

MLDB/01



MANYSTONES LANE, BRASSINGTON, DERBYSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

commissioned by Green Cat Energy Ltd

11/00291/FUL

July 2016

MANYSTONES LANE, BRASSINGTON, DERBYSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

commissioned by Green Cat Energy Ltd

11/00291/FUL

July 2016

project info

HA JOB NO. MLDB/01
NGR SK 251 548
PARISH Brassington
LOCAL AUTHORITY Derbyshire County Council
OASIS REF. headland4-162233

project team

PROJECT MANAGER Michael Tierney
AUTHOR Jake Streatfeild-James
FIELDWORK Jake Streatfeild-James
GRAPHICS Beata Wiczorek-Oleksy
APPROVED BY Michael Tierney – Project Manager

Michael Tierney

 **HEADLAND**
ARCHAEOLOGY
© 2016 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd



PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping associated with the construction of a single wind turbine on land at Manystones Lane, Brassington, Derbyshire, in response to a condition placed on planning consent (Planning Ref: 11/00291/FUL). The archaeological monitoring revealed a thin layer of topsoil covering natural background geology, which consists of orange sands and gravels, punctuated by the occasional limestone outcrop. A single feature was recorded during the monitoring and was interpreted as a quarry face targeting a natural limestone outcrop a single 20th century glass milk bottle was recovered from the primary fill of this feature.

CONTENTS

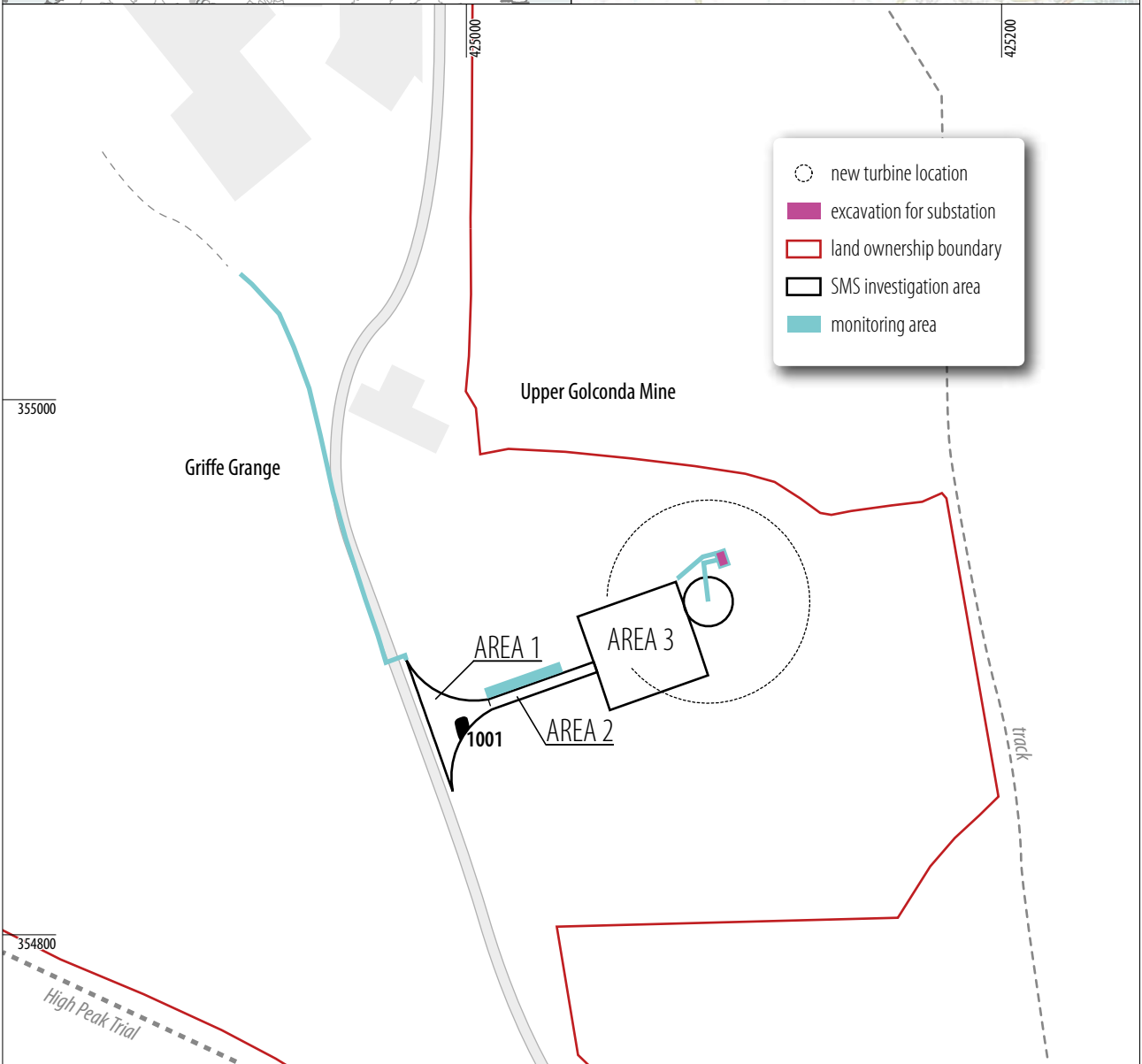
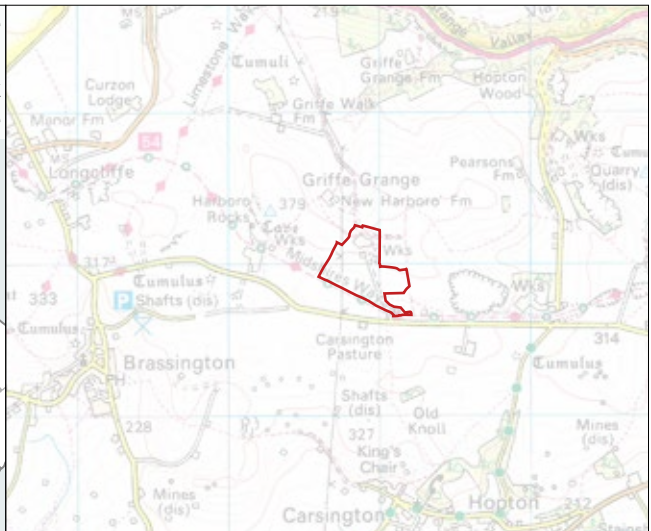
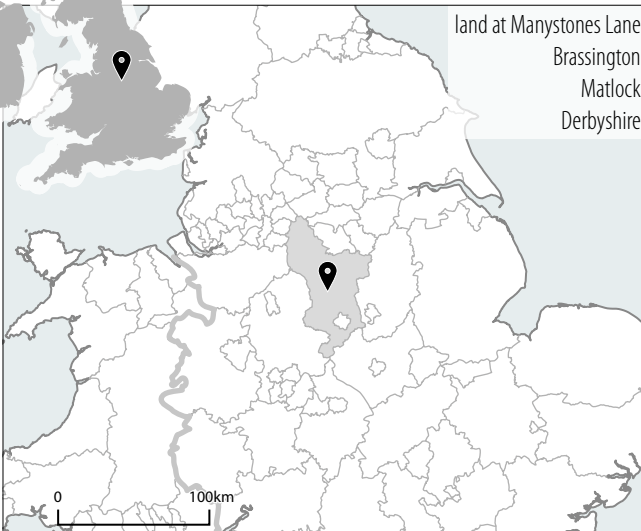
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
4	AIMS & OBJECTIVES	2
5	METHODOLOGY	2
	5.1 SITE WORKS	2
	5.2 RECORDING	2
	5.3 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES	3
6	RESULTS	3
7	CONCLUSION	3
8	REFERENCES	3
	8.1 BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES	3
9	APPENDICES	4
	APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS	4

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION	VIII
ILLUS 2 NW FACING SECTION OF QUARRY PIT [1001]	2

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS (HA)	3
TABLE 2 IMPACT ON HERITAGE ASSETS (HA)	3



Reproduced using 2012 OS 1:50,000 Landranger Series no. 119 and digital data.
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. Licence no. AL
100013329

scale 1:2,500 @ A4



MANYSTONES LANE, BRASSINGTON, DERBYSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

1 INTRODUCTION

Green Cat Renewables (the client) has been granted planning consent (11/00291/FUL) by Local Planning Authority (LPA) for the construction of a single wind turbine and associated infrastructure at land at Manystones Lane, Brassington, Derbyshire, SK 2504 5488; henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) (Illus 1).

Due to the archaeological potential of the DA, a condition was attached to the planning permission which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation. The Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) prepared a letter detailing the archaeological work required – a programme of monitoring to be undertaken during the development works (DCA 2011). This work was requested in accordance with government guidance as set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012).

The client commissioned Headland Archaeology to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the monitoring (Headland Archaeology 2013), undertake the site works, and prepare a report (this document) on the results. The WSI was approved by the DCA prior to commencement of the project.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The DA lies to the north of Manystones Lane, near Brassington, Derbyshire and is centred on NGR SK 250 548. The DA lies within an area of dry-stone walled farmland and has been previously ploughed. The northern part of the DA lies at c. 350m OD and slopes gently down to c. 330m OD.

The underlying geology comprises Dolomitic Limestone of the Monsal Dale and Bee low Formations. Overlying drift deposits comprise Diamicton Head deposits of poorly sorted gravel, silt, and clay (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> - accessed 18/06/2015).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological background was summarised by the DCA in a letter detailing the archaeological implications of the proposed development (2011).

Although the Derbyshire HER holds no archaeological records from within the DA itself, the DA lies within an area of activity from the prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval periods.

Prehistoric activity in the vicinity comprises findspots Neolithic and Bronze Age tools as well as a number of barrows sites at Ivet low, c. 900m to the south-east of the DA, Carsington Pasture c. 800m to the south-west and two at Round-Low (c. 1.1km to the west and c. 700m to the north). A Neolithic chambered cairn is also known at Harboro rocks c. 800m to the west of the DA.

Harboro Rocks also contains remains of Iron Age settlement and a Romano-British cave site. Romano-British findspots of pottery are also known from the vicinity of the DA.

The current mill complex operated by Sibelco Ltd was constructed on the site of the Upper Golconda mine. Industrialised mining at the Upper Golconda site probably dates to the mid-eighteenth century (the name is borrowed from the Golconda diamond mines in Hyderabad which produced the Kooh-i-noor). The mine originally produced lead ore, but had switched over almost completely to producing barium sulphates by the time it closed in 1953 (Mine Explorer Society Website).

The HER contains background evidence for post-medieval (particularly lead) mining in the form of spoil-heaps and shafts. Indeed, digital imaging of unploughed land to the west of the DA contains numerous extant spoil-heaps. Ploughing of land within the DA has flattened any such remains, although walkover survey undertaken for the planning application identified a depression indicating a possible shaft.



ILLUS 2 NW facing section of quarry pit [1001]

Given the evidence available, if archaeological remains are present within the DA, they are most likely to be related to post-medieval mining activity for which there is moderate potential. However, there is also a low potential for remains of prehistoric and Roman activity.

- › establishing the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- › securing where appropriate, the assessment, analysis, conservation, and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited at Buxton Museum (accession number: DERSB 2013.26). This is to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

4 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the investigation was to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may have been affected by the relevant proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) (NPPF National Planning Policy Framework). This was achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function and character of any remains on the site, in their cultural and environmental setting.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource assessment and Research Agenda (Cooper 2006); Exploring Our Past (English Heritage 1991), and English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda (English Heritage 1997). Any evidence retrieved during the works were analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

Specifically the aims of the investigation included:

- › establishing the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SITE WORKS

Archaeological works were undertaken between the 1st and the 8th of April 2015. This involved monitoring the stripping and excavation of the haul road, bell mouth and piling mat.

All works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2014). This involved continuous archaeological observation, investigation and recording during all topsoil stripping.

5.2 RECORDING

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The trenches and

contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was compiled. The site plan was accurately tied in to the National Grid and a scale version is shown in Illus 2.

A digital photographic record was taken and a metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

5.3 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to the OASIS database (headland4-162233).

The resultant archive will be deposited at Buxton Museum. All archive preparation will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the ClfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007).

6 RESULTS

The technical detail of contextual information can be found in Appendix 1. The following narrative is designed to interpret that technical detail and attempt to categorise its significance. Context numbers for deposits are expressed in parenthesis, ie (1001).

For the purpose of keeping a coherent site record, the topsoil strip was divided into three areas: (1) the bell mouth, (2) the haul road and (3) the piling mat where the actual turbine was to be constructed. Topsoil was removed under constant archaeological monitoring, and excavation ceased when natural sands and gravels became clearly visible.

Topsoil ranging in depth between 0.10 and 0.25 meters was encountered across the site, with the deepest deposits present across Area 3. The natural drift geology was made up of sands and gravels, with occasional patches of clay and punctuated by the occasional outcrop of limestone bedrock.

A single cut feature was recorded within Area 1, adjacent to the access road leading to the Sibelco site and the former mine works. The feature consisted of an asymmetrical cut into the hill-slope affording access to the vertical face of a limestone outcrop. It had been backfilled in two stages. Initially a layer of natural sands and gravels had been piled up against the quarry face, softening break of slope. A single 20th century milk bottle had been discarded within this deposit. Turf had then formed over the sands and gravels, before the break of slope was completely leveled out with a large dump of clay.

The feature may represent small-scale extraction of limestone, possibly as a source of material for the upkeep of the mine access road. The presence of a mass-produced, mould-blown glass bottle in the primary fill of the feature dates it to the recent past. The reason for backfilling the feature is not immediately apparent, but may have been associated with landscaping following the conversion of the Golconda Mine works to an industrial milling facility after 1953.

DESCRIPTION OF HA	SIGNIFICANCE OF HA ON LOCAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL SCALE
20th century quarrying	Low significance of Local Importance

TABLE 1 Significance of Heritage Assets (HA)

7 CONCLUSION

The archaeological remains encountered within the Development Area are rated as Low Significance of Local Importance. The presence of quarrying activity in the vicinity of the Golconda Mine suggests the quarried material was used for the ongoing upkeep of the access road from Manystones Lane.

As no further ground works are required as part of the development no heritage impacts on other heritage assets is possible.

HA	DEVELOPMENT IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE OF HA ON LOCAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL SCALE	IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON HA (NONE, LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH)
20th century Quarrying	Buried under bell-mouth	Low significance of local importance	Medium

TABLE 2 Impact on Heritage Assets (HA)

8 REFERENCES

8.1 BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

British Geological Survey [website] Available: www.bgs.ac.uk
Accessed: 28/08/2014

ClfA 2011 *ClfA Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Cooper, N (ed.) 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda Leicester* Archaeology Monograph 13

DCA 2011 *Archaeological consultation 11/00291/FUL: Viaton Industries Ltd, Manystones Lane, Brassington Erection of wind turbine, 102m to blade tip (60m to hub) and associated access track, crane hardstanding, substation building and cabling route*

English Heritage 1991 *Exploring Our Past*

English Heritage 1997zEnglish Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda

Headland Archaeology 2013 *Archaeological Strip, Map and Record and Monitoring at Manystones Lane, Brassington, Derbyshire*

Mine Explorer Society [website] Available: <http://www.mineexplorer.org.uk/golconda.htm> Accessed: 09/05/2016

9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Context register

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION
1001	1	Cut of quarry, adjacent to Sibelco access road, situated in land take for bell mouth. Three fills including traces of turf sealed by modern backfill. Cut into hill slope. Maximum depth 1.0m.
1002	1	Mid brown orange silty gravel and sand, sharp deposit interfaces, loose consistency. Primary fill of quarry pit, sealed by turf layer. Contained a 20th century glass milk bottle. Max depth 0.40m.
1003	1	Silty loam, dark grey brown, sharp interfaces, loose to friable. Relict turf layer, 0.10 max depth.
1004	1	Clay, mixed yellow, purples and greys, sharp interfaces, compacted. Frequent large stones. Solid backfill layer, sealing relict turf horizon. Probable mining spoil. Max depth = 0.50m.
1005	1	Mid orange brown silty sand. Topsoil with frequent gravel inclusions. Max depth = 0.10m.
1006	1	Natural. Mid orange yellow sands and gravels, occasional bedrock outcrops.

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

PHOTO	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
001	E	Stripping in progress: access road
002	E	Stripping in progress: access road
003	E	Stripping in progress: access road
004	E	Stripping in progress: access road
005	N	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
006	N	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
007	NE	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
008	SW	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
009	NE	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
010	SE	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
011	NE	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
012	NE	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
013	NW	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
014	NW	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
015	N	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
016	N	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
017	NE	Topsoil stripping: piling mat

PHOTO	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
018	NE	Topsoil stripping: piling mat
019	E	Topsoil stripping: road bell mouth
020	S	Topsoil stripping: road bell mouth
021	W	Topsoil stripping: road bell mouth
022	E	Topsoil stripping: road bell mouth
023	N	Topsoil stripping: road bell mouth
024	N	Feature [1001] post-excavation
025	N	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
026	N	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
027	N	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
028	NE	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
029	NE	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
030	NE	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
031	E	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
032	E	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
033	E	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
034	E	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
035	E	Feature [1001] photogrammetry
036	E	Feature [1001] photogrammetry

Appendix 1.3 Drawing register

DRAWING	PLAN/SECTION	DESCRIPTION
001	Plan	Sketch location plan for [1001]
002	Section	Sketch section of [1001]
003	Plan	Sketch plan of [1001]
004	Plan	Plan of site areas based on clients drawings



SOUTH & EAST

Headland Archaeology
Building 68C, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 861 578

southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

MIDLANDS & WEST

Headland Archaeology
Unit 1, Clearview Court, Twyford Road
Hereford HR2 6JR

01432 364 901

midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

NORTH

Headland Archaeology
Unit 16, Hillside, Beeston Road
Leeds LS11 8ND

0113 387 6430

north@headlandarchaeology.com

SCOTLAND

Headland Archaeology
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705

scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com