



making sense of heritage

Staveley Works Area Staveley, Derbyshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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**Staveley Works Area
Staveley, Derbyshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations at the Staveley Works Area, Staveley Derbyshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 441551, 374893.

The geotechnical investigations were undertaken to inform an outline planning application to redevelop the site. A total of 150 geotechnical trial pits were excavated. Of these, 30 were monitored during the archaeological watching brief, all located at the eastern end of the site.

An archaeological desk based assessment identified the potential for 19th century remains associated with the Staveley Iron Works in the western end of the site. The eastern side of the Staveley Works site was first developed for industrial use by 1938. Prior to this, the land within the area monitored appears to have remained in agricultural use, with some clay extraction occurring in one part of in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The former course of the Trough Brook is recorded running through the site, along with a now infilled section of the River Rother.

The trial pits demonstrated the presence of substantial deposits of made ground throughout the area monitored, measuring in places over 4 m deep. The natural geology was identified in eight of the trial pits at depths between 3 m and 4.1 m below the modern ground level. Remains assumed to be associated with the Staveley Works buildings were identified, although these are not deemed to be archaeological significant due to their modern date.

The archaeological watching brief did not identify the presence of any significant archaeological remains in the areas monitored. All the trial pits contained substantial depths of made ground which suggests significant disturbance in the area associated with the expansion of the industrial development of the site in the early 20th century. The remainder of the site has not been evaluated yet and as such there remains an unknown potential for archaeological remains across the remainder of the site.

The project archive has been compiled according to the Written Scheme of Investigation and is fully cross-referenced and indexed. It is currently held by Wessex Archaeology under the project code **108211** and will be transferred to the Derbyshire Record Office under an accession number to be confirmed in due course.



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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Will Kemp in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Maria-Elena Calderon, Jessica Irwin and Alex Cassels between the 28th August and 2nd September. The report was compiled by Alexandra Grassam. The illustrations were prepared by Alix Sperr. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Alexandra Grassam.



Staveley Works Area Staveley, Derbyshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations at the Staveley Works Area, Staveley Derbyshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 441551, 374893.
- 1.1.2 The geotechnical investigations were undertaken to inform an outline planning application to redevelop the Site. An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA; Wessex Archaeology 2015a) was undertaken which established the potential for surviving archaeological remains associated with the 19th century iron works which formerly occupied the Site and the original course of the Chesterfield Canal, which had cut through the Site. A total of 150 geotechnical trial pits were excavated throughout the Site, of which 30 were monitored (**Figure 2**).
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Wessex Archaeology 2015b) set out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology implemented the archaeological watching brief. All works undertaken conformed to current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment ('MoRPHE') (Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014a-d). The WSI was submitted to the Derbyshire County Council for approval prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located approximately 1.5 km west of the town of Staveley and approximately 4.6 km north-east of the town of Chesterfield.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land approximately 28 ha mainly covered by areas of hardstanding, gravel and grass/scrub.
- 1.2.3 The route of the River Rother runs through the northern part of the Site, with Works Road running north to south through the centre of the Site. The Chesterfield Canal runs immediately to the south. There are also two standing buildings within the Site, known as the 'Clocktower Business Centre' and the 'Devonshire Buildings' which are both currently in use, whilst a railway bridge and probable former mineshaft are also extant within the Site.
- 1.2.4 The Site is located on a relatively flat area of land lying at approximately 62 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The lowest point in the Site is situated in the Rother's river valley at approximately 60 m aOD whilst the highest point of the Site is within the central area lying approximately 64 m aOD.



- 1.2.5 The underlying geology of the Site is split between the Pennine Lower and Middle Coal Measures Formation with superficial deposits of Alluvium present across the Site likely associated with the route of the River Rother (British Geological Survey: Sheet 100 – Sheffield).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A detailed historical and archaeological background is presented in the DBA previously prepared for the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) and in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b). The following is a summary of this information.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 There is little evidence for human occupation within the Study Area from the prehistoric period. In general terms, the Site likely represents an area where resources were procured from the vicinity of the River Rother and taken away to another location, rather than an area of permanent settlement.
- 2.2.2 The position of the Site on the banks of the River Rother with a superficial riverine geology across sections of the Site suggests a general potential for the preservation, albeit probably deeply stratified, of prehistoric remains.

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) records only two undesignated heritage assets from the Romano-British period in the immediate local area. The course of a Roman Road is located approximately 980 m north of the Site, with its projected route bringing it within approximately 750 m west of the Site. The road has been noted on both aerial and ground surveys as a parchmark preserved within the parkland around Hagge Farm. A section through the road revealed three separate surfaces.
- 2.3.2 Also within the local area is the single findspot of a Roman coin, the exact location of which is unknown due to its recovery in the 18th century, although the DHER places it approximately 880 m north-east of the Site.
- 2.3.3 The closest evidence for Roman occupation is the fort at Chesterfield, located approximately 5 km to the south-west of the Site, which is thought to have been laid out around 54-55 AD.
- 2.3.4 In general terms, the lack of prehistoric or Romano-British finds does not necessarily preclude the potential for uncovering such remains in the future; rather it suggests an overall lack of intrusive archaeological investigation within the local area.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.4.1 The town of Staveley is recorded in the Domesday Book suggesting its formation prior to the survey carried out after the Norman Conquest in 1066. The name Staveley comes from the Old English for 'Stave-wood clearing'. The Domesday Book records Staveley as having 'a priest, a church and one mill' and was worth £6 in value to the lord in 1086, *Hascoit Musard*.



- 2.4.2 The Domesday Book also records a very small settlement of Brimington, to the south-west of the Site, which is mentioned in conjunction with several other small settlements clustered around Chesterfield.
- 2.4.3 The DHER records only one feature from the Medieval period within the Study relating to the purported boundaries of a Medieval deer park, a small section of which lies within the northern section of the Site.
- 2.4.4 Given the Site's position in relation the settlements at Staveley and Brimington, it is likely the character of the Site during the Medieval period was rural with the land used for agriculture.

2.5 Post-medieval

- 2.5.1 The Post-medieval period sees the beginning of the development of the nearby town of Staveley. The town was the seat of the Frecheville family whose home was Staveley Hall, constructed in the early 17th century by Sir Peter de Frecheville. During the English Civil War the Frecheville's supported Charles I and the hall was fortified as it became an important Royalist centre. By 1682 the hall passed into the ownership of the Cavendish family of Chatsworth who later leased it to Dennis Hayford in 1700 who held the lease on the Staveley Iron Works.
- 2.5.2 The Site is contained within the area once occupied by the Staveley Iron Works. The first furnace and forge is mentioned in 1639 with the lease on the works held by George Sitwell of Renishaw Hall from at least 1652, although the forge was likely working prior to this. By 1783 the original charcoal furnace had been replaced by a more efficient coke furnace. Evidence from historic maps indicates the original Iron Works, labelled as 'Old Iron Works' on a 19th century map, was likely located approximately 280 m northeast of the Site with the 'New Iron Works' representing a later expansion.
- 2.5.3 In 1739 the turnpiking of the Chesterfield to Worksop Road, approximately 780 m south of the Site, was authorised. This would certainly have had a positive effect on the movement of raw materials and finished products from the Iron Works.
- 2.5.4 The capacity for the import of raw materials and export of finished products was further improved by the construction of the Chesterfield Canal, the original route of which runs through the Site. The canal was designed by James Brindley and construction began in 1771. Brindley died a year later, with the canal opened for navigation in 1777.
- 2.5.5 The Hollingwood Common Canal, located approximately 70 m south of the Site, served as an adit for the coalmine within the Iron Works. The underground canal is thought to have been constructed at the same time as the Chesterfield Canal, although the two were not linked. The Hollingwood Common Canal was used for transporting coal with the boats brought underground within the mine to be loaded. The exact location of the tunnel was unknown until it was found in 1991, along with a second tunnel thought to be a siding to store empty boats (www.oldminer.co.uk 2015). Later surveys by the Chesterfield Canal trust in 2012 uncovered the entrance to the tunnel which was subsequently restored (Chesterfield Canal Trust 2015).
- 2.5.6 The site of the now demolished Staveley Corn mill is located approximately 950 m east of the Site. The mill is shown on a map dating to 1825, although documentary sources suggest it went out of use at the turn of the 19th century. A photograph from 1946 showed the mill to comprise a two-storey stone building with an adjacent mill dam.



2.6 19th century

- 2.6.1 The 19th century saw a dramatic increase in activity within the local area, much of it focusing around the Iron Works.
- 2.6.2 By 1815, George Hodgkinson Barrow had assumed responsibility for running the iron works and took over the leases for land in the immediate area from the Duke of Devonshire (Chesterfield Borough Council 2008). At this time, the only other buildings around the works were a few dwellings. George H. Barrow built a row of now demolished cottages and 1-3 Cavendish Place, a now Grade II Listed terrace of houses for his managers located approximately 220 m north-east of the Site.
- 2.6.3 Barrow was succeeded in 1840 by his younger brother Richard who was particularly successful in his management of the works (Chesterfield Borough Council 2008; Presswood 2010, 24). Richard demolished the old works, built two new furnaces and sank a series of collieries (ibid.). After realising the level of competition in recruiting and retaining a workforce, Richard Barrow built his own model village in 1855, located approximately 170 m north of the Site.
- 2.6.4 The expansion of the works in the mid to late 19th century was aided by the opening of the North Midland Railway in 1840 which runs approximately 140 m north of the Site. The line was laid out by George Stephenson, who once resided in Ringwood Hall, and finished by his son Robert. By 1841, the Barrow Hill Railway Station had been constructed approximately 160 m north of the Site. A cobbled surface is all that remains of the now demolished station. A former railway bridge remains within the Site which, although now altered, appears to retain parts of its earlier construction which dates to the mid to late 19th century.
- 2.6.5 The coming of the railway presented the need for extra accommodation for the many workers required to work on the line and at the various works. The Barrow Hill Model Village, located approximately 180 m northeast of the Site, originally, and somewhat unconventionally, comprised around 174 two-storey, semi-detached houses, considered to be far superior in quality to standard working-class residences across the country (Chesterfield Borough Council 2008). These were later accompanied by additional terraced houses which likely date to the 1860s. The houses of Allport, Midland and Traffic Terraces were in a more conventional style than those built by Barrow with Allport Terrace retaining many of its original decorative features.
- 2.6.6 The development also included the now Grade II Listed Barrow Hill Primary School and the Barrow Hill Memorial Club.
- 2.6.7 The Iron Works was registered as the Staveley Coal and Iron Co. plc in 1863 (gracesguide.co.uk 2013). This coincided with a period of massive expansion of the works, particularly in iron pipe production and coal mining, overseen by Charles Markham, the company's managing director and chief engineer formerly of the Midland Railway Company (Presswood 2010, 15). By the end of the 19th century his son, Charles Paxton Markham, had taken over the running of the company with cast iron production at 700,000 tons per year in 1894 (ibid.).
- 2.6.8 The extensive expansion of the Iron Works in the late 19th century forced the Chesterfield Canal to be diverted, running adjacent to the southern edge of the Site. As part of the diversion a new lock house, lock and navigable tunnel at Hollingwood were built approximately 70 m south of the Site. The lock house is two storeys in height and was modelled on contemporary railway crossing keepers' cottages (Coles 2010). In fact, the



DHER suggests it may have served as a station master's house for the Staveley Works Railway. The date of its construction, in the late 19th century, makes the cottage and the lock incredibly rare as few new canals were built after 1850 (Smith 1991).

- 2.6.9 The North Midland Railway Line was joined in the area by the Chesterfield Loop of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company in 1892, renamed the Grand Central Railway in 1897, running immediately adjacent to the southern edge of the Site. A station officially known as 'Staveley Works for Barrow Hill' was also constructed in 1892 to serve the Iron Works. It straddled the Chesterfield Canal Deviation and was taken over the canal by a wrought iron bridge with the platforms supported on a lighter girder bridge. A survey in 2010 (Coles 2010) noted the remains of the platforms were still visible on either side of the canal as were foundations and footings for the platform buildings.
- 2.6.10 By the end of the 19th century, further buildings had been constructed within the Barrow Hill Model Village, approximately 180 m northeast of the Site, including St Andrew's Church and a Primitive Methodist Chapel.

2.7 Modern

- 2.7.1 Few remains from the modern period are recorded within the Study Area around the Site by the DHER. By 1905 production at the Staveley Iron Works had risen to 2.5 million tons per year (gracesguide.co.uk 2013). The works continued to expand with still extant office buildings within the Site constructed between 1912 and 1920.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to identify and record any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of geotechnical pits;*
- *to recover any artefact evidence during the groundworks;*
- *to make available the results of the investigation;*
- *to identify any previously unknown archaeological remains and define their location, extent, date, function and form; and*
- *to provide sufficient information to devise a suitable mitigation strategy if required.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.3 General

- 3.3.1 The WSI stated that Wessex Archaeology would monitor the excavation of approximately 60 of the 150 geotechnical pits across the eastern half of the Site located to the east of Works Road, although the number monitored was 30. Records of the remainder of the geotechnical pits were maintained by the geotechnical contractor.
- 3.3.2 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Guidance (CIfA 2014a-2014d) and Historic England (2015), except where they are superseded by statements made below.



3.4 Machine excavation

- 3.4.1 Topsoil or overburden was removed using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and a dumper, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever is reached first.
- 3.4.2 All spoil was scanned for artefacts, which was recorded and retained unless of clearly modern (i.e. late 20th - or early 21st -century) origin.

3.5 Recording

- 3.5.1 Surfaces were cleaned where necessary to allow inspection and to define the extent of any archaeological features and deposits. Archaeological features were hand excavated in order to understand and record the full stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits.
- 3.5.2 Written and drawn records were made of the Site's stratigraphy, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Archaeological deposits which are not excavated will be recorded to the maximum extent possible.
- 3.5.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record will fully describe the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and will be cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used in the evaluation will not be repeated.
- 3.5.4 A full photographic record will be maintained consisting of digital images. The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features.

3.6 Monitoring

- 3.6.1 The project was monitored by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.

3.7 Specialist strategies

Artefacts

- 3.7.1 The only finds recovered from the Site comprise a single sherd of later Post-medieval pottery and two pieces of blast furnace slag (undated but almost certainly Post-medieval) from topsoil layers and are therefore classed as unstratified.

Environmental

- 3.7.2 No features were identified which required environmental sampling.



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of 30 trial pits were monitored out of 150 excavated throughout the Site. Those monitored were located in the eastern part of the Site (**Figure 1** and **2**). A full trench context listed is provided in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.2 The trial pits measured typically between 3 m and 5 m in length (although TP 222 measured and TP 229 measured 7.4 m and 7 m respectively), and between 0.40m and 0.90m in width. The depths measured between 2.7 m and 4.4 m below ground level (bgl), with most excavated to 4 m.

4.1.3 A number of the trial pits were located over structures or features shown on historic mapping (**Figure 2**). These comprised:

- *TP228: Former course of River Rother (up to 1938);*
- *TP216 and TP225: Former course of Trough Beck (1898 to 1938)*
- *TP236, TP237, T238 and T239: Clay Pit (1898);*
- *TP234, TP235 and T246: Clay Pit (1916);*
- *TP216, TP223 and TP225: "Building A" (1938 to 2000s);*
- *TP232: "Building B" (1938 to 2000s);*
- *TP229: "Building C" (1938 to 2000s);*
- *TP209: "Building D" (1938 to 2000s); and*
- *TP216, TP218, TP222, TP223, TP225, TP231, TP236, TP237, TP239, TP240 and TP246: Railway Lines (1938 to 2000s)*

4.1.4 No trial pits were located over the former course of the Trough Beck shown on mapping from 1783 to 1898.

4.1.5 All of the trial pits contained made ground deposits extending to depths of between 2m and 4.4m. None contained any significant archaeological finds or features.

4.2 Summary

Natural geology

4.2.1 Deposits assumed to represent the natural geology were recorded in 8 trial pits (**TP217**, **TP219**, **TP230**, **TP231**, **TP238**, **TP242**, **TP243** and **TP244**). It was recorded as a blue grey clay except for TP217 where it was recorded as a yellow grey silty sandy slightly gravelly clay. The depth the natural geology was encountered varied from 3 m bgl to 4.1 m bgl. A total of 6 of the trial pits were located in areas suggested by the cartographic evidence to have remained free of development (**TP217**, **TP219**, **TP230**, **TP242**, **TP243** and **TP244**), while **TP231** lay within an area occupied by a railway line and **TP238** in the area of the 1896 claypit.

Made ground

4.2.2 Made ground deposits up to 4.4 m in depth were recorded in all trial pits, with many containing multiple layers of material. Many contained inclusions of ceramic building material (CBM), clinker, coal, concrete, ash and timber. The deposits are all described in **Appendix 1**.

Topsoil

- 4.2.3 The topsoil was typically recorded as dark brown grey silty clay, in some places mixed with sands or gravel. It measuring between 0.15 m and 0.40 m bgl, although in **TP233** and **TP220** it was 0.6 m in depth, while in **TP221** it was 0.80 m.
- 4.2.4 A piece of 18th century pottery was found in Topsoil **22101** in **TP221**, and pieces of probable Post-medieval blast furnace slag were recovered from Topsoil **23901** in **TP239**.

4.3 Features of note

Former course of the River Rother

- 4.3.1 One trial pit, **TP228**, was located over the former course of the River Rother which was filled in by 1938 (**Figure 2**). **TP228** contained three distinct layers of made ground (**22802**, **22803** and **22804**), sealed by the topsoil (**22801**; **Plate 1**). The lowest made ground layer (**22804**) was a light blue grey clay with clinker cobbles and therefore could be a redeposited natural used to infill the former water course.

Former course of Trough Beck

- 4.3.2 The original course of the Trough Beck is shown on the historic mapping running the south-east corner of the Site. By 1898, the course of the beck had been altered and straightened, perhaps to aid drainage or provide a better means of access to the River Rother. By 1938, Trough Beck no longer appears on the mapping and the area is occupied by the expanded Staveley Works, including a building labelled here at Building A (**Figure 2**).
- 4.3.3 Two Trial Pits were located along the course of the re-routed Trough Beck (**TP216** and **TP225**). Three layers of made ground were identified below the topsoil in **TP216** (**21602**, **21603** and **21604**; **Plate 2**), with the upper two described as containing gravelly sand material, with the uppermost, **21062**, distinguishable from **21603** by its higher concentration of modern material. The lower most deposit, **21604**, was described as a sandy silt clay with occasional coal fragments and has the potential to represent material present within the former water course. It is noteworthy too that despite the excavations extending to 4.4 m in **TP216**, the natural geology was not reached which could suggest deposits associated with the water course are present at greater depths here.
- 4.3.4 **TP225** also contained made ground material, however it also contained remains likely associated with Building A which later occupied the area of Trough Beck and so is discussed further below.

Clay Pit: 1898

- 4.3.5 A clay pit is depicted on the 1898 OS map in the north-western part of the monitoring area (**Figure 2**). Four of the trial pits were located within the area of the clay pit, **TP236**, **TP237**, **T238** and **T239**. All trial pits revealed that the clay pits had been backfilled with sandy clay mixed with gravel clay made ground layer up to a depth of between 3.3 m and 3.9 m bgl (**Plates 3** and **4**). Only one reached the depth of the natural geology, (**TP238**) below 3.9 m bgl.
- 4.3.6 **TP236** and **TP237** were located in areas later overlaid by railway lines and so are referred to again below.

Clay Pit: 1916

- 4.3.7 A second clay pit is shown to the 1916 OS map to the south-east of the 1898 Clay Pit and three trial pits were located in this area, **TP234**, **TP235** and **TP246**. These demonstrated



that the made ground in this area reached depths of between 3.7 m and 4 m (**Plate 5**), with no evidence of natural geology identified.

Building A

- 4.3.8 The Staveley Works had expanded substantially by 1938, resulting in the erection of a number of buildings and railway lines in the area monitored and the apparent infilling of Trough Beck. All the buildings and railway lines had been removed by 2007.
- 4.3.9 Four trial pits (**TP216**, **TP223**, **TP224** and **TP225**) were located within the footprint of the largest building in this area (Building A; **Figure 2**). Remains potentially associated with Building A were identified in **TP225**, comprising of an east-west aligned concrete block (**22504**) identified at 1.2 m bgl, while a second block (**22505**; **Plate 6**) was recorded in the east section of the trial pit at 1.6 m bgl, but extending over 3.9 m in depth. The remaining trial pits (**TP216**, **TP224** and **TP223**) recorded made ground to depths over 4 m, indicating that this area has been substantially disturbed.

Building B

- 4.3.10 Building B was located to the north of Building A and trial pit **TP232** was located within its footprint (**Figure 2**; **Plate 7**). Two made ground deposits were identified beneath the topsoil, the lower one (**23203**) extending to a depth of more of 4.3 m bgl.

Building C

- 4.3.11 Building C lay to the north-west of Building A, next to the former course of the River Rother (**Figure 2**). Trial Pit **TP229** was located within its footprint and a possible concrete building platform (**22905**) was identified at a depth of 1.5 m bgl in the west of the trench (**Plate 8**). Three distinct made ground deposits were also identified, extending to a depth of over 3.3 m bgl.

Building D

- 4.3.12 Building D lay to the south of Building A, and **TP209** was located in this location. Remains associated with the building were identified, comprising a concrete block (**20903**) identified within a layer of made ground at 2.9 m bgl. The made ground was observed to extend over 3.4 m bgl.

Railway Lines 1938 to 2000s

- 4.3.13 The historic mapping shows much of the area monitored was occupied by numerous railway lines from 1938 (**Figure 2**). Eleven trial pits appear to have been positioned on the sites of the rails (**TP216**, **TP218**, **TP222**, **TP223**, **TP225**, **TP231**, **TP236**, **TP237**, **TP239**, **TP240** and **TP246**; **Plates 9** and **10**), with one (**TP240**) containing the remains of a broken rail were found in a mixed made ground deposit (**24002**). Below **24002** was a concrete slab recorded at 2.70 m bgl. A concrete block was also recorded buried below made ground deposits in **TP222** (**22204**) at a depth of 1.7 m bgl. No buildings are evident in either location on the historic mapping so it is assumed that the slabs are associated with the railways.

5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Summary

- 1.1.1 The only finds recovered from the Site comprise a single sherd of pottery from **22101** (English stoneware of 18th century date or later), and two pieces of blast furnace slag



from **23901** (undated but almost certainly Post-medieval). All are from topsoil layers and are therefore classed as unstratified.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 A total of 150 geotechnical trial pits were excavated across the Staveley Works Area Site, which covers some 28 ha. Of these, 30 were monitored during the archaeological watching brief, all located at the eastern end of the Site.
- 6.1.2 The DBA demonstrated that the eastern side of the Staveley Works Area Site was turned over to industrial use by 1938. Prior to this, the land within the area monitored appears to have remained in agricultural use, with some clay extraction occurring in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The former course of the Trough Brook is recorded running through the Site, along with a section of the River Rother.
- 6.1.3 The trial pits demonstrated the presence of substantial deposits of made ground throughout the area monitored, measuring in some areas over 4 m in depth. The natural geology was identified in eight of the trial pits at depths between 3 m and 4.1 m bgl. Remains assumed to be associated with the Staveley works buildings were identified in locations, although these are not deemed to be archaeologically significant due to their recent date.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The archaeological watching brief did not identify the presence of any significant archaeological remains in the areas monitored. The trial pits monitored all contained substantial depths of made ground deposits which suggests significant disturbance in the area associated with the expansion of the industrial development of the Site in the early 20th century.
- 6.2.2 The archaeological monitoring was only undertaken in one section of the Staveley Works Area Site and there remains the potential for intact archaeological remains to be located in other areas. As such, there is currently not enough information to devise a suitable mitigation strategy for the entire Site.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Derbyshire Record Office. The Record Office has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project under an accession code [TBC]. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Preparation of Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derbyshire Record



Office, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014d; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics

7.3 Discard policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

7.4 Security copy

7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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www.graceguide.co.uk, 2013

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Trial pit context tables

TP209	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 3.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
20901	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silty clay	0 – 0.30
20902	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete and clinker	0.30 – 3.40+
20903	Concrete block within made ground	2.90 – 3.40+

TP216	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.90m	Max depth: 4.40m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
21601	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay	0 – 0.20
21602	Made ground – Grey brown gravelly sand with frequent CBM, concrete and ash	0.20 – 1.70
21603	Made ground – Grey brown gravelly sand with occasional brick fragments	1.70 – 3.40
21604	Made ground – Sandy silt clay with occasional coal fragments	3.40 – 4.40+

TP217	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.90m	Max depth: 4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
21701	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay	0 – 0.30
21702	Made ground – Light grey brown gravelly sand with frequent clinker cobbles, clinker fragments, ash and rare timber	0.30 – 1.80
21703	Made ground – Black silty sandy clay	1.80 – 3.40
21704	Natural – Firm yellow grey silty sandy slightly gravelly clay	3.40 – 4.00+

TP218	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.90m	Max depth: 3.70m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
21801	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay	0 – 0.20
21802	Made ground – Yellow brown gravelly sand with frequent stone inclusions	0.20 – 0.80
21803	Made ground – Brown grey gravelly sand with occasional bricks and brick fragments	0.80 – 1.40
21804	Made ground – Blue grey clay with frequent clinker cobbles	1.40 – 2.20
21805	Made ground – Dark grey very gravelly sand with frequent fine-coarse clinker gravel and clinker cobbles	2.20 – 3.70+

TP219	Dimensions: 3.00 x 0.45m	Max depth: 4.00m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
21901	Topsoil – Grey brown silty clay	0 – 0.20
21902	Made ground – Mid-brown silt clay with fragments of CBM inclusion	0.20 – 1.80
21903	Made ground – Silty sandy clay with coal inclusions	1.80 – 3.00
21904	Natural – Blue yellow mottled clay	3.00 – 4.00+

TP220	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.40m	Max depth: 3.50m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
22001	Topsoil – Mid brown sandy clay with gravelly sand and occasional brick fragments	0 – 0.60



TP220	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.40m	Max depth: 3.50m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
22002	Made ground – Mid grey brown sandy gravel with brick fragments, concrete and clinker	0.60 – 0.70
22003	Made ground – Grey gravelly sand with frequent clinker cobbles	0.70 – 3.20
22004	Made ground – Brown sandy gravel	3.20 – 3.50+

TP221	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.90m	Max depth: 2.90m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
22101	Topsoil/Made ground – Dark brown sandy gravel with occasional brick fragments	0 – 0.80
22102	Made ground – Yellow sand	0.80 – 1.50
22103	Made ground – Mid brown blue clinker	1.50 – 1.70
22104	Made ground – Mid brown silty clay with occasional brick fragments	1.70 – 2.90+

TP222	Dimensions: 7.40 x 0.60m	Max depth: 2.80m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
22201	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silty clay	0 – 0.15
22202	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick and concrete inclusions	0.15 – 1.70
22203	Made ground – Dark red brown clay sand with brick crush and burnt shale	1.70 – 2.80+
22204	Concrete block – possible building platform at east end of trench	1.70+

TP223	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 4.00m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
22301	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silty clay	0 – 0.30
22302	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick and concrete	0.30 – 1.90
22303	Made ground – Black coal fines	1.9m – 4.00+

TP224	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.90m	Max depth: 4.00m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
22401	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay	0 – 0.20
22402	Made ground – Grey brown gravelly sand with frequent brick, concrete, ash and clinker	0.20 – 1.90
22403	Made ground – Dark grey gravelly sand with sandstone, mudstone, coal, concrete and timber	1.90 – 2.40
22404	Made ground – Dark grey gravel with occasional mudstone, sandstone and coal	2.40 – 3.60
22405	Made ground – Black silty sandy clay with coal fines	3.60 – 4.00+

TP225	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 3.90m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
22501	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silty clay	0 – 0.20
22502	Made ground – Dark brown grey clay sand with brick and concrete	0.20 – 1.20
22503	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete and clinker	1.20 – 3.90+
22504	Concrete block running east-west	1.20 – 1.40
22505	Concrete block wall visible in east section	1.60 – 3.90+

TP226	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 3.40m
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Context	Description	Depth (m)
22601	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silty clay	0 – 0.25
22602	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete, timber and clinker inclusions	0.25 – 3.20
22603	Made ground – Light blue grey with clinker cobbles	3.20 – 3.40+

TP228	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 3.30m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
22801	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silty clay	0 – 0.20
22802	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete and clinker	0.20 – 1.90
22803	Made ground – Dark grey clay with brick, concrete and clinker	1.90 – 3.20
22804	Made ground – Light blue grey with clinker cobbles	3.20 – 3.30+

TP229	Dimensions: 7.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 3.30m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
22901	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silt clay	0 – 0.20
22902	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick and concrete	0.20 – 1.60
22903	Made ground – Clinker cobbles set in light blue clay	1.60 – 1.65
22904	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete and clinker	1.65 – 3.30+
22905	Foundation? – Concrete at west end of TP229, possible building platform	1.50 – 1.90

TP230	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 4.10m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23001	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silty clay	0 – 0.20
23002	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick and concrete	0.20 – 2.30
23003	Made ground – Mid brown red with frequent brick	2.30 – 3.60
23004	Natural – Dark blue grey silty clay	3.60 – 4.1+

TP231	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 4.10m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23101	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay	0 – 0.30
23102	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete and clinker	0.30 – 4.1
23103	Natural – Dark blue grey clay	4.1+

TP232	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 4.30m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23201	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silty clay	0 – 0.20
23202	Made ground – Dark grey clay with brick, concrete, clinker and coal fines	0.20 – 4.20
23203	Made ground – Light blue grey clinker cobbles	4.20 – 4.30+

TP233	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 3.90m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23301	Topsoil – Dark brown grey silty clay	0 – 0.60
23302	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete and clinker	0.60 – 3.90+

TP234	Dimensions: 3.00 x 0.50m	Max depth: 3.70m
Context	Description	Depth (m)



TP234	Dimensions: 3.00 x 0.50m	Max depth: 3.70m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23401	Topsoil – Mid-brown silt	0 – 0.20
23402	Made ground – Grey brown ashy silt with frequent CBM and slag	0.20 – 1.70
23403	Made ground – Large blue pieces of clinker slag concentrated in the east of TP	1.10 – 2.20
23404	Made ground? – Dark sandy coal layer	2.20 – 3.10
23405	Made ground – Dark grey sandy clay	3.10 – 3.70+

TP235	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.90m	Max depth: 3.50m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23501	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay	0 – 0.20
23502	Made ground – Dark brown gravelly sand with frequent clinker and timber and occasional brick	0.20 – 2.40
23503	Made ground – Red brown silty clay gravelly sand with frequent brick and shale	2.40 – 3.50+

TP236	Dimensions: 3.00 x 0.50m	Max depth: 3.90m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23601	Topsoil – Mid-brown silt with CBM inclusions	0 – 0.20
23602	Made ground – Dark brown silt clay with gravel, CBM and moulded stone	0.20 – 3.90+

TP237	Dimensions: 3.00 x 0.45m	Max depth: 3.40m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23701	Topsoil – Mid-brown silt with CBM inclusions	0 – 0.30
23702	Made ground – Light grey sand with red pink lenses, with worked and rubble stone, frequent CBM and metal fragments	0.30 – 1.60
23703	Made ground – Mid-brown gravelly sand with clinker cobbles with silty clay patches	1.60 – 3.40+

TP238	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.90m	Max depth: 4.00m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23801	Topsoil – Dark brown sandy gravel	0 – 0.25
23802	Made ground – Dark brown gravelly sand	0.25 – 0.80
23803	Made ground – Reddish brown gravelly sand with frequent brick debris and shale	0.80 – 2.10
23804	Made ground – Dark reddish brown gravelly sand with frequent brick and burnt shale	2.10 – 3.90
23805	Natural – Light grey clay	3.90 – 4.00+

TP239	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.90m	Max depth: 3.30m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
23901	Topsoil – Dark brown gravelly silt with occasional glass slag	0 – 0.25
23902	Made ground – Mid-grey brown gravelly sand with frequent clinker and CBM	0.25 – 2.60
23903	Made ground – Red sandy gravelly clay with frequent CBM and shale inclusions	2.60 – 3.30+

TP240	Dimensions: 5.60 x 0.50m	Max depth: 2.70m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
24001	Topsoil – Light grey clay silt	0 – 0.20
24002	Made ground – Mid-brown silty gravel with	0.20 – 2.70



TP240	Dimensions: 5.60 x 0.50m	Max depth: 2.70m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
	abundant CBM, chalk and fragments of rail	
24003	Layer – Concrete base/floor	2.70+

TP242	Dimensions: 5 x 0.60m	Max depth: 4.25m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
24201	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey silty clay	0 – 0.20
24202	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick and concrete	0.20 – 0.60
24203	Made ground – Mid-yellow brown clay	0.60 – 1.40
24204	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete and bands of gravel	1.40 – 3.85
24205	Natural – Dark bluish grey clay	3.85 – 4.25+
24206	Structure – Concrete ?pipe at the east end of trench	1.20 – 1.50

TP243	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 4.30m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
24301	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey silty clay	0 – 0.25
24302	Made ground – Mid-yellow brown clay	0.25 – 1.50
24303	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete and clinker	1.50 – 4.10
24304	Natural – Dark bluish grey silty clay	4.10 – 4.30+

TP244	Dimensions: 5.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 4.30m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
24401	Topsoil – Dark grey brown silty clay	0 – 0.25
24402	Made ground – Dark grey clay sand with brick, concrete and clinker	0.25 – 3.95
24403	Made ground – Black coal fines	3.95 – 4.00
24404	Natural – Dark blue grey clay	4.00 – 4.30+

TP246	Dimensions: 4.00 x 0.90m	Max depth: 4.00m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
24601	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay with occasional brick, CBM and modern pottery	0 – 0.40
24602	Made ground – Mid-brown silty clay with occasional brick and clinker	0.40 – 1.70
24603	Made ground – Mid-brown gravelly sand with frequent brick debris	1.70 – 3.10
24604	Made ground - Dark grey sandy gravel	3.10 – 4m+

TP247	Dimensions: 3.00 x 0.60m	Max depth: 4.00m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
24701	Topsoil – Mid-brown silt	0 – 0.20
24702	Made ground – Mixed yellow clay silty with occasional rooting and frequent CBM	0.20 – 0.60
24703	Made ground – Mudstone and sand mixed with mid-brown silt with CBM and slag	0.60 - 1.60
24704	Made ground – Blue clinker with occasional fragments of CBM and silt	1.60 – 2.60
24705	Made ground – Blue grey silty clay with clinker	2.60 – 4.00



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-229704

Project details

Project name	Staveley Works Area, Staveley, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Chatsworth Settlement Trustees to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations at the Staveley Works Area, Staveley Derbyshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 441551,374893. This geotechnical investigations were undertaken to inform an outline planning application to redevelop the Site. A total of 150 geotechnical trial pits were excavated throughout the Site. Of these, 30 were monitored during the archaeological watching brief, all located at the eastern end of the Site. An archaeological desk based assessment identified the potential for 19th century remains associated with the Staveley Iron Works in the western end of the site. It was demonstrated that the eastern side of the Staveley Works site was turned over to industrial use by 1938. Prior to this, the land within the area monitored appears to have remained in agricultural use, with some clay extraction occurring in one part of in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The former course of the Trough Brook is recorded running through the Site, along with a section of the River Rother. The trial pits demonstrated the presence of substantial deposits of made ground throughout the area monitored, measuring in some areas over 4m below the modern ground level. The natural geology was identified in eight of the trial pits at depths between 3m and 4.1m below the modern ground level. Remains assumed to be associated with the Staveley works buildings were identified in locations, although these are not deemed to be archaeological significant due to their recent date. The archaeological watching brief did not identify the presence of any significant archaeological remains in the areas monitored. The trial pits monitored all contained substantial depths of made ground which suggests significant disturbance in the area associated with the expansion of the industrial development of the Site in the early 20th century.</p>
Project dates	Start: 28-08-2015 End: 02-09-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	108210 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	108211 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BLAST FURNACE SLAG Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Test-Pit Survey", "Watching Brief"



Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE CHESTERFIELD STAVELEY Staveley Works Area, Staveley, Derbyshire
Postcode	S43 2PE
Study area	28 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 41551 74893 53.269121113291 -1.376911308233 53 16 08 N 001 22 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 60m Max: 64m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Chatsworth Settlement Trustees
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Grassam, A.
Project supervisor	A. Cassels
Project supervisor	J. Tibber
Project supervisor	M. Calderon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Chatsworth Settlement Trustees

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Derbyshire Record Office
Digital Archive ID	TBC
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire Record Office
Paper Archive ID	TBC
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media	"Context sheet","Photograph","Report"



available

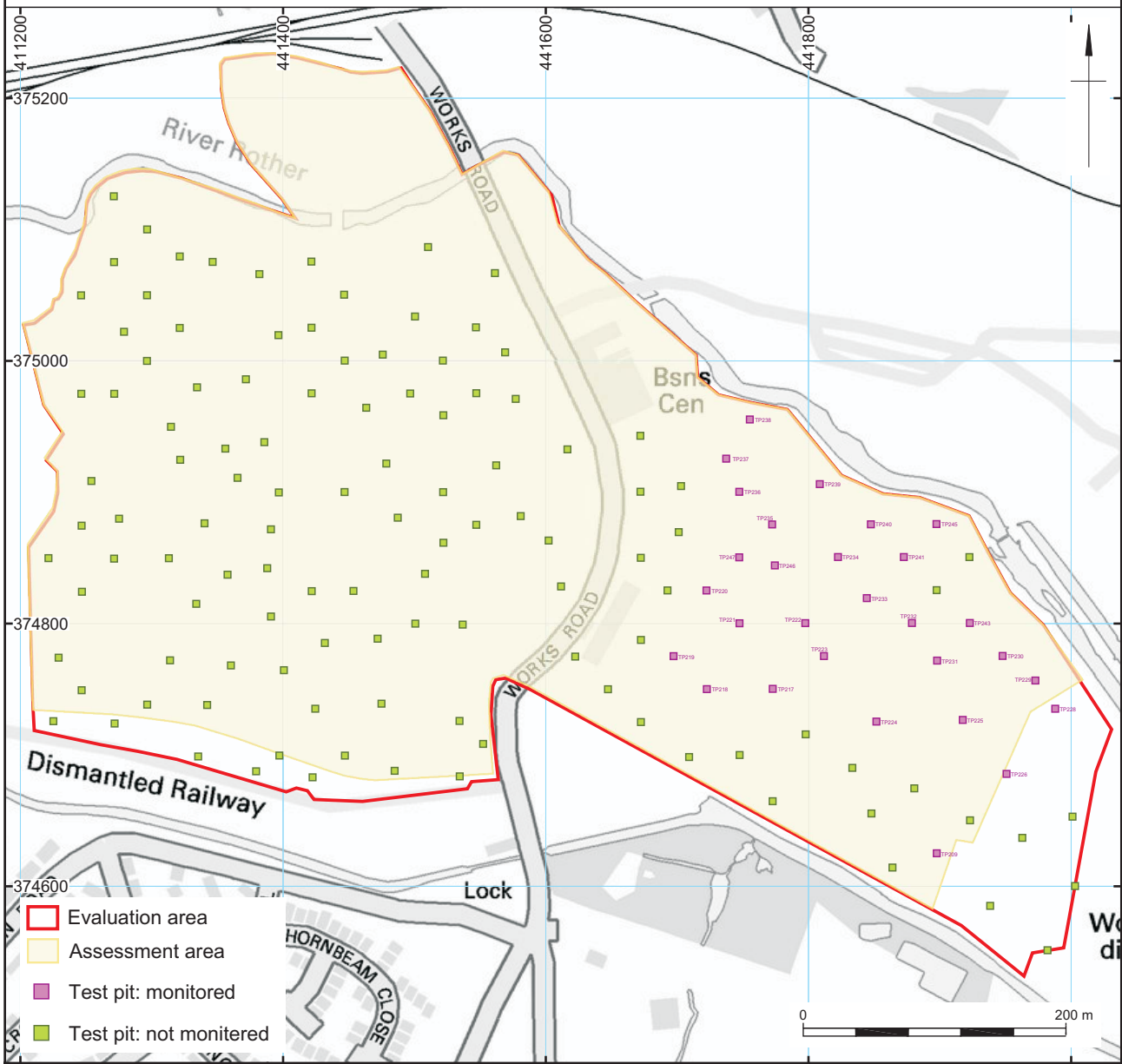
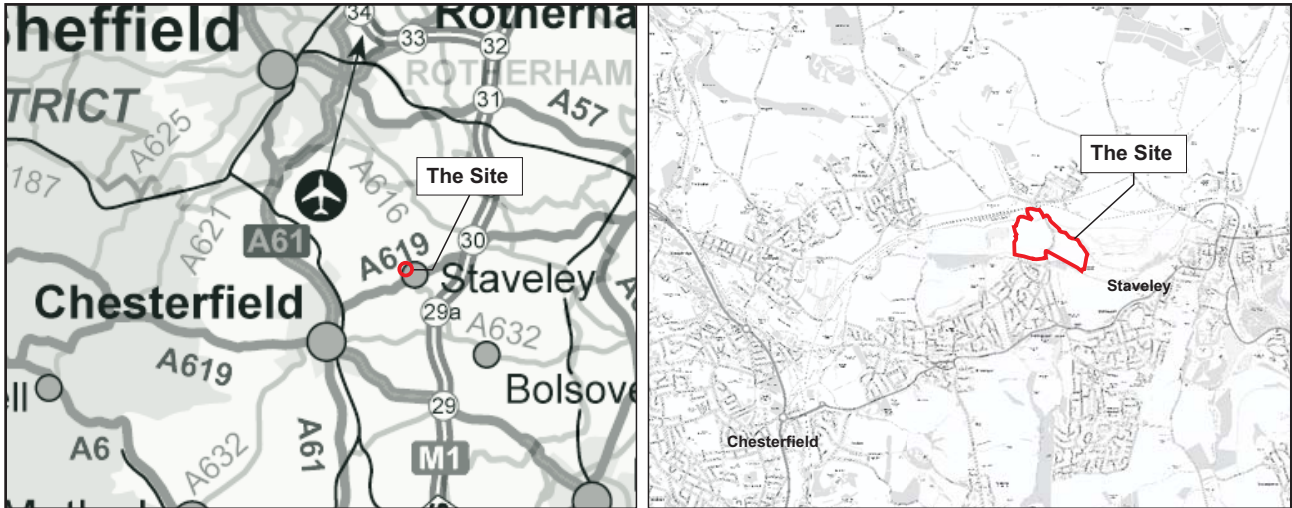
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Staveley Works Area, Staveley, Derbyshire, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Reid, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grassam, G.
Other bibliographic details	108210
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 comb bound report

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Staveley Works Area, Staveley, Derbyshire, Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grassam, A.
Other bibliographic details	108211
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 comb bound report

Entered by	Jessica Tibber (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	9 November 2015

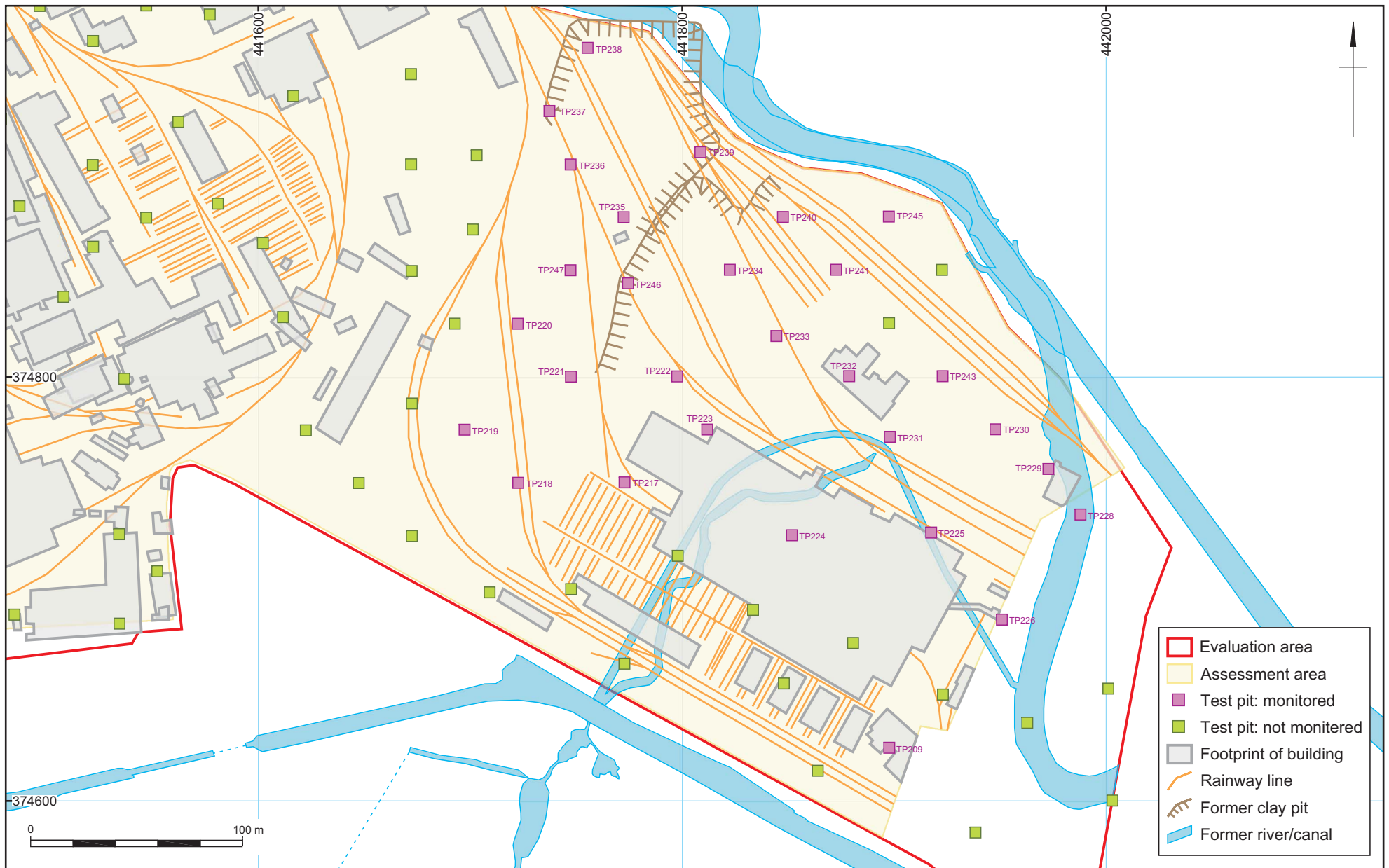


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Site location plan

Figure 1



- Evaluation area
- Assessment area
- Test pit: monitored
- Test pit: not monitored
- Footprint of building
- Rainway line
- Former clay pit
- Former river/canal

Date:	12/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
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Area monitored with historic features

Figure 2



Plate 1: TP228 looking east



Plate 2: TP216 looking west

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Plate 3: TP236 looking west



Plate 4: TP239 looking north


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Plate 5: TP235 looking south



Plate 6: TP225 looking west


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Plate 7: TP232 looking south



Plate 8: TP229 looking north


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Plate 9: TP218 looking south-east



Plate 10: TP223 looking north-east

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