Such waste material was often sold by potters for purposes such as road building and mending and it there seems little doubt that this sherd was brought to the site from elsewhere for some purpose other than those usually associated with domestic pottery. A biscuit-fired sherd was also identified in one of the test pits in Castleton (CAV TP17, spit 3).

Test pit 20

Test pit 20 produced a small but very mixed assemblage of pottery which included a probable sherd of 17th century Blackware alongside mid to late 19th century Whiteware and 18th century wares. The assemblage was too small to permit any detailed analysis but the overall character of the group resembled those from elsewhere in Hope and Castleton.

Test pit 21

Test pit 21 produced a small assemblage of pottery, predominantly of 19th century date but including some sherds of possible 18th century date. There seemed to be little differentiation between the spits and no evidence of any sort of stratification within the test pit.

Test pit 22

The pottery assemblage from test pit 22 was of mixed character but predominantly of mid to late 19th or early 20th century in date. As elsewhere, the assemblage included residual elements dating to the 18th century, a sherd of Cistercian ware (spit 3) and a sherd of Blackware of 17th

century type (spit 3). The early modern material was diverse and included White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware and possibly Pearlware.

Test pit 23

Test pit 23 produced a substantial assemblage similar in most respects to others described here. It consisted primarily of pottery of mid 19th to early 20th century date (including groups of flowerpot fragments from spits 2, 3 and 4) with small residual elements, mainly of 18th century date, spread throughout the spits. The two lowest spits, 6 and 7, contained 17th to early 18th and late 15th to 16th century wares but it would perhaps be over-optimistic to suggest that these indicate the existence of stratified deposits, given the very small numbers of sherds involved and the abundant evidence for residuality elsewhere in the test pit.

Test pit 24

The pottery assemblage from test pit 24 bore a striking resemblance to that from test pit 23 in terms of the date range and typological range of the pottery represented and particularly in the presence of several groups of flowerpot fragments (spits 1, 2, 3 and 4). Two such sherds formed a cross-spit join between spits 4 and 5. Residual pottery was perhaps somewhat more abundant than in test pit 23 and but consisted of a similar range of material including Cistercian ware (spit 3) and Redware (spit 1). Spit 5 contained a small group of Late Yellow wares, most probably of 17th or very early 18th century date. The familiar range of 18th century vernacular tablewares was also well represented but with only small numbers of Creamware and Pearlware sherds. Nineteenth century wares included Whitewares , Banded wares, Mocha ware and Bone China.

Test pit 25

The three spits in test pit 25 produced a mixed range of pottery spanning the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. The range of wares was generally similar to that identified elsewhere but included a sherd of Tin Glazed earthenware from spit 1 and a piece of White Salt Glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration from spit 2. Nineteenth century and later Bone China was present in both spits 2 and 3, associated with earlier pottery and indicating the extent of residuality within the assemblage.

Test pit 26

Test pit 26 produced only a small quantity of pottery, the majority of it from spit 3. The single sherd from spit 2 was of mid to late 19th century date but most of the sherds from sit 3 were somewhat earlier, with the possible exception of a sherd of stoneware. The small size of the assemblage makes it difficult to draw definite conclusions as to the significance of the pottery

Test pit 27

The assemblage from test pit 27 can, with some caution, be subdivided into two elements. The pottery from spits 1, 2, 3 and 4 consisted of the familiar range of 18th and 19th century wares, possibly with some sherds dating to the early 20th century. In contrast, the pottery from spits 5, 6 and 7, with the possible exception of a sherd of stoneware, is exclusively of 18th to early 19th century

date. While chance factors cannot be ruled out, it is possible that there was some differentiation between the upper and lower levels within the test pit although the small size of the assemblage from the lower spits means that chance factors could have played an influential part in its composition. The material from spits 1 and 2 included sherds that had been very heavily burnt and had lumps of slag-like material attached to them, further distinguishing these groups from the material from the remainder of the test pit.

Test pit 28

The assemblage from test pit 28 consisted of just five sherds of pottery, including two sherds from flowerpots. The remaining sherds included 18th and 19th century wares of types found widely elsewhere.

Test pit 29

The assemblage from test pit 29 was distinctive in that it contained very little pottery post-dating the early 19th century and most was earlier than this. The assemblage resembled that from the lower spits in test pit 12 but was considerably larger in size. Seventeenth century pottery was well represented with sherds of Blackware in spits 2 and 4 and Redware type in spit 4. The same spit also contained piece of Tin Glazed Earthenware. The greater part of the assemblage was of 18th century date (given the caveat over the date of the Slipware, discussed above) and included all three major categories of pottery, formal tableware, vernacular tableware and utilitarian ware. It was notable that finer varieties of the brown glazed utilitarian wares were significantly commoner than the coarser varieties and that hollow wares of this type were commoner than bowls or pancheons. Unusually, when compared to the material from other test pits, formal tablewares were relatively rare but vernacular tablewares former a significant part of the assemblage. Further work on this site might prove to be of considerable interest.

Summary

The results from the majority of the test pits excavated in Hope were broadly consistent with each other (and with those excavated in Castleton as discussed above) in that the assemblages regularly consisted of a mixture of 18th and 19th century material with smaller components dating to the later 17th and early 20th centuries. The absence of medieval material, other than as a minor residual element in later deposits remains unexplained.

Conclusions

The test pitting programme in Hope and Castleton produced results that were somewhat unexpected although consistent with the results obtained from earlier and smaller programmes of test pitting reported on elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2008 and 2009). The scarcity of medieval pottery across both villages was unexpected given the known medieval origins of the villages and the presence of the large, if unfortunately unstratified, pottery assemblage from Peveril Castle (currently held in Sheffield Museum; see Cumberpatch 2004 for a brief summary of the collection).

This outcome would seem to indicate that some rethinking of the nature and distribution of medieval and early post-medieval settlement in the area is required, particularly in respect of the extent or otherwise of nucleation within the areas occupied by the modern villages.

Taken by itself, the pottery evidence is closer to what would be expected from an area of medieval and early post-medieval agriculture rather than from a medieval settlement. Other than in areas which were aceramic during the medieval period (the best example being Wales), medieval pottery tends to be abundant on most types of site. Excavations at Stanley Grange (Beswick and Challis 2004), Hemp Croft, Thurvaston (Challis 1999), Bradbourne (author's observation) and other sites (see Cumberpatch 2004 for a brief survey of pottery from sites in the Peak District) have all produced much larger assemblages than were recovered from Hope and Castleton. Even the small and briefly occupied lead smelting site at Howden Clough produced two vessels (Bevan 1999) and two surface surveys in the Upper Derwent Valley resulted in the collection of assemblages which, while dominated by pottery of 18th and 19th century date, also included significant medieval components (Cumberpatch 2004;100-102). It is difficult to propose any convincing arguments that the scarcity of medieval pottery in the assemblages discussed here can be considered to be anything but evidence, albeit negative, of an absence of people using pottery during the medieval period in the areas investigated.

In terms of the range of pottery that was recovered, it seems that there was a phase of deposition which involves pottery of 18th and early 19th century (early modern) date and possibly a second involving mid to late 19th and early 20th century pottery, although the distinction between the two may, to some extent, be an artefact of the divisions we use to classify pottery. An alternative argument could be made for a consistent and undifferentiated phase of deposition which starts in the mid to late 18th century and continues until the early/mid 20th century. The date of the pottery is not, of course, identical to the date of deposition, assuming that most pottery would have spent a period of time in use and circulation. Rates of consumption, in which accidental breakage is one factor together with discard due to styles of pottery being superseded by newer and more fashionable styles, are difficult to estimate and affect different functional groups in different ways.

While the proportions of different types varies considerably between test pits (as might be expected given the nature of a test pit survey) and some distinctions have been suggested in the discussion of the individual test pits above, the broad picture is similar and presumably indicates the operation of similar formation processes leading to the creations of broadly comparable deposits.

The implications of the results of the survey for our understanding of the history of Hope and Castleton specifically and villages in north Derbyshire in general would seem to be far-reaching. A full interpretation must draw on the full range of data recovered from the test pits, but on the basis of the pottery evidence, medieval settlement does not seem to have been concentrated in the areas of the modern villages which seem to date largely from the later 17th and 18th centuries. Standards of living during this period of activity seem to have been relatively high and there is no evidence that the inhabitants were particularly isolated from social trends and developments elsewhere. The broad distribution of formal tablewares implies that they were used widely within the villages although future work might include looking in more detail at the spatial distribution of

specific ware types (White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware and Pearlware) in relation to data from documentary and cartographic sources with a view to identifying spatial patterning that might relate to patterns of consumption within the villages. It is hoped that the data presented here will contribute to this and other more detailed investigations which will draw on multiple data sources in order to present 'thicker' and richer descriptions of the social history of the villages. To this end the data have been presented in the form of spreadsheets which can be edited and manipulated as required (including conversion to a database format) for future work.

Curation and archiving

In the opinion of the author the assemblages from the test pitting survey should be retained in their entirety so that they are accessible for future research. Deposition in the appropriate local or regional museum is recommended. The assemblages have been washed and dried but not marked. They do not require any conservation measures and are adequately packed in five robust archive boxes which should be suitable for future storage requirements.

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