



Land to the rear of 74 Welbeck Road Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 17/00286/OUT
Ref: 118970.03
November 2017



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**Land to the rear of 74 Welbeck Road
Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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November 2017

118970.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	118970	Accession Code		Client Ref.	N/A
Planning Application Ref.	17/00286/OUT	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	447797, 370746		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	E	HERD	LED/MR		22/11/17
File:	S:\PROJECTS\118970_Reports\Superseded				

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

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Land to the rear of 74 Welbeck Road Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr K Walker ('the client') to carry out archaeological trial trenching evaluation of a 0.34 ha plot to the rear of 74 Welbeck Road, Bolsover, Chesterfield ('the site'). The evaluation area is centred on NGR 447797 370746.

The archaeological excavation was executed as designed. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered. The objectives of the evaluation were fulfilled to the extent that they are relevant given the negative result of the evaluation. Anomalies previously identified during geophysical survey to the north and the north-east of the site did not translate into archaeological features that were detectable by excavation. The lack of archaeology suggests that the site lay at some distance from any settlement. The site may have been used agriculturally for some time.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 118970. The archive will be scanned and stored on Wessex Archaeology's computer system. An OASIS form, wessexar1-301722 has been completed for this project.



Land to the rear of 74 Welbeck Road Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Mr Kerry Walker and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to him in this regard. Thanks are extended to Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council who provided curatorial support and guidance.

The fieldwork was carried out on 15 and 16 November 2017 and was directed by Hannah Dabill assisted by Tom Hall. This report was compiled by Hannah Dabill, with illustrations by Joanna Debska and Ian Atkins. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Milica Rajic.



Land to the rear of 74 Welbeck Road Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr K Walker (hereafter 'the client') to carry out archaeological trial trenching evaluation of land to the rear of 74 Welbeck Road, Bolsover, Chesterfield (hereafter 'the site') centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 447797 370746. The archaeological evaluation was carried in support of planning application (17/00286/OUT) for the construction of five houses to be submitted to Bolsover District Council.
- 1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2017) was prepared in accordance with industry best practice and guidance (ClfA 2014a-c, Historic England 2015). The WSI was submitted for approval to Steve Baker, advisor to the local planning authority, Derbyshire County Council.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation fieldwork took place between 15 and 16 November 2017 and comprised the excavation of four trial trenches, each measuring 20 m by 1.8 m which targeted the footprint of proposed houses.

1.2 Site location and topography

- 1.2.1 The site (Figure 1) is located in Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. The Site is located between Steel Lane to the west, Welbeck Road to the south-east, Elmtun Lane to the east and bounded by open agricultural land to the north-east.
- 1.2.2 The site is situated within a small (approximately 0.34 hectares) irregular parcel of land bounded by trees to the west and north and covered in high grass, brambles and shrubs.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology comprises Cadeby Formation Dolostone (British Geological Survey online viewer, November 2017). Current ground level is 168 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of a large scheme to the north of the site was assessed in a previous Cultural Heritage Assessment (Prospect Archaeology 2013), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within the proposed development area. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.



2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric to Romano-British

- 2.2.1 Small Mesolithic occupation sites, represented by scatters of flints found on the ploughed land surface, have been recorded at Bolsover and elsewhere on the limestone plateau. In Bolsover, evidence for a Mesolithic 'narrow blade' industry has been found over a number of years in a garden in the town and included three narrow bladed flint cores, a tanged flint, two end-scrapers and some waste material (HER ref.11240).
- 2.2.2 Excavations in the grounds of Sherwood Lodge at Bolsover in 1992–3 located slight evidence for both Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation (HER ref. 11260).
- 2.2.3 Twelve small Bronze Age settlement sites were located by fieldwork in 1976–7 on the Bolsover plateau. Each covered no more than a quarter of an acre and finds included flint waste, end- and side-scrapers, knives and barbed and tanged arrowheads.
- 2.2.4 There are no recorded heritage assets from the Iron Age in the Bolsover area, although a fortified camp has been found in Chesterfield six miles to the west of Bolsover.
- 2.2.5 Evidence for Roman occupation in the area is also slim. However, two Romano-British sites have been identified within the parish, one of which yielded 2nd-century pottery (HER ref. 11276). An enclosure at Sherwood Lodge dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries, where some iron-smithing took place (HER ref. 11260) and a rock shelter at Whaley was also occupied during the Romano-British period.

Anglo-Saxon to modern

- 2.2.6 There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the area but the pattern of settlements recorded at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 must have evolved during that period. The place-name Bolsover, first recorded in 1086, appears to combine the Old English word for a slope (*ofer*) with an unrecorded personal name and may therefore mean Bull's or Boll's slope, referring to the steep hill on which the settlement developed.
- 2.2.7 After the Norman Conquest, the manor of Bolsover was granted by William I to William Peverel, who established a castle on a naturally defensible point of the limestone plateau in the south-western corner of the parish (HER ref. 11207). The castle passed into royal hands in 1155, when the estates of the younger William Peverel were forfeit after the wars of Stephen and Matilda, and further building work was carried out by the Crown periodically until the early 14th century.
- 2.2.8 A small town was laid out on ground to the south-east of the outer bailey. As there is no evidence that this was a Crown development after 1155 and it is assumed that it was the work of one or both of the Peverel tenants in chief before then. The town did not prosper either in the Medieval period or later and its layout appears not to have changed at all between the early 18th and the early 19th centuries (Riden 2008).
- 2.2.9 Land, including common land, was enclosed piecemeal from the 16th century onwards as the town had failed to grow in the Medieval period and only expanded after the arrival of the collieries in the 19th century.
- 2.2.10 The first colliery to open in the area was the Langwith Colliery in 1876, but the largest was the Bolsover Colliery Company which was created by Emerson Muschamp Bainbridge in 1888 when he leased land from the Duke of Portland. The first shaft was sunk in 1889 gradually expanding in size for the next 30 years. The pit head lay south-west of the town



but by the 1940s the seams extended beneath much of the vicinity of the Site. In 1956 1000 men were producing 10,000 tons of coal a week, but with the decline of the industry the Oxcroft and Langwith Collieries closed in 1974 and 1978 respectively with the Bolsover Colliery being closed 1993. The Coalite Company, which produced smokeless fuel was established in 1936 to the west of the Site. It survived a little longer, closing in 2004 (Riden 2008, 106). It has left a legacy of contaminated land in the area close to the Site.

2.3 Previous investigations

Geophysical Survey

- 2.3.1 Geophysical survey of a large area to the north and north-east of the Site identified the presence of field systems comprising ditched enclosures on two alignments; both alignments pre-date the medieval ridge and furrow that covers much of the surveyed area. The survey also identified potential kiln sites and pit-type anomalies.

Archaeological Field Walking

- 2.3.2 Archaeological field walking was carried out on land immediately to the north and north-east of the Site. Approximately 32 ha were surveyed and a total of 66 finds was recovered dating from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval periods. There were no obvious concentrations of finds identified suggesting a low level of activity in the wider landscape. The majority of the finds were of medieval or post-medieval date but a small quantity of Roman pottery and worked flints was also recovered.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project aims

- 3.1.1 The aim of the trial trenching in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) is to evaluate the presence or otherwise of archaeological remains on the Site, to inform the formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on any archaeological remains.

3.2 Project objectives

- 3.2.1 In furtherance of the project aim, the following objectives were defined:

- *to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;*
- *to establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;*
- *to place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance;*
- *to make available information about the archaeological resource within the Site by reporting on the results of the evaluation; and,*
- *in order to address the regional archaeological research agenda, regional objectives, as outlined in the Updated East Midlands Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012) will be considered as relevant.*



4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The full methodology is laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and is summarised below. All work was carried out in line with the WSI as well as national guidelines (CifA 2014a-c; Historic England 2015).

4.2 Trial trenches

4.2.1 The archaeological works comprised the excavation of four 20 m by 1.8 m evaluation trenches positioned to target the footprint of proposed houses and line of geophysics anomalies previously identified to the north and north-east of the site.

4.2.2 The location of each trench was set out using a GNSS ("GPS") device with an accuracy of ± 0.03 m. Minor adjustment to the layout of Trench 1 was required to take account of a pile of concrete and brick rubble (base of a demolished green house).

4.3 Machine excavation

4.3.1 Topsoil and subsoil were removed using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of suitably experienced archaeologists. Material was removed in a series of level spits 50-200 mm thick, to a depth sufficient to address the objectives of the evaluation. The absence of any archaeological horizon was adequately demonstrated and the trenches were machine excavated down to the level of natural geology.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 All trenches and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. Each trench and one representative long section of each trench were photographed using digital camera equipped with an image sensor of 10 megapixels.

4.4.2 As per standard practice, excavated stratigraphic units were individually numbered and recorded, with the trench number forming the prefix for the context number. Hence, contexts in the 200s were reserved for use within Trench 2, contexts in the 300s were allocated to Trench 3 etc.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 General stratigraphy

5.2.1 Topsoil and subsoil were removed and the natural geology exposed in all trenches. Stratigraphy was consistent across the site. The topsoil was a dark blackish brown silty clay loam, up to 0.38 m deep overlying up to 0.27 m of mid-reddish-brown sandy clay subsoil (Plate 2). Frequent dolostone inclusions were present in the subsoil. The natural geology of Cadeby Formation Dolostone recorded at 0.35 m below ground level (BGL). The surface of the site was level but the upper horizon of the natural falls slightly to the west and north.



5.3 Negative results

5.3.1 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Conclusions

6.1.1 The archaeological excavation was executed as designed. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered. The objectives of the evaluation were fulfilled to the extent that they are relevant given the negative result of the evaluation. Anomalies previously identified during geophysical survey to the north and north-east of the site did not translate into archaeological features that were detectable by excavation. The lack of archaeology suggests that the site lay at some distance from any settlement. The site may have been used agriculturally for some time.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield under project code 118970. As there were no significant results the archive will not be sent to Museums Sheffield. The paper archive will be digitised and held on Wessex Archaeology's computer system.

7.2 Preparation of archive

7.2.1 The complete archive, which includes paper records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (ADS 2013; SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011) prior to being scanned and stored on Wessex Archaeology's computer system.

7.3 Selection policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. However, in this instance, there were no finds and no ecofacts.

7.4 Security copy

7.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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: Trench Index

Trench 1			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1001	Layer	Topsoil: Dark blackish brown silty clay loam with rooting and no coarse components.	0-0.34
1002	Layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish brown sandy clay with 25% angular, poorly sorted stones, 5-150mm.	0.34-0.61
1003	Layer	Natural: Reddish-yellow very sandy clay with 75% shale-y sedimentary rock.	0.61+

Trench 2			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2001	Layer	Topsoil: Dark blackish brown silty clay loam with rooting and no coarse components.	0-0.38
2002	Layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish brown sandy clay with 25% angular, poorly sorted stones, 5-150mm.	0.38-0.56
2003	Layer	Natural: Yellowish-red very sandy clay with 75% shale-y sedimentary rock .	0.56+

Trench 3			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3001	Layer	Topsoil: Dark blackish brown silty clay loam with rooting and no coarse components.	0-0.24
3002	Layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish brown sandy clay with 25% angular, poorly sorted stones, 5-120mm.	0.24-0.42
3003	Layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-red very sandy clay with 75% shale-y sedimentary rock.	0.42+

Trench 4			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
4001	Layer	Topsoil: Dark blackish brown silty clay loam with rooting and no coarse components.	0-0.25
4002	Layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish brown sandy clay with 25% angular, poorly sorted stones, 5-130mm.	0.25-0.35
4003	Layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-red very sandy clay with 75% shale-y sedimentary rock .	0.35+



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

Project details

Project name	Land to the Rear of 74 Welbeck Road, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out archaeological trial trenching evaluation of land to the rear of 74 Welbeck Road, Bolsover, Chesterfield centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 447797, 370746. The evaluation has been successful in meeting its aims. The programme of archaeological evaluation was carried out in support of planning application (17/00286/OUT) to be submitted to Bolsover District Council. Four trenches have been opened; no archaeological remains have been identified.
Project dates	Start: 15-11-2017 End: 16-11-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	118970 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	17/00286/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	None
Significant Finds	None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE BOLSOVER OLD BOLSOVER Land to the Rear of 74 Welbeck Road, Bolsover
Postcode	S44 6DF
Study area	0.34 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 47797 70746 53.231316869738 -1.283878063243 53 13 52 N 001 17 01 W



	Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 168m Max: 168m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Milica Rajic
Project supervisor	Hannah Dabill
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Derbyshire Record Office
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	"none"
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Diary","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the rear of 74 Welbeck Road, Bolsover, Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dabill, H.
Other bibliographic details	118970
Date	2017



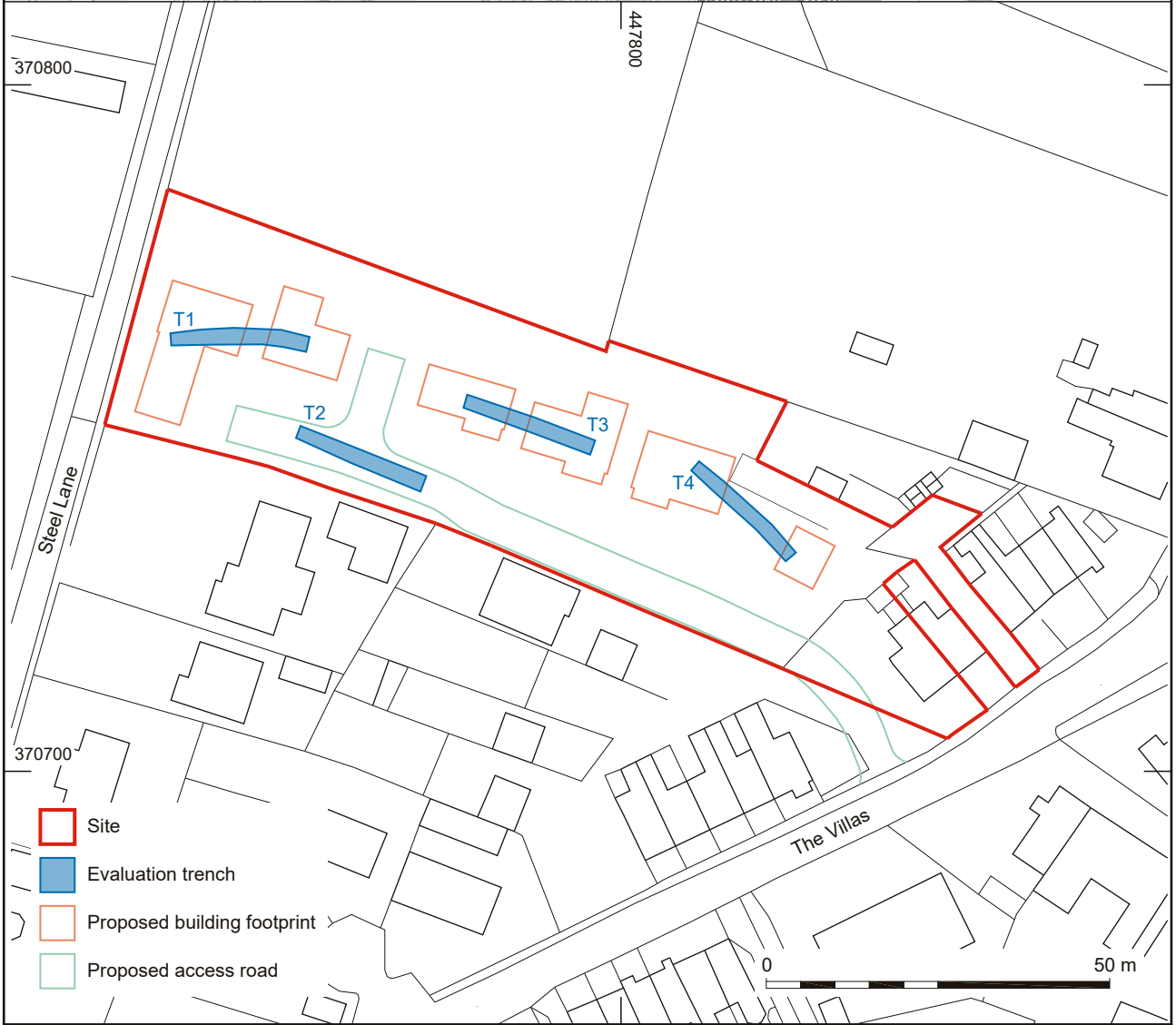
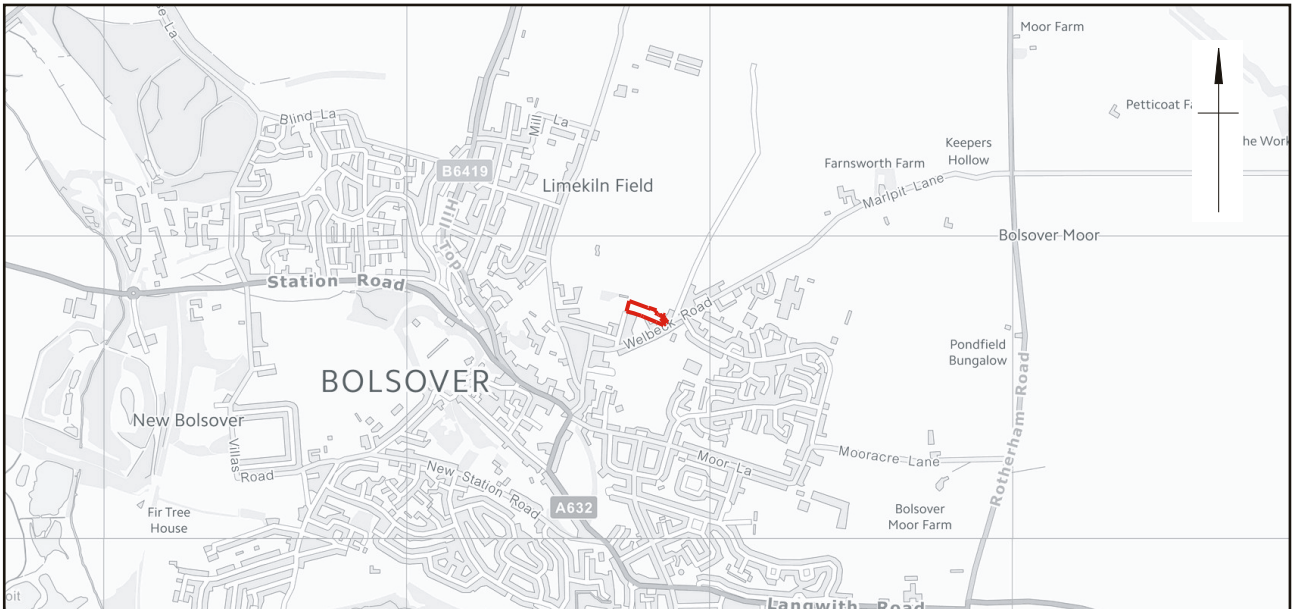
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- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Proposed building footprint
- Proposed access road

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Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	20/11/2017	Revision Number:	0
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Site location and evaluation trenches

Figure 1



Plate 1: Entrance and general view of the Site, looking south-west



Plate 2: Representative section showing general stratigraphy


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Plate 3: Trench 1, looking west



Plate 4: Trench 2, looking south-east



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Plate 5: Trench 3, looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench 4, looking south-east

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