

An Archaeological Evaluation at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire



ARS Ltd Report 2019/222

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<i>Project Name:</i>	Archaeological Evaluation at Lady Manners School
<i>Site Code:</i>	LMS19
<i>Planning Authority:</i>	Peak District National Park
<i>Planning Reference:</i>	NP/DDD/0617/0600
<i>Location:</i>	Lady Manners School, Shutts Lane, Bakewell, Derbyshire
<i>Parish:</i>	Bakewell
<i>Geology:</i>	Till/ Boulder clay
<i>NGR:</i>	SK 21040 68056
<i>Date of Fieldwork:</i>	30/09/2019-04/10/2019 (phase 1) 04/11/-08/11/2019 (phase 2)
<i>Date of Report:</i>	November 2019

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Lindum Constuction to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Lady Manners School, Shutts Lane, Bakewell, Derbyshire. The works form the first part of phased archaeological works required by condition for the construction of thirty six affordable dwellings, attenuation basin and the establishment of new playing fields for Lady Manners School. The site lies within Bakewell's medieval field system of ridge and furrow, which can be seen in fields near to the proposed development area. A number of earthworks can be observed, a footpath or route way, evidence of terracing and a number of minor impressions within the proposed development area. Pre-fabricated buildings, dating to the mid-20th c and relating to the school also lie within the site although these had been demolished prior to the commencement of the evaluation

The evaluation was undertaken in two phases between the 30th September and 4th October, and the 4th of November and 8th November 2019. This was necessary due to the presence of a badger sett in the central part of the Proposed Development Area (hereafter PDA). The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in agreement with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist at the Peak District National Park Authority

The evaluation comprised of 13 trenches which were targeted to assess the presence or absence of archaeology in the footprints of proposed housing. Three trenches (Trenches 5, 9 and 13) produced clear evidence of archaeological deposits. Trench 5 contained a stone structure, interpreted as a field boundary wall. Trenches 9 and 13 included potential evidence of ridge and furrow, as two shallow linear features were identified. Modern made ground, associated with the mid-20th century buildings was observed in multiple trenches (2, 3, 4, 5, 10B, 12 and 13). In all these trenches (except 5) the made ground directly overlaid the boulder clay potentially removing any evidence of earlier activity.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 Planning consent (NP/DDD/0617/0600) has been granted, subject to condition (see below), by the Peak District National Park authority for the construction of 36 affordable houses, an attenuation basin and the establishment of a new playing field for Lady Manners School, centred at NGR SK 21040 68056.

1.1.2 Condition 3 of planning consent states:

a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

1.1.3 *1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording; 2. The programme for post investigation assessment;*

1.1.4 *3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*

1.1.5 *4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*

1.1.6 *5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*

1.1.7 *6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

1.1.8 *b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a).*

1.1.9 *c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

1.1.10 Archaeology is a material concern in planning under the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG revised 2019), specifically Section 16, paragraph 199 which states:

Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

1.1.11 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Lindum Construction to undertake archaeological trial trenching (the evaluation) at Lady Manners School, Shutts Lane, Bakewell, Derbyshire. (Figure 1), centred at NGR SK 21040 68056.

1.1.12 The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of 13, 25m x 2m trenches (Figure 2). Due to the presence of substantial trees and a power pylon the length of some of the trenches had to be revised (described in more detailed below). Following agreement with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist, the first phase of trenches was backfilled on the 04/10/2019, and the second phase was backfilled on the 11/11/2019.

1.1.13 Works were undertaken in compliance with an agreed and approved, Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and took place between the 30/09/2019 and 04/10/2019, and the 04/11/2019-08/11/2019. The trial trenching was undertaken by Sophie Boyadjieva (Assistant Project Officer) Caitlin Tilt (Archaeological Officer), Daniel Wood (APO) and Alexis Thouki (APO) at Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd). The project was managed by Zoë Cavendish, Projects Manager at ARS.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The site is located south west of Bakewell, Derbyshire, within the Peak District National Park and is centred at SK 21040 68056.

1.3 Site Description

1.3.1 The site covers 1.08ha, and consists of playing fields to the east and extant prefabricated buildings in the west; these were demolished prior to the archaeological investigation. The site is bounded by further playing fields to the east and south-east; open fields to the northeast; Monyash Road to the northwest and Shutts Lane to the south and southwest (fig.1).

1.3.2 Due to the existence of a badger sett and a consequent exclusion zone, the excavation of the site was separated into two phases. The first phase concentrated on the western part of the site, at the location of the extant mid-20th C prefabricated buildings. The second phase focused on the eastern part of the site, on the existing fields and through the already abandoned badger sett.

1.4 Geology and Soils

1.4.1 The site is situated on 'Bowland Shale formation' bedrock, which is a mudstone, siltstone and sandstone formation of sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 319-337 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (BGS viewer 2019). The bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of Till (Mid-Pleistocene Diamicton). These formed up to two million years ago in ice age conditions (BGS viewer 2019).

1.4.2 The site slopes gently from southwest to northeast from a maximum height of 1943m aOD to a minimum of 188m aOD. The presence of three terraced banks, visible in the north east of the site, indicates that the land may have been levelled.

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.5.1 Summary of highlights: The site is located within the medieval field system of Bakewell. The site consequently has potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval field systems. This is further suggested by the presence of ridge and furrow which can be clearly identified in aerial photography of the fields in the immediate vicinity of the PDA.

1.5.2 The site also lies in close proximity to the Pretoria Chert mine which was in use between 1900 and the 1960s.

1.5.3 Archaeological and historical evidence dating to earlier periods is more limited. The prehistoric evidence from a 1km search radius to the site is limited to two findspots (Sutherland 2016). Three findspots, a cremation and a road dating to the Roman period also lie within the search radius. Anglo-Saxon and further medieval and post-medieval structures related to the town of Bakewell have been observed and are summarised in the DBA (Sutherland 2016).

1.5.4 No previous work has been undertaken within the PDA or within its immediate vicinity.

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by ARS Ltd which had been devised in consultation with and approved by Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist with the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) prior to the commencement of works.

2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was adjudged to have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *East Midlands Heritage: an updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al 2012: 94-100) include 7.7: *The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy*:

- *Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?*
- *Can we establish the character and extent of the field systems of nonchampion landscapes (e.g. upland Derbyshire)?*
- *What can we deduce about changes in woodland management and animal or crop husbandry (including new crops, crop rotation, field systems, more intensive cultivation of clay soils and larger animals, particularly sheep)?*
- *What can environmental remains teach us about diet and living conditions in urban, rural and coastal communities?*

2.2 *The Evaluation*

2.2.1 The evaluation aimed to:

- *Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.*
- *Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.*
- *Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.*
- *Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this document.*

3 **Method Statement**

3.1 *Introduction*

3.1.1 The methodology for the evaluation is outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Cavendish 2019 and Appendix III this volume) and has been summarised here.

3.2 *Coverage*

3.2.1 A total of 13 trenches were excavated across the site, covering 5% of the house platforms and the proposed attenuation basin. They were excavated in two phases. Phase 1 trenches measured 25x2m (numbers 1-5). Due to the size of the toothless ditching bucket provided, phase 2 trenches (numbers 6-13), measured 25x2.4m.

3.2.2 The trenches targeted specific areas of future development, such as house plots, the attenuation basin, parking areas and footpaths.

3.3 *Standards*

3.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluations* (2014b).

3.3.2 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.4 *The Evaluation*

3.4.1 Trenches were sited in accordance with a pre-agreed trench plan using a Leica Smartrover GPS to a tolerance of 0.025m. The same GPS was later utilised to locate drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights within the trenches.

3.4.2 Each trench was opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in spits to the first archaeological/natural horizon.

3.4.3 Each trench was cleaned by hand to expose and clarify archaeological features. Pre-excavation photographs were taken of exposed archaeology and each cleaned trench.

3.4.4 All archaeological features were drawn and recorded at an appropriate scale and were sample excavated in accordance with agreed strategies and to agreed proportions.

3.4.5 All features and trenches were tied into Ordnance Survey, all deposits were levelled and their spot heights calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4 Description and Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All evaluation trenches were sited to provide appropriate coverage of the proposed development area and were, located specifically to target future areas of development.

4.1.2 The overburden of all trenches was excavated by a machine, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The excavation was carried out under supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

4.1.3 The following section provides a brief description of the archaeological features and deposits encountered on the site.

4.1.4 This section should be read in conjunction both with the figures presented in Appendix I and the context summary tables presented in Appendix II.

4.1.5 Trench summary tables (Table 1 and Table 2) are presented below. These provide a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology or potential archaeology in each of the trenches as well as the depths of the topsoil/over burden and subsoil below ground level (BGL) and/or in m aOD (above Ordnance Datum)

Trench No	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Top soil thickness	Sub soil thickness
1	N	N/A	0.2m	0.25m
2	N	N/A	Not Observed	Not Observed
3	N	N/A	Not Observed	Not Observed
4	N	N/A	Not Observed	Not Observed
5	Y	Uncertain	0.15	0.2m
6	N	N/A	0.22m	0.19m
7	Y	N/A	0.19m	0.13m
8	N	N/A	0.25	0.24m
9	Y	Uncertain	0.13m	0.17
10	N	N/A	0.27m	Not Observed
11	N	N/A	0.4m	Not Observed
12	N	N/A	0.29m	Not Observed

13	Y	Uncertain	Not observed	Not Observed
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Table 1. Trench summary table demonstrating presence absence of archaeology/excavated deposits/structures and topsoil/subsoil depths.

Trench No	Excavated Feature	Dating Y/N	Depth to top BGL	Depth to top aOD
5	Wall	N	0.88m	190.19m
9	Furrow	N	0.3m	187.07m
13	Probable furrow	N	0.4m	189.1m

Table 2. Summary table of the excavated deposit/feature types encountered and the depth of sensitivity to truncation from above.

4.1.6 Topsoil on the site characteristically comprised dark or dark brownish grey clayey silt with rare small sub-rounded and sub angular stones in its matrix. In some of the trenches the topsoil was overlying subsoil, often a medium yellowish brown layer.

4.1.7 Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12 and 13 consisted of tarmac, concrete and other made ground. In some of these trenches the made ground was of significant depth and directly overlaid the natural boulder clay suggesting that any pre-20th c archaeology could have been destroyed.

4.2 Phase 1

Also see Context Tables in Appendix II.

Trench 1 (aligned NW-SE)

(Figures 9 & 10)

4.2.1 A dark brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (101) and light yellowish brown clay subsoil (102) were removed from trench 1 by machine to a depth of 0.41m BGL, c.190. 23m aOD at which depth the underlying geological natural (102) was revealed. No archaeological deposits or structures were observed.

Trench 2 (aligned (NW-SE)

(Figure 11)

4.2.2 Concrete (201), (204), hardcore (202), and a modern drain (203) were removed from trench 2 by machine to a depth of 0.55 BGL, c. 190.10 aOD. The natural geology (204) was reached at this level. No archaeology was observed in this trench.

Trench 3 (aligned NW-SE)

(Figures 12 & 13)

4.2.3 Concrete (301) and hardcore (302) were removed until reaching the natural deposit (303) at 1.1m BGL (c.190.60m aOD). The trench was shortened to 19.85m at the NW end due to the presence of a tree stump. No archaeology was observed in this trench.

Trench 4 (ENE-WSW)

(Figures 14 & 15)

4.2.4 This trench consisted of a dark brownish grey silt clayed silt topsoil (401) and a light yellowish brown subsoil at the southwest end. The remainder consisted of concrete (403), (406), hardcore (405), (407) plus two modern drainage pipes (408) and (409). The natural geology was reached at c. 190.80m. A high amount of rooting was observed throughout the whole trench. Due to the presence of a pylon in the southwest end, this trench was also shortened to 15.40m. No archaeology was observed in this trench.

Trench 5 (aligned NW-SE)

(Figures 16 – 21)

4.2.5 This trench consisted of multiple layers covering the natural geology. A dark brownish grey, clayey silt redeposited topsoil (501) and probable levelling deposit (502) of mid greyish brown clay were present in the northwest part of the site. It is very likely that they are contemporary with the tarmac (504) and the made ground levelling deposit (505) observed in the remaining part of the trench, as they are abutting each other. These deposits are most likely associated with the construction and use of the prefabricated buildings, associated with Lady Manners School.

4.2.6 Layers (502) and (504) overlay a buried topsoil (507) of dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions, which in turn overlay buried subsoil (508) of mid yellowish brown clayey silt.

4.2.7 A wall (506) on a NE-SW alignment was observed in the trench. No other structures were observed within the PDA which makes any interpretation about the function of the wall more difficult. However, as there is no bonding material used for the construction of the structure, it is possible to suggest that it is a field boundary wall, as dry walls within the region are known to have had that function. These similarities also allow suggesting that the wall dates to the post-medieval period.

4.2.8 Its construction cut [511] was very faintly visible in plan and in the section. In order to understand and potentially date the wall an exploratory slot was excavated. This suggested that the construction cut of the wall truncates natural deposit (510). Once the wall was erected, the construction cut was backfilled with a greyish brown silty clay deposit (513). After its disuse, the wall was gradually silted over by a brownish clayey silt deposit (512). Deposit (512) produced a single find of a piece of bone, a clavicle, most likely from a young cow.

4.2.9 The trench contained a natural, dark greyish blue silty clay deposit (509)=(510). Two slots were excavated through the deposit in order to investigate its character. Due to its clay composition, its sterile nature and lack of any clear edges, the deposit was interpreted as having formed naturally, potentially filling in undulations in the natural.

4.3 Phase 2

Trench 6 (NE-SW)

(Figures 22 – 24)

4.3.1 A dark brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (601) and a mid-greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (602) were removed from the trench. The natural geology was reached at approximately 185.8m aOD. The NE end of the trench was excavated to a greater depth (185.14 aOD) in order to confirm the natural geology.

4.3.2 A plough scar [604] measuring 2.5m by 0.3m was observed in the central part of the trench. It was investigated to confirm its nature, but not fully excavated. Its fill was a dark grey clayey silt, similar to the topsoil (601) observed in the trench.

Trench 7 (aligned NNW-SSE)

(Figures 25 & 26)

4.3.3 A dark brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (701) and a mid-reddish brown silty subsoil (702) were removed to a depth of 0.32 BGL, c. 187.48m. The natural geology (703) was reached at this depth. No archaeology was observed in this trench.

Trench 8 (aligned ENE-WSW)

(Figures 27 & 28)

4.3.4 The trench consisted of a dark brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (801) and a mottled dark yellowish brown clay subsoil (802), which were removed by machine. The natural geology was reached at 0.49m BGL. The height of the natural decreases from 187.28m aOD at the south-west end of the trench to 186.64m aOD in the north-east of the trench. No archaeology was observed in the trench.

Trench 9 (aligned NNE-SSW)

(Figures 29 – 31)

4.3.5 Topsoil (901) and subsoil (902) were removed and the natural geology was reached at 0.3m below ground level, c. 187.08m aOD in the NW end of the trench and 187.5m aOD in the SE end.

4.3.6 A furrow [904], running in a NNW-SSE direction was observed and excavated in the trench. Its single fill (905) produced no finds. This furrow was not detected in any other trenches.

Trench 10 (aligned ENE-WSW)

(Figures 32 – 34)

4.3.7 Due to a large tree stump which could not be removed in the middle of the trench, trench 10 had to be split into two parts; trench 10A (west) and trench 10B (east).

4.3.8 Trench 10A consisted of multiple modern deposits, laid down for levelling the surface (1001) and (1002), laying down services (1003) and [1006] and a dark grey clay silt layer (1000) put down to cover the previously existing badger sett. Due to its significant depth and unstable sides, the trench had to be stepped prior to it being entered for recording purposes. The natural geology was reached at 1.2m BGL, c. 188.33m aOD. The length of this trench is 4.9m. No archaeology was observed in this trench.

4.3.9 Trench 10B consisted of a dark clayish brownish topsoil (1004) which was removed to a depth of 0.49m BGL, where the natural geology was reached at c. 187.47m aOD. The length of this trench is 16.4m. No archaeology was observed in this trench.

Trench 11 (aligned ENE-WSW)

(Figures 35 & 36)

4.3.10 Trench 11 (aligned NE-SW), consisted only of topsoil (1100), as no subsoil was observed. As in all other trenches, the topsoil was a dark brownish grey clayey silt. Due to the high amount of rooting observed in the trench, the trench was machined to a depth greater than the level of natural geology (0.6m BGL, at c. 189.35m aOD). This was done in case the intense rooting obscured archaeological features or structures. However, no archaeology was observed in this trench.

Trench 12 (aligned NNW-SSE)

(Figures 37 & 38)

4.3.11 Only the first 1.5m of the NW end of the trench contained topsoil (1200). The rest of the trench consisted of tarmac (1202) and modern built up-ground (1203), (1204) and (1205). The relationship between the topsoil and tarmac is uncertain, as they seem to be abutting each other. It is possible that they are contemporary and both date to the construction of the prefabricated buildings related to the school.

4.3.12 The natural geology was reached at 0.4m BLG, c. 189.55m aOD. No archaeology was observed in the trench.

Trench 13 (aligned NE-SW)

(Figures 39 – 43)

4.3.13 Trench 13 consisted of tarmac (1300) and made ground (1301) (1302) which directly overlaid the natural geology (1305) and (1306), this was reached at c. 189.23m aOD.

4.3.14 A potential furrow [1303], running NW-SE was observed. Its single fill contained a non-diagnostic nail and a small piece of bone. The feature is of unknown date.

5 The Material Culture and Environmental Evidence

The Finds

Zoë Cavendish

5.1 A small number of artefacts were recovered during the course of the evaluation: they are summarised in the table below. All finds were washed by hand and marked according to standards set by Museums of Derbyshire.

Context	Context description	Find Type	Description	Weight (g)	Count	Dateable?
512	Deposit sealing wall 506, gradual silting up	Animal Bone	Bovid clavicle	51.59	1	N
1304	Fill of furrow 1303	Animal Bone	Undiagnostic fragment	18.20	1	N
1304	Fill of furrow 1303	Fe Nail	Undiagnostic nail with square section.	3.15	1	N

Table 3. The finds

5.2 The presence of an animal bone fragment and iron nail in the fill of furrow 1303 are likely the result of a gradual accumulation of plough soil and therefore cannot be accurately assigned to a specific event of deposition. Indeed, the fragmentary, abraded condition of these objects further attests to the taphonomic processes at work during their deposition.

5.3 Likewise deposit 512 that contained the bovid clavicle was likely formed of sediments that have accumulated over time instead of in one single act of deliberate deposition.

Archive Recommendations

5.4 This is a very modest assemblage of material of unknown date. All of the finds were residual in secondary contexts. The finds have a limited potential for future research and it is therefore recommended that they are discarded.

Lady Manners School Palaeoenvironmental

Luke Parker

5.5 Two 40L bulk samples were taken from features excavated during evaluation trenching. These samples were from the fill (925) of a plough furrow and the fill (1304) of a sublinear feature. Bulk fill samples were processed via water floatation through a siraf-

style flotation tank using a 500 µm flotation mesh and a 500 µm sieve. Heavy residues were cleaned and searched for archaeological finds and non-floating palaeoenvironmental remains. Flots were weighed, air dried, and scanned using a low-power binocular microscope (x40).

5.6 Flots were restricted to small >4g of uncharred rootlets and 5-10 uncharred silver birch (*Betula pendula*) seeds; trees of which were growing within the vicinity of the site. This uncharred material is viewed modern contamination as the site was free-draining and no evidence for waterlogging was identified.

5.7 This is a very modest assemblage of modern contamination material. As such it has no potential for future research and it is therefore recommended that all flots are discarded.

6 Conclusion

6.1 Although some potential remains of agricultural activity were observed in three of the excavated trenches, the proposed development area contained limited archaeological evidence. Two possible furrows were identified in trenches 9 and 13, and a possible field boundary wall in trench 5. The wall can be tentatively dated to the medieval/ post-medieval period.

6.2 Plough furrows [904] and [1303] are aligned in a broadly NW-SE direction. This corresponds with the observed direction of strip earthworks in 'The Acre under the Shutts Wall' (Barnatt 2002:25) depicted on the first detailed map of Bakewell produced in 1796 (*ibid.*32-3).

6.3 The wall provides limited further information. It was not observed in other trenches, and currently its full known extent is limited to that observed in the trench (1.8m/0.5m). It is possible that the wall continues in both NE and SW direction. However, the considerable depth of modern deposits (up to 1.1m BGL) south of trench 5 (as observed in trenches 2,3 and 4), suggests that its preservation might be more limited in that area.

6.4 The wall does not appear on either the 1796 or 1810 maps of the area, nor is it observed during the Bakewell Archaeological Survey undertaken in 2002 (Barnatt 2002). This may suggest that the wall predates these maps and is the remnant of an earlier field boundary, no longer extant in 1796 when the first map was created. If this wall does indeed represent an early field boundary then it has the potential to address some of the research agenda identified in the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et.al 2012:122) for the medieval period; specifically 7.7: *The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy*:

- *Can we establish the character and extent of the field systems of nonchampion landscapes (e.g. upland Derbyshire)?*

However, unless further evidence for this wall is uncovered on the site then any inferences about the character and extent of the field it once enclosed can only be limited.

6.5 The plough furrows observed in trenches 9 and 13 place the site at Lady Manners School within the post-medieval field system depicted on the 1796 map at which time Bakewell was unusual as it still retained much of its strip field system (Barnatt 2002:14). This allows us to address research aims identified in the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et.al 2012:122) for the modern period, specifically:

9.6.2 How did parliamentary enclosure and other agricultural improvements (e.g. water management) impact on the rural landscape?

Overview and Potential Impacts

6.6 The 13 trenches excavated suggest that any future development in the area will have limited impact on our current knowledge of the prehistory and history of Bakewell and its surrounding area. However, further understanding of the function and extent of the wall could be provided if any continuation outside of trench of 5 is observed.

7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8 Statement of Indemnity

8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9 Archive

9.1 As the excavation produced no significant artefacts it will not be deposited with Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. Instead, a digital archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of electronic versions of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

9.2 The archive will adhere to the guidance for depositing digital data at <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml>

9.3 ARS Ltd will retain the archive until any further elements of archaeological investigation and reporting have been completed at which point the full archive will be deposited with the appropriate recipient.

9.4 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been initiated and completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report.

9.5 An archive deposition statement detailing the contents of the archive can be found in Appendix V.

15 Acknowledgements

15.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank Lindum Construction for commissioning the project. We would also like to thank Natalie Ward and the Peak District National Park Authority.

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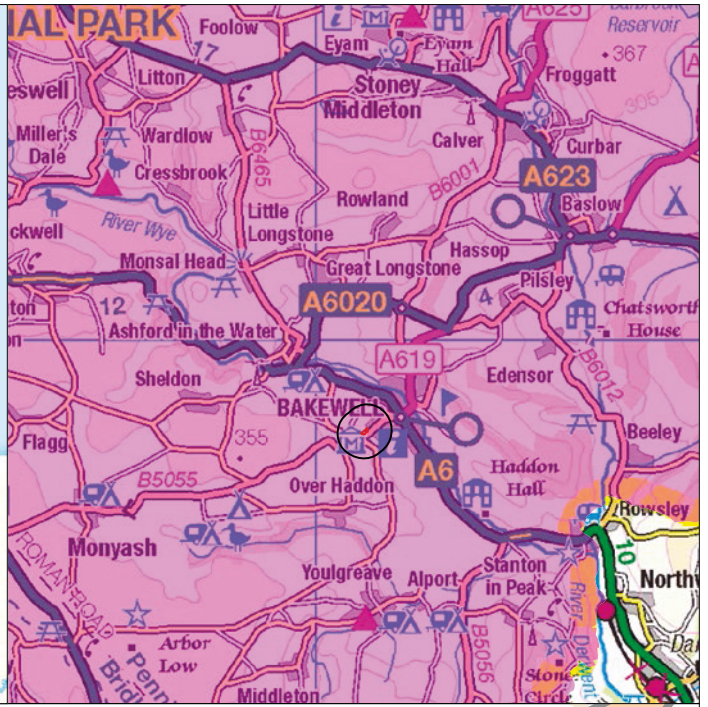
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APPENDIX I: FIGURES



Site name: Lady Manners School, Bakewell
 Date: April 2019
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 Scale: Varies

-  Site Boundary
-  Peak District National Park



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**Figure 1:
 Site location**

Figure 2: Trenches overlaid on Proposed Development Plan



 Trenches



Site name: Lady Manners
Date: December 2019
MB
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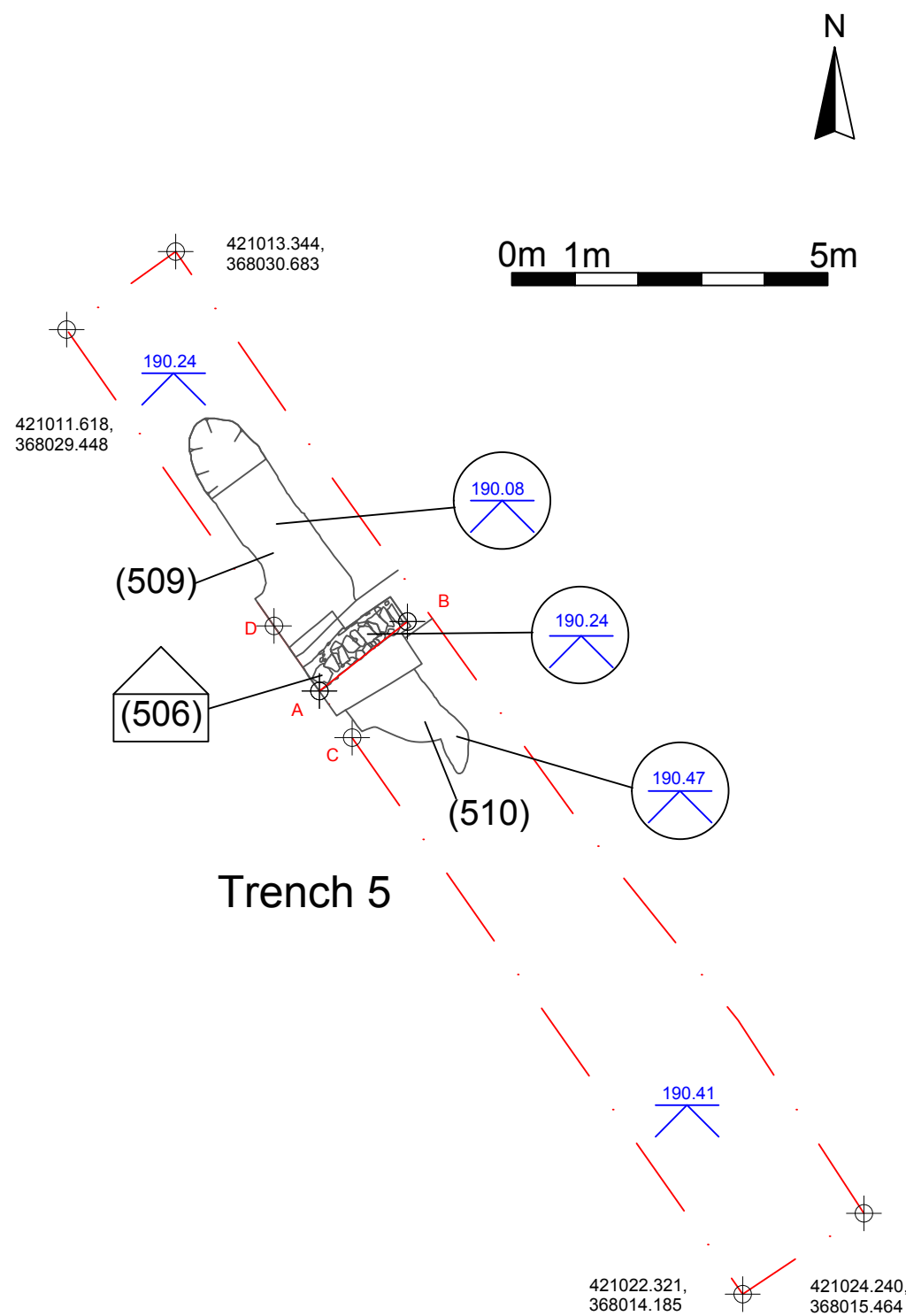
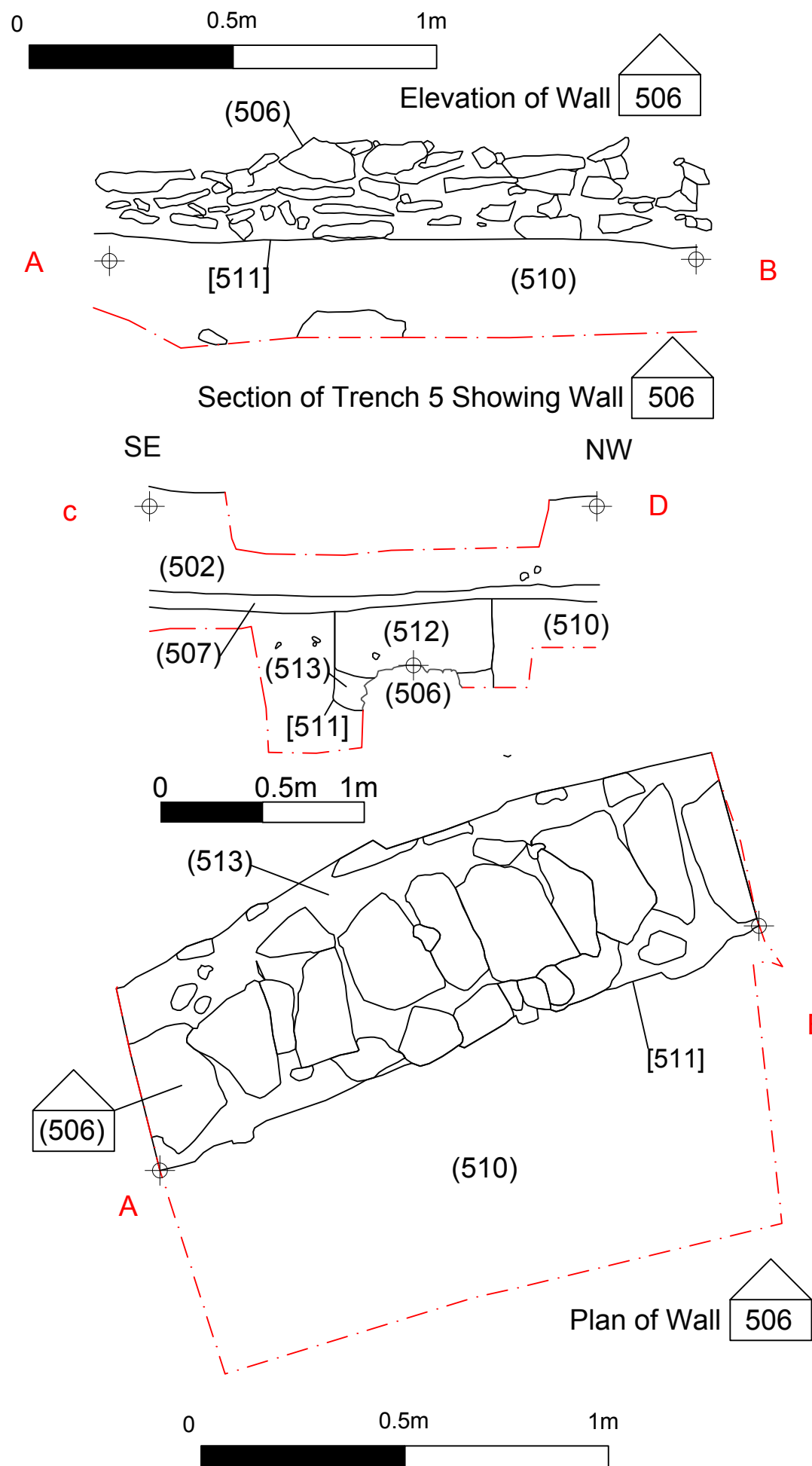


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Site Name: Lady Manner School 2019
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Figure 3:
 Sections of and Plan of
 Wall (506) and Plan of
 Trench 5

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Figure 4: Sections of
Plough Furrow [904]
and Plan of Trench 9

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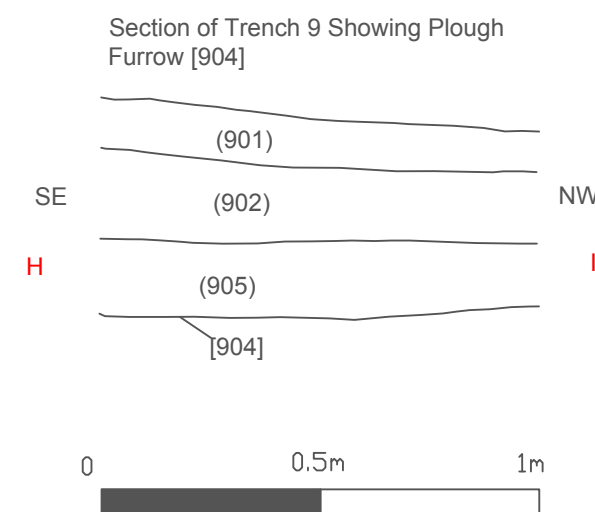
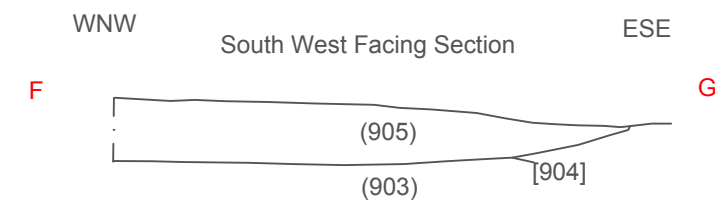
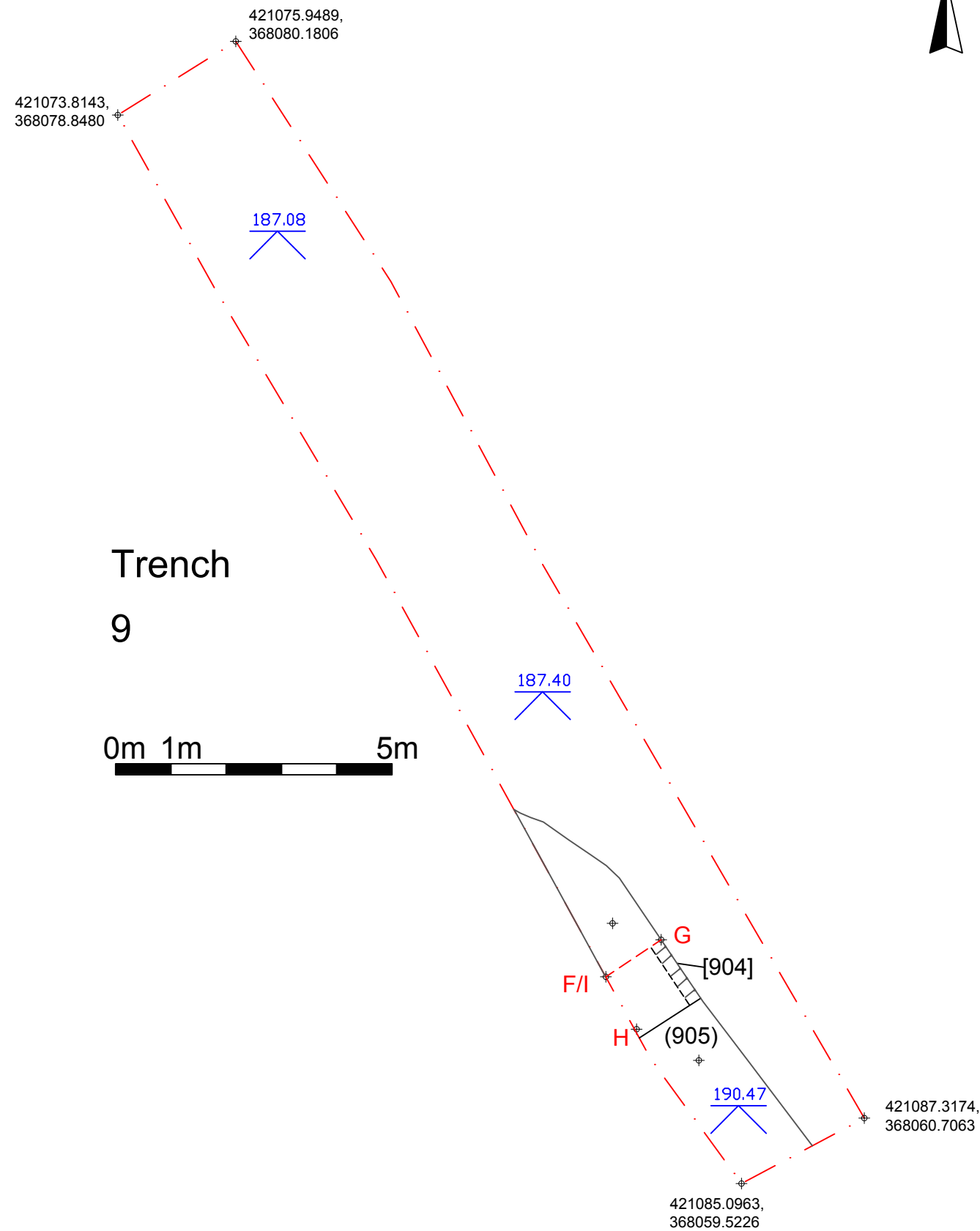
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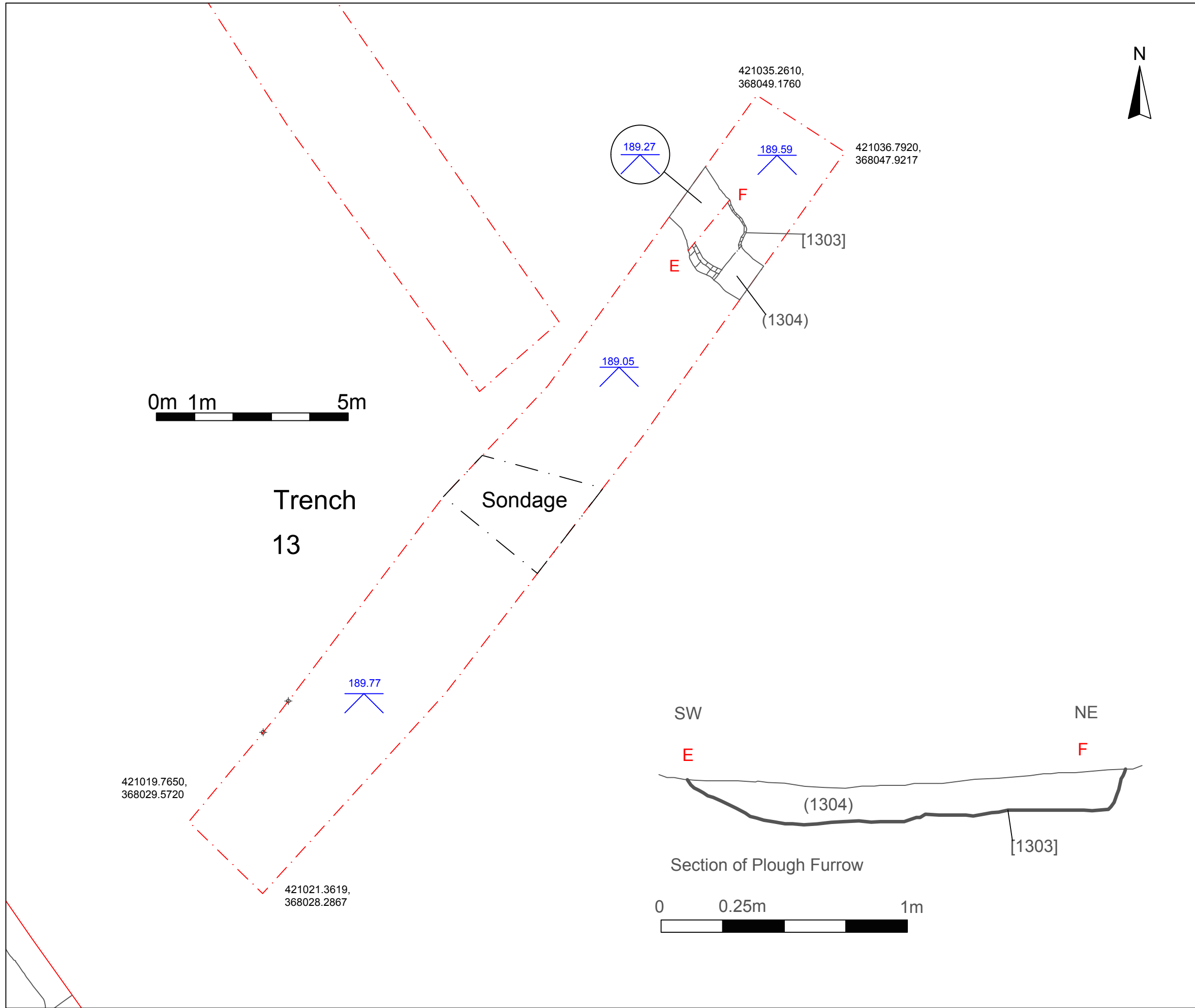
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Figure 5: Section of
 Plough Furrow [1303]
 and Plan of Trench 13

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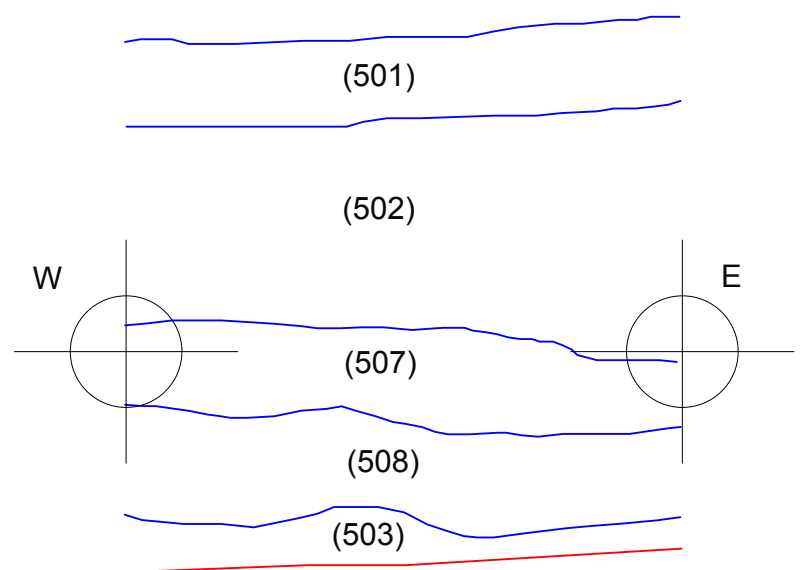
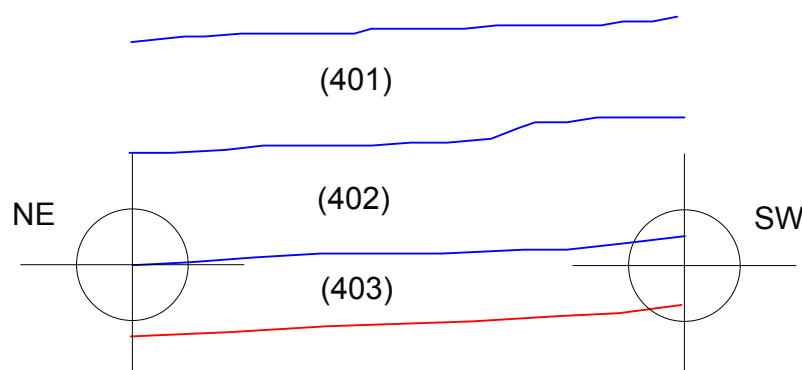
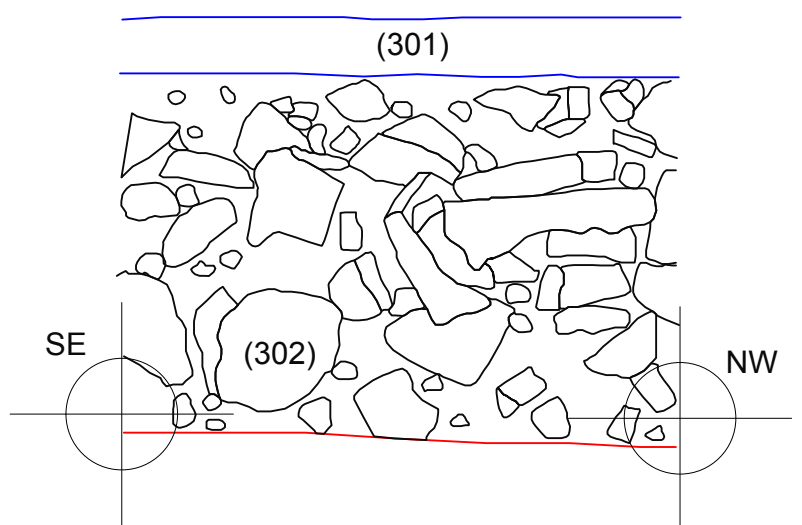
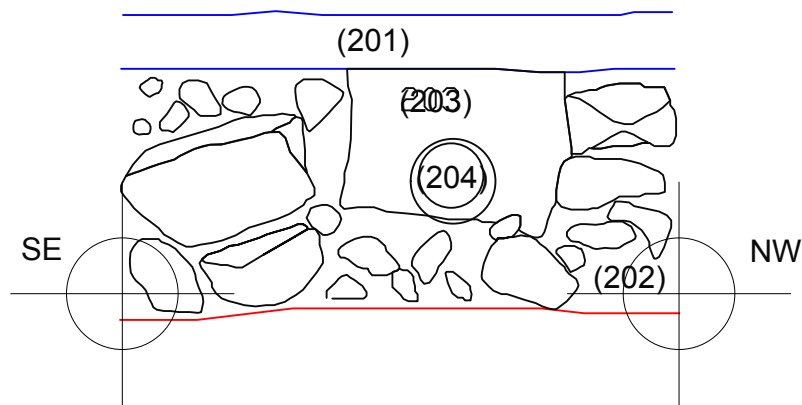
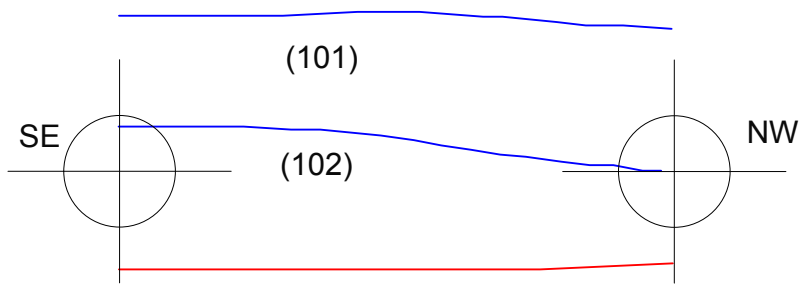
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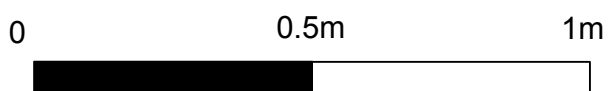
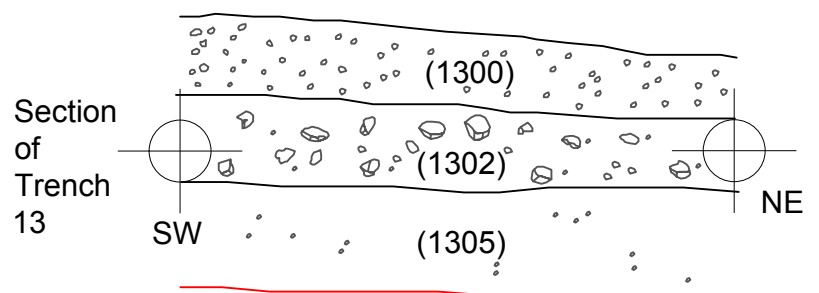
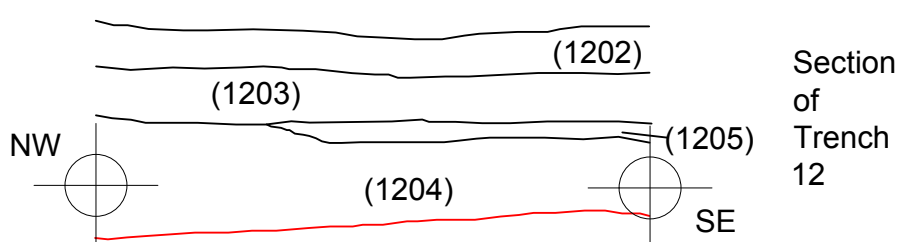
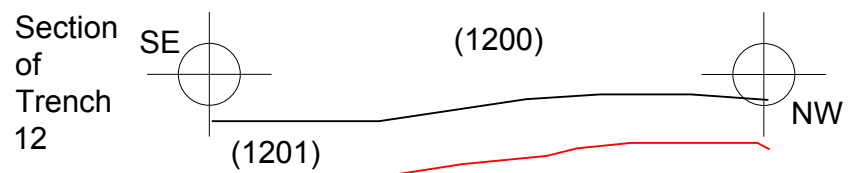
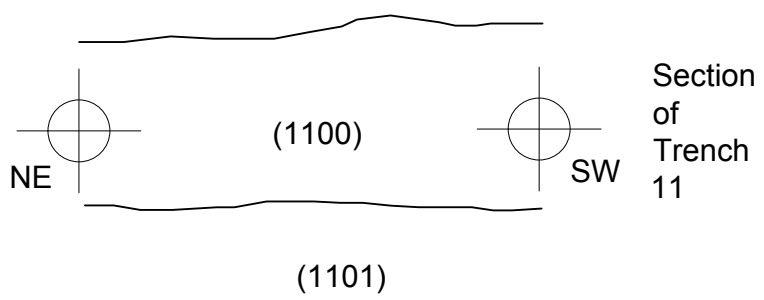
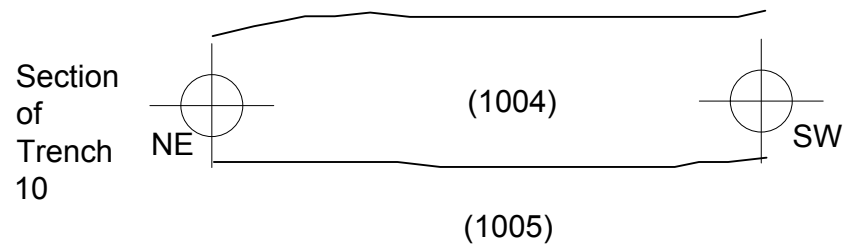
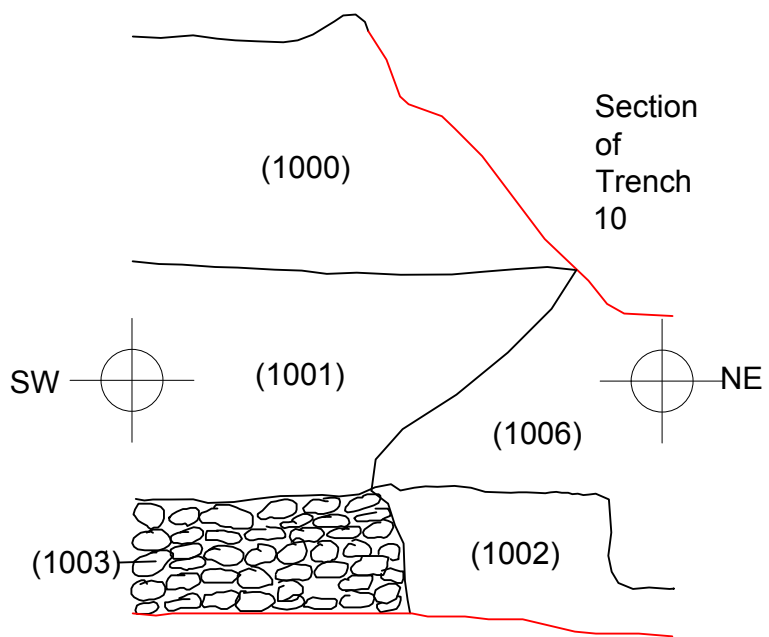
Figure 6: Representative Sections of Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

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Figure 7: Representative Sections of Trenches 10, 11, 12 and 13

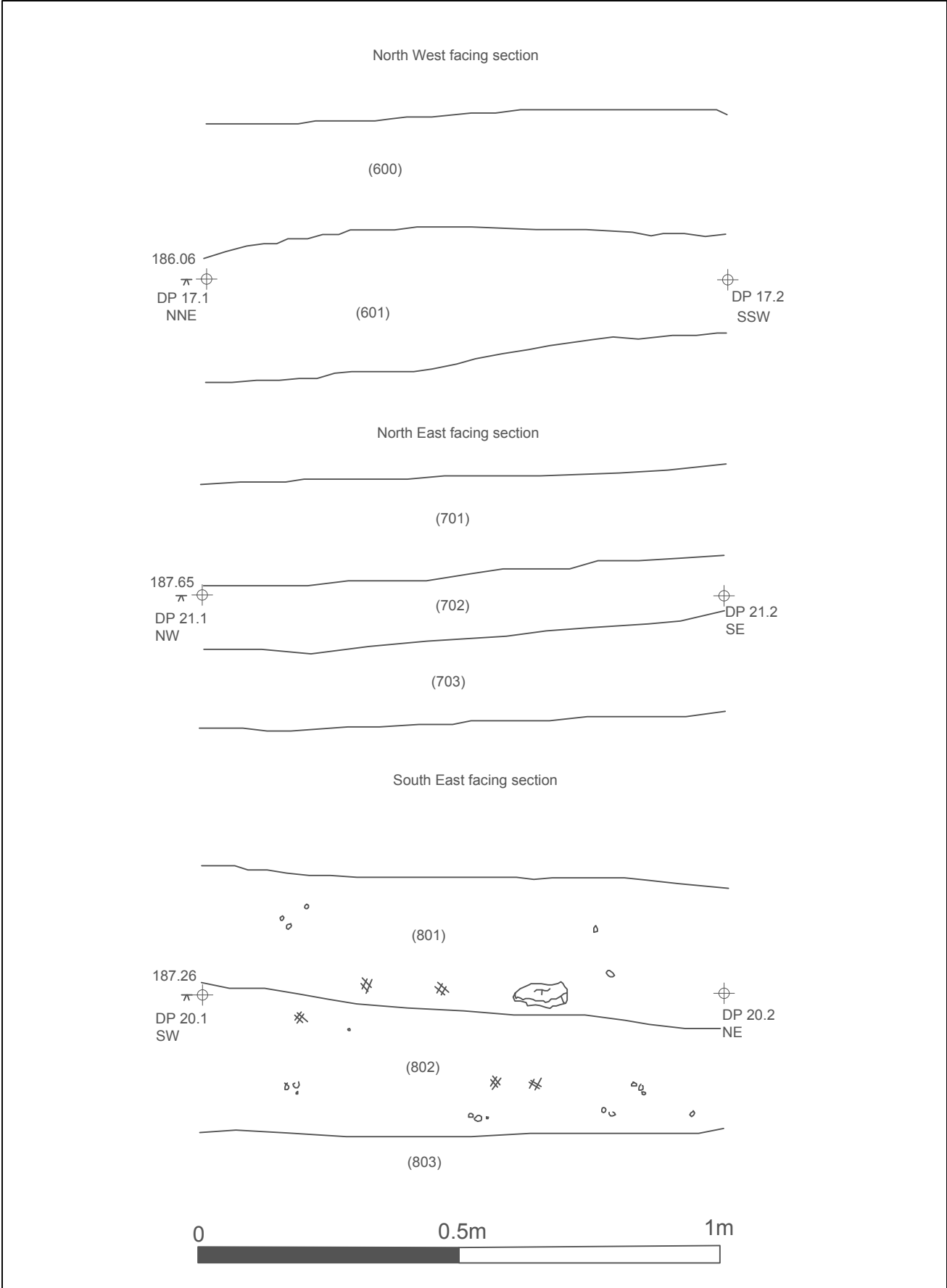
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Figure 8: Representative section of trenches 6, 7 and 8



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Figure 9. Trench 1. View to NW



Figure 10. Trench 1, rep section



Figure 11. Trench 2, rep section. View to SW.



Figure 12. Trench 3.



Figure 13. Trench 3, rep section.



Trench 4.

Figure 14.



Figure 15. Trench 4, rep section



Figure 16. Trench 5.



Figure 17. Trench 5, close-up of wall 506.



Figure 18. Trench 5, wall 506.



Figure 19. Trench 5



Figure 20. Trench 5



Figure 21. Trench 5, rep sec



Figure 22. Trench 6



Figure 23. Trench 6, plough scar [604].



Figure 24. Trench 6, rep sec



Figure 25. Trench 7



Figure 26. Trench 7 , rep sec



Figure 27. Trench 8



Figure 28. Trench 8, rep sec



Figure 29. Trench 9, view to NNW



Figure 30. Trench 9, furrow [904]. View to NNW



Figure 31. Trench 9, oblique shot of furrow [904]. View to W



Figure 32. Trench 10A. View to ENE



Figure 33. Trench 10B. View to WSW



Figure 34. Trench 10, rep sec



Figure 35. Trench 11. View to NE



Figure 36. Trench 11 rep sec



Figure 37. Trench 12. View to NW



Figure 38. Trench 12, rep section. View to SW



Figure 39. Trench 13, rep section. View to NE



Figure 40. Trench 13. View to NE



Figure 41. Trench 13. View to SW



Figure 42. Trench 13, possible furrow [1303]. View to NW



Figure 43. Working shot of flooded trenches.

APPENDIX II: Context Summary Table

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
1	101	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones	0.20m/ 25m x 2m	0
	102	Deposit/Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	0.25m/ 25m x 2m	0.2m
	103	Deposit/Geological natural	Light yellowish brown/ medium blueish grey clay with frequent medium to large sub-angular stones	∞/ 25m x 2m	0.45m
2	201	Deposit/ Concrete	Concrete	0.1m/ 25m x 2m	
	202	Deposit/Hardcore	Hardcore, consisting of large sub-angular rocks.	0.45/ 25m x 2m	0.10m
	203	Deposit/Backfill	Coarse backfill overlying modern pipe	0.27/ 25m x 2m	0.3m
	204	Deposit/drainage pipe	Modern drainage pipe, post- 1940	0.1/ 25m x 2m	0.40m
	205	Deposit/ Geological Natural	Light yellowish brown/ medium blueish grey clay with frequent medium to large sub-angular stones	∞/ 25m x 2m	0.55m
3	301	Deposit/Concrete	Concrete	0.1m/ 19.8m x 2m	0
	302	Deposit/ Hardcore	Hardcore, consisting of large sub-angular rocks.	1m/ 19.8m x 2m	0.1m
	303	Deposit/ Geological Natural	Light to medium yellowish brown/ medium blueish grey clay with moderate medium to large sub-angular stones	(∞/ 19.8 x 2m	1.1m
4	401	Deposit/ Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones	0.2m/ 15m x 2m	0

An Archaeological Evaluation at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	402	Deposit/Subsoil	Light yellowish silty clay brown with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	0.2m/ 15m x 2m	0.2m
	403	Deposit/ Natural	Light yellowish brown/ medium blueish grey clay with frequent medium to large sub-angular stones	(∞/ 15m x 2m	0.4m (trench C); 0.7m (NE and SW end)
	404	Deposit/Concrete	Concrete	0.1m/ 15m x 2m	0
	405	Deposit/ Hardcore	Hardcore, consisting of large sub-angular rocks.	0.6m/ 15m x 2m	0.1m
	406	Deposit/Concrete	Concrete	0.1m/ 15m x 2m	0
	407	Deposit/ Hardcore	Hardcore, consisting of large sub-angular rocks.	0.6m/ 15m x 2m	0.1m
	408	Deposit/drainage pipe	Modern drainage pipe, post- 1940	(l) 2m x (w) 0.40m x (d) 0.3m	0.5
	409	Deposit/drainage pipe	Modern drainage pipe, post- 1940	(l) 2m x (w) 0.40m x (d) 0.3m	0.5
5	501	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones. Most likely redeposited and graded out post- 1940.	0.15/ 18.6m x 2m	0m
	502	Deposit/Levelling deposit	Mid greyish brown clay deposit, most likely deliberately put down for levelling.	0.2m/ 18.6m x 2m	0.15m
	503	Deposit/ Natural	Light yellowish brown/ medium blueish grey clay with frequent medium to large sub-	(∞/	0.8m

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Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
			angular stones	18.6m x 2m	
	504	Deposit/ Tarmac	0.2m/ 18.6m x 2m	0.2m/ 18.6m x 2m	0
	505	Deposit/Made ground	Hardcore, consisting of large sub-angular rocks.	8m x 2m x 0.6m	0.2m
	506	Structure/ Wall	SW--NE dry wall with three courses surviving. Most likely field boundary wall	1.8m x 0.5m x 0.22m	0.9m
	507	Deposit/ Buried topsoil	Dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones	0.3m/ 18.6m x 2m	0.35m
	508	Deposit/ Buried subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt layer with rare small to medium stones	0.2m/ 18.6m x 2m	0.55m
	509	Deposit/ Natural	Medium to dark blueish grey clay, with occasional med size, med sorted stones.	(∞/ 4.7m x 1.17m	0.6m
	510	Deposit/ Natural	Medium to dark blueish grey clay, with occasional med size, med sorted stones. Same as (510)	(∞/ 4.7m x 1.17m	0.6m
	511	Cut/ Construction	Construction cut for wall 506	2m x 0.5m x 0.22m	0.9m
	512	Fill	Mid brownish yellow silty clay sealing wall 506. Gradually silted in.	2m x 0.5m x 0.35m	0.6m
	513	Fill/ Backfill	Fine, slightly mixed light greyish brown silty clay backfill. Most likely deposited immediately after the construction of the wall	2m x 0.8m x 0.2m	0.9m

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Trench	Conte xt	Type/ /	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
6	601	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	0.22m/ 25m x 2.4m	0m
	602	Deposit/Subsoil	Medium greyish brown silty clay with medium sub-angular sub-rounded and rounded stones	0.25m/ 25m x 2.4m	0.2m
	603	Deposit/Natural	Medium brownish clay with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, varied sizes.	(∞/ 25m x 2.4m	0.45m
	604	Cut/ Plough scar	Shallow linear plough scar	2.5m x 0.3m x -/	0.45
	605	Fill/ Plough scar	Dark grey fill clayey silt of plough scar, with medium sorted rounded and sub-rounded stones	2.5m x 0.3m x -/	0.45
7	701	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones	0.19m/ 25m x 2.4m	0m
	702	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones	0.13/ 25m x 2.4m	0.19m
	703	Deposit/ Natural	medium blueish grey clay with frequent medium to large sub-angular stones	(∞/ 25 x 2.4m	0.32m
8	801	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones	0.25m/ 25m x 2.4m	0m
	802	Deposit/Subsoil	Mottled dark yellowish brown clay with occasional fragments of limestone.	(0.24 25 x 2.4m	0.25m
	803	Deposit/Subsoil	Dark greyish blueish brown clay with occasional medium size angular boulders of limestone.	(∞/ 25 x 2.4m	0.49m
9	901	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones	0.13m/	0m

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Trench	Conte xt	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
				25m x 2.4m	
	902	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stones.	0.17m/ 25m x 2.4m	0.13m
	903	Deposit/Geological Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay with occasional medium size angular boulders of limestone.	(∞/ 25m x 2.4m	0.3m
	904	Cut/ Furrow	NNW-SSE running shallow furrow.	0.14m/ 8.15m x 1.1m	0.3m
	905	Fill/Furrow	Light greyish brown silty clay with small and medium sub-angular fragments of limestones	0.14m/ 8.15m x 1.1m	0.3m
10	1000	Deposit	Dark greyish brown clayey silt laid down by contractors to cover badger sett	0.42m x 4.9m x 2.4m	0
	1001	Fill/ Backfill	Red sandy gravel, backfill after laying down of pipe.	2.4x 0.8m x 0.4m	0.42
	1002	Fill/Backfill	Rounded and Sub-rounded pebbles, used as backfill after lying down of pipe.	2.4x 0.5m x 0.3m	0.82m
	1003	Deposit/ Made ground]	Modern dark green made ground	4m x 2.4m x 0.67m	0.48m
	1004	Deposit/ Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones, limited to trench 10B	(0.27m 25m x 2.4m	0
	1005	Deposit/ natural	Mid greenish grey clay with occasional large sub-angular stones	(∞/ 25m x	0.4m (10B)

An Archaeological Evaluation at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
				2.4m	1.1m (10A)
	1006	Cut/mod pipe	Linear cut for modern pipe	2.4x 0.8m x 0.7m	0.48m
11	1100	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, rare small stones	0.4m/ 25m x 2.4m	0
	1101	Deposit/Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay with occasional medium sized stones	(∞/ 25m x 2.4m	0.4m
12	1200	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, rare small stones. Limited to very NW end of trench	0.29m/ 25m x 2.4m	0
	1201	Deposit/makeup	Mid yellowish brown clay with frequent medium stones.	(∞/ 25m x 2.4m	0.29m
	1202	Deposit/Tarmac	Tarmac	0.1m/ 23m x 2.4m	0
	1203	Deposit/ Made ground	White compact made ground, levelling for tarmac	0.12m/ 23m x 2.4m	0.1m
	1204	Deposit/ Made ground	Stoney gravel made ground, levelling for tarmac	0.21m/ 23m x 2.4m	0.18m
	1205	Deposit/ Made ground	Thin yellowish compact made ground, levelling for tarmac	0.05m/ 23m x 2.4m	0.18m
13	1300	Deposit/ Tarmac	Tarmac	0.1m/ 23m x 2.4m	

An Archaeological Evaluation at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	1301	Deposit/ Made ground	Mid reddish yellow stoney sand. Compact made ground, levelling for tarmac	0.15m/ 23m x 2	0.1m
	1302	Deposit/ Made ground	Hardcore deposit, not observed throughout entire trench.	0.3m/ 23m x 2	0.25m
	1303	Cut/ Possible furrow	Cut for a shallow sublinear feature, interpreted as furrow	2.4m x 1.8m x 0.15m	0..5m
	1304	Fill/ possible furrow	Compacted yellowish red sandy clay with poorly sorted small to medium stones	2.4m x 1.8m x 0.15m	0.5m
	1305	Deposit/ Natural	Dark blueish grey silty clay with occasional boulder stones, seems to have formed after (1306), by different processes	0.5m/ 23m x 2	0.3-0.5m
	1306	Deposit/ Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay with occasional boulder stones	(∞/ 25m x 2.4m	0.3- 0.6m

APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Lady Manners School, Shutts Lane, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

April 2019



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Prepared on behalf of: Lady Manners School

Date of compilation: April 2019

Compiled by: Zoë F. Cavendish

Planning Reference: NP/DDD/0617/0600

Local Authority: Peak District National Park

Site central NGR: SK 21040 68056

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf Lindum Construction. It details a scheme of works for archaeological trial trenching in satisfaction of planning consent NP/DDD/0617/0600 for construction of thirty six affordable dwellings and the creation of a new playing field at Lady Manners School, Shutts Lane, Bakewell, Derbyshire (NGR 21040 68056).

1.2 Consent has been granted for the proposed development subject to the following condition. Condition 3 of planning consent states:

a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment;*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a).

c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

1.3 Archaeology is a material concern in planning under the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019), specifically Section 16, paragraph 199 which states:



Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

1.4 Guidance has been provided by Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist with the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA), on the programme of archaeological work required. This is stipulated as a staged programme of archaeological investigation that commences with the excavation of archaeological trial trenches to cover at least five per cent of the proposed development area (PDA) (approximately thirteen trenches measuring c.25m by 2m). Should archaeological remains be found further archaeological works may be necessary and these will be the subject of a separate WSI.

1.5 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirms the nature and of the archaeological investigation to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at Lady Manners School and has been prepared to fully comply with the stipulations of planning consent in consultation with Natalie Ward the Senior Conservation Archaeologist with the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 Bakewell is a small market town and civil parish in the Derbyshire Dales district of Derbyshire. The town sits in the heart of the Peak District National Park some 13 miles south west of Sheffield, next to the river Wye.

2.2 Site Description

2.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the Proposed Development Area (hereafter PDA) is outlined in Figure 1 and encompasses an area of 1.08ha. The PDA lies to the south west of Bakewell and is comprised of two distinct areas the eastern part of which is currently in use as a playing field; the western portion of the site contains a number of extant prefabricated buildings. Both areas are currently being used by Lady Manners School. To the west the site is accessed off Shutts Lane, from the north east the site is accessed from Monyash Road via a wooden gate. The site is centred at SK 21040 68056, Figure 1 (after Sutherland 2016).

2.3 Landform

2.3.1 The land slopes gently from southwest to northeast from a maximum height of 1943 aOD, to a minimum of 188m aOD. The presence of three terraced banks, visible in the north east of the site, indicates that the land may have been levelled.



2.4 Geology

2.4.1 The site sits atop underlying bedrock geology of 'Bowland Shale Formation', a mudstone, siltstone and sandstone formation of sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 319 – 337 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (BGS Viewer 2019). Overlying this, there are superficial deposits of Till, Mid Pleistocene – Diamicton. These formed up to 2 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (BGS viewer 2019).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is located to the south west of Bakewell, a bustling market town established in early medieval period under the name *Badequella*. The record from the Domesday Book states:

In the land of the King:

In Bakewell, with 8 Berewicks, King Edward had 18 carucates of land to the geld. [There is] land for 18 ploughs. There the king has now 7 ploughs in demesne. And 33 villans and 9 bordars. There are 2 priests and a church and under them 2 villans and 5 bordars, all these having 11 ploughs. There 1 knight has [16 acres of land], and 2 bordars. There is 1 mill [rendering] 10s8d, and 1 lead mine, and 80 acres of meadow, [and] scrubland 1 league long and 1 broad. Of this land 3 carucates belong to the church (Williams and Martin 2003, p.742).

Lady Manners School, the main campus of which is located some c.230m to the south east of the PDA, was founded by Lady Grace Manners on 20th May 1636 to educate the poor of Bakewell and Rowsley for free. Lady Manners became a grammar school in 1884 but was forced to close in 1874 due to a lack of funds. It reopened in 1896 as a co-educational institute and moved to its current location in the 1930s.

The PDA is a site of archaeological interest due to its location within Bakewell's medieval field system. Relict lynchet features and ridge and furrow can clearly be seen in fields adjacent to the PDA. There is therefore, a high potential for the survival of remains of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity within the bounds of the PDA.

In the field itself a number of earthwork features survive; a footpath or route-way, evidence of terracing and a number of minor depressions. These features are not yet fully understood.

Furthermore, the site lies close to the Pretoria Chert Mine which operated between 1900 and the 1960s. There are very few chert mines in the country and Bakewell, with three main mines, is the primary location the industry in England. Pretoria mine, therefore, is a heritage asset of national significance.

The PDA contains a number of pre-fabricated buildings dating to the mid-20th century. The below ground intrusion of these structures has not yet been established, but it is likely they will leave only a light footprint so the potential for surviving archaeological remains is reasonable high.



3.2 A desk based assessment by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was submitted in support of the planning application (Sutherland, K. 2016). This pulls together the evidence gathered from the Historic Environment Record (HER), portable antiquities scheme (PAS), cartographic sources and a site walkover. However, no evaluation work of any kind, intrusive, or non-intrusive, has been undertaken at this site.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

4.1.1. Research topics identified in the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et.al.* 2012, 94-100) include 7.7 *The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy*:

- ◆ Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?
- ◆ Can we establish the character and extent of the field systems of nonchampion landscapes (e.g. upland Derbyshire)?
- ◆ What can we deduce about changes in woodland management and animal or crop husbandry (including new crops, crop rotation, field systems, more intensive cultivation of clay soils and larger animals, particularly sheep)?
- ◆ What can environmental remains teach us about diet and living conditions in urban, rural and coastal communities?

4.2 Evaluation Objectives

4.2.1. The aims and objectives of the trial trenching will be to

- ◆ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ◆ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this document.

4.2.2 If survival of archaeological deposits or features is demonstrated in line with that identified within the DBA and covered by the research aims outlined in section 4.1, then the aims and objectives of any excavation will be to:

- ◆ Excavate and record the archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Establish a relative chronological sequence and if possible a dating framework for excavated deposits and features.



- ◆ Establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of surviving archaeological deposits to inform the research aims outlined in section 3.1.

5 EVALUATION TRENCHING

5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 The evaluation fieldwork will be carried out in accordance to the guidance laid out in Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (2014a) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2014d). The records will follow standard conventions set out by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) (2002).

5.1.2 Evaluation trenching will consist of twelve trial trenches measuring c.25m by 2m, covering 5% of the site and mainly targeting the house platforms. The size and location of these trenches has been laid out in agreement with Natalie Ward Senior Conservation Archaeologist with the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA).

- ◆ Trench 1: (25mx2m) Aligned NW-SE. Located in the south west of the PDA targeting house plots 3,4, and 5.
- ◆ Trench 2: (25mx2m) Aligned NW-SE. Located in the south west of the PDA targeting an access way and parking platforms.
- ◆ Trench 3: (25mx2m) Aligned NW-SE. Targeting plots 6,7,8, and 9.
- ◆ Trench 4: (25mx2m) Aligned NE-SW. Located in the south of the PDA targeting plots 1,2, 11, and an access way.
- ◆ Trench 5: (25mx2m) Aligned NW-SE. Targeting parking platforms and access route.
- ◆ Trench 6: (25mx2m) Aligned NW-SE. Targeting plot 19.
- ◆ Trench 7: (15mx2m) Aligned NNW-SSE. Targeting plots 17 and 18, forming a 'T' with Trench 6.
- ◆ Trench 8: (25mx2m) Aligned NNE-SSW. Targeting plots 12 – 16.
- ◆ Trench 9: (25mx2m) Aligned NNW-SSE. Targeting plots 20, 21, and 30.
- ◆ Trench 10: (25mx2m) Aligned NE-SW. Targeting parking areas to the north east of the site and a foot path.
- ◆ Trench 11: (25mx2m) Aligned NE-SW. Targeting plots 23, 24 and 25.
- ◆ Trench 12: (25mx2m) Aligned NW-SE. Located in the south east of the PDA, targeting plots 26 – 29.

5.2 Evaluation Trenching Methodology

5.2.1 The targeted evaluation trenches or areas of interest will be excavated and cleaned appropriately to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits



5.2.2 All spoil removed during groundworks will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Any finds so recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

5.2.3 All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective.

5.2.4 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (Campbell et al. 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.

5.2.5 Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structure or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

5.2.6 Sampling of linear features such as ditches or gullies will be sufficient to determine the character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.

5.2.7 Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits will be 100% excavated. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

5.2.8 Area deposits, such as buried soils, or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered. Large intrusions, such as reservoirs, will be sufficiently excavated by machine, within safe limits, to provide information on their character.

5.2.9 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working proves will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

5.2.10 Any human remains discovered will initially be left *in-situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

5.2.11 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The PDNPA's Senior Planning Archaeologist and the Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner:
Dr Robert Hunter
St Katherine's House,
St. Mary's Wharf
Mansfield Road
Derby

Finds Liaison Officer:
Alastair Willis
Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire



Derbyshire
DE1 3TQ
Tel: 01332 613014

DE1 1BS
Tel: 01332 641 903

5.2.12 A site meeting may need to be arranged with the PDNPA's Senior Planning Archaeologist and the Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the findspot is required.

5.2.13 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% if the sample is smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500 μ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

5.2.14 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

6 RECORDING

6.1 The site will be tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd. field recording manual.

6.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

6.3 A stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

6.4 The heights above sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

6.5 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric



scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

6.6 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for all trenches where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.

7 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

7.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

7.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

7.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

7.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

7.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

7.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Buxton Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

7.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

8 REPORTING

8.1 Following completion of the watching brief, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include,

- ◆ Non-technical summary



- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ◆ An objective summary statement of results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
 - ◆ Specialist Reports
 - ◆ Structural and Stratigraphic details
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form

8.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A further PDF/A copy will also be deposited with Peak District National Park Authority Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 9.4 below).

9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives*.

9.2 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity, and an accession number will be produced for the site. In addition, a paper and artefactual archive and any appropriate digital archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the Buxton Museum & Art Gallery). High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice*



(ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011). The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

9.3 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see 4.13-4.19 above).

9.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

9.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

10 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. acknowledges that it is the responsibility of the PDNPA's senior conservation archaeologist to monitor the archaeological works. Reasonable notice shall be provided before the commencement of works and to arrange monitoring visits.

Natalie Ward
Senior Conservation Archaeologist
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House
Baslow Road
Bakewell
DE45 1AE
Tel no: 01629 816243

10.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the PDNPA's senior conservation archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

10.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the PDNPA's senior conservation archaeologist or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation



11 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

11.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Zoë Cavendish, Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Tom Parker ACIfA or another as may be appointed by ARS Ltd. An outline timetable for project implementation is presented below

Task	Commencement date
Evaluation trenching on site	TBC
Trial trenching post-excavation analysis, including any specialist reporting required	TBC
Trial trenching report preparation and completion	TBC

Table 1. Outline timetable for project implementation

11.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

- ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British pottery: Ian Rowlandson
- ◆ Samian ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Clay pipes: Mike Wood MCIfA
- ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Luke Parker
- ◆ Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

12 GENERAL ITEMS

12.1 Health and Safety

12.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation



measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

12.2 Insurance Cover

12.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.

12.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

12.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the PDNPA senior conservation archaeologist.

12.4 Publication

12.4.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity

12.5 Copyright

12.5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

13 REFERENCES

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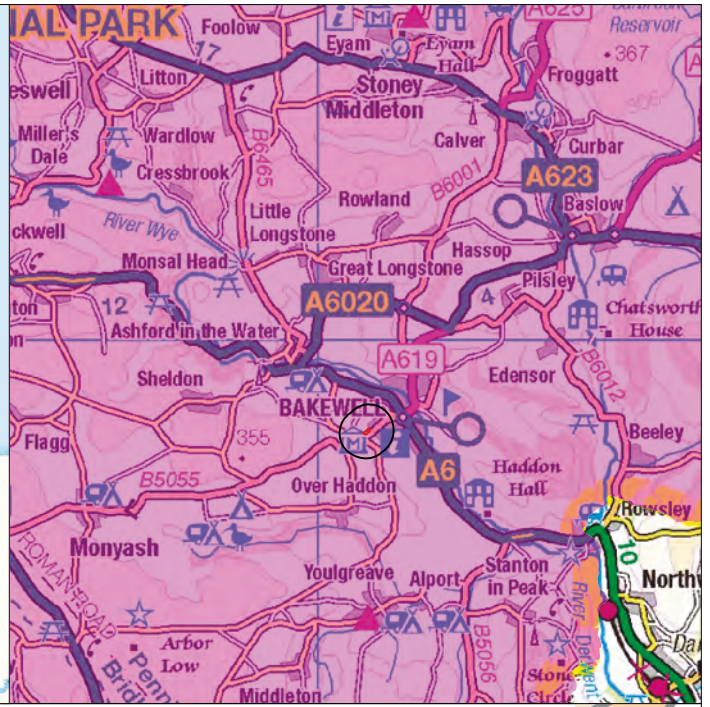


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FIGURES





Site name: Lady Manners School, Bakewell
 Date: April 2019
 Drawn by: ZC
 Scale: Varies

-  Site Boundary
-  Peak District National Park



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 DE45 1HB



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICES LTD

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**Figure 1:
 Site location**

PROPOSED SITE PLAN 1:250



HOUSING	2 X
ROADS	2 X
PAVING	2 X
LANDSCAPING	5 X
TOTAL	19
OWNERS	56
APPLICANT	

Site Name: Lady Manners School
 Date: April 2019
 Drawn by: Z Cavendish
 Scale: As Shown

Figure 2: Proposed development showing proposed trench location

Key

[Symbol]	Proposed Trench
[Symbol]	Proposed Footpath
[Symbol]	Proposed Cycleway
[Symbol]	Proposed Road
[Symbol]	Proposed Boundary
[Symbol]	Proposed Fencing
[Symbol]	Proposed Embankment
[Symbol]	Proposed Tree Protection
[Symbol]	Proposed Visibility Splay
[Symbol]	Proposed Easement
[Symbol]	Proposed Retention

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REV A 15.06.15 - PLOT 7 CHANGED TO 2 BED AND PLOT 3 BED. PLOT 24 CHIMNEY REMOVED, RAISE TREE REPORT. TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION FENCE LINE INDICATED.

APPENDIX IV: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-374687

Project details

Project name	Lady Manners School
Short description of the project	The evaluation comprised of 13 trenches which were targeted to assess the presence or absence of archaeology in the footprints of proposed housing. Three trenches (Trenches 5, 9 and 13) produced clear evidence of archaeological deposits. Trench 5 contained a stone structure, interpreted as a field boundary wall. Trenches 9 and 13 included potential evidence of ridge and furrow, as two shallow linear features were identified. Modern made ground, associated with the mid-20th century buildings was observed in multiple trenches (2, 3, 4, 5, 10B, 12 and 13). In all these trenches (except 5) the made ground directly overlaid the boulder clay potentially removing any evidence of earlier activity.
Project dates	Start: 30-09-2019 End: 04-11-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LMS19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	FURROW Uncertain
Monument type	WALL Uncertain
Significant Finds	BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	NAIL Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES BAKEWELL Lady Manners School
Postcode	DE45 1QZ
Study area	10.6 Hectares

Site coordinates SK 2094 6809 53.209157 -1.6864281 53 12 32 N 001 41 11 W Point
 Lat/Long Datum Unknown
 Height OD / Depth Min: 185.8m Max: 190.23m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Research Services
 Project brief originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Project design originator Archaeological Research Services
 Project director/manager Zoe Cavendish
 Project supervisor Sophie Boyadjieva
 Type of sponsor/funding body developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Services
 Digital Contents "other"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
 Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title An Archaeological Evaluation at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Boyadjieva, S.
 Other bibliographic details 2019/222
 Date 2019
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APPENDIX V: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Record type	Quantification
Context Register	4
Evaluation Trench Register	2
Drawings Register	2
Drawing Sheet Register	2
Drawing Sheet	8
Drawing	24
Digital Photograph Register	6
Environmental Sample Register	1
Context Sheets	70
Evaluation Trench Recording Sheet	13
Written Report	1
WSI	1
Digital Photographs	141