



Holy Trinity Church, Edale Derbyshire

Historic building recording



Planning Ref: NP/HPK/1218/1208
Ref: 222880.03
October 2019



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2019, all rights reserved.

Unit R6
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Document Information

Document title Holy Trinity Church, Edale, Derbyshire
Document subtitle Historic building recording
Document reference 222880.03

Client name Revd Dr Simon Cocksedge
Address Edale Parish Church
Glen Thorpe
Barber Booth
Edale
Derbyshire
S33 7ZA

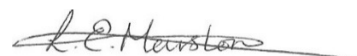
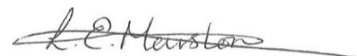
Site location Unnamed road from Hope Road to Stonecroft
Edale S33 7ZL

County Derbyshire
National grid reference 412322, 385769 (SK 12322, 85769)
Statutory designations Grade II Listed Building, Edale Conservation Area
Planning authority Peak District National Park Authority
Planning reference NP/HPK/1218/1208
Archive name Archaeological Data Service

WA project code 222880
Dates of fieldwork 30 July 2019
Fieldwork directed by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano
Project management by Lucy Marston
Document compiled by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano
Graphics by Ian Atkins and Seth Price

Quality Assurance

Version & issue date	Status	Author	Approved by
V1 02/08/2019	First internal draft	AMO	SP
V2 13/08/2019	First external draft	AMO	LEM
V3 14/10/2019	Final	AMO	LEM





Contents

<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Summary</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>iii</i>
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Site location and description	1
2 METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Aims and objectives	2
2.2 Methodology	2
2.3 Record date	3
3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	3
3.1 Introduction.....	3
3.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British.....	5
3.3 Medieval to modern.....	6
3.4 Holy Trinity Church.....	7
4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION	9
4.1 Introduction.....	9
4.2 South Porch.....	9
4.3 South elevation of the Church	10
5 CONCLUSION	10
5.1 General.....	10
6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION	10
6.1 Archive	10
6.2 Copyright	10
6.3 Security copy	11
REFERENCES	12
Bibliography.....	12
Consulted internet sources	12
Consulted maps.....	12

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site location with area of historic building recording
- Figure 2: HER Data
- Figure 3: Historic mapping
- Figure 4: Historic mapping and plan
- Figure 5: Engraving of the proposed new church by architect William Dawes (DRO ref: D2057/A/PI/46/4)
- Figure 6: Plan of the Site with photographic plate viewpoints 4-14 and elevation of the west wall of the South Porch

List of Plates

- Cover: General view of Holy Trinity Church, Edale, viewed from the south-east
- Plate 1: Graveyard within the former chapel site with the present church in the background
- Plate 2: Graveyard within the former chapel site with a 17th century sundial
- Plate 3: Foundation stone of the 1812 chapel within the northern boundary wall of the graveyard
- Plate 4: General view of the South Porch, viewed from the south-east
- Plate 5: Front gabled entrance of the South Porch
- Plate 6: Internal view of the South Porch showing the church's doorway slightly off-centre
- Plate 7: Internal east face of the west wall of the South Porch
- Plate 8: Detail of the masonry to be partially removed to enable the insertion of a doorway
- Plate 9: General view of the South Porch, viewed from the south-west
- Plate 10: West wall of the South Porch and the western end of the south elevation
- Plate 11: External west face of the west wall of the South Porch
- Plate 12: Detail of the external face of the west wall to be altered by the proposed development
- Plate 13: Western end of the south elevation
- Plate 14: Western end of the south wall adjacent to the doorway to the South Porch

List of Tables

- Table 1: DHER data within the Study Area
- Table 2: Extract from the 1840 Tithe Apportionment



Summary

Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Edale Parish Church to produce a historic building record relating to the proposed construction of a single-storey toilet extension adjacent to the South Porch of the Holy Trinity Church, Edale, Derbyshire.

The historic building recording has established that the Holy Trinity Church was built in 1885 as designed by architect William Dawes, Manchester. The primary construction included the South Porch. The tower and spire were completed four years later but formed part of the original design. This church was the third to be built in Edale. The first two stood across the road within the old graveyard. The first chapel was built in 1633 and the chapel was later rebuilt on the same site in 1812. Stone from the old chapel was used in the construction of the extant new church.

The historic building recording was successful in meeting its aims including the recommendations stipulated in the East Midlands research framework.

The historic building recording has produced an archive which is currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office under the project code 222880. The archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Services. An OASIS form ID number wessexar1-362014, has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Edale Parochial Church Council and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Revd Dr Simon Cocksedge in this regard. Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist at the Peak District National Park Authority is also thanked for overseeing the work.



Holy Trinity Church Edale, Derbyshire

Historic building recording

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Edale Parish Church (hereafter ‘the Client’) to produce a historic building record relating to the proposed construction of a single-storey toilet extension adjacent to the South Porch of Holy Trinity Church, Edale, Derbyshire S33 7ZL, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 412322, 385769 (hereafter ‘the Site’, **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Church is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE no. 1334535) located within the Edale Conservation Area, in the Peak District National Park. Conditional planning permission (ref: NP/HPK/1218/1208) was granted by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA). Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist at the PDNPA, specified that historic building recording, commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2 record, should be undertaken to mitigate any harm to the historic fabric affected by the proposed development.
- 1.1.3 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Wessex Archaeology (2019), which was submitted to and approved by Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist at the PDNPA, in advance of the work. The WSI sets out the requirements and methodologies for the survey. All works were carried out following industry standards and best practice (CIfA 2019, Historic England 2016).

1.2 Site location and description

- 1.2.1 Holy Trinity Church is located to the west of an unnamed public road aligned north to south in the village of Edale, Derbyshire, S33 7ZL, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) 412322, 385769 (**Figure 1**). The Church is designated as Grade II listed (NHLE no. 1334535) together with a listed war memorial (NHLE no. 1430736), positioned within the churchyard. The Site is also located within the Edale Conservation Area.
- 1.2.2 The Church lies at approximately 245 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on a grassy elevation, in a plot of around one acre, with burial sites to the north, south and west. There is a stone boundary wall, along with numerous mature trees, around the perimeter.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Bowland Shale Formation – mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 319 to 337 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The superficial deposits of the Site are mapped as Head – clay, silt, sand and gravel. Superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period. The local environment was previously dominated by subaerial slopes (British Geological Survey online viewer 2019).



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The principal aim or purpose of the historic building record, in line with the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA 2019) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016), was to:

- *provide a better understanding of the building or structure (where possible within the confines of the works), compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record and disseminate the results.*

2.1.2 This was achieved by making a descriptive record of the area of the Church to be affected by the proposed development, commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2 survey, allowing the presentation of this information as an archive and accompanying illustrated report.

2.1.3 Research objectives followed the aims outlined in the East Midlands research framework: *East Midlands Heritage, An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The programme of historic building recording involved a combination of documentary research, and metric and photographic survey in order to produce the report and compile the general archive. This was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and guidelines for a Historic England Level 2 survey as set out in the document: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016).

Documentary research

2.2.2 Documentary research was undertaken in order to understand the historical development of the Site. This included a review of mapping available from the Derbyshire Record Office and consultation of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) and the PDNPA's Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR).

2.2.3 In addition, appropriate data was sourced from online resources and Wessex Archaeology's in-house collections. This information has been used to fully inform the understanding of the development and historical context of the Site and provide a map regression.

The written account

2.2.4 A written record of the Site was made, commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2 survey, which comprised:

- *the building's location (NGR and address);*
- *any statutory or non-statutory designations;*
- *the date of the record, the names of the recorders and, the location of the archive;*
- *detail of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development;*
- *where possible, detail of the building's structure and materials, evidence of repair, alteration or adaptation; and*
- *where possible, detail of the relationship to other buildings and structures.*

The photographic record

2.2.5 The photographic record comprises:

- *general views of the building in its wider setting;*
- *the building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the buildings and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate;*
- *further views to indicate the original design intentions of the builder or architect, as appropriate;*
- *the overall internal appearance;*
- *any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development or use and which do not show adequately on general photographs;*
- *any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the structures or their fixtures, if not adequately captured by transcription;*
- *any contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the buildings' history, where not sufficiently treated in general photographs; and*
- *copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the building and illustrating its development or that of the Site.*

2.2.6 High quality digital images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark II full frame digital camera (with 21 megapixel capability). A photographic scale of appropriate size was included in all general and specific detailed views, except where considered unsuitable or prevented by on-site conditions or health and safety concerns.

The drawn record

2.2.7 The drawn record comprises existing plans and elevations supplied by the Client. These were checked on site for accuracy and have been annotated in accordance with Historic England drawing conventions (2016). Additional survey was also undertaken using a Leica Disto laser-distance measurer and hand measuring techniques. This data was inputted into a Motion Tablet PC running AutoCAD software to produce 2D CAD plan drawings.

2.2.8 The drawings have been enhanced to Historic England (2016) standards and drawing conventions. The drawn record is presented as **Figure 6** in this report and the project archive at a scale of 1:100, or other appropriate scale.

2.3 Record date

2.3.1 The metric and photographic survey of the Site was carried out on 30th July 2019.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following information is a summary of several publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information comprising the following:

- *the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*

- *the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
- *the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)'s Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR);*
- *the East Midlands Heritage, An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012);*
- *national heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;*
- *historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at Derbyshire Record Office (DRO) in Matlock; and*
- *relevant primary and secondary sources held at the County Hall Local Studies Library in Matlock and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.*

3.1.2 The DHER data within 100 m radius (Study Area) of the Site was obtained for this programme of historic building recording which is summarised below (**Table 1**). The location of the DHER within the Study Area is shown on **Figure 2**. An additional record within the Study Area was obtained from the PDNPA's HBSMR data comprising an assessment (ref: EPD1350) based on the earlier 1993 survey (DHER ref: EDR3992). The additional assessment is entitled *Moors for the Future. Conservation Heritage Assessment. Edale Valley* (Bevan 2005).

Table 1 DHER data within the Study Area

Conservation Areas				
DesigUID	Name			
DDR7227	Edale Conservation Area			
Listed Buildings				
PrefRef	DesigUID	NationalRe	Name	
30/10/5553	DDR6739	1334535	CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	
21/03/5817	DDR8637	1430736	EDALE WAR MEMORIAL <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	
17/11/5563	DDR6717	1338205	CHURCH COTTAGE <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	
07/09/5564	DDR6719	1338500	SUNDIAL IN OLD CHURCHYARD <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	
HER Monuments				
PrefRef	MonUID	Name	Summary	Period From
5017	MDR2163	Edale chapel (site of), within the old graveyard, Edale	Edale chapel (site of), within the old graveyard, Edale	Post-medieval
5045	MDR12314	Holy Trinity Church, Edale	Holy Trinity Church, Edale	19th century
Events				
EvUID	HERSource	Name	Location	DispDate
EDR4394	HER Doc. No. 1868	Archaeological Watching Brief, at Edale to Ollerbrook, by Wessex Archaeology, in 2014-15	Grindsbrook Main Street through Ollerbrook Booth, Edale Parish, High Peak, Derbyshire	December 2014 - February 2015
EDR3992	HER Doc. No. 705, HER Digital Library (Peak Park Farm Surveys)	Archaeological field survey, Edale Valley, by PDNPA, in 1993	Edale	1993

3.1.3 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment heritage assets within the Study Area as well as a general historical account of Edale as a whole.

3.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

3.2.1 A total of 429 archaeological features and 17 findspot artefacts have been identified in Edale (Bevan 2005). These include findspots of stone tools, most of which have been found eroding out of peat on the moorlands and later Neolithic/early Bronze Age burial barrows. The earliest archaeological evidence within the wider area of the Site dates to the Bronze Age. A possible ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow was recorded in 1993 to the north-

east of Yeman's Bridge over the River Noe to the south of the Site. Although it is possible that this is a periglacial feature, there are no further obvious features of this kind in the valley and this site is noted as being archaeologically significant due to being potentially undisturbed by antiquarians and occupying a regionally rare valley-bottom location. The wider landscape is dominated by the Iron Age hillfort of Mam Tor which also encompasses barrows where excavations in the 19th century revealed a bronze axe and pottery of late Neolithic or Bronze Age (Bevan 2005, 7).

- 3.2.2 The only potential Roman feature in the valley is the possible line of a military road, which is thought to run diagonally up the ridge between the Edale Valley and the Ashop Valley, linking the fort at Brough with that at Melandra (*ibid.*).

3.3 Medieval to modern

- 3.3.1 The first documentary record of Edale is within the Domesday Book of 1086, which lists Edale as a berewick or outlying farm of the manor of Hope, a royal holding run after the Norman conquest by William Peveril (Morgan 1978). In the Norman period the royal manor of Hope became subsumed within the holdings of William Peveril and the royal forest of the Peak, which in part was administered from Peveril Castle at Castleton. The township of Edale was subsequently a part of the parish of Castleton from the medieval period until 1863, when Edale was given parish status (*ibid.*, 8).
- 3.3.2 A number of settlements were founded in the medieval period in the Edale area. Known as vaccaries, they were the foundations for what is known as 'booths'. Edale village grew from the herdsman's shelters or booths at what are now the hamlets of Upper Booth, Barber Booth, Ollerbrook Booth and Nether Booth. The central booth was Grindsbrook Booth - now usually called Edale Village. The location of these medieval booths appears to continue unchanged from their present location, with the possible exception of Barber Booth, although all the buildings have been rebuilt and the present structures date from the 16th century onwards (*ibid.*, 3).
- 3.3.3 The Site is located in close proximity to the former Edale Chapel and associated graveyard. The chapel was built in 1633 and was consecrated on Trinity Sunday 1634 by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (Church of England 2019). The chapel was rebuilt on the same site in 1812 and finally pulled down in 1885 (Bevan 2005, 58). The site of the chapel was retained as a burial ground for the existing Holy Trinity Church, on the opposite side of the road (**Plate 1**). The oldest gravestone within the former chapel's graveyard dates to 1682. In the south-western corner of the graveyard, is a sundial on a stone pillar of 17th century type (**Plate 2**). The foundation stone of the 1812 chapel is located in the northern wall of the churchyard, now deteriorating, with two large flakes detached from the surface, inscribed: 'EDALE CHAPEL, ORIGINALLY BUILT AD MDCXXXIII, TAKEN DOWN AND REPLACED BY THIS PRESENT EDIFICE AD MDCCCXII' (**Plate 3**).
- 3.3.4 The field pattern and settlements of the Edale Valley were established by the early 19th century. However, many of the fields may have originated in the medieval period (*ibid.*, 11). The Edale Tithe map of 1839 (DRO ref: D2360/3/5a) is the earliest map that covers the whole of the valley. The pattern of buildings, fields and intake bear high resemblance with the present landscape configuration, although in the 19th century there was a large number of fields being cultivated. The Tithe map and the apportionment issued in 1840 (DRO ref: D2360/3/5b) provide information on the owners and occupiers of buildings and land before the amalgamations of holdings in the second half of the 20th century.
- 3.3.5 Monuments of modern period in Edale include a guidestone of probable 18th century date, a cast-iron post box of Edward VII, and the railway station on the Dore and Chinley Railway

which opened in 1893. The present village has two pubs, a café, local shops, a Moorlands Visitor Centre, and two camping sites as well as others in distant booths.

3.4 Holy Trinity Church

3.4.1 Holy Trinity Church is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE no. 1334535) whose entry provides a summary of its history and a general description of the monument as follows:

“Church. 1885-6, tower completed 1890, by William Dawes of Manchester. Coursed squared rock-faced gritstone with gritstone ashlar dressings. Plain tile roofs with stone coped gables. Nave with south porch, chancel, south vestry and north east tower with short stone broach spire. Early English style with pairs and triplets of lancets to the nave and cusped lancets to the chancel. East window of three stepped lancets within a super-arch, west window of two 2-light windows with quatrefoils above and a cinquefoil in a circle above. Tower of three stages with diagonal buttresses, the north east buttress incorporating a polygonal stair turret. Paired lancet bell-openings. Spire with one tier of lucarnes with cross finials. Base of north east buttress inscribed with date 1885. Bellcote on the eastern gable of the nave. Paired chimneystack rising from the eaves at the south east corner of the nave. Plain interior with substantial timber roofs. Stained glass in the north easternmost window of the nave, 1905 by Sir Ninian Comper. Above the south door, inside, are two benefaction boards dated 1831, from the old church”.

3.4.2 Holy Trinity Church is the third church to be built in Edale. The first two stood across the road within the old graveyard. A hand-written undated document concerning the consecration and history of the church (DRO ref: D39160/15/11/6) states that the demolition of the second old church began on the 16th March 1883. The foundation stone of the present Holy Trinity Church was laid by Lord Edward Cavendish on the 22nd May 1885, and on the 23rd June 1886 the church was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese of Southwell. The construction of the tower and spire was completed on the 25th October 1889.

3.4.3 The undated document (DRO ref: D39160/15/11/6) seems to be a primary source which includes also a formal description of the construction of the church, the name of the architect and builders, the cost of the work, etc. However, it also mentions a later insertion to the original fabric indicating that it was issued after its primary construction. An extract of the record is provided below which includes relevant information of the church’s construction.

‘It consists of a Nave, Chancel, Vestry, Organ Chamber and South Porch. There is a Resting Chamber under the Vestry, and in the Tower a Belfry;... The Tower and Spire which have been lately added rise to a height of 89 feet exclusive of the Vane... It is designed in the Early decorated style, robustly treated, and strong in its details. The walls which are thick and massive in appearance are built of stone from a neighbouring quarry, set in horizontal courses and backed with stone from the Old Church which has been entirely removed. All the monumental tablets and brasses from the original building have been refixed, and such of the old stained glass as was found suitable for reuse has been refitted in the new windows of the Organ Chamber... A new memorial window of stained glass has been inserted in the triplet lights at the East end of the South wall of nave. The pulpit and font are both of stone ... The low screen of the Chancel arch is also of stone ... The roofs of Nave and Chancel are open timbered, stained and varnished. They are boldly designed and strongly constructed ... All the windows are filled with leaded lights. The Aisles and Chancel floor are laid with plain red tiles. The walls internally are plastered; but the quoins and arches to windows and doors are of tooled stone. The Aisles and roof of the South Porch are open timbered, resting on stone side walls projecting from the Western bay of the South wall of Nave. The chancel window and the West window are triplet lights, and the windows of the Nave are double light. The lower is square on plan with massive buttresses at the angles.

At its North Eastern angle there is an octagonal staircase to Bell chamber. The spire springs from the square broached back to the octagonal as it rises and broken up by lucarnes, and on one side a fablet to receive a clock ... The designs were prepared by Mr William Dawes architect of Cooper Street Manchester, and Oxford Circus Avenue London under whose superintendence the work has been carried out. The main building by Mr Beck builder Matlock Bridge and the Tower and Spire by Mr Hall of Litton. The cost of the whole building including fittings, heating, removal of organ, stained glass, tiling, lamps, lighting conductor and architects fees was £ 2708.4.11. The total cost including pulling down old building, enclosing site, gates and gate piers, walls and planting out new churchyard, legal fees and other expenses was £ 2960' (DRO ref: D39160/15/11/6).

- 3.4.4 The consecration of the new church is also recorded in a contemporary advertisement (DRO ref: D3960/9/2); two local newspapers, namely 'The High Peak News' dated to 22nd September 1885 (DRO ref: D3960/9/3) and 'The Buxton Chronicle' dated to 26th June 1886 (DRO ref: D3960/9/5); and an official Sentence of Consecration by the Diocese of Southwell (DRO ref: D3960/15/11/2).
- 3.4.5 The Edale Tithe map issued in 1839 (DRO ref: D2360/3/5a, **Figure 3A**) shows the former chapel (beyond the Site), consisting of a small rectangular structure perpendicular to the eastern side of the public road through the village of Edale, with an associated plot (both numbered 409) possibly used as a burial ground. The map also shows the field opposite to the chapel (numbered 494) where the present church was later erected.
- 3.4.6 The Apportionment of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the Township of Edale in the Parish of Castleton in the County of Derby issued in 1840 (DRO ref: D2360/3/5b) shows details of landowners, occupiers, name and description of lands, etc. An extract of relevant entries for the chapel and the field where the present church was later built is provided below (**Table 2**). It is noteworthy that the field (numbered 494), where the new church was built, was owned by Reverend Joseph Bowden.

Table 2 Extract from the 1840 Edale Tithe Apportionment

Landowners	Occupiers	Numbers referring to the Plan	Name and description of lands and premises	State of cultivation
Edale Chapel Incumbents of	Champion Rev. John	409	Chapel and yard	-
Bowden Rev. Joseph	Rawbottom Nathan	494	Limed field	Meadow

- 3.4.7 A c.1884 plan of the Site (DRO ref: D3960/15/11/5, **Figure 3B**) shows the parcel of land within 'Limed Field' which was procured for the construction of the present church and associated churchyard.
- 3.4.8 An engraving of the proposed new church by architect William Dawes, Manchester, reprinted from *The Architect - A Weekly Art Journal* (DRO ref: D2057/A/PI/46/4, **Figure 5**), depicts the new church viewed from the south-east, and includes a floor plan of the church as well as an illustration of the former chapel of 1812 prior to its demolition. The floor plan of the proposed new church includes the South Porch.
- 3.4.9 A copy of the architectural drawing, likely issued when the tower was built in the late 1880s, shows the staircase in its present (as built) location within the north-east buttress adjacent to the organ (DRO ref: D3960/15/11/4, **Figure 4B**). The former plan shows the proposed staircase of the tower at the south-west corner of the organ, indicating that the proposed drawing was slightly revised subsequent to its production.

- 3.4.10 The Ordnance Survey map of Edale issued in 1898 (**Figure 4A**) shows the Site with the existing church labelled as 'Holy Trinity Church' and the 'Grave Yard' with trees along the western boundary.

4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The historic building recording was undertaken within the area to be affected by the proposed development, at the corner of the west wall of the South Porch and the western end of the south elevation. A plan of the Site has been compiled, along with an elevation and photographic plates of the section of walls to be impacted (**Figure 6**).

4.2 South Porch

- 4.2.1 The South Porch is a single-storey open-fronted structure with a pitched tiled roof with overhanging verges and eaves encompassing cast-iron gutters. The South Porch is located against the western end of the south elevation clasping partially a buttress (**Plate 4**). Its construction encompasses two 'L'-shaped short stone walls whose longer sections abut the fabric of the south elevation of the church and the buttress. The walls carry timber-framed glazed panels with trefoil arches and two small quatrefoil lights above each arch. The glazing consists of leaded stain glass of different colours. The timber-framed panels carry the roof structure, which comprises scantling common rafters with upper collars supporting timber boards.
- 4.2.2 The front gable consists of a pegged timber truss with an arched tie-beam and two principal rafters joined by a short 'V'-shaped raking strut forming a cusped quatrefoil design (**Plate 5**). There is a lamp attached to the timber truss with decorative wrought-iron brackets.
- 4.2.3 The east 'L'-shaped wall abuts the buttress of the south elevation and its internal face is flush with the buttress itself. The internal arrangement is somewhat irregular as the opposed wall partially abuts the lower dressed masonry of the lancet architrave of the doorway, positioning the porch slightly off-centre (**Plate 6**). The reason for such an irregularity is unknown as the porch itself was part of the original design as revealed by the historical research. However, the floor plan for the proposed new church by architect William Dawes, Manchester (**Figure 5**) shows the internal space of the porch symmetrically positioned in relation to the doorway, whereas the floor plan of the church issued in c. late 1880s (**Figure 4B**) shows the porch as existing with its off-centre arrangement. It is possible that perhaps the roof structure was built with erroneous measurement and thus, the west 'L'-shaped wall had to be rearranged slightly toward the east creating such an irregularity.
- 4.2.4 The partially clasped buttress is different from the remaining ones, with a straight south face and a gabled pitched coping. The other buttresses are stepped towards the top with chamfered edges and contain mono-pitched angled copings. The buttress incorporating the porch was customised in such a manner in order to facilitate an integral construction with flush side walls rather than having an awkward joint between the chamfered edge and the roof's lead flashing.
- 4.2.5 The masonry comprises coursed squared rock-faced gritstone with gritstone ashlar dressings including a projecting plinth with shallow chamfered edges on both external and internal faces. The masonry is bonded with white lime mortar, although areas of later repointing have been made with cementitious mortar. The area notably affected by the proposed development is the northern end of the west wall of the South Porch which will be partially truncated to accommodate a doorway to a new single-storey toilet block (**Plates 7, 8**). The external west face of the west wall of the South Porch is virtually equivalent to its

counterpart except for the uppermost course which consists of a continuous chamfered coping (**Plates 9 – 12**). The long west wall measures 3 m in length, 1.15 m in height and 0.32 m in thickness, while the plinth which projects outwards both internally and externally, yields an overall thickness of 0.52 m.

4.3 South elevation of the Church

4.3.1 The westernmost end of the south elevation of the church comprises coursed squared rock-faced gritstone constructed alike with the porch, including a continuation of the projecting plinth (**Plate 13**). The wall terminates at an integral inclined angle buttress projecting to the west. This external face of the south elevation will be partially obscured by the proposed development and minor loss of fabric may occur as a result of the proposed construction against it. Its internal face should not be affected, although a photographic record was carried out in case of any unexpected intrusive work. The internal side of the wall adjacent to the doorway is plastered but the quoins of the door's architrave are of tooled dressed stone (**Plate 14**).

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 General

5.1.1 The historic building recording has established that the Holy Trinity Church was built in 1885 as designed by architect William Dawes, Manchester. The primary construction included the South Porch. The tower and spire were completed four years later but formed part of the original design. This church was the third to be built in Edale. The first two stood across the road within the old graveyard. The first chapel was built in 1633 and the chapel was later rebuilt in the same site in 1812. Stone from the second old chapel was used in the construction of the extant new church.

5.1.2 The historic building recording was successful in meeting its aims including the recommendations stipulated in the East Midlands research framework.

6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Archive

6.1.1 The programme of historic building recording has produced a drawn, written and photographic archive. This is currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office and has been deposited with ADS. The archive comprises the following items:

- 1 digital copy of the final report (reference 222880.03) in PDF/A file;
- 26 high resolution digital photographs; and
- 1 excel spreadsheet with photographic register for the ADS metadata sheet for raster images file.

6.1.2 Digital copies of the final report in PDF/A format have also be deposited with DHER and the PDNPA HBSMR.

6.1.3 An OASIS form has been completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> for inclusion in the ADS database. This includes an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.

6.2 Copyright

6.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights



reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification.

- 6.2.2 This document, the report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

6.3 Security copy

- 6.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



REFERENCES

Bibliography

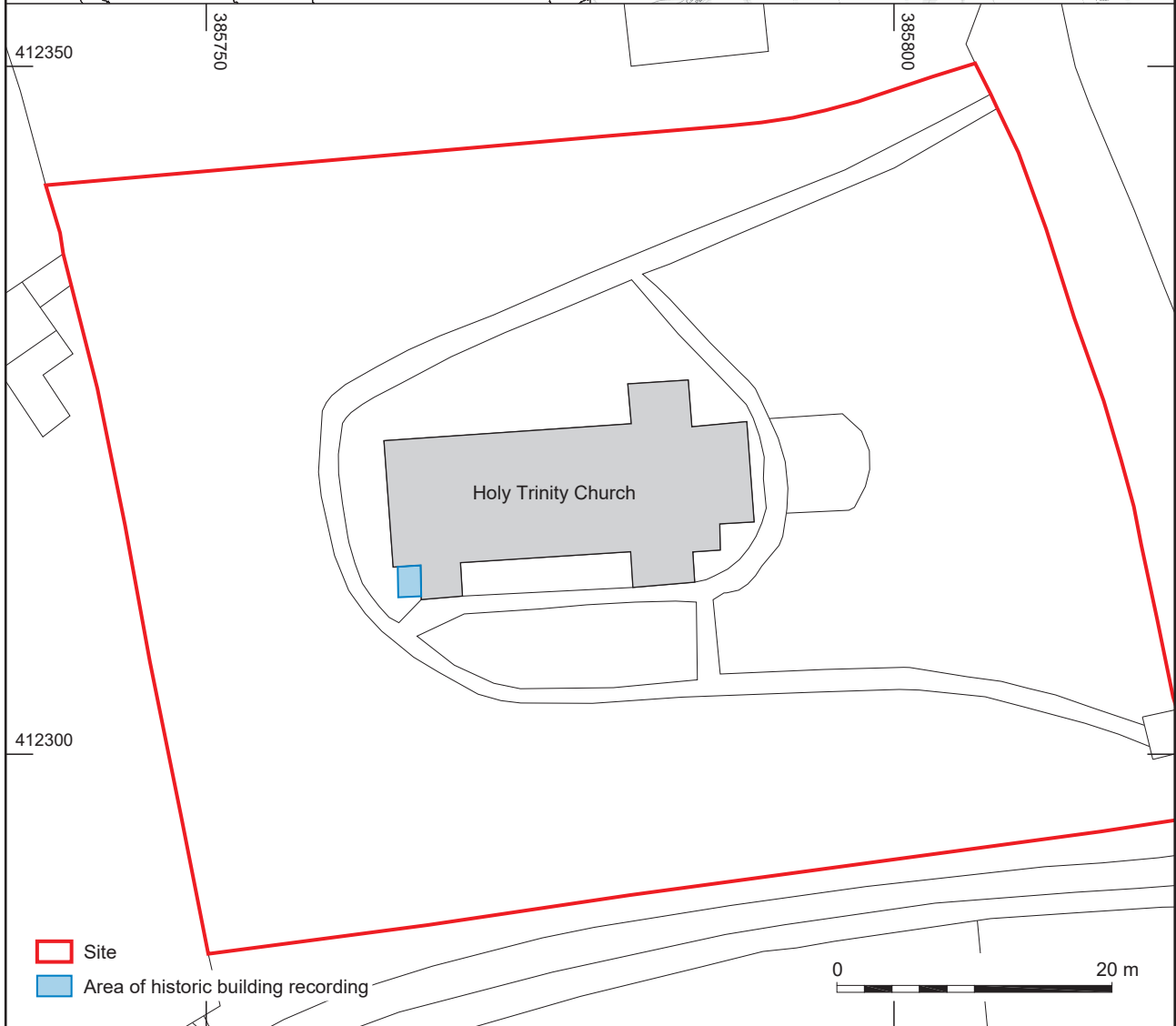
- Bevan, B 2005 *Moors for the Future. Conservation Heritage Assessment. Edale Valley*. Cultural Heritage Team. Peak District National Park Authority
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- CIfA 2019 *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Swindon, Historic England
- Knight D, Vyner B and Allen C 2012 *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Buxton, the University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust
- Morgan, P (ed.) 1978 *Domesday Book: Derbyshire*. Chichester, Phillimore
- Wessex Archaeology 2019 *Holy Trinity Church, Edale, Derbyshire. WSI for Historic Building Recording*. Unpublished report ref 222880.02

Consulted internet sources

- British Geological Survey: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>
- Google Earth: <http://earth.google.com>
- The Church of England: <https://www.achurchnearyou.com/church/13174/about-us/>
- Historic England; The National Heritage List for England: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Consulted maps

- 1839 Edale Tithe map (DRO ref: D2360/3/5a)
- 1898 Ordnance Survey Map of Edale



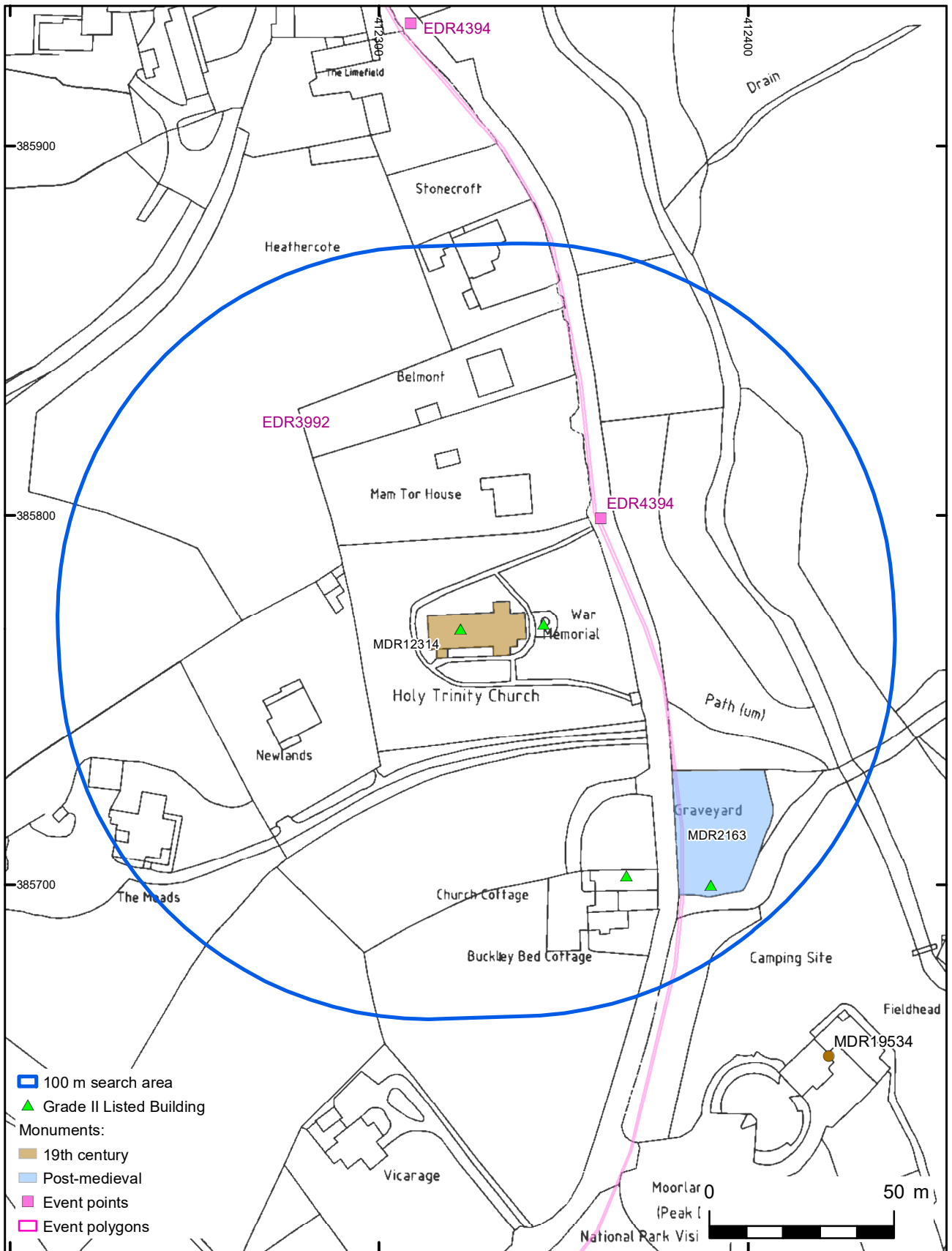
Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2019 All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432.
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2019.
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.




Date:	12/09/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500 at A4 (main graphic)	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02		

Site location with area of historic building recording

Figure 1





	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	06/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:1,500	Illustrator:	SP
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\GIS\MXD		

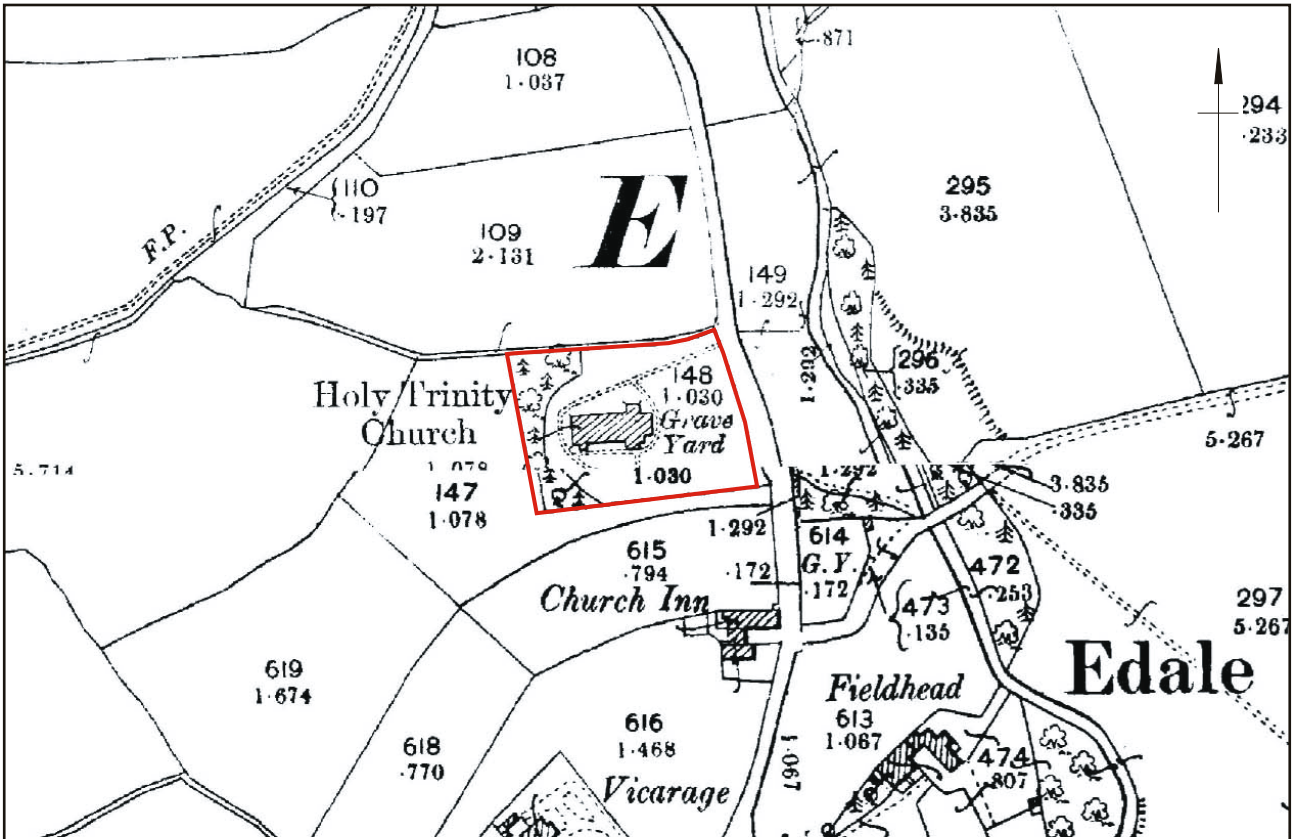


A: Edale tithe map issued in 1839 (DRO ref: D2360/3/5a)

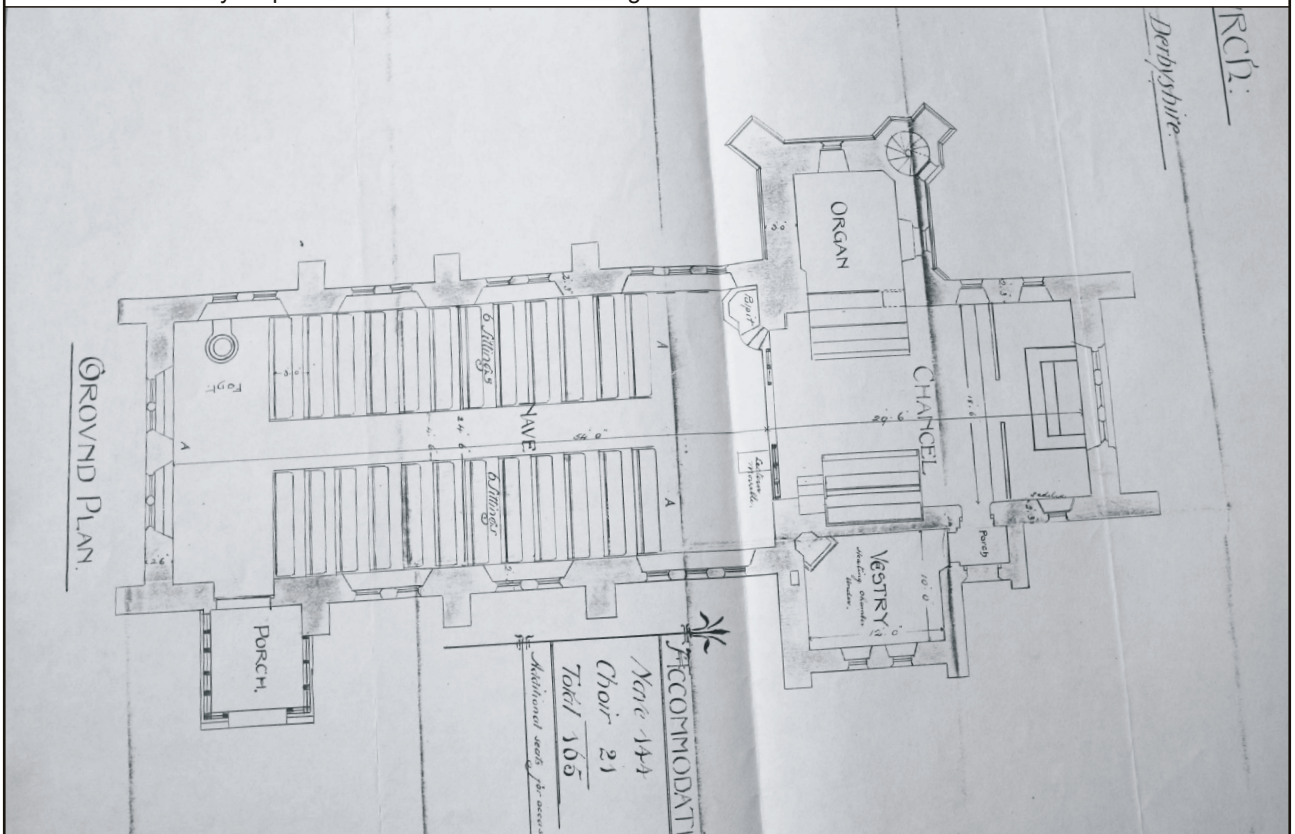


B: Plan of the Site c. 1884 (DRO ref: D3960/15/11/5)



	 Site			
	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	12/09/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:2500 at A4 (approx.)	Illustrator:	IA
Path:		S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02		



A: Ordnance Survey map of Edale issued in 1898 showing the church



B: Plan of the church in the late 1880s by architect William Dawes - not to scale (DRO ref: D3960/15/11/4)

	 Site	Reproduced from the 1898 Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	12/09/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:2500 at A4	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02		



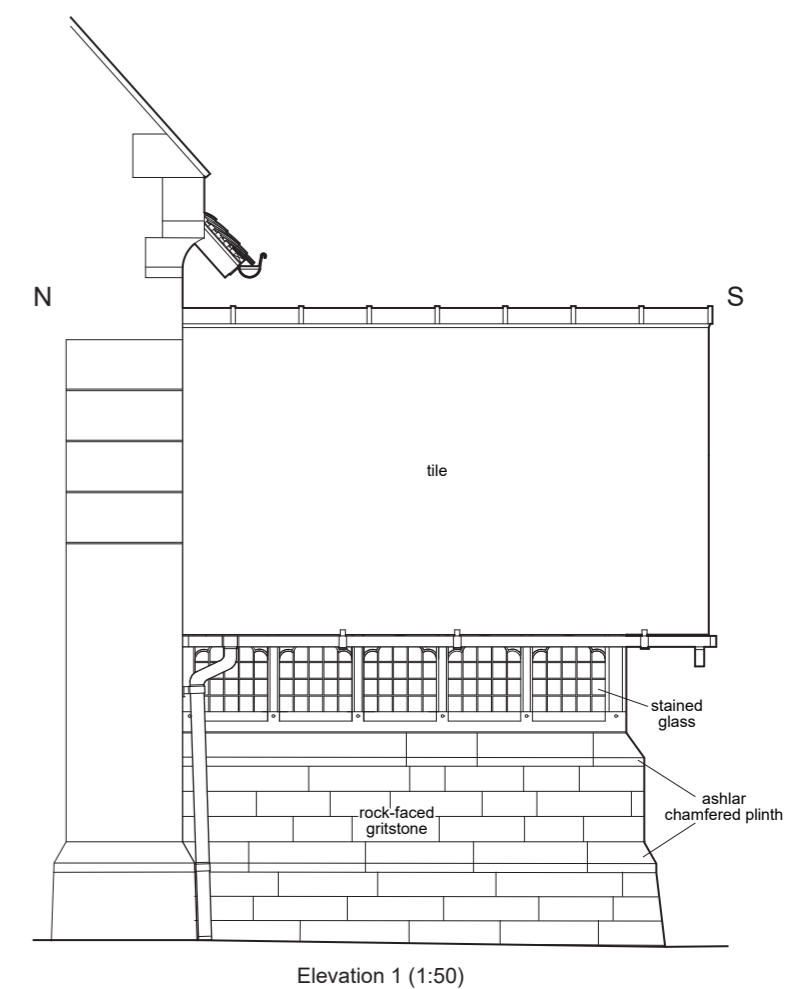
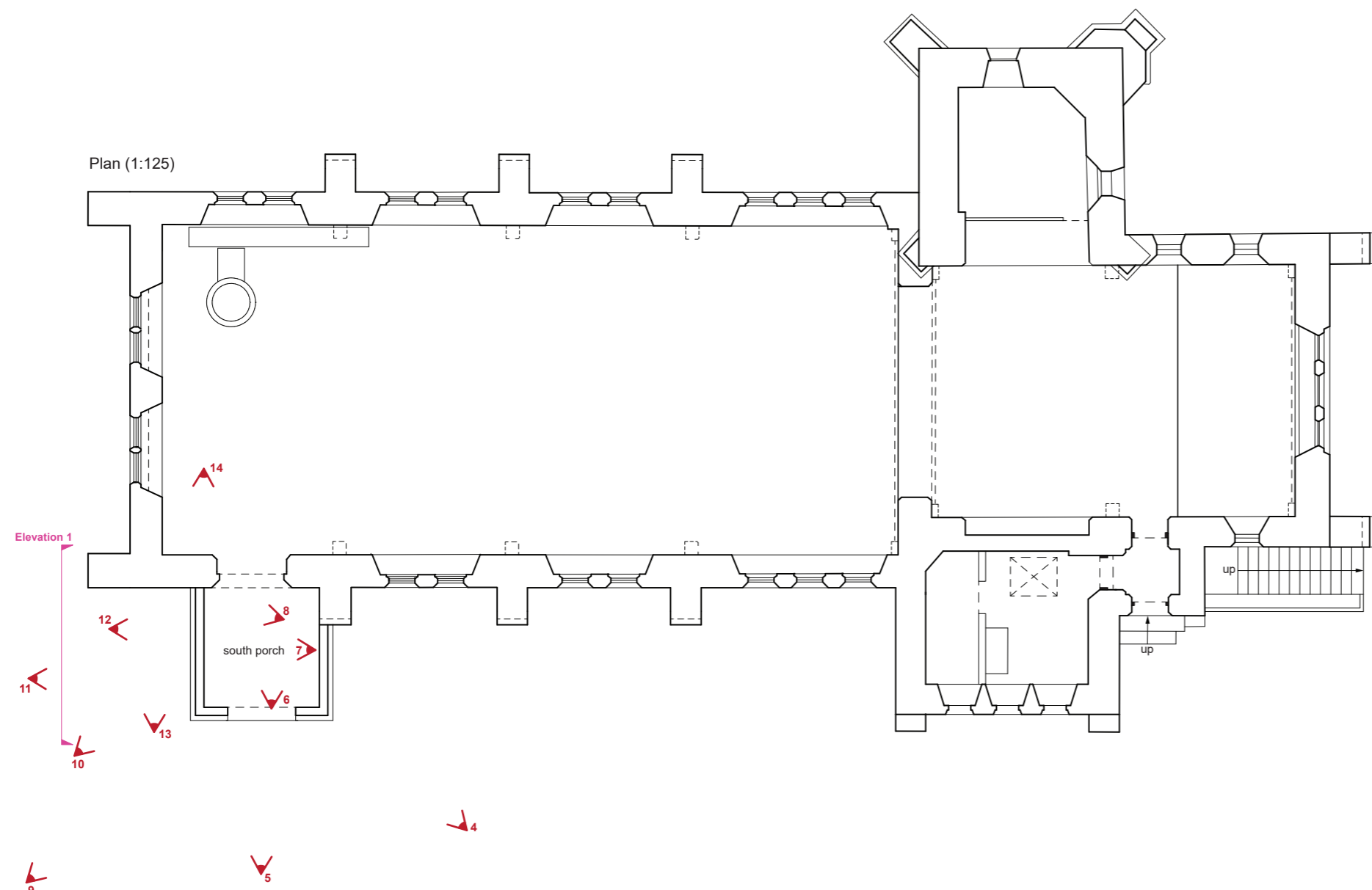
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	06/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02		

Engraving of the proposed new church by architect William Dawes (DRO ref: D2057/A/PI/46/4)

Figure 5



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	06/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:125 and 1:50 at A3	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02		

Plan of the Site with photographic plate viewpoints 4 -14 and elevation of the west wall of the South Porch

Figure 6



Plate 1: Graveyard within the former chapel site with the present church in the background



Plate 2: Graveyard within the former chapel site with a 17th century sundial


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	07/08/2019	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02	



Plate 3: Foundation stone of the 1812 chapel within the northern boundary wall of the graveyard



Plate 4: General view of the South Porch, viewed from the south-east


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	07/08/2019	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02	



Plate 5: Front gabled entrance of the South Porch



Plate 6: Internal view of the South Porch showing the church's doorway slightly off-centre


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	07/08/2019	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02	



Plate 7: Internal east face of the west wall of the South Porch



Plate 8: Detail of the masonry to be partially removed to enable the insertion of a doorway



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	07/08/2019	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02	



Plate 9: General view of the South Porch, viewed from the south-west



Plate 10: West wall of the South Porch and the western end of the south elevation

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	07/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02		

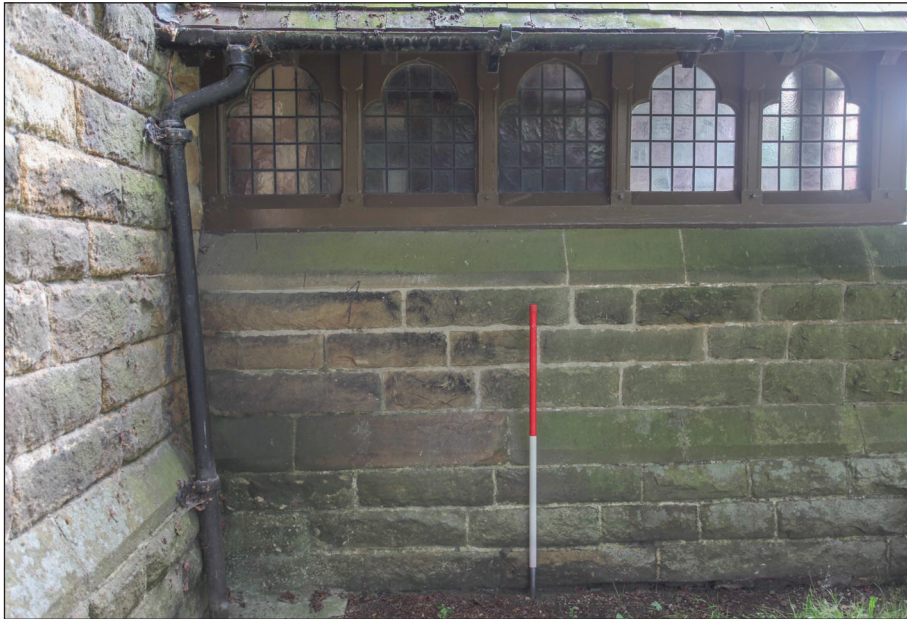


Plate 11: External west face of the west wall of the South Porch



Plate 12: Detail of the external face of the west wall to be altered by the proposed development



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	07/08/2019	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02	



Plate 13: Western end of the south elevation



Plate 14: Western end of the south wall adjacent to the doorway to the South Porch

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	07/08/2019	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: IA
	Path:	S:\PROJECTS\222880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR\2019_07_02	



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

