Hassop Road Roundabout, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Archaeological Earthwork Survey

Surveying the earthworks with volunteers (courtesy of Jan Stetka)

ARS Ltd Report 2012/31
May 2012
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Hassop Road Roundabout, Bakewell, Derbyshire

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd undertook an earthwork survey at the field immediately to the south-west of the A6020/B6001 roundabout, between Hassop and Bakewell, Derbyshire. The fieldwork was part of the 'De-coding the Bakewell Crosses' project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

According to local legend an old crossroads within the field may have been the site of a free-standing cross, potentially even the early medieval High Cross shaft presently located in Bakewell churchyard. The analytical earthwork survey aimed to create a metrically accurate record of the earthwork remains within the field and, if possible, establish potential locations where a cross base might have been positioned. The earthwork survey, along with documentary and cartographic research and geophysical survey, will provide information for siting trenches as part of a programme of community archaeological excavation to be held in July 2012.

A series of earthworks comprising three linear features with banks and lynchets to either side, were surveyed. The preservation of the banks/lynchets is variable although they stand up to approximately 0.5 metres high and 2.5 to 3 metres wide in places. These features form a 'Y'-shaped junction and correspond to the roads depicted on the 1810 Enclosure Award map for Holme, part of Great Longstone parish.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 As part of the 'De-coding the Bakewell Crosses' project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, an archaeological earthwork survey was undertaken in April 2012 at the field immediately to the south-west of the A6020/B6001 roundabout, Derbyshire (NGR: SK 21707 70660, Fig. 1). The survey was directed and undertaken by professional staff from Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd), alongside volunteers from the local community.

1.2 According to local legend, an old crossroads within the field, may have been the site of a free-standing cross, potentially even the early medieval High Cross shaft presently located in Bakewell churchyard. The analytical earthwork survey aimed to create a metrically accurate record of the earthwork remains within the field and, if possible, establish potential locations where a cross base might have been positioned. The earthwork survey, along with documentary and cartographic research and geophysical survey will provide information for siting trenches as part of a programme of community archaeological excavation to be held in July 2012.

1.3 The project also aimed to encourage participation and train local groups in archaeological investigation and field skills, with particular emphasis on including people who have never been involved with archaeological heritage before.

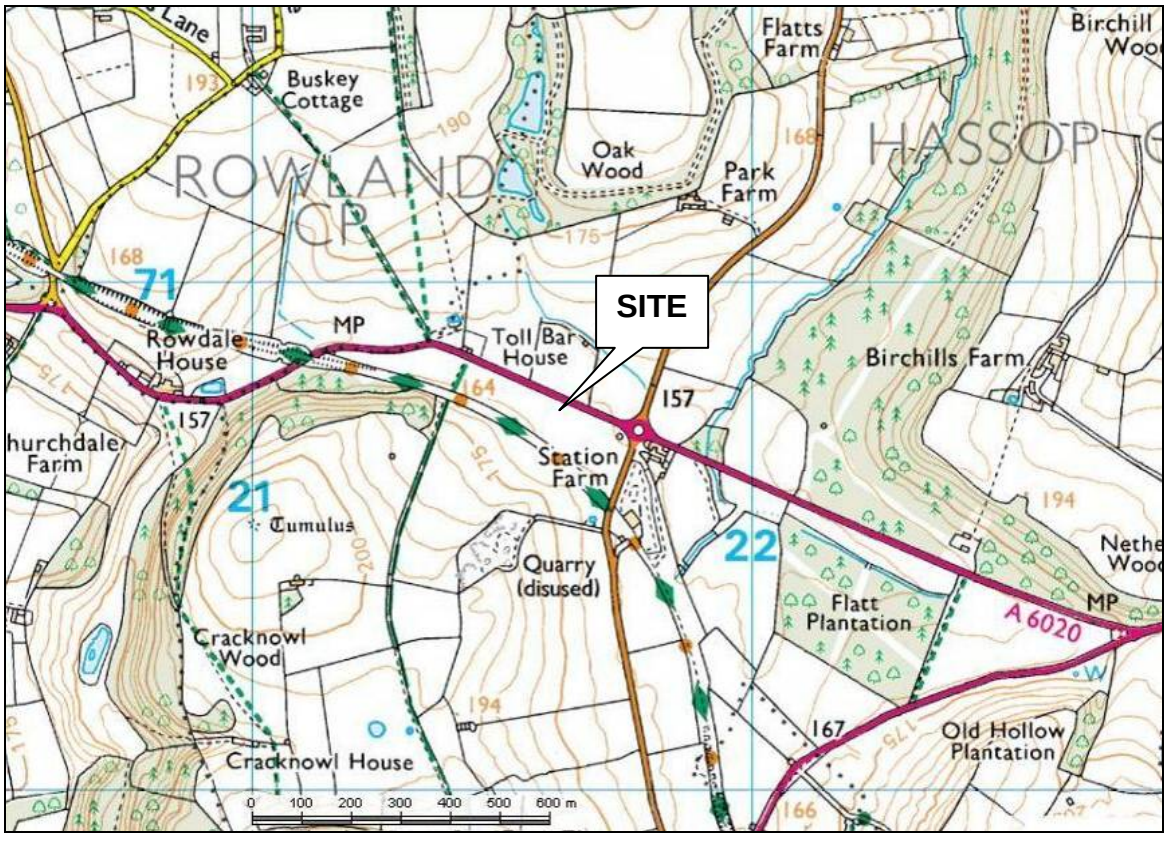


Figure 1: General site location
(Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100045420)

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 The archaeological landscape survey was undertaken to Level 3 standard as defined in *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A guide to good recording practices* (Ainsworth *et al* 2007). This involves a detailed and metrically accurate survey to analyse the form, stratigraphy and condition of the earthworks and to provide a full interpretation of the individual features and overall development of the monument.

2.2 Field survey was undertaken using a Total Station Theodolite and tape measurement, supplemented by detailed site descriptive text with additional photography. A matrix of survey control points was established using a Total Station. Traditional tape-and-offset methods to measure points was used in order to increase the opportunities for community involvement, as well as for the accuracy it offers. The total station used was a Leica TCR 307 accurate to 7" for angular measurements and this is well within the tolerances required to produce outputs at 1:1000 accuracy, as required for the survey.

2.3 The survey recorded hard detail, such as wall lines and rock outcrops, together with soft detail such as banks, ditches, erosion scars and animal burrows. The initial survey control points were metrically accurate to the following tolerances:

Key Points (survey markers, other features as necessary)
Planometric Co-ordinates -/+ 0.01m
Levels -/+ 0.01m
Other Detail on Hard Surfaces (fence lines and other permanent features)
Planometric Co-ordinates -/+ 0.030m
Levels -/+ 0.010m
Details on Soft Surfaces (topography of natural features and historic environment remains, condition information)
Planometric Co-ordinates -/+ 0.050m
Levels -/+ 0.050m

2.4 Topographic detail was recorded as hachure lines using the control points as a backdrop and annotating site plans produced from the metric survey in the field, using additional taped measurements as required. This methodology allowed the level of recording necessary for a hachure survey at 1:50 whilst increasing involvement of volunteers.

2.5 Data files relating to measured survey will be provided as both a print out and in an electronic format, both for the recipients of this report, and also as part of the final project archive. Copies of the final report will be deposited with the Peak District National Park Cultural Heritage team, and the final archive will also include an online OASIS form.

3 RESULTS

3.1 The survey examined all extant earthworks within the field which may relate to the former road network. The field is owned by the Duke of Devonshire and used for grazing and haymaking by the tenant, Mr. C. Percival. According to the Great Longstone Tithe map of 1847 it is made up of parts of two former fields called Rowdale Close to the west and Heathcote Close to the east (Hall and Taylor 2012). The field is fairly flat with an overall average height of 161m above Ordnance Survey (AOD), although the overall topography is of a slight rise towards the south.

3.2 The earthworks are discussed below and are broadly characterised by feature type. All features described in the following section are illustrated on plan (Figs 2 and 3).

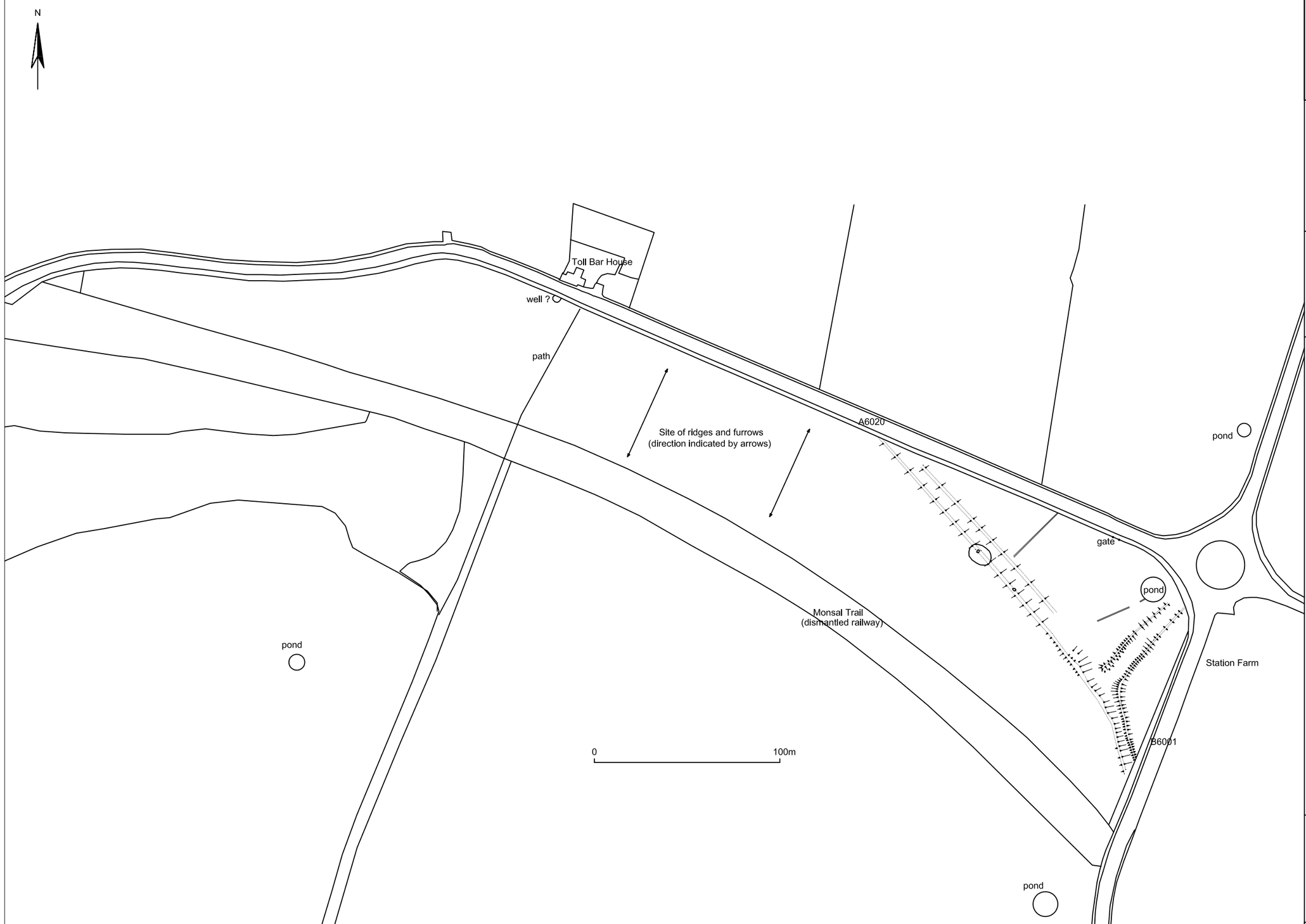
3.3 The earthworks comprise three linear features with banks and lynchets to either side. The preservation of the banks/lynchets is variable although they are an average of c.0.5m high and *c.*2.5 to 3m wide between the parallel linear banks/lynchets. These 'Y'-shaped features correspond to the roads depicted on the 1810 Enclosure Award map for Holme, part of Great Longstone parish (Fig. 4). The earthworks appear to represent the remains of the roads and associated boundaries, probably comprising hedge-rows and/or walls.

3.4 The north/south line appears to be the remains of a well-used route which existed since at least the early 17th century (Barnatt 1999/2000). This route was re-laid in 1759 as part of the turnpike route from Grindleford to Newhaven (Radley and Penny 1972; Barnatt 1999/2000) and is present on Burdett's Map of 1767. At that time the byroad took a route several metres to the west of the present B6001 and formed a 'dog leg' within the field (Hall and Taylor 2012).

3.5 The banks running westwards from the 'Y' junction are part of a roadway which branched from the Ashford to Longstone road in the north-west, to join the Grindleford to Newhaven Turnpike at the junction within the field (Barnatt 1999/2000). Halfway along the most pronounced bank, there is an oval patch with nettles where deposition of field clearance stones appears to have taken place. This is indicated by the presence of an angular cherty limestone boulder and a concrete trough.

3.6 A boundary gully was also identified at right angles from the north-east.

3.7 Towards the west there are ephemeral signs of ridge and furrow tracking approximately north-east to south-west although it was unclear to plot in detail. Opposite the Toll Bar House, the remains of a small dry-stone wall enclosure are perceivable. This might have possibly contained a well, although this interpretation is tentative.



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Site Code: HRA'12
Drawing Ref:
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Scale: as shown

Figure 2:

Plan of the surveyed field to the south-east of Hassop Road roundabout

Notes:

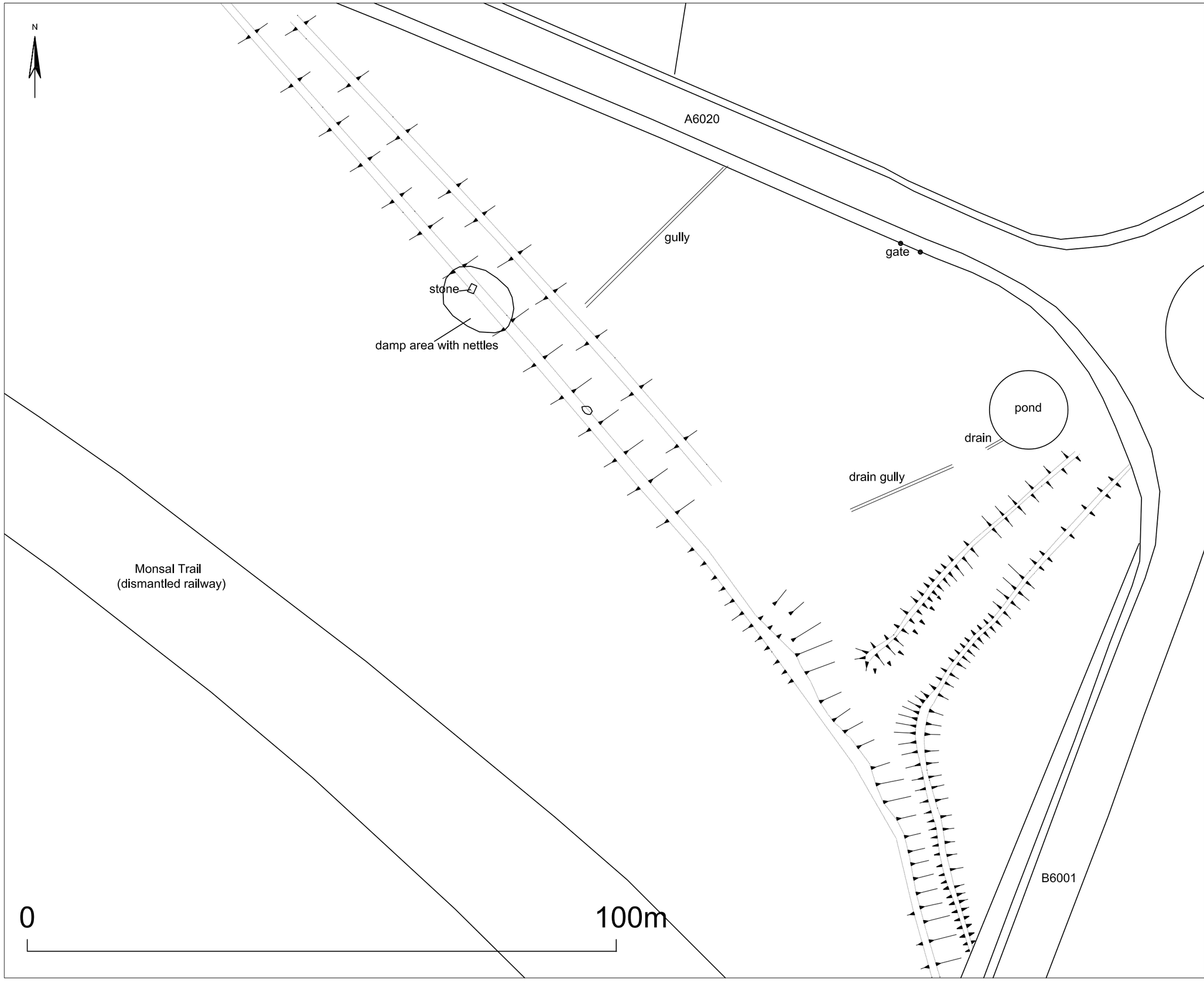

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Figure 3:

Plan of earthworks of former roads

Notes:

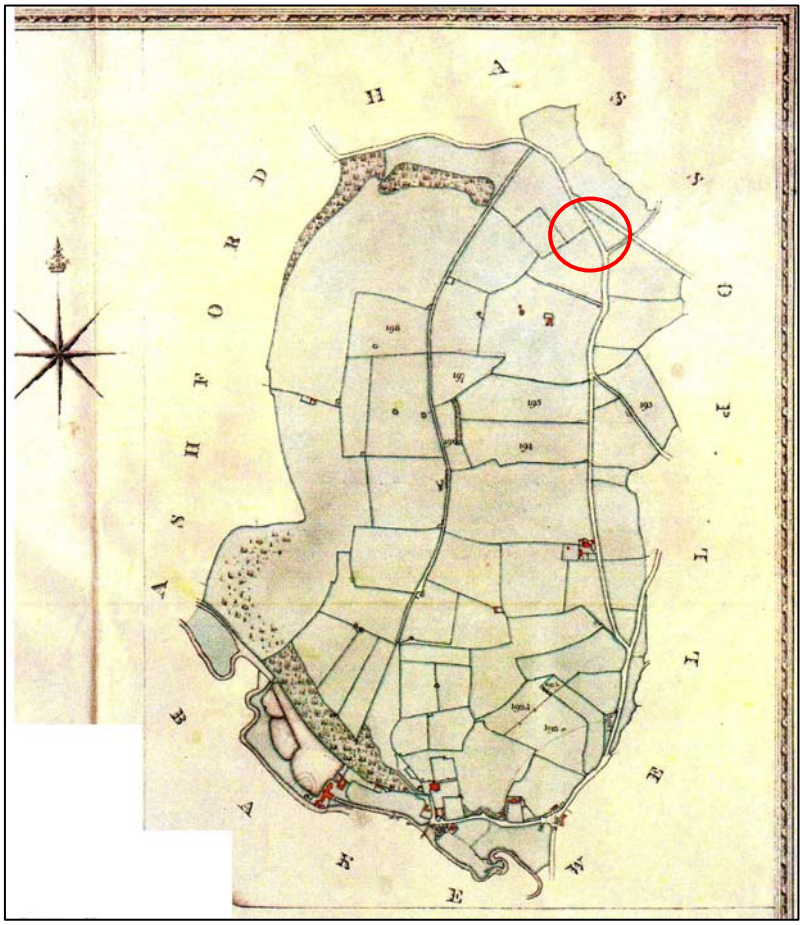

Figure 4: 1810 Enclosure Award map .

Figure 5: Earthworks of former road running towards Bakewell, looking south.

Figure 6: Detail of 'Y' junction and earthworks towards Hassop, looking south-west.

Figure 7: General view of the earthworks running towards Hassop, looking north-west.

Figure 8: Earthworks running westwards with boulder stone on the ridge, looking west.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 A series of earthworks comprising three linear features with banks and lynchets to either side, were surveyed. The preservation of the banks/lynchets is variable although they stand to approximately 0.5 metres high and 2.5 to 3 metres wide in places. These features form a 'Y'-shaped junction and correspond to the roads depicted on the 1810 Enclosure Award map for Holme, part of Great Longstone parish.

4.2 The remains surveyed tally well with known cartographic evidence, and it is likely that they are the remains of 18th-19th century trackways, including the junction noted above. Although no features were clearly identified as likely candidates for the base of a free-standing cross, the point of convergence of the three tracks represents a potential target for further investigation, as crosses often stood at crossroads or junctions.

5 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

5.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

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7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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8 REFERENCES

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-126252

Project details

Project name	Hassop Road Roundabout -- Archaeological Landscape Survey
Short description of the project	Archaeological Landscape Survey
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2012 End: 14-04-2012
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	FIELD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Topographic Survey"
Development type	research
Prompt	RESEARCH
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE EREWASH HASSOP hassop road roundabout
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 2170 7066 53.2322517697 -1.67487304238 53 13 56 N 001 40 29 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Jim Brightman
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No

Digital Archive recipient	Old House Museum, Bakewell
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Old House Museum, Bakewell
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Map","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

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