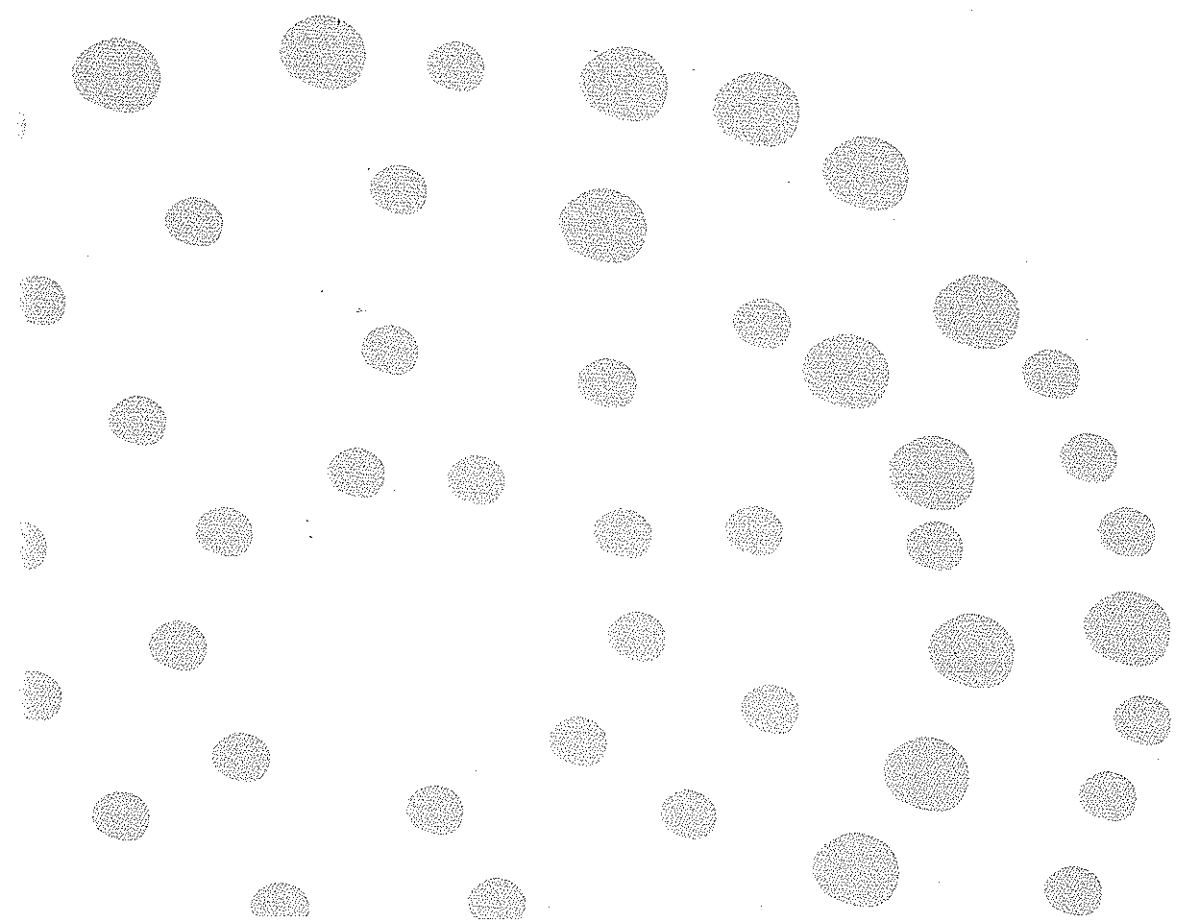


birmingham archaeology



**THE UNIVERSITY
OF BIRMINGHAM**

**Land between King Street,
St Helen's Street and
Lodge Lane, Derby, 2003**



Project No. 1140
January 2004

Land between King Street, St Helen's Street and Lodge Lane, Derby
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Building Assessment
2003

By Malcolm Hislop

For further information please contact:
Birmingham Archaeology
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516
E-Mail: bham-arch@bham.ac.uk
Web Address: <http://www.barch.bham.ac.uk/bufau>

Contents

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Site Location
- 3.0 Objective
- 4.0 Methods
- 5.0 Archaeological and Historical Development
- 6.0 Descriptions of Historic Buildings Affected by the Scheme
- 7.0 Conclusions
- 8.0 Recommendations
- 9.0 Acknowledgements
- 10.0 Sources
 - 10.1 Cartographic Sources
 - 10.2 Textual Sources

Figures

- 1. Location map
- 2. Approximate line of proposed road
- 3. The study area in 1610 (Speed)
- 4. The study area in 1767 (Burdett)
- 5. The Seven Stars in 1880
- 6. The study area in 1791 (Moneypenny)
- 7. Old St Helen's House in 1792
- 8. The study area in 1806 (Brayley)
- 9. The study area in 1819 (Rogerson)
- 10. The study area in 1852 (Board of Health)
- 11. The study area in 1889 (OS 1:2500)
- 12. The Spar Manufactory complex

Plates

- 1. The Spar Manufactory complex from the northeast: Units 1 (front) and 2 to the right
- 2. 85-9 King Street from the northeast
- 3. The Seven Stars Public House from the southeast
- 4. St Helen's House, King Street
- 5. St Helen's House annexe
- 6. 2-8 St Helen's Street
- 7. 10-14 St Helen's Street
- 8. Society of Friend's Meeting House, St Helen's Street

Land between King Street, St Helen's Street and Lodge Lane, Derby: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Building Assessment

Summary

In December 2003 Birmingham Archaeology undertook a desk-based and historic building assessment of land in the St Helen's area of Derby city centre. The work was commissioned by Derby City Council in advance of a proposed new road development. During the first half of the 12th century a house of Augustinian canons was founded in the area (refounded c.1146 as a hospital) the buildings of which were converted after the Dissolution to a private house. The site was adapted c. 1801 (rebuilt c.1818) by the spar and marble manufacturers, Richard Brown and his son Richard, who ran the most important stone-working company in Derbyshire. This multi-period site lies on the proposed route of the new road and is important both for the potential below-ground remains of the medieval hospital, and for the standing buildings which incorporate part of the Browns' Spar Manufactory of c.1818. Other areas of archaeological interest that would be affected by the proposed route of the new road are the site of the Derby China Works, and the premises of the Seven Stars Public House. The Derby China Works, a mid-19th century development, has been demolished, but the site has not been built over and foundations must survive below ground level. The Seven Stars Public House is a Grade II listed building of 1680, probably built as an inn, and therefore quite rare. It is proposed that the new road will extend through the yard of the Seven Stars and across the site of some 17th century buildings the formerly existed to the rear. It is suggested that there is a strong case for the in-situ preservation of the current properties and their curtilages, but in the event of the road development taking place, it is recommended that detailed archaeological recording of the spar manufactory complex takes place, and that there is adequate provision for the total archaeological excavation and preservation by record of the three main sites.

1.0 Introduction

In December 2003 Birmingham Archaeology undertook a desk-based assessment of land near Derby City centre. The proposed area of development lies within an Archaeological Alert Area, as defined in the adopted Derby City Local Plan (1998), and is adjacent to the boundary of the designated Strutt's Park Conservation Area. It contains a number of known historic sites including that of the 12th-century chapel and hospital of St Helen's. The road development would involve the demolition of several buildings and would have implications for below-ground archaeological remains and for the settings of a number of historic buildings.

A desk-based assessment of the proposed development area has already been produced, on behalf of Derbyshire Archaeological Society (Steer 2002), but in view of the sensitivity of the proposed development and the opposition it has provoked, it was felt to be essential that a demonstrably independent assessment was commissioned by the City Council in accordance with its own policies on archaeology and Archaeological Alert Areas.

The work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Birmingham Archaeology (Birmingham Archaeology 2003), which was itself based on a brief issued by Derbyshire County Council (Derbyshire County Council 2003). Staff adhered to the advice on archaeological desk-based assessments laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999).

2.0 Site Location (Figs 1 and 2)

The area of proposed development lies close to Derby City centre, within a street block defined by Lodge Lane (northwest), St Helen's Street (southeast), King Street (northeast) and Willow Row (southwest) centred on NGR SK 34963680, and hereafter referred to as the Study Area. Although the street block is aligned roughly northwest/southeast, it is hereafter treated as though it is orientated north/south for ease of description.

3.0 Objective

- To provide sufficient information for informed planning recommendations to be made regarding the standing buildings and the below-ground archaeology of the site.

4.0 Methods

The documentary research for the assessment involved an examination of available published and unpublished written and cartographic sources, including photographs. The work was carried out at Derbyshire Record Office, Derbyshire Local Studies Library, Derby Central Library and the library of the University of Birmingham. The Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record and the Derbyshire Archaeological Society were also consulted.

Assessment of the buildings involved a rapid photographic record of exterior and, where appropriate, interior features, using monochrome and colour slide film, supplemented by written notes and sketch plans.

The assessment considered all appropriate sources recommended by the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Development

A Roman fort was founded on the west bank of the River Derwent at what is now Strutts Park c. AD 55-60 in the northern suburbs of Derby, approximately half a mile to the northeast of the Study Area. It was occupied only briefly, being replaced c. AD 80 by another fort (*Derwentio*) on the opposite side of the river at Little Chester. The present site of the city was certainly in existence by the Anglo-Saxon period when it was known as "Northworthy" or "north enclosure" (Cameron 1977, 56-7). A minster church had been established on the site of the Church of St Alkmund by c.800; the remains of a church

from this period have been excavated (Raleigh Radford, 1976). The present name of Derby is of Scandinavian origin meaning “farmstead or village where deer are found” (Cameron 1977, 56-7), and after the Danish invasion of Mercia in the 870s the town gained prominence as one of the Five Boroughs within Danelaw, and by the time of the Norman Conquest it was an important regional centre with a mint.

In 1137 an oratory dedicated to St Helen was founded on the northern edge of Derby (VCH, 83). This was probably the first of one of a number of religious foundations founded on the northern and western periphery of the medieval town (Darcy and Steer 2002, 95). Perhaps around 1146 some of the canons moved to the new foundation of Darley Abbey and St Helen’s was refounded as a hospital (D’Arcy 2002, 96; VCH, 83). A document of *c.* 1160 refers to the ‘new hospital established in the oratory of St Helen of Derby’ (VCH, 83; Darlington 1945, 173). An entry in the hundred rolls for 1276 concerns a complaint that the master of St Helen’s had made a certain ditch 100ft long and 2ft broad, too near the King’s highway (VCH, 83).

It was William Woolley writing *c.* 1712 who located St Helen’s within the present study area: ‘At the upper end of the Briggate towards Nun green there was a religious house called St. Hellen’s, now converted into dwelling houses, and good orchards and an alley or footway called St Hellen’s Lane’ (D’Arcy 2002, 97). Woolley’s ‘religious house ... now converted into dwelling houses’ can be readily located on Speed’s map of 1610 (Fig. 3). Speed showed a block of land orientated roughly northwest/southeast (hereafter treated as though orientated north/south, for ease of description) defined by Lodge Lane (north), Walker Lane (south), King Street (east) and Willow Row (west). It was open land divided into four quadrants by a field boundary orientated north/south, and by an east/west orientated track between King Street and Willow Row. St Helen’s Street did not yet exist. Although all three street fronts of the two southern quadrants are shown to be lined with buildings, the two northern quadrants are largely devoid of structures. The exception is a small cluster of buildings against King Street opposite the street block to the south of Bridge Gate and immediately north of the track. These must be the buildings of St Helen’s as understood by Woolley, and the track must be ‘St Hellen’s Lane’.

Burdett’s map (Fig. 4) shows that in 1767 an orchard occupied much of the area. Old St Helen’s House is shown opposite the end of Bridge Gate; it was of irregular plan with a long range lining King Street linked to a number of wings at the rear. Around it were a number of enclosed yards and gardens, and two small structures north of the main building. To the north of this complex this was an L-shaped building, which must be the 17th-century public house now known as the Seven Stars. At the west end of the Seven Stars yard was another L-shaped structure bigger than the inn itself. A drawing of the Seven Stars published in 1880 shows these buildings at the end of the yard (Bailey 1880, Plate V, reproduced here as Fig. 5). They appear to have been 17th-century in character, and to have comprised two substantial 2½-storey houses with a band above the first floor windows, and steeply pitched roofs, gables towards the yard. These buildings lay immediately south of a track annotated as ‘St Ellens Walk’, to the north of which, directly opposite the Seven Stars, was another L-shaped building, smaller than the Seven Stars, and perhaps stabling connected with the inn. The track depicted by Speed to the

south of Old St Helen's House is not shown, suggesting that it had been replaced by 'St Ellens Walk'. Buildings had been raised all along The Row (later Willow Row) and around the corner into Lodge Lane. Moneypenny depicted much the same arrangement on his 1791 map (Fig. 6) only the L-shaped block on the north side of St Helens Walk was not shown, and New St Helen's House had been built on the opposite side of King Street.

Old St Helen's House was recorded in a sketch of 1792 (Steer 2002, 15; reproduced in the present report as Fig.7). This shows the King Street front, which seems to have consisted of two main parts. To the left, set back from the road, was a two and a half-storey, four-bay classical house with quoins of alternating length and a hipped pitched roof behind a plain parapet. The windows have been given raised keystones and are depicted as cross-windows of late 17th century character. A curiosity is a doorway with pointed arch, which seems to be quite out of character with the general style, and which might be evidence that this wing had medieval origins. To the right, breaking forward from this classical wing, is a rather more irregular block. It too was of two stories and attic and had a curly parapet line extending over the two attic dormers and the valley between them in a series of semi-circular curves in an adaptation of a Dutch gable pattern. There was a central doorway and two window bays. The right hand bay at first floor level was occupied by a tall cross-window, whereas the left hand one was horizontal and filled with small panes. The two-light attic windows appear to have been mullioned and set beneath straight dripstones. Overall, the superficial character of the building appears to be 17th century, though its asymmetricality suggests that it might have contained earlier fabric. This drawing tallies with the ground plan depicted by Burdett and Moneypenny only partially. Both plans show that the King Street elevation was stepped in three stages rather than the two stages of the drawing. The supposition must be that the drawing only shows part of the King Street elevation, apparently the south end as the south elevation is also shown complete with windows.

It seems clear that demolition of a substantial property had taken place by February 1800 when the Derby Mercury advertised a public auction of building materials from 'a House and premises called Saint Helen's' lately occupied by Joseph Wright, who lived at Old St Helen's House between 1779 and 1793. The materials included 'Several Hundred Weight of OLD LEAD...several Hundred Thousand Bricks, with a great deal of useful Stone, and a very large quantity of old and valuable Oak Timber...'. In 1802 the property comprising a 'Capital Messuage or Tenement...' and '...several Cottages or Tenements, Stable and Garden...' was sold to Richard Brown the Elder and Richard Brown the Younger, spar manufacturers (Steer 2002, 16). By 1802 the Browns were 'erecting some very spacious workshops, and a steam engine of a six-horse power' (Steer 2003, 3, Note1).

By 1806 (Brayley's map) a number of new streets had come into existence within the block including St Helen's Street, which had been laid out immediately south of Old St Helen's House, now described on the map as the 'Spar Ornament Manufactory' (Fig. 8). The street had cut through the grounds of the house leaving the south garden wall isolated on the south side of St Helen's Street. A curious phenomenon, in respect of the manufactory, is that although demolition that had evidently taken place at St Helen's

c.1800, and that the Browns were erecting workshops c.1802, a comparison of the 1791 plan with that of 1806 would suggest that little had altered. The main change recorded by Brayley was that the east wing had been extended to the south as far as St Helen's Street (Fig. 8). Mutlow's map of 1817 printed in the Lysons' *Magna Britannia* (illustrated in Steer 2002, 40) depicts the same arrangement though this is probably an unreliable representation of the area in 1817 given that it fails to show the Society of Friends Meeting House of 1808 on St Helen's Street.

The first hint of major change in the buildings of the Spar Manufactory comes from Rogerson's 1819 map (Fig.9). The plan shows some similarities with those on earlier maps but the general impression is of a new layout comprising a main range and two wings enclosing a yard towards St Helen's Street. The yard was divided into two, suggesting that the complex was made up of two properties. This division agrees with the documentary evidence which shows that shortly after Richard Brown the Elder died in 1815, the Spar Manufactory buildings were split between John Mawe, Brown's business partner and son in law, and Richard Brown the Younger, the east wing going to Mawe and the west wing to Brown, the central range being divided between them (Steer 2003, 159). Although the map evidence cannot be entirely reconciled with other sources, for this period it does seem that between 1791 and 1819 a major reconstruction of the St Helen's site took place resulting in the almost complete demolition of Old St Helen's House and its replacement with a new manufactory.

To the north of the manufactory, separated from it only by a gateway and fronting King Street, a new building had appeared, identifiable with the existing Nos 85-9 King Street. In 1819 it had two rear wings and there were two small buildings behind it which may have been connected with it. Further north the building to the rear of the Seven Stars had gone, and the L-shaped structure to the north of St Helen's Walk had been replaced with one of different plan. A new road had been built, later known as Cherry Street, which ran south from Lodge Street, with a second branch connecting it with King Street on a line parallel with St Helen's Walk.

A second map published in 1819, by Chatterton and Stanwick (not illustrated) depicts the Spar Manufactory much as it was shown on Rogerson's map, but it also shows a large building to the rear of the Seven Stars, possibly the same one that appears on maps from 1767 to 1817 but omitted by Rogerson. Also shown are the property boundaries between 85-9 King Street and the adjacent properties. To the north of the Seven Stars a Swedenborgian Chapel had been built.

C. 1823-4 Joseph Hall took over Mawe's business (Steer 2002, 159) and followed this up by taking control of Richard Brown the Younger's works on the latter's retirement in 1832. (*Ibid.* 160-1). Hall purchased the west end of the north range (now Unit 3, 71 King Street), but the west wing was sold to William Haslam in 1834 who on 14 May 1841 began to build No.14 St Helen's Street (*Ibid.* 24 & 30).

By the time of the Board of Health map in 1852 (Fig. 10) the buildings of the Spar Manufactory had expanded, extensions having been erected both to the east and west of

the west wing, along the St Helen's Street frontage. The current No. 14 St Helen's Street, built by William Haslam is shown immediately west of the west wing opposite Orchard Street. Attached to the west was another building of similar size, now gone, but identified on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map as a public house. Also in existence by this time was the current No.10, which occupied a position immediately east of the west wing and which represents encroachment on the courtyard. Further encroachment on the courtyard had occurred to the north and west of No.10 in the form of a series of narrow ranges.

North of the Spar Manufactory a large complex of buildings had been erected to the rear of Nos 85-89 King Street. These belonged to the Derby China Works which, since 1848, had operated from No.85, the southernmost of the three properties (Steer forthcoming). To the west of the Spar Manufactory two substantial houses had been built, surrounded by large gardens and approached by drives from St Helen's Street. One of them was 'St Helen's House', the former residence of Richard Brown the Younger (Steer 2003, 160).

In 1884 William Haslam's son, Edwin, built another storey on top of his workshop (Unit 5, 71 King Street) (Steer 2002, 25), and various other works were done at this time including the remodelling of No.12 St Helen's Street which is dated 1885, but which retains earlier (mid-19th century) characteristics. In 1886 a new kitchen wing was built to the rear (north) of Nos 2-8 St Helen's Street (*ibid.* 26).

By 1889 considerable changes had been effected (Fig. 11). The east wing of the Spar Manufactory complex had been demolished, there had been some demolition of the buildings within the former courtyard, and Nos 2-8 St Helen's Street had been built. The west wing seems to have partially survived, now incorporating No.12 St Helen's Street. Behind 85-9 King Street a large complex of buildings had been erected against the Seven Stars boundary. In 1891 a glazed iron roofed shed was erected to the north of the range with access from King Street, and in 1942 the yard between this building and Unit 5, 71 King Street, was roofed over.

6.0 Descriptions of Historic Buildings Affected by the Scheme

71 King Street, Unit 1 (Plate 1)

Now office, but formerly part of the Spar Manufactory and probably a remnant of Old St Helen's House. Late 17th or 18th century. 2¼" thick red brick, rendered to north elevation, but visible to east, plain tile roof. One storey, three bays. Double doors to right giving access to rear yard, and early 21st-century windows to left and centre. The east elevation retains a blocked window with flat brick arch, and the upper part of the gable is set back and hung with slates. The purpose of this unusual arrangement is uncertain but it may have something to do with the building's former industrial function.

71 King Street, Unit 3 (Plate 1)

Spar manufactory. Early 19th century with later alterations. 2½" - 2¾" red brick (English garden wall bond), plain tile roof. Two storeys, ten bays. The original windows had

segmental arches composed of two tiers of blue brick voussoirs. All the arches survive on the north elevation but only one of the small-pane, cast-iron framed windows. The others have been replaced by three large mid-20th century windows (bays 1 & 2, 6 & 7, and 9 & 10), a large mid-19th century sliding door (bays 4 & 5) and a late 20th century door (bay 8). Owing to the lower part of the wall being rendered it was impossible to tell at the time of the assessment whether there had originally been an entrance in this elevation. A change in the character of the bricks on both the north and east elevations suggests that the upper storey is an addition. The bricks are 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick as opposed to the 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " bricks of the ground storey. The first-floor windows are all early 21st century UPVC replacing 19th-century small-pane cast iron-frames, the original openings of which survive. In the courtyard to the rear, part of the south elevation of Unit 3 is visible. It retains five original window openings with segmental heads, all containing early 21st-century windows. Another opening survives, its arch replaced with a concrete lintel. In the centre of the wall is a large inserted and blocked entrance, the segmental arch of an original opening survives above it.

At the west end of the courtyard two bays of a two-storey building are visible. This is the east elevation of one of the buildings that were in existence by 1819. It occupied a position in the angle between the north range and west wing. All late 20th-century UPVC windows. Door to right beneath blocked segmental arch.

71 King Street, Unit 5

Mid-19th century with late 19th-century second floor. 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick red brick, slate roof. There is a clear building joint between this building and the earlier Unit 3. Two storeys, three bays. Late 20th-century door to left. Early 21st-century UPVC windows replacing 19th-century small-pane cast-iron frames. Two small windows at second floor level replace a warehouse entrance and hoist. Low lean-to annexe to the right with large double doors and a 6-pane fixed light window above.

85-9 King Street (The Pine Tree and Derby Moto-X Centre) (Plate 2)

Range of three houses/shops now one property. Early 19th century of more than one phase. Red brick, slate and concrete tile roofs. Three storeys, reduced proportions to second floor. Three components with a collective bay rhythm of (from left to right) 2:1:1 bays. Nos 87 and 89 to centre and right respectively are of one phase and similar in design, No. 85 to the left has a higher roof line and a different fenestration pattern, but all three buildings are close in date. All have segmental-headed windows, those to Nos 85 and 89 have been replaced in the late 20th century but retain the original openings, the centre glazing bar sash windows survive. At ground level are three glazed doors and various windows incorporated into a single shop front with broad fascia over. The original window opening to No.87 survives with its broad moulded surround.

The Seven Stars Public House (Plate 3) Grade II listed

Public House probably built as an inn. Dated 1680 and substantially of that period. Painted brick, plain tile roof and brick ridge stack. Aligned east/west the entrance front

being in the northeast gable end towards King Street. Two storeys and attic articulated horizontally by four boldly moulded brick bands. Two bays with shuttered short fixed lights to ground floor, and four-pane sashes to upper storeys, all late 19th century. Central late 19th-century door. Inside, two main rooms, each the full width of the building and each heated by a stone fireplace, the one in the front room has an ogee-moulded surround, the rear fireplace is plainer.

At the west end of the Seven Stars Yard are two outbuildings. The southern one is late 19th-century in date and butts against the earlier western boundary wall. Red brick (Flemish stretcher bond). Inserted doorway to ground floor right with concrete lintel. Original doorway to first floor right. Late 19th-century king-post roof trusses of machine cut timbers. The northern outbuilding is late 20th-century with large garage door.

St Helen's House (Adult Community Education Centre), King Street (Plates 4 & 5)
Grade I listed

House. Early to mid-18th century in a Palladian style, perhaps designed by Lord Ferrers (Pevsner 1978, 178). Ashlar front and slate roof. Three storeys (reduced proportions to second floor) with rusticated ashlar to ground floor, first floor band and dentilled cornice. 2:3:2 bays, with giant corner pilasters and giant Ionic order to first floor centre breaking forward beneath a pediment. Finialed urns to corners of main building and apex of pediment. Twelve-pane glazing bar sash windows, those to the ground floor within semi-circular arched recesses, those to first floor with raised surrounds and cornice hoods to sides and with pediments to centre. Stone steps of semi-circular plan lead to a central half-glazed door with rectangular overlight containing a semi-circular web of glazing bars.

Attached to the left-hand (north) side an ashlar building dated 1874 in a classical style. Three storeys (reduced proportions to second floor) with storey bands and channelled rustication at ground storey level. Main block of five bays with blank walls to either side another bay's width. Horizontal sashes with bordered lights, the first floor windows with raised surrounds. At second floor level the windows are set above panels and are flanked by pilasters, the centre one is pedimented and the two flanking lights have cornice hoods, all three are beneath a pediment that rises above the roof line.

2-8 St Helen's Street (Plate 6)

Late 19th century. Red brick (Flemish bond) with stone dressings and hipped slate roof. Two storeys on cellar. Six bays of four-pane sashes, those to bays four and five (from left) at ground floor level replaced with late 20th-century lights. The ground floor windows have segmental arches with raised keys and aprons, the first floor windows flat lintels with raised keys breaking the eaves band. Door to left of centre with overlight Late 20th-century shop front to ground floor right continuing around the corner into the 2-bay King Street elevation. Cellar openings beneath each window bay with flat chamfered lintels, that to far right retains its cast iron grill.

10 St Helen's Street (Plate 7)

House. Mid-19th century. Red brick (Flemish bond) with stone dressings, slate roof. Two storeys (reduced proportions to second floor) on cellar with plastered plinth and oversailing eaves cornice on paired corbels. Three bays of twelve-pane glazing bar sash windows, the centre ones refenestrated in the late 20th century. Ground floor windows have raised and eared surrounds, first floor windows have corbelled sill band and bracketed cornice hoods. Central pilastered Doric portico *in antis* giving access to a flight of steps leading to the front door.

12 St Helen's Street (Plate 7)

House and shop. C. 1850, with later alterations dated 1885. Red brick (Flemish bond), slate roof and brick end stack to right. Two storeys with broad plastered fascia band at first floor level and dentilled brick eaves band. Three bays with central door and flanking late 20th-century windows, all three within late 19th-century openings under semi-circular arches with moulded surrounds springing from a cavetto-moulded impost band. All three arches contain late-19th century decorative glazing bar patterns and stained glass and bear the enamelled legends (from left to right) 'LOCK SMITH', 'BELLHANGER' and 'GAS FITTER'. Twelve-pane glazing bar sash windows at first floor level with sill band and bracketed, rebated lintels, partly replaced by late 20th-century top hinged windows in a matching style.

14 St Helen's Street (Plate 7)

House. 1841. Red Brick (Flemish bond), slate roof and brick end stack to left. Two storeys, two bays. Six-panelled door to right with overlight under three-centred arch with plain imposts and raised key. Late 20th-century windows within original surrounds with wedge lintels grooved as voussoirs and raised keys. West (left) side rendered.

Society of Friends Meeting House (Plate 8) Grade II listed

Quaker meeting house. Dated 1808 with 20th-century porch. Coursed and squared stone blocks with herringbone pattern and diagonal tooling. Hipped slate roof. One storey, five bays. Central door, now covered by porch with hipped slate roof, with datestone over. Glazing bar sash windows with segmental heads. Attached coped stone wall enclosing a small forecourt, and incorporating an arched gateway to either side of the main elevation.

7.0 Conclusions

Above Ground –Archaeology

The most serious potential effects of the road on the standing buildings will be felt by the former Spar manufactory complex. This a multi-phase block of buildings the earliest part of which is Unit 1, which dates from the late 17th or early 18th century, and which may have formed part of the Old St Helen's House complex. The main interest of this group, however, lies in its identification with the manufactory of the Richards Brown. It has not

been ascertained whether the Browns created a purpose-built manufactory at the outset of their operations there, as suggested by Steer, who gives a date of *c.* 1802-3 (2003) or whether they initially occupied existing buildings, as suggested by the map evidence. What we do know is that by 1819 the accumulation of buildings that had been in existence since at least the early 17th century had been replaced by, and perhaps partly incorporated into, a new manufactory.

Most of the 1819 complex is no longer extant, the most important survivor being the ground storey of Unit 3, 71 King Street, which formed the north range, and part of the west wing. Both these elements have been severely altered Owing to the raising of a second storey, the original roof is no longer extant, but in the case of the north range, the four walls of the original structure survive. In addition, the fenestration pattern can be discerned and most of the original segmental arches remain. Because one of the original windows survives it would be possible to replicate and reinstate windows in their original positions should a restoration of the building be undertaken. Architecturally, this fragment of the Spar Manufactory has limited merit, but its industrial and historical associations endow it with a greater importance than it would otherwise have had. The company founded by Richard Brown the Elder became the most significant and well-known stone-working firm in Derbyshire, and the works itself with its steam engine and stone cutting machinery was considered a marvel of modern manufacturing. Brown, his son Richard and their partners John and Sarah Mawe are all considered important enough to be included in the New Oxford Dictionary of National Biography.¹

The rest of the block is later in date, though it stands on the 'footprint' of the former works, and its form was largely dependent on that of the Manufactory. Steer suggests a date of before 1818 for Unit 5 and No12 St Helen's Street, on the assumption, based on a building joint with the north range and a change in brick size, that they are remnants of the west wing of the Manufactory. However, if the north range is *c.*1818 rather than *c.*1802-3 then the dates of Unit 5 and No 12 St Helen's Street would have to be brought forward. The size of the bricks (2⁷/₈" or nearly 3") is inconclusive, though based on comparative evidence from recording work done by Birmingham Archaeology in the West Midlands, might suggest a date towards the middle of the century rather than one near the beginning. The architectural detailing of the first floor of No 12 St Helen's Street would also point to a mid-19th century date. Regarding the other St Helen's Street properties, Steer's dates of 1841 for No 10, 1842-50 for No 12 and *c.*1866-69 for Nos 2-8 are compatible with the architectural evidence. The St Helen's Street front as a whole is an attractive architectural group that makes a significant contribution to the aesthetics of the townscape in this part of Derby.

The current proposal is for the demolition of Unit 1, 71 King Street and Nos 2-8 St Helen's Street, and the retention of Units 3 and 5, 71 King Street and Nos 10-14 St Helen's Street. Unit 1 has an intrinsic value as probably the last surviving fragment of Old St Helen's House, whereas 2-8 St Helen's Street has no special interest in its own right. However, both structures have a greater value in being part of a larger block of

¹ Letter from Professor Hugh Torrens to the Department of Culture Media and Science dated 21 November 2003.

buildings with a shared history, and the coherence of this greater entity plays an important role in an interpretation of the historic townscape of this part of Derby. Unit 1's significance lies in it being a remnant of the house that preceded the Spar Manufactory and that shaped its structural character, whereas Nos 2-8 St Helen's Street have an aesthetic role as part of the 19th-century row of houses that defines the character of the street.

The effect of the new road on the Seven Stars Public House would be to greatly alter its setting namely the character of the yard. Although the original buildings at the west end of the yard have been replaced by later structures, the general proportions of the yard have survived, and contribute considerably to the setting of the inn. The new road would have a substantial adverse effect on the environment of this attractive and potentially architecturally important building. The setting of Nos 85-9 King Street would also be affected in that the buildings' rear yards would be almost totally destroyed.

To a lesser extent the settings of St Helen's House, on the east side of King Street, and the Friends' Meeting House on St Helen's Street would also be affected. Both are listed buildings, and St Helen's House and the associated buildings of the Adult Education Community College are within the Strutt's Park Conservation Area. The Spar Manufactory complex acts as a bridge between the two listed buildings, particularly the attractive 19th-century frontage to St Helen's Street. The road scheme would destroy this link.

Below-Ground Archaeology

It seems a reasonable assumption that the buildings on the corner of King Street and St Helen's Street stands on the site of the medieval religious foundation of St Helen, the structures of which were converted to a house after the Dissolution (Old St Helen's House). It is probable, then, that archaeological deposits and building foundations of medieval and later date may be stratified below this site. There may have been some disturbance of any such remains by later building work, but there are a number of open or former open spaces within the complex, and it is possible that medieval foundations may have been reused beneath the current buildings, so the probability of survival seems high. Quite apart from the potential of the remains to add to our knowledge of medieval hospitals and the historical development of Derby, the archaeology may also have something to tell us about the adaptation of religious buildings to secular use in the 16th century.

To the north of the Spar Manufactory was the Derby China Works, with buildings of industrial character mostly dating from 1848. The buildings were demolished in 1964 (Steer forthcoming) but the foundations almost certainly survive, including those of a bottle kiln. Immediately to the north it is possible that the present outbuildings behind the Seven Stars Public House stand on the foundations of former 17th-century houses, and excavation might make it possible to reconstruct their plan forms.

8.0 Recommendations

Above-Ground Archaeology

There is a strong case for extending the Strutt's Park Conservation area to include the Seven Stars, No 71 King Street, Nos 85-89 King Street, Nos 2-14 St Helen's Street, the Society of Friends' Meeting House and their curtilages, and to preserve all these properties *in situ*. The Seven Stars and The Society of Friends Meeting House are both listed. It is debatable whether No 71 King Street and Nos 85-89 St Helen's Street or individual parts of the complex would meet the national criteria for statutory listing, though a case could certainly be made. However, the whole group would certainly be a candidate for local listing, on the grounds of local historical importance, as the remains of an early industrial concern, and, in the case of the St Helen's Street front, as an aesthetic link in an area of architectural importance. It represents an interesting example of continuity and change over a period of at least 400 years, and possibly as much as 850 years, the last two hundred of which are still evident in the fabric.

Although preservation *in situ* is the ideal conservation solution, should the decision be made to go ahead with the planned road scheme, then adequate provision should be made for the archaeological recording of any parts of No 71 King Street and Nos 2-14 St Helen's Street to be affected (RCHME Level 3 would be appropriate), the outbuildings of the Seven Stars if affected (Level 2) and the boundary wall between 71 and 89 King Street and the Seven Stars (Level 3). Of particular usefulness in extending our knowledge of the site and its structural evolution would be detailed investigation of Units 1 and 5 and No.12 St Helen's Street. The removal of existing claddings from Unit 1 may reveal further pre-1800 fabric, whereas the buildings on the site of the west wing may provide further clues to the sequential development of the 19th-century buildings.

Below-Ground Archaeology

As a potentially regionally important medieval site with a good chance of remains surviving, the area occupied by No 71 King Street and Nos 2-14 St Helen's Street, the preferred option would be for preservation *in situ*. Should this not be possible provision should be made for total excavation, recording and publication.

Of lesser importance are those areas behind the Seven Stars and Nos 85-89 King Street. Provision should be made for excavation and recording of both sites.

9.0 Acknowledgements

This desk-based assessment was carried out for Birmingham Archaeology by Dr Malcolm Hislop and edited by Alex Jones. Nigel Dodds prepared the illustrations. The author wishes to thank Jane Steer and Joan D'Arcy of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society for their assistance and permission to reproduce information and illustrations from their published and unpublished reports on the Study Area. Figure 12 is based on their sketch plan of the Spar Manufactory site.

10.0 Sources

10.1 Cartographic Sources

1610 Speed

1767 Burdett

1791 Money Penny

1806 Brayley

1819 Rogerson

1819 Chatterton and Swanwick

1852 Board of Health

1888 Ordnance Survey 1:2500

1901 Ordnance Survey 1:2500

1914 Ordnance Survey 1:2500

10.2 Textual Sources

Bailey, G. 1880, 'Notes on some Old Houses in Derby', *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society* 1, 28-32.

Birmingham Archaeology 2003, *Land between King Street, St Helen's Street and Lodge Lane, Derby: Written Scheme of Investigation for Desk-Based Assessment and Building Assessment*.

Cameron, K. 1977, *English Place-Names*, 3rd edn.

Darcy, J. and Steer, J. 2002, 'From Religious Oratory to Spar Manufactory: the Development of the Site of St Helen's on King Street, Derby', *Derbyshire Miscellany*, 16: Part 4, 94-119.

Darlington, R.R. (ed.) 1945, *The Cartulary of Darley Abbey*.

Derbyshire County Council 2003, *Brief for a Desk-Based Archaeological and Building Recording Assessment*.

DoE 1990, *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*.

- IFA 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*.
- Knowles, D. and Neville Hadcock R. 1953, *Medieval Religious Houses: England and Wales*.
- Pevsner, N. 1978, *The Buildings of England: Derbyshire*, 2nd edn.
- Raleigh Radford, C.A. 1976, 'The Church of St Alkmund, Derby', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 96, 26-61.
- Steer, J. 2002, *From Religious Oratory to Spar Manufactory: the Development of the Site of St Helen's on King Street, Derby*
- Steer, J. 2003 'The Site of the Hospital of St Helen's in the 19th Century', *Derbyshire Miscellany* 16: Part 6, 150-173.
- Steer, J., 2003, *Spar Manufactory Complex: 71 King Street, Derby*.
- Steer, J. Forthcoming, *Former Derby China Works, 85 King Street, Derby*.
- Torrens, H.S. 1992, 'The Early Life and Geological Work of John Mawe 1766-1829 and a Note on his Travels in Brazil', *Bulletin of the Peak District Mines Historical Society* Vol. 11, No.6, 267-271.

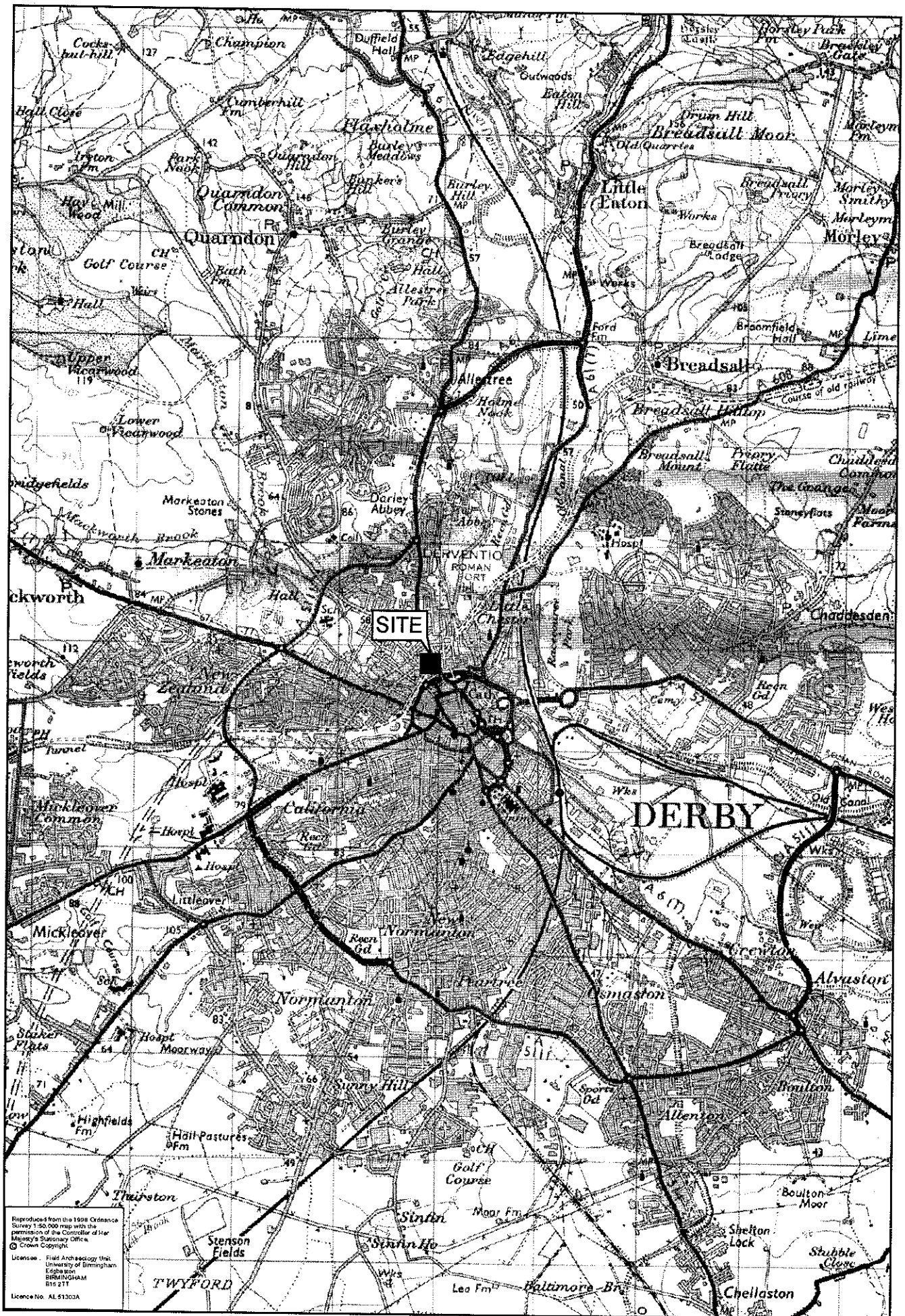


Fig.1

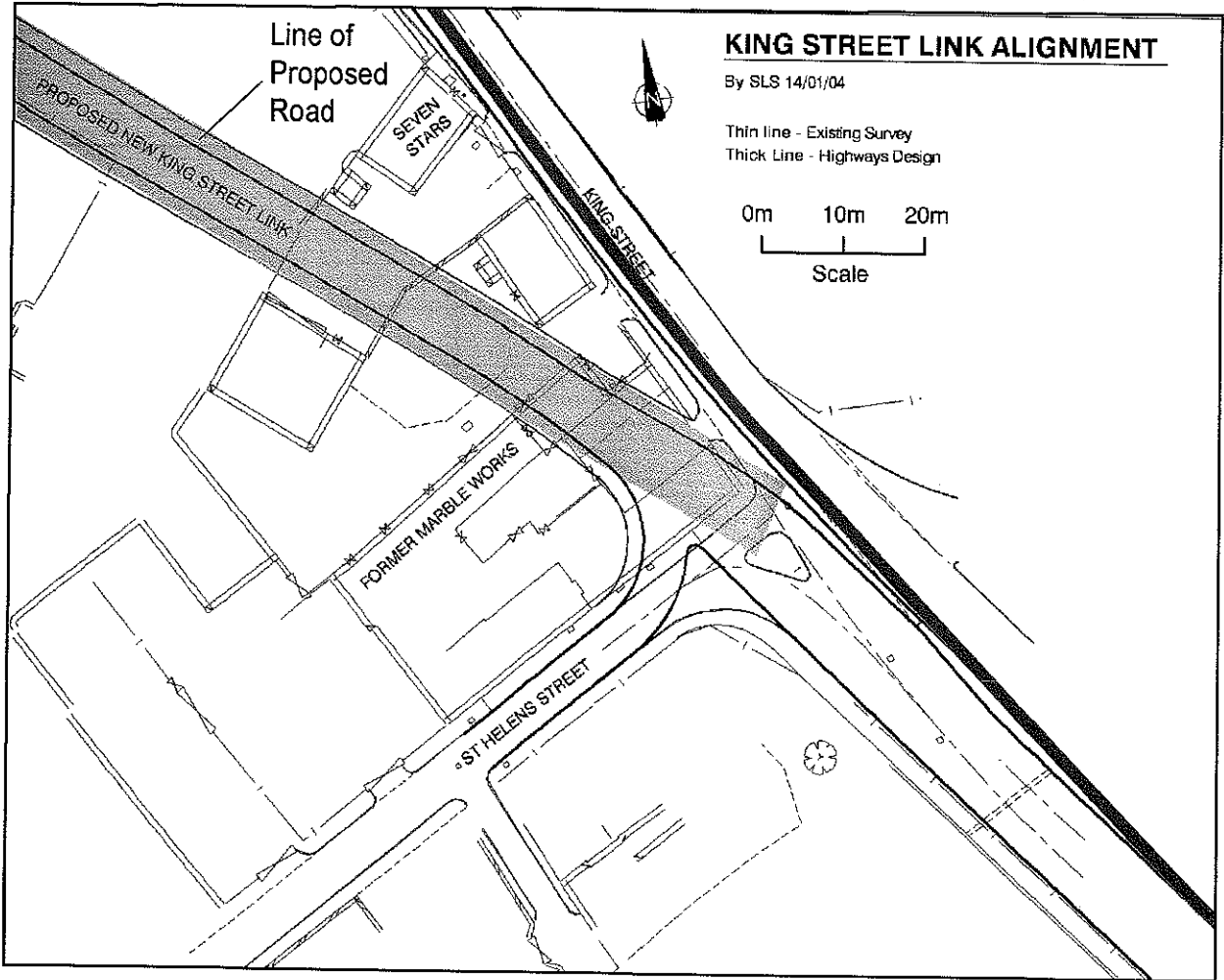


Fig.2

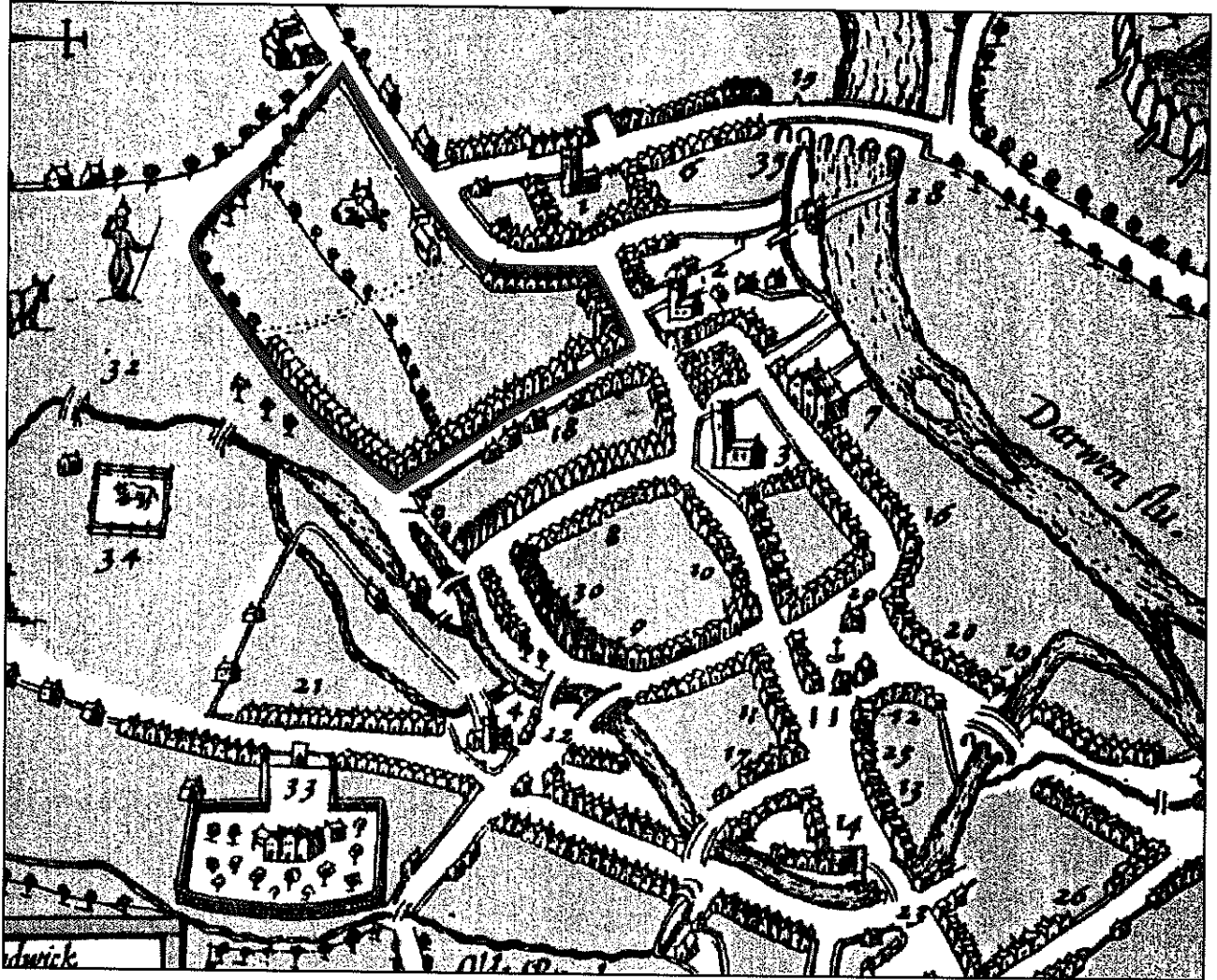


Fig.3 (1610)

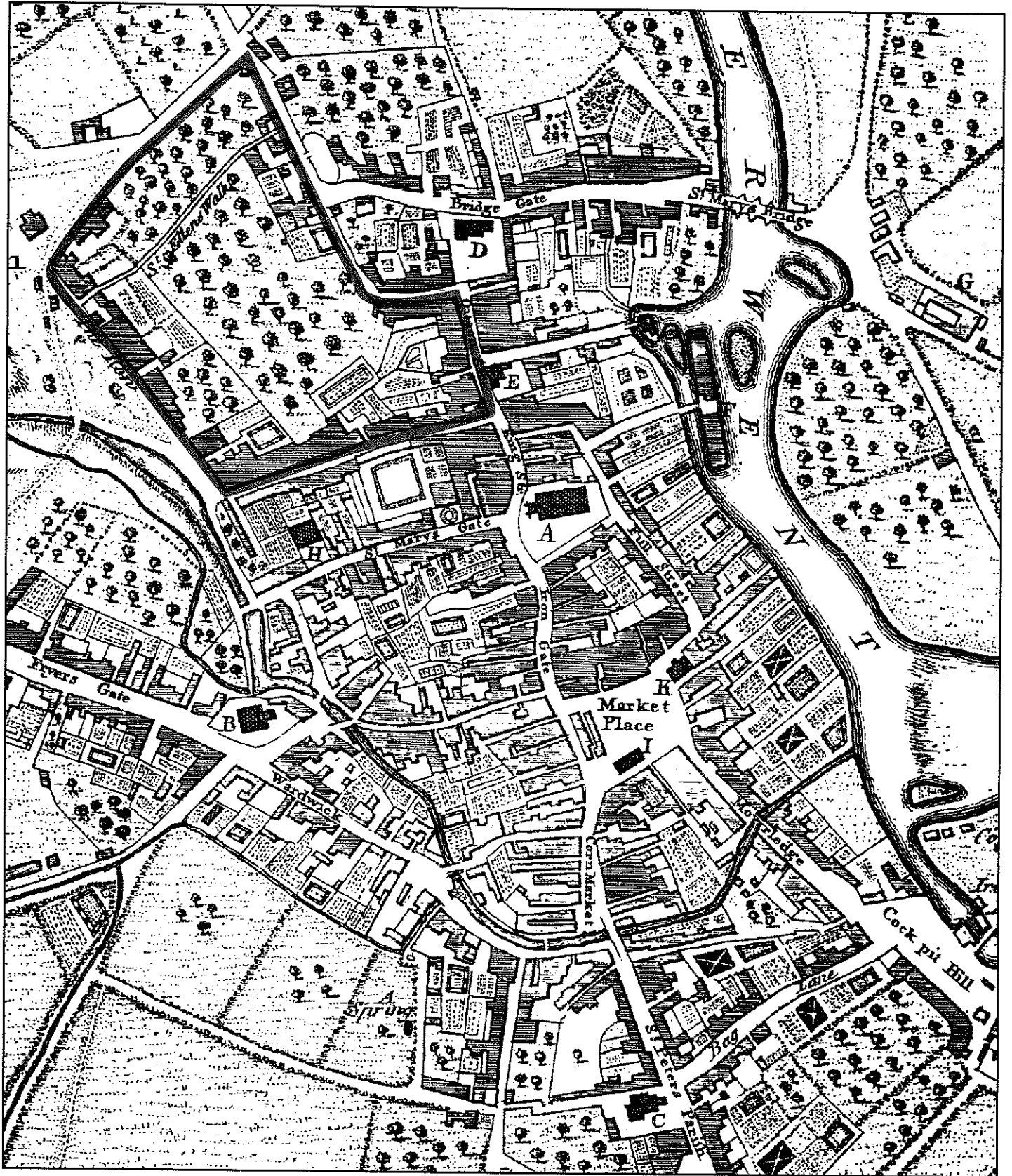


Fig.4 (1767)



Fig.5

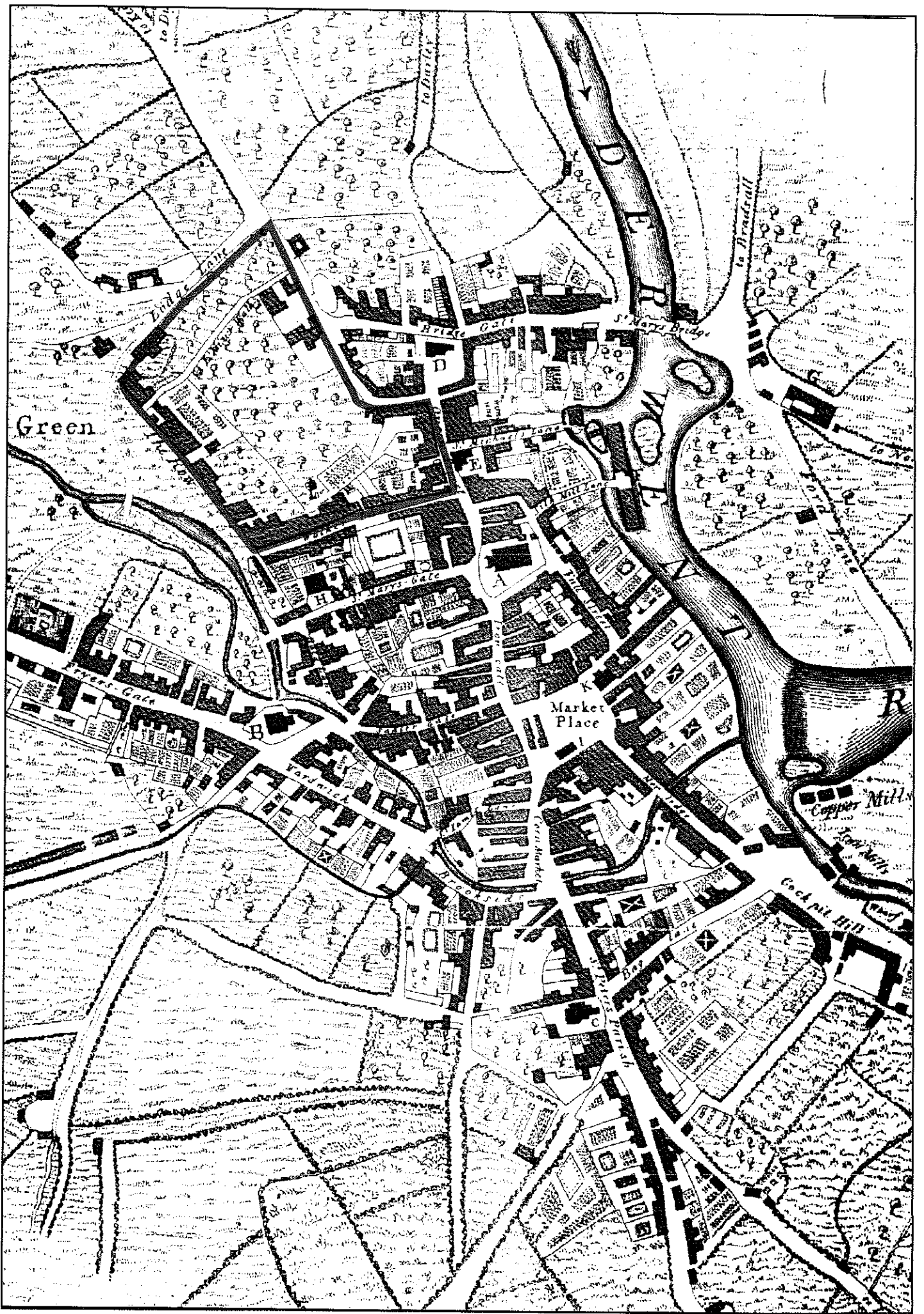


Fig.6 (1791)

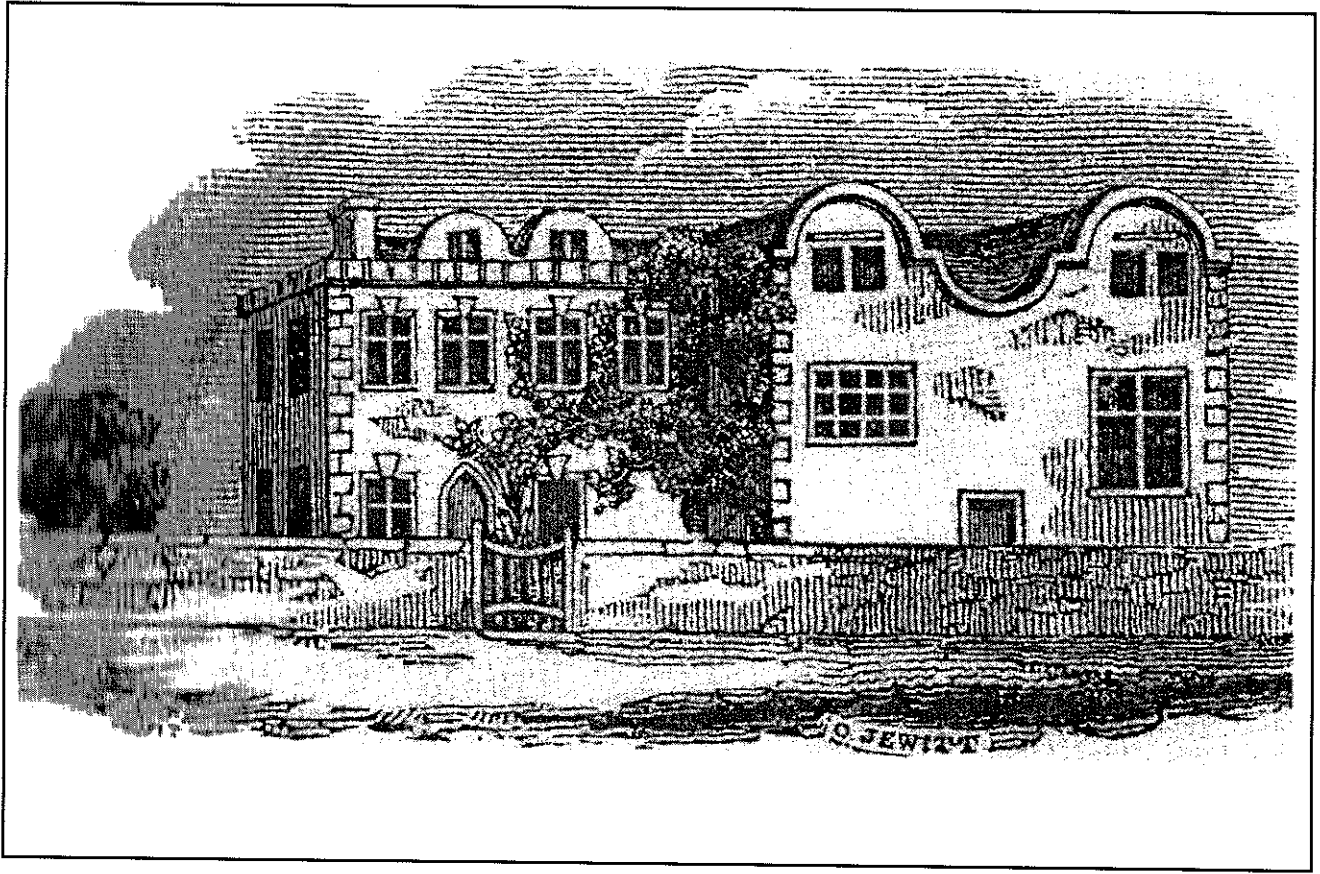


Fig.7

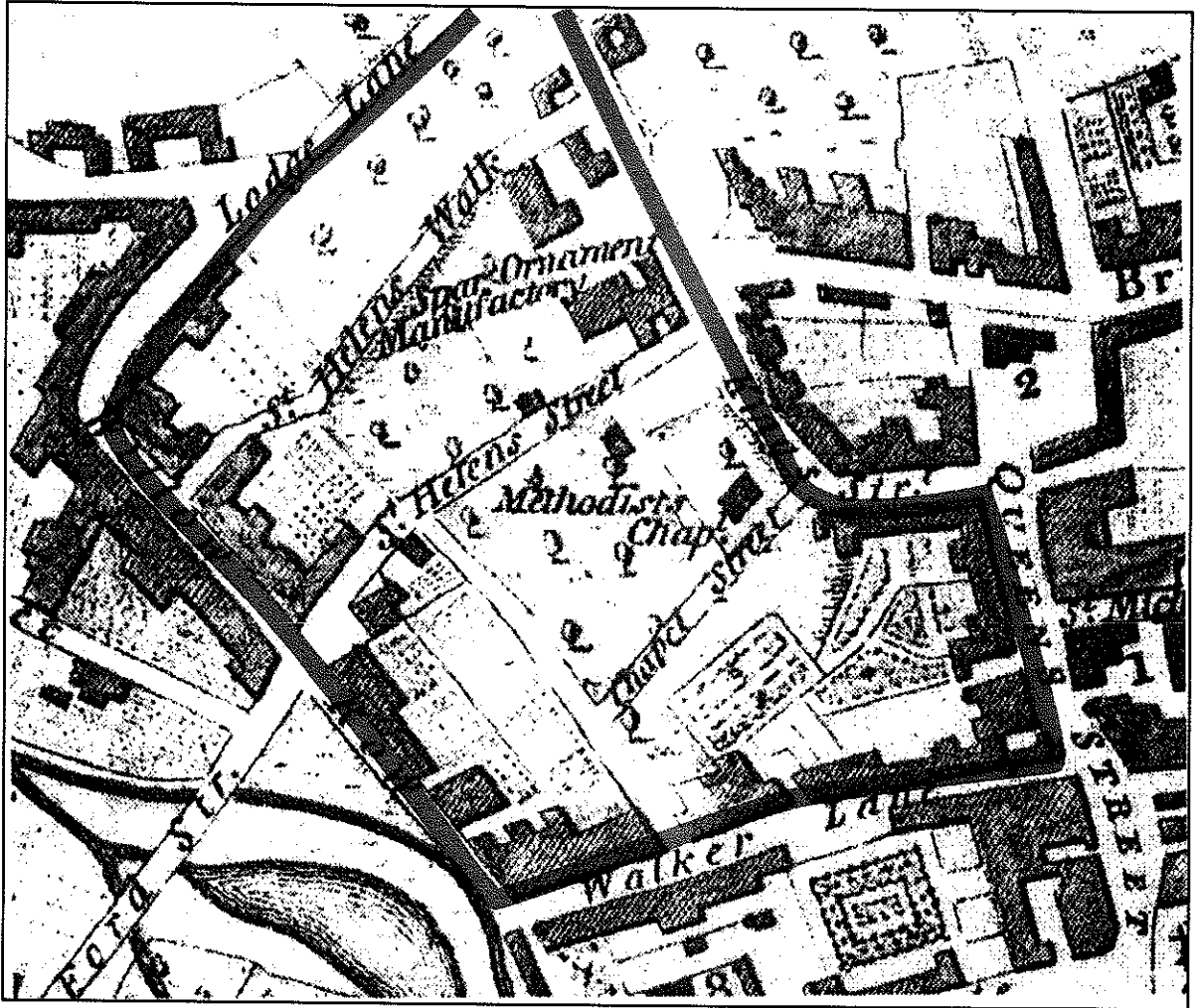


Fig.8 (1806)

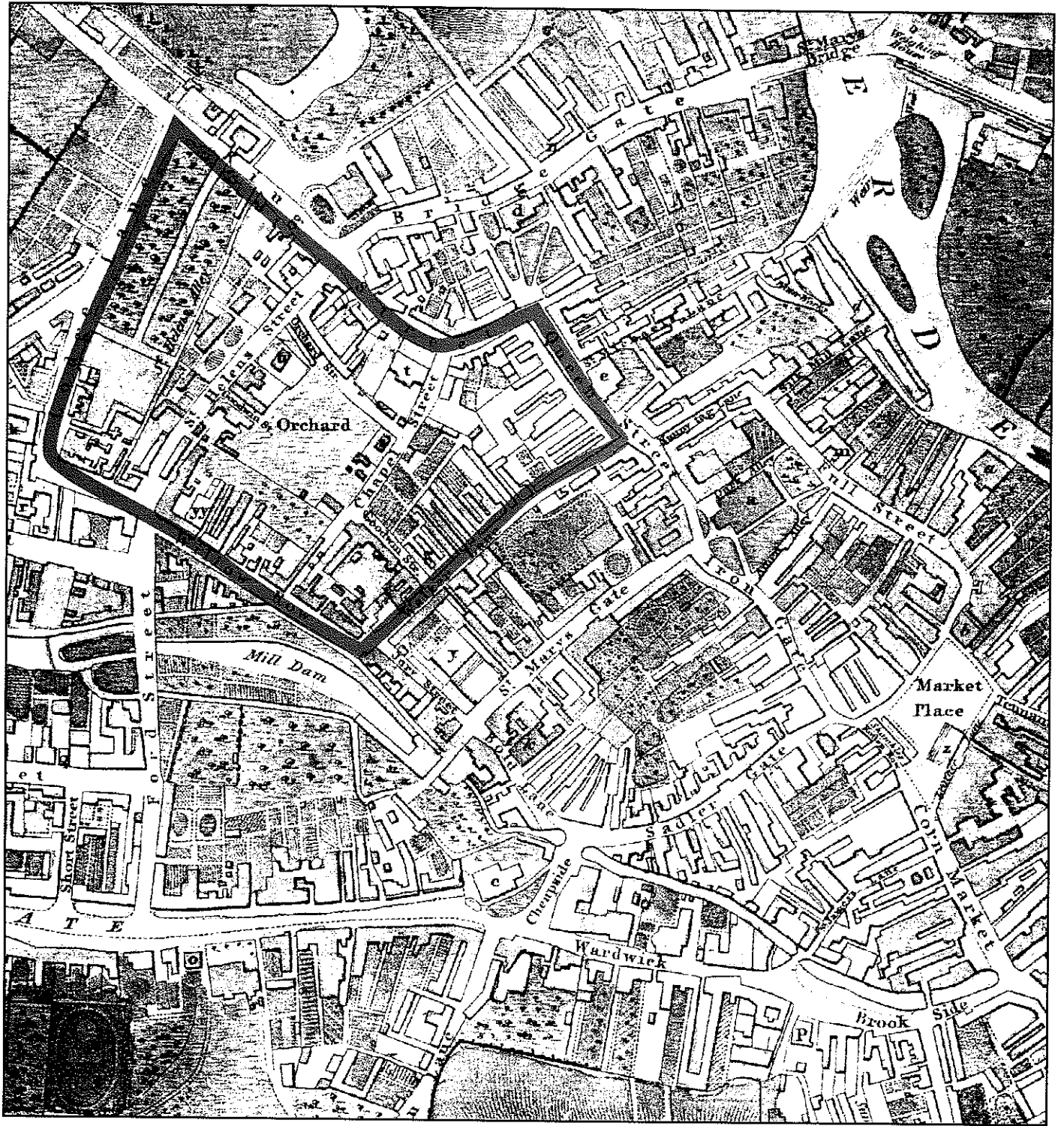


Fig.9 (1819)

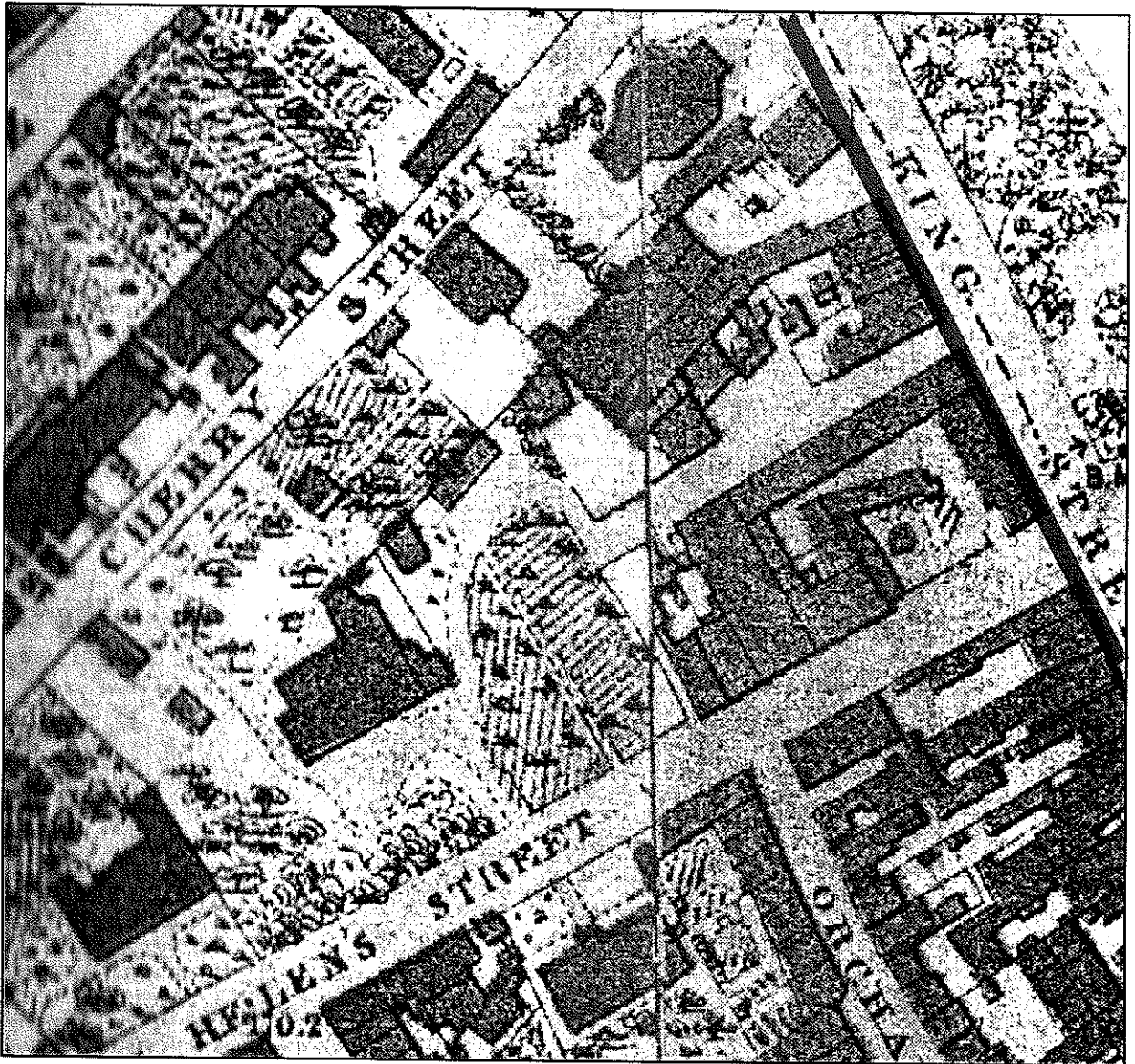


Fig.10 (1852)

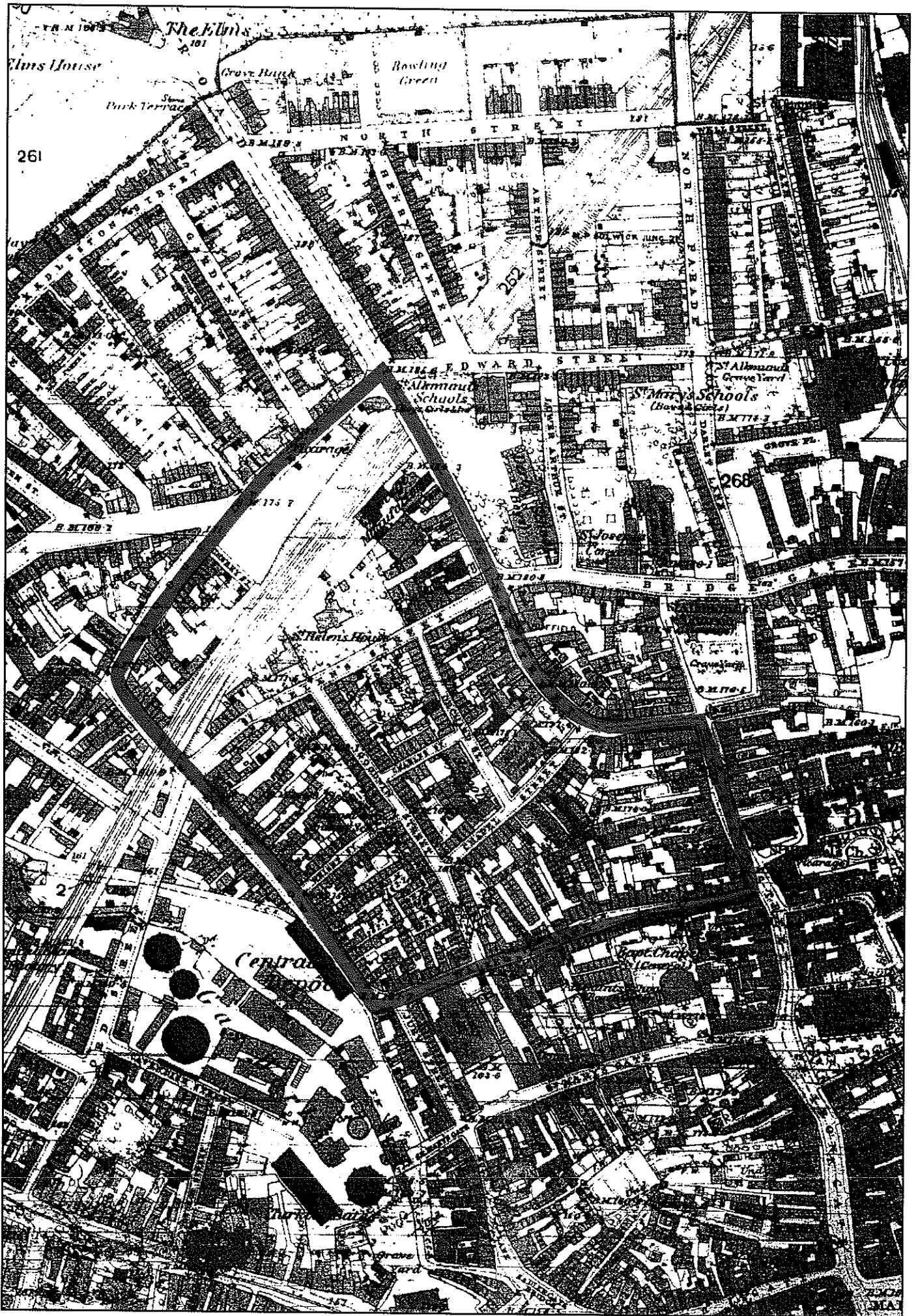


Fig.11(1889)

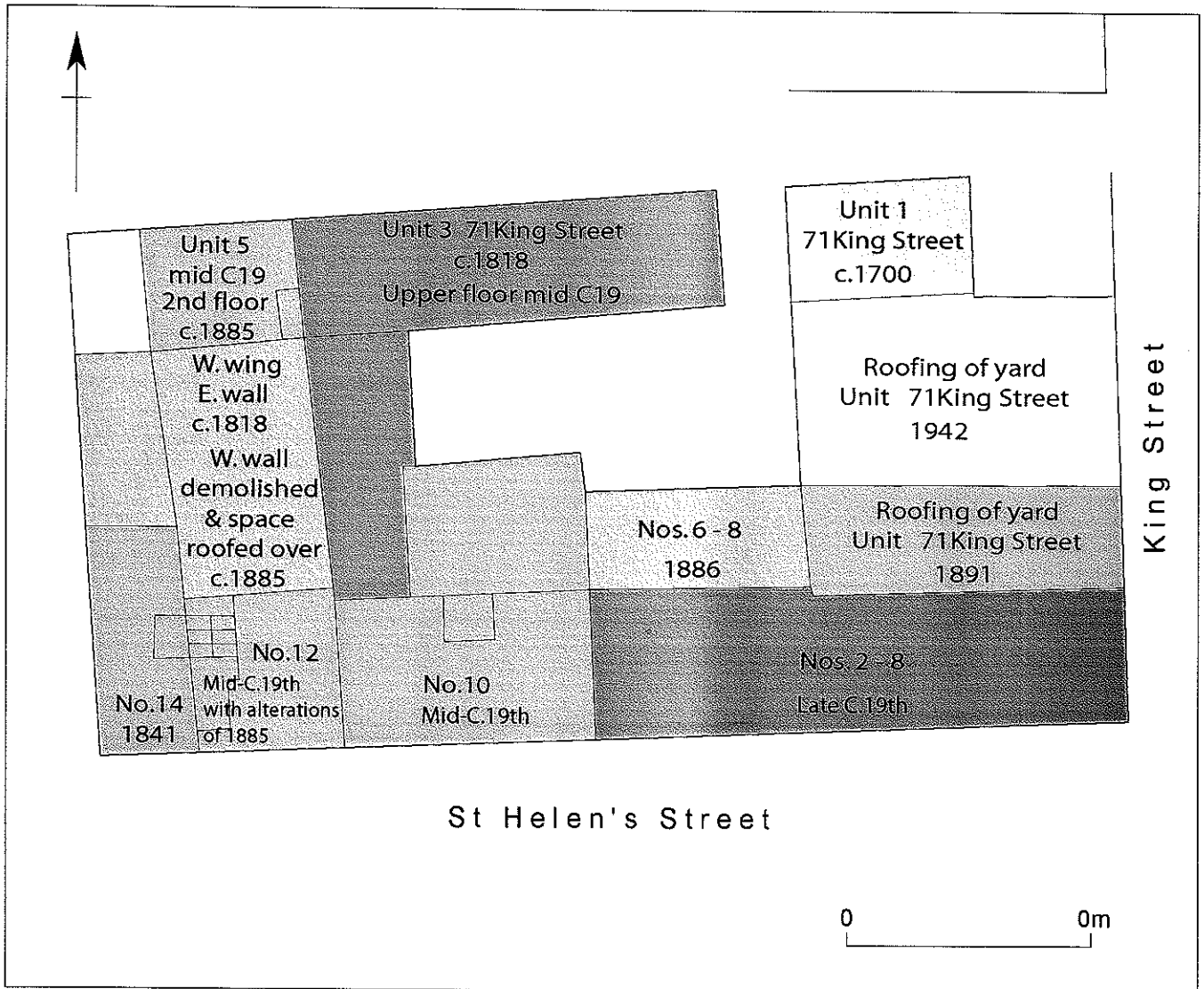


Fig.12

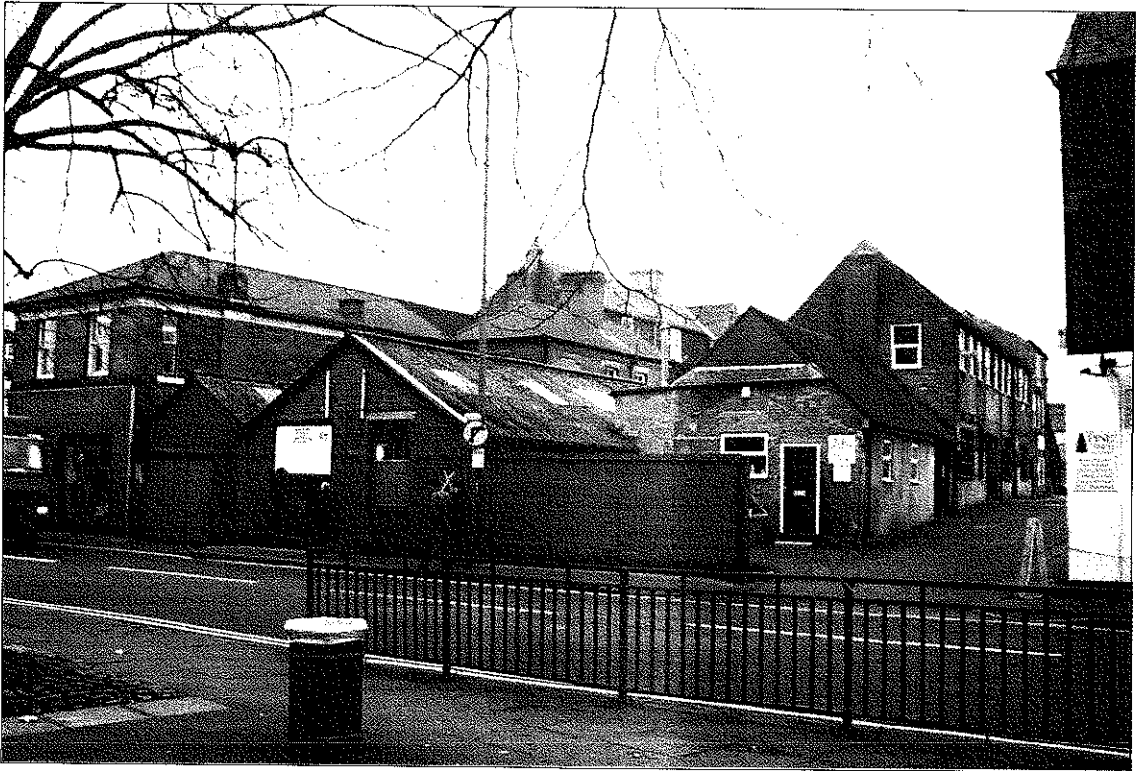


Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7

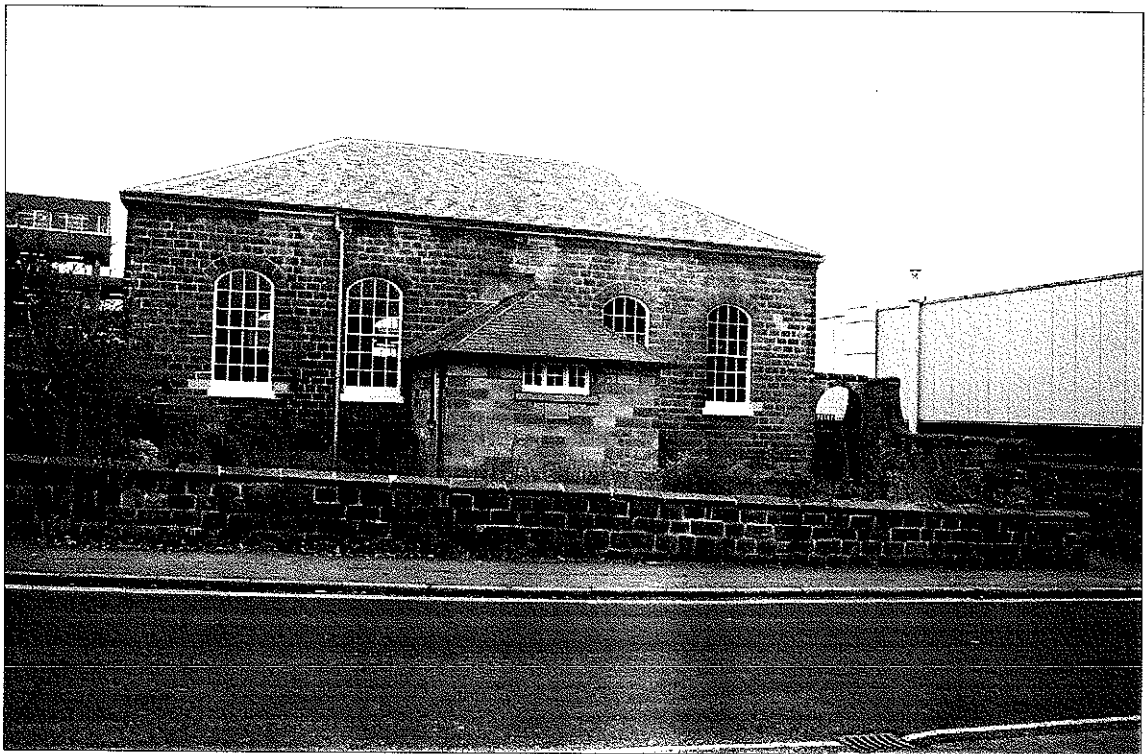


Plate 8