

DERBYSHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY  
NEWSLETTER



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## COVER PICTURE

The cover photograph reveals the first signs of winter manifesting themselves across the Derwent Valley World Heritage Site at Makeney, towards the end of the afternoon in late October.

The old turnpike road along the east side of the valley here ran up past the delectable *Hollybush* inn and down the other side, a loop now by-passed by a new piece of road put in by the ubiquitous and improving Strutts, in this case, George Henry Strutt of Makeney House in 1870. The older course is marked by a crudish stone set against the wall of the pub reading:



DERBY  
COACH  
ROAD  
1732

Makeney has a fairly complex history, and is in many ways very considerably unspoilt. One can only wonder how Sir Nikolaus Pevsner ever came to miss it, not to mention his two revisors, Elizabeth Williamson in 1977 and Clare Hartwell in 2016.

The evident delights of the *Hollybush* include a curved bar, real fires in winter and a friendly and welcoming staff. So much so that in November the inn was included in a list of the best ten bars in Europe, no less, but was simultaneously dropped by the UK *Good Beer Guide* for being ‘too crowded’ – in other words, the inspectors arrived at a busy time and had to wait too long to get a drink! The only drawback is the acute lack of parking and the narrowness of the lanes.

Yet there is much else to enjoy. If you approach along the east side of the river, you encounter a good stone built Regency villa, Makeney Lodge, built around 1825 for Anthony Strutt (1791-1875), and probably designed by his uncle, William Strutt FRS, a keen amateur architect. It also incorporates a datestone bearing the legend HP/1784 – said to be the initials of Henry Peat, who is believed to have rebuilt an earlier farm house there.

There is also the original Makeney (Old) Hall, later a farm and now cottages as Makeney Yard and of course Makeney House (now an hotel), which replaced a subsequent hall built by Charles Mould in 1876-78, by Anthony’s great nephew G. H. Strutt to a design by the aged Edward Blore and enlarged in 1895 by Col. Maurice Hunter for his son, Herbert Strutt.

Worth waiting for your beer, any day!

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our members and readers.

## FROM THE CHAIR



It has been a relief that in 2022 we have been able to get back to a full programme of activities for our members. The summer programme was very successful and you will be able to read reports of the wide range of visits organised by the sections in this newsletter. The innovation of booking via Eventbrite has worked well. One unexpected bonus has been the ease with which it allows us to communicate rapidly via email with everyone who has booked for an event when arrangements need to be changed – see, for instance, the report on the Bennerley Viaduct visit.

The winter programme of hybrid talks at St. Mary's in Derby and on Zoom has got off to a good start, with an event every week throughout October and November – it is a great strength of our society that with four sections all organising activities we offer a great deal more to our members than most others. We are regularly getting about 20 people in the room and another 40 online, more in many cases, which confirms there is a continuing demand for both types of attendance. The option for the speaker to be in the room or remote is also allowing us to book a wider variety of speakers.

With the immediate crisis of the pandemic behind us, the Society's Council of Management is undertaking a review of the way the society operates. As with most similar organisations, we face the challenges of an ageing membership and increasing costs, so we need to think hard about what we do and how we do it, to ensure the long-term viability of the society. Our 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary is just a few years away and we want to arrive at that milestone in a healthy state.

The second half of the winter programme, which you can find at the back of the newsletter includes an annual general meeting for each of the sections and, as always, sections are looking for new volunteers to help in organising their activities. Please don't hesitate to come forward and offer your ideas about what you would like to hear and where you would like to visit.

Finally, I'd like to highlight our first meeting of the New Year, on Saturday 7 January 2023 at Strutts in Belper. This is an open afternoon at the society's library with a series of short talks from our members reporting on their individual projects and research. As well as the talks, this is an opportunity to get together and browse in the library – feel free to drop in for all or part of the afternoon. I look forward to seeing you many of there to wish you a Happy New Year.

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### **MIRIAM WOOD (née RIDLEY)**

Miriam Wood, who as recently as last year published a two-part and very carefully researched history of the Holdens of Aston through their archives in the *Derbyshire Miscellany* has, very sadly, died in the summer, on 12<sup>th</sup> August. Miriam was long an archivist to Derbyshire County Council, and an ever-present help to all researchers needing advice. The daughter of Charles W. Ridley and Elsie née Gough, she was born in London in 1935 and in 1962 married Barry Wood, who pre-deceased her, leaving children, grand-children and great-grand-children. She will be missed by family, friends and the local community. Her earliest publication was a valuable catalogue of the Derbyshire lead mining section of the Woolley MSS (6676-6686) then in the British Museum library, now in the BL. Those attending her funeral at Chesterfield on 5<sup>th</sup> September were asked to include a ‘slash of colour or flower print in clothes or accessories.’

A formal obituary will appear in the next *Miscellany*.

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### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP**

**Mike Hodder**

**Letocetum visit**

**Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> September**

Twenty five members of the Society gathered at Wall (Staffordshire) to visit the remains of Roman Letocetum. Our host for the visit, Dr. Mike Hodder, could not have been better chosen, for as a schoolboy he excavated at the site of the *mansio* for several years and went on to become a professional archaeologist. We began our visit at the English Heritage site to see the remains of the bathhouses and the *mansio*, our guide coping admirably with the traffic noise from the nearby A5 and M6 toll road. We learned that two forts or more were built on the hill above the site and were now mostly under the Church and village and there are no visible remains. The earliest wood fort was built in the early 50s AD across Watling Street and later forts away from the road. The army eventually left early in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century but, by this time, Wall was well placed to thrive, being very close to the crossing of Watling and Rykneild Streets.

The remains of a series of bath houses and of the *mansio* are still visible. The earliest bath house was built in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century, orthogonally to the later ones. A second larger bath house was built around the time the army withdrew; the *praefurnium*, *caldarium* and *tepidarium* from this were incorporated into a larger bath house early in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and are still visible although the hypocaust has been covered with an earth bank to protect it from further deterioration. Later in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, sometime after the destruction of the *mansio*, only a few rooms mostly from the second phase building were still in use.

Only the foundations of a third *mansio* are visible. It is thought to have been built in the 170s, after the army had departed. It has a central courtyard with a semi-circular wall, the base for

either a statue or fountain and the *triclinium* had a hypocaust. The first two buildings on the site were of wood, the first of these dated to about 80, presumably built around the same time as the first bath house. Pieces of painted plaster dating from the second phase were found in a well which went out of use before construction of the final building.



*The exposed part of the site, look approximately west.*

[Jannette Jackson]



*Above: fragment of painted plaster; right: the African auxiliary figurine.*

[Jannette Jackson]



After our visit to the excavated remains we walked around the village of Wall. Although there are very few visible remains of the Roman occupation Dr. Hodder held our interest. We walked past the site of the forts, saw where cropmarks had indicated a marching camp, possible Roman stones in various walls and earth banks which are the remains of an early 4<sup>th</sup> century rectangular enclosure built across Watling Street. It was probably used for commercial reasons but was highly defended, with sandstone walls, an earth rampart and ditches. We also learned,

disappointingly, that road signs that said Watling Street referred to a modern road that did not coincide with the Roman road!

Our trip ended at the Museum, tiny but very well laid out, with many interesting finds from the town. I have picked out two to mention. First, the haunting eyes from the painted plaster fragments from the second *mansion* and secondly, the lead figurine of an African warrior distorted by heat. This was found in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century excavations of a Roman cemetery and was initially thought to be a slave, then a wrestler but, in 2021, it was taken off display and found to have a hole in its hand for a spear. It is now thought to have been a cremation offering that melted slightly in the fire.

An enjoyable and interesting visit, so thank you Dr. Hodder!

Jan Jackson

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## ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

### **Tissington Hall visit, 29<sup>th</sup> June 2022**

A group of 27 members gathered by the fine Bakewell gate at the front of the hall for a guided tour of the home of Sir Richard Fitzherbert, 9<sup>th</sup> Bt. and Lord of the Manor of Tissington. The Jacobean facade of 1609 is fairly plain and rectangular with eight mullion and transom cross windows centred by a projecting bay containing the porch. Above a parapet that hides the roof, are a number of very prominent chimneys, two of which are at the very corners of the building. Above the central doorway is unmissably displayed the Fitzherbert arms: *gules three lions rampant or* on the shield beneath the distinctive mailed fist crest.

After division into two groups, the tour of the house began in the central hall which unusually stretches front to back, at right angles to the façade, an arrangement pioneered by Robert Smythson at Hardwick two decades before and which might suggest that mason's son John as the architect here. The impressive panelling dates from the building of the house in 1609. After a financially favourable marriage, it was further enhanced in 1757 by an elaborate Gothick chimneypiece in Hopton Wood limestone by Daniel Sephton of Manchester.

A Jacobean staircase leads to the upper floor where the main rooms are located in what is clearly a family home. In the drawing room there is some more fine panelling with fluted pilasters and the dining room has a chimneypiece by Joseph Pickford (who rebuilt the garden front in 1764) in Carrara marble. Among items on display were some pieces of Sèvres porcelain and a striking picture of a young man holding a cricket bat from the earliest days of the game. The latter was said to have once been on display at the Lord's Taverners, reflecting Sir Richard's own interest and attachment to cricket..



*Tissington Hall: entrance front, showing main 1609 block.*

[David Jones]

A framed painting of the FitzHerbert coat of arms, from 1440, displays a crescent indicative of a second son. These were the arms of Thomas FitzHerbert, younger son of Sir William, of Norbury, who acquired Somersal in 13<sup>th</sup> century. The Tissington branch descended from the Somersal branch, although in the early 17<sup>th</sup>

century they again became directly joined to Norbury by marriage. After William FitzHerbert of Tissington was created a baronet in 1784, the arms were augmented with the baronets' badge of the red hand of Ulster, with the crescent no longer appearing.



*Pompeio Batoni, Sir William FitzHerbert, 1<sup>st</sup> Bt. (1748-1798)*

[Sir Richard FitzHerbert, Bt.]



There are also a number of paintings and memorabilia associated with Alleyne Fitzherbert (1753-1839), younger brother of the first baronet, who had a distinguished diplomatic career in Spain, America and Russia. He was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland (effectively Irish PM) in 1787-1789, before in 1791 being created Lord St. Helen's (in the Irish peerage, taking his title from the family's Derby house) and went to Madrid as Ambassador to settle complex disputes over fishing in the Pacific North West – hence the naming of Mount St. Helen's there by George Vancouver. After successfully concluding an equally advantageous treaty between Britain and Russia in 1801 he was further created Lord St Helens in the United Kingdom peerage, too. He had also laid the foundation for the settlement following the American War of Independence. He was a close confidant of George III and Queen Charlotte, of whom two full length portraits hang beside the stairs

The library is on the ground floor of the west wing, added in high Arts-and-Crafts style in 1906 by Arnold Mitchell and which blends in with the remainder of the house remarkably well. Among earlier books is a 16<sup>th</sup> century edition of Holinshed's *Chronicle*. High on the west wall there are a series of stucco panels of arboreal scenes in a similar style to those in the older part of the house.



*Tissington Hall, west (garden front) as rebuilt by Pickford 1763/4, from the terraces; Arnold Mitchell wing, left; photographed 9<sup>th</sup> September 2015. [M. Craven]*

After thanking our enthusiastic and well-informed guides we went outside to see the terraced back garden with its fine display of roses. The larger level area was said to have once been a bowling green. The south side of the hall, fronting these terraces, was designed and built by

Joseph Pickford in the 1760s to provide additional accommodation and used the canted ended loggia to combine the disparate elements of the façade.



*Tissington Hall, stable block, east front, 9<sup>th</sup> September 2015, showing the clock dial and wind vane.* [M. Craven]

To the south there are separate group of buildings, once the stables, claimed to be Elizabethan and thus predating the present hall, being on a different alignment to the house itself. The stables sport a very early flat-bed John Whitehurst I turret clock and a Robert Bakewell weather vane and now provisions the visitors, rather than the horses, who come to this delightfully picturesque estate village.

David Jones

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**Haddon Hall, Restoration**  
**Visit, with Mark Eaton**  
**27<sup>TH</sup> July 2022**

This specialist tour of Haddon Hall concentrated on the restoration work that has taken place over the past thirty years or so by Mark Eaton, of R. M. Eaton Stonemasons Ltd., of Birchover. Mark was ably assisted by his daughter Alice. The company specialises in restoring historic buildings, one of which happens to be St Mary's Church, Derby, next door to the church hall where the DAS meets.

Our starting point was the main courtyard, where Mark showed us various parts of the building that had been restored. These included windows, which mainly needed the transoms and mullions replacing, and the clock tower, which had suffered from wind erosion. The original stone came from the now exhausted quarries at the back of the Hall. The replaced stone is as close a match as possible to the original and largely comes from local quarries such as

Birchover and Grindleford. A slightly bizarre discovery was that some joints were filled with oyster shells, which were duly replaced during repair work.



*Haddon Hall, west front, 2022, with the entrance tower to the left.*

[Pat Haldenby]

We continued on to the chapel, where Mark has worked on and off for twenty-five years. He explained that their main priority is maintenance, as is the case all over the Hall, and that all work is documented. Here, there had been much damage to the ironwork, caused by partly by condensation. Many tie-bars were cleaned, restored and some replaced, if in good condition, for in the early 1800s some of the glazing from the 15<sup>th</sup>-century windows was replaced and restored and some of it was stolen. After careful inspection, Mark's team removed the glazing and sent it to Norwich for restoration and cleaning. Stonework has been replaced using stone from Breedon quarry.

While inside the chapel, Mark explained that the outside of the chapel was actually worked on first. Here, much repointing was done, using lime mortar matched as closely as possible to the original, to replace the cement that had been used in previous repairs. The lime is burned in a kiln on the Haddon estate.

Next we moved inside the Hall itself, where Mark pointed out various replacement mouldings to windows. We made our way to the splendid late 16<sup>th</sup>-century Long Gallery, where much work is presently being undertaken. Already completed is the restoration of the small, delicate, diamond panes in the large windows, which are angled to reflect the light. These Bombay windows are among the few examples that remain in the country. In recent years, cracks had begun to appear in the Long Gallery and, to the Eatons' surprise and horror, it was discovered that the large central bay window was in immediate danger of collapse through lack of foundations. The problem was compounded by the shallow roof, covered in heavy lead, the weight of which was constantly trying to push out the walls. Grant money was awarded quickly for repairs. A temporary, suspended roof was erected to take the weight. Part of the timbers



and the original windows were removed and then replaced. Stonework is presently being replaced using stone from the quarry at Grindleford. The area is boarded up but we were able to peep at the ongoing work through a gap.



*Mark & Alice Eaton with the tools of their trade, Haddon, July 2022.*

[Pat Haldenby]





Above, left: *A traceried window with mullions renewed by the Eatons.* Above, right: *Interior of the long Gallery [both Pat Haldenby]*

We moved on to the ante-room and billiard room, where we were shown the difference between lime mortar and cement pointing around the various windows. On the whole, lime mortar is being used to replace cement throughout the building. It's softer and allows more movement than cement and is therefore less likely to crack. In addition, it's more porous and allows moisture to evaporate from the joints more easily. However, some cement pointing has been left as it isn't causing a problem at the moment.

After this we were led into the gardens to view the restoration work on the windows and walls from the outside. Also, we saw the bedrock at the back of the chapel, where some of the stonework is said to be Saxon.

The tour concluded in a private courtyard, overlooked by the 1080s Peveril tower. Here, Mark showed us some of the tools of his trade: mallets, chisels and dressing tools, and demonstrated them. Also on show were templates for making new mouldings, blocks of cracked stone from the chapel, corroded chapel tie-bars and some medieval glass. He told us that he has his own mason's mark and that there's a workshop in the estate yard in Rowsley.

After giving thanks to Mark and Alice for their enlightening and informative tour, we were free to wander back through the house and gardens at our leisure and to find refreshments in the excellent café.

Pat Haldenby

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**Wingfield Station**  
**Visit with Peter Milner & Lucy Godfrey**  
**Sunday 7<sup>th</sup> August 2022**

Almost two years after an earlier visit to Wingfield station by the DAS, we were again the guests of the Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust (DHBT) to see the progress that had been made in restoring this fine and last remaining example of Francis Thompson's work for the North Midland Railway. Our hosts were Lucy Godfrey, Project Coordinator for the DHBT, and Peter Milner, the Lead Trustee of the DHBT, who provided an enthusiastic and informative historical background to the railway and its buildings.

George Stephenson was the chief engineer of the North Midland Railway, surveying and building some 70 miles of track and 16 (later 26) stations between Derby and Leeds in the brief period from 1838 to 1840. Wingfield had been chosen as a convenient passenger stop for Alfreton and Mansfield but also for the commercial opportunities offered by the local coalfields of Oakerthorpe, Waterloo and South Wingfield, which Stephenson wished to exploit. His son Robert specifically sought out the railway architect Francis Thompson to design the stations in a style that has been described as 'pared down classicism' but whose appearance was to be that of 'lodge keepers' cottages'.



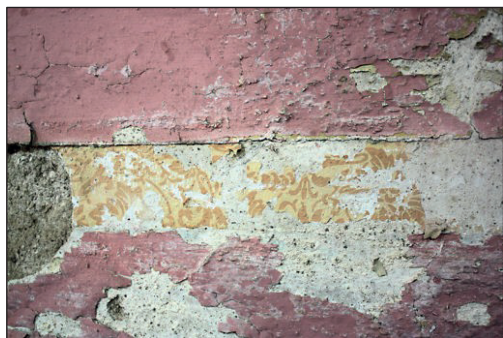
*Wingfield Station with its new roof.*

The restoration of the roofs has produced a striking enhancement to the existing Ashover Grit ashlar quoins and window surrounds, whose fine quality has survived remarkably well. The pairs of symmetrically placed octagonal chimney stacks on the central bay remain a prominent feature. By contrast, the two lower flanking wings display only a chimney stack on the north wing. The internal absence of any trace of a fireplace in the south wing indicates this asymmetry must have been part of the original design.

This initial phase of restoration focussed on urgent repairs, notably the roof, and external work that had an impact on Network Rail infrastructure. It was funded by a grant from Historic England and the work was carried out very successfully and on time, by ASBC Heritage Conservation Specialists.

Internal work has now begun on restoring as much of the original walls, fittings and decoration as possible. The present concrete floor under the central bay, which was the station booking hall, dates only from the 1970s so can be removed and taken back to a timber floor as in the 1840s. This has the additional advantage of enabling modern services and insulation to be located under the floor. Such facilities will be essential for the building to be used as office accommodation, vital for providing a revenue stream. Nevertheless, it was pointed out that there are no plans to add acoustic insulation to the walls despite the very close proximity to a heavily travelled main line. The central tripartite window will however have extra bullet proof double glazing because its outer surface will be difficult to repair being immediately against the station platform, land that is still owned by Network Rail.

From documentary and also archaeological evidence from the walls themselves, it is hoped to restore as many of the original designs and colour schemes as possible. The attached photograph shows part of an original design found on a wall in the central hall. This work will be put out to tender in September 2022 with a contractor appointed in January/February next year, for intended completion in August next year. The work will be supported by the National Heritage Lottery fund with a grant of £667,000 but with the DHBT having to raise a further £250,000 themselves. The project as a whole is expected to finally total £1.5 million.



*Original wall decoration revealed*

We were also shown several features of archaeological interest uncovered when clearance work was carried out beyond the out-building that served as a parcel shed. A stone base for animal pens was unearthed and also the pivot base for a crane, very similar to one at Trent Lock. More unusually and with real excitement, some very early stone sleepers (circa 1830s) were uncovered and identified by the holes needed to connect the separate sleepers to each other to maintain the correct track width, remnant of the days before the gauging of track with flexible timber sleepers was adopted in favour of these blocks which went out-of-gauge with heavy use.

The DAS were again very grateful to Peter and Lucy for their friendly and informative guidance through the restoration work on this architectural gem from the earliest railway era.

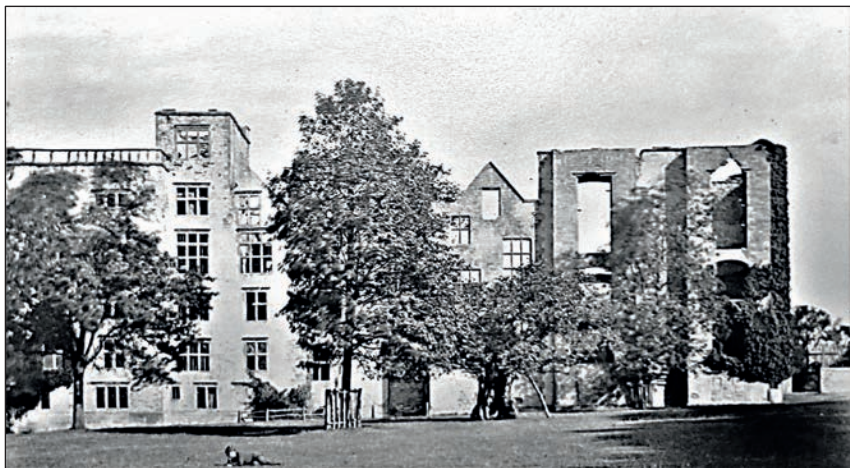
David G Jones

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**Hardwick Hall**  
**Adam Menuge, FSA**  
**Saturday, November 11th**

Adam Menuge directs a masters degree course on Building History at the Department of Architecture, University of Cambridge. The talk was based on his recent investigations at Hardwick Old and New Halls.

Bess of Hardwick, well known as the builder of the New Hall, was also responsible for remodelling the Old Hall, her inherited family seat, with work on both proceeding at the same time. Her reason for wanting two large houses on the same estate is not known. Adam ran through the building history of both halls. An unusual feature of the Old Hall was the provision of a real tennis court around 1610, of which scanty remains are still visible. The site of this house is restricted, being built on the crest of a steep hill, whereas the New Hall enjoys spacious grounds.



*Hardwick, the old hall, south front, when the High Great Chamber (left) was still roofed and in use, photographed. 1858/1860 by Richard Keene's assistant J. A. Warwick with his master, as so often, disporting himself upon the turf in the foreground. [M. Craven]*

The Dukes of Devonshire, who inherited Hardwick, pulled down much of the Old Hall in the mid-eighteenth century. After this, it deteriorated until, in 1957, it was given in lieu of death duties to what is now English Heritage, who have recently completed a programme of conservation. The New Hall was partly designed by Robert Smythson though his known plan



is not exactly the same as the final building. Internal work on the first floor was done there by William Talman in the later 17th century, and by John Carr of York a century later. A service wing was added about 1860. It came to the National Trust in 1957.



*What the late Mark Girouard called (Robert) Smythson's 'subtlety of staircases': the main staircase at Hardwick (New) Hall, which practically boxes the compass as one gradually ascends from ground floor to the state rooms on the top floor, 2015.*

[M. Craven]

The design of the New Hall was centred round a double height grand hall, running across the building. A substantial spine wall, with a relieving arch over the hall, divides the building into unequal halves. Both halls are some four stories high in an age when two floors was the norm. The New Hall has well-lit cellarage under about half the plan. There is a system of drainage channels in each cellar. The ground floor was designed as living quarters with part of the first floor being a *piano nobile*. The lofty kitchen has octagonal columns to support the ceiling. A mezzanine stage was inserted into part of this floor, both levels being lit by the same tall windows.

On the lofty top floor, the long gallery runs the length of east side. The turrets made brightly lit lodgings, one being used as a banqueting house. All were fitted with ornate fireplaces, as at Bolsover. As might be expected with the huge area of glass, lighting was a key feature of the New Hall. Some internal rooms were lit by borrowed light, though some of the ostensible windows are really blank, having stairs or chimneys immediately behind them.

Up-to-date methods of construction were employed using some continental techniques. For example, the joists are massively deep, whereas normal practice at the time was to lay them flat. The garderobes of the Old Hall were replaced by close stools in the New.

The outer walls are extremely thick, enabling the famous extensive fenestration and obviating the need for tie beams in the roof structure. The roof was given a shallow slope to facilitate strolling there to admire the view. The development of stair design can be studied at Hardwick. The Old Hall has an existing straight stone and wood stair, with landings to ease the climb. The

remains of another (newel) stair there can also be seen, in stone with short flights, set round a central square pillar. The New Hall has numerous stairs: one style is opposing flights either side of a wall, with examples in both wood and stone. Treads of some project forward of the risers, especially on the narrow ends of curving flights.

Questions were amply answered after the talk, and the meeting closed after refreshments.

John d'Arcy

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**Bryan Jones**  
**All Saints, Mackworth: Heritage Restored, Future Secured**  
**Friday, 28th October 2022**

The Society enjoyed a visit two years ago to this church that had unhappily turned out to be very timely as, not long afterwards, it was devastated on 3rd December 2020 by a huge fire. Fire services arrived quickly but the chancel and nave suffered grievously along with the roofs, fittings & monuments. The tower survived largely unscathed and the outer walls of the nave and chancel are also thought to be sound. A young man has recently pleaded guilty of this and a series of other arson attacks.

Though close to Derby and alongside the route of a formerly important east-west running Roman road, the church is pretty isolated. It had the appearance of a typical English country church, its visible structure dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and from nineteenth century restoration.

Mackworth & Markeaton have always been associated and are so listed in Domesday, where the tenant Joscelin is generally accepted as the ancestor of the de Touchet family who held the manorial estate until 1538, inheriting the Barony of Audley of Heleigh along the way. The fabric is largely early 14th century and the nave was rebuilt mid-15th century, long after the patronage had been given by Lord Audley to the Abbey of Darley. In 1851, during restoration, a damaged alabaster grave ledger of 1209 was found: it was assumed to be that of the rector Thomas Touchet who died in that year. It survived the fire.

There was an unusual medieval canopy in the north aisle. This was the most important surviving feature of the medieval church. It was believed to mark the seat of the Abbott of Darley and Bryan believes that it was brought hence on the destruction of the abbey. This was entirely destroyed in the fire. The 1607 alabaster Mundy tomb was badly damaged by the fire. It has been recommended that no attempt should be made to dismantle or move the tomb as this would be likely to worsen the damage.

The hand pumped organ of 1870 was advanced for its time. Some structural change at the eastern end of the north aisle was necessitated for its installation. It is not intended to replace it with a similar instrument. After the 1851 restoration the Mundy family paid for many improvements, many comprising family monuments. A pulpit, lectern, reredos, communion

rail and a canopy around the door to the vestry were all made of Chellaston alabaster some with inset cabouchons of Blue John, mainly cared by R. G. Lomas of Derby marble works. Bryan's favourite piece was the True Vine lectern of 1903 sculpted from a single piece of alabaster. Apart from the vestry canopy all were destroyed in the fire. There are still craftsmen who could make worthy replacements in the same vein but the raw materials are not available.



*Mackworth, All Saints' church from above, looking NW*

The absence of a roof made it possible to erect a large crane north of the church which allowed for archaeological investigation and the sifting and removal of debris. The stones of the piers were much thinned and weakened and concrete was sprayed to allow them to remain standing. Scaffolding was erected to support the walls and clerestory above. It has not yet been determined whether these arcade walls are strong enough to avoid the need for rebuilding once their supports are replaced, but it is possible now to enter into what was the interior of the church.

There are many stakeholders and there has been much advice offered but the Parochial Church Council (PCC) are the trustees and retain responsibility. Following the fire, the focus was to restore the church to its former glory – but which church? In 1929 the Clarke Maxwell family inherited the patronage and estate. Yet although members of the family still live locally, the patronage now lies with the Bishop, ending their direct connection with the church.

The PCC has been developing a 'mission action plan' to articulate why and how to restore the church taking the heritage from the previous 1000 years into account and developing it to serve in the 21st century, but happily the PCC has decided that it will be neither a museum nor a mausoleum. The wish is that the exterior should remain as near as possible, as it was formerly.

Issues that may restrict options are:

- The church is Grade I listed and the site is a scheduled ancient monument; LIDAR investigation suggests that the route of the Roman road passes the church on its north side [proved by excavation in 1980., see *Newsletter* 91 p. 2 – Ed.].
- It is a compact building and cannot be extended into its churchyard.
- There is no church hall nor village hall.
- Already the centre of population is separated from the old village and church by the busy A52 and this will become ever more pronounced.
- Access to the church is via a narrow country lane. There is no dedicated parking for church attendees and already parking on the lane aggravates local people.
- Mackworth village near the church remains small. The 2011 census showed a population of 211. But the parish is on the outskirts of Derby and it is developing rapidly with many houses already built south of the prominent concrete water tower. By 2024 the projected population is 3-4,000 and more than 20,000 by 2040 with houses almost covering the area northwards from the water tower as far as the A52. Eventually there will also be a primary school.
- Conservation area removal from around the old village would be damaging, he thinks.

The PCC intends that the interior must be flexible in the way it is used: as a church, for social, educational & entertainment functions and for civic & community use. He would particularly like to see a local history and study group formed. The chancel could be used as a small church. The vestry's use would be as before. A modern instrument would be much smaller and cheaper so the organ space could become a meeting room. The nave and aisles would be an open space for public use. There would be Wi-Fi and projection facilities. To the west around the entrance to the tower base would be serveries and a WC. The tower base could be an area for preparation. There would be a sink and a toilet there as well.

Environmentally friendly wood and stone rather than steel & concrete will be used in the reconstruction, with in-built sprinkler system. The church must reduce its carbon footprint by 75% by 2030 and emissions from the site will be removed. The new roofs will be insulated with solar panels on the south powering LED lighting controlled by movement detectors.. A ground source heat pump is the preferred heating method, although the necessary external excavation would be likely to require archaeological testing.

It is hoped that the hard core put down to support the crane can stay and be used as a dedicated car park (It worked for Richard III! he added). The church's insurance policy covered 'like for like' replacement. Exact replacement is neither possible nor desirable, so perhaps this would be an area for negotiation.



Bryan added that there are nine scratch dials carved on the south side of the church (see photo on front of Issue 84 of the *Newsletter*). The alabaster pulpit was largely destroyed by the fire but its base survives. Bryan hopes that this base will be set up in the churchyard, maybe with a sundial mounted on it, as memorial to those craftsmen working on the restoration.

John Morrissey

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## INDUSTRIAL SECTION

### **Trevor Griffin: Belper North Mill**

#### **farewell visit and walk**

**Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> June 2022**

The museum and visitor centre that has operated for many years in Belper North Mill closed at the end of September, so our visit on 6 June was a last chance to see inside the historic building for the foreseeable future. Our visit was led by Trevor Griffin, and began with a tour of the building, viewing the iron framed ‘fireproof’ construction and site of the waterwheel, which originally powered Jedidiah Strutt’s cotton processing machinery. This was followed by a walk around the town to see examples of the workers’ housing and public buildings.



*Trevor Griffin explains the workers' housing in Short Row, Belper*

Since our visit, the Belper North Mill Trust has announced its plans for the future. While a financially viable quality heritage offer at the Belper Mills site remains the long term goal, in the meantime, the main part of the museum collection will be relocated to the First Mill within the Cromford Mills complex, run by the Arkwright Society. The volunteers from Belper and Cromford will work together to tell the story of the Arkwrights, the Strutts and their unique contribution to the industrial revolution in the Derwent Valley in the 18th Century, not to mention the history of their families thereafter. The Trust will retain some space at Belper to maintain a local presence and a focal point for tours relating to Belper.

Ian Mitchell

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**Keiran Lee: Bennerley Viaduct visit**  
**Tuesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2022**

It must be unprecedented for a DAS summer visit to be postponed due to extreme heat, but the date originally planned for the Industrial Archaeology Section visit to Bennerley Viaduct was the day with a forecast temperature of 40 degrees, so we delayed for a couple a weeks and the visit took place on 2 August.

Our guide for the visit was Kieran Lee from the Friends of Bennerley Viaduct, the members of which have led the campaigning and community involvement in the £1.4 million restoration of the Grade II\* listed structure by the owners, Railway Paths Limited. The viaduct was built in 1877 by Eastwood and Swingler of Derby for the Great Northern Railway Company's westward extension. At over quarter of a mile long, it is the longest wrought iron viaduct in the country, straddling the River Erewash connecting Ilkeston in Derbyshire with Awsworth in Nottinghamshire.



*At the county boundary under the viaduct*

[*Ian Mitchell*]

A key aspect of the work on the viaduct has been to enable easy access to the structure and Kieran led us on a circular walk up onto the top via a ramp at the Derbyshire end, along the deck of the structure, down a flight of steps at the Nottinghamshire end and thence underneath the viaduct, back to our starting point. Along the way, we were able to admire magnificent views across the floodplain of the River Erewash from the top, and get close up to the fascinating ironwork of the piers of the viaduct from below. It was clear from the number of other people out and about on the viaduct and the surrounding paths that this is becoming a

much valued local facility, to experience both the historic structure itself and the natural world around it.

The Friends have now secured a further grant of £250,000 from the National Lottery Heritage Fund that will enable them to employ three members of staff to further engage with local communities and work up a plan for the long term future of the viaduct, which might include an adjacent visitor centre and a new ramped access at the Nottinghamshire end so it can act as a through cycle route.

Ian Mitchell

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**James Boon & Lucy Godfrey (DHBT):  
Sudbury Gasworks visit  
Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2022**

Sudbury Gasworks is an unusual and ornate Grade II listed building of 1874. Designed by George Devey (1820-1886), it exemplifies the extraordinary attention to detail seen in Victorian service buildings. Devey was at the time working on the new service wing and stable block at the adjacent hall, and was also responsible for restoring the church and building a number of other attractive estate buildings.



*Restoration of the retort house at Sudbury gasworks.*

To operate the plant, coal was brought from Poynton, Cheshire, another Vernon estate, converted into gas, then piped to Sudbury Hall and throughout the village. The gasworks was state-of-the-art technology for the 1870s. In 2020, a local community charity, Sudbury Gasworks Restoration Trust, was awarded a £1.4m grant from the National Lottery Heritage Fund to rescue and restore the building, long on the Historic England and SAVE Britain's Heritage At Risk registers. Following numerous delays, mainly arising from the Covid lockdowns, the capital works finally started on site in March 2022.

James Boon (Project Architect) and Lucy Godfrey (Project Manager) guided us around the site on 6 September, viewing the restoration of the original building that contained the gas retorts and other apparatus, and construction of a new circular meeting room on the foundations of the former gasholder. The two will be linked by a modern glazed link that will clearly delineate the new and old elements. This approach will deliver a multi-purpose community building with modern facilities with minimum intrusion into the historic structure. This was very much a ‘hard hat’ tour with scaffolding everywhere, but it was clear to see a very high standard of restoration was under way.



*New building on the footprint of the gasholder*

The restoration is due to be completed in spring 2023, and we will certainly want to make a return visit to see the end result. One option being considered by the IA Section is to use the facility as the venue for an East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference – watch this space.

Ian Mitchell

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**Ashley Tuck**  
**Making Clay Pay: Brickmaking at Onslow Road, Mickleover**  
**Friday 14<sup>th</sup> October 2022**

The speaker for the first meeting of the Industrial Archaeology Section in the 2022-2023 session was Ashley Tuck of Wessex Archaeology. He described how they were contracted to investigate a field in Mickleover ahead of a housing development. Previous investigations had suggested a possibility of Romano-British finds, but instead they discovered dramatic evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century brickmaking.





*Aerial view of the brickworks excavation at Mickleover.*

[Wessex Archaeology]

This turned out to be the remains of six clamp kilns and one ‘Scotch’ kiln, together with more vestigial evidence for buildings used to dry the ‘green bricks’ before they were fired in the kilns. All the evidence points to this being a very short lived site, associated with the construction of the Great Northern Railway’s Derbyshire and Staffordshire extension line, which opened in 1878. The western portal of the 464 yard long Mickleover Tunnel is just north of the site. The excavation of the approach cutting to the tunnel would have provided copious supplies of clay, and the tunnel lining, bridges and viaducts along the line would have required millions of bricks.

The talk was illustrated with photographs showing the dramatic effect of heat on the clay spoil below the kilns, revealing the internal arrangement of the kilns by means of grey and red strips that resulted from different amounts of exposure to the heat.

Ian Mitchell

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**Richard Patrick**  
**The Geology of Grinlow Hill**  
**Friday 25th November 2022**

Dr. Patrick, emeritus professor of Earth Sciences at Manchester University, gave a fascinating and detailed talk, richly illustrated with descriptive slides, about the geology of Grinlow Hill, just on the edge of Buxton, and how it came to be as it is, sitting on the Derbyshire Dome, a geological formation stretching across mid-Derbyshire, on limestone and some basalt lava.

Richard took us right back 700 million years to the earliest formations of these geological elements and to Avalonia, the micro-continent, then at the South Pole. It was here that the geology of Grinlow Hill was first formed. By 455 million years ago Avalonia had split off and was being pushed northwards, through the Devonian period to the middle of the Carboniferous period, about 340 million years ago, by which time Britain was near the equator. The climate was tropical and, as Richard explained, when the crust relaxes, water floods in. If you had been on Grinlow Hill then, you would have been surrounded by balmy tropical seas but with that came lots of volcanic activity – so it was not as glamorous as it sounds! The seas would have been full of sharks and other marine life, too.



*Grinlow Hill with Solomon's Temple (1895) in the foreground and Buxton spread out in the distance.*

The Beelow limestone outcrop is a representation of this tropical system and has very pure structure, 98.5% calcium carbonate and these are the conditions under which fossils began to be preserved. Detailed pictures showed some the fossils to be found on the Grinlow Coral bed, eg., tabulate coral, *Syringapora*, *Rugosa* coral, *Syphonodendron* and a solitary coral called *Dibinophyllum*. Richard said that, despite the limestone looking just grey and ordinary, the closer you look the more fossils become visible and he also named exact locales in Buxton where coral and brachiopods could be found.

There was a very interesting section too on how geologists slice the stone and magnify to 30 microns and then up to 500 microns. The slides at each stage showed the variety and colours found, which were remarkable. Close up they were filled with fossils, brachiopods, green algae and trilobites.

A brief look at the basalt lava, caused by the crust stretching apart, followed and then we heard how sandstones and mudstones were formed – tectonic activity resulting in the alluvial material in river deltas becoming covered in the limestone. For our part of the world, this results in Bowland Shale, Roaches grit and Millstone grit.

The mineral veins were also explained: calcite, baryte, fluorite and galena – how fluids expelled from shale-rich basins found their way into the faults and fissures of hot limestone. It was explained that though there is little mineralisation around Buxton, there is evidence in Grinlow

Woods of 19<sup>th</sup> century mine workings for barytes, a mineral used in paint manufacture, but it failed because it was not economic. Grinlow has also moved further north during the Triassic period too and then through the ice ages to the last one of these 15,000 years ago. This was the last of the great geological events, and though it didn't quite get to Grinlow it reached Macclesfield! Of course, eventually came humans, who were able to take advantage of the results of millions of years of geological activity.

This was a very full lecture and there was so much to take in. We all take away different things but if nothing else it will certainly make us look at seemingly ordinary stones and rocks with a new eye.

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## LOCAL HISTORY SECTION

### Visit to Shardlow: inland port Wednesday 25 May

Led by the very friendly Sheila from Shardlow Heritage Centre, just six members attended the short but detail-rich circular walk for half a mile up the canal and back along the other side.

First proposed in 1760, the canal linking the River Trent (at Derwent Mouth) with the River Mersey was designed by Derbyshire-born engineer James Brindley, and opened in 1777. Around this time the salt warehouse that is now the heritage centre was built, with goods unloaded from the canal onto carts and taken out through the back door where it formerly met the road – there is now a grass verge and pavement between the building and the road.

The much larger warehouse to the right, built in 1780, is now a pub known as *The Clock Warehouse*. This was not because it stored clocks but merely because it still has a (Whitehurst) clock on the front of the building. Like most of the warehouses in the village, this warehouse stored a wide variety of goods that were transported on the canal. The archway that enabled the boats to unload inside the warehouse is clearly visible and is incorporated as a feature in the modern pub.

Walking around the back of the heritage centre to the road, we spotted the first of many signs of the later occupation and use of some of the warehouses. In this case, the Stevens family, corn merchants, who also occupied many of the other warehouses along the canal in Shardlow. As we stood on the road bridge over the canal, Sheila stressed the different village communities: the ancient village to the east of the canal being quite distinct and like living in a different village to the 'newer' area around and to the west of the canal, which developed as a result of the trade it brought.

Over the bridge and down Canal Lane, which passes between the canal and the river, we came to the Old Salt Warehouse, probably built in the mid/late 18th century and re-sited from the river bank after the canal was built. Now a series of cottages, one housing a traditional boat

painter's shop, it stands next to the 'idle' bridge, so called because this is where the casual labourers would wait for work opportunities to float by.

Continuing along the tow path, Sheila pointed out the various warehouses, some in quite a sorry state, others having been repurposed as offices or private residences, some still showing the large white letters, or imprint of the same, that were used by the often-illiterate boaters to identify the correct building in which to unload and many featuring the distinctive sunburst windows (these Diocletian, or thermal windows, are so called from their first recorded use in major Roman baths and in the palace of Diocletian at Split), examples of which can also be found in similar buildings on the Derby Canal in Derby.



*Looking through the road bridge towards the canal warehouses, 2012*

[M. Craven]

We turned back at the next bridge, the site of two popular public houses: the *New Inn*, built in the 1770s by Mary Cope, and the *Malt Shovel*, built in 1799 as the Trent Brewery's manager's house (and on the night of our walk, hosting a small group of post-event Morris dancers). As the canal had been cut across the recent enclosures of families such as Soresby, Cowlshaw and Sutton, we walked down the canal over the old enclosures in reverse compared to the way we had walked over them on the way up.

Locations of note along the walk included the old stables, one of which used to house the village fire engine, the Baptist Chapel built in 1830, several years before the parish church, the village field and park that was formerly the site of the largest glasshouses of Dickinson's



nurseries, the houses built by Dickinson for some of his employees, the old iron warehouse built in the 1790s and occupied by Daniels and Payne, and the former ticket office. In the near distance, was Shardlow Hall (where the fishponds had apparently been filled in as a result of the boaters all but draining them of the fish), Broughton House, The Firs (built in 1799 for the Flack family whose daughter married her father's business partner, Sutton, so as to keep the firm within the family), The Lawn (built in 1795, home of the Cowlshaws and later becoming the offices of Zachary Smith's Trent Brewery), and the two-bedroom house our guide's great-great grandfather lived with his parents and 10 siblings.

Although the vacancy and disrepair of so many of the warehouses was rather sad, for the most part, we were all struck by the size of the village and how easily modernity (including solar panels on the boats) sat alongside tradition. Despite the failure of the canal industry by the 1860s-1880s, the replacement by other commercial enterprises and ultimately from the 1960s the leisure industry, has kept Shardlow alive and flourishing.

Becky Sheldon

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**Ellen Outram**  
**A Tour of Buxton**  
**Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> July 2022**

Fifteen members met Ellen Outram at 2.00pm at the bandstand in the Pavilion Gardens. Ellen is a Blue Badge Guide and started the tour by explaining that the Pavilion Gardens were constructed, along with the Opera House, Conservatory and Octagon building, in the Georgian era. The Gardens were always somewhere to exercise, the serpentine paths covering eight miles altogether.

Buxton has always been a place to live, due to the abundant natural springs, as well as the River Wye flowing through the Pavilion Gardens. The fifth Duke of Devonshire, who had the Crescent built in the 1780s, had the river taken underground so that the Crescent and the Spring Gardens shopping area are all built above it. The Romans had come to Buxton for the springs but most of the evidence of their time is buried under the Crescent and the Pump House.

The medieval part of town is at the top of the hill above The Slopes, which rise in front of the Crescent and were designed so the paths complete the circle formed with the Crescent. From thence, Ellen took us to St Ann's Well where the tap is always available from which to obtain the spring water. This year a beautiful well dressing was displayed, in honour of the late Queen's Platinum Jubilee. The whole of the Crescent quarter is undergoing a refurbishment which will have cost, by the time it is finished, £100m. The Crescent now looks wonderful, the central area being occupied by a 5-Star Hotel with some 80 bedrooms and, at the end facing the Pavilion Gardens, the Old Hall Hotel awaits its turn for refurbishment.

The Old Hall claims to be the oldest hotel still to be a hotel having been in existence since the mid-1500s. The first building in the left end of the Crescent houses the Natural Baths, built in the 1850s on the site of the original Roman Bath which has been restored and still forms the

centrepiece of a health and wellness spa. At the far end of the Crescent is the Cavendish Arcade, once the Thermal Baths but restored as boutique retail outlets but still featuring an original plunge Bath. In the 1970s a group of ladies campaigned to restore the Arcade and from 1983 to 1986 the task was taken on by the Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust under Derek Latham's direction with a barrel shaped stained glass roof by Brian Clarke, the whole achieved in conjunction with St. Modwen Developments.



*Buxton, the Crescent by John Carr (1780-1789), centrepiece, May 2022.*

[M. Craven]

Ellen led us out of the Arcade on to St John's Road, pointing out that the duke had been responsible for the style of the whole area behind and to the sides of the Crescent, as he wished the back of his building to look as good as the front. As we climbed up Devonshire Road, we could see the end of the Railway Station with its fan-shaped window designed by Joseph Paxton when he was head Gardener at Chatsworth.

Above us, dominating the skyline, was the Devonshire Dome with a diameter of 46 metres, built in 1882 to the designs of Buxton architect R. R. Duke for the Devonshire Hospital and was at the time the widest un-supported dome in Europe. Here, Duke adapted the original octagonal stable block built for the Crescent and, like the Crescent, designed by John Carr of York. We were allowed a quick visit inside the Dome which now houses the Buxton and Leek College of the University of Derby. Ellen then led us back via the front of the Opera House, which was designed by Frank Matcham, opened in 1903 and restored in 1979. On the corner

opposite the Opera House is an original Penfold Victorian Post Box installed in 1867 and is one of the few still in use. We then walked back through the Pavilion Gardens to the Bandstand where we had begun our tour.



*Buxton: to the left, the entrance to the Pavilion and Winter Gardens (by R. R. Duke) and in the centre, Frank Matcham's Edwardian Opera House, restored in 1979, photographed on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2012. [M. Craven]*

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**Trevor James**  
**Lecture: Storm, Tempest and other Natural Phenomena.**  
**Friday, 7<sup>th</sup> October 2022.**

For this talk, we welcomed back Trevor James to learn about the weather and natural phenomena which he has collected from numerous sources over many years.

He started by reminding us of aphorisms still common today such as ‘red sky at night, shepherds delight’ and so forth. These are apparently very ancient and often superstitiously-based sayings: people had noticed that a red sky was usually followed by a fine day but they had no knowledge of why this might be. Dramatic weather that happened such as storms and tempests were thus linked to superstition, or worse – the devil.

By the 17<sup>th</sup> century things were beginning to change and some people were beginning to write down their observations on the weather. John Locke at Oxford kept a weather journal for thirty years and this, we were told, marked the beginning of people’s understanding of why the weather behaved as it, did gradually leading to modern scientific understanding.



*Swarkestone Bridge, Thomas Sykes 1796-97, built to replace its predecessor, washed away in a flood. Needless to say, the 2,000-plus years old causeway survived comfortably! [Weston PC]*

There were also events that people noticed but didn't connect to the weather that followed, such as John Aubrey noticing the sand that fell from the sky which, nowadays, we know usually is driven from the Sahara or other deserts. In 1607 it was also observed that the sea went out a very long way in the Bristol Channel but there wasn't the realisation that this was connected to the tsunami that followed, devastating low-lying parts of Somerset and South Wales.

A document discovered by Samuel and Nathaniel Lysons in the Tower of London described a hurricane of 1545 which travelled northeast from the Forest of Needwood, past Derby, Heage and onto Sherwood Forest. That this wasn't made up was shown by other documents that also described this event; Heage chapel was destroyed by this storm and the Warkworth chronicle wrote about it briefly.

Also, locally, both the churchwardens' accounts of Youlgreave and Winstor parishes record at some length the 'great snow' of 1615, where it snowed continually for days with no rain to follow so the fallen snow wouldn't melt. This was followed by a very dry summer, which delayed that year's harvest. This weather was also mentioned in the Wolley MSS and noted at Morley and Smalley, too. Stowe's *Chronicle* also mentions the great frost of 1614-15.

Other weather events led to bridges being washed away. Samuel Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* mentions that Swarkestone Bridge was rebuilt in 1796-7 and at Belper a new bridge with three arches was also built following flood damage. Further afield, the same floods led to ancient bridge at Bewdley being washed away and at Ironbridge the river height was recorded at 29ft 3in. (8.92m), the highest ever recorded.



The river Trent was particularly prone to flooding and hindering agriculture almost every year. A huge amount of water drains into it from the Dove and Tame as well as other rivers before the Derwent joins it below Derby. At Hemington (Leics.), three different ancient bridges over three different river courses show how the river changed.

Earthquakes could be felt for many miles; in 1738 an earthquake in Derby could be felt in the surrounding villages as far south as Caldwell. More spectacular was the earthquake felt underground by the lead miners at Eyam on the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1755; this was the huge earthquake which devastated Lisbon on that very day, nearly 1,000 miles away.

Strong winds could damage churches. In Derbyshire between 1640 and the 19<sup>th</sup> century there was damage to the churches of North Wingfield, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Church Broughton, Ashbourne and Kirk Ireton. In Derby, St Werburgh's church was damaged several times, this being put down to being in a localised 'wind tunnel' as well as being beside the Markeaton Brook (the flooding of which caused the church to be wholly replaced in 1699 and 1894), with the spire lost in a storm in 1602, in 1662 the pinnacle of the steeple and, in 1673, yet another great flood, and so forth.

Other natural phenomena included the shifting of the shoreline, particularly in Kent where the church of St Clement at Old Romney (Clement being a patron saint of sailors) lies two or three miles inland but the rings are still on the wall where the boats used to tie up. New Romney's church (St Nicholas – a more popular patron saint of sailors) and the new town are on the shoreline. Conversely, much of the ancient town and two churches at Dunwich in Suffolk vanished in a storm surge of 1286 yet, in *Domesday Book* it was recorded as having 316 burgesses. In 1362, the town of Ravenspur Odd near Spurn on the Humber estuary, which was large enough to have a borough charter from Edward I and also an important 28-day fair, disappeared completely through a similar inundation.

Even in modern times, change is still taking place. John Betjeman was interred in the remote church of St. Enodoc, Trebetherick, in Cornwall, that had been buried by sand dunes for several centuries but, due to changing wind patterns in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the dunes had moved and the church was uncovered again.

Dr James finished by making the point that it was when people began to be much more rational and scientific about the weather that people's understanding of events gradually changed and great storms and destruction were no longer thought to be the work of the devil. Even John Bunyan (1628-1688) understood that the weather was not in God's control. A very interesting talk which made us realise much more about how people thought and viewed that everyday subject 'the weather.'

Sue Brown

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# Derbyshire Archaeology Day

Sat 21 January 2023

*At the Winding Wheel Theatre, Chesterfield*

Tickets on sale Monday 14 November at 10am; go to Chesterfield Theatres website for contact details. Chesterfield Theatres Box Office: 01246 345 222  
or <https://chesterfieldtheatres.co.uk>

The Derbyshire Archaeology Day is moving back to January but will take place this year in the Winding Wheel Theatre in Chesterfield, as the Pomegranate Theatre is closed for major redevelopment work. To read more about the restoration project, please visit the Council's information about 'Revitalising the Heart of the City'.

**Programme**, starting at 9.45am.

9:15 – 9:40 Arrival and registration

Tea and coffee available (for which a charge will be made)

9:45 – 9:50 Welcome

9:50 – 10:20 Kristina Krawiec (York Archaeology)

*The very midst of the marsh: Iron Age floodplain interactions in the Trent Valley*

10:20 – 10:50 Caitlin Halton and Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd)

*Oxcroft, a further update on new and exciting discoveries*

10:50 – 11:20 Tea and coffee (free of charge)

11:20 – 11:50 Gavin Kinsley (York Archaeology)

*Recent excavation at the Morrison's supermarket site, Bolsover*

11:50 – 12:20 Ed Simons (Wessex Archaeology)

*The 'Anchor Church' cave, ancient or modern? [See Newsletter 93, pp. 30-34]*

12:20 – 13:40 Lunch - not provided but cafes, sandwich shops and pubs available nearby

13:40 – 14:10 Joseph Empsall (ARS Ltd) *Historic Building Recording: Blister Hangars, Riverside Business Park, Bakewell*

14:10 – 14:40 Ian Parker Heath (Enrichment Through Archaeology)

*Under Whittle: back in the trenches again!*

14:40 – 15:10 Tea and coffee free of charge

15:10 – 15:40 Mick Parker (University of Derby) *Lidar: A Personal Journey*

15:40 – 16:10 Colin Merrony (Castleton Historical Society & University of Sheffield)

*Changing perceptions: geophysical and aerial survey work at Peeveril Castle*

16:10 Closing remarks

16:20 Depart

**Ticket Information:** waged £11.00; unwaged £8.00

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## LIBRARY NOTES

The foot-fall in the library remains steady, which is pleasing. Since the last Society newsletter, we have added some 35 books and pamphlets to the collection. Not all of them are new publications and many have been kindly donated. Some came from Adrian Farnsworth, son of the late Don Farnsworth. Included in that collection is a 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of Don's book *A History of Markeaton and Mackworth*. After the talk we had on Mackworth Church, the chapter about the Church will be of interest. There is also a copy of his book on Long Lane, the Roman Road which ran from Little Chester west to Rocester, called *Along Long Lane*.

The newly published books are in the Library newsletter but here's a reminder of a few:

- *A History of Hasland, including Birdholme, Boythorpe, Corbriggs, Grassmoor, Hady Spital and Winsick* edited by Philip Riden for Derbyshire Victoria County History.
- *Church Goods in Derbyshire 1552-1553*. Edited by Richard Clark for Derbyshire Record Series
- *The Rediscovery of Lucy Hardcastle, Botanist and Breadwinner* by Jonathan Powers with Anne M Powers
- *Come Wind, Come Weather, Storm, Tempest and Other Natural Phenomena within Local Sources*, by Trevor James. This is linked to Trevor's recent talk to the Society.
- *Mam Tor, Derbyshire: New Plans Outlining Hill and Fort, Internal Platforms and all*, by Graeme Guilbert. This is Graeme's very substantial article written for *Challenging Preconceptions of the European Iron Age: Essays in Honour of Professor John Collis*, edited by Wendy Morrison who gave the talk on Celtic Art to the Society in November.

At the 'Open Afternoon' on the 7th January at Strutts, the library will be open from 12.30. There will be books and exhibits on display and books for sale. You can browse the collection and you can return or sign out books on that day. The Library will be also open on the following Wednesday, which is the normal opening day.

The budget for the library makes provision for a rolling programme of book repair – one per year and when you come on the 7<sup>th</sup> January you will be able to see the newly repaired copy of William Camden's *Britannia*, Vol. II of the 1772 edition or you can ask to see it anytime you come. It is so lovely to handle now without fear of further damage.

*William Camden (1551-1623)*  
[National Portrait Gallery]



We look forward to seeing you on the 7th January or on any opening day.

Anne Allcock.

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## *A SPECIAL LECTURE*

**Geoff Belknap**  
***The Challenges of a Photographic Curator***  
**Tuesday 21 February 2023**

*A joint event between the Derbyshire Archaeological Society & the W. W. Winter Heritage Trust*

**Note time: 7.00pm**

The lecture will be given on Zoom

Bookings (by donation) will open on Eventbrite on 12 December for members of the DAS and W W Winter Heritage Trust, who will be e-mailed the booking link. Bookings will be open to the general public from 1 January 2023.

Donations for this event will be shared between the DAS and the W. W. Winter Heritage Trust.

Dr. Belknap is Keeper of the Department of Science and Technology at National Museums Scotland. His talk will offer some behind the scenes evidence of the challenges and considerations that have to be borne in mind when caring for a national collection. He has unparalleled experience of working with photography, having formerly been the curator in charge of the photographic collection at the National Media Museum at Bradford.

Geoff Belknap has published in journals and edited volumes in the history of science, photography and visual culture and his first monograph, *From a Photograph*, was published in 2016 by Bloomsbury, being about the history of photography in the later 19th century periodical press. He has appeared in print, TV and radio media, including the recent BBC 4 series *The Art of Innovation*.

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## **SUMMER TOUR 2023**

**From the Tour sub-committee**

***Summer 2023 Tour to Sussex***

The sub-committee confirms that the dates will be Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> July to Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> July and will be based at the *Burlington Hotel* in Eastbourne on a half board basis with single rooms available at a supplement. However, because there is a shortage of available single rooms it might be helpful if some of the singles would arrange to share twin rooms.

Skills will again be providing us with a coach and driver for our travel to and from Eastbourne and throughout the programme of visits. David Carder will be our tour guide again. We expect to include visits to Hastings, Battle, Bodiam, Brighton, Michelham Priory, the usual star churches in the area and probably Parham.



The price excluding accommodation will be £290. This includes all transportation to and from Eastbourne, visits while we are there and all entry fees apart from those to National Trust and Historic England sites.

We have reserved accommodation at the hotel and we will arrange for how you book directly yourselves later. The number of double rooms we can have, is virtually unlimited and the cost will be £224/person, half board.

The number of single rooms is limited (to 17) and will cost £284/person, half board, for those currently enrolled. There are a very limited number of single rooms remaining, thereafter the rate becomes much more expensive.

In order to secure your place, we require a deposit of £50 by the end of January, to the Treasurer, Jane Heginbotham. For those paying by BACS the account details are: Sort code 40-52-40, A\C Number 00032054, Reference; *surname* & East23.

We look forward to seeing you there.

#### Summer tour sub-committee

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PS The tour will include **Pevensey Saxon Shore fort and Norman castle**: v impressive, see below – Ed.



*Pevensey, former water gate (left) and Norman castle (right), both Oct. 2017. [M. Craven]*

*A HIDDEN GEM:*  
ALL SAINTS PARISH CHURCH,  
TRUSLEY

The Revd. Canon J. C. Cox, a founder member and stalwart of this Society in its earliest days, gave us, amongst much good scholarship and elegant prose, a four volume account of the parish churches and minor and domestic chapels of Derbyshire, published in the 1870s.



*All Saints, Trusley 8<sup>th</sup> April 2017*

[M. Craven]

He was, however, an avowed Gothickist, as is readily apparent in his account of one of the County's almost forgotten early Georgian gems, All Saints, Trusley, six miles or so west of Derby. It is really Queen Anne, having been opened for worship when new on 6<sup>th</sup> August 1713, but since then it has been little altered. Set in its sequestered churchyard, beside the vicarage and near Home Farm, it wants for nothing as a period piece of memorable timelessness.<sup>1</sup>

This, however, did not deter Cox, who wrote that it was

'...a dismal affair of brick with stone dressings of the pagan style that prevailed in Anne's reign.'<sup>2</sup>

which was par for the course for classically educated high Anglicans who still were still smarting from the Duke of Wellington's Catholic Emancipation Act of fifty years before. Nonetheless, the description, as far as it goes is accurate, omitting only the two bays of segmentally headed windows and miniscule chancel under a hipped roof. It also sports a diminutive, slightly tipsy bell turret and, unexpectedly, a carved stone bravura doorcase, much

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<sup>1</sup> Well described in Pevsner, N, ed. Williamson, E & Hartwell, C. in *Buildings of England, Derbyshire*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (New Haven & London 2016) 636-637.

<sup>2</sup> Cox, J. C., *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire* 4 Vols. (Derby & London 1875-1879) III. 338

too large for so modest a church, which Cox records as in his day believed locally to have been removed from the hall when it was rebuilt.

There are several objections to this, one being that there were no recorded alterations to the hall at the time, another being Cox's, that it was of practically the same period as the church and finally, that the armorial on the shield set within the open curly pediment with its Doric frieze had been effaced with the chisel prior, presumably, to installation in its present position. Clearly, therefore, the original arms were not those of the Trusley Cokes, and the house from which it was removed must have been relatively new, but presumably destroyed or again altered at about the time the church was being built.



*The amazing swagger stone doorcase of Trusley church with its (now) blind escutcheon. Was it perhaps intended to display the arms of the unrelated Cokes of Longford and a later heraldic substitution never happened? Note Coke of Trusley arms on the contemporary rainwater head, right, and the slightly quirky Doric frieze. [M. Craven]*

No one has yet managed to make a watertight suggestion as to its provenance, however. My own thought is that it was carved for alterations to Longford Hall made by Sir Edward Coke, 3<sup>rd</sup> Bt – a member of a family entirely unrelated to the Cokes of Trusley; they're even pronounced differently. These included a re-fenestration, new gate piers supporting gates firmly attributed by Edward Saunders to Robert Bakewell and datable to the 1720s.<sup>3</sup> The mason for these works, which began in 1725, was Samuel Taborer, and it may be that the entrance

<sup>3</sup> Saunders, E. J., *A Biographical Dictionary of English Wrought Ironsmiths of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* in the *Journal of the Walpole Society* LXVII (2005) 36

tower on the east front at Longford was intended to be replaced by a new, classical entrance, in keeping with Sir Edward's status, but that this aspect of the work was never carried out, but that Taborer had already carved the doorcase. This suggestion carried the more weight for work stopped in 1727 when Sir Edward (who had succeeded his brother in 1688) died childless, and the estate passed to Edward, the younger brother of his kinsman, Thomas Coke, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Leicester.<sup>4</sup>

Now Trusley church was almost certainly the work of Samuel Taborer, too. He was of Normanton-by-Derby, but later of Brailsford, and light on his career was shed again by the researches of the late Edward Saunders, a past chairman of the Architectural Section of this Society. Taborer was a member of a farming family, younger sons of which invariably became joiners, as with William and Seth Taborer of Thacker's Croft, Normanton and later of London, sons of Samuel's brother John. We know for certain that Samuel built the delightful early 18th century church at Barton Blount (St Chad) in 1714, and he can be firmly linked with two similar churches at Trusley (1713) and Twyford (c. 1715).<sup>5</sup> He also worked at Etwall Hall under Francis Smith of Warwick.<sup>6</sup>

It seems to me to be highly likely that with Sir Edward dying in 1727 and work on rebuilding Longford having ceased, the works left, amongst other things, a carved aedicule for the intended new entrance lying about. What more natural that Taborer, having known Robert Coke (who was Sir Edward Coke's friend and executor<sup>7</sup>) from building his church, suggested to his heir, Edward Wilmot (who had married Coke's daughter in 1718) that it might very well do to beautify his church, but with the *per pale three lions rampant* of the Leicester Cokes removed from the shield. Certainly, the slightly eccentric frieze with bucrania over the pilasters and husks below, suggest the hand of a local craftsman, albeit a good one – like Taborer indeed. That the armorial was never re-carved with Wilmot and (Trusley) Coke in pretence is a mystery but, then, it's never too late!

Although the church was provided with a small chancel, entered via a segmental arch which shows signs of having been amateurishly enlarged at some point, and a very modest vestry (of 1891), the interior is likewise unspoilt. It has a full set of oak box pews, a three-decker pulpit and tester by Edward Farnsworth, still with its original brass sconces, a wonderful Queen Anne Chellaston alabaster pedestal font and a collection of nine funeral hatchments (the most in Derbyshire) ranging in date from 1713 to 1994. There are also some good monuments, including a particularly fine mural one to Revd. Samuel Davidson (d. 1770), very likely by Richard Brown of Derby, which looks as if the design was adapted from a chimneypiece – also modern stained glass, an entirely appropriate engraved glass draught screen and a maiden's garland, now cased.

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<sup>4</sup> Craven M & Stanley M., *The Derbyshire Country House* 2 vols., 3<sup>rd</sup> edn. (Ashbourne 2001) I. 141 quoting Leicester archives at Holkham via the late Edward Saunders. Woolley, W. (ed. Glover, C. & Riden, P.) *A History of Derbyshire* c. 1713, Derbyshire Record Society VI (Chesterfield 1981) #87, p. 125 speaks only of Sir Edward's efforts to beautify the gardens.

<sup>5</sup> Saunders, E. J., *Samuel Taborer* in *Journal of the Georgian Group* XV (2007) 8-10; Colvin, H M *Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 4<sup>th</sup> edn. (New Haven & London 2008) 1006; MI at Brailsford.

<sup>6</sup> DRO 286M/E/1-3.

<sup>7</sup> As established by Longford Charter 439, Rylands Library, Manchester, courtesy David Coke-Steel.



Of the rich crop of hatchments, the earliest four are by the eminent herald painter and artist Francis Bassano of Derby, whose account book reveals that he also painted the fine Royal Arms currently set over the chancel arch.<sup>8</sup> The others include that of Robert Coke, who caused the medieval church (of which we know nothing) to be so charmingly replaced, who died in the same year it was completed, and that of his son William (died 1718) as well as that of his widow, Catherine and his sister Frances, who had married a distant cousin.



*All Saints, Trusley: the oak three decker pulpit, decorated for Christmas, 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2016. The maiden's garland is just visible left behind the cornice of the preaching box.* [M. Craven]

The Cokes had inherited a moiety of the manorial estate (on which the original church had been built early in the twelfth century) from one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Odingsells, buying out the moiety held by the posterity of the other heiress, Sir George Vernon of Haddon, on his death in 1565. The latter's forebear, Sir Henry Vernon, had somehow acquired the advowson and impropriation of the living from Croxden Abbey before 1507, and the Cokes acquired that from the Vernons, too and happily, have remained patrons ever since 1565. Indeed, this part of Derbyshire is still full of churches still with private patrons, much to the chagrin of the church of England bureaucrats who hate, like all bureaucrats, not to have total control.

This timeless place of worship is still up and running (just) despite the recent news but 46% of the population identifies as Christian, and hopes to remain so. There are currently two services per month, Holy Communion on the second Sunday in the month at 11.00 hrs and on the fourth Sunday there is a said evensong starting at 16.00hrs. The regular congregation number about nine but with the promise of at least one young family soon to join, we have little trouble fitting into the tiny church. Being there for services is like stepping back a century but there's no harm in that in this restless and intolerant age.

<sup>8</sup> Derby Local Studies Library MS 3525 & Nottinghamshire Archives (Portland MSS) DD/8/6/9/20/1-11.

Our future, though, depends on use. There are at least three members of the congregation who are DAS members, so if others (identifying with the 46%) fancy joining us now and again (or regularly) that would be a terrific boon. We are, though, utterly traditional: the Prayer Book of 1662 and, where practical, the Authorised Version of the Bible are *de rigueur* at Trusley. That is, indeed, why some of us so loyally attend!

MC

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## **DAS PROGRAMME NOTES – JANUARY to MARCH 2023**

Unless otherwise indicated all meetings are on Friday evenings at 7.30pm, 'hybrid' with an audience at St Mary's Church Hall, Darley Lane, Derby DE1 3AX and also online via Zoom, with the speaker in the hall.

### **Saturday 7 January 2023**

#### ***Strutts Centre, Derby Road, Belper DE56 1UU (no Zoom)***

Library open afternoon and members' presentations

The society library will be open from 12.30pm to 4.00pm with an exhibition and display of material from including new acquisitions. There will also be a bookstall and a series of short talks from members, every half hour from 1.30pm. The speakers and subjects will be:

- Jane Whitaker – *Getting crabs, throwing stones and other offences: 19th century trespassers in Milford*
- Andy Austin – *Hunting Repton Priory Mill*
- John Titterton – *Me, Christ's instruments of the passion and pillowed burials.*
- Richard Finch – *Repton church spire - its dating, construction, and repair over the last 200 years*

### **Friday 13 January 2023 – Industrial Archaeology section**

#### ***Ironstone Quarries of north-east Leicestershire***

- Speaker: Bob Trubshaw (speaker on Zoom)

Between the 1870s and the 1970s the ironstone ridge between Holwell and Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir was quarried for ironstone. In the 1960s over 50,000 tons of ore were transported every week, making up 15% of British Rail's freight traffic. Despite the extensive extraction, little evidence of these quarries now survives. This talk is based on the detailed research of Eric S. Tonks (1915–95), updated with recent fieldwork and photographs. Bob Trubshaw is the author of numerous books, articles and YouTube videos about local history, folklore and archaeology.

### **Friday 27 January 2023 – Archaeological Research Group**

#### ***Transforming the Trent Valley***

- Speaker: Mark Knight

Transforming the Trent Valley (TTTV) is a landscape-scale project focussing on the rivers Trent, Tame and Dove. The project area of some 200km (124.3 miles) has a rich and diverse cultural heritage resource ranging in date from the early prehistoric through to the modern day. However, significant pressures from development, mineral extraction, expanding infrastructure

and agriculture across this area have and will continue to have an impact upon this valuable resource. The project works with local communities, volunteers and landowners to improve the condition of vulnerable heritage assets across the area and achieve sustainable management for them. The aim of the project is to empower local communities and landowners to take responsibility for their heritage, provide a framework to facilitate the longer-term curation of the historic environment and assess the condition of the heritage assets and their principal threats and vulnerabilities in order to enable strategies for longer-term designation and management to be developed.

Dr. Knight is the Cultural Heritage Officer for the TTTV scheme and the talk will update the audience with the work done to date and give an overview of the coming months, with an especial focus on the Derbyshire aspects of the project.

### **Friday 3 February 2023 – Architecture Section**

*St Wilfrid's - a Transformation, back to the Future*

- Speakers: Anne Heathcote and Jill Scarfe

Our speakers will discuss the actions and decisions over the last 12 years that have informed the process of transformation of this Anglo-Saxon Church, its heritage and its future - determining the survival of the building, the preservation of its past heritage and its present and future use. St Wilfrid's Church, Barrow-upon-Trent was the winner of the Derbyshire Historic Buildings Trust 2021 Architecture Award for the Restoration of a Public Building.

### **Friday 10 February 2023 – Local History Section**

*Rock-cut buildings of Derbyshire and beyond, some recent work*

- Speaker: Edmund Simons.

Rock-cut structures are found throughout the UK, but their highest concentrations are in the soft Permian and Triassic sandstones of the English Midlands, with the largest grouping in South Staffordshire, North Worcestershire and southern Shropshire, as well as the most famous group in and around Nottingham. There are important additional sites though, including very significant examples in Derbyshire.

Apart from in Nottingham City itself, many of the sites remain largely unstudied and at most the origin and use is obscure, with, perhaps, only their later history being known. The Rock-Cut Buildings Project aims, for the first time, to quantify and record these structures, to create typologies and methodologies for understanding them and to develop areas for future research. The project has included collaboration with literary historians, archaeologists, geologists, conservation specialists and others. It is a work in progress, a first attempt to try and understand cave dwelling in the Midlands, its nature, origin, extent, and significance.

This talk will detail the results of the project so far, concentrating on one of the most important case studies, Anchor Church near Foremark, a site which typifies many of the known or suspected medieval sites in the wider study area. We will look at work already carried out and the potential for further archaeological and scientific investigation, as well as exploring similar sites elsewhere in the county and beyond [cf. *Newsletter* 93 pp. 30-34 – ed.].

Edmund Simons FSA, Associate Professor at the new Cultural Heritage institute (Royal Agricultural University). Edmund is leading the project and has a particular life-long interest in rock-cut structures, he hails from Kinver Edge (Staffs, the

largest concentration of rock-houses in the UK) and has worked on similar sites from Greece and Jordan to Ascension Island and South Georgia.

**Friday 3 March** – Industrial Archaeology Section (including Section AGM)

*Hope Cement Works*

- Speaker: Spencer Green (speaker on Zoom)

The Breedon Cement works at Hope in the Derbyshire Peak District was established in 1929. The talk will cover the history of the works, including its conception, development and redevelopment over the last 90 or more years. The talk will include a brief introduction to the wider Breedon Group, cement manufacturing and also a few asides regarding the industry more generally.

Spencer Green is the Sustainability Manager for Breedon's GB Cement division. He is a chemical engineer by training and have been involved in the cement sector for all of my 27 years since leaving university. When not making cement more sustainable, he can be found roaming the hills of the High Peak with his dog, friends or both. He lives in Chinley with his wife and two daughters.

**Friday 10 March 2023** – Local History Section (including section AGM)

*Aethelflaed: The Lady of the Mercians*

- Speaker: John Arnold – meeting is at St Mary's only – no Zoom.

One thousand one hundred and five years ago, the daughter of Alfred the Great died at Tamworth in the heart of Mercia. In the ten years before her death, she had reclaimed most of the area of Mercia that had been held by the Danes. Using sources from her own time an examination of this process (and other aspects of her life) will be undertaken to reveal the role of this remarkable female leader.

**Friday 17 March 2023** – Architecture Section (including section AGM)

*Percy H Currey - local architect (1864-1942)*

- Speaker: Andrew Polkey

A look at the life and work of the locally based but nationally acknowledged Arts & Crafts architect Percy Currey of Little Eaton who, besides being responsible for a variety of under-appreciated and original buildings, scattered widely across the region, also served for twenty-eight years as Honorary Secretary of the DAS and published a number of papers in the Journal between 1899 and 1933. His achievements as draftsman, artist, decorator and church-builder deserve to be better known, and in this talk, the speaker will attempt to assess Currey's contribution to the architectural heritage of Derbyshire.

**Friday 24 March** – Archaeological Research Group (including Section AGM)

*Twenty years of Resistivity Surveys*

- Speaker: Keith Foster

Keith will show and discuss electrical resistivity surveys that he has carried out over the last 20 years. He will present both successes and failures that show the limits of the method. A summary of other techniques will be discussed.



**Friday 31 March 2023 – Society Lecture**

*Major archaeological discoveries at Colchester over the last 15 years*

- Speaker: Philip Crummy

Topics to be covered will be: Excavations of cemeteries - over 1,000 burials with much evidence of variations in burial practice and burial plots/cemeteries (big and small); better understanding of the origin and extent of Camulodunum and its likely association with both Cassivellaunus and Julius Caesar; much better understanding of the town wall and its component parts, particularly the plans of its gates and the radical defensive enhancements which appear to have taken place in post-Roman times and Colchester's hitherto undefined 'Street of Tombs'. There will also be very brief updates on the search for Colchester's basilica-forum and the development of the Colchester Roman Circus Visitor Centre.

Dr. Philip Crummy FSA has been the Director of the Colchester Archaeological Trust for over 50 years starting with the discovery there in early 1970s of the fortress of the Twentieth Legion and the fact that, when evacuated, the fortress was adapted to make the Roman colony.

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*Found in a photograph album: the late Monica Pilling, typically enjoying herself at a party – in this case the editor's Museum leaving party at St. Helen's House (then unrestored) April 1998.*

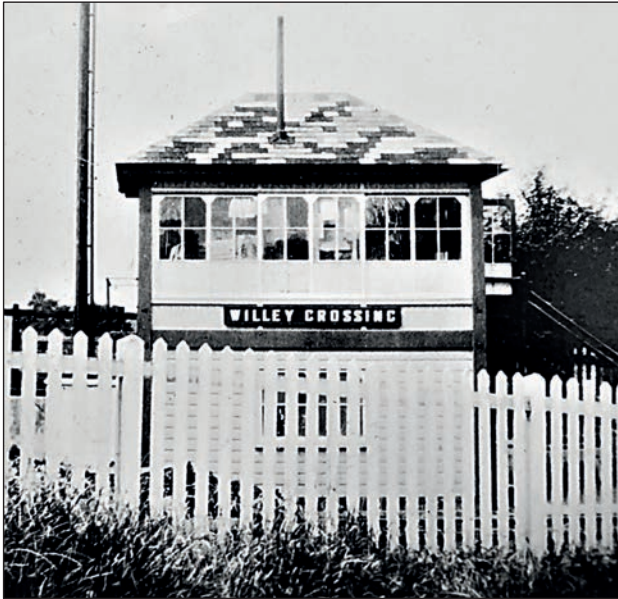
## NEW MEMBERS

The Society is very pleased to welcome the following new members, who have joined since the publication of the last Newsletter:

Mrs M Ratcliffe of Selby  
Mrs D. Webber of Wirksworth  
Mrs M. Pearson of Anniesland, Glasgow  
Mr M. Shales of Derby  
Mrs H. & Mr K. Beastall of Swanwick  
Mr I. & Mrs J. Holmes of Hope  
Mr L. Spink of Mickleover  
Miss R. Byrne of Derby  
Mr M. Smith of Ashby-de-la-Zouch  
Dr J.S. Brown of Allestree  
Mrs K. Hartlett of Hinkley  
Mrs G.M. Rowe of Hartington  
Mr I. & Mrs L. Collis of Alestree  
Dr M. & Mrs K. Knight of Overseal

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## AND FINALLY...



*When travelling by rail in SE Shropshire (closures and strikes permitting), beware!*

**DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
**Section Officers 2022-2023**

*ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP*

Chairman	Ann Jones
Secretary and CBA representative	Janette Jackson
Treasurer	John d'Arcy
Fieldwork Officer	David Budge
Council Representative	Janette Jackson

*ARCHITECTURAL SECTION*

Chairman	John d'Arcy
Secretary	Rosemary Annable
Treasurer	Malcolm Busfield
Council Representative	John d'Arcy

*LOCAL HISTORY SECTION*

Chairman (Acting)	Susan Peberdy
Secretary	Joan Davies
Programme Secretary	Ann Haywood
Treasurer	Norma Consterdine
Council Representative	Susan Peberdy

*INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SECTION*

Chairman	Ian Mitchell
Vice Chairman	Anne Allcock
Secretary	Jane Heginbotham
Treasurer	Robert Gasar
Programme Secretary	<i>sede vacante</i>
Council Representative	<i>sede vacante</i>

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Above: *Tideswell, looking north, October 2012.*

Below: *Apperknowle, by E. Massingham [Bamfords Lt*

