

Spa Lane Vaults, St Mary's Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

An Archaeological Study

A report by Graham Mottershead

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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based archaeological assessment and subsequent archaeological excavation and watching brief of the proposed site of a J.D. Wetherspoon Public House at The Spa Lane Vaults (Phoenix), 34 St Mary's Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. All facets of the work were carried out by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) and commissioned by J.D. Wetherspoon plc. The investigation consisted of a desk-top study and a site inspection followed by two phases of archaeological excavation and a watching brief during the initial groundwork for the construction.

The site appears to lie immediately outside the Roman fort within the area of the civilian settlement, or vicus. Excavations conducted from the early 1970's to the present day have revealed an abundance of Roman remains in the immediate area of the site including those found at Swan Yard, on the opposite side of Spa Lane from the site. The Swan Yard excavations revealed not only Roman features associated with the vicus but also Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork.

The earliest historical reference for the site of the Spa Lane Vaults is from a deed which describes it as a tenement in 1419. It lies at the corner of St Mary's Gate and Spa Lane, which were two of the main thoroughfares within the medieval town. Excavations at Swan Yard have revealed extensive medieval deposits including 11th century pitting and 13th to 15th century stone buildings.

Apart from the cellared western half of the public house, it does not appear that there has been much ground disturbance on the site. The land slopes away to the south and east which implies that the public house has been built upon the land rather than cut into the slope. The yard to the east is cobbled and does not appear, through cartographic sources, to have been built upon.

The desk based assessment concluded that the Spa Lane Vaults (Phoenix) site potentially contains remains relating to the Roman and medieval development of the town and possibly to earlier prehistoric activity. These remains would be considered to be of regional significance.

The excavation, which comprised three trenches mechanically excavated to the top of the archaeologically significant layers and then sampled by hand, revealed that the site could be split into two distinct areas. These areas were demarked by a sandstone wall which was discovered running east to west with a 19th century cellar to the north. This was identified as the rear wall of a building shown on the map of 1837 and, due to the cellaring, the chance of archaeological remains surviving at the northern portion of the site was ruled out.

To the south of this wall it was discovered that the ground had been extensively levelled and a number of services and drains had been laid down. However, beneath the services and levelling material natural weathered sandstone bedrock was discovered and into this had been cut a number of archaeologically significant features. A cut for a small ditch or gully was uncovered in trench I and several cuts into the weathered sandstone were revealed in trench II, all of which contained Roman pottery.

Trench III was excavated in the south-eastern area of the site, believed to have the highest potential for *in situ* remains. Below more levelling material a large amount of mixed stone and loam was uncovered. Into this had been cut a large pit containing unburnt coal and Roman pottery. The stone surface, excavated by machine, was revealed to be 1.6m in depth and cut into the natural sandstone, containing a large amount of medieval pottery. This feature appeared to be medieval infilling of an earlier Roman ditch as the fills below the medieval layer contained an abundance of Roman pottery and building materials. The ditch was not bottomed at 5.1m below the existing ground level, was c. 4.8m wide and ran

east to west. The size of the ditch would suggest a military use rather than civilian.

The excavation revealed that it is likely that extensive medieval, Roman and potentially prehistoric remains survive intact within the site. However, the development included a suspended floor and therefore only small strip trenches for foundations would be excavated into the archaeologically significant levels. For this reason it was decided that the only further work required would be in the form of a watching brief during the foundation digging.

The watching brief revealed further information on the extent of cellarage and the 18th/19th building on the site. In addition the levels of natural ground were revealed, as suspected, to slope away to the south and west. Two large sandstone built wells were revealed at the extreme southern side of the site. The foundation trenches at the southern side of the site were cut somewhat into the fills of the large ditch uncovered during the excavation but were not deep enough to reveal more information as to its depth and width. At the southwestern edge of the site a foundation trench showed that at this point, just to the west of the cut for the western well, the ditch appeared to turn to the south.

Acknowledgements

The desk based assessment was carried out by Graham Mottershead. The excavation was supervised by Graham Mottershead, assisted by Sarah Craig. The watching brief was carried out by Graham Mottershead. The report was written by Graham Mottershead with illustrations and finds processing carried out by Sarah Craig.

Introduction

- 1.1 The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit was commissioned by J.D. Wetherspoon plc to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment and subsequent excavation of a proposed public house development at The Spa Lane Vaults (Phoenix), 34 St Mary's Gate, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. This was followed by a watching brief during groundworks for the foundations of the development.

The work has been undertaken as an initial stage for fulfilling a condition of a grant of planning permission by Chesterfield Borough Council. The development is dependant upon prior implementation of a scheme of archaeological work which will ensure that a record is made of archaeological features.

- 1.2 The aim of the assessment was to collate available information in order to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the archaeological potential of the site and inform the formulation of a strategy for any further archaeological investigation.

The study area is shown in fig 1. In keeping with standard practice for desk-based assessments this study also takes into consideration the broader locality in order to place the proposed development area within its wider archaeological and historical context.

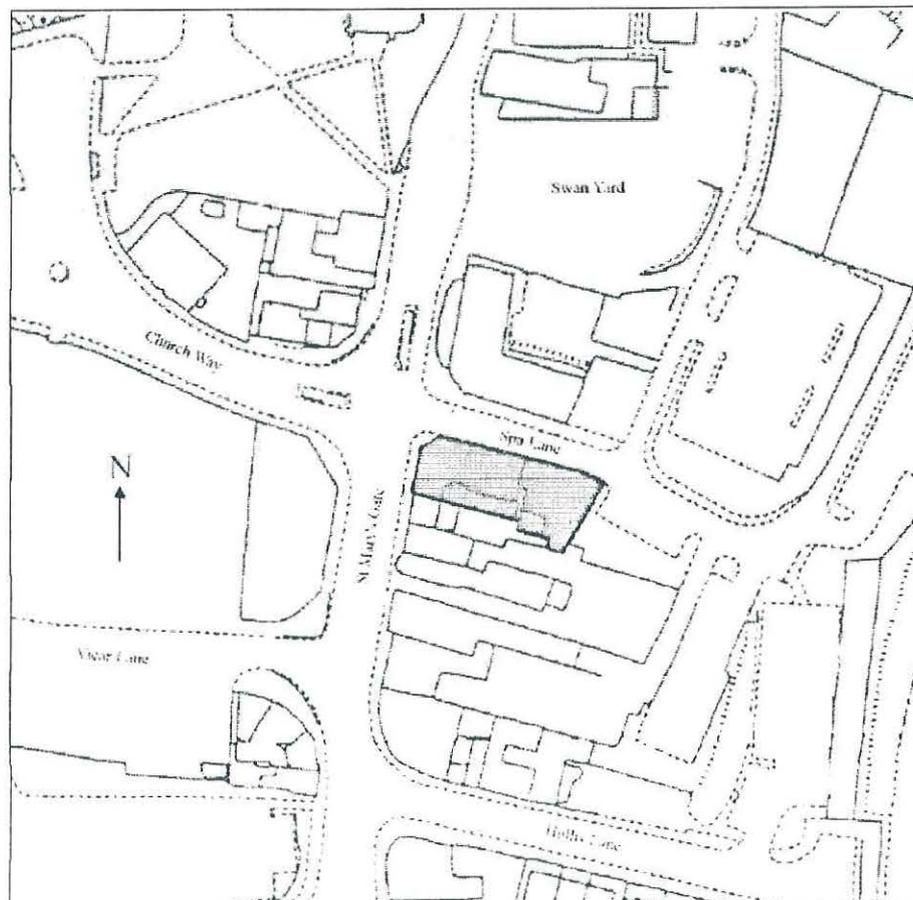


Fig 1: Site location plan.

- 1.3 The aim of the excavation was to determine the extent of archaeologically significant deposits within the area of the development and to make a record of those deposits which may be affected by the development.

2. Physical Setting

2.1 Location

The proposed development area comprises a plot of land on the eastern side of St Mary's Gate, on the corner of Spa Lane, Chesterfield, Derbyshire (SK 3855 7105).

2.2 Geology

The solid geology of the study area, as mapped by the Ordnance Survey Geological Survey, comprises Carboniferous Coal Measures with areas of weathered sandstone.

2.3 Topography

The study area lies at a height of *c* 93m AOD on the high ground overlooking the rivers Hipper and Rother. The land slopes downwards to the east and south, and slopes slightly upwards to the north and west.

2.4 Land-use

The western half of the study area is occupied by a standing building, the former Spa Lane Vaults, or Phoenix public house. Although the western half of this building is cellared the downward slope of the land had made it necessary to raise up the floor level during construction of the building and therefore it is likely that any early deposits will remain intact. The eastern half of the site is a tarmac and cobbled yard.

3. Historical & Archaeological Background

3.1 Prehistoric

- 3.1.1 The local geology of light well-drained soils and the natural topography, elevated ground above the confluence of rivers, provided conditions favourable to prehistoric activity. In the immediate vicinity of the study area prehistoric flints of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were found during excavations in the 1970's at Swan Yard, on the opposite side of Spa Lane from the proposed development (SMR no. 3901). A Mesolithic flint core, albeit out of its original context, was found during the recent excavations at Church Way (UMAU forthcoming) and a group of three Neolithic/Bronze Age flints were found within Roman features during an excavation at Vicar Lane (UMAU forthcoming). Excavations during 1998 at the site of the Holiday Inn, to the south-east of the Spa Lane Vaults, uncovered a large amount of Mesolithic material from intact features and layers, the report for which is unpublished (pers comm Dr A Myers). Further afield, a Bronze Age stone battle axe has been found on Dunston Hall Farm, c 4km to the north-west of the town centre (SMR no. 3913), and a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age polished stone axe at Somersall Hall Farm, c 3km to the south-west (SMR no. 3934)
- 3.1.2 Excavations in the 1970's in the Alpine Garden on the north side of Church Lane revealed deposits which were interpreted as the fill of an Iron Age ditch (Monet-Lane 1985). This interpretation is not confirmed and this ditch was not located during the January 2000 excavations by UMAU. Evidence of pit-cutting found during excavations at Station Road may also be of a pre-Roman date (Ellis 1989).

3.2 Roman

- 3.2.1 The existence of a Roman military site at Chesterfield is suggested by the place-name of the town, probably attested in 955 AD and certainly in 1086, and meaning "the field by", or "within", "the fort" (Cameron 1959; Hart 1981). Roman occupation in Chesterfield, previously suspected from the chance finds of coins and pottery, has been confirmed by a succession of excavations beginning in the early 1970's.

The fullest report on the findings prior to UMAU's 1996 evaluation of the Vicar Lane site is that by Ellis in 1989, which drew together the results of excavations carried out by the Chesterfield Archaeological Research Committee (later the North Derbyshire Archaeological Trust) between 1974 and 1978 on sites to the east of St Mary's Gate, at Swan Yard, Station Road and Spa Lane (Ellis 1989). The results of other excavations carried out in the 1970's, at the Old Vicarage Gardens, at Church Lane, and at the Alpine Gardens off Church Way, have been published by Monet-Lane (1985). There are also unpublished reports of trial trenching undertaken by the Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust at the Old Vicarage Gardens and on the south side of Vicar Lane in 1989 (TPAT 1989). More recently several evaluations and excavations have been undertaken by UMAU at Vicar Lane (1996 & 1998), South Street (1998 and 1999), Alpine Gardens (1999 and 2000) and Ye Olde Crooked Spire public house (2000).

The cumulative results of these excavations indicate a military occupation, beginning in about the AD60's and apparently ending in the late 2nd century/early 3rd century. The archaeological works have revealed that there are several phases of fort building on the

high ground centred on St Mary's Gate and the parish church. Associated with this period of military occupation was evidence suggesting industrial activity and an extra-mural civilian settlement, or vicus, to the east and south of the fort. The 1998 Vicar Lane excavations revealed that the civilian settlement to the south appears to have been replaced by an annexe to the fort in the mid 2nd century with ephemeral evidence for 3rd century activity. To the west and south-west of the fort, Roman activity within the Market Place area is suggested by the discovery of pottery and coinage. Two Roman 'urns' are reported to have been found in 1790 during excavation for the foundations of buildings on the south side of the Market Place (SMR 3960) and sherds of three Romano-British vessels were found on this same side during excavations in the 1970's at the Peacock Inn, no. 67 Low Pavement.

The coin sequence from Chesterfield continues into the 4th century (SMR 3907, 3909, 3959) and includes a hoard found at Malvern Road in the Brockwell district to the north-west of the town centre, the extant coins of which chiefly comprise denarii of 194-241 (SMR 3911). It has been suggested that the coin record from the town points to some civilian activity in Chesterfield following the end of military occupation (Hart 1984). The later evidence might, in part at least, also be explicable in terms of continuing traffic. The pattern of Roman roads serving Chesterfield is incomplete (Hart 1984). The precise course of the north-south Rykneild Street which is known to have served the fort is uncertain, but Riden in a review of the evidence (1980), has proposed that within the town centre it followed "much the same course as" Lordsmill Street and St Mary's Gate.

3.2.2 During excavations at Swan Yard, pits and ditches of a Roman date were discovered along with Roman pottery and a stone lined kiln. The kiln was interpreted as Roman due to the construction technique but is similar to that found during UMAU 1999 excavations at South Street. The South Street kiln contained 14th century pottery but radiocarbon dating suggests that it in fact dates from the 16th century. The South Street excavations also revealed a series of ditches containing late 1st and early 2nd century Roman pottery. The 1999 and 2000 UMAU excavations at Alpine Gardens/Church Way uncovered extensive Roman deposits containing a proportion of high quality pottery and metalwork, including jewellery, which suggests that this excavation took place within the main fort complex. Also during 2000 UMAU conducted a watching brief to the rear of the Olde Crooked Spire Inn on Church Way. This revealed remains of Roman pottery and a Roman building which had possibly been destroyed by fire.

3.2.3 The historical and archaeological evidence currently available suggests that Roman activity in the area comprised several phases of military fort, from the late 1st century AD until at least the late 2nd century, with associated civilian settlement which possibly continued beyond the late 2nd century.

3.3 *Medieval*

3.3.1 Anglo-Saxon settlement at Chesterfield is probable but is as yet unconfirmed. The earliest unequivocal mention of the place occurs in the Domesday survey of 1086 when Chesterfield is recorded as being owned by the king (Morgan 1978). The place has been identified with 'Cesterfelda' which in a charter of 955 AD was granted by the crown to Uhtred, although, an alternative possibility is that this refers to the village of Chesterfield in Staffordshire (Riden 1977a).

It has also been suggested that Chesterfield was the site of an Anglo-Saxon minster,

servicing this area of north-east Derbyshire (Riden 1977a). Certainly there is documentary evidence for a parish church here by 1093-4, when it is recorded as being granted by William II to the minster of St Mary, Lincoln (Ryde 1921).

The UMAU excavations at South Street during 1999 revealed a large ditch which contained Roman and early medieval pottery. Although this may indicate an Anglo-Saxon ditch it is as yet unconfirmed whether the pottery is Anglo-Saxon or not. Pottery from the kiln uncovered during the 1998 excavations at Vicar Lane has been identified as 11th century Saxon wares.

- 3.3.2 A market is documented in Chesterfield in 1164-5, one of the earliest attested in Derbyshire, and a fair in 1195-6 (Coates 1965; Riden 1977b). In 1204 the manor was given by King John to William Brewer; that charter also gave Chesterfield the status of a borough. This allowed Brewer and his successors to hold a market on two days a week (Tuesdays and Saturdays) as well as an annual fair (Yeatman 1884).

From contemporary documentary evidence and later map evidence, the medieval town encompassed the Market Place in the west, St Mary's Gate in the east, Holywell Street in the north and Beetwell Street in the south. Modern accounts of the town, view the sequence of developments from the establishment of the Roman fort with subsequent vicus, through the Anglo-Saxon development and culminating in the medieval town plan. The earliest known documentary reference to the site of Spa Lane Vaults is from a deed to the adjoining property to the south. This describes the site as a tenement of the Dean of Lincoln in 1419 AD.

Some of the earliest archaeological evidence for medieval occupation in the town may be provided by excavations at Swan Yard, which revealed pits containing 11th century pottery; two later stone buildings were uncovered on the site, one dating to possibly the 13th/14th centuries, the other to the 15th century (SMR 3903). At the Peacock Inn, Low Pavement, excavation has produced evidence of occupation from at least the late 13th century (SMR 3905). The 1998 excavations at the Holiday Inn site uncovered 13th and 14th century cess pits (pers comm Dr A Myers). The kiln found during the 1998 Vicar Lane excavations contained 10th/11th century Saxon pottery and provided radiocarbon dates from the 11th/12th century. A stone lined malting kiln was found during the 1999 UMAU excavations at South Street (UMAU forthcoming) which contained 14th century pottery but recent radiocarbon dates have revealed it to be of a 16th century date.

- 3.3.3 In the 1930's W E Godfrey concluded from the frequency of documentary references that the main thoroughfare in the medieval town had been 'Soutergate' (meaning the "shoemakers street") and argued that this should be identified with the north-south line of Packer's Row, South Street and South Place. At the southern end of this line he believed a bridge had crossed the Hipper. This early routeway, he supposed, was superseded towards the end of the medieval period by St Mary's Gate (Godfrey 1936 & 1952).

Godfrey's identification of Soutergate received acceptance in the English Place Name Society's own published account of Chesterfield street names (Cameron 1959). However, it has since been effectively disproved by Bestall who cites further documentary evidence to show that Soutergate is to be equated with St Mary's Gate and Lordsmill Street. In particular, a deed of 1545 refers to "Churchgate alias Sowtergate alias St Mary's Gate", while as late as 1721 there is a reference to "St Mary's Gate or

Sowtergate" (Bestall 1974).

- 3.3.4 There is a common agreement that the earliest market place in Chesterfield lay to the north of the parish church and that the present Market Place represents a later addition to the town plan. The creation of a new market place appears to have been accompanied or followed by a physical expansion of the town. Early 19th century map evidence shows properties on the north and south sides of the Market Place as lying in narrow rectilinear plots, running back from the Market Place frontage and of a form typical of medieval burgages. It has also been suggested that they may overlie earlier strips within an open field system (Bestall 1974; Riden 1977b).

The date of the creation of the new market place has been the subject of differing opinions. The older view is that the establishment was a consequence of King John's charter of 1204 (Godfrey 1952; Cameron 1959; Bestall 1974). More recently Riden (1977b) has cited previously unpublished documentary evidence which appears to show that the new market place had been established by 1199 and has suggested that its foundation may have been as early as 1165.

3.4 *Post-Medieval to Modern*

- 3.4.1 Although the earliest documentary evidence relating to 34 St Mary's Gate is the reference to it being a tenement in 1419, the earliest cartographic evidence is provided by William Senior's map of the 1630's. This shows a line of buildings along the eastern side of St Mary's Gate. Another single building is shown a little way to the east along Spa Lane, opposite the southern end of Back Lane. Between this structure and the structure on the site of Spa Lane Vaults is a gap possibly representing a yard. The open land to the east of these properties is called "The Crofte". The position of the northwesternmost of these buildings implies that it overlay the site of the present Spa Lane Vaults (Phoenix).

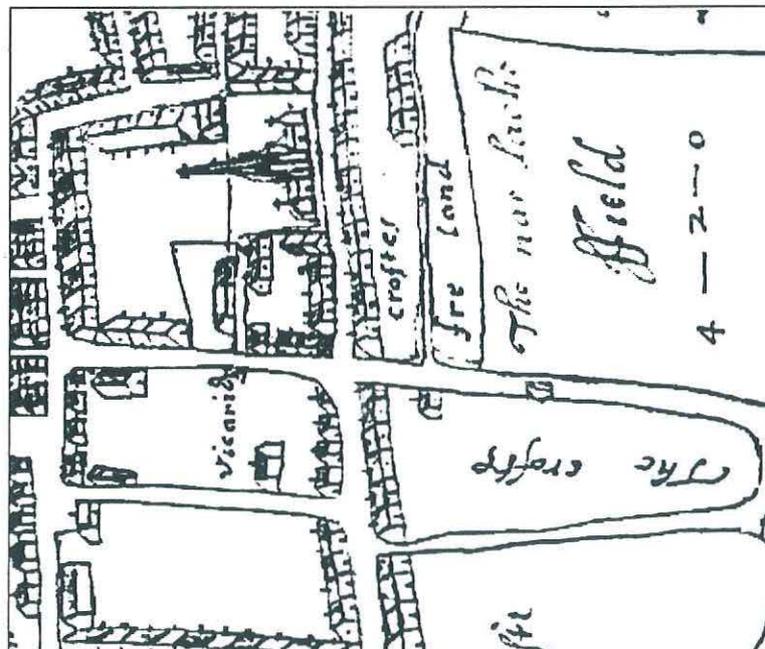


Fig 2: Extract from Senior's map with site highlighted.

- 3.4.2 The next known plan of the town was that by Peter Potter in 1803. It was compiled to show the properties of the Duke of Devonshire; other property is indicated at best by a hatched outline on the street frontage. A building is shown at the corner of St Mary's Gate and Spa Lane, the site of the Spa Lane Vaults, and is noted as the property of Mr John Elam.

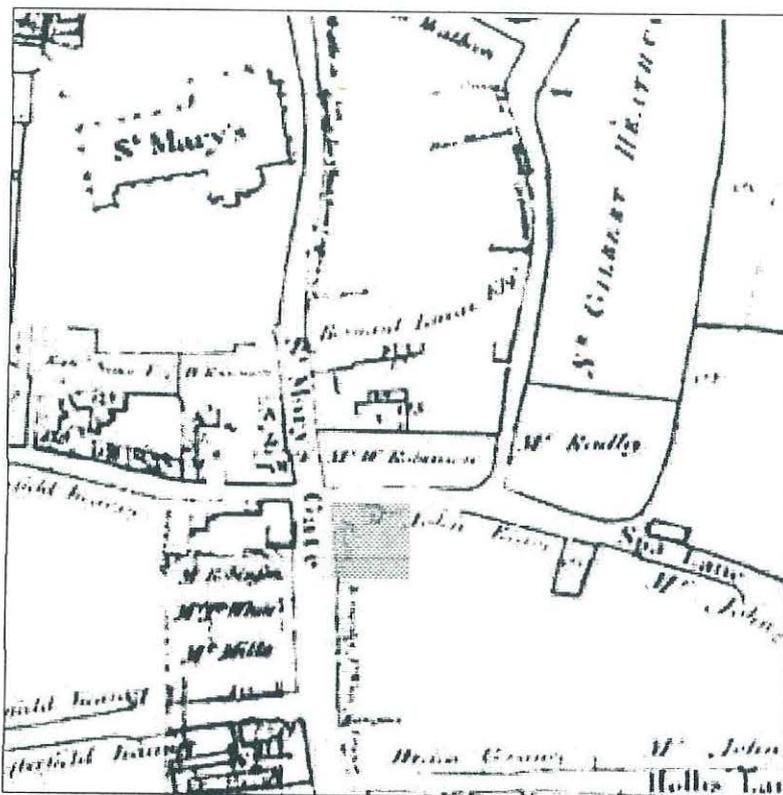


Fig 3: Extract from Potter's map with site highlighted.

- 3.4.3 On the 1837 map published by Jonas Chapman the site is shown as a rectangular building with an L-shaped alleyway to the east, separating it from another long rectangular building. The land to the south-east is shown as containing no structures at this time.

This building with an alley to the east appears on subsequent 19th century maps and in 1849 is listed as a public house owned by William Tallents Webster. Robertson's map of 1850 shows this building with an expanse of open land to the south-east which contains no structures.

- 3.4.4 Spa Lane Vaults is believed to have gone out of use as a public house in 1998-9. It is a two storey brick built structure which probably was extensively rebuilt in the 20th century. The western half of the building is cellared, with a cobbled yard to the east surrounded by a wall.

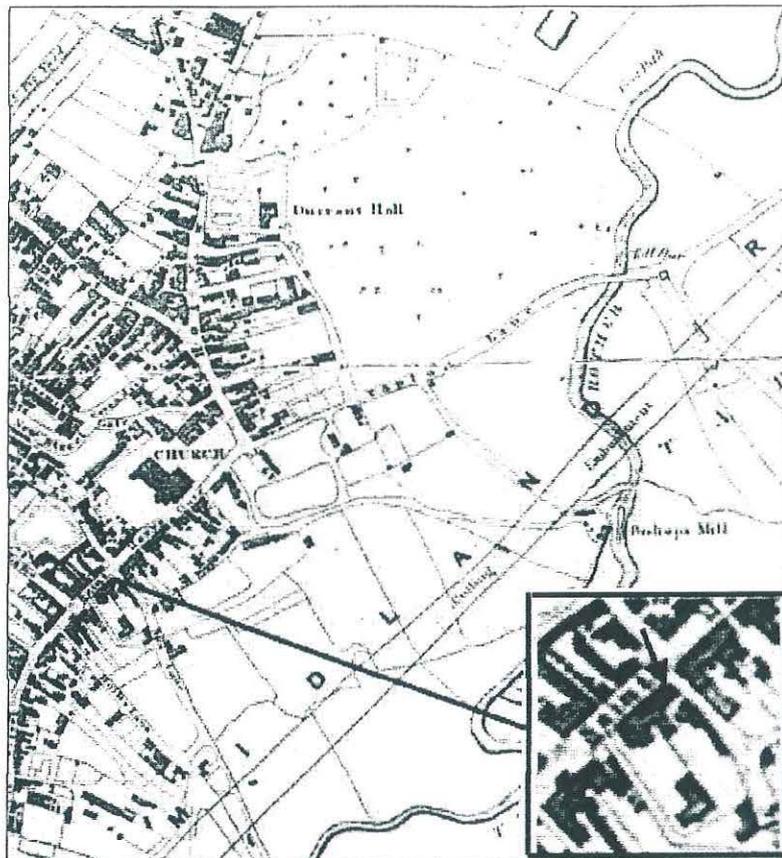


Fig 4: Extract from 1837 map with site inset.

4. Aims & Methodology

4.1 The assessment consisted of a desk-top study and a site inspection. Sources examined for the desk-top study have included:

1. The Derbyshire Site and Monuments Record (SMR)
2. Printed and manuscript maps
3. Place-name and field-name evidence
4. Published and unpublished documentary sources
5. Published and unpublished maps

Consultation was made of:

Chesterfield Local Studies Library
Derbyshire County Records Office, Matlock

4.2 The site inspection aimed to relate findings of the desk-based study to the existing topography and land-use and to recover evidence not available from the desk-based sources.

4.3 Archaeological sites/areas of archaeological significance have been assessed using criteria laid down in PPG 16 and the possible impact of the proposed development identified.

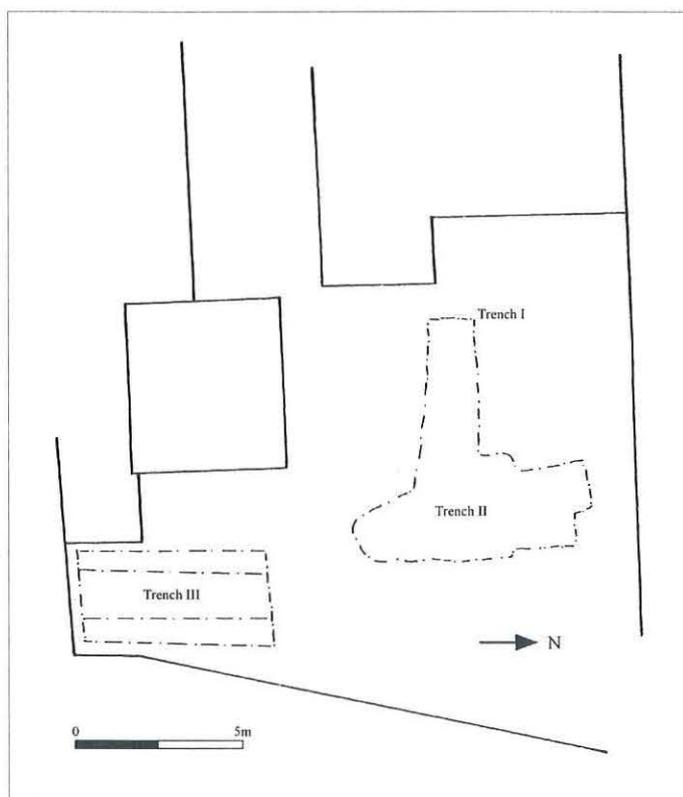


Fig 5: Trench location plan.

- 4.4 The excavation trenches were initially excavated by machine, under archaeological supervision, to the depth of any intact archaeological remains or to the natural ground surface, whichever was encountered first. Trench I was excavated running east to west from the eastern wall of the public house. Trench II was excavated running north to south at the eastern end of trench I. Trench III was excavated in the south-eastern corner of the site. Due to the depth of remains in this trench the full area could not be investigated as it was below the level of the existing wall foundations. It was decided to then hand dig a slot within trench III with a clearance of at least 1m from any standing walls. After mechanical excavation any features or layers of archaeological significance were hand sampled. It was decided to use a machine to excavate through the features in Trench III in order to determine their depth.
- 4.5 Trenches and features were recorded by measured plan at 1:20 scale and section drawing at 1:10 scale. These drawings were annotated with context numbers which were individually recorded on pro-forma UMAU context record sheets, along with surveyed level information. All features were photographed in slide and print format. Any finds encountered were bagged, recorded and processed according to standard archaeological finds procedure and samples of important deposits were taken and recorded at the supervisor's discretion.
- 4.6 The watching brief involved the presence of an archaeologist on site during groundworks for foundations in sensitive areas. Any layers or features of archaeological interest were recorded on pro-forma UMAU watching brief booklets using measured sketch plans and sections, written notes and photography.
- 4.7 The archive resides with UMAU at the University of Manchester.

5. Significance of the Archaeological Resource

5.1 Although there are a wide number of methodologies for assessing archaeological significance, that with the greatest legal standing is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 4 of PPG16 (DoE 1990 Planning Policy Guidance 16). These criteria are period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility, diversity and potential. Following the assessment, the

5.2 *Period*

Potential sites within the study area are prehistoric activity, remains of the Roman settlement, medieval settlement and post-medieval remains.

5.3 *Rarity*

Any remains relating to prehistoric activity might be considered of regional rarity with relatively few sites of this period having been excavated.

Remains relating to Roman military or civilian occupation may be considered of at least local rarity and potentially of regional rarity with the civilian settlement.

Very few medieval sites have been excavated within the local area and therefore any medieval remains could be considered to be of local rarity. Early medieval remains may be considered of regional rarity and any potential remains relating to the sub-Roman or Anglo-Saxon periods would be of rarity.

Any remains relating to the post-medieval period might be considered to be of a local rarity as a number of such sites are known within the locality, although few have been excavated.

5.4 *Documentation*

Prehistoric remains are known from the Swan Yard excavations and possibly from Church Way and from Alpine Gardens.

Roman remains are known from several excavations in the immediate area of the site, both within the fort and within the civilian settlement outside the fort.

Medieval remains are not well known from the local area but those that have been excavated come from Swan Yard, immediately over the road from the study area. Documentary evidence for the local area is well known.

The post-medieval period is quite well documented for the local area with a map sequence for the study area showing structures on the site from the 1630's to the present day.

5.5 *Group Value*

The importance of any prehistoric remains would be greatly enhanced when placed within the regional landscape along with other known prehistoric sites. This would include known Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age remains within a four or five kilometre radius of the study area.

Any remains relating to the Roman settlement could not only be put into context with the local setting, the fort and Roman roads serving it, but also within a wider regional and national context of the fort and road systems and associated Romano-British settlements.

The medieval development of Chesterfield, although relatively well documented, is not fully understood in its archaeological context and any remains relating to this period would have a high significance within the local area.

The post-medieval period is very well documented in Chesterfield, with documentary and cartographic evidence, but as little has been excavated the group value of such deposits would be considered low.

5.6 *Survival/Condition*

The extent to which below ground remains survive within the study area is unknown.

5.7 *Fragility/Vulnerability*

Any remains of archaeological significance present at the site are most likely to be negative features cut into the natural ground or subsoil, layers of deposited material, or the foundations of early structures. These remains would be highly sensitive to any ground disturbance works and due to the position on the top of a hill would potentially be quite close to the ground surface. Prehistoric deposits can be very ephemeral and are particularly vulnerable to disturbance.

5.8 *Diversity*

The diversity of remains on the site is unknown.

5.9 *Potential*

Although it is not precisely known what type of remains, if any, may be present on the site, the evidence suggests a high potential for the presence of archaeologically significant remains.

- 5.10 On the above criteria, the Spa Lane Vaults (Phoenix) site may contain remains of regional importance. These levels of significance are based largely on the rarity and group value of the potential remains and the impact, if present, on the historical and archaeological understanding of the development of the area.

6. Trench by Trench Results

6.1 Trench I

Trench I was excavated running west to east from the rear of the Spa Lane Vaults. It measured 5m in length and 1.5m in width at the western end, widening to 1.8m in width at the eastern end where it met wall (009).

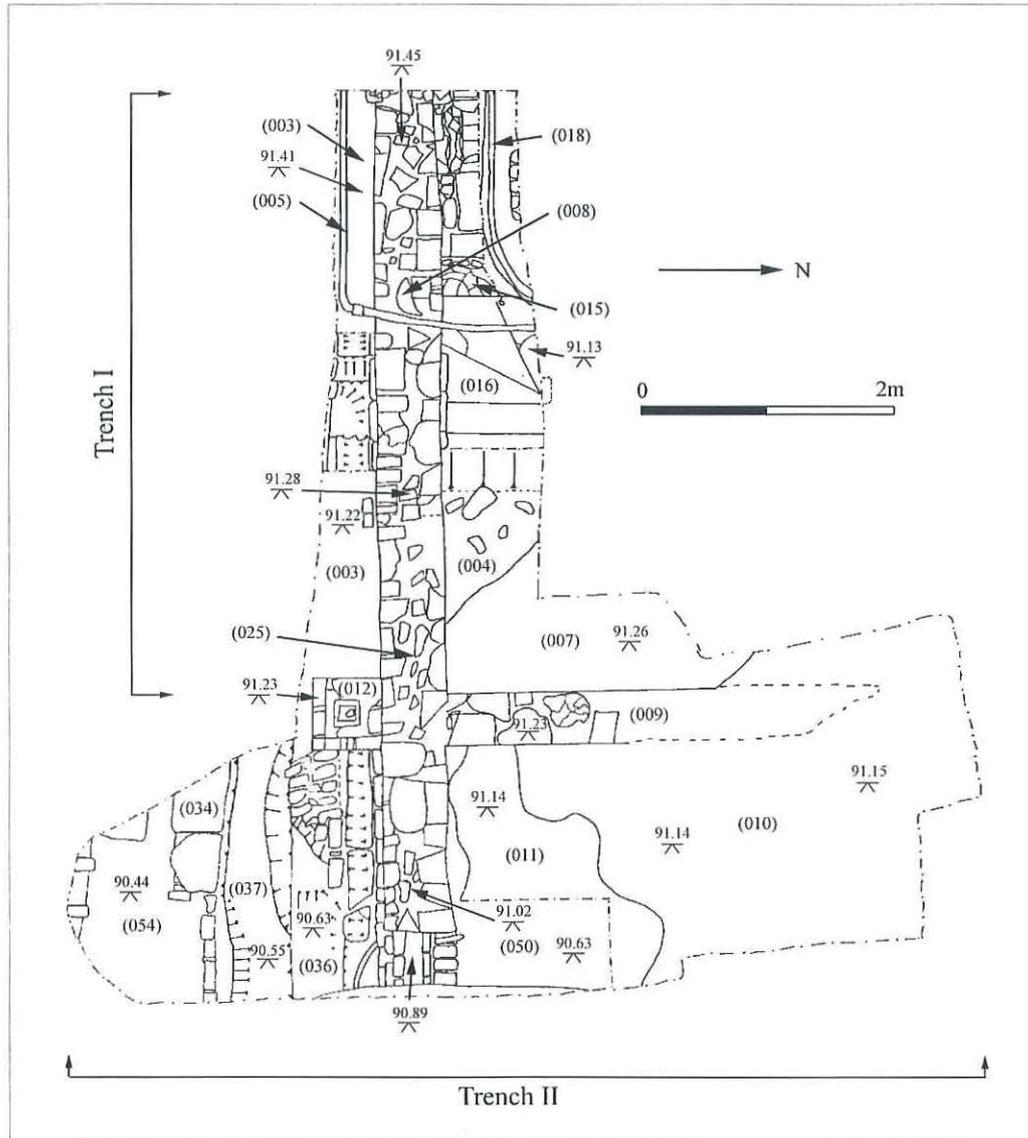


Fig 6: Trenches I & II

A sandstone wall (008) was revealed very close to the tarmac. This was identified as the rear wall of a building shown on the 1837 map. This building may have been earlier than 1837 but the maps from the 18th century and from 1803 only show properties associated with a particular individual, organisation or industry and therefore the building may have existed even if it was

not shown on a map.

The ground on either side of the wall had been levelled (layers (003) and (004)), probably in the late 19th or in the 20th century, and had later been covered with hardcore (002) and tarmac (001).

Wall (008) was built of sandstone blocks and appeared to have three distinct phases (Fig 8). The earliest phase was represented by large rough sandstone blocks (068) which appear to have been the original stone cellar wall.

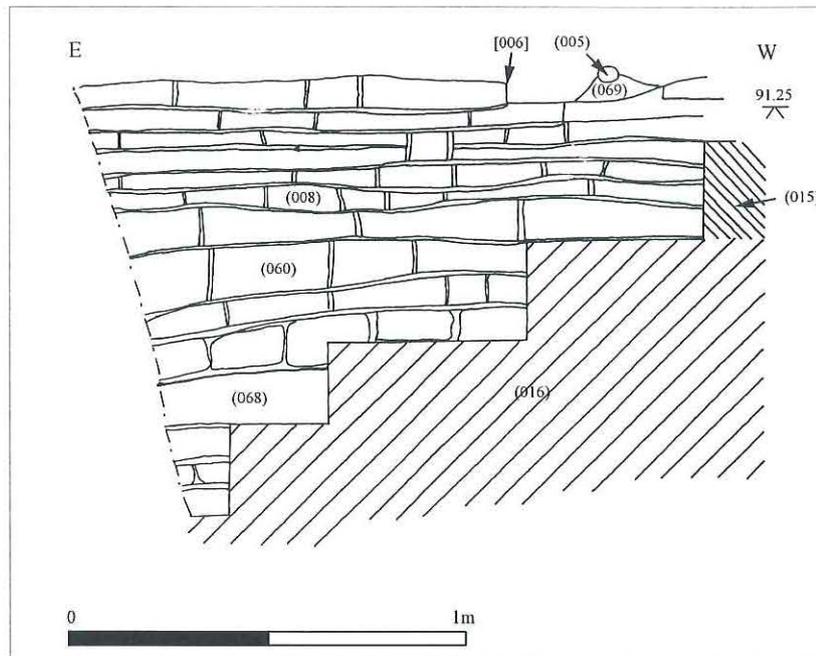


Fig 7: North facing section of wall (008) with cellar steps

Above these, but probably contemporary, were more finely dressed large sandstone masonry (060) which probably represented the above ground section of the wall.

The northern return of this wall, (015), was joined into this course and was therefore contemporary. The uppermost courses of wall (008) were constructed from thinner blocks of sandstone, almost stone 'bricks', and the eastern portion had brick repairs. This appeared to be a later rebuild as wall (015) did not join with or butt against this phase. The date for the rebuild is probably 19th century as it appears to have been built around the brick and slate cellar steps (016) which are contemporary with the 19th century brick barrel vaulted cellar ((039), (057) & (058)) (Fig 9).

It is likely that wall (009), which returns north from (008) at the east side of trench I, was rebuilt at the same time as (008) as it is joined with it. It was not possible to examine the lower courses of this wall, surrounded by cellar fill (010), to see if an earlier phase was present.

The exact date of demolition for this building is unknown but it is likely to be during the early

20th century as the cellar infill (017) contained finds of a 19th and 20th century date, along with a 15th century strap handle.

After the infilling of the cellarage the loose fill (017) was capped by a much more compact layer (004), probably for the purpose of levelling and stabilisation.

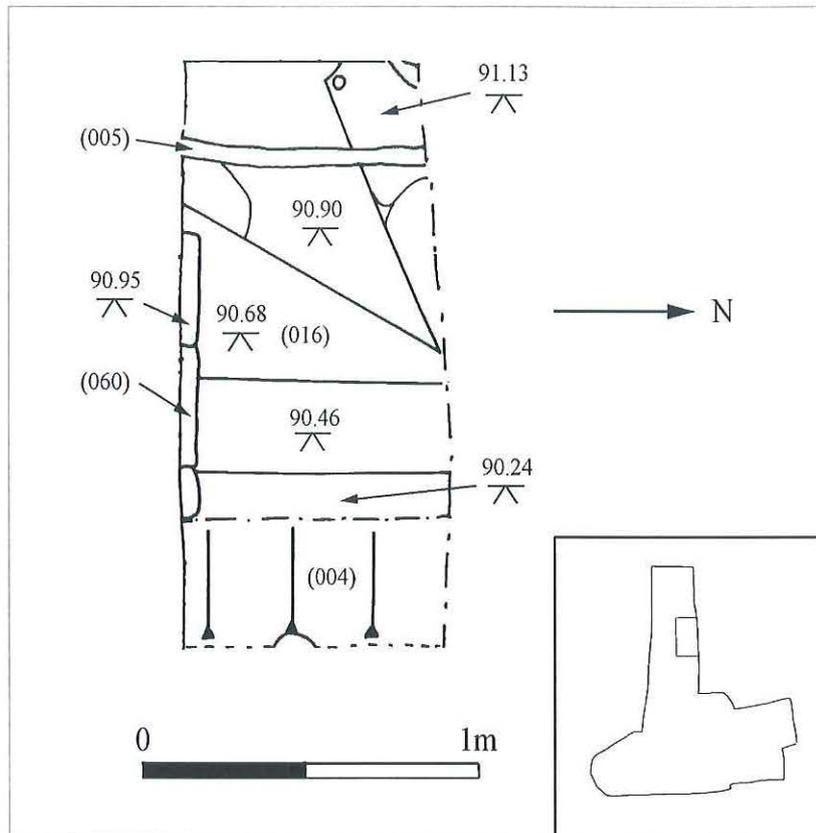


Fig 8: Plan of cellar steps in trench I slot 1

A 1.16m long and 0.68m wide section at the north-west of trench I was uncellared, to the west of wall (015). This had a thin layer of clayey sand (027) capping it. Beneath the sand were sandstone blocks (041) and bricks (042) set in a very hard mortar which had been laid to a depth of 0.3m. Upon removal of this material several flat sandstone blocks (043) were observed. These were distinctly different from (041) and lay partly beneath wall (060) and therefore may represent an earlier wall phase, possibly relating to a late medieval building (Fig 10).

To the south of wall (008), beneath levelling material (003), was a line of stone guttering (020) which was the remains of a surface drain running east to west along the back of the building. Associated with this were some small patches of cobbling (062), evident in section, bedded upon a layer of cinders (063). This probably represented the remains of a cobbled yard to the south of the building. Below the cinders was a layer of silty sand (044) which had been contaminated by the drainage above it, and a further layer of light grey silt (045). Beneath this sealing layer of silt the weathered sandstone bedrock (046) was observed. The bedrock had been cut by a shallow Gully or ditch [047] filled by silt (048). This fill contained one find, a small sherd of Roman orange ware pottery, which suggests a possible Roman date, perhaps relating to the vicus (Fig 11).

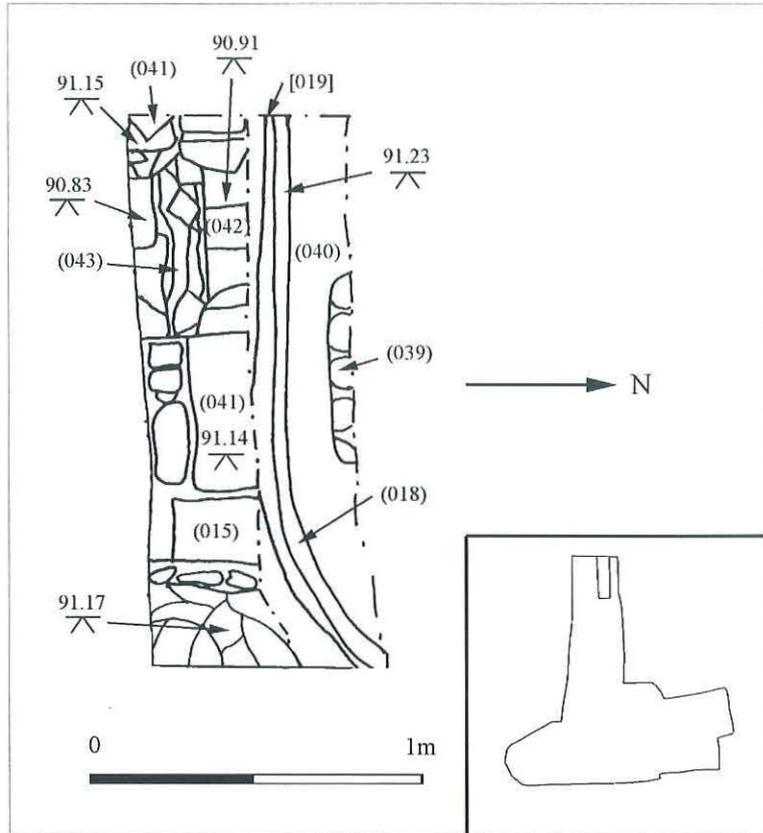


Fig 9: Plan of possible early wall (043) within slot 5

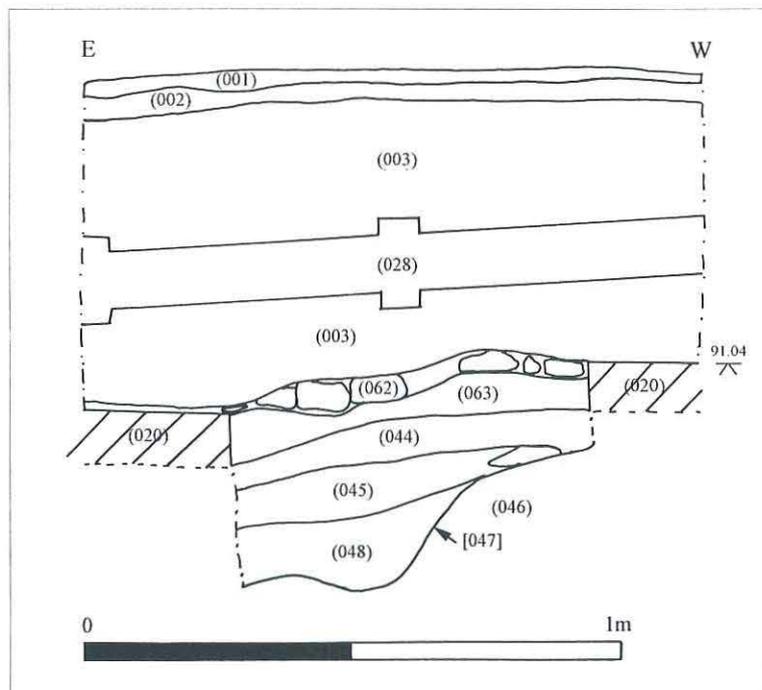


Fig 10: North facing section of possible Roman gully. Slot 3

6.2 Trench II

This trench was excavated at the eastern end of trench I running north to south. It measured 7.4m in length and 1.80m in width at the southern end, widening to c.3.20m in width at the northern end.

Sandstone wall (025), the continuation of wall (008) with brick repairs, was uncovered running east to west across the middle of the trench. This wall ended 0.24m from the eastern edge of the trench and a brick structure (026)/(049) had been built at this end, seemingly forming part of the cellar wall. Wall phase (060) continued beneath (025) but did not end with (025) and instead carried on into the edge of the trench.

To the north of the wall, the area within walls (025) and (009), there was further cellaring. This had been filled in with loose rubble (010)/(050) which had been capped with compact clayey sand and sandstone (038) and highly compact black cinders (011). Within this rubble was a large finely worked block of pink sandstone masonry, the style of which suggested a late medieval/early post-medieval date.

To the south of wall (025), beneath the tarmac (001) and hardcore (002), were two layers of 19th/20th century levelling material (014) and (067). Beneath these, immediately to the south of wall (025) was the continuation of drain (020) with a patch of cobbles (021) next to it. At its western end a brick and ceramic drain (012) had been constructed over it. At the eastern end of (020) the drain had been broken through by trench cut [031] for a lead water pipe (030).

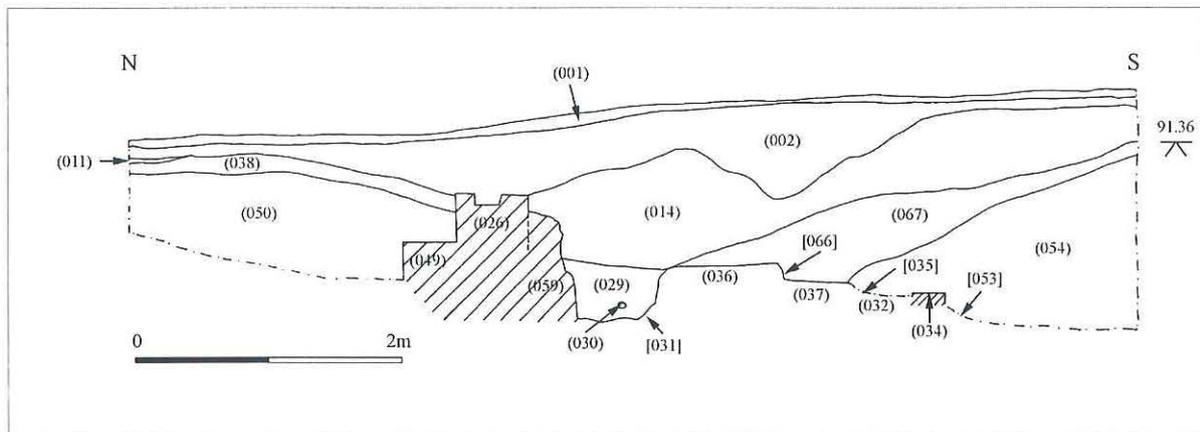


Fig 11: West facing section trench II

Beneath the drainage and infill material weathered sandstone natural was observed (036)/(037)/(065) and contained four separate cuts. To the north-east it had been cut into by trench [031] for lead water pipe (030). To the south it had been deeply cut into by a brick-lined, stone-capped drain (034) which in turn had been damaged at its southern end by cut [053] for later drainage. A small cut [052] was observed below cobbles (021), the purpose of which is uncertain but pottery within its fill (051) suggested an 18th century date.

Another cut [066] ran east to west across the sandstone natural and appeared to be a shallow

Gully or ditch similar to [047] in trench I which it ran at right angles to. It had been truncated at its southern side by drain (034) and the later drainage activity and levelling of the ground surface had disturbed and contaminated any original fills, replacing them with levelling material (054) in places. Although two small sherds of Roman orange ware pottery were discovered immediately upon the natural sandstone surface within cut [066] the later intrusions meant that it was not possible to definitely place a Roman date on the feature.

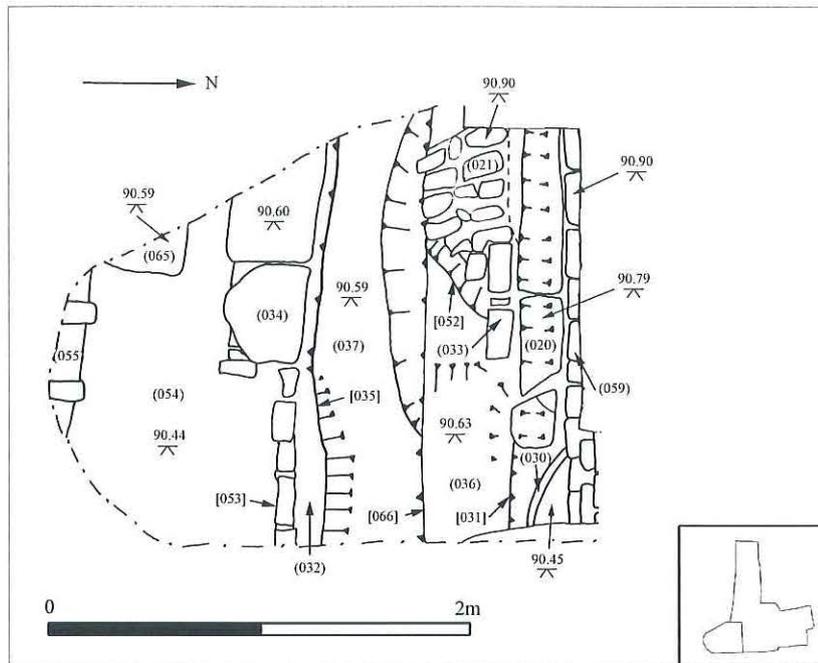


Fig 12: Plan of trench II southern end

6.3 Trench III

Trench III was excavated running north to south in the south-eastern corner of the site. It measured 5.65m in length and 2.90m in width. Upon reaching a depth of 1m below the level of the stone setts it was observed that the trench was lower than the wall foundations and so it was decided that machine excavation would be abandoned and the trench would be continued by hand excavation of a slot (slot 6) within the machine trench a minimum of 1m away from any wall. The slot measured 3.20m in length and was 0.90m wide. Natural was not reached during hand excavation and so prior to backfilling by machine the slot was extended mechanically to 5.60m in length and 1.5m wide reaching a depth of 5.10m below the setts.

Below the stone setts (070) was c.0.75m of mixed levelling material (071) overlying a late sandstone wall footing (072) with very hard mortar. Below this were several more layers of 19th century levelling material ((073), (099), (100), (101)) containing 18th and 19th century pottery. Lying beneath these layers was a layer of loose white plaster, mortar and sandstone fragments (083) which contained 17th /18th century pottery and clay pipes. (083) was thought to represent the demolition of a building as it contained, at the bottom of the layer, a large amount of roofing stones with peg holes. To the north of the slot (083) had been cut through by [098] and a friable silty loam (084) had been deposited within this cut. The purpose of this deposit is unknown but it contained 18th century material.

A layer of compact dark brown clayey loam (085) was discovered beneath (083) and (084). This was distinctly different from the layers of levelling and demolition material and was thought to represent a possible surface. It contained a sherd of 15th century pottery and sealed the layers below it.

Upon removal of (085) it was discovered that a cut [095] through the sandstone natural (094) had been filled by a compact material consisting of sandstone fragments in a sandy loam matrix (088). At the northwestern end of the slot a sandstone wall (087) running north was sitting on the fill material (088). The top of the wall had been removed by a ceramic land drain (110) and only the lower three to five courses remained.

Cut into fill (088) in the centre of the slot was a c.2m diameter circular feature [096] which contained two fills. The upper fill (089) was loose unburnt coal and the lower fill (097) consisted of broken sandstone fragments in a matrix of sticky clay. Both of these fills contained Roman and medieval material including four sherds of Roman orange ware, 2 sherds of late 13th/early 14th century green glazed pottery and two fragments of Roman brick.

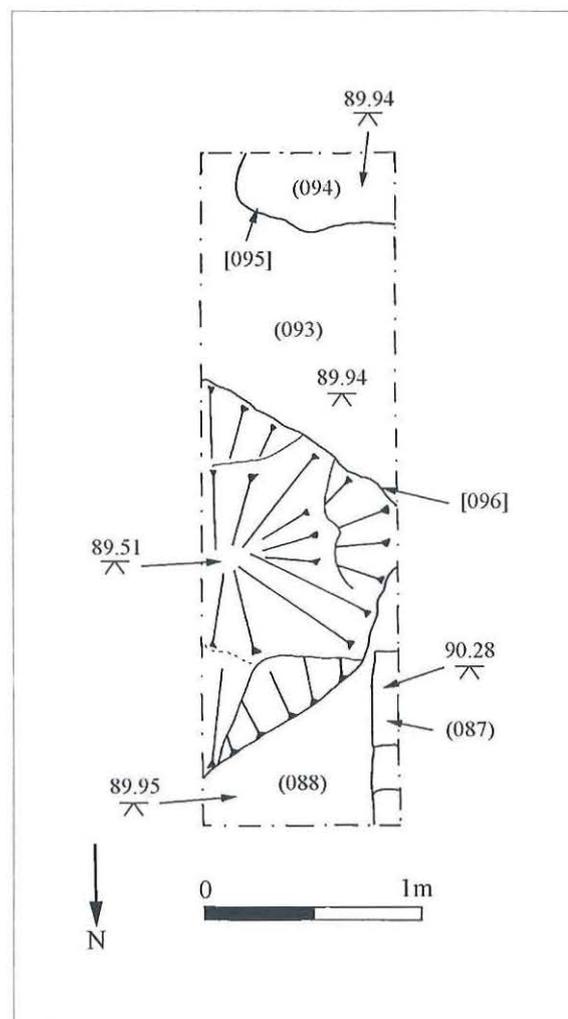


Fig 13: Trench III slot 6 plan prior to machine extension

Fill (088) was then partially excavated by hand to another 0.75m depth but was not bottomed. From this was collected ten sherds of 13th/14th century pottery and a substantial amount of Roman and medieval building material.

The fill was later excavated, and the slot extended by machine. This revealed that (088) was c.1.5m in depth and appeared to be the upper fill of a very large cut feature, possibly a ditch (Fig 15). Natural sandstone (094) was observed at either end of the slot section and had been cut through by [095], a very large and steep sided cut that was not bottomed at a depth of 5.1m below the level of the stone setts. Measurements taken on the edges of the cut through the sandstone natural gave this features the dimensions of at least 4.6m wide and over 3.0m deep. The stony fill material (088) appeared to fill the upper 0.85m of the cut and continued over its edges, completely covering it. This suggested that (088) had possibly been used for levelling the ground surface. Below this medieval layer were three further fills:- a medium brown sandy loam with charcoal flecking (103), a medium to light brown sandy loam (105), and a light brown sandy loam with abundant sandstone fragments (107). Fill (103) contained a large amount of Roman pottery (including one sherd of grey ware, 3 sherds of Samian ware and twelve sherds of orange ware) and an abundance of Roman building material (including brick and tile). (105) and (107) did not appear to contain any finds but this may be due to excavating by machine, limiting artefact recovery.

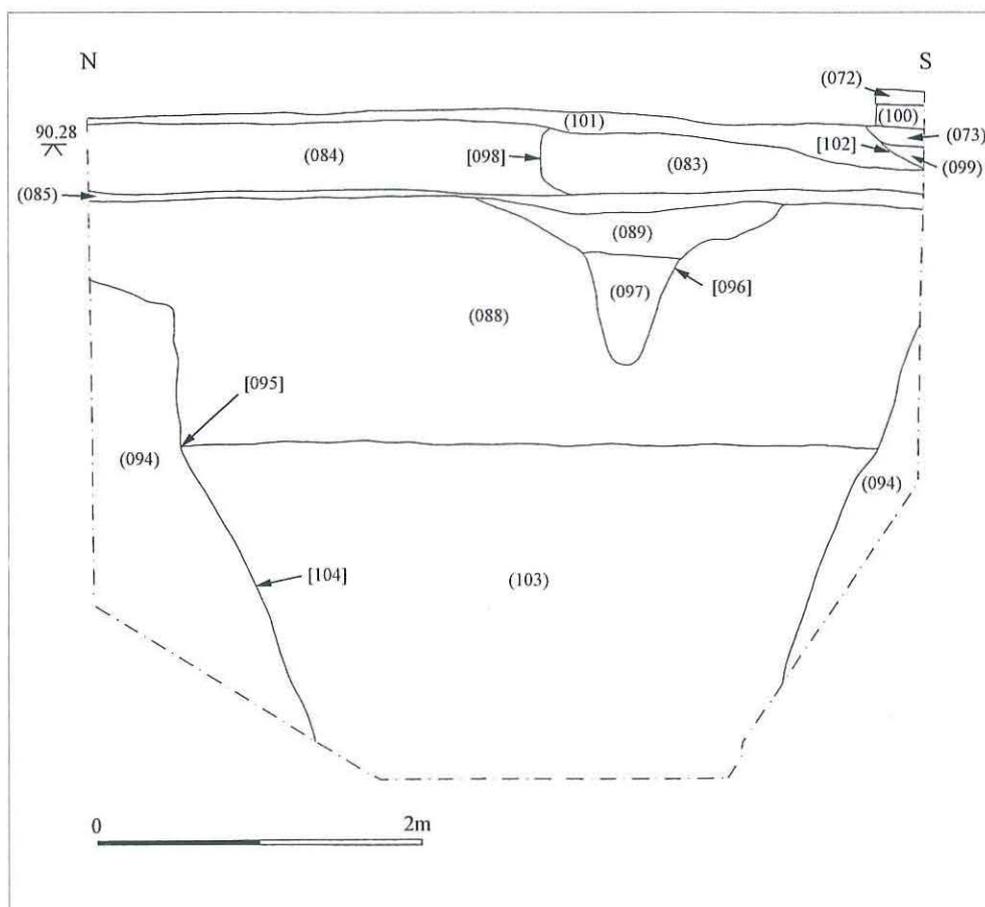


Fig 14: West facing section trench III slot 6, after machine extension

7. *Watching Brief Results*

- 7.1 The foundation trenches at the northern side of the site showed that cellarage continued to the near edge of the pavement on Spa Lane. The cellars had brick barrel-vaulted ceilings which had been inserted into an earlier stone building. The western edge of the cellars was observed at 2.7m east of the rear wall of Spa Lane Vaults.
- 7.2 Two wells were uncovered along the line of the southern foundation trenches, one at the south and the other at the south-west end. The southern well was circular, 1.5m diameter, and built of small sandstone blocks, virtually stone 'bricks'. It was measured at 3.5m deep to the top of the silt. The south-western well was 2m in diameter, circular at the top and then becoming square below the first 1m. It was measured at 6m deep to the top of the silts. The top 3.5m were constructed from stone 'bricks' with much larger blocks beneath them for 1.5m and then the final visible 1m was cut into the solid bedrock.

Cuts were visible for both wells, both cut into the fill of the possible ditch feature. The cuts were only c.1.5m wider than the wells themselves suggesting that they had been constructed by the excavation of a circular shaft rather than a large funnel-shaped pit.

- 7.3 The foundation trenches at the southern and south-western side of the site were excavated through the medieval fill of the ditch feature observed in evaluation trench III and partially through the Roman fill. Although these fills had been disturbed by the cuts for the two wells there was still a substantial amount of in situ fill material to show that the possible ditch feature did, as thought, run east to west. The foundation trenches at the south-east of the site were also excavated into the medieval fills but were not deep enough to reach the Roman layers.

The edges of the ditch were not exposed in any of the foundation trenches and no excavation was deep enough to provide further information on the depth of the ditch.

In the furthest south-western corner of the site, to the west of the cut for the south-western well, sandstone bedrock was observed. This was cut by what appeared to be the outer edge of the ditch feature which contained the same fill material as that recorded during the machine excavation of evaluation trench III. Two pieces of Roman tile and a sherd of Roman orange ware were retrieved from the fill in this part of the foundation trench. The angle of the cut suggested that at this point the ditch feature was turning south.

- 7.4 Weathered sandstone bedrock was found in many of the foundation trenches at varying depths. These levels showed that the original ground surface sloped downwards, as suspected, to the south and west.

8. Conclusions

- 8.1 The area has undergone extensive phases of demolition, levelling and drainage work. The drainage has been cut deeply into the natural ground in only one area and across the southern side of the site the *in situ* archaeology survives beneath it.
- 8.2 It appears from several phases of demolition material and building that there has been a structure on the site from at least the 17th or 18th century and with the documentary evidence considered probably from the early 15th century, if not earlier. The possible early phase of walling discovered at the north-western end of trench I and the apparent surface containing 15th century pottery in trench III may relate to the early phase of activity suggested by the documentary material.

The surviving phases of building suggest a possibly 18th century stone building with a stone walled cellar, which had been rebuilt during the 19th century (the building shown on the map of 1837) in stone, leaving the foundations of the earlier building and the southern outer wall of the cellar. Also during this phase of 19th century construction it appears that the cellars were updated by the insertion of brick barrel-vaulting, a brick built interior wall and a brick built northern exterior wall. The stone wall between the two cellars also appears to have been rebuilt in stone at this period but it is unknown whether the cellar was of stone or brick at this point.

The building appears to have been demolished, and the cellars filled in, in the early 20th century.

- 8.3 The date of the two ephemeral gully features discovered in trenches I and II ([047] and [066]) is difficult to place precisely. Although they both contained small amounts of Roman pottery there was not enough to definitely place the features within the Roman period. The pottery found within the fills of these features were small abraded body sherds of orange ware and, although definitely Roman, are not very diagnostic of an exact date within the period. The features appear to run at right angles to each other and, if of a Roman date, are likely to be associated with the vicus, or civilian settlement, outside the fort.
- 8.4 The large possible ditch feature discovered in trench III remains an enigma. It is definitely a large feature cut into the bedrock and runs west then turns south. It appears that it was originally filled to within 0.86m from the top of the cut into the bedrock, the fill containing an abundance of Roman pottery and building material. Again, the pottery, although definitely of a Roman date, is largely undiagnostic abraded orange ware body sherds. Two sherds of Samian ware and one sherd of grey ware may be more dateable but these are also abraded and small. The lack of diagnostic finds is likely to be due to the necessary method of excavation, I.E. by machine rather than by hand.

The nature of the feature is also unknown, although a number of theories can be put forward:

- 8.4.1 It could be a prehistoric ditch which has gradually filled up over a long period, with Roman material filling it after its abandonment. This however is unlikely as if a prehistoric ditched site existed in this area it almost certain that it would have utilised by the Roman troops and possibly improved upon as a fort rather than beginning construction afresh immediately next to it.
- 8.4.2 Another theory is that the ditch may be of a sub-Roman/Anglo-Saxon date. Many sub-

Roman features contain large quantities of Roman material and often contain little to no later finds. However, this too is unlikely as the Roman fort lies immediately to the west and would probably have been re-used in later periods. Chesterfield is widely thought, from the historical evidence, to be an Anglo-Saxon fortress based on the Roman fort.

If the feature is of a Roman date then the question is what function did it fulfill.

- 8.4.3 It may be a military ditch associated with one of the phases of the fort itself. The fort is known to have several phases of expansion and contraction and the feature appears to align with the fort. Although the feature was not bottomed it is evident from the angle of the cut into the bedrock that it is not 'V'-shaped. However, Roman military ditches are not necessarily 'V'-shaped and in fact the boundary ditch for the Hadrianic phase (phase 2) of the Chesterfield fort found during the excavations at Vicar Lane and watching brief at Church Way was 'U'-shaped (UMAU forthcoming). It is unlikely though that the feature found in trench III was part of the Hadrianic fort ditch as this turned north at the junction of St Mary's Gate and Church Way. Ellis also places the ditch as turning north in this area (Ellis 1989) and the ditch discovered at Vicar Lane was smaller than that found in trench III.
- 8.4.4 The feature could be the ditch of an early marching camp which may have existed to house and protect the Roman troops during the construction of the first phase of fort. It is likely that such a structure existed during this early period but the trench III feature appears to have been filled in to within only 0.86m from its top until possibly the 14th century. The Roman army would not have allowed such a structure to remain useable immediately beside the fort. It is well documented from many marching camp, fort and fortlet sites, of the thoroughness of the Roman system of demolition, infilling, and removal of materials from abandoned military sites.
- 8.4.5 If not a Roman military site then the feature may represent the outer boundary of a Roman civilian settlement during the occupation of the fort. The civilian settlement, or vicus, which generally grew up outside a Roman fort, contained not only local Romano-British people settling near to the fort but also many of the ancillary staff associated with a Roman legion. This would have included craftsmen, workers and the families of the Roman soldiers. In a hostile area the defences of such a settlement may have had to be as strong as those associated with the fort. If this is so then the gradual silting of the feature may represent the pacification of the local area and declining need for such a large defensive work.

These theories can only be expanded upon by further work in the area on this feature although it is the author's personal opinion that the most likely function of the feature is as the boundary ditch for the civilian settlement.

- 8.5 The upper 0.86m of the possible ditch feature were filled with a very compact stoney material containing late 13th/early 14th century pottery. This material not only fills in the top of the ditch feature but extends 0.65m above its top and over its edges, completely sealing the entire feature. The difference in dates of material between the upper Roman fill and the compact medieval fill suggest that the feature had remained open for a considerable amount of time. This is possible as the vicus was not necessarily abandoned at the same time as the fort and may have been occupied for some time afterwards.

It is possible that the feature, prior to its infilling during the late 13th/early 14th century, was used

as a routeway of such some kind. Examples of large filled in defensive ditches being used as trackways is not unknown, such as the Hanging Ditch in Manchester, and this feature may have been the original medieval line of Spa Lane.

The stone infill is very compact and suggests that the area was purposefully levelled during the late 13th or early 14th centuries. It is likely that it was levelled for use as a working surface of some description due to the presence of the circular coal pit cut into the stone infill. This feature also contained late 13th/early 14th century pottery and appeared very similar to those found during the excavations at Swan Yard (Ellis 1989).

- 8.6 The stone infill of the ditch feature is sealed by what appears to be a 15th century compact surface, possibly a further phase of the working area and potentially associated with the tenement of 1419 as revealed in the documentary sources.

9. Recommendations

- 9.1 The current development includes a suspended floor and no further works will excavate into the level of archaeology outside those inspected during the watching brief. Therefore no further work need be undertaken concerning the current development project.
- 9.2 The archaeological investigation has shown that substantial and potentially important archaeological deposits survive within the development site and within the immediate vicinity. Therefore any further intrusive works on this site or in its locale should take into account the existence of *in situ* archaeological remains and the planning conditions caused by this.

Appendix 1: Contexts

- 001 Tarmac
- 002 Hardcore
- 003 Dark brown gritty loam and cinders
- 004 Light to medium brown sandy loam with abundant large sandstone fragments
- 005 Lead service pipe
- 006 Cut for 005
- 007 Black compact cinder spread
- 008 Sandstone wall running east to west - later phase
- 009 Sandstone wall running north
- 010 Loose mixed rubble infill
- 011 Black compact cinder spread
- 012 Square brick drain
- 013 NOT USED
- 014 Mixed rubble and cinder levelling material
- 015 Sandstone wall running north
- 016 Slate and brick cellar steps
- 017 Loose sand and plaster cellar fill
- 018 Plastic gas main
- 019 Cut for 018
- 020 Stone gutter drain
- 021 Cobbles
- 022 Ceramic drain
- 023 Loose black cinder fill of rubbish pit
- 024 Cut for modern rubbish pit
- 025 Eastern continuation of wall 008 with brick repair
- 026 Brick structure
- 027 Light brown clayey sand
- 028 Ceramic drain
- 029 Dark brown cinder and clayey loam fill of cut 031
- 030 Lead pipe
- 031 Cut for 030
- 032 Dark brown gritty loam and cinder fill of drain cut 035
- 033 Brick structure
- 034 Brick drain
- 035 Cut for 034
- 036 Weathered sandstone natural
- 037 Weathered sandstone natural
- 038 Compact yellow sandstone and sand
- 039 Brick barrel vaulting
- 040 White fine chalky sand fill of cut 019
- 041 Sandstone blocks
- 042 Brick structure
- 043 Possible sandstone wall footing
- 044 Medium grey brown silty sand
- 045 Light grey brown silt
- 046 Weathered sandstone natural
- 047 Gulley/ditch cut

- 048 Light grey silt fill of 047
- 049 Brick wall
- 050 Mixed rubble cellar fill
- 051 Dark brown gritty clay loam fill of 052
- 052 Cut into 036
- 053 Cut through end of 035
- 054 Mixed rubble and cinder fill of 053
- 055 Ceramic drain
- 056 Ceramic drain
- 057 Brick cellar wall
- 058 Brick cellar roof
- 059 Sandstone wall below 008 - earlier phase
- 060 Sandstone cellar wall
- 061 Cut through 036
- 062 Cobbles
- 063 Black gritty loam and cinders
- 064 Yellowy brown sandstone fragments
- 065 Weathered sandstone natural
- 066 Cut through 036
- 067 Mixed dark brown loam with abundant sandstone fragments
- 068 Sandstone wall phase below 060
- 069 Medium brown sandy fill of cut 006
- 070 Granite setts
- 071 Mixed compact dark brown cinder levelling material
- 072 Sandstone wall footing with very hard mortar
- 073 Loose grey shale
- 074 Ceramic drain
- 075 Cut for 074
- 076 Dark brown loam and cinder fill of 075
- 077 Lead water pipe
- 078 Dark brown gritty loam fill of 079
- 079 Cut for 077
- 080 Lead water pipe
- 081 Dark brown gritty loam fill of 082
- 082 Cut for 080
- 083 Mixed light brown sandstone, plaster and roof stone demolition/levelling material
- 084 Medium brown friable silty loam
- 085 Highly compact dark brown clay loam
- 086 Stone and mortar fill of cut 092
- 087 Sandstone wall
- 088 Medium grey brown sandy loam and sandstone fragment fill of 095 (same as 093)
- 089 Black loose unburnt coal fill of 096
- 090 NOT USED
- 091 NOT USED
- 092 Cut through 085
- 093 Medium grey brown sandy loam and sandstone fragment fill of 095 (same as 088)
- 094 Weathered sandstone natural
- 095 Cut through 094 and 103
- 096 Circular pit feature cut through 088/093
- 097 Lower sandstone and clay fill of 096
- 098 Cut through 083 containing 084

- 099 Purple cinders
- 100 Mixed dark purple cinders and dark brown loam
- 101 Mixed compact sandy loam with abundant plaster and brick
- 102 Cut through 101 containing 073 and 099
- 103 Medium brown sandy loam with charcoal flecking fill of 104
- 104 Cut through 094 containing 103, 105 and 107
- 105 Medium brown sandy loam fill of 104
- 106 NOT USED
- 107 Light brown sandy loam with abundant sandstone fragments fill of 104
- 108 NOT USED
- 109 NOT USED
- 110 Ceramic drain
- 111 Cut for 110
- 112 Dark brown gritty loam fill of 111

Appendix 2: Photographic Archive

Film No. 1 Colour Slide 200 ASA

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View From</i>
5	General shot trench I	South-east
6	General shot of wall 008	East
7	Drain 012/020	South-east
8	Drain 020 in slot 3	East
9	Drain 020 in slot 3	East
10	Walls 015 & 008, and surface 041	East
11	Walls 015 & 008, and surface 041	East
12	Walls 015 & 008, and surface 041	East
13	Cellar steps 016	East
14	Cellar steps 016	North-east
15	043 in slot 5	South
16	043 in slot 5	East
17	043 in slot 5	East
18	Slot 3 046 & 047	East
19	Slot 3 046 & 047	East
20	Slot 3 046 & 047	North
21	Slot 4 025, 026, 049, 050	North
22	Slot 4 025, 026, 049, 050	North
23	Slot 4 025, 026, 049, 050	North
24	Trench II south end post-excavation	North
25	Trench II south end post-excavation	East
26	Trench II south end post-excavation	South
27	Trench II south end post-excavation	South
28	Trench II south end post-excavation	South
29	Slot 6 085, 086, 087, 088, 089	North

30	Slot 6 085, 086, 087, 088, 089	North
31	Slot 6 085, 086, 087, 088, 089	North
32	Slot 6 085, 086, 087, 088, 089	North

Film No. 2 Colour Print APS

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View From</i>
7	General shot trench I	South-east
8	General shot wall 008	East
9	Drain 012/020	South-east
10	Drain 020 in slot 3	East
11	Drain 020 in slot 3	East
12	Walls 015, 008 and surface 041	East
13	Walls 015, 008 and surface 041	East
14	Walls 015, 008 and surface 041	East
15	Cellar steps 016	East
16	Cellar steps 016	North-east
17	043 in slot 5	South
18	043 in slot 5	East
19	043 in slot 5	East
20	046 & 047 in slot 3	East
21	046 & 047 in slot 3	East
22	046 & 047 in slot 3	East
23	046 & 047 in slot 3	West
24	Working shot	East
25	Working shot	East

Film No. 3 Colour Print APS

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View From</i>
1	025, 026, 049, 050 in slot 4	North

2	025, 026, 049, 050 in slot 4	North
3	025, 026, 049, 050 in slot 4	North
4	Southern end trench II post-excavation	North
5	Southern end trench II post-excavation	East
6	Southern end trench II post-excavation	South
7	Southern end trench II post-excavation	South
8	Southern end trench II post-excavation	South
9	085, 086, 087, 088, 089 in slot 6	North
10	085, 086, 087, 088, 089 in slot 6	North
11	085, 086, 087, 088, 089 in slot 6	North
12	085, 086, 087, 088, 089 in slot 6	North
13	Slot 6 after widening	South-east
14	Slot 6 after widening	South-east
15	Slot 6 after widening	South-east
16	Slot 6 after widening	South-east
17	089, 093, 094 in slot 6	North
18	089, 093, 094 in slot 6	North
19	089, 093, 094 in slot 6	North
20	089, 093, 094 in slot 6	North
21	Feature 096 in slot 6	North
22	Feature 096 in slot 6	North
23	Feature 096 in slot 6 (close up)	North
24	Feature 096 in slot 6	South-east
25	Feature 096 in slot 6	South-east

Film No. 4 Colour Slide 200 ASA

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View From</i>
0	General shot	North
1	Slot 6 after widening	South-east

2	Slot 6 after widening	South-east
3	Slot 6 after widening	South-east
4	Slot 6 after widening	South-east
5	089, 093, 094 in slot 6	North
6	089, 093, 094 in slot 6	North
7	089, 093, 094 in slot 6	North
8	089, 093, 094 in slot 6	North
9	Feature 096 in slot 6	North
10	Feature 096 in slot 6	North
11	Feature 096 in slot 6	North
12	Feature 096 in slot 6	North
13	Feature 096 in slot 6	South-east
14	Feature 096 in slot 6	South-east
15	Feature 096 in slot 6	South-east
16	Masonry within cellar fill 010	N/A
17	Masonry within cellar fill 010	N/A
18	Masonry within cellar fill 010	N/A
19	Masonry within cellar fill 010	N/A
20	Working shot	East
21	Working shot	East
22	094 in slot 6 after partial excavation of 093	North
23	094 in slot 6 after partial excavation of 093	North
24	094 in slot 6 after partial excavation of 093	North
25	094 in slot 6 after partial excavation of 093	North
26	094 in slot 6 after partial excavation of 093	North
27	094 in slot 6 after partial excavation of 093	North
28	094 in slot 6 after partial excavation of 093	North
29	Slot 6 machine extension - North end - West facing section	South-west
30	Slot 6 machine extension - North end - West facing section	South-west
31	Slot 6 machine extension - South end - West facing section	North-west

32	Slot 6 machine extension - South end - West facing section	North-west
33	Slot 6 machine extension - East facing section	North-east
34	Slot 6 machine extension - East facing section	North-east

Appendix 3: Sources

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