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Project Report 1166.1(2)

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at Rowland, Bakewell, Derbyshire.

April 2008

By Tim Cooper

Prepared For:

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National Grid Reference: SK 421419 372421

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
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OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS

OASIS identifier	arcus2-37295
Project title	Archaeological desk-based assessment, Rowland, Derbyshire.
Short description of the project	ARCUS were commissioned by Pick Everard, Architects, Consulting Engineers and Surveyors, to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at Rowland, Bakewell, Derbyshire, as part of a feasibility study and planning application in connection with the provision of a new foul sewer for the village. The proposal also included plans for a temporary access road to be constructed to the immediate west of the village to facilitate access for contractors' vehicles and plant.
Project dates	December 2007 – February 2008
Previous/future work	Yes/unknown
Monument type and period	None
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	n/a

PROJECT LOCATION

County/Parish	Derbyshire/Bakewell/Rowland
Site address	Rowland, Bakewell, Derbyshire
Site co-ordinates	SK 421419 372421 (centred)
Site area	1258m ²
Height OD	n/c

PROJECT CREATORS

Organisation	ARCUS
Project brief originator	
Project design originator	n/a
Director/supervisor	Glyn Davies
Project manager	Glyn Davies
Sponsor or funding body	Severn Trent Water

PROJECT ARCHIVES

Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	n/a	n/a
Paper	SYAS	Report (text, illustrations, plates)
Digital	SYAS	Report (pdf copy)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES	4
Non-technical Summary	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Aims.....	6
2.2 Data Collection.....	6
2.3 Site Visit.....	6
2.4 Planning and Legislative Framework.....	6
3 SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE	7
4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY	7
4.1 Prehistoric to Roman	7
4.2 Medieval.....	7
4.3 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries.....	8
4.4 Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries	8
5 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXISTING FEATURES.....	9
6 GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL HOLES.....	10
7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION, POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ..	10
7.1 Proposed mitigation	11
8 CONCLUSIONS.....	12
9 COPYRIGHT	12
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	12
11 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES.....	12
12 ILLUSTRATIONS	14
13 PLATES	15
13 APPENDICES.....	24
13.1 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Known Archaeological Sites.....	25
13.2 Appendix 2: Local Planning Policies	26

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

Illustrations

- 1 Location map
- 2 Location of HER archaeological sites and find-spots
- 3 Sketch plan of Rowland village showing historic earthwork features
- 4 1847 Tithe Plan of the Township of Rowland
- 5 1879 Ordnance Survey Map 25 inch to 1 mile, sheet 23.3
- 6 1897 Revision Ordnance Survey map 25 inch to 1 mile, sheet 23.3
- 7 1922 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet 23.3
- 8 1955 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet SK 27 SW
- 9 Trial hole locations

Plates

- 1 View looking south-west from north end of village along line of projected temporary road with earthwork mound of possible former lead mine in foreground
- 2 View looking south along proposal route from High Tor Cottage
- 3 View looking south along proposal route from Elm Cottage
- 4 View looking south along proposal route from Top Farm
- 5 View looking south along eastern boundary of 'village square' towards Tissington Cottage
- 6 View looking south-east from same position showing earthwork bank to left and mound at centre
- 7 View looking south-east across the 'village square' towards projected route of sewer with earthwork bank 'B' in centre
- 8 View looking south along proposal route from Sycamore Cottage (right)
- 9 View looking south along proposal route towards Silverdale House (right)
- 10 View looking east along proposal route with Jasmine Cottage to left
- 11 View looking east along proposal route from Rowland Cottage (right)
- 12 View looking east further along lane towards field barns in background
- 13 View looking north-east towards proposal route across 'village square'
- 14 View looking north-east from field boundary bisecting proposal route across the 'village square'
- 15 View looking south along proposal route towards sewage works; surveyed earthworks 'T' are behind the wall to left
- 16 View looking north-west along line of projected temporary road with property boundary of Silverdale House to right

Non-technical Summary

ARCUS were commissioned by Pick Everard, Architects, Consulting Engineers and Surveyors, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land in the village of Rowland, Bakewell, Derbyshire as part of a feasibility study regarding provision of a new foul sewer for the village. The assessment included a site visit together with documentary and cartographic research.

The desk-based assessment indicates that the proposal area is located within a village that was in existence at the time of the compilation of the Domesday Survey in 1086 and which appears to have been subject to significant depopulation in the later middle ages. This process is reflected in both the documentary and archaeological record and part of the proposal site is located in an area of significant above-ground archaeological remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

ARCUS were commissioned by Everard Pick (Architects, Engineers and Surveyors) to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Rowland, Bakewell, Derbyshire. The assessment was required to support a planning application for the construction of a new foul sewer in the village.

This document presents the results of the desk-based assessment. Research and fieldwork were conducted by Dr. Tim Cooper.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were to establish the archaeological and historical background of the site, and to assess the potential for the survival of subsurface archaeological features. The impact of the development proposals on buried archaeological deposits was also noted.

2.2 Data Collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Derbyshire Record Office;
- Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA);
- Derbyshire Local Studies Library;
- Primary published sources;
- Secondary published sources;
- Online sources.

2.3 Site Visit

A site visit was made on 19th December 2007. This comprised a walk-over survey of the site to identify any historic buildings and above-ground archaeological features, and areas of previous ground disturbance which might affect the survival of subsurface archaeological deposits. Current land use was also noted.

2.4 Planning and Legislative Framework

The Peak District National Park Local Plan, adopted in 2001, contains policies for the protection of the historic and natural environments, covering issues such as listed buildings and conservation areas, development within sensitive areas, archaeological remains and ancient monuments. The policies are based on the government's planning guidelines set down in PPG15 and PPG16.

In areas where there is the potential for survival of archaeological remains, assessment of the significance of deposits may be required by the local planning authority. Where remains of national significance are identified, preservation *in situ* is the preferred option, although in cases of lesser significance, preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative (PPG16 paragraph 25). The local planning policies relevant to the proposed development are included in Appendix 2 (**Section 13.2**).

3 SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE

The proposal area (centred on SK 421419 372421) is located at Rowland, a small village approximately 4km to the north of Bakewell in the Derbyshire Peak District.

Land use in the area is predominantly pastoral agriculture. The underlying geology comprises carboniferous limestone of the Monsal Dale formation.

4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its immediate area. Historic maps and plans of the area from the eighteenth century to the present were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series. Primary and secondary published sources relating to the proposal area were also consulted. A list of sites and find-spots within 1km of the site was compiled from Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). This is presented in Appendix 1 (**Section 13.1**) with the locations of the sites shown in **Illustration 2**. Specific earthwork and other above-ground features are also shown in **Illustration 3**.

4.1 Prehistoric to Roman

A field survey carried out c.1970 tentatively identified traces of Celtic fields in an area to the north-east of the village (**Site 1**). A subsequent survey conducted in 1993, however, failed to identify any physical features and it has been suggested that such evidence may be interpreted as relics of Rowland's medieval open field system (Barnatt, 1993).

4.2 Medieval

Rowland (Ralunt) is mentioned in Domesday Book of 1066 as one of twelve *berewicks*, or outlying estates of the royal manor of Ashford. These small estates were scattered around the Peak District, and in the local vicinity included Longstone, Hassop, Calver and Baslow.

At some later date Rowland was subsumed into the manor of Hassop. From the thirteenth century this was owned by the Foljambes of Tideswell. In 1498 it was sold to Stephen Eyre and remained in the Eyre family until 1852. In the Lay Subsidy of 1334 Rowland was assessed for 10 shillings, which meant that it was the poorest, and therefore probably the smallest, village in the administrative district of the High Peak. The only other settlement with a similarly small assessment was Over Haddon. By comparison, neighbouring Little Longstone was assessed for £1 13s. 0d.

In 1365 a certain John de Penyston and his wife Felise are recorded as selling three parcels of land in Rowland, including seven *tofts* (earthwork platforms on which houses had been built) to a priest, John de Longesdon. It is possible that these represented houses abandoned in the wake of the severe depopulation. This occurred as a result of a succession of natural disasters in the early fourteenth century, culminating in the outbreak of the plague known as the Black Death in 1348-9.

Potentially, this is significant supporting evidence for the suggestion, from archaeological survey work carried out in the 1970s, that earthworks in the 'village square' (the central part of the village delineated by the main road to the west and north, a lane to the south and a field boundary to the east) represent the remains of a 'shrunk' (i.e. depopulated) settlement (**Site 2**). The presence of these earthworks was confirmed, and mapped, during the course of the survey of the Hassop estate

carried out in 1993 (**illustration 3, A-G**). Additional earthworks were identified during the course of the walk-over survey conducted for the present report (**plate 6**).

The phenomenon of settlement contraction, and in some cases complete abandonment, is well attested from the mid-fourteenth to the later sixteenth centuries. It was particularly evident in regions with heavy clay soil, which includes this part of the Peak District, where land that had previously been ploughed and sowed with crops was abandoned in favour of less labour-intensive pastoral farming. A number of the field boundaries around Rowland present fossilised evidence of the former open field system (**illustration 5**). These include narrow 'S' shaped fields which represent areas formerly subject to ploughing. It is possible that the faint earthwork features on the north-eastern boundary of the village, tentatively identified as Celtic fields (**Site 2**), actually relate to the medieval open fields.

4.3 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

The extensive remains of lead mining in the area (Barnatt, 1993; **illustration 3, J-T; plate 1**) represents activity which was probably taking place on a small scale from at least the sixteenth century and which was carried out more systematically during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was probably also no later than the early sixteenth century that a packhorse route was established through the village, part of a north-south route between Bakewell and Calver (Dodd & Dodd, 1974). Hearth Tax returns record the presence of nine houses in the 1660s. Two of the families recorded, Brightmore and Bland, were still present in modern times.

4.4 Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The increasing scale of pastoral farming and lead mining which took place during the eighteenth century led to a repopulation of the village. There were 25 inhabited house in 1801 and 26 in 1811, at which times the village had 101 and 117 inhabitants respectively. It would appear to be about this time that Tissington Cottage, to the left side of the 'village square' was built (Barnatt, 1993, 22). A Hassop estate map of 1831 shows that the open fields of the village had been enclosed by that date. Also, the stone barn and sheds at the east end of the lane to the south of the 'village square' had been built by this time (Barnatt, 1993, 22).

There were 13 residential households in the village in 1846 and the occupations listed at that time included a shoemaker, gardener and a schoolmistress. The rest of the villagers were farmers. In all, 99 inhabitants were recorded in 1848, suggesting an average household size of eight individuals. The tithe map drawn up in 1847 shows that the settlement pattern of the village was similar to that of today, with the main concentrations of houses being located along the main village road to the north, the east-west lane forming the bottom of the 'village square' and the north end of the main road into the village (**illustration 4**).

The village population had evidently shrunk again somewhat by the early 1860s when 70 inhabitants were recorded, though these were still distributed among thirteen households. A free school was in operation by this time, with 12 children on its roll; the teacher was Sarah Brightmore, who had been recorded fifteen years earlier. In addition to the farmers, residents included a shopkeeper, a stone mason and a miner, the latter two being evidence of the growth in importance of stone quarrying and lead mining in the area.

The 1879 Ordnance Survey map shows the village layout essentially unchanged, with the addition of what is now called Silverdale House to the south-west of the village centre (**illustration 5**). The road leading to the village from the south is shown as lined on both sides with trees. Further contraction of the village population appears to have taken place by this time as a contemporary survey lists 68 residents now distributed between only nine households.

By 1898 the trees along the road to the village from the south appear to have been felled, but the layout of houses in the village stayed essentially the same (**illustration 6**). The boundary to the east side of the 'village square' is shown as a hedge with a footpath to its east side. The field boundary which is to be followed by the projected sewer, running south from the village, is shown as a stone wall. A small feature is shown on the Ordnance Survey map where a hillock, tentatively identified as a relic of lead mining, was identified during the walk-over survey (**illustration 3, O; plate 1**).

By 1922 a reservoir had been constructed to the east of the lane running north from the village and a well is shown inside the 'village square' (**illustration 7**). A line of trees are shown to the west side of the wall leading south from the 'village square' for the first quarter of its route. Otherwise, the layout of the village remained essentially unchanged from that of the mid-nineteenth century. This was still the case by the middle of the twentieth century (**illustration 8**) but later decades saw some changes being made to field boundaries in the vicinity of the southern section of the proposed sewer route.

5 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXISTING FEATURES

From the north, the proposed new sewer starts at High Tor Cottage and keeps to the line of the road (**illustration 3; plates 2-4**) until the road turns sharply westwards, here the pipeline continues south across fields. No known archaeological features have been identified as being potentially disturbed by the portion of the sewer in the road.

The section of the sewer heading south traverses the 'village square' parallel to its eastern boundary (**plates 5 and 14**). At the point where it leaves the road the walk-over survey has identified an earthwork bank (**illustration 3, H**) and mound (**illustration 3, I; plate 6**) which might be added to those surveyed in 1993 and identified as possible evidence of village shrinkage (**illustration 2, site 2; illustration 3, A-G**). The presence of these earthworks was confirmed by the walk-over survey. As the pipeline heads south it will run adjacent to a further bank (**illustration 4; B**).

Having passed in front of the barns at the east end of the lane (**plate 12**), identified as being of nineteenth-century date (Barnatt 1993, 22), the sewer then passes close to the earthwork features (**illustration 3, T**) identified in 1993 as the site of a lynchet and a lead-mining mound. Both of these features are likely to be extant, though it was not possible to ascertain this at the time of the walk-over survey. Their situation is to the left of the middle ground in **plate 15**. The rest of the course of the proposed sewer, towards the treatment works, does not pass through any sites of known archaeological significance.

There are two side branches from the sewer. The northern branch runs from the main line west to Sycamore Cottage This run will cross bank B. The southern branch will run from just south of the field barns (**plate 12**) heading west inn the field south

of Rowland Cottage before heading north between Roland Cottage and Deep Rake, from here the pipe will run under roads towards Silverdale House. This branch will not impact on any known archaeology.

In addition to the sewer works a temporary road will run around Top Farm passing north and west of the farm, this will not impact on any known archaeology.

6 GEOTECHNICAL TRIAL HOLES

A number of geotechnical trial holes have been excavated along the route of the pipeline to inspect the existing pipes and investigate ground conditions. These were not archaeologically monitored but information was made available for archaeological assessment. The trial holes are shown on **illustration 9**.

Trial Hole No.	Depth	Description
TH2	1.1 m	Soil and clay on to stone at 1.1m
TH3		clay and soil going onto stone
TH4	1.12 m	topsoil over clay
TH7	1.2	stone on top, clay and stone down to 1.2m on depth
TH8	1.2	stone 0.6 over clay 0.6
TH9	1.2	stone down to rock
TH10	1.1	clay and stone down to rock at 1.1m
TH14	1.1	rock and clay
TH15		rocky clay onto rock

The limited soil descriptions available do not allow a detailed interpretation of the trial hole data but a few general observations can be made. Soils are generally clayey and bedrock were identified is at around 1.2 m. The trial holes on the western and northern sides of the village generally contain significant quantities of stone, however, this probably relates to there location on or next to roads in the most built up parts of the village. This stone may well relate to modern construction activities from the roads and houses currently in the village but it could also contain the remains of earlier phases of activity on the site.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION, POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

The village of Rowland is of considerable historic and archaeological interest as a shrunken medieval village, best illustrated by the extensive earthwork features surviving around the village. The preservation of buried archaeological deposits in the village is currently unknown as no excavations have taken place in the village. However, the survival of the earthwork features suggests that buried deposits are likely to survive.

The archaeological potential of those sections of the sewer route which run along the

existing roads is deemed to be **low**. This is generally true also of the southern side branch, with the exception of the point at which it passes by the earthwork bank and lead mining mound (**illustration 3, site T**). Though the potential for sub-surface archaeology is deemed to be **low to medium** in this vicinity, the earthwork features should be considered of **high** potential.

The remaining sections of the proposed sewer (along the eastern boundary of the 'village square' and the northern side branch) both pass through a recorded archaeological site in the form of earthworks providing evidence of the layout of the earlier medieval village (**illustration 2, Site 2; illustration. 3, sites A-G**). These, and the features identified during the walk-over survey (**illustration 3, H, I**) are generally in a good state of preservation. While the potential for sub-surface archaeology in these areas is deemed to be **medium to high**, the above-ground earthwork features are of considerable significance in enabling an understanding of the settlement's historic morphology.

The proposed temporary road around Top Farm does not pass through any earthwork evidence of known archaeology, although possible lead mining activity lies just to the north of the road at site O (**illustration 3, site O**). The physical evidence of lead mining such as this is an important factor in understanding the social and economic development of the Derbyshire Peak District. As this route lies away from the historic core of the village the archaeological potential of this area is considered to be **low to medium**.

7.1 Proposed mitigation

Rowland village is of regional significance as a shrunken medieval village and it is important that the proposed construction works are carried out with minimum impact to the extant features and buried deposits.

The potential impact on any buried archaeology of the pipelines to be located in the roads is likely to be low, however, an archaeological watching brief may be considered in these areas.

The pipeline running through the fields with earthworks, in what was the historic core of the village, have the potential to significantly impact on any buried archaeology present or on the surviving earthwork features. Where earthwork features are present, consideration should be given adapting the pipeline route to avoid these features. This would involve shifting the main pipeline route to the west to avoid the large earthwork bank (**site B**). This will leave the northern side branch of the pipeline crossing bank B but this will be a lesser impact than the main pipeline run along or immediately adjacent to the bank. A programme of archaeological recording will be required for any sections of pipeline that run through the historic core of the village. This may involve, strip and record or a watching brief.

The temporary road running to the west of the village is away from the historic core of the village and the potential impact on any buried archaeology of the temporary road is likely to be low, however, an archaeological watching brief may be considered in these areas.

Reducing the impact of the proposed works might best be effected by modifying the proposed sewer route so that it runs to the east of the boundary that forms the eastern edge of the historic 'village square'.

8 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed construction works pass through the historic core of a settlement known to have been in existence by 1086. In the later fourteenth century a sale of land was transacted which included a number of house platforms, suggesting an abandonment of part of the settlement. This ties in with evidence from archaeological survey, supported by the walk-over survey conducted for the present report, of earthwork features indicating former areas of habitation within the historic core of the village.

The depopulation of the village is likely to have been as a result of a combination of climatic deterioration and epidemic disease which hastened the change, evident throughout this part of the Peak District, from arable to less labour-intensive pastoral agriculture. By the end of the eighteenth century the village population can be seen to have grown again, largely as a result of the increasing profitability of pastoral farming, combined with the development of local lead mining and stone quarrying activities. From the mid-nineteenth century to the present, the layout of the village has remained relatively stable.

The evidence of a depopulated medieval core of Rowland village with surviving earthworks is of regional significance and it is important that the proposed construction works are carried out with minimum impact to the extant features and buried archaeological deposits.

9 COPYRIGHT

ARCUS retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79).

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Historic Maps

1847 Tithe Plan of the Township of Rowland

1879 Ordnance Survey Map 25 inch to 1 mile, sheet 23.3

1897 Revision Ordnance Survey map 25 inch to 1 mile, sheet 23.3

1922 25 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet 23.3

1955 6 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet SK 27 SW

12 ILLUSTRATIONS

13 PLATES



Plate 1. View looking south-west from north end of village along line of projected temporary road with earthwork mound of possible former lead mine in foreground.



Plate 2. View looking south along proposal route from High Tor Cottage.



Plate 3. View looking south along proposal route from Elm Cottage.



Plate 4. View looking south along proposal route from Top Farm.



Plate 5. View looking south along eastern boundary of 'village square' towards Tissington Cottage.



Plate 6. View looking south-east from same position showing earthwork bank to left and mound at centre.



Plate 7. View looking south-east across the 'village square' towards projected route of sewer with earthwork bank 'B' in centre.



Plate 8. View looking south from Sycamore Cottage (right).



Plate 9. View looking south along proposal route towards Silverdale House (right).



Plate 10. View looking east along proposal route with Jasmine Cottage to left.



Plate 11. View looking east from Rowland Cottage (right).



Plate 12. View looking east further along lane towards field barns in background.



Plate 13. View looking north-east towards proposal route across 'village square'.



Plate 14. View looking north-east from field boundary bisecting proposal route across the 'village square'.



Plate 15. View looking south along proposal route towards sewage works; earthworks 'T' are behind the wall to left.



Plate 16. View looking north-west along line of projected temporary road with property boundary of Silverdale House to right.

13 APPENDICES

13.1 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Known Archaeological Sites

Site no	Description	NGR	SMR no
1	Earthwork evidence of a possible shrunken village in the form of earthwork banks and building platforms. Several banks and rectangular platforms have been identified in this area. A broad bank near the southern end may be the original gate. Another bank to the south of the first may be a toft boundary of medieval or post-medieval date. rectangular platforms in the centre of the area may have contained relatively large buildings. A particularly large lynchet (property boundary) lies on the down slope to the east.	SK 214 725 (centre)	12102
2	Possible Celtic fields identified from field survey carried out c.1970; no physical evidence was identified in subsequent fieldwork of 1993.	SK 218 728 (centre)	7313

Site locations shown on **Illustration 2**.

13.2 Appendix 2: Local Planning Policies

The Peak District National Park Local Plan (Adopted 2001), contains policies relating to the built heritage environment and archaeology, based on the guidelines set down in PPG 16. The relevant policies state:

LC15: Historic and cultural heritage sites and features

(a). When considering development proposals that could affect historic and cultural heritage sites and features, the following will be taken into account:

- i. their national and local significance by reference to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments and to the County Sites and Monuments Records and other relevant information;*
- ii. the protection, enhancement and preservation of the sites or features and their settings;*
- iii. the need for the development to be on the site in question.*

(b) Where development affecting such a site or feature is acceptable, the preservation of any feature of special interest in its original position, and appropriate opportunities for public access and examination will be required wherever practicable, taking into account the importance of the site or feature.

LC16: Archaeological sites and features

(a) When considering development proposals that could affect archaeological sites or features, the following will be taken into account:

- i. their national and local significance by reference to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments and to the County Sites and Monuments Records and other relevant information;*
- ii. the protection, enhancement and preservation of the sites or features and their settings;*
- iii. the need for the development to be on the site in question;*
- iv. the need for an appropriate archaeological assessment of the nature and importance of the remains;*

(b) Where development affecting such a site or feature is acceptable, the following will be required:

- i. the implementation of an appropriate scheme for archaeological investigation prior to and during development;*
- ii. wherever practicable, the preservation of any feature of special interest in its original position, and appropriate opportunities for future access and examination taking into account the importance of the site or feature.*

Policy C10 also requires appropriate recording, safeguarding and enhancement of any features that are affected by development when it is permitted.

Policy LC5: Conservation Areas

(a) Applications for development in a Conservation Area, or for development that affects its setting or important views into or out of the area, should assess and clearly demonstrate how the existing character and appearance of the Conservation Area will be preserved and, where possible, enhanced. Outline applications for development will not be considered.

(b) Proposals for or involving demolition of existing buildings, walls or other structures which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance or historic interest of the Conservation Area will not be permitted unless there is clear and convincing evidence that:

(i) the condition of the building (provided that this is not a result of deliberate neglect) and the cost of repairing and maintaining it in relation to its importance and to the value derived from its continued use, is such that repair is not practical;

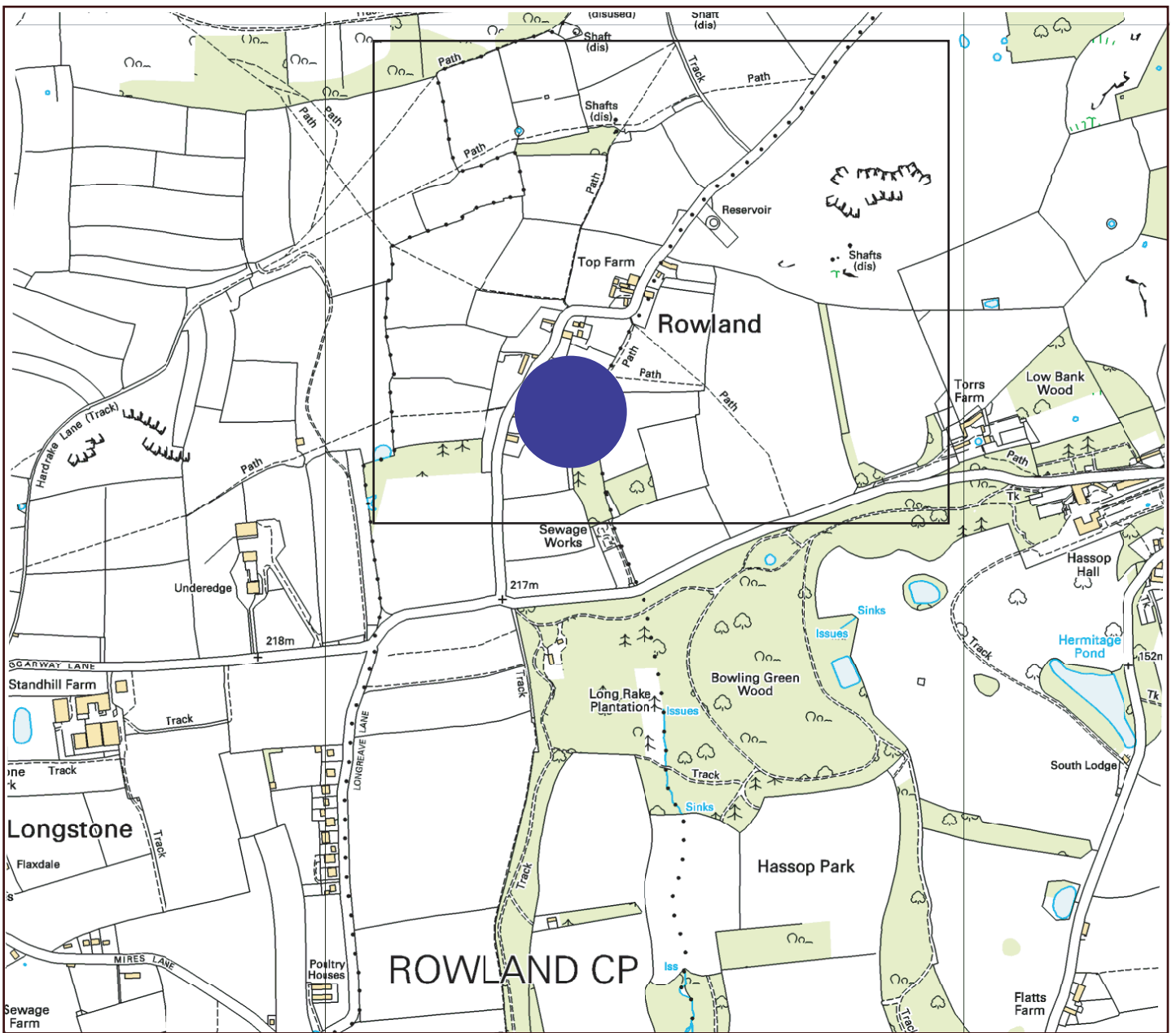
(ii) the condition of the building (provided that this is not a result of deliberate neglect) and the cost of repairing and maintaining it in relation to its importance and to the value derived from its continued use, is such that repair is not practical;

(iii) the condition of the building (provided that this is not a result of deliberate neglect) and the cost of repairing and maintaining it in relation to its importance and to the value derived from its continued use, is such that repair is not practical;

(iv) all possible efforts have been made to continue the present use or find compatible alternative uses for the building, including putting the building on the market and seeking advice from relevant authorities and agencies;

(v) the demolition is to remove an unsightly or otherwise inappropriate modern addition to the building.

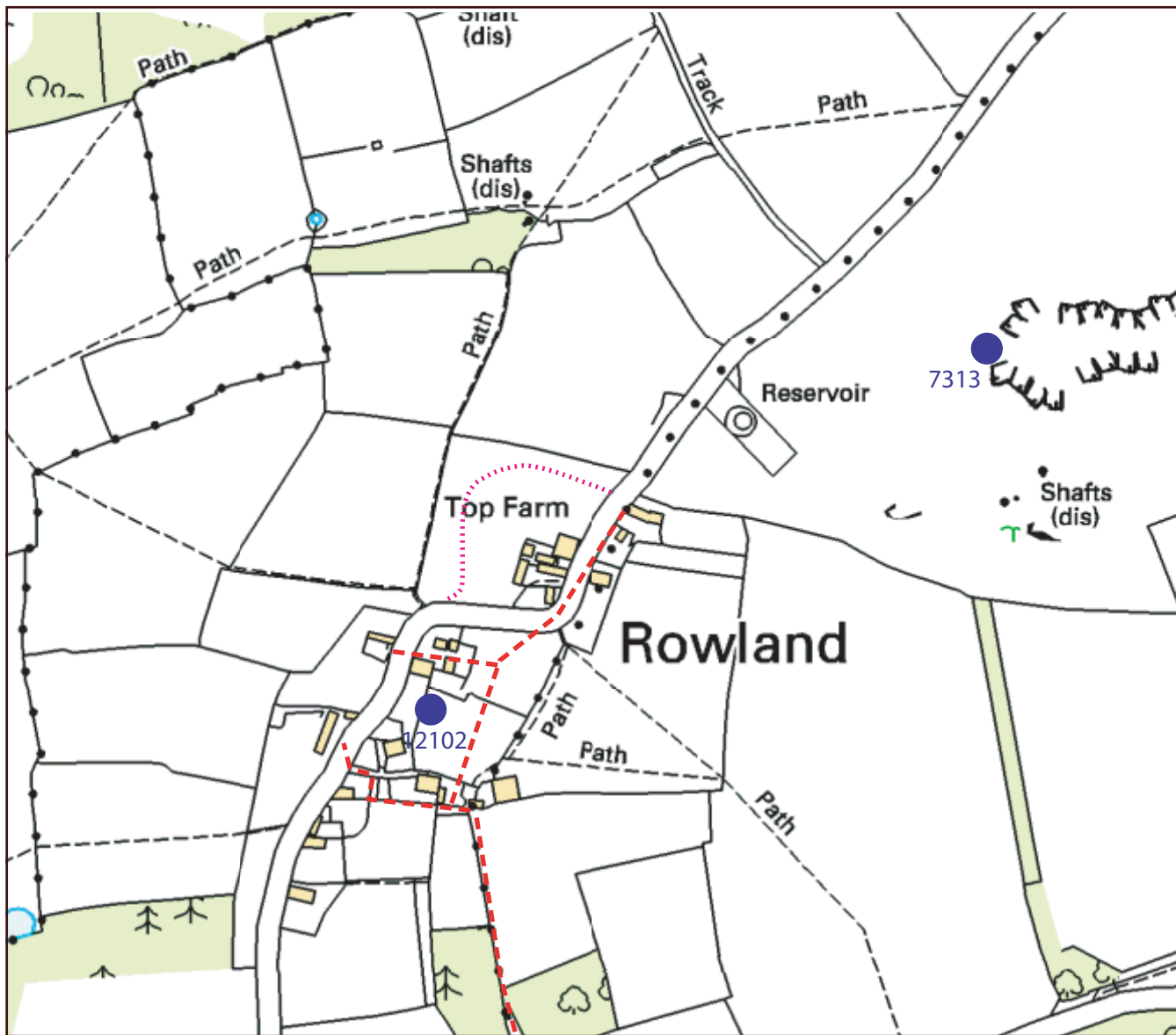
(c) Where such demolition is acceptable, a record of the current building or structure may be required. Plans for re-use of an area where demolition is proposed must be agreed and a contract for redevelopment signed before the demolition is carried out.



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Title.	Location map	Illustrator.	Jo Mincher	Date.	January 2008	Illustration No.	1

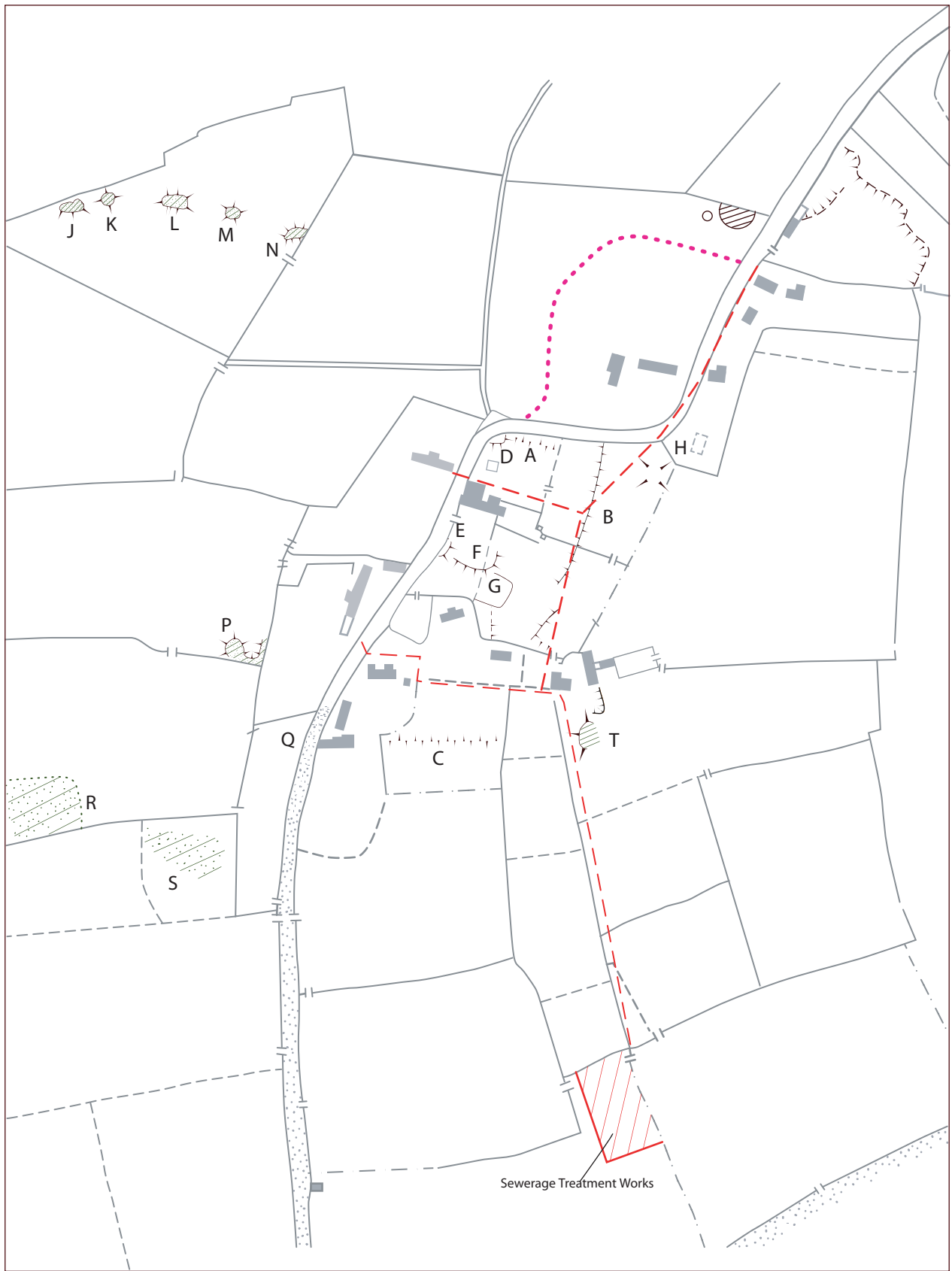




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Project.	Rowland, Bakewell	Project No.	1166	NGR.	SK:421419 372421	Scale.	N/A
Title.	Location of HER archaeological sites and find - spots	Illustrator.	Jo Mincher	Date.	January 2008	Illustration No.	2

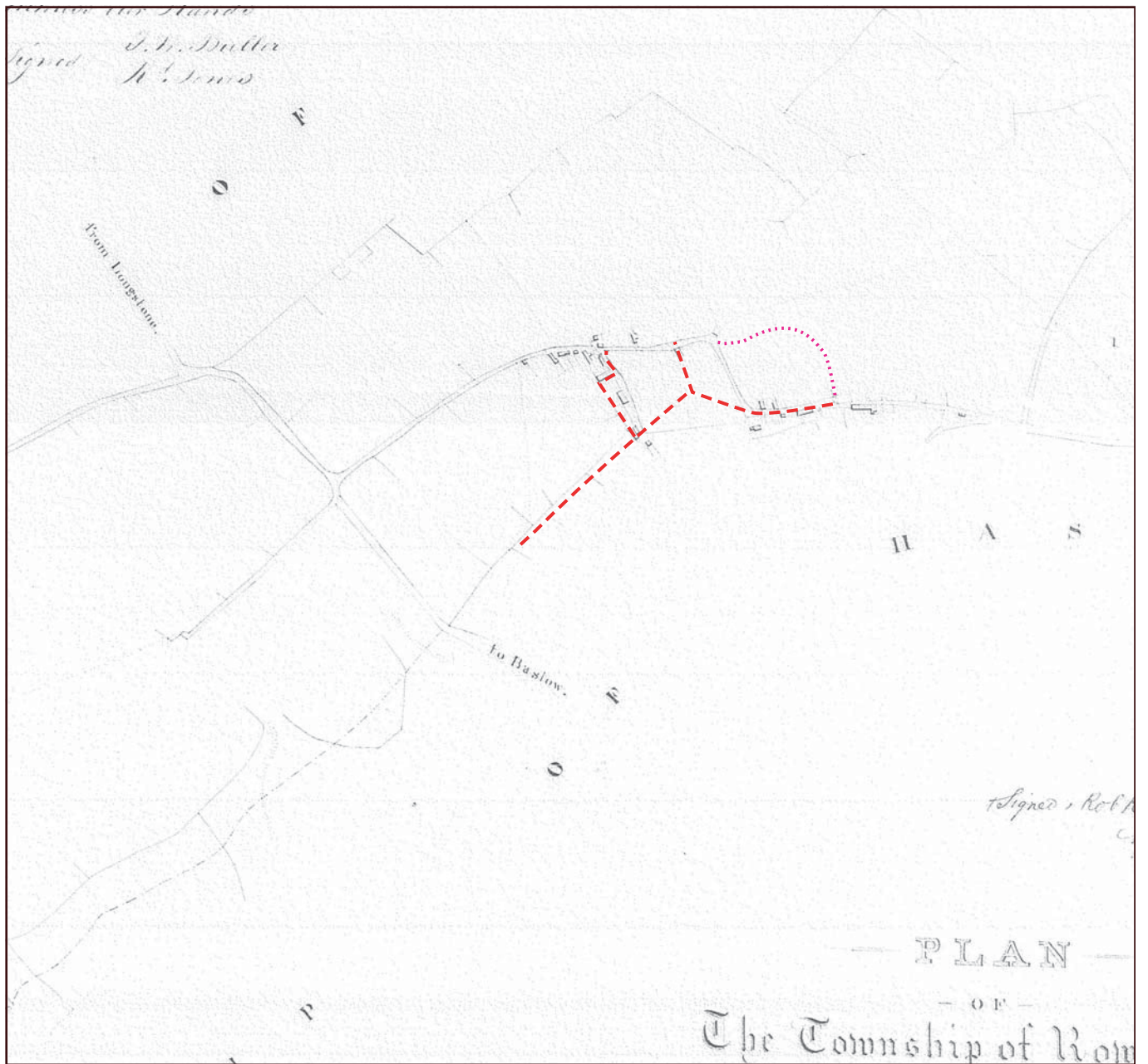






- Former boundary removed since 1880
- - - - Bank
- ⋈ Lynchet
- ⋯ Proposed temporary road
- ▨ Probable site of lead mine
- ⊛ Mound
- - - Proposed course of sewer

Project. Rowland, Bakewell	Project No. 1166	NGR. SK:421419 372421	Scale. N/A
Title. Sketch plan of Rowland village showing Historic Earthwork Features (Based on Barnatt, J. (1993) with modifications)	Illustrator. Jo Mincher	Date. January 2008	Illustration No. 3







-  Proposed temporary road
-  Proposed course of sewer

Project.	Rowland, Bakewell	Project No.	1166	NGR.	SK:421419 372421	Scale.	N/A
Title.	1847 Tithe map of the Township of Rowland	Illustrator.	Jo Mincher	Date.	January 2008	Illustration No.	4

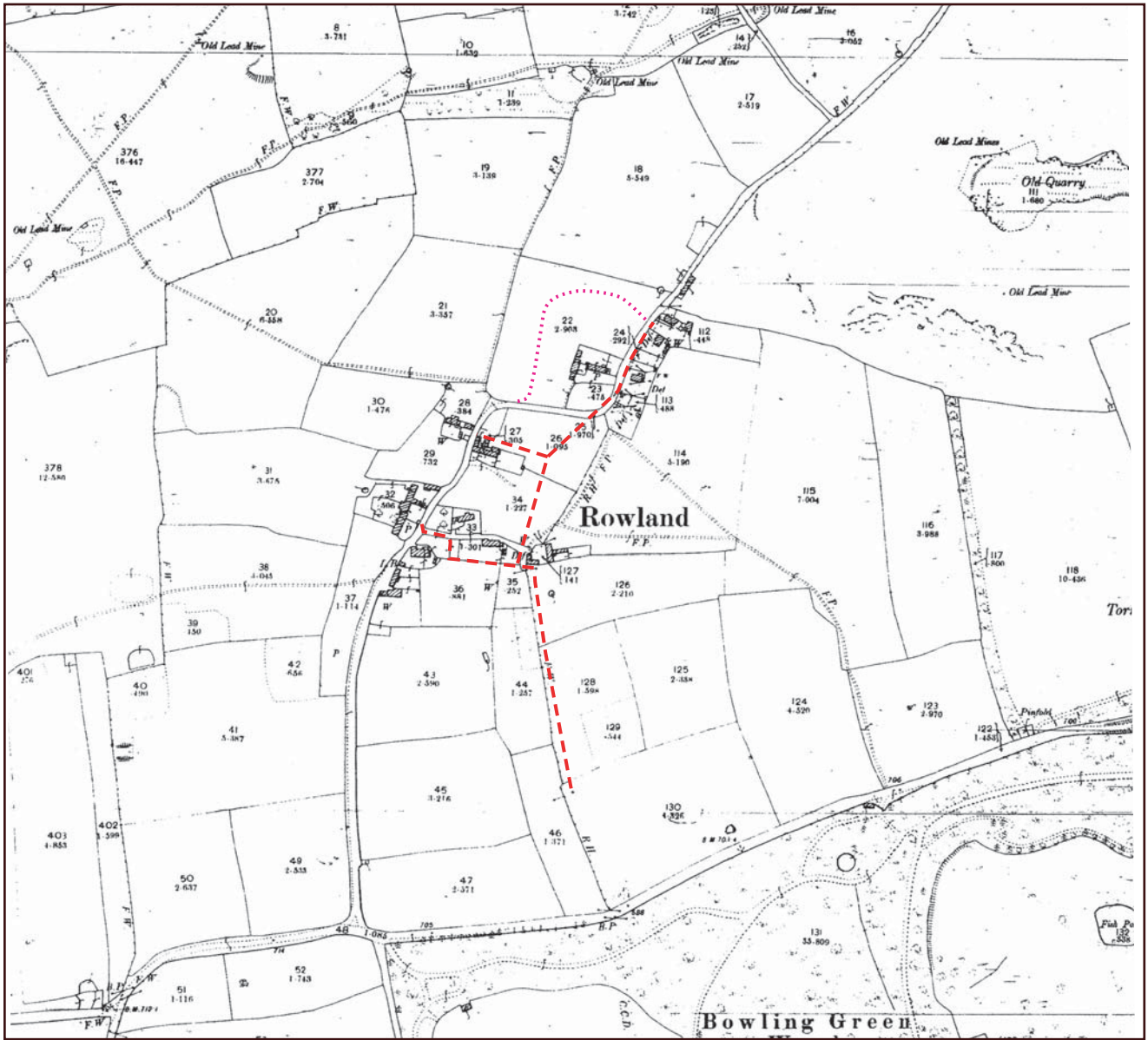






-  Proposed temporary road
-  Proposed course of sewer

Project.	Rowland, Bakewell	Project No.	1166	NGR.	SK:421419 372421	Scale.	N/A
Title.	1879 OS map 25 inch to 1 mile, sheet 23.3	Illustrator.	Jo Mincher	Date.	January 2008	Illustration No.	5

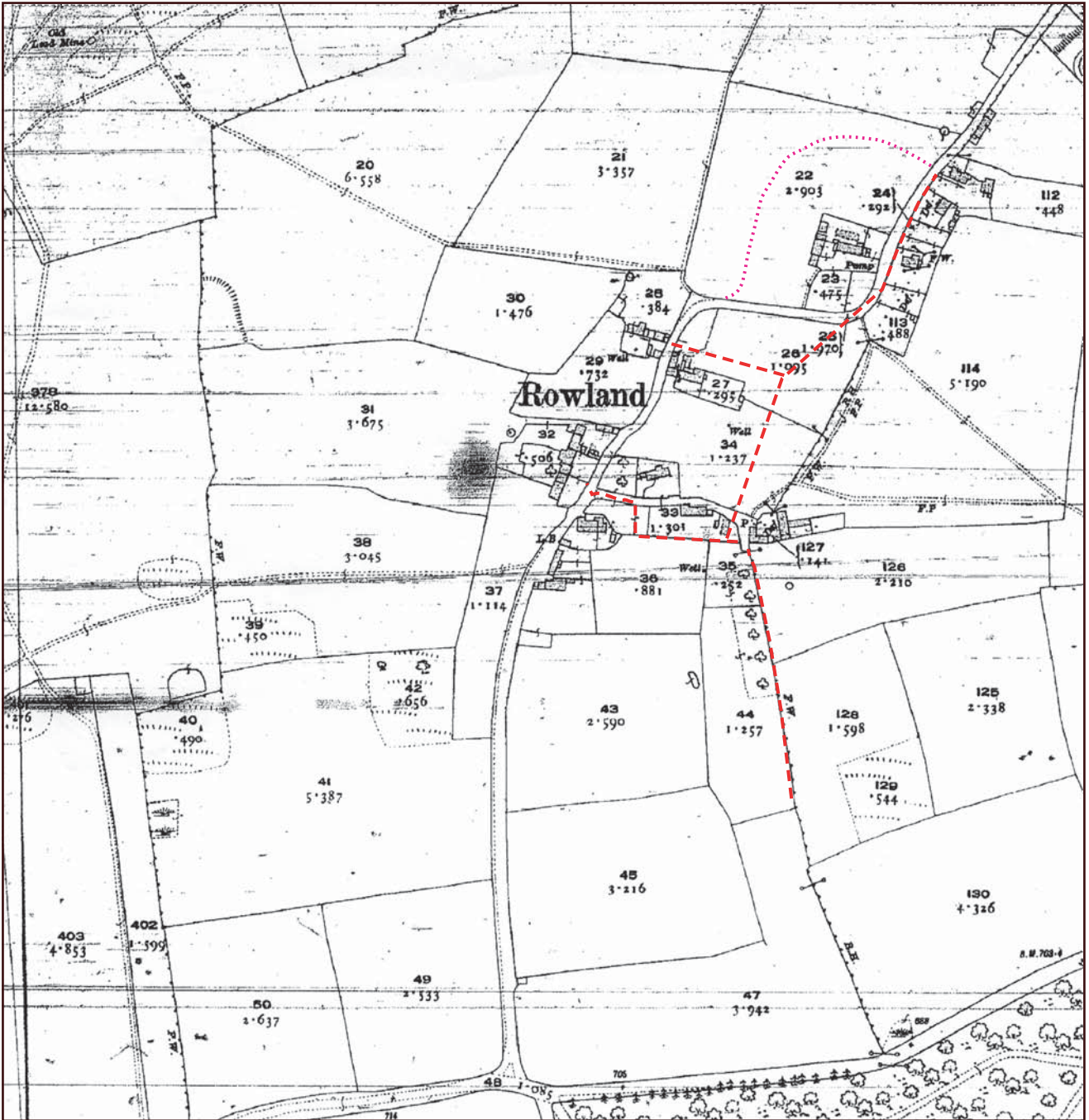




-  Proposed temporary road
-  Proposed course of sewer

Project. Rowland, Bakewell	Project No. 1166	NGR. SK:421419 372421	Scale. N/A
Title. 1897 Revision OS map 25 inch to 1 mile, sheet 23.3	Illustrator. Jo Mincher	Date. January 2008	Illustration No. 6





- Proposed temporary road
- Proposed course of sewer

Project.	Rowland, Bakewell	Project No.	1166	NGR.	SK:421419 372421	Scale.	N/A
Title.	1922 25 inch to 1 mile OS map, sheet 23.3	Illustrator.	Jo Mincher	Date.	January 2008	Illustration No.	7





- Proposed temporary road
- Proposed course of sewer

Project.	Rowland, Bakewell	Project No.	1166	NGR.	SK:421419 372421	Scale.	N/A
Title.	1955 6 inches to 1 mile OS map, sheet SK: 27 SW	Illustrator.	Jo Mincher	Date.	January 2008	Illustration No.	8



