



Area A3, Castleward Phase 2, Derby

Archaeological Post-excavation Assessment



Ref: 209420.1
November 2018



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Document Information

Document title	Area A3, Castleward Phase 2, Derby
Document subtitle	Archaeological Post-excavation Assessment
Document reference	209420.1
Client name	Ecus Ltd
Address	Brook Holt 3 Blackburn Road Sheffield S61 2DW
On behalf of	Lovell Partnerships Ltd
Site location	Derby
County	Derbyshire
National grid reference (NGR)	435803 335665 (SK 35835 35640)
Statutory designations	None
Planning authority	Derby City Council
Planning reference	12/17/01577
Museum name	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Museum accession code	N/A
WA project code	209420
Dates of fieldwork	20 August – 07 September 2018
Fieldwork directed by	Stuart Pierson
Project management by	Andrew Norton
Document compiled by	Patrick Daniel and Stuart Pierson
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Quality Assurance

Issue & issue date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 19/10/2018	Draft submitted to client	PMRD & SP	TW
2 02/11/2018	Response to curator comments	PMRD & SP	TW



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ecus Ltd, on behalf of Lovell Partnerships Ltd, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising a strip, map and sample excavation on land off the corner of Carrington Street and Trinity, Derby, DE1 2RE. The Site covers 0.079 hectares and is centred on NGR 435835 335640.

The work exposed the remnants of terraced housing comprising foundations, floor surfaces and other structural remains. To the rear of the houses, yard surfaces, outside toilets, drains and garden/property boundary walls were recorded. The housing was built, seemingly as three separate blocks, in the mid-19th century and was demolished in the early 1970s. Following demolition the local roads were widened, impinging on the footprints of the former buildings. Overall the arrangement of the exposed remains matches the layout of the Site as portrayed on historic maps and photographs.

The confirmed or likely location of a separate outside toilet could be identified for most of the houses. There was no definite evidence that the housing was not provisioned with these when first built. A possible soakaway, potentially for a more primitive type of sanitary provision such as a privy midden, was found sealed beneath a later toilet in one property, although this interpretation was not confirmed, and the feature may represent a drain instead.

No traces of any cellars were recorded, although it is proposed that these lay beneath the front portions of the houses, which were situated beyond the limits of the Site.

The earliest archaeological deposit seen on the site was mid-19th-century levelling material, which generally comprised a dirty yellowish brown sandy clay with fragments of brick/tile, typically 0.3–0.4 m thick. This likely represents redeposited natural, either imported to the Site, or arisings from the reduction of high ground within the Site itself.

Asbestos contamination prevented the investigation of the south-western quarter of the site.

The finds assemblage largely represents mid/late 20th-century material and was largely recovered from demolition rubble. No environmental samples were collected.

Census data from 1851 to 1911 reveals that the properties were the homes of the skilled working-class, with women typically working in the mills, and men employed on the railway or associated trades. However, the presence of single-women heads of household, retired and unemployed occupants indicates that the rents of these properties were unlikely to have been high.

The project results do not merit stand-alone publication beyond inclusion in a 'Recent Fieldwork in Derbyshire' summary in a forthcoming edition of the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. It is recommended that a copy of this report is supplied to the Derbyshire HER and uploaded to the OASIS system, with the paper/digital archive offered for deposition with Derby Museum and Art Gallery.



Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Ecus Ltd for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works, in particular Dr Alex Cassels. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Derby City Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Stuart Pierson, with the assistance of Callum Bruce, Max Higgins and Hans Whitefield. This report was written by Patrick Daniel and Stuart Pierson and edited by Tom Wells. The finds (all categories) were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. The project was managed by Andrew Norton on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Area A3, Castleward Phase 2, Derby

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ecus Ltd, on behalf of Lovell Partnerships Ltd, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising a strip, map and sample excavation on land off the corner of Carrington Street and Trinity, Derby, DE1 2RE (hereafter 'the Site'; **Fig. 1**). The Site covers 0.079 ha and is centred on NGR 435835 335640.

1.1.2 The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Derby City Council (ref. 12/17/01577) for the erection of 54 dwellings (use class C3) together with associated parking and ancillary works. The development forms part of the Castleward regeneration scheme, a 12 ha brownfield redevelopment situated to the south-east of Derby city centre. The project spans five phases over 15–20 years, with the current site forming part of the Phase 2 works.

1.1.3 The excavation was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works, which had included desk-based assessment ('DBA': Ecus 2012; Ecus 2017) and watching brief (Ecus 2018a). This earlier work identified the potential for the remains of mid-nineteenth century housing to survive within the Site.

1.1.4 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Ecus 2018b). Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The excavation was undertaken between 20 August and 7 September 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the excavation and to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. It will, where appropriate, recommend a programme of further analysis work, and outline the resources needed, to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The following section summarises information within the WSI (Ecus 2018b).

1.3.2 The Site is located immediately south-west of the corner of Carrington Street and Trinity Street, in the Arboretum ward of Derby, approximately 1 km south-east of the city centre.



- 1.3.3 The Site occupies level ground situated at c. 50 m OD. The underlying geology is mapped as Mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member overlaid with superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Allenton Terrace deposits (British Geological Survey Online Viewer).
- 1.3.4 At the time of the archaeological fieldwork, the Site was occupied by the former carpark of the recently demolished LA Fitness gymnasium.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section summarises information within the DBA (Ecus 2012; Ecus 2017) and WSI (Ecus 2018b).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric–Romano-British

- 2.2.1 There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the immediate vicinity of the Site. Romano-British activity is thought to have focussed on the forts and settlement at Strutts Park and Little Chester, which lay c. 1.5 km to the north of the Site.

Medieval

- 2.2.2 The focus for settlement during the early medieval period is thought to have lain around the churches of St Werburgh (1 km north-west of the site, thought to have been established in the late 7th century) and St Alkmund (1.3 km north-north-west, in existence by the 9th century). No early medieval activity has been identified within close proximity of the Site.
- 2.2.3 Derby was well established by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 with a very large population of 140 households under the lordship of William I. During this period it is thought the Site lay within the agricultural hinterland of Derby.

Post-medieval–modern

- 2.2.4 Historic mapping from the 17th and 18th centuries demonstrates that the Castleward area was still largely undeveloped at that time, although from the 18th century onwards, Derby underwent expansion. Sanderson's 1835 map of Derbyshire indicates that local road network had been set out, with the tithe map of 1847 showing that residential properties had been constructed along Carrington Street and Liversage Street (now Road), and property boundaries had been out along Trinity Street.
- 2.2.5 The 1851 Board of Health map depicts further residential properties along Liversage Street (now Road), Carrington Road and Church Street (now Trinity Street). Trinity Church had and a school been constructed to the south of the Site. Little change is visible within the site until the publication of the 1951 OS map, by which time the school had become a Civic Restaurant. Civic Restaurants were the successors of the British Restaurants set up during the Second World War in order to provide food for those who had been displaced by bombings, run out of ration coupons or needed help for other reasons. The 1965 OS map shows that the building was subsequently in use as a warehouse. The site had been cleared by the publication of the 1973 OS map. The gymnasium building had been constructed by the time of the publication of the 1990 OS map.



2.3 Previous works related to the development

Archaeological evaluation and excavation (2013)

2.3.1 Archaeological investigations were undertaken just to the north of the Site, on land at the junction of Liversage Street and Carrington Street, as part of the Phase 1 development of the Castleward project (Wessex Archaeology 2013a; 2013b). The work exposed the remains of residential properties constructed in the mid-19th century, and which would have formed part of the same neighbourhood as the current Site.

2.3.2 The excavations revealed the well-preserved remains of six houses (numbers 10–20) fronting Carrington Street. The rears of the houses were built on substantial, reclaimed sandstone foundations, whilst the front rooms were built over brick cellars. Each property contained a small yard area which contained individual outside privies. It was thought that the houses were built with relatively advanced sanitary provision, with flushable toilets plumbed into communal sewers forming part of the fabric of the initial build.

2.3.3 Overall, the results suggested that the properties were not constructed for the poorest members of society and may have housed artisans or lower middle classes.

Archaeological watching brief (2018)

2.3.4 In April 2018 a watching brief was undertaken on geotechnical groundworks on land that included the current Site (Ecus 2018a). The watching brief established that the construction of the gymnasium formerly located to the west of the Site had significantly impacted the archaeological horizon. There was, however, a higher potential for the survival of archaeological remains beneath the gymnasium car park, where a brick floor was identified.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The principal aim of the excavation as stated in the WSI (Ecus 2018b) was to gain information about the archaeological resource within the Site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context.

3.1.2 The aims of the excavation were:

- to identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of the excavated area;
- to recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;
- to recover samples from sealed waterlogged contexts for environmental processing;
- to prepare a comprehensive record and report of archaeological observations during the site work; and



- to identify further mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the site.

3.1.3 The overall objective of the project was:

- to contribute further to the understanding of land use and development during the mid-nineteenth century within the Castleward area.

3.1.4 In order to achieve the overall objective the following specific objectives of the project were:

- to identify the construction sequence and phasing of the housing;
- to investigate the nature, construction and function of cellarage
- to identify the sequence of sanitary provision;
- to investigate the presence and nature of mid-19th century levelling layers; and
- to demonstrate the sequence and phasing within a yard as a whole.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Ecus 2018b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Leica GPS connected to Leica's SmartNet service, in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (Fig.1). The overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon was exposed.

4.2.2 Where necessary, the surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. A sample of artefacts from modern contexts was retained, although some modern items were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

General

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Ecus Ltd 2018b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist monitored the archaeological works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and Steve Baker.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.1.1 The following is a summary of the information contained in the site archive. A list of the context numbers and descriptions is included in **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.2 A single area measuring 785 m² was excavated down to the level of the demolished terraced houses, which lay 0.3–0.5 m below the existing ground surface (Fig. 1; Pl. 1). Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps indicate that the 10 properties within the Site were formerly known as numbers 17 to 29 Carrington Street (odd numbers only) and 13 to 17 Trinity Street (odd numbers only), with Trinity Street formerly known as Church Street; that nomenclature is retained here for ease of description.
- 5.1.3 Carrington Street runs north-west to south-east, and so those properties along it had a north-east facing frontage. Trinity Street ran at 90° to Carrington Street and so those properties along it had a south-east facing frontage.
- 5.1.4 The properties were typically approximately 4.5 m wide (14.5 ft; 5 yards), with 5.7 m of the original c. 8 m maximum length (offshot included) of each exposed.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

- 5.1.5 All hand written and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into an Access database for assessment, which can be updated during any further analysis. The

excavation has been preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

5.1.6 **Table 1** (below) provides a quantification of the records from the excavation.

Table 1 Quantification of excavation records

Type	Quantity
Context records	82
Context registers	3
Graphics (A4 and A3)	7
Graphics (A1)	0
Graphics registers	1
Environmental sample registers	0
Object registers	0
Digital photographs	255

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 A buried soil (1074) described as a mid-grey brown, clayey sand was seen across the gardens at the rear of 13, 15 and 17 Trinity Street and at the rear of 21, 23 and 25 Carrington Street as well as beneath outhouse 1044.

5.2.2 The natural deposit underlying the Site was a pale yellow, sandy clay (1005). It was recorded in the garden at the rear of 17 Trinity Street, as well as below outhouse 1044 and wall 1007.

5.3 Properties on Carrington Street

5.3.1 Along the north-eastern edge of the Site, remnants of the rear halves of numbers 19, 21, 23, 25, and 27 Carrington Street were exposed in full, with, in the northern and eastern corners of the Site respectively, parts of 17 and 29 Carrington Street also revealed. The front halves of the buildings did not lie within the Site, as following their demolition in the early 1970s, Carrington Street was widened. Installation of roadside services further impacted the remains.

5.3.2 The buildings had been razed to ground level upon demolition, and so their remains comprised footings or wall stubs, with occasional patches of flooring surviving.

17 Carrington Street

5.3.3 17 Carrington Street was defined by walls 1007 and 1008, with a rear offshot, internal walls and a brick-built threshold also noted (1011, 1012 and 1013). The walls were constructed of unfrogged red handmade bricks (typically 240 mm x 120 mm x 70 mm) laid on their beds on a stretcher course, and bonded with a lime mortar with occasional charcoal inclusions. The main structural walls were two skins thick, whereas the internal wall was a single skin thick and comprised a lower course of rowlock half-bricks, with a stretcher course above.

5.3.4 To the rear of number 17 a brick surface led up to the back door (defined by threshold 1013). The surface, numbered 1009, comprised blue machine-made bricks (230 mm x 110 mm x 40 mm) laid on their beds and bonded with black ash mortar. To the south lay a coarser yard surface built using a mix of red handmade and blue machine-made bricks along with tile and brick fragments (1010) bonded with black ash mortar.

- 5.3.5 17 and 19 Carrington Street were separated by a ginnel (passageway allowing movement between the street and areas to the rear of the properties) although historical photographs (Britain From Above Ref. EAW004686, excerpt reproduced as Pl. 12) show that these were covered, ie, there was no break in the frontage or roofline, with the upper floors of 17 and 19 Carrington Street separated by a party wall somewhere above the ginnel.
- 5.3.6 A hand-dug sondage (test pit 1: 0.7 x 0.3 m) was dug in the ginnel between 17 and 19 Carrington Street, up against wall 1007 (Fig. 4; Pl. 2). This revealed nine courses of wall 1007, with the bottom two courses comprising a stepped-out foundation of bricks laid on a header course on bed. The footings were abutted by a brown sandy clay levelling layer/fill with stone and brick rubble that was hard to distinguish from the modern crush that sealed the demolished remains across the Site.

19 Carrington Street

- 5.3.7 This property was very poorly preserved and was evidenced only by its party wall with number 21 (1017/1026) a few short lengths of internal wall (1018 and 1024), and a surface (1019: 0.8 x 0.6 m) built from red handmade bricks that likely represents a fireplace. The position of surface 1019 matches that of the chimney stack shared by 19 and 21 Carrington Street visible on historical photographs, supporting this interpretation (Pl. 12). To the rear of the property a small patch of brick surface survived (1022: 1 x 0.5 m) along with an outhouse (1021). The outhouse measured just 1 m square and is presumed to have been an outside toilet. It was built from red handmade bricks, laid on the beds on a stretcher course, one skin thick, and bonded with pale grey lime mortar. Outhouse 1021 abutted garden wall 1017, which separated the rears of 19 and 21 Carrington Street.

21 Carrington Street

- 5.3.8 21 Carrington Street was relatively well-preserved, with the footings of its party walls, some internal walls and rear offshoot with attached outside toilet all visible. The lower courses of the party and internal walls (1025/1026/1017/1030) were largely of the brick construction seen in number 17 (and characteristic of these residences in general), but also contained lengths constructed from coarse pale yellow sandstone orthogons, one skin wide and bonded with pale yellow lime mortar. The offshot to the rear of 21 Carrington Street measured 2.4 x 2 m, and contained a red tiled (160 x 160 mm) floor. The tiles were machine-made and frogged on their undersides, and likely formed a kitchen floor. The toilet attached to the south side of the offshot measured 1.6 x 0.9 m internally and contained a tiled (160 x 160 mm) floor consisting of red and blue machine-made tiles laid in a decorative chequerboard pattern (1031). The size and characteristics of this room, the presence of a drainage pipe adjacent to the north-west wall, and its appearance on historic photographs confirm its function as a toilet (Pl. 12). In the external area to the rear of 21 Carrington Street an L-shaped length of wall (1029) survived, marking the south-western and south-eastern boundaries of the property, along with an extensive brick surface. The surface, numbered 1028, comprised blue machine-made bricks (230 mm x 110 mm x 40 mm) laid on their beds and bonded with black ash mortar
- 5.3.9 Test pits 2 and 3 (Fig. 4; Pl. 3–5) were excavated beneath the kitchen floor (1027) and toilet floor (1031). The work ascertained that the kitchen floor was set upon a yellow sand levelling layer, overlying a 0.1 m thick layer of ashy black/grey clay (1069), with rubble fill beneath, along with a lead water pipe. The test pit in the toilet revealed that the chequerboard tiled floor overlay a dark dirty grey/brown clay (1070), which sealed a brown ceramic drainage pipe set within a rubble fill (1023). The test pit also revealed details of the walls defining the toilet block: a stepped brick foundation for the southernmost wall was seen, whilst the wall separating the toilet from the kitchen (1030) was revealed to

have a foundation course of yellow sandstone blocks supporting a rowlock course of red handmade bricks (Pl. 5).

23 and 25 Carrington Street

- 5.3.10 23 and 25 Carrington Street were very poorly preserved, with little apart from their rear elevations, offshots, and the 21/23 party wall (1025: sandstone blocks bonded by pale yellow lime mortar) surviving. The offshots of the two properties appeared to be a single build: 1034. This comprised red handmade bricks (230 x 120 x 80 mm) laid two skins thick on a stretcher course and bonded with lime mortar containing charcoal inclusions. The rear elevation of number 25 lay above foundations constructed from both sandstone (1040) and brick (1041).
- 5.3.11 A single-skin brick wall (1037) constructed of stretcher-laid unfrogged red handmade bricks (245 x 125 x 75 mm) bonded with dark grey lime mortar marked the south-western boundary of the yards/gardens to the rear of numbers 23 and 25. The wall extended further to the south-east towards Trinity Street and so performed the same function for the remainder of the houses on this side of Carrington Street, that is numbers 27, 29 and 31.
- 5.3.12 The rear yard of number 23 was surfaced with blue machine-made brick and flagstones (1035), which led to a 2 x 1m outside toilet (1036: red handmade bricks bonded with lime mortar) built abutting garden wall 1037. The brick surface had been later covered by a layer of concrete.
- 5.3.13 The area to the rear of 25 Carrington Street contained the same type of blue brick surface as seen at number 23, albeit lacking the concrete capping. Here numbered 1042, the blue brick surface also extended across the yard of number 27 and down the ginnel that separated numbers 25 and 27.

25 Carrington Street: external structures

- 5.3.14 Two outhouses separated by a brick floor (1046: a single layer of rowlock-laid handmade red bricks bonded with black ash mortar) abutted the garden wall to the rear of number 25. The northernmost, structure 1044 (4.5 x 2.5 m) was built of handmade red brick (250 x 120 x 80 mm) stretcher laid and bonded with mid-grey lime mortar. The wall was one skin thick and was set on a stepped rowlock foundation course. A maximum of six courses was seen overall. The footprint of structure 1044 was filled with crushed coal (1075), presumably due to its former use as a coal shed. Test pit 4 (Fig. 4; Pl. 6–7) dug in the northern corner of the possible coal shed revealed that the coal was 0.18 m deep, and sealed a dirty yellow brown sandy clay (1076), probably redeposited natural, which was packed around wall 1044 and overlay its stepped-out footings (no construction cut was visible). Deposit 1076 was 0.34 m thick and sealed the natural substrate (1005), which was seen in the base of the test pit. Structure 1044 appeared to sit directly upon the natural substrate.
- 5.3.15 Test pit 5, dug on the north-eastern side of the coal shed (structure 1044), revealed similar redeposited natural overlying the stepped-out footings of wall 1044, with a later wall, 1083, sitting on the material and abutting wall 1044 (Fig. 4; Pl. 6 and 8). Wall 1083 was 'L'-shaped in plan, with part of its length defining the boundary between the rear plots of numbers 23 and 25.
- 5.3.16 Structure 1047 lay to the south-east of the coal shed (structure 1044). This comprised an 'L'-shaped length of wall that abutted floor 1046 and garden wall 1037, thereby enclosing a rectangular space of 1.6 x 1.05 m, and representing a toilet serving number 25. The wall of structure 1047 was constructed of machine-made blue brick. These were laid on bed on

a header course along the north-east side of the structure, with the south-east side constructed of bricks laid on bed on a stretcher course, two skins thick.

- 5.3.17 In its north-western half, the toilet sported a tiled floor, with red and black tiles (120 x 120 mm) set on a chequerboard pattern. Its south-eastern half was more functional, floored with concrete, upon which were the *in situ* remains of a toilet pedestal. The seated occupant would have faced north-west, towards the presumed doorway, with the coal shed beyond.
- 5.3.18 Test pit 6 (1.1 x 0.6 m) was excavated through the cheque-tiled floor in the northern corner of the toilet (Fig. 4; 9–10). Beneath the tiled floor, the remains of two earlier walls (1072 and 1084) were exposed. Both walls were aligned north-east to south-west, and lay 0.9 m apart. Wall 1072 was constructed of handmade red brick (230 x 110 x 70 mm) set on bed on a stretcher course and bonded with a mid-brown grey lime mortar. Three courses were seen and the wall was one skin thick. Wall 1084 was of a similar build to 1072, although a stepped-out foundation course was seen. A stack of bricks, two skins thick and laid on bed on a stretcher course, lay between the two walls, and continued to the north-east underneath the later blue brick wall and the limits of the test pit.
- 5.3.19 The walls were abutted by sandstone slabs forming a surface (1071), which lay some 0.35 m below the later (cheque-tiled) floor. Two slabs set at right angles were seen, with the area between them filled with dark to mid-brown rubbly sandy clay, which extended for at least 0.2 m below the top of the slabs (ie, the slabs did not form a continuous surface).
- 5.3.20 With presumably only a small portion exposed in the test pit, the function of this sandstone floored structure is not certain, but given the narrow space enclosed (0.9 m) and the fact that the sandstone slabs lay 0.35 m below the later ground surface the likeliest explanation is that it represents a drain or soakaway serving an earlier toilet.
- 5.3.21 The drain/soakaway contained a number of fills, but none were obviously cess-like. The fills were: a 0.22m-thick deposit of dark to mid-brown sandy clay and dirty yellow brown clay (1081 and 1082) overlaid with a thin deposit of sand (1080), overlaid with a 0.2 m-thick deposit of blue/brown sandy clay (1079), overlaid with a 0.08 m-thick layer pale yellow sand and mortar and other material (1078/1077), upon which the chequerboard tiled floor had been laid. The chequerboard tiled floor sealed one wall (1072) and the sandstone floor of the drain/soakaway, but abutted the other wall, 1084, which was retained and continued to serve the new toilet. Wall 1084 was also abutted by blue brick wall 1047, which was also revealed by the excavation of the test pit to rest on a stepped-out foundation comprising two courses of red handmade bricks laid on bed on a stretcher course. These were sat on deposit 1082 and abutted wall 1084.
- 5.3.22 Other remains noted to the rear of 25 Carrington Street include north-east to south-west garden walls separating it from neighbouring properties (1083 and 1043) and an expanse of external yard surface, comprising a mixture of brick types bonded with black ash mortar (1045).

27 Carrington Street

- 5.3.23 Only the rear elevation (1050 and 1051) of this property could be seen along with its external yard: blue brick surface 1042 (described above, as it served number 25 also). The extent of the blue brick surface appeared to preserve the position of the offshot of number 27, although no direct trace of this remained. Of the rear elevation, wall 1050 was constructed of handmade red brick, with sandstone orthogons (1051) also present and integral to the overall build.

29 Carrington Street

- 5.3.24 Number 29 was similarly poorly preserved, with only its red brick rear elevation visible (1052). At the rear garden wall (1037) a co-axial arrangement of brick walls was seen (1054), marking the former position of a number of outhouses. The full extent of just one could be seen (1.8 x 0.9 m), along with two patches of blue brick surface (1055 and 1056). 31 Carrington Street lay on the corner of Carrington Street and Trinity Street, and so completed the terrace described above, but lay beyond the site limits.

5.4 Properties on Trinity Street

- 5.4.1 Along the eastern edge of the site, the rear halves of 15 and 17 Trinity Street were exposed, along with a portion of 13 Trinity Street. This terrace block abutted the south-east side of wall 1037, the garden wall which defined the rear of the plots occupied by houses along Carrington Street. Numbers 15 and 17 were separated by a ginnel, with mapping and photographic evidence again confirming that this was covered, with the second floor of either number 15 or 17 extending above it (Fig. 2; Pl. 12). The ginnel was surfaced with machine-made frogged blue brick (1061; bricks 230 x 11 x 40 mm), which continued along the rear of all three houses to form a common yard surface. Remnants of drainage (1062), namely four downpipe apertures and a brick-built inspection chamber at the end of the ginnel were set within blue brick yard surface 1061, with these presumably connected by underground pipes.

13 and 15 Trinity Street

- 5.4.2 Wall 1060 defined the rear elevation and internal walls of numbers 13 and 17, along with number 17's ginnel-facing wall. It comprised handmade red brick (240 x 120 x 80 mm) laid on bed on a stretcher course and bonded with mid-grey lime mortar. The remains of back-to-back chimney breasts serving the properties could be seen along the internal wall.

17 Trinity Street

- 5.4.3 The surviving footprint of 17 Trinity Street was defined by wall 1059, which was constructed of red bricks laid on bed on a header course. As this is atypical, the exposed bricks may have represented a foundation course. The bricks were red and handmade, and bonded with a mid-grey mortar. No internal walls were visible.

Other external features

- 5.4.4 The south-western edge of the Site could not be investigated as, following machine clearance of modern overburden, it became apparent that this area was contaminated with asbestos.
- 5.4.5 A number of features visible on the surface were surveyed, but not examined further. These comprise: the concrete footings of an outhouse (1064); a red brick garden path along the boundary between numbers 15 and 17 (1063), and a north-east to south-west brick wall that marked the north-western limits of the plots occupied by 13–17 Trinity Street (1065). This wall appears to have partially formed the south-eastern exterior wall of a block of buildings, possibly representing workshops etc, shown on historic maps.
- 5.4.6 Beyond wall 1065, in the area marked as 'Court No 2' on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map, a yard surface or walkway (1067) and a length of north-east to south-west garden wall (1068), both in red brick, were exposed.



6 CENSUS INFORMATION

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 Census data from 1851 to 1911 has been consulted in order to provide an overview of the names and occupations of some of the occupants of the excavated properties on Carrington and Trinity (formerly Church) Street.
- 6.1.2 No evidence was presented within the census data to indicate domestic or cottage industries operating from the properties themselves, with the 1847 Tithe map identifying only 'houses and yards' within its plot descriptions.
- 6.1.3 Across the properties there appears to be a general trend of residents being workers either in the mills (women) or for the railway (men, particularly during the late 19th and early 20th century). Of interest is 25 Carrington Street, which may have served as lodgings for publicans of the nearby Carrington Arms (number 9 Carrington Street), during the mid-19th century. The presence of single women heads of household, retired and unemployed occupants indicates that the rents of these properties were unlikely to have been high. The professions listed are overwhelmingly working class, 'blue-collar' occupations.
- 6.1.4 The high turnover of residents is notable with few heads of household continuing two or more census surveys. 17 Carrington Street is something of an exception to this rule, which Joseph Rowe named on both the 1861 and 1871 census, and his wife, Mary A Rowe remaining in the property in 1881 (presumably after his death). Similarly, George Morley, a labourer, is recorded at 21 Carrington Street from 1891–1911.
- 6.1.5 The census entries for the listed heads of household (and stated occupations) for 17–31 Carrington Street and 13–17 Church (now Trinity) Street, are detailed below.

17 Carrington Street

1851 - Charles Williamson (Rail Porter) and John Thornhill (Tailor Master)

1861 - Joseph Rowe (Gardener and Seedsman)

1871 - Joseph Rowe (Law Machine Hand)

1881 - Mary A Rowe (No Occupation)

1891 - John Bancroft (Retired)

1901 - Mary B Bancroft (Retired)

1911 - Ernest Leonard Reeves (Salesman)

19 Carrington Street

1851 - Ann Radford (Proprietor of Houses)

1861 - Joseph Marple (Carpenter)

1871 - William Radford (Commercial Clerk)

1881 - George Basford (Carpenter)

1891 - Isaac Chandler (Bolder)

1901 - Isaac Alexander (Engine Driver/Fitter)

1911 - Frederick Needham (Railway Carriage Works labourer)

21 Carrington Street

1851 - Joseph Ford (Bricklayer)/Henry Roper (Journeyman and Railway Labourer)



- 1861 - Joseph Ford (Bricklayer)
- 1871 - Mary Williams (No Occupation)
- 1881 - Mary A Rice (Landlady)
- 1891 - George Morley (No Occupation)
- 1901 - George Morley (Furnace Labourer/Railway Wagon Worker)
- 1911 - George Morley (Labourer)/Frances Hunt (Blacksmith Striker)

23 Carrington Street

- 1851 - William Morris (Engine Driver)
- 1861 - William Goodman (Railway Guard)
- 1871 - Alfred Dawson (Joiner)
- 1881 - Mary Radford (Retired Domestic Servant)
- 1891 - Charles Taylor (Crane Maker)
- 1901 - Henry Hurst (Railway Engine Driver)
- 1911 - William Osbourne (Machine Man)

25 Carrington Street

- 1851 - Charles Whittingham (Beer House Keeper)
- 1861 - Isaac Mellor (Publican)
- 1871 - Isaac Mellor (Publican)
- 1881 - Charles Hill (Plasterer/Beer house Keeper)
- 1891 - Dean Croxall (Engine Fitter)
- 1901 - Frederick Tranton (Railway Engine Fitter)
- 1911 - Joseph Mayze (Stereotypers Labourer)

27 Carrington Street

- 1851 - Hannah Becroft (No Occupation)
- 1861 - Joseph Astle (Joiner)
- 1871 - Joseph Astle (Joiner)
- 1881 - Emma Danbury (Green Grocer)
- 1891 - Henry Hurst/ G.H Watson/Frederick Tranton (and the three families) (Railway Clerks)
- 1901 - Joseph Hancock (Tuber - Railway Engine Boiler)
- 1911 - Joseph Hancock (Retired)

29 Carrington Street

- 1851 - Mary Hodgkinson (No Occupation)
- 1861 - Ann Wright (No Occupation)
- 1871 - Henry H. Braley (Grocer)
- 1881 - George Robinson (Carpenter/joiner)
- 1891 - WB Linford (Boiler Maker)
- 1901 - William B Sandham (Railway Engine Boiler Maker)
- 1911 - Mary Ann Bingham (Office Cleaner)

31 Carrington Street

- 1851 - Joseph Shaw (Railway Labourer)
- 1861 - William Marshall (Iron Striker and Parish Clerk)
- 1871 - John Clarke (Iron Moulder)



- 1881 - Samuel Bull (Machinist)
- 1891 - William Campbell (Farmer)
- 1901 - Henry C Swindell (General Carter Carn. [?])
- 1911 - Thomas Little (No Occupation)

13 Church Street

- 1861 - Thomas Ford (Cabinet Maker)
- 1871 - Mary A Topliss (No Occupation)/John Grander (Iron Turner)
- 1881 - Joseph Stone (Engine Fitter)
- 1901 - John A Hadley (Lamp Lighter)
- 1911 - James Sambridge (House Painter)

15 Church Street

- 1871 - Jane Chandler (No Occupation)
- 1881 - Herbert Fisher (General Labourer/Pensioner)
- 1901 - Frederick B Faulkner (Carpenter)
- 1911 - William Thomas Hudson (Royal Army Medical Corps Instructor)

17 Church Street

- 1901 - Jane Elizabeth Panton (Seamstress)
- 1911 - William Alfred Smith (Iron Turner)

19 Church Street

- 1901 - John O'Neil (Railway Labourer)
- 1911 - Mary O'Neil (Dressmaker)

6.2 Oral history

- 6.2.1 During the excavation a former resident of Trinity Street visited the Site and provided details of his life in the neighbourhood. The man was born in 17 Trinity Street in 1938 but moved whilst still a child to 18 Trinity Street, which lay on the other side of the street and beyond the Site. However, his extended family continued to occupy 17 Trinity Street until its demolition. The landlady for both 17 and 18 Trinity Street lived at 23 Carrington Street. According to the resident's recollections, bombs fell behind his garden on 18 Trinity Street during the Second World War and destroyed a large area.
- 6.2.2 His memories of the houses on Carrington and Trinity Street were that each had a chute in the front of the building through which coal was delivered to the cellar. The properties were each occupied by a single family, and the houses were not one up one down. Each house had an outside toilet in its backyard; some were attached to the house, others were freestanding.
- 6.2.3 The yards were communal spaces where one could move freely between the back of each of the houses, with garden walls low enough that it was possible to jump over them.

7 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A relatively small assemblage of finds was recovered, deriving largely from demolition deposit 1002 and representing mixed domestic and light industrial waste, supplemented by several samples taken of ceramic building materials (bricks and flooring). Datable material has an overall potential date range of 19th to 20th century, but all (apart from the

building materials) could fit with a date in the mid/late 20th century, between the end of the Second World War and the clearance of the site in 1973.

- 7.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context; Appendix 2 gives the full list, while the following section provides a commentary on the assemblage by material type.

7.2 Pottery

- 7.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 70 sherds, weighing 510 g. This includes two complete vessels, plus sherds from a maximum of seven other vessels. The two complete vessels comprise a small, squat porcelain jar, probably for face cream or some similar pharmaceutical product; and a small lid in refined whiteware, of a size roughly equivalent to the porcelain jar (but not matching).
- 7.2.2 The remaining 68 sherds are all in refined whiteware and represent the remains of several saucers. One, possibly two, of these carries polychrome hand-painted decoration, and a backstamp MADE IN ENGLAND. One is blue-glazed but otherwise plain, and one transfer-printed and enamelled in Sienna pattern (one of Midwinter Pottery's most popular designs, produced between the early 1960s and late 1970s; McLaren 2001). Plain white sherds belong to at least three further saucers, and include one base with the backstamp CON[...] POTTERY ENGLAND, possibly the post-war mark of Conway Pottery of Fenton, Staffordshire (Gooden 1964, 166).

7.3 Glass

- 7.3.1 The glass (9 pieces, weighing 3211 g) includes both vessel glass and objects. There are five complete vessels, all bottles. Three are milk bottles, belonging variously to the London Co-op Society Ltd (Eastern Section), the Derby Co-operative Society and to CNCS (unknown Co-operative Society). All are post-war types. The other two comprise a complete small clear bottle (possibly for perfume), and an octagonal brown bottle, embossed on the base MILTON (Milton's Sterilizing Fluid, first used during the First World War). There is also the base of a large clear square bottle or jar, of uncertain function.
- 7.3.2 Objects comprise a small light bulb, a cylindrical lampshade (for an electric light) in amber-coloured glass, and a flower holder.

7.4 Synthetics

- 7.4.1 There are 17 plastic objects. These include a comb, a nail brush, an imitation horn cutlery handle, a ballcock and a shoe. Three bottles once contained, respectively, '77' Washing Up Liquid, Avon Roll On Deodorant for Men, and Locorten-Viaform Ear Drops. All these objects date to the later 20th century.

7.5 Metal

- 7.5.1 Seven metal objects include a bicycle chain wheel, a small fitting possibly from a gas lamp, a chisel and an 'On Tow' car numberplate. There is also a small fitting of uncertain function and two large rods, possibly machine parts.

7.6 Ceramic Building Material

- 7.6.1 Samples were taken from the following structural elements:

- Wall of 17 Carrington Street (1007): handmade, unfrosted brick (245 x 120 x 75 mm).



- Party wall between 19 and 21 Carrington Street (1026): handmade, unfrosted brick (245 x 125 x 75 mm).
- Toilet floor to the rear of 21 Carrington Street (1031): one red and one blue machine-made square floor tiles (152 x 152 mm), used in chequerboard pattern.
- Garden/yard wall forming rear boundary to all houses along Carrington Road (1037): handmade, unfrosted brick (245 x 125 x 75 mm)
- Yard surface to rear of 25 Carrington Road (1042): machine-made blue paving blocks, shallow frog on rear.
- Rear wall of 29 Carrington Street (1052): handmade, unfrosted brick (255 x 125 x 75 mm).

7.6.2 All these represent parts of the 19th-century housing along Carrington Street. The similarity in manufacture and dimensions of the handmade bricks is consistent with a single phase of construction along the street, while the flooring materials show some decorative effort and, as machine-made elements, may post-date the original construction of the houses.

7.7 Recommendations

7.7.1 The assemblage has very limited potential for further research. The sample of ceramic building materials illustrates the construction techniques (and possible later additions to the 19th-century construction), but there is little more of any significance that can be gleaned from these.

7.7.2 The rest of the assemblage comprises a mixed, redeposited assemblage from demolition layer 1002, representing domestic refuse (ceramic tableware, containers for milk, pharmaceutical products and other household goods, personal items, bicycle part, household fixtures and fittings). The date range appears to be focused in the post-war period up to the clearance of the site in the early 1970s, and there is nothing that can be definitively related to the original 19th-century (or early 20th-century) occupation of the houses. No further analysis or publication is warranted.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 Discussion

8.1.1 Machine-clearance of the existing car park surfacing and other overburden from 0.07 ha of land at the corner of Carrington Street and Trinity Street Derby exposed the remnants of terraced housing comprising foundations, floor surfaces and other structural remains. To the rear of the houses, backyard features such as yard surfaces, outside toilets, drains and garden/property boundary walls were recorded. The housing was built in the mid-19th century and was demolished in the early 1970s, at which time the local roads were widened, impinging on the footprints of the former buildings. Overall the arrangement of the exposed remains matches the layout of the Site as portrayed on historic maps and photographs.

8.1.2 Asbestos contamination prevented the investigation of approximately one quarter of the Site. With regard to the remainder, the fieldwork was broadly successful in meeting its aims and objectives: the extent, condition, character, significance and date of the exposed archaeological remains have been established. A small assemblage of artefacts, mostly

comprising domestic waste of mid/late 20th-century date was recovered, with the majority deriving from the layer of demolition crush that sealed the structural remains. No samples from sealed waterlogged contexts were recovered for environmental processing, as suitable deposits were not encountered.

- 8.1.3 That all of the houses were co-existent is visible in the archaeological details of their groundplans and corroborated by historic maps and photographs. However, it is possible that the houses on Carrington Street were built as two blocks: 21–31 Carrington Street (three properties either side of a common ginnel); with numbers 17 and 19 representing the south-eastern end of a separate block. Numbers 21–31 appear to have similar groundplans, particularly with regard to their symmetrical, mirrored offshots, whereas the offshots of 17 and 19 are more discrepant. The 1:500 1883 OS town plan records that rear elevations of numbers 19 and 21 were not flush, with the photographic evidence also revealing that they were of different heights (Fig. 2; Pl. 12). In addition, the mapping and excavated evidence shows that the Carrington Street houses were approximately 4.5 m wide, but that number 19 was slightly narrower, as its footprint incorporated the ginnel separating it from number 17 (unfortunately, the archaeological remains were too poorly preserved for the actual width of number 19 to be measured). This provides possible further evidence that the properties exposed along Carrington Street formed parts of different developments. Overall, it appears that numbers 17–19 and 21–31 were not built to a common design, and may therefore have been part of different developments. This idea is supported by the appearance of their backplots, with mapping evidence recording that numbers 17 and 19 had longer back gardens than their neighbours to the south-east. Moreover, the land to the north-west of wall 1017, which separated the gardens to the rear of 19 and 21 Carrington Street, is marked on the 1883 OS town plan as 'Court No 1' and land to the south-east as 'Court No 2'.
- 8.1.4 Although it appears that these two groups of houses formed separate structural entities, it is not possible to determine the order in which they were built, due to their mutually abutting relationship. With regard to 21–31 Carrington Street, there was no archaeological evidence that they were not built as a single structure, other than the occasional appearance of sandstone orthogons within the walls, which is not in itself conclusive.
- 8.1.5 The dwellings on Carrington Street therefore appear to have been built in two episodes, but as intimated above, all were co-existent in a single 'phase' of occupation. There is more obvious evidence of sequential events in the backyard/garden areas, where the spaces and structures were easier to manipulate and remodel. Blue machine-made bricks were commonly used to construct external surfaces in these areas. It is presumed that these post-date the construction of the housing, given their constituent bricks appear to be more modern (machine-made, frogged etc) than those from which the houses were constructed. To the rear of 23 Carrington Street the blue brick surface was itself replaced with a concrete surface.
- 8.1.6 Regarding sanitary provision to the housing, the confirmed or likely location of a separate outside toilet serving each house could be identified in all cases apart from those along Trinity Street. These were positioned in offshots to the rear of the properties (17 and 21 Carrington Street) or abutting the side or rear walls of the gardens/yards that lay behind them (19 and 23–29 Carrington Street). Work on the opposite side of Carrington Street, where the demolished remnants of numbers 10–20 were investigated in 2013, concluded that the toilets serving those properties were flushable and plumbed into the fabric of the initial build, and led to municipal sewers buried beneath the street front (Wessex Archaeology 2013, 17–8). On the current Site, the drains serving the outside toilets crossed property boundaries, which would perhaps be difficult to arrange had they been

later additions to the housing, suggesting these houses were also built similarly equipped. The possible soakaway found beneath the later toilet to the rear of 25 Carrington Street may call into question this interpretation, although the feature was not fully seen and its function is not certain. With its gappy sandstone floor it resembles a feature interpreted as a drain manhole seen on the opposite side of Carrington Street (Wessex Archaeology 2013, 11, plate 6), although that feature was of a different size and build, and clearly had a drainage pipe within its base.

- 8.1.7 The extent to which these toilets were still in use at the end of the lifespan of these houses, or had been largely rendered obsolete by the move towards indoor sanitation that gathered pace in the post-war years, is unknown.
- 8.1.8 The houses were relatively well-serviced in terms of water supply: the 1:500 1883 OS town records the locations of three water pumps on the Site, which appears commensurate with the relatively decent standard of sanitary provision.
- 8.1.9 One aim of the fieldwork set out in the WSI was to investigate the possible cellars belonging to the housing. However, none were seen, in apparent contradiction of the account given by a former resident of the street (see above). However, given that the front halves of the properties lay beyond the Site limits, it would appear that the cellars did not occupy the full footprints of the properties, but were instead located in the unexcavated portions. This was the arrangement recorded when the remnants of demolished houses on the opposite side of Carrington Street (numbers 10–20) were excavated in 2013 (Wessex Archaeology 2013, 16–7; plate 1).
- 8.1.10 A further fieldwork aim set out in the WSI was to investigate the presence and nature of mid-19th century levelling layers upon which the houses were built. Such material was seen in the hand-dug test pits excavated across the Site and generally comprised a dirty yellowish brown sandy clay with fragments of brick/tile (1076, 1082), typically 0.3–0.4 m thick. This likely represents redeposited natural, either imported to the Site, or arising from the reduction of high ground within the Site itself.
- 8.1.11 Census data from 1851 to 1911 reveals that these properties were the homes of the skilled working-class, with women typically working in the mills, and men employed on the railway or associated trades. However, the presence of single women as heads of the household, and also retired and unemployed occupants, indicates that the rents of these properties were unlikely to have been high. This tallies with the conclusions from the 2013 work on 10–20 Carrington Street, where the finds assemblage suggested that the residents ‘had some degree of social standing above the very poorest classes’ (Wessex Archaeology 2013, 17).

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 The stratigraphy of the Site is as well understood as the level of investigation permits, and requires no further analysis beyond that presented here. The finds assemblage largely represents mid/late 20th-century material and was largely recovered from redeposited material (demolition rubble). As such, it does not merit further study. Although the results of the fieldwork do align with published research questions (‘Assess urban building types of the early 20th century’, and ‘Examine the early development of utilities’: Knight *et al.* 2012, 124–5), the results have no significant contribution to make to these areas, and no further work is required on the project archive. The project results do not merit stand-alone publication beyond inclusion in a ‘Recent Fieldwork in Derbyshire’ summary in a forthcoming edition of the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. It is also recommended that

a copy of this report is supplied to the Derbyshire HER and uploaded to the OASIS system (see below and Appendix 3).

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Communication between Wessex Archaeology and Derby Museum and Art Gallery has established that, in light of their limited archaeological potential, the paper and artefactual archive arising from the fieldwork should not be deposited with the museum (Spencer Bailey pers. comm. 02/11/2018).

9.2 Composition of the archive

9.2.1 The physical archive consists of the following:

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics.

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), with the aim of retaining only those items which have potential for further research, or which fulfil other criteria within the recipient Museum's collecting policy.

9.3.2 In this instance, the nature and date range of the assemblage (commonly occurring and well documented types of very recent date), combined with the provenance (redeposited demolition rubble), severely limited the research value of the assemblage. No retention for long-term curation is recommended.

9.3.3 The selection policy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated (wessexar1-328626), with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context summary

Fill	Type	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group	Group interpretation
1000	Surface	Tarmac	Car park. Modern ground surface.		
1001	Deposit	Pale greyish brown silty loam	Made ground for car park		
1002	Deposit	Brick rubble	Demolition layer, likely remains of housing		
1003	Deposit	Dark greenish grey clay	0.18m-thick layer beneath 1002		
1004	Deposit	Very dark blueish grey clay	Clay layer beneath 1003		
1005	Natural	Bright yellow gravelly sandy clay			
1007	Wall	NE-SW, handmade red brick	Side/ext wall of 17 Carrington St. Faces ginnel.	1006	Property: 17 Carrington St
1008	Wall	Dogleg course, handmade red brick	Rear wall of 17 Carrington St.	1006	Property: 17 Carrington St
1009	Surface	Machine-made blue brick	Yard surface to rear of 17 Carrington St	1006	Property: 17 Carrington St
1010	Surface	Mix of blue and red brick and tile	Yard surface to rear of 17 Carrington St	1006	Property: 17 Carrington St
1011	Wall	L-shaped; blue and red machine-made brick	Offshot/outhouse to rear of 17 Carrington St	1006	Property: 17 Carrington St
1012	Wall	L-shaped; handmade red brick	Internal wall in 17 Carrington St	1006	Property: 17 Carrington St
1013	Structure	NW-SE; handmade red brick	Threshold affording access to rear of 17 Carrington St	1006	Property: 17 Carrington St
1014	Wall	N-S red brick handmade	Within 17 Carrington St. Function uncertain as alignment is askew of building footprint.	1006	Property: 17 Carrington St
1015	Wall	N-S red; handmade brick	Within 17 Carrington St. Function uncertain as alignment is askew of building footprint.	1006	Property: 17 Carrington St
1017	Wall	NE-SW; handmade red brick	Party wall between 19 & 21 Carrington St	1016	Property: 19 Carrington St



Fill	Type	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group	Group interpretation
1018	Wall	NW-SE; handmade red brick	Internal wall of 19 Carrington St	1016	Property: 19 Carrington St
1019	Surface	Handmade red brick bonded with mid-grey lime mortar.	Internal to 19 Carrington St	1016	Property: 19 Carrington St
1020	Wall	NW-SE; handmade red brick	Outhouse or garden wall found to rear of 19 Carrington St	1016	Property: 19 Carrington St
1021	Wall	Square in plan; handmade red brick	Outhouse/ toilet to rear of 19 Carrington St	1016	Property: 19 Carrington St
1022	Surface	Handmade red brick, black ash mortar	Yard surface to rear of 19 Carrington St	1016	Property: 19 Carrington St
1023	Drain	WNW to ESE Brown-glazed ceramic pipe	Drain running from 21 Carrington St, across exterior rear yard of 19 Carrington St, towards 17 Carrington St	1016	Property: 19 Carrington St
1024	Wall	NW-SE; machine-made red brick	Internal wall within 19 Carrington St	1016	Property: 19 Carrington St
1025	Wall	L-Shape; pale yellow sandstone, roughly made	Internal wall of 21 Carrington St, then turns 90 degree to form party wall between 21 and 23 Carrington St	1032	Property: 21 Carrington St
1026	Wall	Dogleg , handmade red brick	Wall(s) forming party wall between 19 & 21 Carrington St, then turns to form rear exterior wall of 21	1032	Property: 21 Carrington St
1027	Surface	Machine-made red tiles, frogged on bottom.	Tiled kitchen floor of 21 Carrington St	1032	Property: 21 Carrington St
1028	Surface	Blue brick, machine-made, frogged	Yard surface to rear of 21 Carrington St	1032	Property: 21 Carrington St
1029	Wall	L-shaped; handmade redbrick	Garden/property boundary to rear of 21 Carrington St	1032	Property: 21 Carrington St
1030	Wall	NW-SE; handmade red brick on sandstone foundations	Internal wall to separate kitchen & WC in 21 Carrington St.	1032	Property: 21 Carrington St
1031	Surface	Red and blue ceramic tiles, chequerboard pattern	Floor of toilet at rear of 21 Carrington St	1032	Property: 21 Carrington St
1034	Wall	Handmade red brick	Wall(s) forming rear exterior wall and offshots to rear of 23 and 25 Carrington St	1033	Property: 23 Carrington Street
1035	Surface	Blue brick, machine-made, frogged.	Yard surface to rear of 23 Carrington St	1033	Property: 23 Carrington Street
1036	Wall	Square; 2 x 1 m; handmade red brick.	Outhouse/toilet at bottom of garden at 23 Carrington St	1033	Property: 23 Carrington Street



Fill	Type	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group	Group interpretation
1037	Wall	NW-SE, 20 m+; handmade red brick.			
1038	Drain	NE-SW, cut into 1045	Sewer drain runs across backyard of 23 Carrington St.	1033	Property: 23 Carrington Street
1040	Wall	NW-SE; sandstone	P/O rear exterior wall of 25 Carrington St.	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1041		NW-SE; handmade red brick	P/O rear exterior wall of 25 Carrington St.	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1042	Surface	Blue brick, machine- made, frogged.	Yard surface to rear of 25 & 27 Carrington St, serving both properties, plus ginnel out to street.		
1043	Wall	Anchor-shaped arrangement; handmade red brick	Property boundary separating backyards of 25 and 27 Carrington St, plus attached flowerbeds walls		
1044	Wall	Red brick, handmade	Wall forming property boundary to rear of 23&25 CS, plus outhouse of 25 CS	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1045	Surface	Red brick, handmade	Yard surface to rear of 25 Carrington St	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1046	Surface	Handmade red brick	Coal shed floor	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1047	Wall	L-shaped; handmade blue brick	Toilet at bottom of garden of 25 Carrington St	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1048	Surface	Red and black tile on chequerboard pattern, plus concrete	Toilet floor serving 1047	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1050	Wall	NW-SE, handmade red brick	Exterior rear wall of 27 Carrington St	1049	Property: 27 Carrington St
1051	Wall	NW-SE, sandstone	Exterior rear wall of 27 Carrington St	1049	Property: 27 Carrington St
1052	Wall	NW-SE red brick	Rear exterior wall of 29 Carrington St	1057	Property: 29 Carrington St
1053	VOID		No sheet		
1054	Wall	Red brick, handmade	Walls forming outbuildings at bottom of gardens of 27 & 29 CS		
1056	Surface	Blue brick, machine made, frogged	Surface to outbuilding at bottom of garden of 27 CS	1049	Property: 27 Carrington St



Fill	Type	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group	Group interpretation
1059	Wall	L-shape; handmade red brick	Exterior walls (rear and NE face) of 17 Trinity St	1058	Properties: No.s 13-17 Trinity St
1060		L-shape; handmade red brick	Exterior walls (rear) of 13 & 15 Trinity St; NE face of 15 Trin St	1058	Properties: No.s 13-17 Trinity St
1061	Surface	Blue brick, machined, frogged.	Surface to ginnel and backyard serving 13-17 Trinity St	1058	Properties: No.s 13-17 Trinity St
1062	Drain	NE-SW; machine-made red brick	Draining running along rear of 13-17 Trinity St, with access at NW end of ginnel	1058	Properties: No.s 13-17 Trinity St
1063	Surface	NW-SE handmade red brick	Garden path, to rear of and separating 15 and 17 Trinity St	1058	Properties: No.s 13-17 Trinity St
1064	Structure	C-shape, concrete	Footings of off-alignment outhouse to rear of 17 Trinity St	1058	Properties: No.s 13-17 Trinity St
1065	Wall	T-shape; machine-made red brick	Exterior wall of unknown structure which also formed NW boundary wall of rear gardens to 13-17 Trinity St	1058	Properties: No.s 13-17 Trinity St
1067	Surface	Handmade red brick	Brick surface	1066	
1068	Wall	NE-SW; handmade red brick.	Boundary wall - property or garden?	1066	
1069	Layer	Dark blackish grey sandy clay	Ashy black material beneath floor 1027.	1032	Property: 21 Carrington St
1070	Layer	Mid-greyish brown clay	Layer beneath tile surface 1031	1032	Property: 21 Carrington St
1071	Structure	Sandstone blocks bonded with mid-grey lime mortar	Waste pit base and walls of poss early toilet.	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1072	Wall	NE-SW handmade red brick	Divides two toilets, or side wall of waste pit of early toilet	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1073	Layer	Grey black silty sand	Levelling layer	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1074	buried soil	Mid to dark brown clayish sand		1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1075	Layer	Black	Coal, remnants of contents of coalhouse	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1076	Layer	Murky yellow brown sandy clay	Levelling layer	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St



Fill	Type	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group	Group interpretation
1077	Layer	Mid-brownish black sandy clay	Levelling layer	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1078	Layer	Pale white-ish yellow sand	Levelling layer	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1079	Layer	Brown and blue mottled sandy clay	Levelling layer	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1080	Layer	Pale white-ish yellow sand	Levelling layer	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1081	Layer	Dark to mid-brown sandy clay with very common rubble	Deliberate fill of toilet waste pit.	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1082	Layer	Murky yellow brown sandy clay	Levelling layer	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1083	Wall	L-shape, red brick	Butts 1044, building or boundary?	1039	Property: 25 Carrington St
1084	Wall	NE-SW Strat early handmade red brick	Toilet wall, poss p/o earth closet, then later toilet		



Appendix 2: List of all finds recovered

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Additional comments
1002	GLASS	1	548	complete milk bottle; embossed DERBY CO-OP / D.C.S.
1002	GLASS	1	515	complete milk bottle; embossed LONDON CO-OP SOCIETY LIMITED / EASTERN SECTION / STERILIZED MILK / PLEASE RINSE & RETURN
1002	GLASS	1	203	clear glass base from square bottle/jar; embossed six-pointed star on base
1002	GLASS	1	2	small light bulb in metal fitting
1002	GLASS	1	577	complete amber coloured lampshade, cylindrical (diam 125mm)
1002	GLASS	1	23	complete small clear bottle, screw top (diam 20mm, ht 60mm)
1002	GLASS	1	130	complete brown octagonal bottle, embossed MILTON on base (Milton Sterilizing Fluid)
1002	GLASS	1	840	complete milk bottle with red residue inside; embossed CNCS / 568 ml
1002	GLASS	1	373	flower holder
1002	IRON	1	387	complete chisel, with tang for socketed handle
1002	IRON	1	745	cogged wheel with attachment (bicycle chain wheel)
1002	OTHER METAL	1	27	textile strap attached to metal fitting (gas lamp?)
1002	OTHER METAL	1	99	metal fitting with slaggy concretion and wire
1002	OTHER METAL	1	865	number plate: ON TOW ?ND? 292G
1002	POTTERY	1	150	complete porcelain jar; squat cylindrical (diam 57mm; ht 48mm); for face cream or similar?
1002	POTTERY	1	22	complete small lid (for pot roughly same size as porcelain jar); white salt glaze
1002	POTTERY	19	88	refined whiteware saucer(s); hand painted polychrome dec; backstamp MADE IN ENGLAND
1002	POTTERY	15	107	refined whiteware saucer, blue glazed
1002	POTTERY	15	77	refined whiteware saucer base, plain; backstamp CON...POTTERY ENGLAND (possibly Conway Pottery, post-1945 mark)
1002	POTTERY	19	66	refined whiteware saucer(s), plain, 6 rims from max 3 vessels
1002	SYNTHETICS	2	10	2 plastic light bulb covers, screw thread (clear & red)
1002	SYNTHETICS	1	84	green plastic ballcock
1002	SYNTHETICS	1	12	green plastic comb
1002	SYNTHETICS	1	41	blue plastic bottle with screw cap; 77 Washing Up Liquid, Robert McBride (MIN) Ltd, Middleton Lancs
1002	SYNTHETICS	1	24	plastic bottle; Avon Roll On Deodorant For Men
1002	SYNTHETICS	1	29	plastic imitation horn cutlery handle
1002	SYNTHETICS	1	16	small yellow plastic bottle with screw cap, Locorter Vioform Ear Drops
1002	SYNTHETICS	2	13	joining fragments from turquoise nail brush
1002	SYNTHETICS	1	7	small polyhedral plastic block, clear with pink inset (toy)
1002	SYNTHETICS	5	11	misc plastic bits and bobs
1002	SYNTHETICS	1	142	plastic shoe, casual lace-up
1007	CBM	1	3965	brick sample 6 (17 Carrington St): complete handmade brick (245 x 120 x 75); coarse fabric, surface cracking



1026	CBM	1	4714	brick sample 5 (party wall, 19 & 21 Carrington St): complete handmade brick (245 x 125 x 75); coarse fabric, surface cracking
1031	CBM	2	2388	Brick sample 1 (toilet floor, rear of 21 Carrington St): 2 complete machine-made floor tiles (1 blue, 1 red), 152 x 152mm
1037	CBM	1	3962	brick sample 2 (garden/yard wall to rear of Carrington St houses): complete handmade brick (245 x 125 x 75); coarse fabric, surface cracking
1042	CBM	2	5768	Brick sample 3 (surface to rear of 25 Carrington St): machine-made blue brick paving blocks
1052	CBM	1	5070	brick sample 4 (29 Carrington St): complete handmade brick (255 x 125 x 75); coarse fabric, surface cracking
unstrat	IRON	2	4220	machinery parts? 2 large rods

CBM = ceramic building material



Appendix 3: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-328626

Project details

Project name	Area A3 Castleward Phase 2, Derby
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation on land off the corner of Carrington Street and Trinity, Derby. The work exposed the remnants of terraced housing comprising foundations, floor surfaces and other structural remains. To the rear of the houses, yard surfaces, outside toilets, drains and garden/property boundary walls were recorded. The housing was built in the mid-19th century and was demolished in the early 1970s. Overall the arrangement of the exposed remains matches the layout of the Site as portrayed on historic maps and photographs. Asbestos contamination prevented the investigation of the south-western quarter of the site. The finds assemblage largely represents mid/late 20th-century material and was largely recovered from demolition rubble. No environmental samples were collected. No further analysis is recommended on the project archive and the project results do not merit stand-alone publication beyond inclusion in a 'Recent Fieldwork in Derbyshire' summary in a forthcoming edition of the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2018 End: 07-09-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	209420 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	TOILET Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY Area A3, Castleward Phase 2, Derby
Postcode	DE1 2RE
Study area	0.08 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 35803 35665 52.916893073031 -1.467474217499 52 55 00 N 001 28 02 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 48.3m Max: 48.4m

Project creators

Name of	Wessex Archaeology
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Organisation	
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	ECUS
Project director/manager	Andrew Norton
Project supervisor	Stuart Pierson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

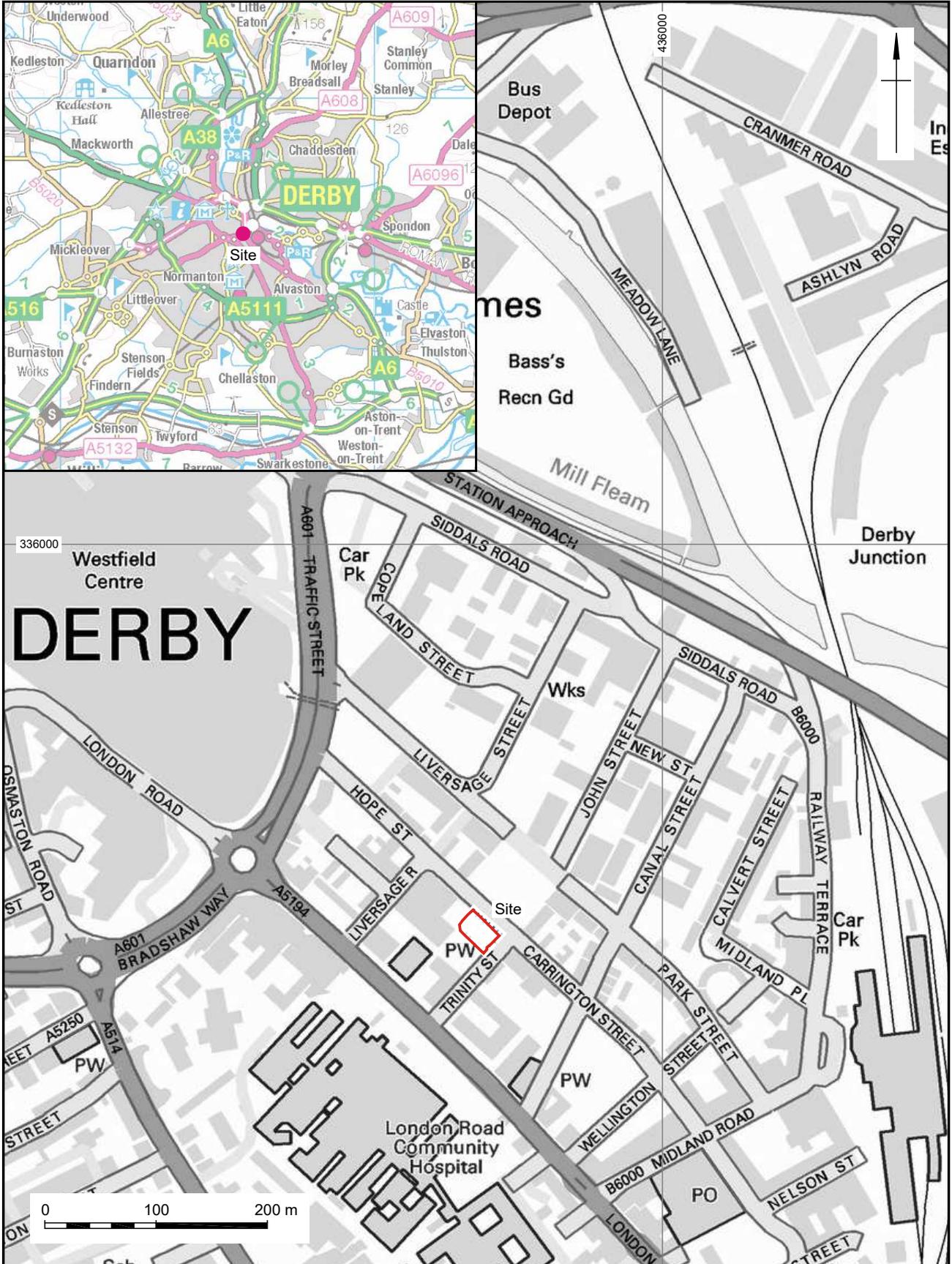
Physical Archive recipient	None
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Physical Archive notes	Finds archive recommended for discard, local museum has agreed they would not want to accept it (email from Spencer Bailey to Jenny Crangle 1st Nov 2018)
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Digital Archive notes	Scan of paper archive and digital data to be sent to ADS
Paper Archive recipient	no museum deposit
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Area A3, Castleward Phase 2, Derby: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P. and Pierson, S.
Other bibliographic details	209420.1
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	c. 40 page A4 comb-bound report with colour plates and figures.



Entered by Patrick Daniel (p.daniel@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 2 November 2018



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Location of site

Figure 1



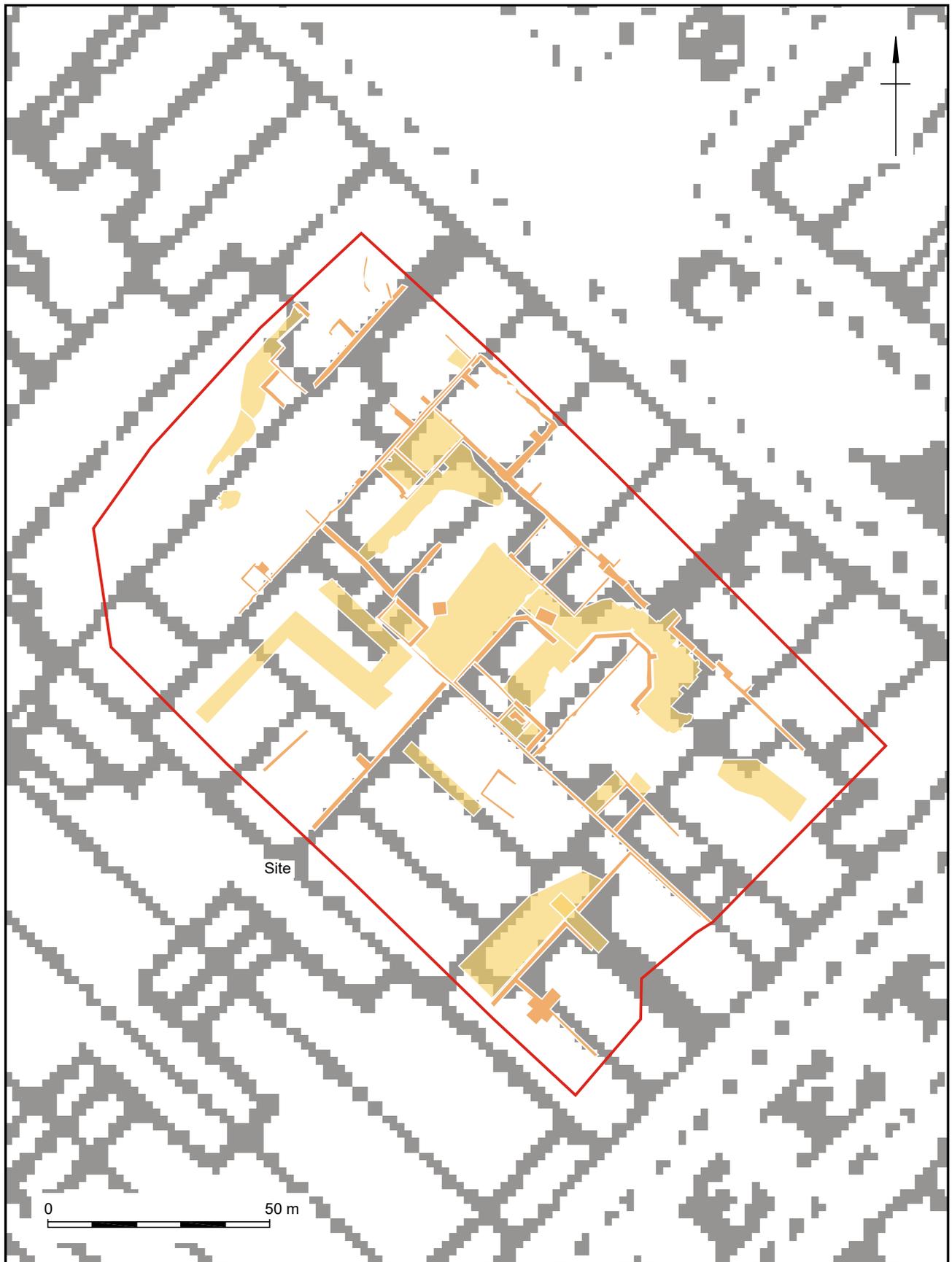
Building traced off OS 1:2,500 map of 1882/1884

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Site plan

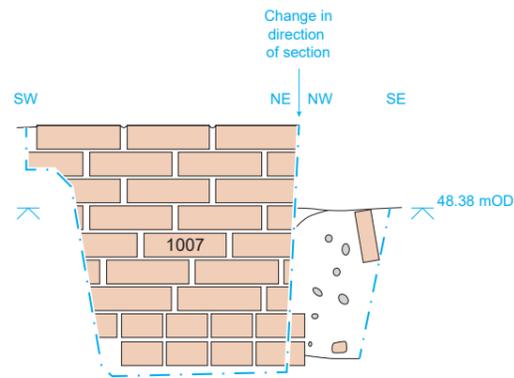
Figure 2



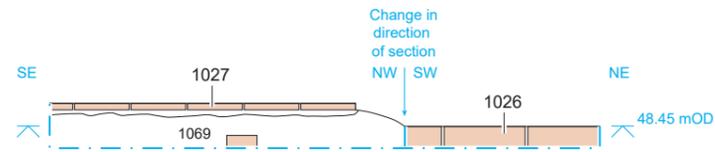
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Exposed remains overlain onto 1882/84 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map

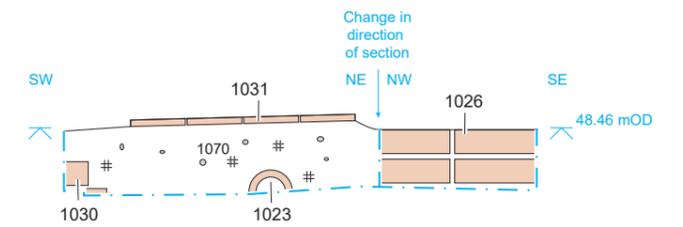
Figure 3



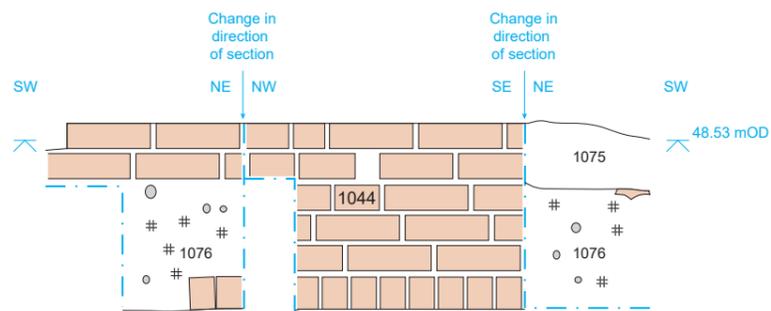
Testpit 1: section drawing



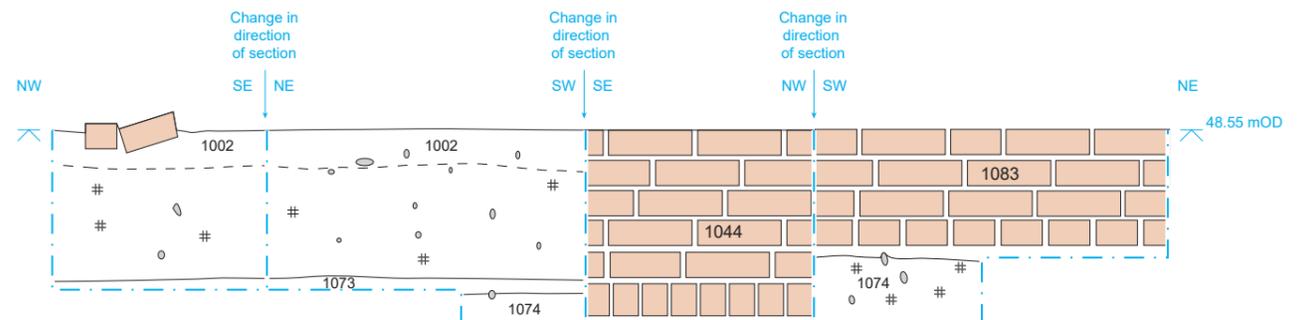
Testpit 2: section drawing



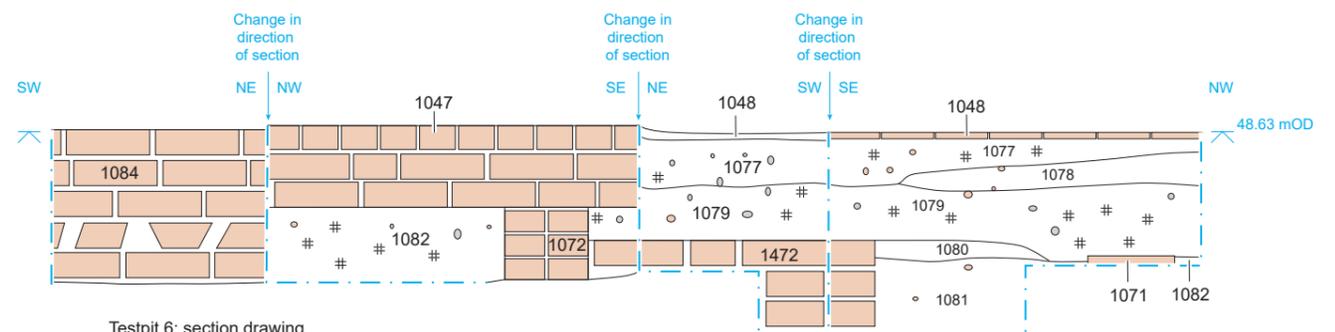
Testpit 3: section drawing



Testpit 4: section drawing



Testpit 5: section drawing



Testpit 6: section drawing

Key:

 Ceramic building material

 Charcoal

 Stone



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Plate 1: Aerial view of remains

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Plate 2: Test pit 1: camera facing north-west



Plate 3: Test pit 2: camera facing south-west

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Plate 4: Test pit 3: camera facing north-west



Plate 5: Test pit 3: detail of sandstone footing beneath wall 1030

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Plate 6: Test pits 4 and 5: camera facing south-east



Plate 7: Test pit 4: camera facing north-east

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Plate 8: Test pit 5: camera facing north-west



Plate 9: Test pit 6: camera facing south-west

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Plate 10: Test pit 6: camera facing north-east



Plate 11: General view of area to rear of numbers 25 and 27 Carrington Street (camera facing south-west)

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Plate 12: The Site in 1947, camera facing north (Ref. EAW004686 The Royal Infirmary (London Road Community Hospital), Derby, 1947 © Historic England)

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