



making sense of heritage

Newburgh Works, Netherside Bradwell, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: NP/DDD/0815/0779
Ref: 113870.01
July 2016



**Newburgh Works, Netherside
Bradwell, Derbyshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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July 2016

Report ref: 113870.01



Quality Assurance

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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Newburgh Works, Netherside Bradwell, Derbyshire

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Newburgh Works, Netherside Bradwell, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ecus Ltd. on behalf of Camstead Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the premises of Newburgh Works, Netherside, Bradwell, Derbyshire. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 417408 381398. Planning consent is being sought for the demolition of existing industrial buildings to clear the area for the construction of a residential development of 55 dwellings, 6 industrial starter units, car park, landscaping, drainage and two access roads from Netherside and Bradwell Head Road (Camstead Ltd. Ref. NP/DDD/0815/0779).

This evaluation was carried out in order to inform a second phase of works following demolition of the existing buildings. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Ecus Ltd. (2015) and submitted to Natalie Ward (Senior Conservation Archaeologist, Peak District National Park Authority) for approval.

Areas in the north and west, where the land slopes towards Bradwell Brook, were heavily truncated and subsequently filled to a substantial depth with made ground, possibly for drainage and to level the area for the construction of workshops and warehouses.

The east of the site was elevated and not disturbed by the construction of the Newburgh Engineering works. A buried topsoil was found in these areas, sealed by made ground and concrete, however, no archaeological remains were identified.

Evidence of land use predating the work site was found in the form of plough scars in the north of the site. No other features were identified.

An assessment of the results of Phase I of the archaeological evaluation indicates that the proposed development is unlikely to have a negative impact upon any archaeological remains.

The site archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **113870**. It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited Buxton Museum under an accession number to be determined. An OASIS form, ID number **wessexar1-257747** has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of deposition.



Newburgh Works, Netherside Bradwell, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned by Ecus Ltd. on behalf of Camstead Ltd., and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to James Thomson in this regard. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton. The archaeological work was monitored by Natalie Ward (Senior Conservation Archaeologist, Peak District National Park Authority). Fieldwork was directed by Martina Tenzer and undertaken by Martina Tenzer, Nick Woodward and Katie Libby, between 4th and 12th July 2016. This report was written by Martina Tenzer. Figures and plates were prepared by Kitty Foster.



Newburgh Works, Netherside Bradwell, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ecus Ltd. on behalf of Camstead Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the premises of Newburgh Works, Netherside, Bradwell, Derbyshire. The evaluation was centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 417408 381398 and is hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Planning consent is being sought for the demolition of existing industrial buildings to clear the area for the construction of a residential development of 55 dwellings, 6 industrial starter units, car park, landscaping, drainage and two access roads from Netherside and Bradwell Head Road (Camstead Ltd. Ref. NP/DDD/0815/0779). This evaluation took place in order to inform a second phase of works following demolition of the existing buildings.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Ecus Ltd. (2015) in accordance with a Brief prepared by the Peak District National Park Authority (2015). The WSI was submitted to Natalie Ward (Senior Conservation Archaeologist, Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)) for approval.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The following information is a summary of details given in the WSI (Ecus 2015).
- 1.2.2 The Site is located on the premises of Newburgh Engineering Works, several Buildings and workshops with associated infrastructure, in the village of Bradwell within the Peak District National Park.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Bowland Shale Formation with overlying superficial head deposits. The proposed development is located on a north-east facing slope from Netherside towards Bradwell Brook from between approximately 183 m to 175 m AOD.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section is a summary of the archaeological background detailed in the WSI (Ecus 2015). Parts of the Site are located within the Bradwell Conservation area. Finds and archaeological features suggested a potential for Neolithic and Early-medieval archaeology.



2.2 Neolithic

- 2.2.1 Two polished Neolithic stone axes have been found in the approximate location of the Site. Pairing and condition of the artefacts suggest an intentional deposition. A considerable amount of flint and pottery suggest a concentration of Neolithic activity in the Hope Valley.

2.3 Early-medieval

- 2.3.1 The Grey Ditch c. 150 m to the north-east of the Site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). This monument consists of a linear embankment and an adjacent ditch and was possibly built between the 5th to 7th centuries as defence against the advancing Anglo-Saxons or as boundary between the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia. It may have continued in use and altered over the following centuries, but the exact function and construction period is unknown.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The following gives a summary of the detailed methodology outlined in the WSI (Ecus, 2016).
- 3.1.2 The principal aim of the evaluation was to gain information about presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any archaeological remains on Site, and assess their merit in context.
- 3.1.3 The specific aims were:
- *to identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;*
 - *to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;*
 - *to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;*
 - *to recover artefacts disturbed by the Site works;*
 - *to recover samples from sealed waterlogged contexts for environmental processing;*
 - *to prepare a comprehensive record and report of archaeological observations during the Site work; and*
 - *to identify mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the Site.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 Detailed methodology for the work can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Ecus 2015). Wessex Archaeology procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in the Standards and Guidance documentation issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, 2014b, 2014c and 2014d), the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC 2001). The methodology conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 3.2.2 Eleven trenches were proposed outside and inside existing buildings. The trenches were either of 6 m, 12 m or 25 m length and 2m width. Trenches with unknown buried services



were checked with a CAT and Genny and abandoned or repositioned if possible services were encountered. Any repositioning of trenches was carried out with the approval of Ecus and PDNPA.

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 The Site was monitored for Ecus by James Thomson during the fieldwork. Completed trenches were signed off by Natalie Ward (Senior Conservation Archaeologist, Peak District National Park Authority) and James Thomson.

3.4 Machine excavation

3.4.1 Topsoil was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a ClfA accredited member of staff. Topsoil and overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology.

3.5 Hand excavation

3.5.1 No hand excavation was undertaken due to the negative results of the evaluation.

3.6 Recording

3.6.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.

3.6.2 A photographic record was maintained using digital images.

3.6.3 Exact location and heights of the trenches were established in metres relative to the Ordnance Survey Data (OD) by using a Total Station and a dumpy level.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 General stratigraphy

4.2.1 The natural geology across the Site varied from dense grey clay (Trenches 6 (603) and 11 (1103)) and yellowish grey broken bedrock overlain by alluvial deposits (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9) (**Plates 1 - 11**).

4.2.2 The water table was encountered at a depth of 1.5 m in Trenches 4, 5 and 6.

4.2.3 Made ground was identified in Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 9 (**Plate 10**) overlying the natural geology with a thickness of 0.6 m (504) to 1.10 m (602) or overlying buried topsoil (Trench 2, 3) (**Plate 2**) with a consistent thickness of 0.30 m, consisting of fragments of bricks and sandstone, dumped material (Trench 6) (**Plate 6**) and parts of disused machines (Trench 2).

4.2.4 The surface layers in most of the yards and car/lorry parks consisted of a level layer of yellow gravel aggregate with sand (i.e. 202, 302, 402) (**Plates 2, 5**) and tarmac (i.e. 201, 301, 401) or concrete (i.e. 501, 701, 801, 901) (**Plate 8**). Trenches 1 and 6 were located in grass areas with a topsoil cover (101, 601) (**Plates 1 and 6**).



4.2.5 Trench 11 (**Plate 11**) was very shallow with a depth of 0.5 m and consisted of gravel aggregate and concrete overlying the natural clay.

4.3 Constraints to individual trenches

4.3.1 A reduction in length of Trench 3 was necessary due to the presence of an oxygen pipe (**Plate 4**).

4.3.2 Trench 5 was reduced in length by 4 m at the southern end due to buried asbestos sheeting.

4.3.3 Trench 10 was located inside a building and could not be excavated due to the risk of striking a live gas pipe.

4.4 Trenches with buried topsoil

4.4.1 Buried topsoil was identified in Trenches 1 (103), Trench 2 (204) and Trench 3 (304) (**Plate 5**) at a depth of between 0.15 m and 0.35 m (103). The underlying subsoil was a thickness of between 0.15 m and 0.30 m and consisted of alluvium.

4.4.2 Plough scars were identified in the alluvium of Trench 3 (306) in a north-south alignment (**Plate 4**) at a depth of 0.90 m bgl.

5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 General

5.1.1 No archaeological finds were recovered from the Site. No environmental samples were taken.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 Areas in the north and west of the Site, where the land slopes towards Bradwell Brook were heavily truncated, and land filled to a substantial depth with made ground to level the area for the construction of workshops and warehouses, and possibly for drainage

6.1.2 Elevated eastern portions of the Site were not disturbed by the construction of the Newburgh Engineering works. A buried topsoil survived in these areas was revealed and was sealed by made ground and concrete, however, no archaeological remains were identified.

6.1.3 Evidence of land use predating the works was found in the form of plough scars in the north of the Site. No other features were identified.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 Prior to the construction of the Newburgh works the Site comprised agricultural fields. The results of the archaeological evaluation indicate that the proposed development is unlikely to have a negative impact upon any archaeological remains, with undisturbed parts of the Site comprising a relic topsoil.



7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 The Site archive will be deposited at Buxton Museum under an accession number to be determined.

7.2 Archive

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Buxton Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

7.3 Security copy

7.3.1 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.



8 REFERENCES

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench No. 1		Length: 12.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: 0.7m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Topsoil: Dark brown silty sand, frequent small stones and gravel >20%, medium sized (d. 5-7 cm).	0 – 0.10
102	Made ground: Yellow gravel and sand	0.10 – 0.15
103	Topsoil: Buried original Topsoil across site. Dark blackish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, >5% d. 2 cm).	0.15 – 0.30
104	Subsoil: Yellowish grey silty sand.	0.30 – 0.60
105	Natural: Frequent broken bed rock in yellowish grey sand.	0.60 +

Trench No. 2		Length: 25.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: 1.1m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Layer: Tarmac surface	0 – 0.08
202	Layer: Light yellowish grey sand, gravel aggregate. Level layer for tarmac surface.	0.08 – 0.15
203	Made ground: Mid greyish brown silty sand, with abundant scrap metal, machine parts, building debris.	0.15 – 0.45
204	Topsoil: Buried topsoil, dark brownish grey silty sand, no inclusions.	0.45 – 0.80
205	Subsoil: Light brownish grey silty clay, >1% subangular stony flecks (4-6mm).	0.80 – 1.10
206	Natural: Varying across trench, bands of yellowish silty alluvium, broken bed rock in yellow sand and grey clay.	1.10 +

Trench No. 3		Length: 25.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: 0.9m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Layer: Tarmac surface	0 – 0.10
302	Made ground: Level layer for tarmac surface, yellow sand and gravel aggregate.	0.10 – 0.25
303	Made ground: Very mixed layer of grey sand with abundant fragments of tarmac, bricks, building debris.	0.25 – 0.55
304	Topsoil: Buried topsoil, dark brownish grey silty sand, no inclusions.	0.55 – 0.75
305	Subsoil: Light brownish grey silty clay, >1% small subangular stones.	0.75 – 0.90
306	Natural: Yellowish brown silty loam, alluvium. Abundant plough scars visible, crossing the trench approximately in north-south alignment.	0.90 – 1.30
307	Natural: Underlying geology identified in a sondage at west end of trench. Yellowish grey broken bed rock.	1.30 +



Trench No. 4		Length: 25.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Layer: Tarmac surface	0 – 0.05
402	Made ground: Level layer for tarmac surface, yellow sand and gravel aggregate.	0.05 – 0.15
403	Made ground: Mixed layer of dark brownish grey sand with abundant fragments of broken lime/sand stone, brick fragments, pieces of scrap metal.	0.15 – 0.45
404	Made ground: Layer of dark brownish grey sandy clay with abundant fragments of broken lime/sand stone, building debris. Sewer pipe running into trench in east half.	0.45 – 1.15
405	Natural: Underlying geology, yellowish grey broken bed rock	1.15 +

Trench No. 5		Length: 12.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: 1.7m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Layer: Concrete surface	0 – 0.20
502	Made ground: Level layer for concrete surface, dark yellowish brown sand and gravel aggregate	0.20 – 0.50
503	Made Ground: Dark greyish brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Re-deposited material. Contained dumped asbestos material at the south end.	0.50 – 1.00
504	Made Ground: Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Broken sand stone, brick, rubble and rubbish.	1.00 – 1.60
505	Natural: Underlying geology, dark yellowish grey broken bed rock. Very wet at 1.5 (water table).	1.6 +

Trench No. 6		Length: 21.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: 1.5m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Topsoil: Dark brown silty sand, grassed area next to small river.	0 – 0.40
602	Made Ground: Dark greyish brown mixed layer containing sandy patches. Frequently industrial waste and rubbish.	0.40 – 1.50
603	Natural: Grey sandy clay. Water table at this depth.	1.50 +

Trench No. 7		Length: 6.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	Layer: Concrete surface, floor inside workshop.	0 – 0.15
702	Made ground: Level layer for concrete surface, yellowish grey sand and gravel aggregate.	0.15 – 0.35
703	Made Ground: Re-deposited grey clay, sparse fragments of brick and big stones >1%, d. 20cm, layer to build up rampart.	0.35 – 1.85
704	Natural: Alluvium, reddish brown sandy silt, no inclusions.	1.85 +



Trench No. 8		Length: 6.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: 0.75m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	Layer: Concrete surface, floor inside workshop.	0 – 0.15
802	Made ground: Level layer for concrete surface, yellowish grey sand and gravel aggregate.	0.15 – 0.35
803	Made Ground: Dark grey silty sand mixed with yellowish sand, sandstone and brick fragments.	0.35 – 0.55
804	Natural: Alluvium, reddish brown sandy silt, no inclusions. Only reached in south half of trench due to constrains of gas pipe.	0.55 +

Trench No. 9		Length: 12.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: 0.85m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	Layer: Concrete surface	0 – 0.10
902	Made ground: Level layer for concrete surface, light grey sand and gravel aggregate.	0.10 – 0.25
903	Made Ground: Mid brownish grey sand, frequent subangular stones, industrial waste.	0.25 – 0.40
904	Made Ground: Dark brownish grey sandy clay	0.40 – 0.55
905	Natural: Yellow silty sand, no inclusion, alluvium.	0.55 – 0.85 +
906	Natural: Underlying geology, dark yellowish grey broken bed rock. Only identified in a sondage at eastern end.	At 1.8 +

Trench No. 11		Length: 12.0m Width: 2.0m Max. Depth: 0.5m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
111	Layer: Concrete surface	0 – 0.15
112	Made ground: Level layer for concrete surface, mid grey sand and gravel aggregate	0.15 – 0.30
113	Natural: Mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.30 – 0.55
114	Natural: Underlying geology, dark yellowish grey broken bed rock.	0.55 +



9.2 Appendix 3: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-257747

Project details

Project name	Newburgh Works, Bradwell, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ecus Ltd. on behalf of Camstead Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the premises of Newburgh Works, Netherside, Bradwell, Derbyshire. The watching brief was centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 417408. Planning consent is being sought for the demolition of existing industrial buildings to clear the area for the construction of a residential development of 55 dwellings, 6 industrial starter units, car park, landscaping, drainage and two access roads from Netherside and Bradwell Head Road (Camstead Ltd. Ref. NP/DDD/0815/0779). This evaluation represents Phase I of archaeological work on site in order to inform a second phase of works undertaken at a later stage after demolition of the existing buildings. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Ecus Ltd. (2015). Evidence of land use predating the work site was found in the form of plough scars in the north of the Site. No other features were identified in other locations across the Site. An assessment of the results of Phase I of the archaeological evaluation indicates that the proposed development is unlikely to have a negative impact upon the archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 04-07-2016 End: 12-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	NP/DDD/0815/0779 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES BRADWELL Newburgh Works, Netherside, Bradwell
Postcode	S33 9NT
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 17408 81398 53.328941216088 -1.738590058588 53 19 44 N 001 44 18 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 175m Max: 185m

Project creators



Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	ECUS Ltd
Project design originator	Ecus
Project director/manager	Andrew Norton
Project supervisor	Martina Tenzer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Camstead Ltd.

Project archives

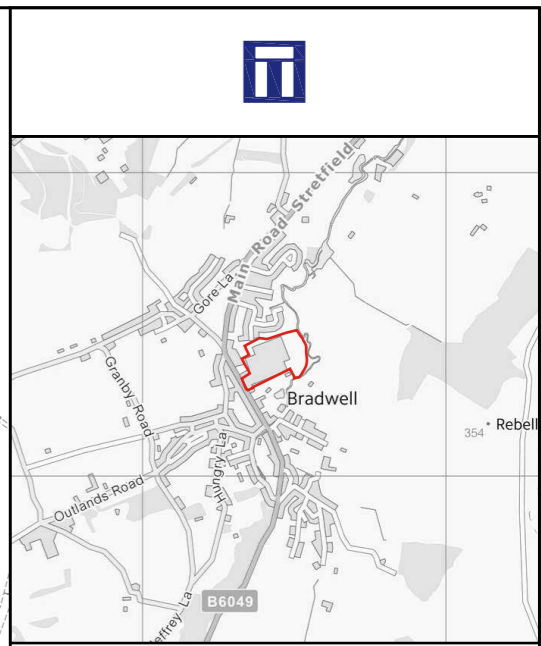
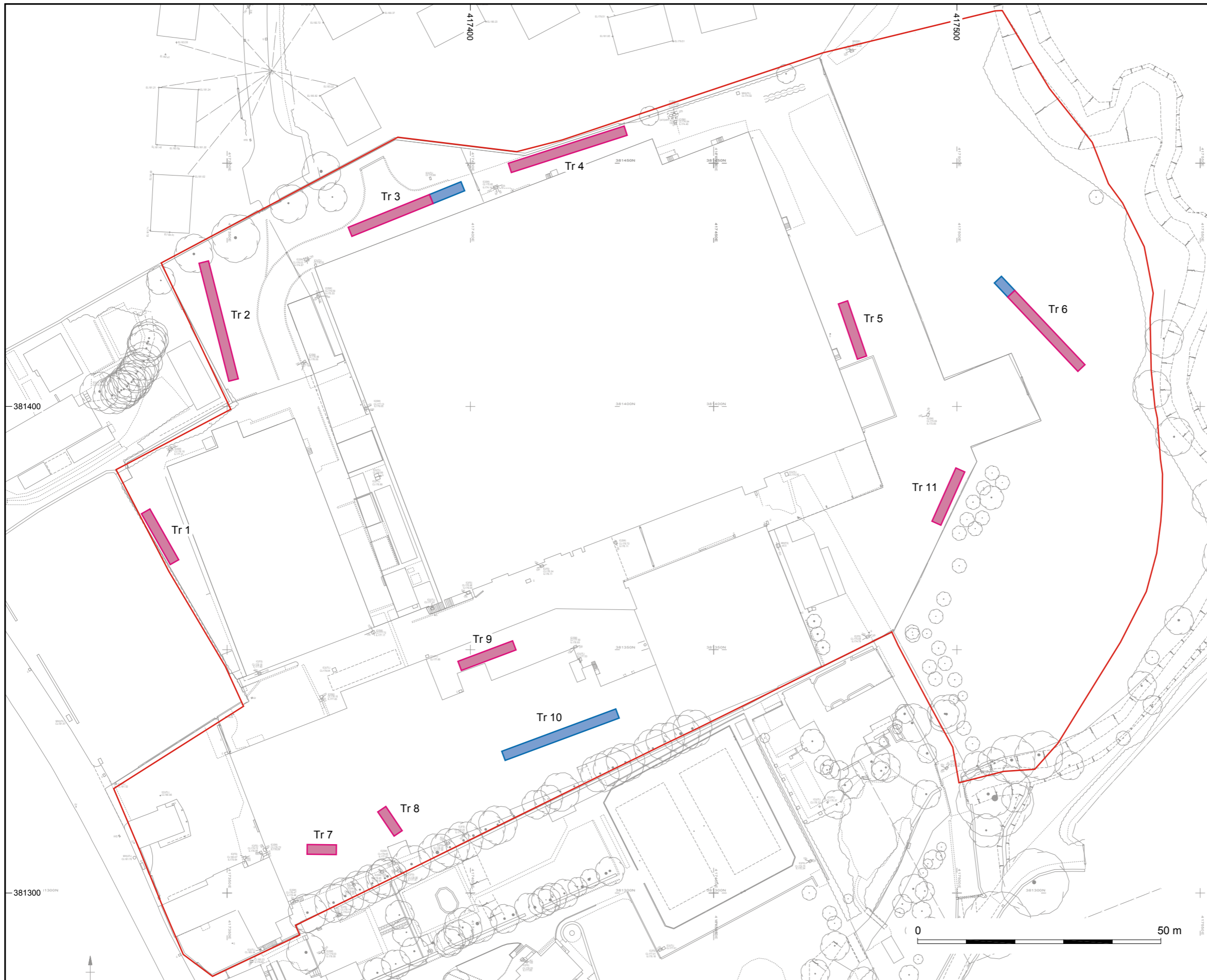
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Buxton Museum
Digital Media available	"Survey", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Buxton Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Author(s)/Editor(s)	Martina Tenzer
Other bibliographic details	113870
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Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 comb bound laser printed report



Entered by Martina Tenzer (m.tenzer@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 15 July 2016



- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Unexcavated trench

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Site and trench location

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1, view from north



Plate 2: Trench 2, east-facing section


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Plate 3: Trench 2, view from south



Plate 4: Trench 3, view from west


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Plate 5: Trench 3, north-facing section



Plate 6: Trench 6, view from south


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Plate 7: Trench 7, view from west



Plate 8: Trench 8, east-facing section


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Plate 9: Trench 9, view from east



Plate 10: Trench 9, south-facing section



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Plate 11: Trench 11, view from north

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