



# New Health Centre, Newholme Hospital Bakewell, Derbyshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Derbyshire Community Health Services NHS Foundation Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction works carried out as part of the construction of a new health care centre. The monitored works were centred on NGR 421983, 369223, at Newholme Hospital, Baslow Road, Bakewell and covered an area of 0.44 hectares. The proposed development includes the partial demolition of the Cart House, complete demolition of the late 20th-century East Midlands Ambulance Service building and Riverside Ward.

The Site lies within the Bakewell Conservation Area, and within the setting of a group of five Grade II listed buildings on the Newholme Hospital site (outside the Site boundary) which were constructed as part of the former Bakewell Union Workhouse in 1841.

There was a poor survival of archaeological remains at the Site. This was seemingly due to the construction of the Riverside Ward in the later 20th century in the same area as earlier buildings associated with the Bakewell Union Workhouse. The only evidence of archaeological activity likely relating to the 19th-century workhouse were a midden layer containing glass bottle fragments and pottery dated from the late 18th–20th century, and two stone culverts. One of the culverts was part of an extant canalised stream and the other probably flowed into it. No other remains were identified.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Derbyshire Community Health Services NHS Foundation Trust, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Foster Lewins. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Natalie Ward, who monitored the project for Peak District National Park Authority, and to Kier Construction Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.



# New Health Centre, Newholme Hospital, Bakewell, Derbyshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Derbyshire Community Health Services NHS Foundation Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction works carried out as part of the construction of a new health care centre. The monitored works covered 0.44 ha, centred on NGR 421983, 369223, at Newholme Hospital, Baslow Road, Bakewell DE45 1AD (Fig. 1). The proposed development includes the partial demolition of the Cart House, complete demolition of the late 20th-century East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) building and Riverside Ward.

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by the Peak District National Park Authority (NP/DDD/1220/1230 & NP/DDD/1220/1232), as part of a programme of archaeological works, which also included an Archaeological and Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2020a), a Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) and a Historic Building Record (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Peak District National Park Archaeologist advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Peak District National Park Authority, prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken sporadically between 10 October 2022 and 30 March 2023.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The watching brief was located on the east side of Baslow Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire on the site of the Riverside Ward of Newholme Hospital and the EMAS building. Both buildings were already demolished when the watching brief commenced.

1.3.2 The Site is located within a valley, descending towards the River Wye. A canalised stream runs along the western Site boundary, parallel to Baslow Road. The ground surface of the Site rises from 134 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) to the south-west to 138 m OD at its northern and eastern boundaries.

1.3.3 The Site lies within the Bakewell Conservation Area, and within the setting of a group of five Grade II listed buildings on the Newholme Hospital site (outside the Site boundary), which were constructed as part of the former Bakewell Union Workhouse (NHLE 1148012,



1148013, 1148015, 1148014 and 1148016). In addition, the historic Cart House and its attached boundary walls are curtilage listed, both are located within the Site boundary (Wessex 2022).

- 1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Bowland Shale Formation mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (British Geological Survey 2023).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 An Archaeological and Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2020a) and a Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) have previously been prepared for the site. The reports include information about the archaeological and historical background of the site gained through documentary research including a search of the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) Historic Environment Record (HER). The relevant sections from the Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) are reproduced below.

### **2.2 Archaeological Background**

- 2.2.1 The HER lists no non-designated archaeological heritage assets within the site or within its immediate environs.
- 2.2.2 No previous archaeological events within the site are documented on the HER. An archaeological excavation by Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust at Aldern House, opposite the site to the west, between 1990 and 1992, identified only late 19th and early 20th-century remains (EDR3996). Similarly, an evaluation in 2000 to the rear of No.11 Burre Close, 200 m south of the site, within close proximity to the Motte and Bailey at Castle Hill found no evidence pre-dating the 19th century (EDR4916).

### **2.3 Historical Background**

- 2.3.1 A copy of a map of Bakewell Manor, dated 1799, shows the area of the site as part of two irregular field enclosures, indicating that it was in agricultural or pastoral use. The irregular form of the fields suggests a pattern of enclosure which may have followed earlier features of a medieval agricultural landscape – indicating that the site had likely remained in agricultural use from at least the medieval period.
- 2.3.2 The 1810 enclosure mapping (not reproduced) indicates that the site was located within fields owned by the Rutland family, who owned the Manor of Bakewell from at least the 14th century.

#### *Historic development of Newholme Hospital*

- 2.3.3 In 1838, the Bakewell Poor Law Union was formed in order to put into force the 'New Poor Law' Act of 1834. At first, no suitable building could be found for the Union and a private workhouse was temporarily rented at Ashover. The committee looked to Bakewell for the siting of a new purpose-built workhouse, purchasing a four-acre piece of land on the Bakewell to Sheffield Road from the Earl of Carlisle for £415 (Higginbotham 2020). The land holding was supplemented by a gift of land to the Union by the Duke of Rutland in October 1838 (Archive Ref: D521C/W/7/1-8). The EMAS part of the site lies to the north of the area of the workhouse, though the area of Riverside Ward and the cart house fall within its footprint.



- 2.3.4 The Bakewell Union Workhouse was constructed to accommodate 200 inmates, to a design by a Mr Johnson of Sheffield, constructed for a cost of £5,340 by Moses Hall and John White of Tean (Higginbotham 2020).
- 2.3.5 The Bakewell Union Workhouse was fully completed and opened in 1841 and is shown on the Bakewell Parish Tithe Map of 1847 (not reproduced) – albeit crudely depicted. No development is shown within the proposed development site on the mapping. The workhouse was situated in isolation, intentionally well removed from the polite interior of Bakewell. The workhouse would have consisted of a main block, within which the inmates would have lived – likely multiple occupants to each room, perhaps with multiple occupants to each bed. Two long ranges were arrayed to the north and south – the casual wards for men and women.
- 2.3.6 The workhouse building was constructed of locally cast clay bricks, faced in dressed stonework (Higginbotham 2020). Both the use of brickwork, and the regular dressed limestone are unusual considering the locality and time of the building's construction – as was the adoption of a Jacobean revival style of architecture, rather than vernacular, gothic, or classical, as predominant within the Peak District during the 19th century.
- 2.3.7 The 1879 Ordnance Survey mapping (not reproduced) shows the site and workhouse in detail. The rectangular building within the west of the site is shown, open fronted to the south, with an associated service yard and attached wall, abutting Balsow Road to its west. The building likely functioned as a cart house. East of the cart house a garden is depicted, with a cross-shaped pathway shown. East of the garden a rectangular building had been constructed (beneath what is now the Riverside Ward). The EMAS part of the site remained in agricultural use at this time, as part of a larger field to the north and east of the workhouse. A stream is depicted on the mapping, running north-south along the site's western boundary. West of the Newholme Hospital open pastoral farmland is shown, rising to the west. In addition, a dwelling is depicted immediately opposite the site to the west, setback from the street; the building sits astride a gateway to the farmland beyond. It is possible that this originally formed a part of the wider workhouse site – perhaps as a separate master's residence or similar – as the building has an analogous architectural treatment to the buildings within the Newholme Site, with regularly coursed limestone and three front-gabled dormers evoking the gabled bays to the workhouse's main block.
- 2.3.8 By 1899, parts of the workhouse buildings had been extended, and three additional buildings had been constructed. Within the site, the rectangular structure to the east had been demolished, with two small probable outbuildings had been constructed in its stead. In addition, within the garden area, a new rectangular east-west orientated structure had been built.
- 2.3.9 By 1922 the workhouse had been extended again, with a new infirmary (constructed in 1899) and a new mortuary building situated just beyond the eastern boundary of the existing site. The new structure within the garden area had been demolished.
- 2.3.10 The site continued to be used as a workhouse until they were abolished nationally as a form of relief for the poor by the Government in 1930. The workhouse became temporarily known as the Bakewell Public Assistance Institution, which was similar in concept to the workhouse but with slightly more freedoms for the residents.
- 2.3.11 With the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS), the former workhouse became known as Newholme Community Hospital in 1948. The existing EMAS ambulance station buildings had been constructed by 1970 within the northern part of the Site. In 1972, in order



to help provide more facilities at the hospital, a new ward was built within the eastern section of the Newholme site (Archive ref: D4586/2/1/2338 and D4586/2/1/2405). In 1989, a second new ward building was constructed to the north of the 1970s ward, within the Newholme Site, necessitating the demolition of the former infirmary building in that location. A further ward, the Riverside Ward, was constructed to the north of the 1989 building by 1999, across the eastern part of the site.

- 2.3.12 The cart house building (Fig. 1) recorded separately last year (Wessex Archaeology 2022) has been assessed as curtilage listed by virtue of age, ownership, and visual and spatial relationship with the group of five Grade II listed buildings within the Newholme Hospital site. It is considered to form a part of the group of surviving historic buildings of the former workhouse, which have a high degree of group value, together comprising a generally well presented and well-preserved example of an evolved former 19th-century workhouse site with landscaped grounds to the street frontage, and a distinct architectural style. The cart house contributes to the significance of the site as part of its setting, being illustrative of part of the former workhouse's layout and function (Wessex Archaeology 2020b)

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.



- 3.2.2 The WSI noted that evidence of activity within the watching brief areas would contribute to a wider understanding of the use of Bakewell workhouse and our understanding at a regional level on how workhouses utilised their surrounding land. The potential for the results of the watching brief to help understand of '*How have mass housing developments and civic or public buildings such as prisons, schools and workhouses influenced settlement growth?*' (research question 9.2.3 of the East Midlands Research Framework – Research Frameworks 2023) was also flagged in the WSI.

## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

- 4.2.1 The above ground buildings of the Riverside Ward and EMAS (Fig. 1) were demolished prior to the watching brief starting. Intrusive groundworks were carried out in large spit layers across the Site reducing the level of the ground. These entailed the removal of tarmac car park surfaces, the breaking out of existing concrete and breeze block foundations of the 20th-century buildings, and removal of any obstructions/structures below ground up to an approximate depth of 2.5 m.
- 4.2.2 The watching brief monitored all mechanical excavations that occurred across the Site. At times monitoring had to be carried out from the outside edges of the Site due to the great depths and constricted space, accompanied access being allowed at specific times. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition.
- 4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.
- 4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.5 The location of archaeological features was recorded by measuring from hard detail on scaled plans provided by the client.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- ### 4.3 Finds and environmental strategies
- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). Guidelines for the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains were in general accordance with:



*Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting (Type 1: Description)* (ClfA 2022a).

#### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 The Peak District National Park Archaeologist monitored the watching brief on behalf of the Peak District National Park Authority.

### **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The groundworks across much of the Site uncovered no archaeological features or deposits. The features that were found are thought to relate to the 19th-century workhouse, these were a length of stone culvert connected to a canalised stream running parallel to Baslow Road. Another probably contemporary culvert was found aligned north-west to south-east, in the south-west corner of the Site. Excavation at the south-east of the Site revealed a small midden layer thought to relate to the 19th-century structures associated with the workhouse (Fig. 2).

#### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

- 5.2.1 The natural substrate (1002 and 1047) in the upper levels was a mid-yellow orange slightly silty clay. It was seen across the Site at varying depths, ranging from 0.7–1.2 m below ground level (bgl) (Fig. 3). A lower natural substrate (1022) was seen below 1002 and 1047 which was a dark blueish grey silty clay with shale fragments, encountered between 1.2–2.5 m bgl.
- 5.2.2 Overlying the natural substrate were several made ground deposits and layers. Some comprised mixed orange, brown silty clay, and resembled disturbed redeposited natural substrate (1025); others comprised a dark blackish grey with white flecks silty sand with abundant rubble and gravel (1021). Several deliberate backfills (1031–1034) were seen, most likely representing levelling following demolition of the 19th-century buildings. These deposits were cut by the footings for the 20th-century Riverside Ward building, which consisted of a concrete and breeze block foundation (1035, Fig. 4). This and the EMAS building had just been levelled prior to the commencement of the watching brief – see Appendix 1 for a full list of contexts encountered (N.B. some deposits were recorded more than once in different parts of the Site).

#### **5.3 19th century**

- 5.3.1 A north-west to south-east aligned stone culvert (1045) was visible for 6 m on the southern edge of the Site (Fig. 5). It was constructed of medium -sized angular stone rubble blocks with an overall width of 0.45 m and height of 0.27 m. Although not present during excavation, the culvert would probably have originally been stone-capped. The culvert likely fed into the extant canalised stream visible running parallel and adjacent to the boundary wall and road.
- 5.3.2 A second section of stone-built culvert (1006) extending in a broadly north-east to south-west direction connected to the canalised stream. It was located on the north-west edge of the Site on the roadside adjacent to the upstanding wall (1005, Fig. 6). The culvert here had been capped by large stones presumably just prior to when it was tarmacked over in the 20th century when the EMAS building was constructed.





- 5.3.3 A mixed mid-brown-black clayey silt (1030), possibly representing the remnants a midden layer (1030, Fig. 2) was seen towards the south-east end of the Site. Detailed investigation of the layer was not possible due on-site constraints. It measured approximately 1.5 by 2 m and contained glass sherds from two bottles (227 g) and nine pottery sherds (233 g) dating to the late 18th–20th century. Located beneath the possible midden layer (1030) was a mid-orange-brown silty clay made ground layer (1029). A single pottery sherd (14 g) was recovered from layer 1029, also dating to the late 18th–20th century.

## **6 FINDS EVIDENCE**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 Finds amounting to under 500 g derived from two deposits and date to the late 18th to 20th centuries AD. The material has been cleaned and quantified by material type in each context.

### **6.2 Pottery**

- 6.2.1 Ten sherds (252 g) of pottery were recovered, with most from a possible midden deposit 1030 and one sherd from layer 1029, all typical of a domestic assemblage from the late 18th century to 20th century AD. Most sherds are refined whiteware (222 g) bowl or plate/dish fragments with just one sherd of glazed red earthenware (30 g).

### **6.3 Glass**

- 6.3.1 Fragments of two glass bottles (227 g) were recovered from midden deposit 1030. One, in brown glass, has a mould seam at the neck, indicating 20th-century machine manufacture. Of similar date are four joining fragments from a blue-green coloured glass bottle base. The bottle is rectangular, with embossed measurement lines and the word SPOONS, probably tablespoon measures, based on the distance between marker lines.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1.1 No material suitable for environmental sampling was found during the course of the watching brief.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1.1 There was a general paucity of archaeological remains found across the Site. No archaeological structures associated with the workhouse buildings or earlier activity were encountered during the watching brief. It seems likely that any evidence for the building and garden with crossed paths depicted on the 1879 Ordnance Survey map and three structures depicted in the 1899 OS map (Fig. 7) were completely removed during construction of the Riverside Ward in the 20th century.
- 8.1.2 Besides the remaining modern concrete foundations of the Riverside Ward, the only archaeological evidence was a midden layer containing glass bottle and pottery fragments, and two stone culverts, one part of a canalised stream and other likely joining it. The midden layer was located in the area where one of the workhouse buildings would have once stood and was most likely rubbish derived from that phase of the Site's occupation. The finds from this feature included pottery sherds and fragments from a broken bottle with SPOONS written on it and embossed measuring lines. It is highly probable that the bottle would have once read TABLESPOONS and would have been used for medicines, linking the assemblage to the workhouse/hospital's use in the 19th or early 20th century.



- 8.1.3 The culverts located on the south and west of the Site were made of the same stone seen within the enclosing wall around Newholme hospital (Fig. 6), once the former workhouse built in the 19th century. It is likely that these culverts were built at the same time as the workhouse or slightly later when it expanded to the east. A similar looking culverted stream is still in existence, visible further to the south running alongside the wall and pavement of Baslow Road.
- 8.1.4 The archaeological watching brief has established the poor preservation of archaeological remains on the Site, likely due to the construction of the Riverside Ward within the 20th century in this area. The discovery of the possible midden and stone culverts while of local interest, do not require any further archaeological analysis.
- 8.1.5 The watching brief has successfully met its aims and objectives, albeit in the context of a largely negative result. In terms of the specific research objectives (see 3.2.2 above), no significant contribution has been made to understanding of how the workhouse and surrounding land were used, or the workhouse's influence on the growth of Bakewell.

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. As set out below, given the very limited results of the fieldwork, deposition of the physical archive at the local museum (Buxton in this case) is not envisaged. However, as per comment from the Peak District National Park Authority, the archive will be retained in the short term as development on site is highly likely to include additional archaeological work, which may impact on the relevance of the archive.

### **9.2 The archive**

#### *Physical archive*

- 9.2.1 The written archive comprises one file of paper records, consisting of site registers (other pro forma site records are digital).
- 9.2.2 The finds are of recent date and offer little further research potential; Short term retention has been requested based on the likelihood of additional archaeological works on site.

#### *Digital archive*

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project comprises site records, finds database, photographs and reports.

### **9.3 Selection strategy**

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows



ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2022b). It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

- 9.3.3 Given the minimal interpretive utility of the watching brief results, it is recommended that deposition will involve uploading the selected digital archive to the ADS, and uploading a copy of this report via OASIS.

#### **9.4 Security copy**

- 9.4.1 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.

- 9.4.2 Wessex Archaeology will also retain a security copy of the digital archive.

#### **9.5 OASIS**

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by Peak District National Park Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

### **10 COPYRIGHT**

#### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Context index

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
<b>1001</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Topsoil</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark brown loamy silty clay			
<b>1002</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Natural</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid yellow orange clay			
<b>1003</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid grey concrete			
<b>1004</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Light yellow / red / dark blue grey / dark yellow brown hardcore / sand / tarmac / silty clay			
<b>1005</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Linear wall aligned NE-SW. Constructed from gritstone of varying size and bonded with white limestone mortar 2-6cm. Maximum height: 1.86 m.			
<b>1006</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Culvert</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Culvert. Constructed from gritstone and bonded with doesn't seem to be any present. Maximum height: 0.55 m.			
<b>1007</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Topsoil</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark brown loamy sandy clay			
<b>1008</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Road</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark blue grey tarmac			
<b>1009</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark brown with rare light grey mottling			
1010 -1018 void			
<b>1019</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>tarmac paving</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark grey tarmac			
<b>1020</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid brown, yellow silty sand with abundant $\geq 50\%$ gravel, fine-medium angular			
<b>1021</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark blackish grey with white flecks silty sand with abundant rubble and gravel $\geq 50\%$			
<b>1022</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>natural</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark blue grey silty clay			
<b>1023</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Foundation</b>	<b>1024</b>
Rectangular foundation aligned NE-SW with unknown sides and an unknown base. Constructed from concrete with brick and bonded with concrete, modern.			
<b>1024</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Construction cut</b>	<b>1023</b>
Construction cut.			
<b>1025</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid yellow brown silty sand with abundant gravel $\geq 50\%$			
<b>1026</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Construction cut</b>	<b>1027</b>
Construction cut.			
<b>1027</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Foundation</b>	<b>1026</b>
Foundation. Constructed from light whitish grey cement with rounded gravel and breezeblocks and bonded with cement.			
1028 void			
<b>1029</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mixed orange, brown silty clay with small stones, grit			
<b>1030</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Midden deposit</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark blackish brown gritty silt with occasional small grit and sub-angular stones			
<b>1031</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Pale greyish white silty sand with 80% sub-angular white stone inclusions, as well as scarce amounts of CBM			
<b>1032</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Dark grey, brown sandy clay with 80% sub-angular concrete debris, rebar, likely chunks of breezeblocks			
<b>1033</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid orange, brown silty sand			



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
<b>1034</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid brown, orange sand			
<b>1035</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>1037</b>
L-shaped wall aligned NE / SW and NW / SE with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from breeze blocks and bonded with cement. Maximum height: 2.00 m.			
<b>1036</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Deliberate backfill</b>	<b>1035</b>
Light grey-brown silty sand with 90% sub-angular inclusions, likely crushed concrete and other construction debris			
<b>1037</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Construction cut</b>	<b>1035</b>
Linear construction cut aligned NE / SW and NW / SE with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Depth: >4.00 m.			
<b>1038</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Grey tarmac, concrete			
<b>1039</b>	<b>Unexcavated</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Red brick, sand			
<b>1040</b>	<b>Unexcavated</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Red brick, sand			
<b>1041</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Surface</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Black tarmac			
<b>1042</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Light yellow sand			
<b>1043</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid greyish brown clay with occasional rounded stones, poorly sorted			
<b>1044</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Made ground</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid greyish yellow clay with poorly sorted rounded stones			
<b>1045</b>	<b>Masonry</b>	<b>Culvert</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Culvert aligned NW- SE. Constructed from stone. Maximum height: 0.39 m.			
<b>1046</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Construction cut</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Linear construction cut aligned NW-SE with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 6.00 m. Width: 0.45 m. Depth: 0.39 m.			
<b>1047</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Natural</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Mid greyish yellow with a brown hue clay with occasional angular stone, poorly sorted			
<b>1048</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Colluvium</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Light yellow brown sandy silt with infrequent rounded pebbles			
<b>1049</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Colluvium</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Light yellow sandy clay layer			



## Appendix 2: OASIS summary

**OASIS ID (UID):** wessexar1-426658

**Project Name:** New Health Centre, Newholme - Mitigation

**Activity type:** Watching Brief


**Project Identifier(s):** 225266

**Planning Id:** NP/DDD/1220/1230 and NP/DDD/1220/1232

**Reason for Investigation:** Planning requirement

**Organisation Responsible for work:** Wessex Archaeology

**Project Dates:** 10-Oct-2022 - 30-Mar-2023

**HER:** Peak District National Park Authority 

**HER Identifiers:** [no data]

**Project Methodology:** Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Derbyshire Community Health Services NHS Foundation Trust to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction works carried out as part of the construction of a new health care centre. The monitored works covered 0.442 ha, centred on NGR 421983, 369223, at Newholme Hospital, Baslow Road, Bakewell DE45 1AD. The proposed development entails the partial demolition of the Cart House, complete demolition of the late 20th century East Midlands Ambulance Service (EMAS) building and Riverside Ward.

**Project Results:** There was a poor survival of archaeological remains at the site of the new Health Centre at Newholme Hospital. This was likely due to construction of the Riverside Ward in the later 20th century in the same area as earlier buildings associated with the Bakewell Union Workhouse. The only evidence of archaeological activity likely relating to the 19th-century workhouse were a midden layer containing glass bottle fragments and pottery dated from the late 18th–20th century, and two stone culverts, one of which was part of a canalised stream and the other likely joined it. No other remains were identified.

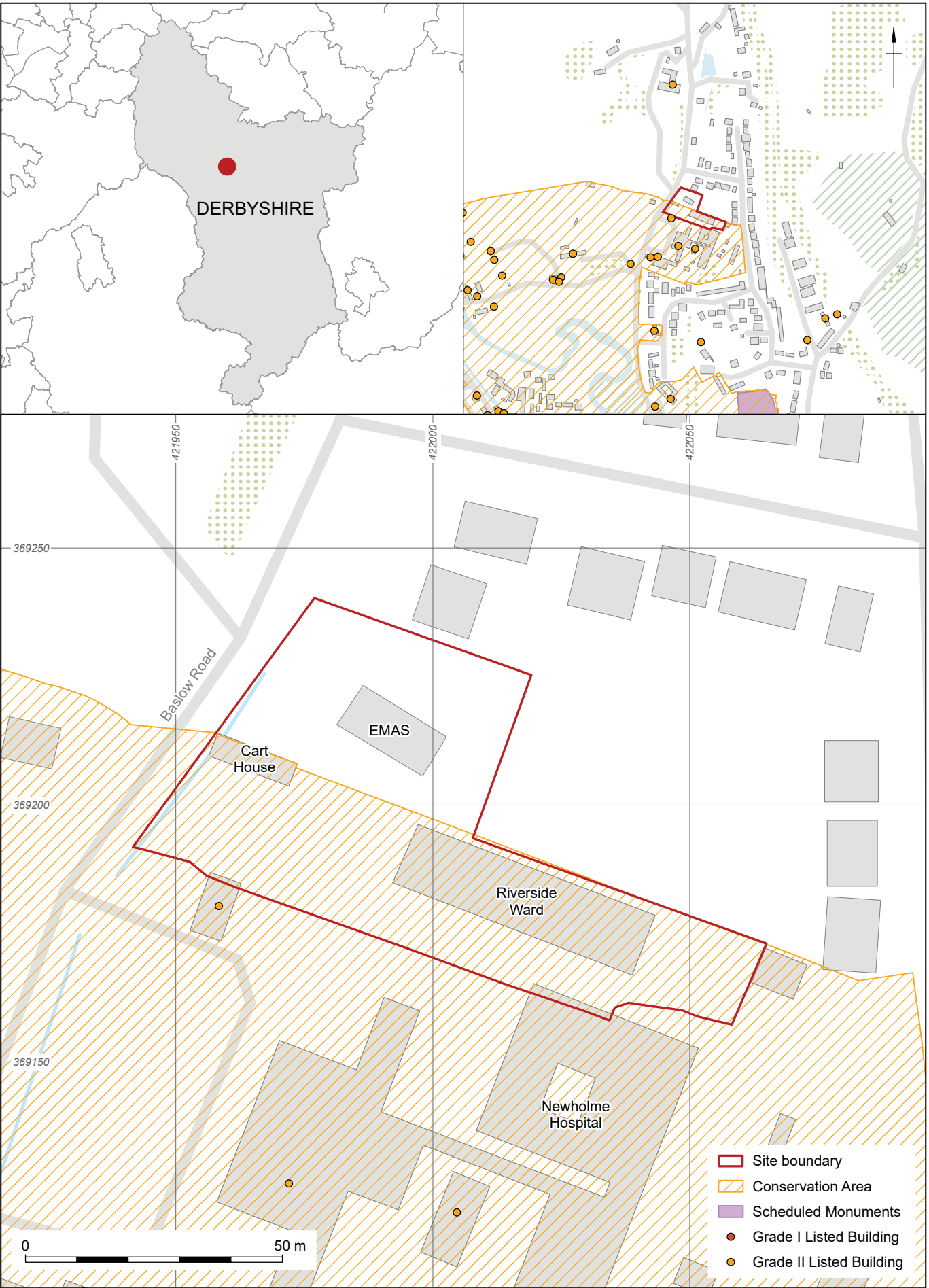
**Keywords:**

**Archive:**

**Reports in OASIS:**

Whittaker, P., (2023). *New Health Centre, Newholme Hospital, Bakewell, Derbyshire: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Sheffield: Wessex Archaeology. 225266.02. 





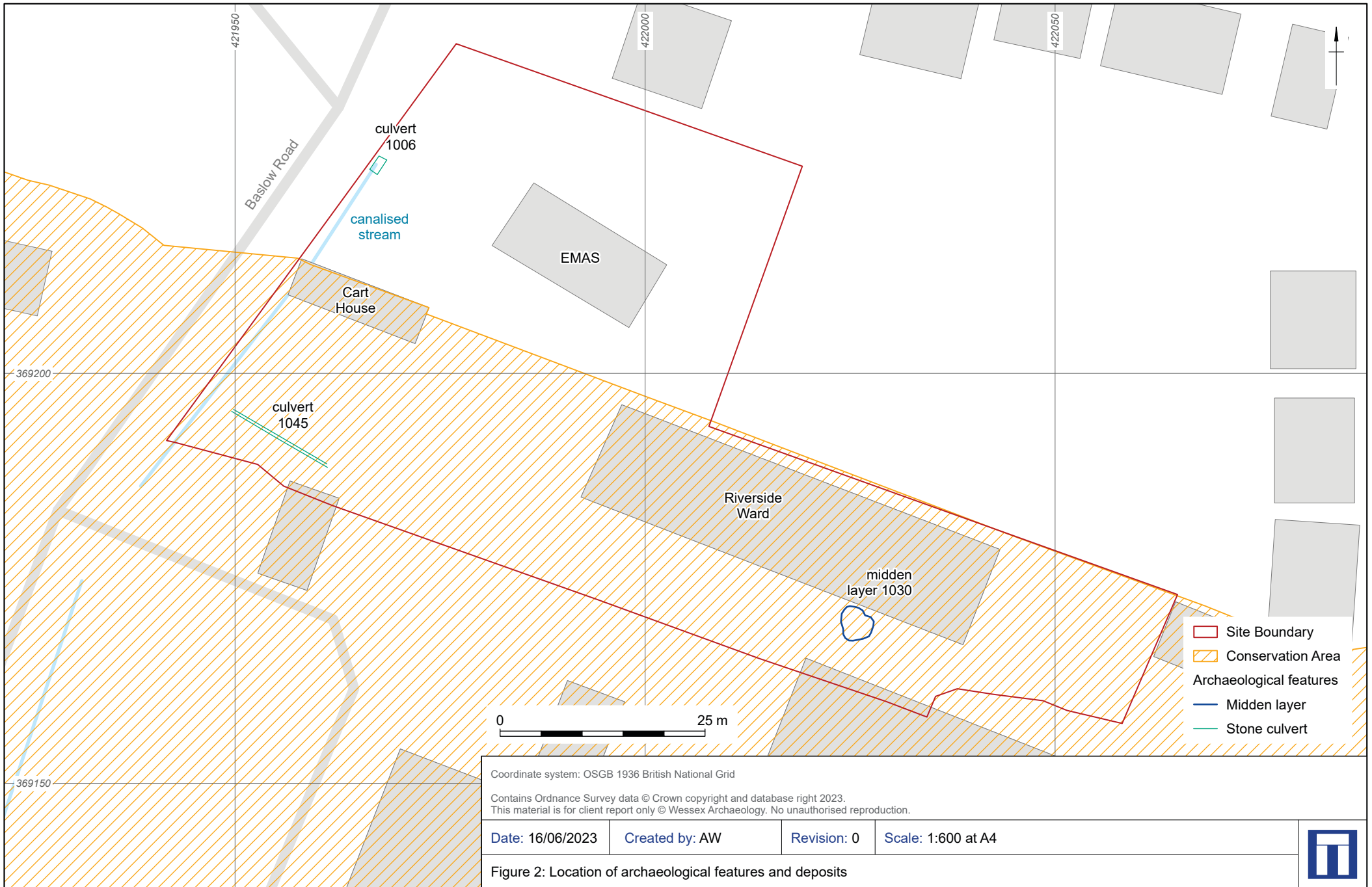
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Figure 1: Site location







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Figure 2: Location of archaeological features and deposits



Figure 3: General area onto natural, Workhouse (now hospital in background) view from north-east (2 x 1 m scales)

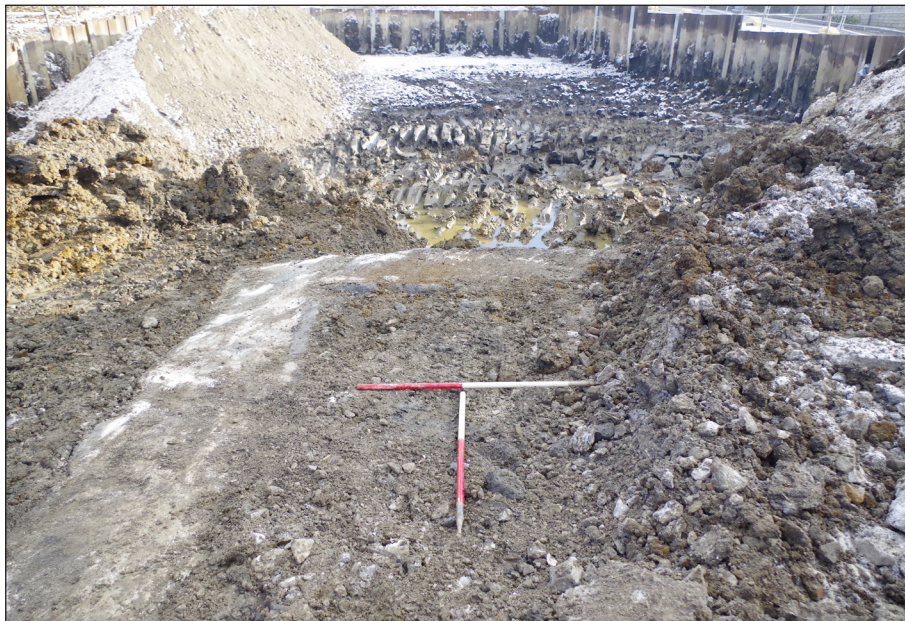


Figure 4: Concrete foundations of Riverside Ward (1035) cutting made ground and levelling deposits, view from the west (2 x 1 m scales)



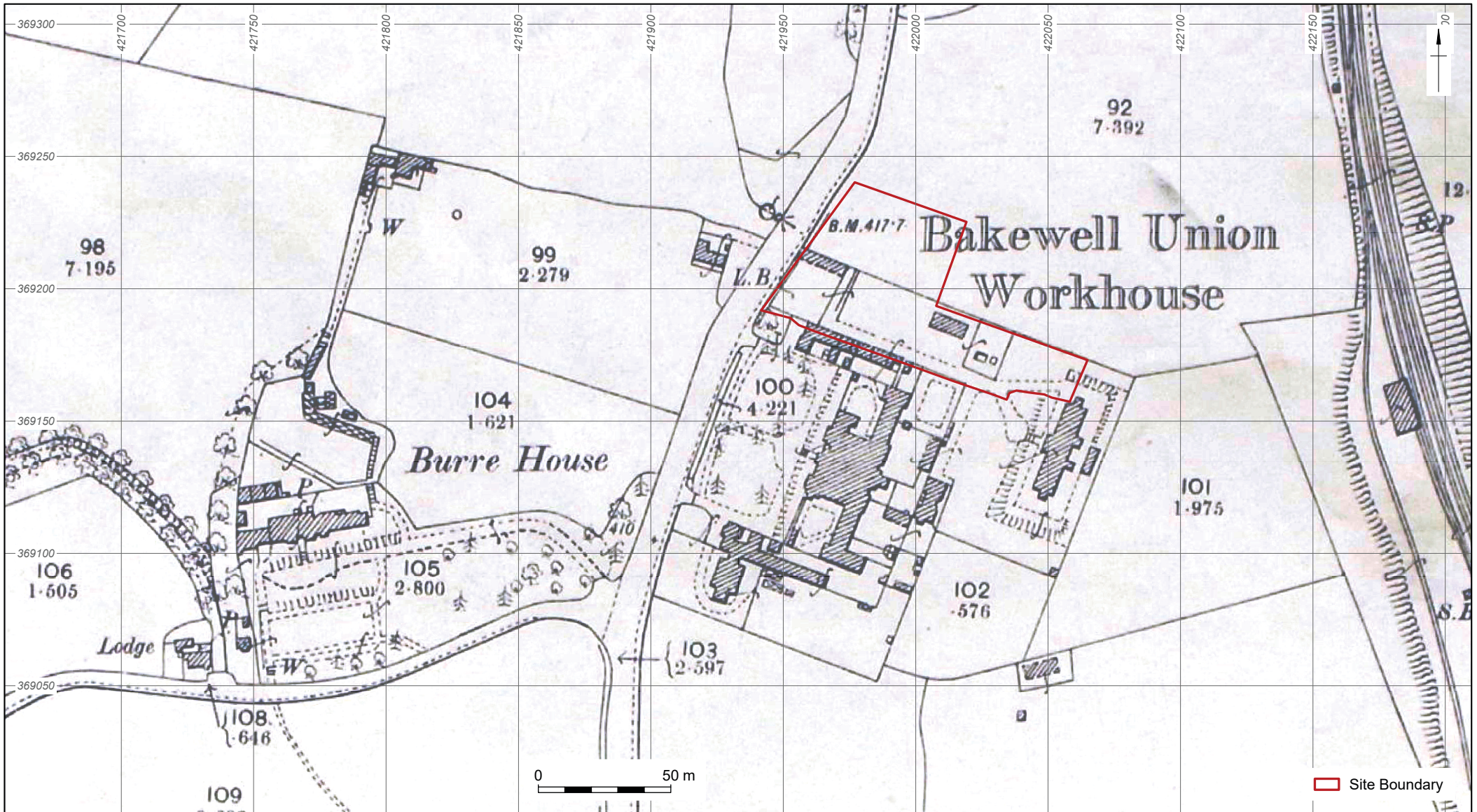


Figure 5: Culvert 1045 heading towards canalised stream and boundary wall 1005 that extends north-east to south-west alongside Baslow Road, view from the south-east (1 m scale)



Figure 6: View from the south-east of culvert 1006 (bottom of the photo), associated with canalised stream and upstanding wall 1005 (1 m scale)





Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Figure 7: 1899 Ordnance Survey map





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