An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Village Hall, Alderwasley, Derbyshire

South elevation of the present Village Hall, Alderwasley, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report 2010/32
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Compiled By:
Ben Johnson, Jessika Sheppy
and Brian Marshall
Illustrations By:
Ben Johnson, Jessika Sheppy
and Brian Marshall

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Checked By:
Dr Richard Chatterton
Tel: 0161 9762544
Fax: 01629 814657

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ARS Ltd Report 2010/32

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Executive Summary

In April 2010 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Anthony Short and Partners to undertake a Watching Brief at the Village Hall, Alderwasley, Derbyshire. The Hall is the former Chapel of St. Margaret, which is first mentioned in 1504 in the will of Richard Smyth, vicar of Wirksworth. The building underwent major renovation around the 16th century, including the raising of the roof line and addition of windows and a floor. The building originally had a northern extension and a possible bell-tower to the west; both of these additions were removed in the mid-19th century.

The work undertaken during this project included the removal of the current Victorian floor surface and the excavation of the ground level by 0.6m in depth on the interior of the Hall. The work revealed the buildings foundations and the remains of a previous floor level, possibly associated with the period when renovation work was undertaken. A small area of former floor surface revealed that secondary architectural fragments, including a corbel and a large slab which may have been the remains of an altar, had been used to create the surface. A blocked up 19th century fireplace was revealed within the northern elevation. Although the fireplace was previously mentioned by professor Hart in 1884, its exact location was not clear until now.

The various infilling and additions of doorways and windows probably represents a piecemeal process of renovation, rather than any clearly defined periods of major reworking. Assigning a date to these various building phases is therefore difficult as work was undertaken as and when it was necessary opposed to one or two phases of activity.

No other finds or earlier floor surfaces were revealed during the works.

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1 Introduction

Scope of work

1.1 A watching brief was requested by English Heritage and the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council on works at The Village Hall, formerly the Chapel of St. Margaret in Derbyshire. The former chapel is both a Grade II listed building and a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

1.2 The proposed alterations to the building involve some structural disturbance and some external excavations for drainage outside the south end and a soakaway outside the west end. An evaluation was conducted by Trent and Peak Archaeology in July 2008 to investigate the make-up of the present interior floor surface and the lower levels of the exterior north wall.

Location and topography

1.3 The former chapel is located in the eastern part of the village of Alderwasley, Derbyshire (centred at SK 324 534).

1.4 The solid geology of the site comprised of Chatsworth Grit which forms part of the Namurian Millstone Grit Group.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The watching brief aimed to provide an appropriate level of *preservation by record* for any archaeological deposits or structures exposed, or impacted upon. The watching brief also ensured that no unnecessary damage occurred to the Hall during the works being undertaken.

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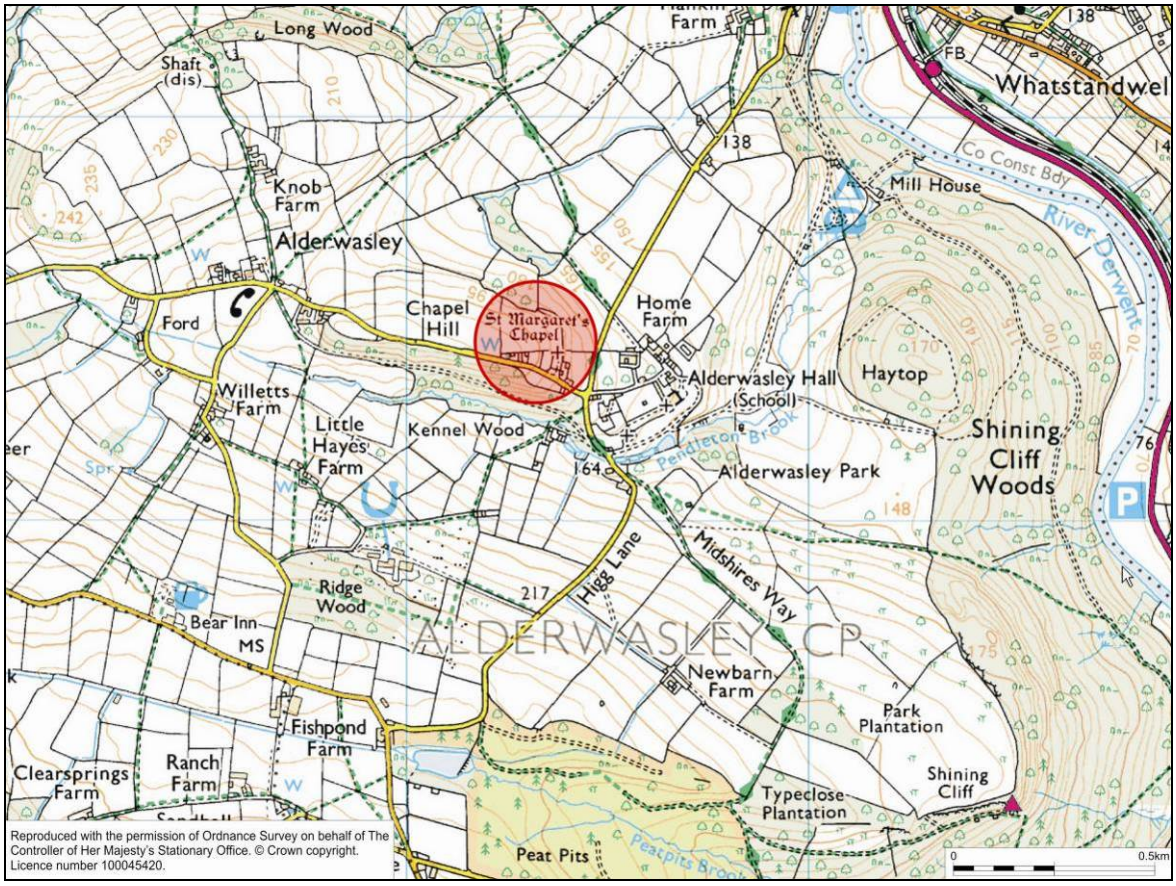

Figure 1 Location map

3 Methodology

3.1 The initial phase of ground work was the removal of the tiled Victorian floor level and the subsequent excavation of the ground by 0.6m in depth. A concrete floor was then instated to the height of the previous Victorian floor. The second phase of work comprised the removal of the plaster from the interior wall surfaces of the Hall. The excavation of the service trench and soak-away was monitored by and archaeologist alongside these two phases of work.

3.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd provided an archaeological officer at all times during any works within specified area. Where a mechanical excavator was used for the groundworks the archaeologist on site ensured that a toothless ditching bucket was used at all times. The on site archaeologist was given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate and fully record any exposed archaeological features such as masonry or floors. Adequate time was allowed for recording any such features.

3.3 A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained during the watching brief and all significant archaeological remains were recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations were recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets. All significant architectural features were photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.

3.4 Where archaeological features and/or deposits were identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features were investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed. All features thus investigated were recorded in plan and section and significant archaeological finds recovered were retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified were photographed and drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. Any significant architectural detail/carved masonry, revealed as a result of the excavation or plaster removal, was drawn at a scale of 1:5 including sections and profiles. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, was also recorded.

3.5 A plan of the excavated areas was maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings were carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts were recorded using a single context recording system. The site archive includes plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent.

3.6 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2001).

4 Historical Background

4.1 Alderwasley Chapel was a chapelry to Wirksworth and St. Margaret's and was probably a chapel of ease for local parishioners and the families who owned Alderwasley Hall (Sheppard 2008, 9). It served as the local place of worship until 1850 when the fifth Francis Hurt built a new church in the parkland immediately to the west of the early Georgian mansion of Alderwasley Hall.

4.2 The building is listed (Grade II) as being of early 16th century date, largely on account of the late Perpendicular style of its windows, doorways and ceiling structure (Sheppard 2008, 10). Documentary sources first mention the chapel in 1504 in the will of Richard Smyth, vicar of Wirksworth, when he left two sheep to the chapel of Cromford, and another two sheep to the chapel of Alderwasley (Sheppard 2008, 7). The chapel is also mentioned in an indenture, probably dating to the 1520s, which records that the existing chapel was then "repayred and mayd new," by the parishioners inferring that the chapel could be of an earlier date (Sheppard 2008, 8).

4.3 The present Village Hall is built on a slope some distance from the 18th century Alderwasley Hall in a relatively isolated position. The building had a northern extension and a possible bell tower to the west; both of these additions were removed in the mid-19th century. A large section of brickwork in the north wall corresponds with where the northern extension (a possible vestry) once stood (Sheppard 2008, 9).

4.4 There is some evidence to suggest that the building had a lower roof level as the building has a distinct horizontal construction break along the western end of the building, about 1m below the eaves. The additional upper area is built slightly different from the primary wall, consisting of smaller and lighter stonework (Sheppard 2008, 10). A long timber set into the east end wall corresponds to the primary building line and may represent a retained tie-beam, indicative of a lower roof level. The building was perhaps raised in the early 16th century when it underwent

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renovations to be "repayred and mayd new," (Sheppard 2008, 12). This would suggest that most of the present-day structure may be of medieval date.

5 Results

The Hall is a single-storey rectangular-shaped structure, about 17m long and approximately 8m wide (Fig. 2). It is constructed from large red sandstone blocks, laid to fairly regular coursing, with moulded copings to gables and *cyma reversa* kneeler stones and a stone slated roof. There is some variation with the thickness of coursing and irregularity in arrangement of the stonework. This is due to the fact that the chapel was built on a slope and used large quadrilateral shaped blocks for its lower courses that effectively levelled up the higher courses which were made up of smaller rectangular shaped blocks of differing sizes (Fig. 9).

Internal Elevation Descriptions

5.1 Northern Wall

5.1.1 The elevation of the northern wall was found to contain a former fireplace, a partially blocked window and an area of brick infill from an earlier extension (Fig. 25 Appendix I). A small socket was found to exist in the far eastern corner of the wall 1.36m from above the modern ground level (Fig. 3). The socket measured 0.27m x 0.1m and presumably held a timber support.

5.1.2 The eastern end of the elevation was found to contain the fireplace mentioned in Sheppard's 2008 Desk-Based Assessment (Figs. 3 and 4). The fireplace, whose exact location was not known until now, was inserted to heat the Hurt family pew which is now known to have been located in the north-east corner of the chapel. The fireplace is mentioned by Professor Hurt in 1909 who probably saw the inside of the chapel in 1884 (Sheppard 2008, 8). A chimney for the fireplace is pictured on a mid-19th century photograph taken by Emily Hurt (Wain 2002, 167).

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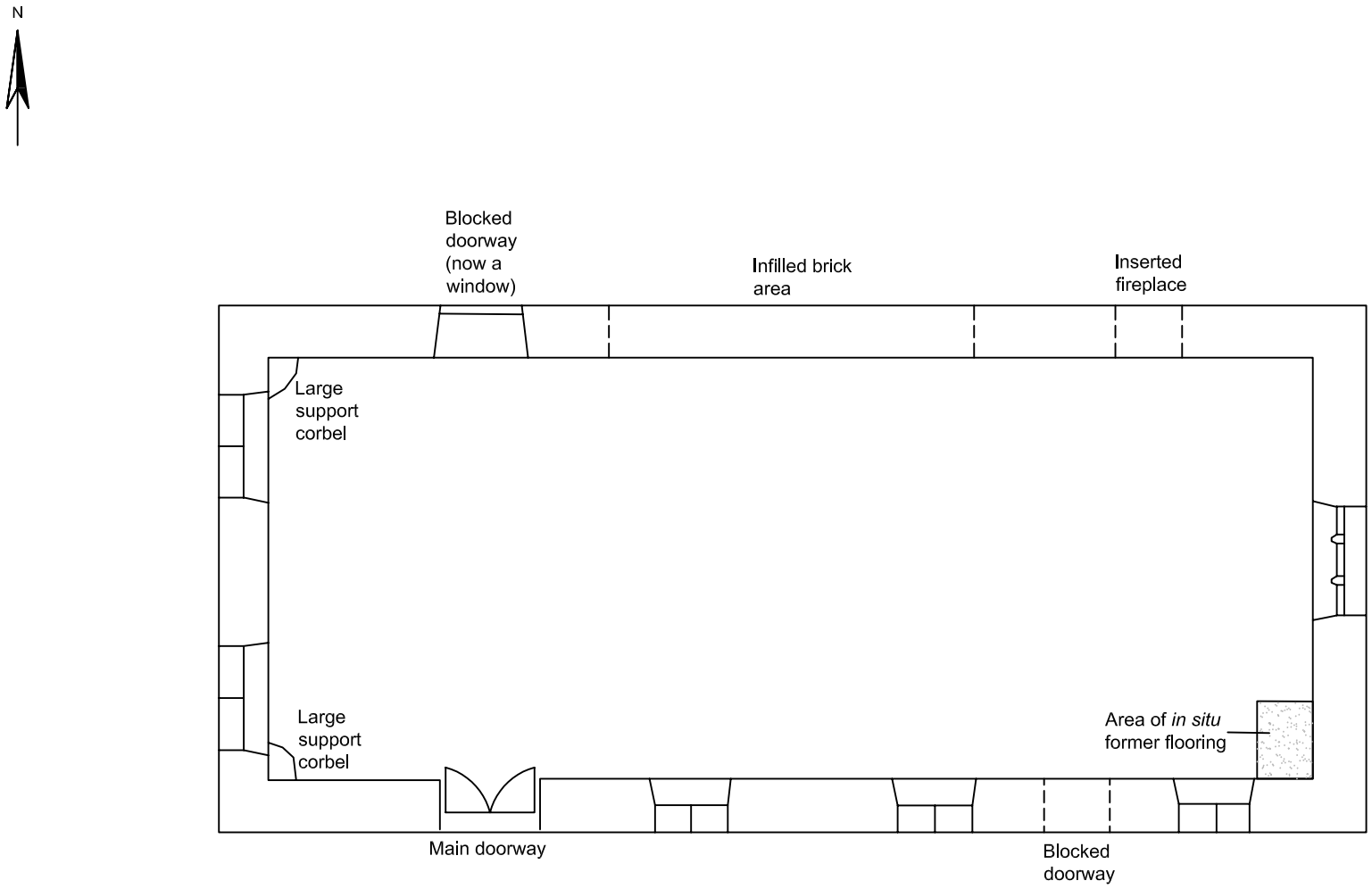

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

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Figure 2

Plan of the Hall showing some of the features

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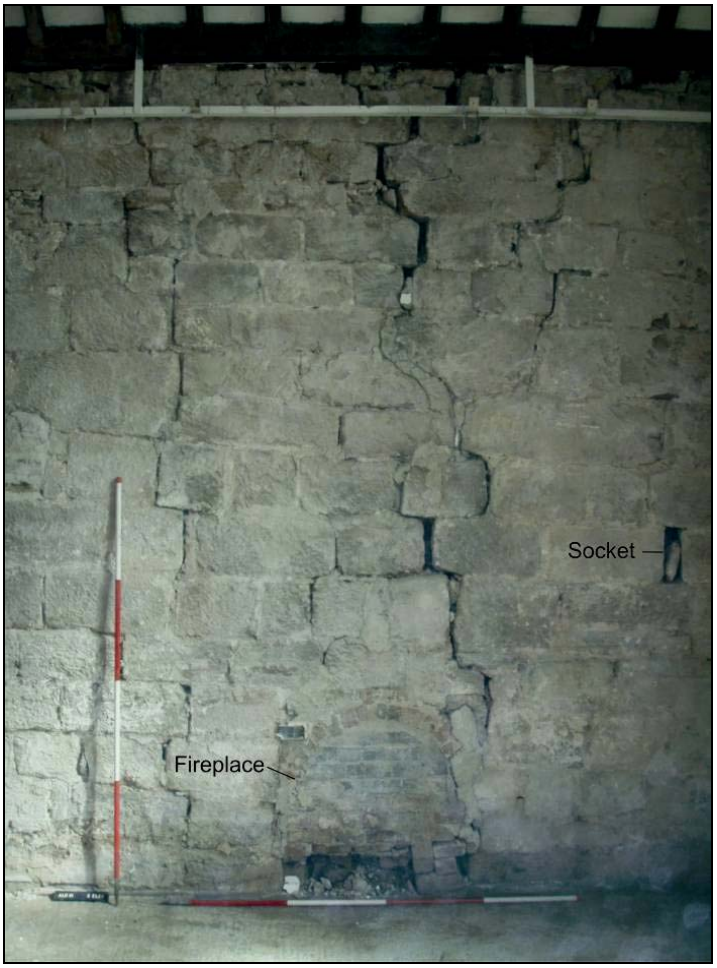

Figure 3 Eastern end of north wall showing fireplace, cracks and socket. (Scale: 2m)

5.1.3 The small arched fireplace measured 1.42m x 0.92m (Fig. 4). It had originally been constructed from red bricks and subsequently blocked with blue engineering bricks and red bricks. The substantial cracks in the wall above the fireplace probably indicate the location of the cavity for the chimney flue that was inserted into the original masonry.

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Figure 4 Inserted brick fireplace in north wall following the removal of flooring. (Scale: 2m)

5.1.4 A large arched area of infilled brickwork was located 2m west from the inserted fireplace indicating where the building once extended in a T-shape to the north (Fig. 5). The northern extension may have incorporated a vestry but its location some distance from the altar makes this unlikely. The northern extension is marked on the 1784 and 1841 maps of the chapel but by 1881 it is not shown suggesting it has been demolished and the arched opening which linked the main nave of the chapel with the northern extension was then blocked with bricks. The area of brickwork measures 5.46m x 4.22m and follows a typical English bonding pattern made up of bricks that measure 2½ - 2⅝ inches (63 - 67mm) thick and 8¾ - 9¼ ins (222 - 235mm) long; a size of brick more in keeping with an 18th century date rather than the mid-19th when the extension was apparently removed. This chronological anomaly may be the result of utilising dismantled bricks from an earlier structure.

5.1.5 The area is headed by an arch of bricks laid on their edges which stops approximately 2.5m above the floor level. A small area of brick infill also exists above the arch at its eastern end. At 1.13m above the floor level the brickwork has a slight step in the courses. Unlike the exterior of the Hall, where the lower part of the brick infill is made up with original stonework, the bricks on the interior continue to the modern floor level.

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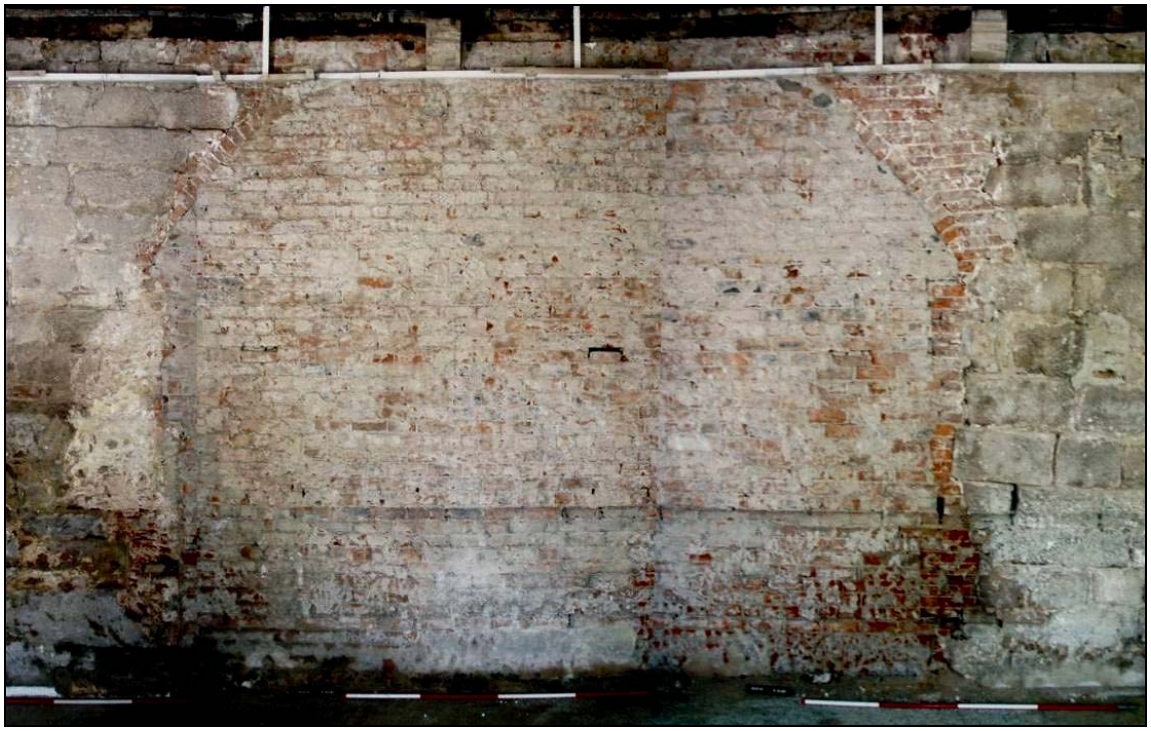

Figure 5 Area of infilled brick within the north wall indicating a former extension. (Scale: 2m)

5.1.6 A partially blocked window opening was located 1.3m west from the end of the brick infill (Fig. 6). The opening contains a window within its upper section which measured 1.45m x 1.12m and consisted of a small two-light chamfered mullioned with a segmental arched head. The masonry below the window indicates where the entire window opening has been blocked. The original window would have measured 2m by 1.4m and would have been positioned 0.54m above the modern ground level. The blocked up area does not reach the floor level which implies that the opening originally was a larger window, rather than a doorway as argued by Sheppard (2008, 10). The opening on the whole also appears too small to have been a doorway and as it is the only window on this side of the Hall it seems likely that it has always been a window.

5.1.7 The horizontal darker, thicker line, evident within the masonry above the window, represents the former roof line which was raised during the 16th century (Fig. 6 and Fig. 25 Appendix I). The vertical groove to the west of the window is a modern feature and previously housed electric ducting.

5.1.8 Three stone corbels, supporting the timber roof beams, were located along the top of the wall approximately 3m apart in distance (Fig. 6 and Fig. 25 Appendix I). A timber beam measuring approximately 0.15m in thickness was found to run horizontally between these corbels at the top of the wall within the masonry (Fig. 6 and Fig. 25 Appendix I).

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Figure 6 Window opening at the western end of the north wall with lower section blocked up. (Scale: 2m)

5.2 Southern Elevation

5.2.1 The southern elevation was found to contain the main double doorway, three windows and a blocked doorway (Fig. 25 Appendix I). The windows were all two-light chamfered mullioned in stone frames. The window at the eastern extent of the elevation was different from the other two in regards that its position within the wall was lower than the other two; approximately 1m from the floor level compared with 1.45m (Figs. 7, 8 and 9). The window also had two segmental arches which is consistent with a late Perpendicular style rather than the flat style of the other two windows that became common after the mid-15th century. The lower window is therefore more likely to be an original window as it has an earlier style and its lower position compares with the blocked doorway and the general height of the building prior to it having the roof raised (Fig. 9). Also, from the exterior of the building the surrounds of the two later windows show clear signs of having been inserted into the primary walls (Fig. 10).

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Figure 7 Original window located at the eastern end of the southern wall. (Scale: 2m)

Figure 8 The two later windows within the southern wall. (Scale: 2m)

Figure 9 Exterior of south wall showing height difference between the windows and the lower sloping quadrilateral shaped lower courses.

Figure 10 Exterior of south wall showing inserts around the later windows.

5.2.2 The blocked doorway was probably a small priest's door into the chancel and was located 1.1m west from the lower window (Fig. 11). The doorway can be distinguished by a large stone lintel that was positioned 1.7m above the modern floor level (Fig. 25 Appendix I). When the ground level was reduced during works to remove the Victorian floor the blocked doorway was found to exist another 0.6m below the ground level which corresponded to a layer of intermittent plaster on the wall that indicated the height of the earlier floor level.

Figure 11 Blocked doorway in the south wall. (Scale: 2m)

5.2.3 The main double doorway for the Hall was located 1.55m from the westernmost window and would have opened into the nave (Fig. 12). The doorway opposed the partially blocked window within the northern elevation.

5.2.4 Three stone corbels, supporting the timber roof beams, were located along the top of the wall approximately 3m apart in distance (Fig. 25 Appendix I). A timber beam measuring approximately 0.15m in thickness was found to run horizontally between these corbels at the top of the wall within the masonry (Fig. 25 Appendix I).

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Figure 12 Main double doorway within the southern wall. (Scale: 2m)

5.3 **Western Elevation**

5.3.1 The upper half of the western elevation contained two, two-light chamfered mullioned windows with segmental arches in stone frames with timber lintels (Figs. 13 and 26 Appendix I). The windows both measured approximately 1.5m x 1.4m and were located 3.7m above the modern ground level. A mid-19th century photograph by Alice Hurt shows a former doorway was once located between these two windows but no evidence of it now remains within the stonework (Fig. 14). A drawing of the chapel dated 1886 shows that the doorway has been blocked up by this point (Fig. 15). The lower half of the wall remained plastered and had two unusual large corbels in each corner approximately 2m above the ground level. The corbels may have been used to support a gallery, which may have also given access to a bell tower through the blocked doorway.

5.3.2 There is reference to a possible bell tower being added to the chapel which had been removed in the mid-19th century (Sheppard 2008, 2). The photograph by Alice Hurt shows some projecting stonework on the exterior of the building and a possible panel above the west end doorway. This suggests the doorway may have been used as a high entrance into a small narrow tower that housed a bell for a short period in the early 19th century (Sheppard 2008, 13). Once the putative bell tower was demolished the doorway was utilized as an external entrance, although it was subsequently removed and blocked with sandstone blocks comparable with the main fabric of the wall in the late 19th century.

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Figure 13 Western wall showing windows and large corbels. (Scale: 2m)

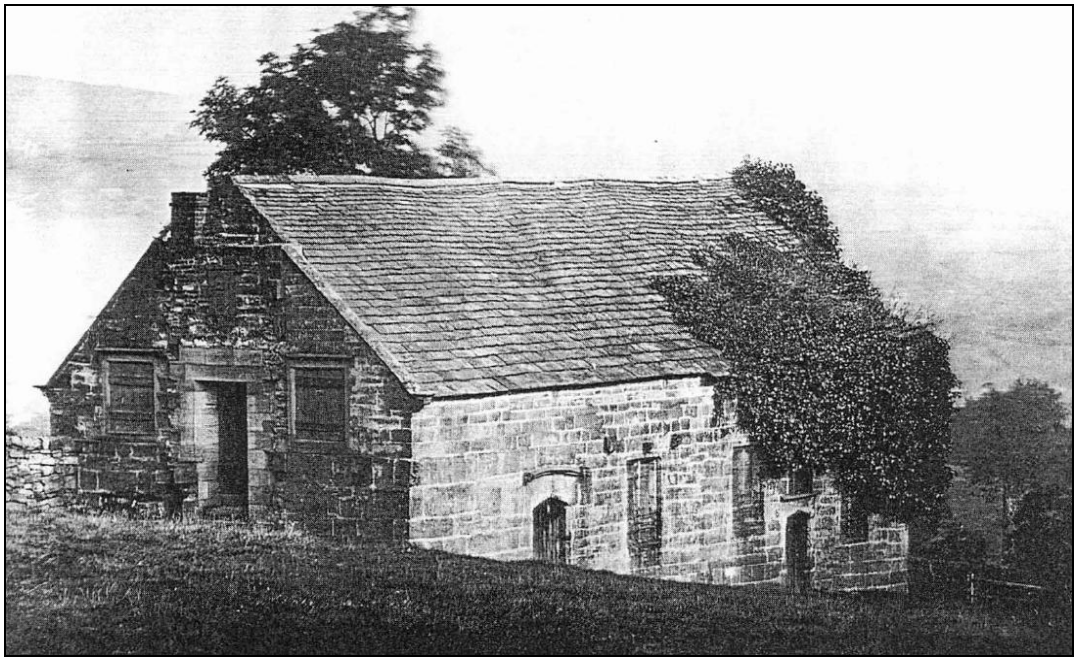

Figure 14 Alice Hurt's photograph of the chapel in the mid-19th century (from Wain 2002, 167).

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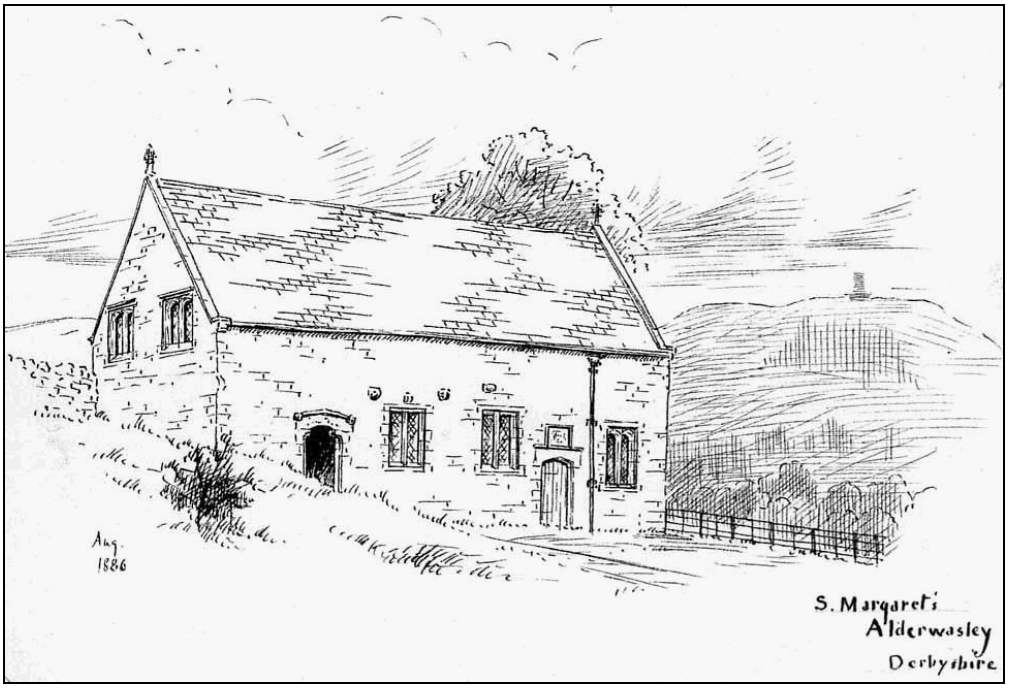

Figure 15 Drawing of St. Margaret's chapel, Alderwasley, dated August 1886. (Taken from Currey, P. H., *Derbyshire Churches*).

5.3.3 When the ground level was lowered the remains of a Victorian drain were found below the lower levels of the western wall within the natural clay (Fig. 16). The drain measured 1m x 0.95m and had been constructed from red bricks with a cement mortar and had a sandstone cap stone. The foundations at this end of the chapel were extremely shallow, the lowest course of masonry overlying the sandstone cap for the drain. The exterior of the Hall at this western end has the hill sloping against it and therefore would probably have been prone to dampness as the compact natural clay would not have been very effective at draining the water. The drain was designed to take any water that built up against this wall under the floor and out the other side of the building. It was probably installed when the Victorian floor level was laid.

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Figure 16 Victorian drain located within western elevation below modern ground level. (Scale: 2m)

5.4 **Eastern Elevation**

5.4.1 The eastern wall contained two large, three light, mullioned windows with segmental arches within stone frames (Figs. 17 and 27 Appendix I). The upper window measured 1.6m x 1.55m and the lower window measured 2.45m x 1.6m. The upper window is slightly different in style from the taller lower window, being slightly wider with flatter arches. This is probably because the upper window would have been added at a later date, possibly when the roof was heightened.

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Figure 17 Eastern wall showing windows and timber beam. (Scale: 2m)

5.4.2 The upper windows are flanked by two stones which bear carved stone heads (Fig. 18). These stones show signs of heavy weathering and might have therefore been reset from elsewhere probably when the roof was heightened and the window was inserted.

Figure 18 Stone heads located either side of the top window within the eastern wall.

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5.4.3 A large timber beam measuring 6m x 0.3m divided the two windows and ran across the wall approximately 3.7m above the ground level (Fig. 17). Although it was curving and possibly reduced at the south end, the timber might be a surviving tie-beam for an earlier lower roof as it coincides with the former building roof line mentioned above. There were two infilled mortices on either side of the lower window jamb. The stones laid above the timber beam follow its curve suggesting that the beam was an original feature of the wall with the upper part being added later.

5.5 Results of the ground work

5.5.1 During ground works to remove the tiled Victorian floor level evidence for a former floor level was uncovered (Fig. 19). This comprised of a very small area of secondary architectural fragments and an intermittent plaster layer. Two architectural fragments were found in the south-eastern corner of the Hall (Figs. 20 and 28 Appendix I). They included a large sandstone slab that measured 2.9m x 1m which was chamfered on the underside with a groove and a probable moulded roof corbel (Fig. 21). The formal deposition of these architectural fragments may indicate that they were utilised deliberately as part of the lower floor surface. The large sandstone slab broke as it was being moved along the groove where it was the weakest.

Figure 19 Work to remove the Victorian floor level.

5.5.2 The large stone slab did not have any inscriptions or masonry marks to indicate its use although it is suggestive of a base rather than a top due to its thickness; maybe of an altar stone. The stone was most likely turned over and laid in the floor during works to raise the roof in the 16th/17th century; which would also explain the presence of the probable roof corbel. It is not known whether the groove was an original feature of the stone slab or whether it was added later when it was part of the floor. The rest of the former floor was removed during the Victorian period when the tiles were laid but this slab may have been too large to move and therefore was left as a convenient foundation block for the present floor.

Figure 20 Area of former floor level found in situ. (Scale: 2m)

Figure 21 Secondary architectural fragments found as part of the former floor level. (Scale: 2m)

5.5.2 A small, square-shaped fragment of sandstone was also found within the floor level rubble and could represent some of the original floor material as it does not appear to be a reused architectural fragment and could be a floor tile (Fig. 21). Although it was not *in situ* so this can not be determined conclusively.

5.5.3 A small moulded corbel stone was found outside the building on its eastern side and represents another discarded architectural fragment (Fig. 21). The corbel is identical as the ones currently used on the interior of the Hall and, as a result, contemporary with that phase of construction work (see Figs. 6, 8, 11, 26 and 27 Appendix I).

5.5.4 Throughout the rest of the Hall the height of the earlier floor surface was evident from a line of intermittent plaster found on the walls directly below the Victorian floor level (See illustrations in Appendix I). The line of plaster is not believed to have been part of the earlier floor surface; rather the base of the plaster layer signifies the floors former level. The small blocked doorway within the southern elevation sat between two deposits of plaster which also indicated that it was the correct level of the former floor surface (Fig. 26 Appendix I).

5.5.5 During works to remove the Victorian floor level evidence for the foundations of the walls were exposed (Figs. 26 and 27 Appendix I). Where the foundations were revealed they were found to slope upwards from east to west with the blocks bedded on to the natural clay. Towards the western end of the building the foundation level raised to such an extent that it was the same height as the current floor level (Fig. 27 Appendix I). These lower level courses were found to be made up of larger quadrilateral shaped blocks that allowed the courses to level up higher up.

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5.6 **Service Trench**

5.6.1 A requisite phase of the restoration undertaken at the Village Hall required the excavation of a trench in an area of hard-standing to the south of the former chapel. The excavation was undertaken by a mechanical mini excavator to facilitate the laying of new service pipes and cables.

5.6.2 The opening of the trench commenced in the south-west corner of the hard-standing area, from the location of an existing manhole. The trench was initially excavated northwards and measured approximately 0.4m wide and 1m deep for the first 5m. Continuing northwards for 21m the trench then turned sharply to run east to west for a further 7m, before terminating by a concrete pad laid adjacent to the Hall entrance. The width of the trench had been enlarged to between 1m and 1.2m with a maximum depth of 1.2m (Figs. 22 and 23).

5.6.3 The area of hard-standing excavated had accumulated a surface deposit of very dark brown sandy soil with a maximum depth of 0.03m, and supported tufts of grass (101). This overlay and intermingled with type 1 limestone hardcore (102), which had an average depth of 0.11m. Underlying the above was a dark brown to black coarse sandy aggregate (103) containing a high percentage of small angular pebbles and coal fragments at a depth of 0.09m, laid as a sub-base for the overlying limestone hardcore. The sub-base was directly laid onto natural substratum (104) of mid brown to orange sandy clay with inclusions of angular sandstone <0.03m in length.

5.6.4 Approximately 9m north from the opening of the trench a deposit of red bricks (106) was encountered (Fig. 24); the bricks extended 10m northwards before terminating. Randomly laid on bed in an irregular pattern the handmade bricks measured 8¾" x 4¼" x 2⅜", bonding material still attached consisted of a limestone mortar to three faces and a painted cement render to one face. (106) was laid firmly into the natural ground (104) with a lens of natural clay (105) 0.03m in depth re-deposited above them. Overlaying the re-deposited natural clay (105) were the deposits (103), (102) and (101).The bricks (106) were probably laid to establish ground consolidation in an earlier area of hard-standing.

5.6.5 Approximately 17m north from the opening of the trench a tarmac surface (107) was encountered which covered the remainder of the trench excavation and abutted a concrete pad to the west of the site. (107) measured 0.05m thick and directly overlay (102), (103) and (104).

5.6.6 A small drainage trench and soak-away were excavated on the eastern side of the Hall. The trench measured 5m long x 1m wide and was between 0.6m and 0.8m in depth (Fig. 25). The soak-away measured 1.5m x 1.5m and approximately 1.75m in depth. The ground was found to contain the same stratigraphy as discussed above.

5.6.7 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within either of the trenches or soak-away.

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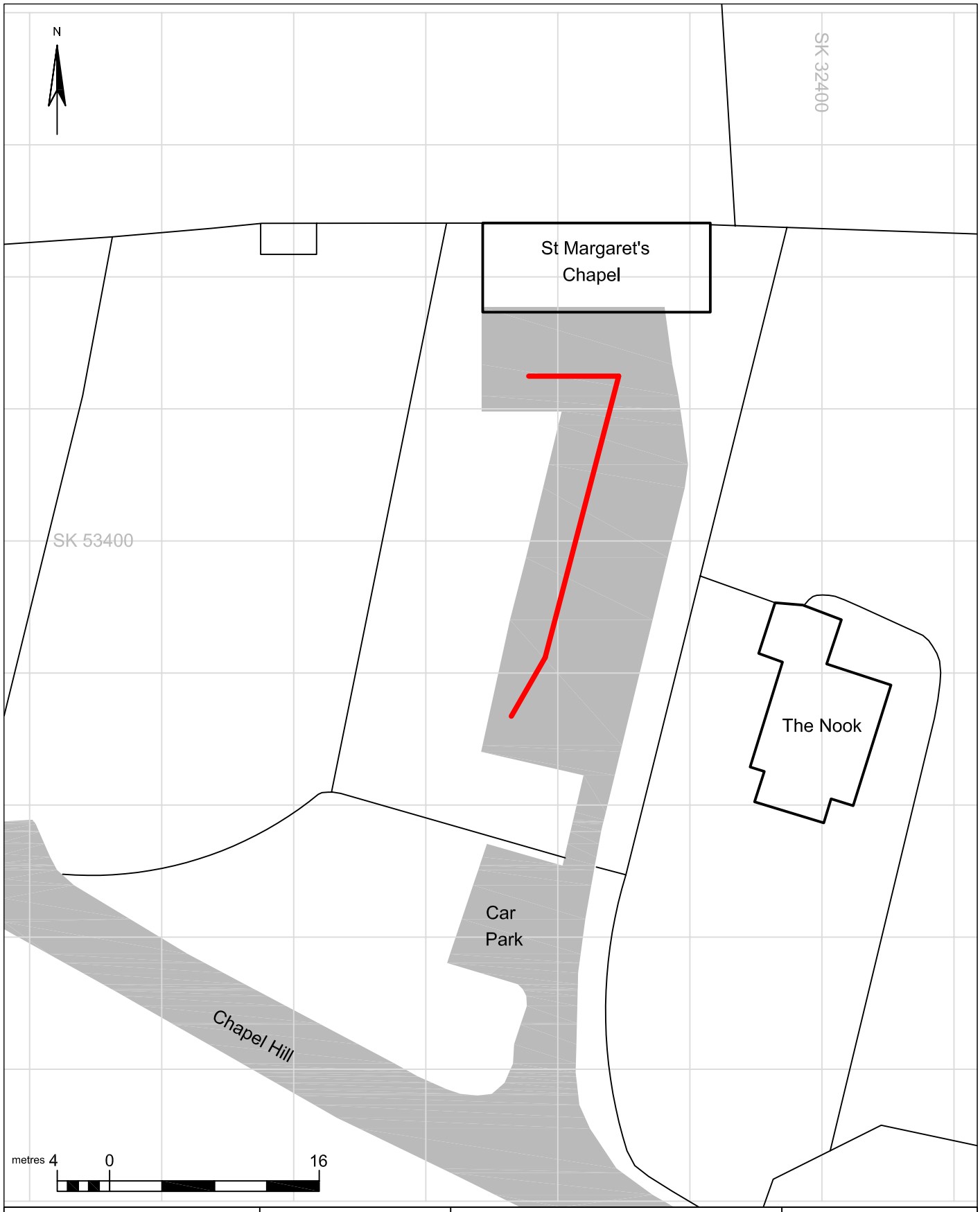

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Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Figure 21

Trench location plan

Key:

Trench Location

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Date: 13-5-10
Drawn: BM
Scale: 1:400 @ A4

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Figure 23 Post excavation shot of the service trench. (Facing south)

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Figure 24 Bricks (106) at their northern termination. (Scale: 1m)

Figure 25 View of the trench and soak-away. (Looking north)

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6 Discussion

6.1 Work to remove the plaster from the internal walls of the Hall revealed the original internal masonry of the building. This helped to inform upon the method of construction and the different phases of its development. These phases were probably piecemeal, with doorways and windows being blocked and added as and when they were required, rather than there being one or two significant phases of alternation. The walls did not reveal any unknown features but features that were already known prior to the removal of the plaster, such as blocked doorways, windows and the brick infill area were examined in more detail which helped to identify the former floor level and confirm the presence of the former roof line.

6.2 The work undertaken to remove the Victorian floor surface required the excavation of the floor level to a depth of 0.6m. The excavations revealed remains of a former floor surface in the form of an area of stone fragments and an intermittent layer of plaster. The former floor probably dated to when major renovations to the chapel's roof were undertaken. This explains why the stone fragments used for the floor included a reused roof corbel from the original building. The former floor surface had been largely removed during the Victorian period when the tiles had been laid. There was no evidence below the two floor surfaces of any earlier medieval floor level.

6.3 The excavation of the floor surface also revealed the foundation levels of the walls which were of interest as they demonstrated that the foundations were significantly sloping to accommodate the hill on which the chapel had been built. The lower courses of the walls were found to have been made up of large quadrilateral shaped blocks that effectively levelled up the higher courses which were made of smaller rectangular blocks of differing sizes.

7 Conclusion

7.1 Work undertaken to reveal the interior original masonry of the chapel showed that the majority of the lower level stonework is of a pre-1520s date; documentary evidence pointing to the chapel having already been built by 1504. The work has identified that the chapel went through many phases of renovation which included the removal of a northern extension; the raising of the roof level; the laying of a new floor surface, its removal and the subsequent laying of the Victorian floor and drain; the addition of the top window within the eastern wall; the partial blocking up the window and the insertion of a fireplace within the northern elevation.

7.2 It is possible that some of these phases were contemporary with each other, such as the raising of the roof level, the insertion of some of the windows and the earlier floor surface, but it is difficult to ascribe any definite dates to the other piecemeal periods of development. The document which dated to around the 1520s stated the chapel was repaired and made new; this possibly refers to the raising of the roof level and the associated work that went with this given the style of masonry and windows inserted. The other phases of work being undertaken, probably during the 18th and 19th centuries are more difficult to date and probably occurred as reactions to each other rather than any planned phases of major restoration.

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7.3 The work did not reveal any further evidence for the bell tower, believed to have been located on the western side of the chapel, although the two large supporting corbels at this end of the building appear to have supported a gallery. The gallery may have led to the bell tower through the doorway shown on a photograph from the mid 19th century; the supposed bell tower having already been demolished by this point.

7.4 The work did not reveal any further information regarding the large wooden beam within the western wall and it is still believed to be an original tie beam for the earlier roof, prior to it being raised.

7.4 The only finds uncovered during the work were the various secondary architectural fragments used as a former floor surface found below the Victorian floor. In particular, the large sandstone slab which was chamfered on its underside with a curious groove. Unfortunately, the slab was without any inscription or clue to its former use, although its thickness and shape may suggest that it probably is the remains of an altar stone.

8 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9 Statement of Indemnity

9.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

10 Archive Deposition

10.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited at the Derby City Museum and Art Gallery (accession number: DBYMU 2010-20) in August 2010.

11 Acknowledgements

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological fieldwork, especially, Anthony Short and Partners for facilitating the project and Tim Allen of English Heritage for all the help and support on site.

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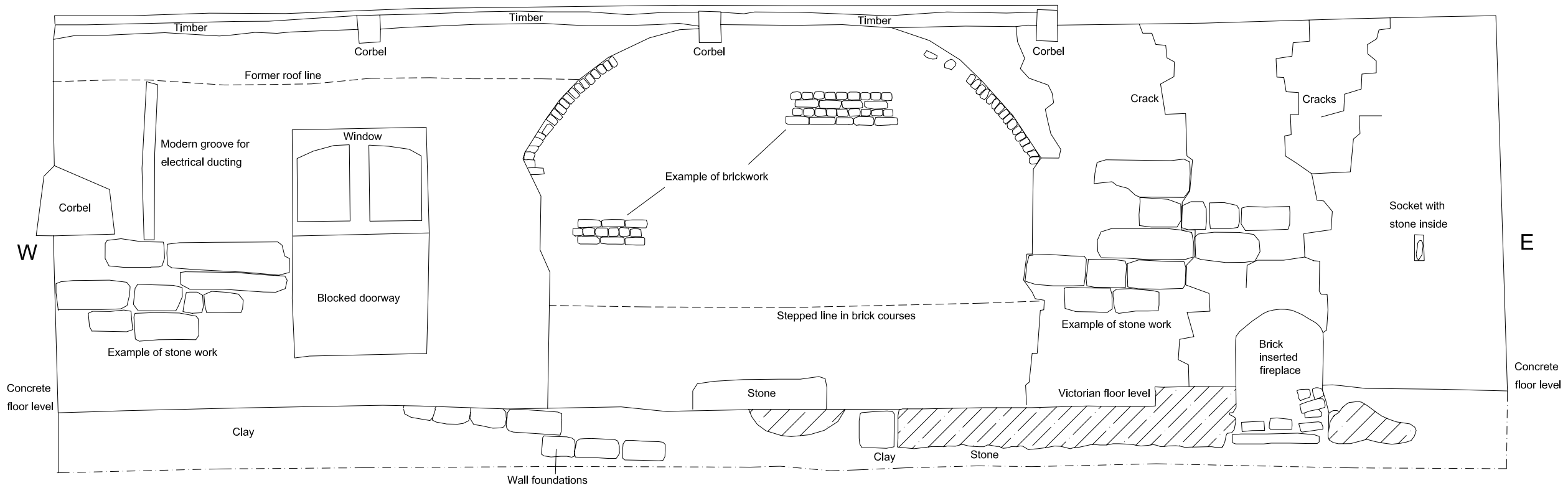
12 References

Currey, P. H. *Derbyshire Churches*. 2 volumes of about 60-70 A4 size
pen and ink drawings made c.1884 of Derbyshire buildings, especially churches.

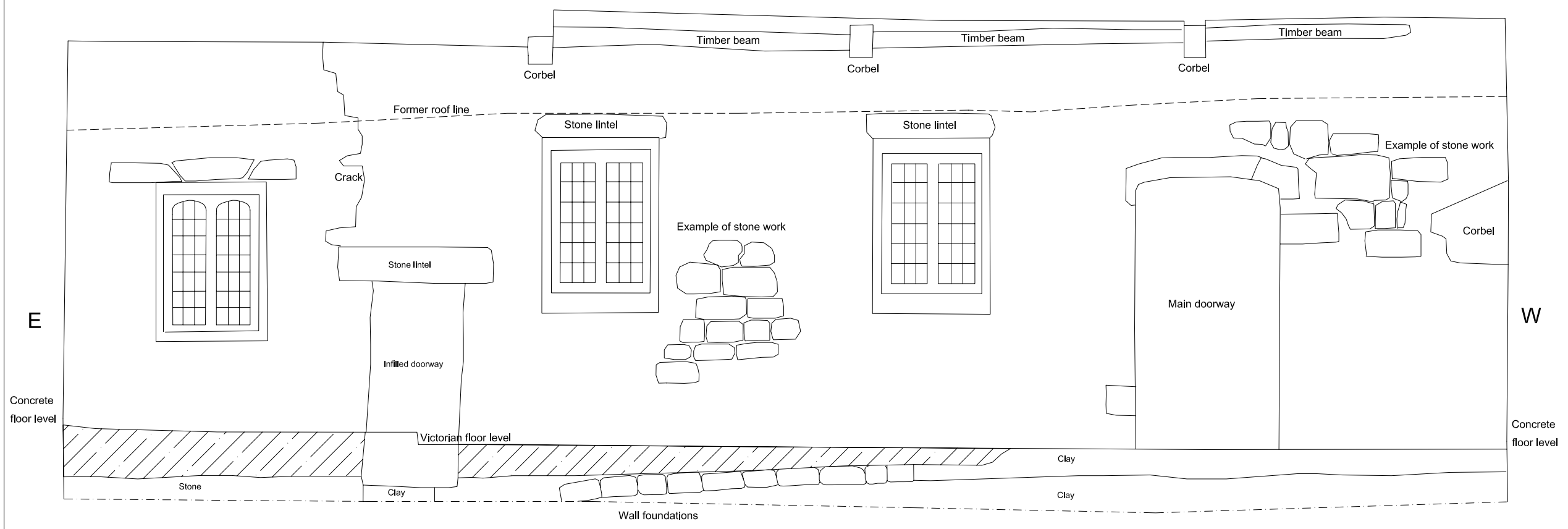
Sheppard, R. 2008, An Archaeological Desk-Based study of the Chapel of St. Margaret, Alderwasley, Derbyshire. A report for Alderwasley County Council.

Wain, D. 2002, *The Hurts of Derbyshire*. Landmark Publishing, Ashbourne.

APPENDIX I: ILLUSTRATIONS



North wall (interior)



South wall (interior)

metres 0 2.5

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Bakewell
Derbyshire
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Site Code: ALD 10
Drawing Ref:
Date: 20-05-10
Drawn: JS, BM and BJ
Scale: 1:50 @ A3

Figure 24:
Northern and southern internal elevations

Key:

Plaster layer representing earlier floor surface

Notes:

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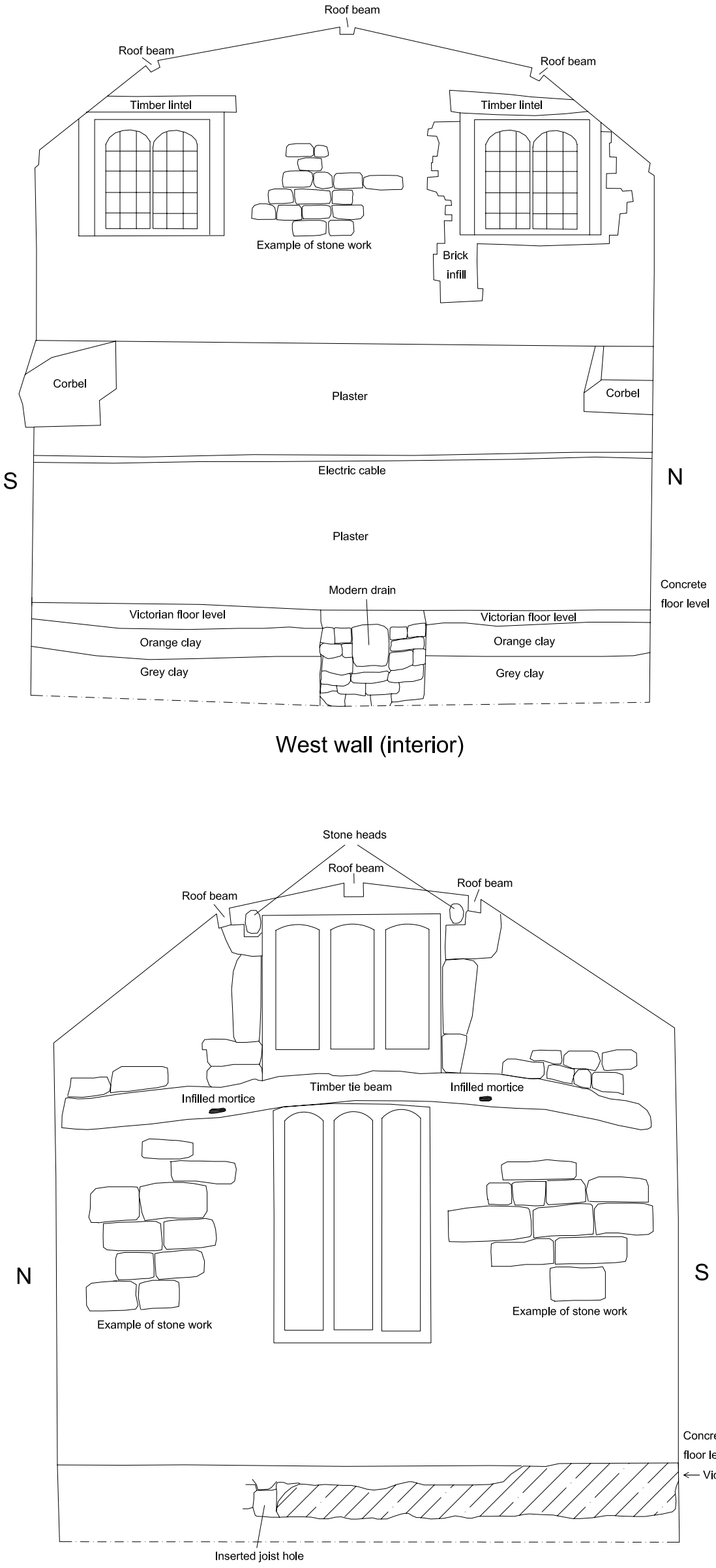

West wall (interior)

East wall (interior)

metres 0 2.5

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Figure 25:
Western and eastern internal elevations

Key:

Plaster layer representing earlier floor surface

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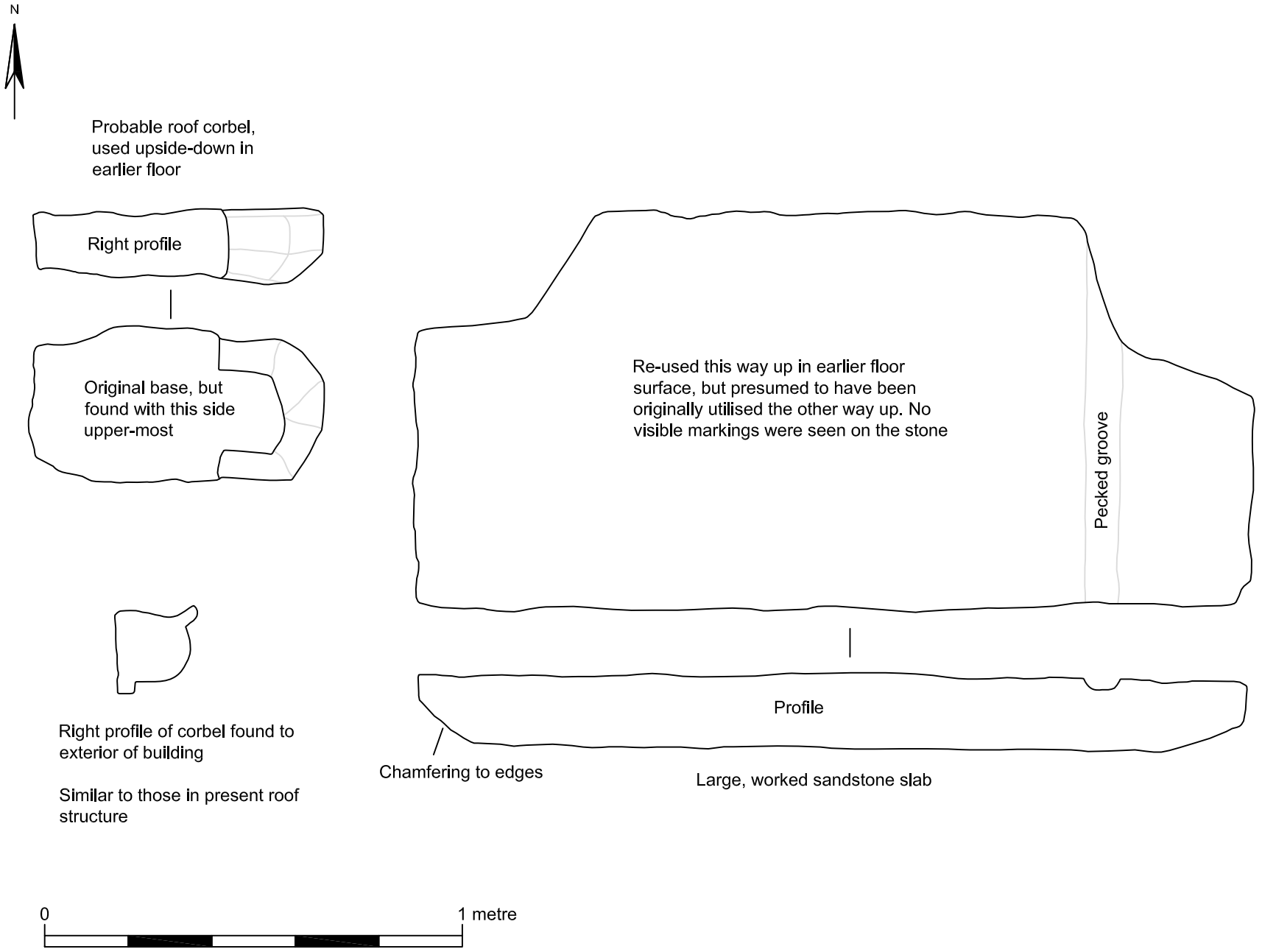

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Figure 27: Secondary architechtural stone fragments found as part of the former floor surface and outside the Hall

Key:

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