

Archaeological Excavations at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire



Looking north-west across truncated surfacing.

ARS Ltd Report No. 2020/38

Oasis No. archaeo15-384775

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Archaeological Excavations at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report No. 2020/38

February 2020



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Archaeological Excavations at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Chronology (calendar years BC-AD)	Glacial Eras	British Archaeological Periods	Climatic Phases	Environment			
AD 1901 AD 1837 AD 1714	Holocene	modern Victorian Georgian		Open landscapes with forested areas. Mixed farming widespread			
AD 1485		post-medieval					
AD 1066		medieval					
AD 1066		early medieval					
AD 410 AD 43 0		Roman Britain					
500 BC 700 BC 800 BC		Iron Age	Sub-atlantic (climatic warming)				
1800 BC		Bronze Age	(abrupt climatic deterioration)				
2400 BC		Beaker period	(climatic warming)				
3800 BC		Neolithic (advent of farming)	Sub-boreal (episodes of abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and wetter)		Last of large North Sea islands submerged		
4000 BC 4200 BC		Late Mesolithic	Atlantic		(climatic optimum)	Elm decline Mixed deciduous forest (oak, elm, pine, alder, hazel and full range of trees) Increased amount of alder	
6175 BC					(Abrupt climatic deterioration, colder and drier)	Storegga Slide tsunami Britain becomes an island	
6400 BC					Boreal	Mixed forest (hazel, birch, pine, willow, heather)	
7000 BC					Preboreal (very rapid decadal warming)	Temperate forest (birch, pine, willow)	
9700 BC		Pleistocene	Palaeolithic		Late Upper Palaeolithic Ahrensburgian	Arctic	Tundra
11500 BC					Upper Palaeolithic Creswellian/ Magdalenian	Sub-arctic	Plains and woodland (dwarf birch, willow) Mammoths in Britain
15000 BC	Upper Palaeolithic			Arctic	Ice and tundra steppe		
18000 BC	Devensian 'LGM' (Last Glacial Maximum)						

Executive Summary

Project Name: *An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire*

Site Codes: *LMS20_SMS*

Planning Authority: *Peak District National Park*

Planning Reference: *NP/DDD/0617/0600*

NGR: *SK 21040 68056*

Date of Attendance: *13/01/2020 – 24/01/2020*

Date of Report: *February 2020*

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Lindum Construction to undertake archaeological strip, map and sample excavations at Lady Manners School, Shutts Lane, Bakewell, Derbyshire. The works reported on here form the second part of phased archaeological works. An earlier phase of evaluation trenching, undertaken by ARS Ltd in November 2019, revealed evidence of medieval cultivation terraces and a possible wall.

The archaeological excavations were undertaken between the 13th and 24th January in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) previously agreed with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park Authority.

Excavations recorded evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation, surviving as shallow linear features. A stone floor surface which overlay a stone built culvert was also excavated. A further stone culvert was exposed, which was still active. The purpose of the floor is unclear but the pottery, clay pipe, glass and chert nodules might indicate that it was related to the nearby disused chert mine. There was significant truncation from modern construction and services across site.

1 Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

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 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.

1.1.3 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.

1.1.4 Two phases of archaeological evaluation trenching have already been carried out (Boyadjieva 2019), which produced clear evidence of archaeological deposits within the site. The PDNPA Senior Conservation Archaeologist requested further works within two areas of the site which were not archaeologically investigated during the previous phases of work, in order to identify and record any further archaeological remains within these areas.

1.1.5 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Lindum Construction to undertake archaeological strip, map and sample excavations at Lady Manners School, Shutts Lane, Bakewell, Derbyshire. (Figure 1), centred at NGR SK 21040 68056.

1.1.6 Works were undertaken in compliance with an agreed and approved, Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and took place between the 13/01/20 and 24/01/20. The excavations were undertaken by Richard Edgar (Project Officer), Dimitri Katsifas (Assistant Project Officer), Daniel Wood (Assistant Project Officer) and Kylie Bassendale (Assistant Project Officer) at Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd). The project was managed by Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS

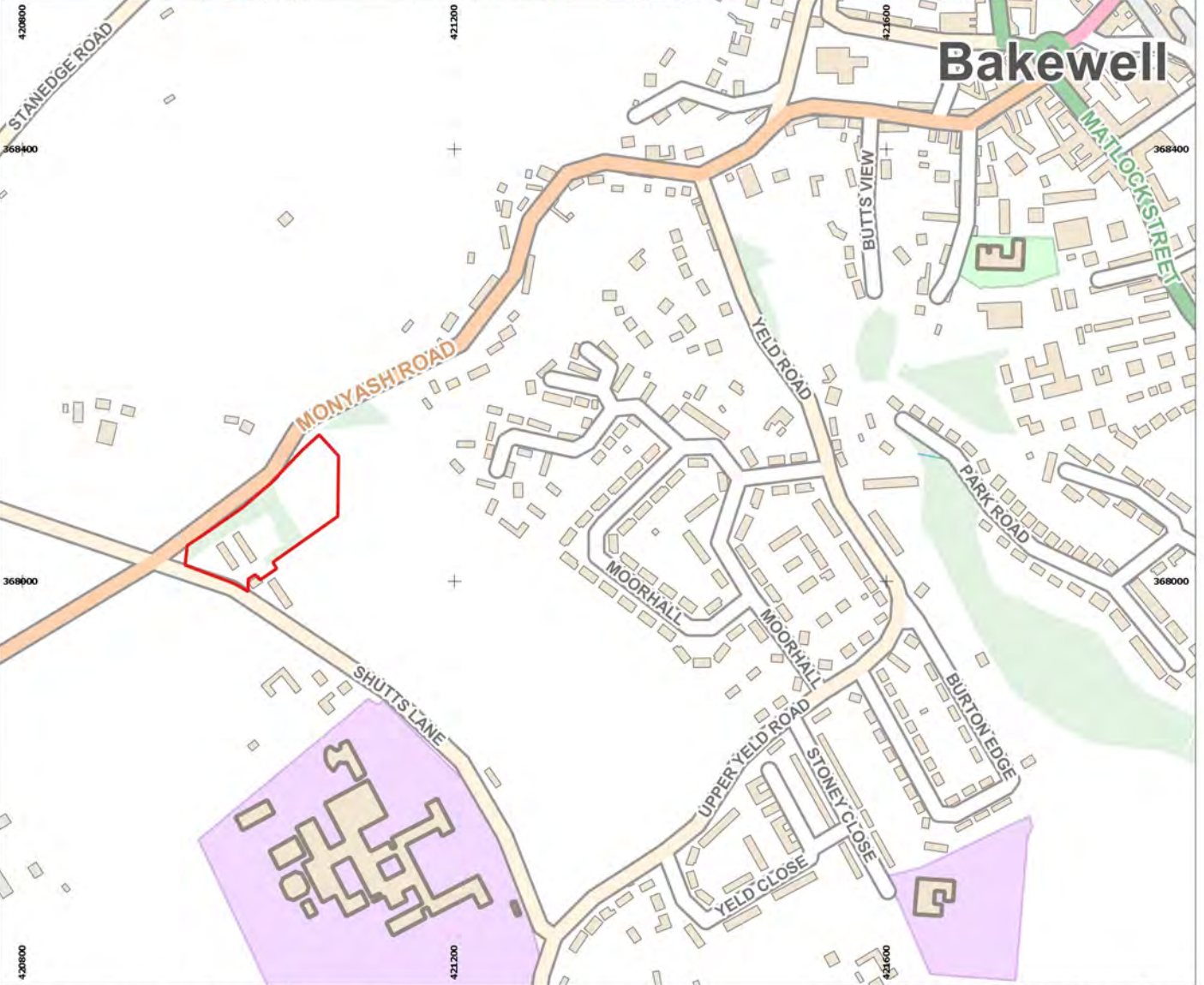
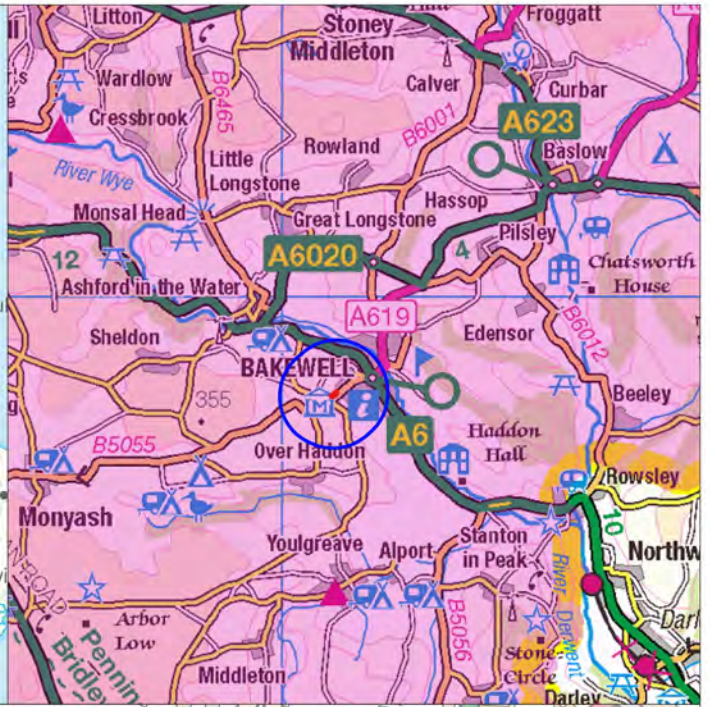
1.2 Site Location, Land-use and Geology

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.

1.2.2 The main 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 evaluation. The site is bounded by further playing fields to the east and south-east; open fields to the north-east; Monyash Road to the north-west and Shutts Lane to the south and south-west (figure 1).

1.2.3 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).

1.2.4 The area to be stripped slopes gently from south-west to north-east from a maximum height of 190.95m aOD to a minimum of 187.83m aOD.



Site name: Lady Manners School, Bakewell
 Date: January 2020
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**

- Site Boundary
- Peak District National Park Authority

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2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Summary of highlights: The site is located within the medieval field system of Bakewell and was adjudged to have the potential for the survival of medieval and post-medieval field systems. The presence of ridge and furrow earthworks on the site can be clearly identified in aerial photography of the fields in the immediate vicinity of the PDA.

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

2.3 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 find spots (Sutherland 2016). Three find spots, 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).

2.4 Prior to the trial trenching in September and November 2019 (Boyadjieva 2019), no previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the PDA or within its immediate vicinity.

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 Regional Research Framework

3.1.1 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.

3.1.2 The archaeological strip, map and sample excavations were adjudged to have the potential to provide further 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) and 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?*

3.2 Archaeological Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological works were as follows:

- 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.

4 Method Statement

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The methodology for the excavations is outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Burpoe 2020 and Appendix IV this volume) and has been summarised here.

4.2 Coverage

4.2.1 The strip, map and sample excavation was carried out across two areas of the site (Figure 2):

- Site A: Located immediately to the east of Trench 5 and incorporates the western part of Trench 13. This c.651m² area will be targeting any possible extension of the aforementioned stone wall and also any furrow remains.
- Site B: Located to the south-east of Trench 13 and west of Trench 9, this c.969m² area will be targeting any furrow remains that may survive below ground. A 10m exclusion zone was included around a tree with a protection order after discussion with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist PDNPA.

4.2.2 These two areas became agglomerated into one excavation area.

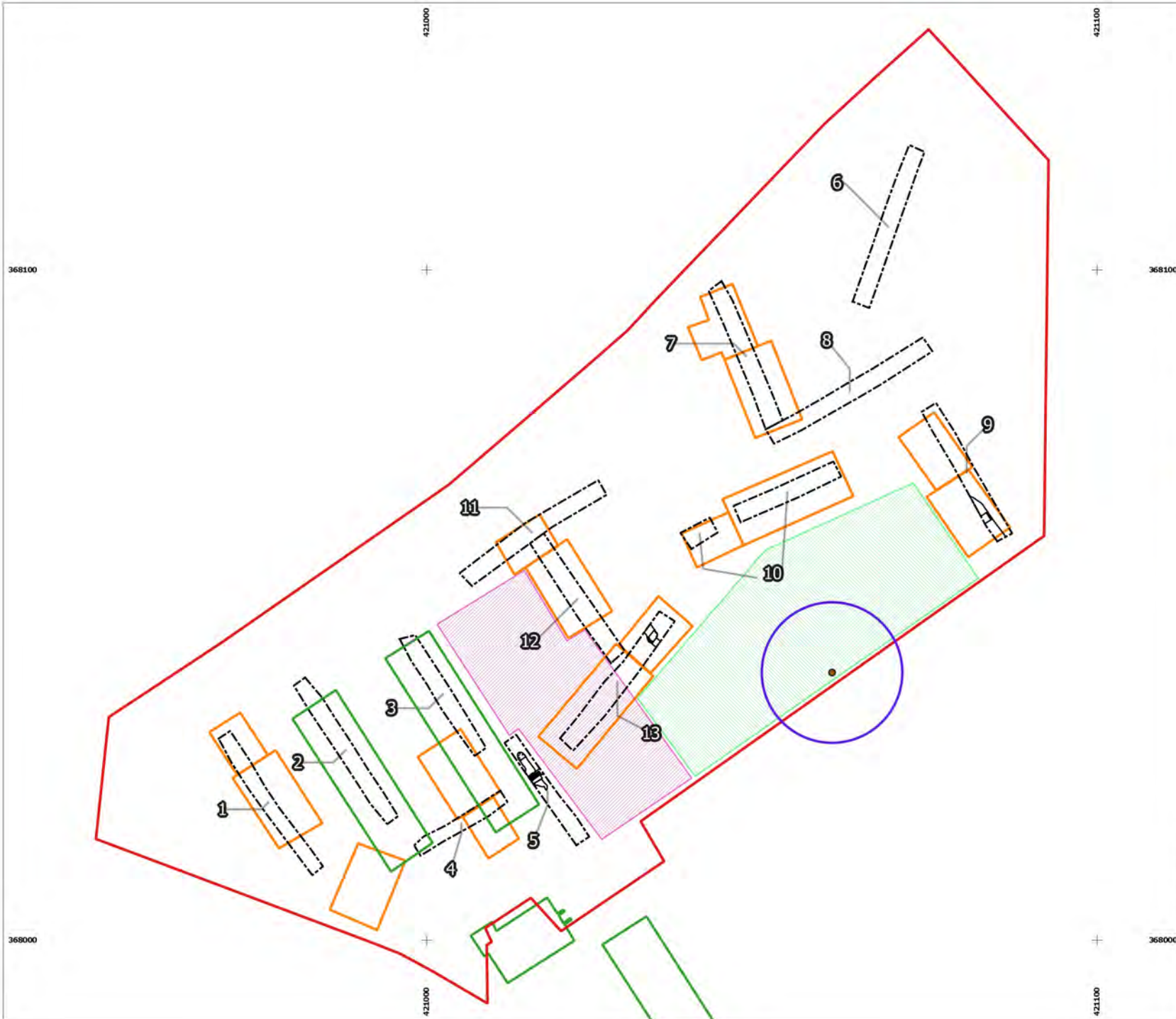
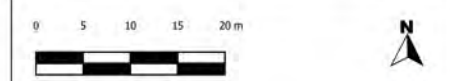


Figure 2: Strip, Map and Sample Area and Tree Offsets

- Site Boundary
- Former Buildings
- Proposed Building Plots
- Evaluation Trenches
- Strip, Map and Sample
 - Area A: 651m²
 - Area B: 969m²
- Tree Trunk
- 10m Offset from Trunk



<p>Site name: Lady Manners School Date: January 2020 Drawn by: MB Scale: 1:800 @ A4</p>	<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Belper Derbyshire DE15 1HB</p> <p>Tel: 01629 814540 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com</p>
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4.3 Professional Standards

4.3.1 All elements of the archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014b).

4.3.2 A risk assessment (ARS/01-20/B) was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

4.4 The Excavations

4.4.1 The areas to be stripped were sited in accordance with the pre-agreed plan in the WSI 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 across the site.

4.4.2 The site was stripped using a mechanical tracked 360 excavator to the first archaeological horizon or natural clay, whichever came first, under constant archaeological supervision.

4.4.3 The site was hand cleaned and features were identified and marked-up using red survey flags. Features were cleaned using hand tools so that their shapes in plan were clearly visible before they were sample excavated. Weather conditions and site conditions meant this proved difficult at times.

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

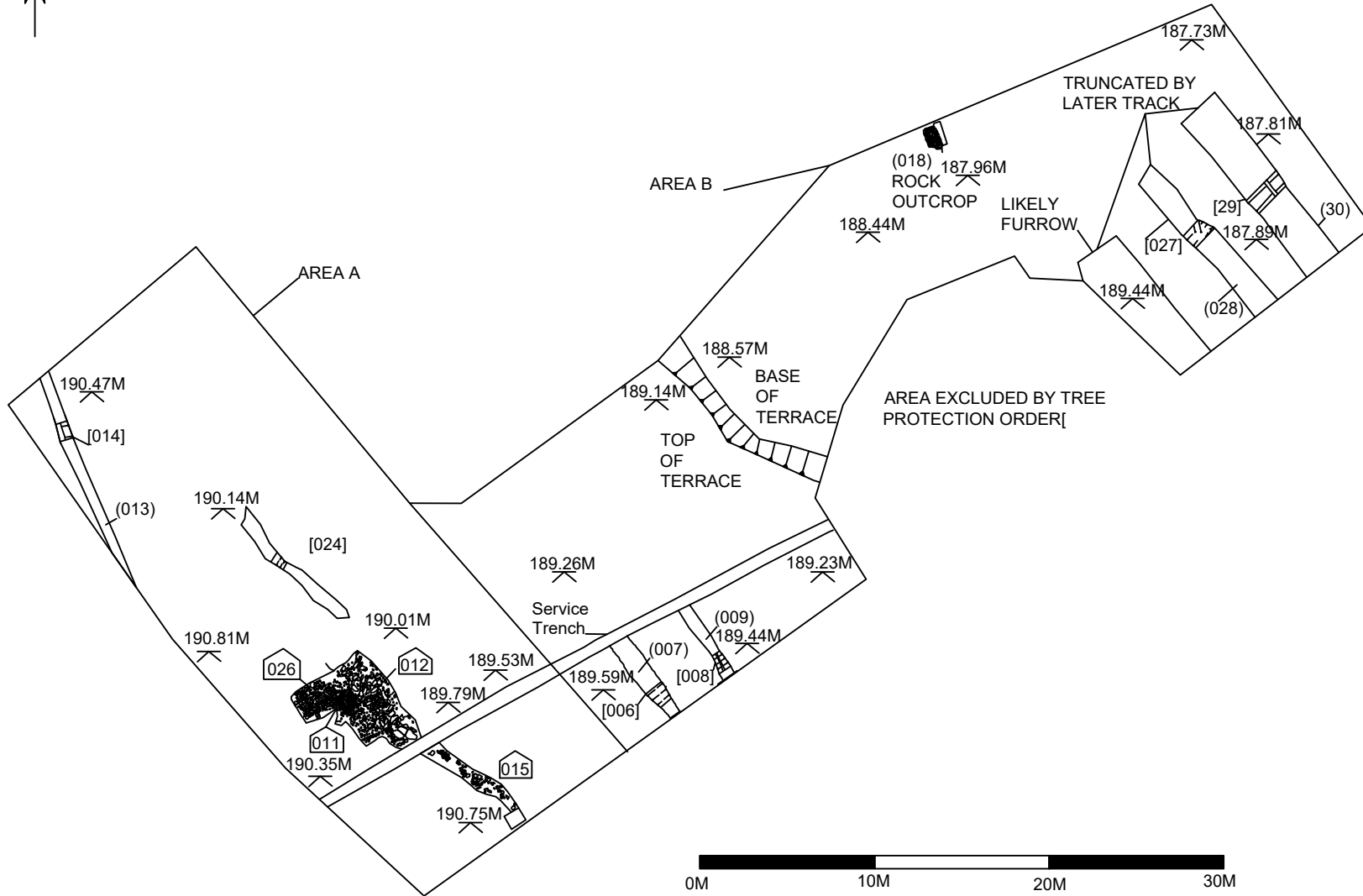
4.4.5 All features and plans were located onto Ordnance Survey, all deposits were levelled and their spot heights calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

5 Excavation Results

5.1 Area A

5.1.1 5.1.1 Once Area A was stripped several features could be seen. A large spread of limestone pebbles and blocks was visible in two areas (011) and (012).

5.1.2 Limestone surface (011) extended from what had been the north-east edge of excavation of evaluation Trench 5 and comprised smaller limestone fragments (see Figures 4,5, 6). It was up to two layers deep at its southern edge, and was heavily truncated by modern construction. Surface (011) also contained infrequent nodules of chert and had been laid directly onto the natural clay (Figures 5, 9). Voids were visible beneath the north-west extents of (011) which, upon excavation, represented collapse into an underlying stone built culvert (026), which was still active. Culvert (026) sloped downhill to the south-east, its north-eastern edge truncated by evaluation Trench 13 (Figures 3, 4, 5, 6).



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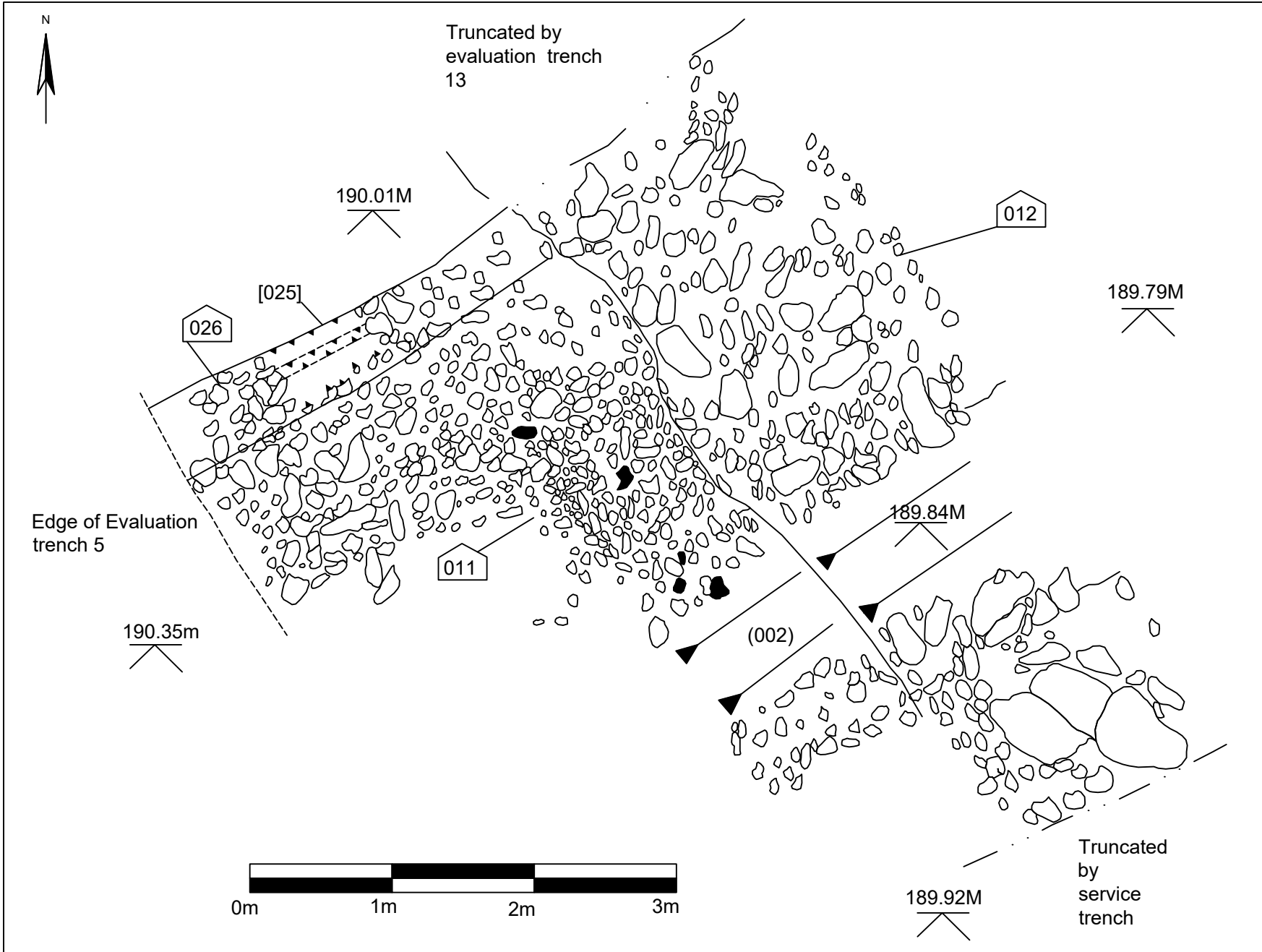
Site Code: LMS20_SMS
Drawing Ref: Site Plan
Date: 13/02/2020
Drawn: RE
Scale: As shown

Figure 3. Site plan once stripped

Notes:

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Site Code: LMS20_SMS
 Drawing Ref: Stone surfaces
 Date: 13/02/2020
 Drawn: RE
 Scale: As shown

Figure 4. Possible stone floor areas

Key:

- Chert
- Limestone

Notes:

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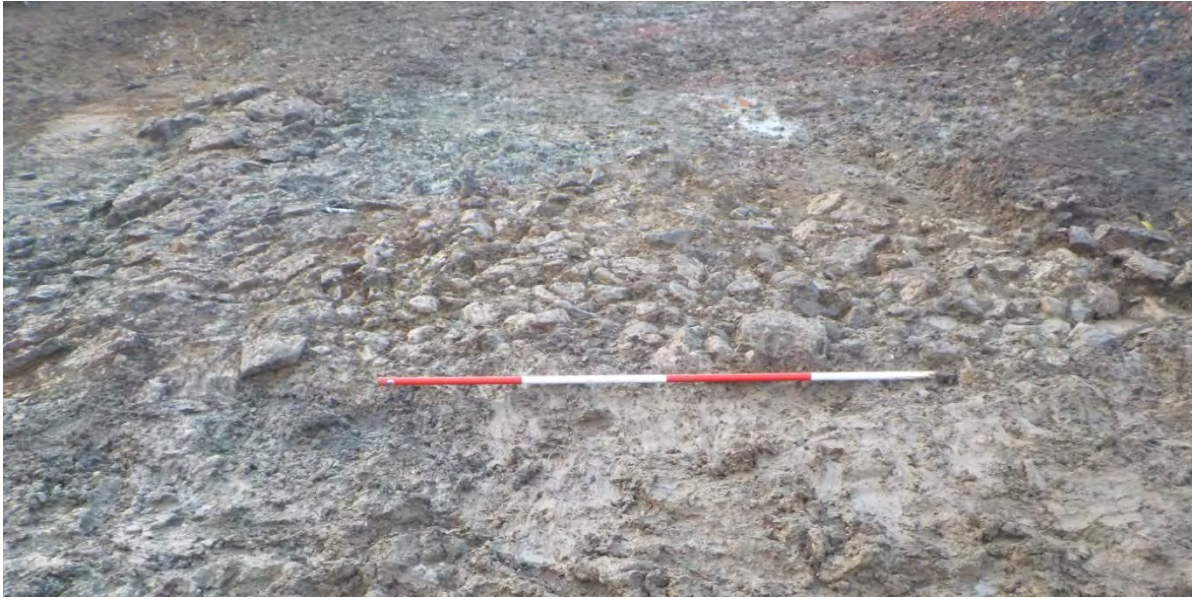


Figure 5. View South East with (011) in the immediate foreground. The edge of evaluation trench 5 can be seen on the right of the photograph, and the end of trench 13 in the foreground. To the left can be seen (012) which abutted (011). Scale 2m with 0.5m graduations.

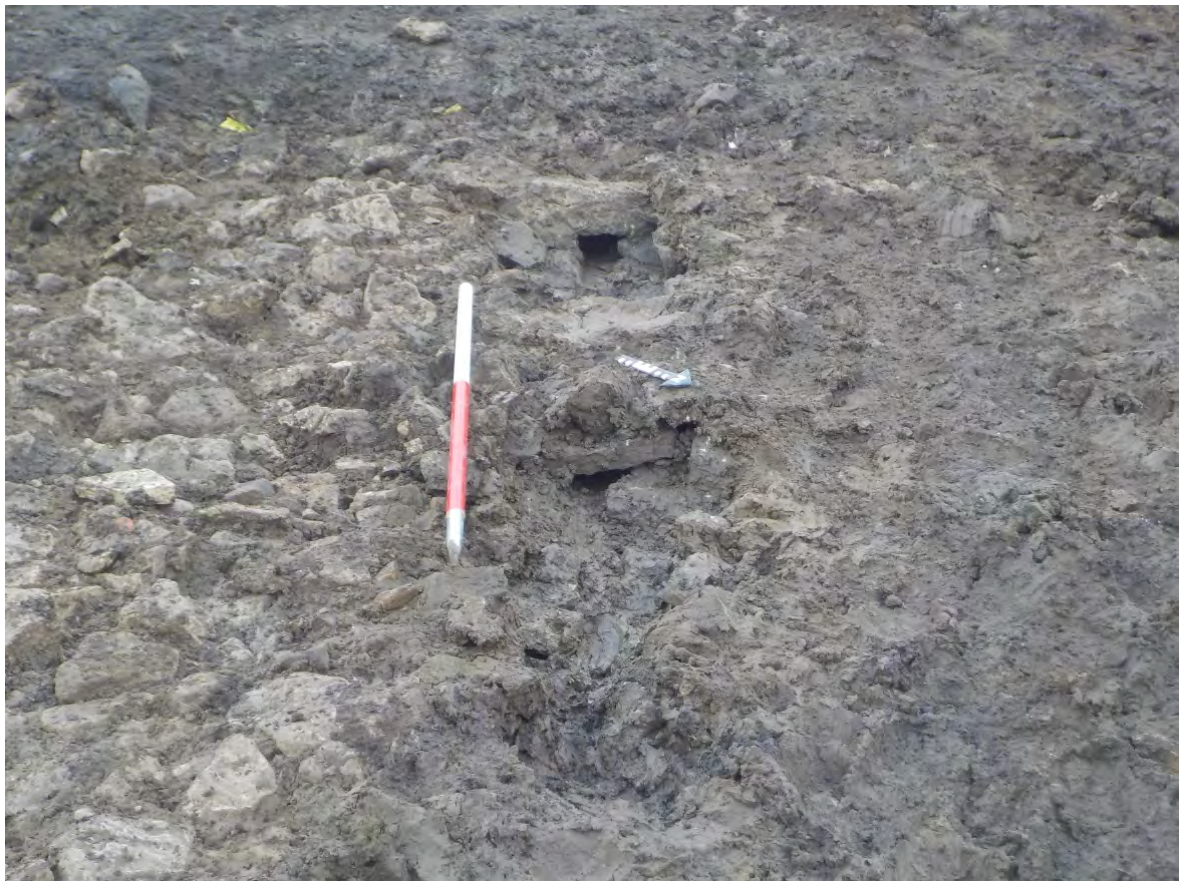


Figure 6. View South-west showing culvert (026) beneath (011) with the culvert disappearing into evaluation trench 5 which is in the background. Scale 1m with 0.5m graduations.

5.1.3 A further patch of limestone surfacing (012) (Figure 8) lay to the north-east of surface (011). It consisted of larger angular limestone with smaller pieces in between as well as infrequent nodules of chert. This was overlain by a deposit of reddish coloured, friable sandy silt (010) (Figure 7). Initially this was thought to be a floor surface, related to (012), but its proximity to modern structures (which have already been demolished) and the fact (010) was seen further to the north overlying field drain (022), could mean it was related to the modern brick dust floor surface that was present on site and is interpreted as trample.

5.1.4 Finds, including ceramics, glass and animal bone were retrieved from within and on top of (011) and (012) which largely date to the 18th and 19th centuries, although one residual clay pipe stem could be 18th century (see Section 6 below).

5.1.5 To the south-east of limestone surface (011) lay a rudimentary stone culvert (015) which, again, was still active but had been truncated by a modern service trench (003) (Figures 3, 9). A 'French' field drain (022), aligned south-east to north-west, lay to the south-east of (012) and drained to the north-west (figure 10)

5.1.6 A linear feature [014], probably modern in date, lay in the north-west corner of the excavation area. This was aligned roughly north-south but produced no material culture (Figure 11).



Figure 7. View North West with deposit (010) overlaying stone surface (012). Scale 0.3m with 0.1m graduations



Figure 8. View North West showing (012) laid directly onto clay. Scale 1m with 0.5m graduations



Figure 9. View South East of stone culvert (015). Scale 0.3m with 0.1m graduations



Figure 10. French field drain (022). View South – East. Scale 1m with 0.5m graduations.



Figure 11. South facing section of linear feature [014]. Scale 0.3m with 0.1m graduations

5.2 Area B

5.2.1 Area B was sited to further examine areas of medieval ridge and furrow. After consultation with the PDNPA the area was adapted to protect the root ball of a tree with a protection order (Figure 2.). Five areas of ridge and furrow were identified and four of them were sample excavated. All were approximately the same width and depth (Figures 3, 12) and one sherd of pottery and one fragment of glass was retrieved from fill (007), furrow [006]. An area of terracing (Figures 3, 13) was also in evidence and had been levelled up with modern material.

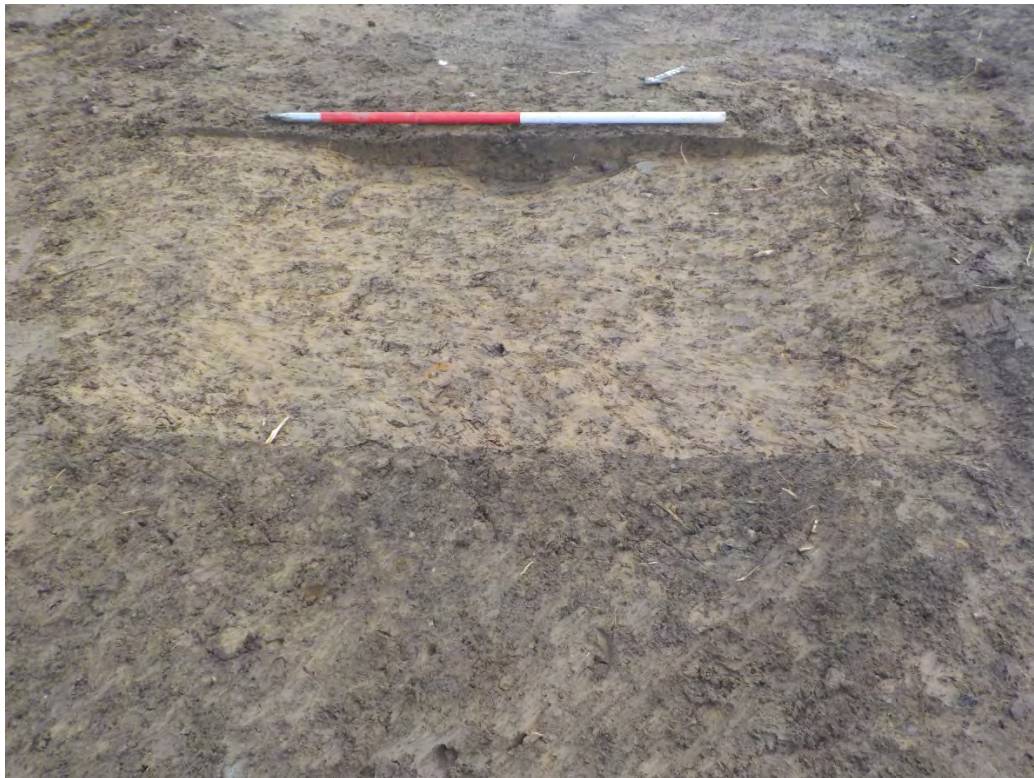


Figure 12. North-West facing section across furrow [027]. Scale 1m with 0.5m graduations



Figure 13. Area of terracing in Area B. View North-West. Scale 1m with 0.5m graduations.

6 Specialist Reports

6.1 The Pottery

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Introduction

6.1.1 The pottery assemblage was examined by the author on 11th and 12th February 2020. It consisted of 44 sherds of pottery weighing 735 grams representing a maximum of 44 vessels. The data is summarised in Table 1. A small quantity of other material was included with the pottery. These items are listed in Table 1.

The pottery

6.1.2 The earliest sherds of pottery in the assemblage were of post-medieval (late 17th century) date and were of Blackware and Redware type (both from context 11). Both types are typical of the later post-medieval period and would seem to indicate some activity on or around the site at this time.

6.1.3 Early modern wares (dating to the period between c.1720 and c.1840) formed the largest component of the assemblage and all three of the major classes of pottery typical of this period (described in full elsewhere; Cumberpatch 2014) were present.

6.1.4 Formal tablewares were represented by sherds of Creamware (contexts 10, 11 and 12), the majority of them from plates or other flatware forms. Creamware was the first of the refined earthenwares and was produced on an industrial scale from around 1740 until 1820. From around 1780 Pearlware, distinguished by its blue-white finish, began to replace Creamware as fashions changed. Sherds of Pearlware were identified in contexts 10, 11 and 12 while context 10 also included a sherd of Edged ware, a sub-type of Pearlware distinguished by its moulded rims and the use of blue 'feather-edged' paint to highlight the moulded decoration.

6.1.5 Vernacular tablewares were manufactured in small-scale potteries using local clay resources throughout the 18th century. The principle types of pottery were Late Blackware, Mottled ware, Slip Coated ware and Slipware, of which Mottled ware and probably Late Blackware were identified in the present assemblage (contexts 11 and 10 respectively). Two sherds from larger vessels of types more commonly found amongst the utilitarian wares also bore mottled glaze similar to that seen on standard Mottled wares, and were also identified in contexts (10) and (11). These were classified as Mottled Coarseware and both appeared to be from the bases of small pancheons or larger bowls.

6.1.6 A major component of the assemblage was Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware which was present in contexts (10, 11, 12; 15). During the 18th century a wide variety of robust tablewares (mugs, tankards and jugs) were made of salt glazed stoneware alongside utilitarian wares (bottles, flagons etc). With the widespread adoption of the coal-fired domestic range during the 19th century, the range of wares expanded to include 'oven proof' stewpots, bread pots and similar wares alongside kitchen bowls. The production of bottles and flagons also continued. The assemblage included several sherds of 18th century

date (contexts 10, 11 and 12) from mugs, bowls, tankards and flagons) while contexts (11) and (15) contained sherds of 19th century date.

6.1.7 Contexts 7, 10, 11, and 12 all produced sherds of Brown Glazed Coarseware, a type found widely and in large quantities on sites dating from the later 17th to the 20th century. Dating individual vessels with any precision is difficult as fabrics and forms varied considerably between potteries and distinguishing chronological variation from spatial variation is all but impossible. The date ranges given in Table 1 are based on the characteristics of individual sherds but should be regarded as indicative rather than precise. The sherd from context (7) was probably from a hollow ware form but all of the rest were from large bowls or pancheons.

6.1.8 Recent pottery was limited to a single sherd of transfer printed Whiteware from context 12. This was the rim of a saucer bearing the Two Temples pattern.

Discussion

6.1.9 Contexts (7) and (15) each contained single sherds of pottery, both of probable 19th century date. Contexts (10, 11, 12) each contained somewhat larger assemblages, with (10) and (11) being of early modern date and (12) perhaps somewhat later as it contains a sherd of mid – late 19th century transfer printed Whiteware.

6.1.10 It would appear that the area saw activity in the late post medieval and early modern periods but that this tailed off early in the recent period (mid to late 19th century) and saw little activity of a type which involved the deposition of pottery at this time. There is nothing in the character of the pottery assemblage to suggest that the activity was not primarily domestic in nature.

Archaeological Excavations at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Chipped & flaked brown glaze int & ext	C19th	Light buff fabric w/ thin lighter strips
10	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	75	1	Base	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Hard, dense orange fabric w/ fine white streaks & moderate red grit up to 1mm
10	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	23	1	Base	Bowl/pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Red fabric
10	Brown Glazed Coarseware?	1	3	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	No surviving surfaces	C18th – C19th	
10	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	26	1	Recessed, footed base	Mug/tankard	Thin brown salt glaze int & ext	C18th	
10	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	14	1	Base	Bowl	Brown salt glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th	Thin walls & base
10	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	8	1	BS & handle	Mug/tankard	Thin brown salt glaze int & ext	C18th	Narrow strap handle
10	Creamware	3	2	3	BS/Flakes	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
10	Edged ware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded wavy edge blue-feather-edged paint	LC18th – EC19th	
10	Late Blackware type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Partial black glaze ext	C18th	
10	Mottled Coarseware	1	30	1	Base	Bowl/pancheon	Thin red slip ext; clear/mottled brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Light buff fabric
10	Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Beaded rim w/ an irregular blue line inside rim	c.1780 – c.1840	
11	Blackware type	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hard black glaze int & ext	C17th	Hard dark red fabric w/ sparse rock frags up to 0.5mm
11	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	62	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only	C19th	Finely pitted & abraded ext surface
11	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	26	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only; thin red slip ext	C18th – C19th	Fine buff-white sandy fabric w/ lighter streaks
11	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	21	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Fine orange sandy fabric

Archaeological Excavations at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
11	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	9	1	Rim	Pancheon	Thin red slip ext & on rim; dark brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Fine buff-white sandy fabric
11	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	61	1	Base	Bowl/jar	Thin brown salt glaze int & ext	C19th	
11	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	14	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Incised lines ext; sharply everted rim w/ groove around outer edge	C18th	Thin-walled bowl w/ a sharply everted rim
11	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	3	37	3	BS	Hollow ware	Thin brown glaze int & ext	C18th	
11	Creamware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
11	Creamware	1	4	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
11	Creamware	1	2	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
11	Creamware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Flatware?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
11	Mottled Coarseware	1	88	1	Base	Bowl/pancheon	Thin red slip ext; clear/mottled brown glaze int	C18th – C19th	Fine buff-white fabric; heavy use-wear on underside of base
11	Mottled ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Fine, hard white fabric w/ moderate, well-sorted white rock frags up to 1mm, mainly finer
11	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware?	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Crazed & discoloured
11	Redware type	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	Heavily abraded surfaces int & ext; traces of red slip ext	C17th – EC18th	Soft bright orange fabric
12	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	57	1	Base	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	Thin walls & base; deep bowl or pancheon
12	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	42	1	Base	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int & red slip ext	LC18th – C19th	Orange sandy fabric
12	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	8	1	BS	Pancheon	Red slip int & ext w/ dark brown glaze int	LC18th – C19th	Dull orange fabric w/ common,

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
									poorly sorted red grit up to 1mm
12	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	13	1	BS	Pancheon	Dark brown glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	
12	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	23	1	Strap handle	Flagon	Wide rounded ridges on top of handle	C18th	Wide strap handle
12	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	BS & handle	Mug/tankard	Thumbled handle terminal	C18th	
12	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C18th	Curved everted rim
12	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	C18th – EC19th	
12	Creamware?	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Low-relief moulded rim; blue line inside beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820	
12	Pearlware?	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Crazed & discoloured
12	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Rim	Saucer	Two Temples	M – LC19th	
15	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two deep incised lines ext	C19th	

Table 1. Identification and Quantification of the ceramic assemblage

Curation and archiving

6.1.11 The pottery assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate museum so that it is available for further study if required. (See Section 8)

6.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

Gary Taylor MCIfA

Introduction

6.2.1 The clay pipe was analysed in accordance with guidelines prepared by Davey (1981). Five fragments of clay pipe weighing a total of 9g were retrieved.

Condition

6.2.2 The clay pipe is in good condition, though a number are worn and a few severely burnt.

Results

Ctx	Bore diameters, /64"						Total	Wt(g)	Comments	Context date
	9	8	7	6	5	4				
010						2	2(link)	1	stem	19 th century
011					1	1	2	5	Stems only	19 th century
012						1	1	3	stem	19 th century
Totals					1	4	5	9		

Table 2 Clay Pipe Stems from Lady Manners School

Provenance

6.2.3 The clay pipes were recovered from a deposit (010) overlying a possible floor surface (011), an limestone surfaces (011), and (012). They are likely to be fairly local products perhaps made in Bakewell itself.

Discussion

6.2.4 A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe fragments of predominantly 19th century date was recovered. One piece, from (011), has a bore of 5/64" and is perhaps 18th century.

Potential and Recommendations

6.2.5 Dating evidence, and indications of smoking at the site, is provided by the clay tobacco pipe assemblage. Material of 19th century date is most abundant, with only one item potentially earlier. This may imply the main period of human activity at the site occurred in the 19th century.

6.2.6 No further work is required, and the material could be discarded.

6.3 The Glass

Gary Taylor MCIfA

Introduction

6.3.1 Three pieces of glass weighing a total of 62g were recovered.

Condition

6.3.2 Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition.

Results

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
007	Dark olive-green bottle	1	5	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
010	Very dark olive-green bottle	1	16	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
012	Very dark olive-green bottle	1	41	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
Totals		3	62	

Table 3. Glass from Lady Manners

Provenance

6.3.3 The glass was recovered from a furrow fill (007), a deposit overlying a possible floor surface (010), and a possible floor surface (012).

Discussion

6.3.4 Fragments of early modern, late 19th to early 20th century, bottles were retrieved. Two of the fragments, from (010) and (012), are likely to be from the same vessel.

Potential and Recommendations

6.3.5 Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential. The material can be discarded.

6.4 Metal Finds

Gary Taylor MCIfA

Introduction

6.4.1 Four metal finds weighing a total of 22g were recovered.

Results

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
010	iron	Nail, rectangular-sectioned shaft, bent	1	14	
015	iron	Probable horseshoe nails	3	8	Post-medieval?
Totals			4	22	

Table 4 Iron Object from Lady Manners

Provenance

6.4.2 The items were recovered from a deposit (010) overlying a possible floor surface, and a field drain (015).

Discussion

6.4.3 Several nails or tacks were found. These may indicate the former presence of structures in the area or be horseshoe nails. A few flat rectangular strips of iron were also retrieved. These may be strap hinges, and perhaps also indicate structures. Alternatively, they may be partly finished smithed objects and comparable strips and bars have been recovered in post-medieval contexts previously (Egan 2005, 140-5).

Potential and Recommendations

6.4.4 The metal finds are of limited potential. The probable horseshoe nails may be from a cast shoe. No further work is required, and the objects could be discarded.

Context Date Summary

6.4.5 The dating in the following table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above. *Spot dates*

Cxt	Date (Century AD)	Comments
007	Late 19 th -early 20 th	Based on 1 glass
010	Late 19 th -early 20 th	
011	19 th	Based on 1 clay pipe
012	Late 19 th -early 20 th	
015	Post-medieval?	Based on metal

Table 5 Spot dates for Lady Manners School

6.5 The Animal Bone

Caitlin Halton MSc

Introduction

6.5.1 Two pieces of bone were recovered from two contexts (011) and (012) which were interpreted as possible floor surfaces or collapsed walls.

Discussion

6.5.2 The bone recovered from (011) was identified as a cow rib, a faint knife mark on lateral side of the rib was also identified, possibly suggesting butchery or consumption. The bone recovered from (012) is fragmented and could not be identified.

Potential and Recommendations

6.5.3 The assemblage of animal bone is small, has been recorded, it is of no further research value and can be discarded.

6.6 Palaeoenvironmental and Molluscan Remains

Luke Parker

Introduction

6.6.1 One sample of 40 litres was taken of deposit (011) which was found to contain mollusc shells. These shells were used to identify the species of mollusc, both by eye and by using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). Identification was aided through the use of figures and guides from Allen (2017).

Mollusc Remains

6.6.2 Fragments of two European flat oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) were recovered. Both were single pieces from the upper valve. The lower valves from both oysters were not recovered. No signs of parasitic infection or human interaction beyond their depositional context.

6.6.3 These oysters represent edible marine species imported from coastal areas. Shellfish (and particularly oysters) were commonly consumed by the lower classes during the 19th century and very early 20th century.

6.6.4 No crushed or extensively fragmented shell was recovered which would otherwise suggest recycling of shells.

Environmental Samples

6.6.5 One environmental sample (5 litres) was provided of deposit (010). The deposit is a sandy loam with frequent small inclusions of industrial-era detritus; including coal

fragments and possible brick residue. The uppermost extent of the deposit is characterised by a distinctive red hue. The deposit represents a fairly high-energy deposition event, where mud and industrial detritus was deposited on top of the floor surface by water in-wash or as trample. The reddish hue is the subsequent oxidation of the mud's upper surface following its deposition.

Potential and Recommendations

6.6.6 Any flots and residues have been fully recorded and are of no further research value and can be discarded.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

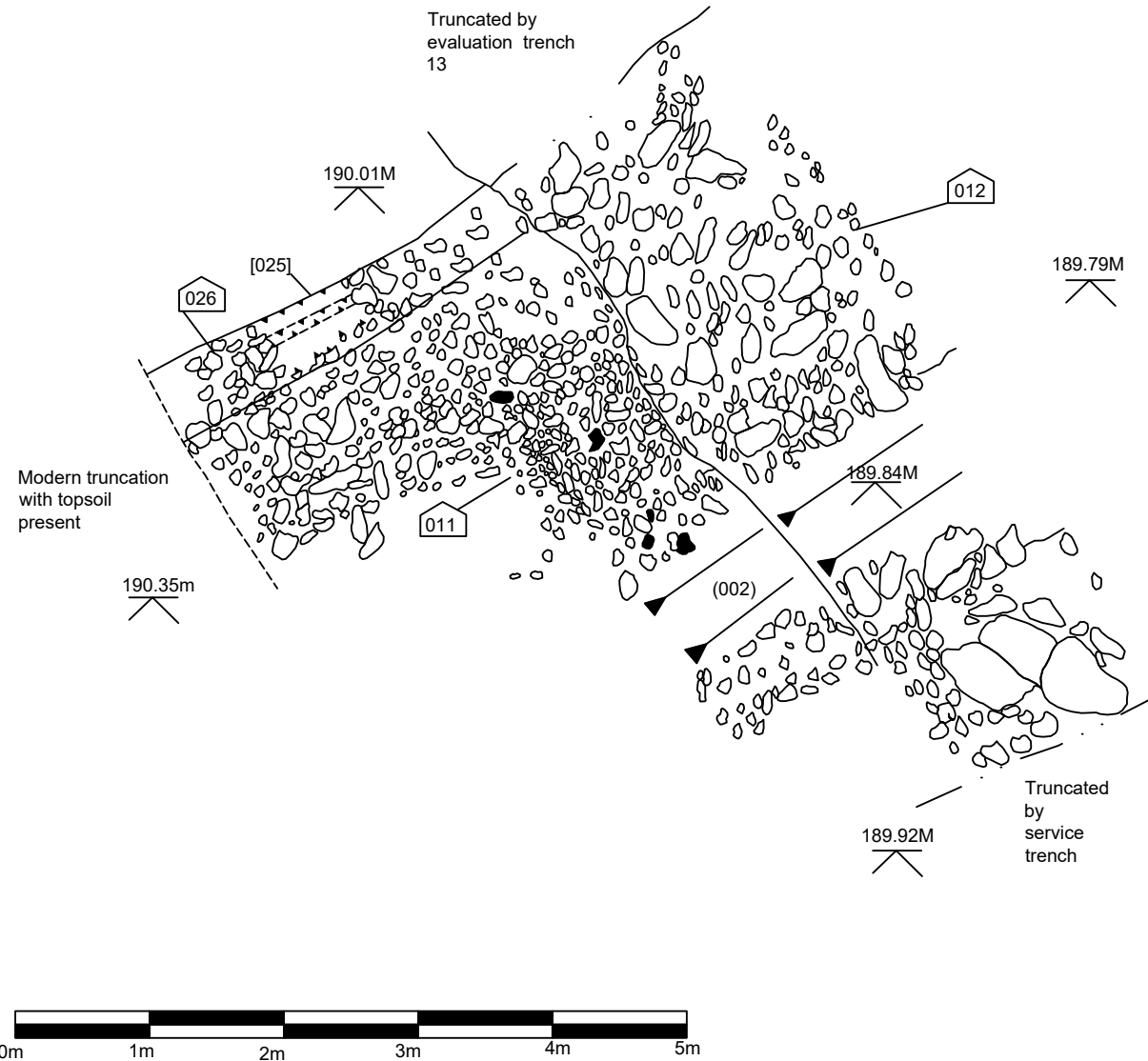
7.1 The limestone surfaces (011) and (012) identified in area A are difficult to characterise. It would seem that the structure tentatively identified as a wall during evaluation trenching, was in fact the continuation of culvert (026) (Figure 14). There is no record of structures on the site before the prefabricated buildings that were present on site until quite recently. These buildings are not recorded on the 1922 Ordnance Survey map but are recorded on the 1970 Ordnance Survey map as buildings belonging to Lady Manners School. Subsequently the later maps record them as a 'depot'.

7.2 The placing of the limestone (012) may indicate some sort of rudimentary flooring, however carboniferous limestone has a tendency to fracture following its original bedding lines and so the presence of this limestone need not necessarily demonstrate the specific preparation of limestone for flooring *per-se* but the deposition of limestone rubble to consolidate the underlying terrace. The finds which, as an assemblage, range in date from the 17th to 20th century, indicates the re-deposition probably of domestic waste, *with* the limestone, for levelling up. The presence of infrequent, but occasionally large, nodules of chert might suggest that the origin of the limestone rubble and chert may have been from the Pretoria mine, which was located adjacent to the site across Monyash Road. The Pretoria Mine opened in 1902 and mined chert for the manufacture of pottery which was used for crushing the flint used in the production of bone china. The mine operated with varying levels of production and staffing and closed for a period between 1918 and 1922. It finally ceased production in 1968 (Bulletin PDMHS 1976).

7.3 The stone built culverts or land drains, with the exception of French drain (022) represent attempts at land drainage and improvement probably put in place before the mid 19th century and the re-invention of the ceramic land drain in England in 1810 and mass manufacture of ceramic land drains in 1846 (see Valipour *et al.* 2020).

7.4 In area B there was evidence of surviving ridge and furrow. This is still evident as surviving, but shallow earthworks within the adjacent school fields adjacent. These are aligned north-west to south-east which is consistent with the survey undertaken in 2002 (Barnatt 2002). There was also evidence of terracing visible within area B. This was again

along roughly the same alignment. This is not directly documented by Barnatt, and it is not visible in the school field at time of writing. It would seem likely that, as in Area A, creation of the Lady Manners School playing field in 1936 and the establishment of Highfields Comprehensive School for Girls on the site in 1948, entailed the levelling up of the school field to provide a usable surface. It is likely that the terracing itself occurred with the establishment of the furlongs, lynchets and strip fields that characterised the open fields around the site in the medieval period (Barnatt 2002), it is equally likely that the underlying terraces on the site were levelled up, specifically for the establishment of the former buildings on the site, probably in the mid to late 1930s.



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Site Code: LMS20_SMS
Drawing Ref: Structures
Date: 13/02/2020
Drawn: RE
Scale: As shown

Figure 12

Notes: Figure showing relationship between evaluation structure and culvert (026)

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8 Archiving Statement

8.1 The excavations have produced stratified assemblages of material, including pottery, animal bone, metalwork and glass. Sections 6.1 to 6.5 describe and characterise the finds which, as an assemblage, range in date from the 17th to 20th century but largely appear to have been redeposited in the early 20th century probably brought onto site with limestone chippings to level up the underlying terraces. Sections 6.1 to 6.5 make recommendations for the future care of this archive and all, bar one, (6.1) identify the research potential of the assemblages to be low and the material suitable for disposal.

8.2 The ceramics recovered from the site date to between the 17th century (11) and the second quarter of the 19th century (7; 10; 11; 12) dating the deposition of the ceramic assemblages on the site to no earlier than 1780. However, the accompanying glass from contexts (7; 10; 12) dated deposition to the early 20th century. It is suggested therefore that though Dr Cumberpatch recommends that the assemblage of ceramics is retained this is against as yet unidentified research aims and goals non of which are germane to the sequence and development of the site, other than to tell us that surfacing (10; 11; 12) incorporated residual broken ceramics.

8.3 It is suggested therefore by ARS Ltd that the excavation has not produced a significant assemblage of artefacts and it need not be deposited with Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. At time of writing, due to Covid 19 lockdown, it has been impossible to contact Buxton Museum as to whether they will accept the ceramics, previous experience suggests that they will not. In any respect 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).

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

8.5 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.

8.6 An archive deposition statement and metadata statement detailing the contents of the archive can be found in Appendix II.

9 Publicity, Confidentiality, and Copyright

9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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

10 Statement of Indemnity

10.1 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 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.

11 Acknowledgements

11.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank 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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Appendix I. Context Summary Table

Archaeological Excavations at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD – metres to the top of the context
001	Deposit	Topsoil – A medium textured mid brown/ greyish clay/ silt, with occasional pebbles. <i>Represents topsoil deposit across southern half of site.</i>	Depth 0.15 – 0.3 m	–
002	Deposit	Natural – A fine textured light yellow/ brown silt/clay with patches of dark grey/black clay. Occasional pebbles. <i>Represents geological natural clay across site.</i>	–	–
003	Cut	A linear feature aligned east to west with a single fill (005) and a corrugate pipe (004). It has Sharp and vertical sides, a flat base. <i>Represents a construction for a service trench, likely for modern field drain.</i>	+ 1m x 0.5m x 0.5 m	189.23
004	Deposit	A plastic corrugated pipe aligned east to west toward large old tree. <i>Represents field drain pipe. 20th century.</i>	+1m x 0.1m	190.29
005	Fill	A very poorly sorted, single fill of service trench [003]. Medium / fine textured, light yellow/ brown / dark grey clay mixed with silty clay with modern pottery and pieces of concrete and bricks. <i>Represents the backfill of service trench. 20th century</i>	+ 1m x 0.5m x 0.5m	190.29
006	Cut	A linear feature aligned north west – south east with a single fill (007). It has gentle break of slope, gentle sloping sides and concave base. <i>Represents a possible medieval or post medieval furrow.</i>	+ 2m x 1.1 m x 60mm	189.51
007	Fill	A medium textured mid grey /brown clayey silt with occasional sub angular pebble of limestone. One piece of industrial pottery and one piece of green glass. <i>Represents single fill of [006] post medieval furrow or plough furrow</i>	+ 2m x 1.1 m x 60mm	189.57
008	Cut	A linear feature aligned south east – north west with sharp break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope bottom and a flat base. <i>Represents a medieval furrow.</i>	1m x 0,79m x 50mm	189.39
009	Fill	A medium textured mid greyish / brown silty clay with no inclusions. <i>Represents a single fill of medieval furrow [008]</i>	1m x 0.79m x 50mm	189.52
010	Deposit	A medium / fine textured initially bright red and then grey clayey silt with no inclusions which overlies a possible floor surface. <i>Represents a possible compact floor surface on top of large sub angular pieces of lime stones.</i>	10m x 2m x 0.1m	189.85
011	Structure	A deposit of stones placed onto the natural clay. In some places only one stone deep in other two. Pottery, glass, pipe were found between. Appears to overlay culvert 026 to the north west. <i>Represents a possible structure, collapsed wall or surface floor.</i>	+3m x +4m x 0.15 to 0.20m	190.11
012	Structure	A large limestone blocks (0.5mx0.5mx0.2m). Only one or two courses deep and set into natural clay. Pottery, glass, bone, pipe were found. <i>Represents a possible floor surface – industrial.</i>	+6m x +2m x 0.2 m	189.80
013	Fill	A medium textured mid greyish brown silty clay with no inclusions. <i>Represents single fill of a modern trench [014]</i>	1m x 0.66m x 0.17m	189.97
014	Cut	A linear feature aligned south – north with sharp break of slope top, concave (undercut) sides, gradual break of slope	1m x 0.66m x 0.17m	190.43

Archaeological Excavations at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

		bottom and concave base. <i>Represents construction for a modern trench of unknown purpose.</i>		
015	Structure	A linear feature aligned north west – south east. Removing the small stones / clay revealed large cobbles of limestone. Truncated by modern concrete (SE) and service trench (NW). <i>Represents construction. Culvert for water / field drainage</i>	+6m x 0.8m x 0.35m	189.68
016	Cut	A linear feature aligned north west – south east with sharp and vertical sides and flat base. <i>Represents a construction cut for culvert.</i>	+6m x 0.8m x 0.35m	189.36
017		Void		
018	Deposit	A natural out-cropping of limestone		187.85
019		Void		
020	Cut	A linear feature aligned north west – south east with gradual break of slope, concave sides and U shaped base. <i>Represents construction. Culvert or field drain.</i>	+1m x 0.30m x 0.20 m deep	189.68
021	Fill	A medium textured mid greyish blue silty clay with moderate stones of all size. <i>Represents single fill of land drain 022</i>	+1m long x 0.30 x 0.20m	190.16
022	Structure	A linear feature aligned north west – south east. Consists of a deposit of irregular limestone pebbles. Has been cut by later road/path construction nearby [23] so it's not fully exposed. <i>Represents construction. Possibly field drain</i>	+1m x 0.30m x 0.20m	190.16
023	Cut	An irregular shape in plan aligned north west – south east with sharp break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope bottom and a flat base. <i>Represents possible cut for road surface.</i>	–	189.68
024	Fill	A friable textured reddish brown / light grey similar soft blaster. <i>Represents possible material for road construction-Industrial</i>	–	190.12
025	Cut	A linear feature aligned south west – north east with sharp break of slope, irregular and mostly vertical sides and a flat base. <i>Construction for stone culvert, post-Medieval/Industrial</i>	+2m x 0.44m x 0.23m	189.98
026	Structure	A linear feature composed by limestone blocks and flat pebbles. Large blocks on top, smaller for sides. <i>Post-Medieval/Industrial culvert structure.</i>	2m x 0.44m x 0.23m	190.14
027	Cut	A linear feature aligned North west – south east, with gradual break of slope and a U shaped base. <i>Is the cut of a possible Medieval/post-Medieval furrow</i>	+1m x 1.58 m x 0.14m	188.04
028	Fill	A medium textured, light greyish /brown silty clay with occasional small stones. <i>Represents single fill of plough furrow [27]</i>	+1m x 1.58 m x 0.14m	188.14
029	Cut	A linear feature aligned north west – south east with gentle break of slope, sloping very gently sides and a concave base. <i>Is the cut of a possible Medieval/post-Medieval furrow</i>	+1m x 2.2m x 0.11m	187.79
030	Fill	A medium textured light brown / grey clay silt with occasional pebbles, well sorted. <i>Represents single fill of plough furrow [29]</i>	+1m x 2.2m x 0.11m	187.93

Appendix II. Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix III. Index to Archive and Metadata Statement.

The Archive

The finds, comprising largely of domestic items and discarded material, is comparable with material commonly found on sites of this nature in the region, and is of limited archaeological significance and as such will not be deposited with Buxton Museum. However, as the site has produced a paper and digital archive, relating to archaeological discoveries, this archive will be deposited, along with this report, in digital form with Archaeological Data Service (ADS). In addition a copy of this report will be deposited with Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Peak District National Park Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR).

Meta-Data

This report has been compiled in Microsoft Word® 2010 on a 64 bit PC running Windows 10®. All illustrations have been digitally drawn in DraftSight®. All original site drawings were scanned at a scale of 1:1 and converted into Adobe® Portable Document Format before being imported into DraftSight® and digitised in two dimensions (X and Y).

The accompanying table provides a metadata statement and details the location of the digital archive at ARS Ltd. Arrangements will be made for this digital archive to be uploaded to and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. The SCA of PDNPA will be notified in writing on archive deposition.

Archaeological Excavations at Lady Manners School, Bakewell, Derbyshire

Record Type	Quantification	Location
Context Register & Context Sheets	32 records as two PDF's	Z:\Contract Projects New\Lady_Manners_School_Bakewell\Strip_Map_and_Sample_2020\Site_Records
Drawing Register	17 records on an individual sheet forming a single page as PDFA.	Z:\Contract Projects New\Lady_Manners_School_Bakewell\Strip_Map_and_Sample_2020\Site_Records\Drawing Registers and drawing sheets registers
Photographic Register	83 records on 3 individual pages forming a continual PDFA	Z:\Contract Projects New\Lady_Manners_School_Bakewell\Strip_Map_and_Sample_2020\Site_Records\Digital Photograph Register
Written Report	1 file of 56 pages in single PDFA	Z:\Contract Projects New\Lady_Manners_School_Bakewell\Strip_Map_and_Sample_2020\Report\Draft
Scanned Drawings	4 individual scans @ 300 DPI as .TIF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Lady_Manners_School_Bakewell\Strip_Map_and_Sample_2020\Draftsight\Scanned Drawings
Digitised Drawings	15 no drawings as .DWG	Z:\Contract Projects New\Lady_Manners_School_Bakewell\Strip_Map_and_Sample_2020\Draftsight\Digitized
Digital Photographs	83 digital images as .JPEG From <i>LMS20_SMS_01</i> to <i>LMS20_SMS_83</i>	Z:\Contract Projects New\Lady_Manners_School_Bakewell\Strip_Map_and_Sample_2020\Photography

Appendix III. Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-384775

Project details

Project name	Lady Manners School
Short description of the project	Strip, Map and Sample of two areas prior to the erection of housing on the site. Previous trenching evaluation in 2019 showed a possible structure and evidence of ridge and furrow.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2020 End: 24-01-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	374687 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	POSSIBLE FLOOR Modern
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES BAKEWELL Lady Manners School
Postcode	DE45 1GW
Study area	1600 Square metres
Site coordinates	0 0 21040 00 00 N 68056 00 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Peak District National Park Authority
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project	Reuben Thorpe

director/manager

Project supervisor Richard Edgar

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Developer

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Lindum Constructions

Entered by Richard Edgar (richard.edgar@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 14 February 2020

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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