

DUFFIELD CASTLE

DUFFIELD, DERBYSHIRE



A reappraisal of Duffield Castle

Conducted for DerwentWISE and the National Trust

May 2015

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SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
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| TJC Project Code: | DFC15 |
| Project Type(s): | Archaeological Appraisal |
| National Grid Reference: | SK 34342 44065 (centered); DE56 4DY |
| County: | Derbyshire |
| District/Unitary Authority: | Amber Valley |
| Parish: | Duffield |
| Elevation (above sea level): | c.70m |
| Designation Status(s): | Scheduled Monument (Historic England No.23334) Adjacent to the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site |
| HER Record No(s): | Derbyshire No.2266 |
| National Trust HBSMR No(s): | 60199 – MNAI 104495 |
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NOMENCLATURE

The terminology used throughout this document has been derived from existing names and descriptions associated with Duffield Castle and its surrounding area. Frequently used words are abbreviated as follows:

ASWYAS – Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeology Service

CAS – Central Archaeology Service

GSB – Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

HE – Historic England

HER – Historic Environment Record (Derbyshire)

NT – The National Trust

OASIS - Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations

SM – Scheduled Monument (formerly known as a Scheduled Ancient Monument)

The site – the boundary surrounding Duffield Castle, the earthworks and standing remains (this comprises of the area defined as the Scheduled Monument)

Tarmac – the walls of the Keep are protected with a bituminous surface treatment, which may be an early form of tarmac. It should be noted however, that for ease of reference this surface is named as Tarmac throughout the report, although future research may identify that it is actually another substance, as Tarmac is a trade name developed by Hooley patented in 1901.

TJC – The JESSOP Consultancy

TPAU – Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit

THE VISION

To tell the story of Duffield Castle, a site where once a magnificent castle would have stood at the heart of the local community. To ensure the long-term conservation and protection of the site, and to seek opportunities to enhance both the historic and natural environment. To reflect on the site's significance as an important historic monument, and to have a site that is understood, loved and cared for by the local community.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a reappraisal of the archaeological evidence that has been generated since 1887 at the site of Duffield Castle in Derbyshire, a Scheduled Monument (No. 23334). An assessment of the current condition and presentation of the monument has also been undertaken to enable informed decisions to be made regarding the further management of the archaeological remains of the site as a whole. This work has been commissioned by DerwentWISE Landscape Partnership, hosted by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, and is joint funded by the National Trust (land owner) and the Heritage Lottery Fund. DerwentWISE, the National Trust and Historic England are working together to deliver this project.

A defensive structure is known to have been built on the site in the 12th century by the Ferrers family, but was destroyed in 1266, following a rebellion against the Crown. Although the site has been known as Castle Field for many years, it was not until excavations took place in 1880s that physical remains of the castle were exposed. The outline of the Keep measured c.28m x 29m and it would have been one of the largest in England, only marginally smaller than the Keeps at the Tower of London, Colchester and Dover. The excavations found evidence for occupation in the form of pottery, metal work and animal bone. In the base of the Keep the remains of the well were found to be relatively intact, and upon excavation the remains of a large wooden bucket were recovered; all this material is now at Derby Museum.

The remains of the castle were given to the National Trust in 1899 by the Hon. F. Strutt and Mr. G.M. Strutt. The fragmentary remains were repaired using brick and a protective layer of a bituminous material, possibly one of the earliest examples of this technique to protect the standing remains of a historic monument.

The castle is now enclosed on three sides by housing, however in the 1880s it was still in open pasture. Since then there have been a total of twelve phases of archaeological investigation and analysis, including the excavation of 49 trenches, a geophysical and an earthwork survey. The results of these investigations have established that the hill is likely to have been in use since the Roman period, although none of the excavated features can be ascribed to this date. The records are unclear, but suggest that in the northwest corner of the Keep an Anglian burial was discovered with the terminal of a decorative cruciform brooch and an amber bead, although the exact position of the burial is unrecorded. It is however suggested, that the grave may have been away from the stone walls that survive, as the excavation of the foundations and subsequent construction works of the Keep in the 12th century would have caused extensive disturbance and if the burial was inside the structure it is highly likely that it would have been damaged, or disturbed.

The site has restricted public access in the form of a steep footpath from the Belper to Derby Road (the A6) in the southeast corner of the monument. There is an entrance gate, but this is not locked, and 24 hour access is currently permitted. There is limited vehicular access only intended for maintenance, in the form of a double gateway, although this crosses private land and is not for use by the general public. The only on-site information is a National Trust metal oak leaf sign at the foot of the entrance steps. To address this lack of visitor information, two new signage boards are suggested and a series of discrete metal naming plaques. A viewing point overlooking the Derwent Valley has also been identified as a positive addition to the monument.

The principal threat to the monument is deemed to be the current condition of the historic fabric of the remains of the Keep. The early 20th century repairs and presentation of the foundations has failed, comprising of a degraded tarmac surface, with low sections of brick walling between intermittent courses of stone walling. It is recommended that the tarmac is removed and replaced with an appropriate protective covering to the wall footings, either in the form of an earth embankment, rough racking, or a semi compacted gravel surface. All of these approaches would require the damaged courses of masonry to be reinstated, and a retaining wall to be constructed overlooking the Derwent Valley where the ground surface has fallen away. The existing stone dome covering the well is assumed to date to the mid-20th century, and it is proposed to remove it and reinstate a metal grill that is a more traditional means of presentation for such features.

The existing stands of scrub along the north, east and southern parts of the site create a site that is confined and inward looking. To address this, it is recommended that the whole monument is re-presented, by the removal of the scrub to the north, and along the upper part of the slope to the east, to enable grass to establish. Thus when approaching the site from either direction along the A6, the visitor will be able to once again appreciate that there is a substantial earthwork structure with defensive ditches. The isolated stands of scrub should be removed, and new boundary hedges should be planted to shield the residential properties to west and south. This will improve privacy, and focus visitors' attention towards new vistas along to the Derwent Valley to the north and east.

It is recommended that the removal of areas of vegetation and scrub will enable the overall form of the castle mound to be appreciated from below, and re-instate the site as a landmark feature along Derby to Belper road. The removal of the tarmac that covers the foundation of the Keep will provide new opportunities for further archaeological survey and investigations that could be undertaken as part of a community project.

To ensure the mid-long term enjoyment of the castle and to allow it to be used on a more regular basis by the local community, consideration should be given for a 'National Trust Friends of Duffield Castle' to be established.

I INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This document presents the results of a reappraisal of all previous archaeological investigations at the site of Duffield Castle in Derbyshire. An assessment of the current condition and presentation of the monument has also been undertaken to enable informed decisions to be made regarding the further management of the archaeological remains of the site as a whole. This work has been commissioned by the DerwentWISE Landscape Partnership, hosted by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust, and is joint funded by the National Trust (land owner) and Heritage Lottery Fund. DerwentWISE, the National Trust and Historic England are working together to deliver this project.

The castle is known to have been built in the 12th century by the Ferrers family, but was destroyed in 1266, when a member of the family rebelled against the Crown. The remains were given to the National Trust in 1899 by the Hon. F. Strutt and Mr. G.M. Strutt.

Duffield Castle is a Scheduled Monument (Historic England No.23334).

AIM OF THE FIELDWORK

The aim of the project is to provide a summary of the current condition and level of archaeological knowledge regarding Duffield Castle, to enable the National Trust, DerwentWISE, and Historic England to make appropriate management decisions regarding the future presentation and management of the site.

PRINCIPAL DELIVERABLES DERIVING FROM THIS WORK:

- A - An assessment of previous archaeological investigations;
- B - An assessment of gaps in knowledge;
- C - A condition survey of the site as a whole (earthworks, boundaries, and stonework);
- D - Proposals for new fieldwork with community volunteers;
- E - Recommendations for the future presentation of the monument.

DISSEMINATION

Printed and digital copies of this report will be distributed to DerwentWISE, who will then distribute them to the National Trust, Historic England and the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record. In addition, a project summary will be uploaded to the OASIS with the reference number: **thejesso1-205394**. It is the intention at the end of the project to provide a summary of the results to the yearly round up in the journal of Post-Medieval Archaeology, or the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.

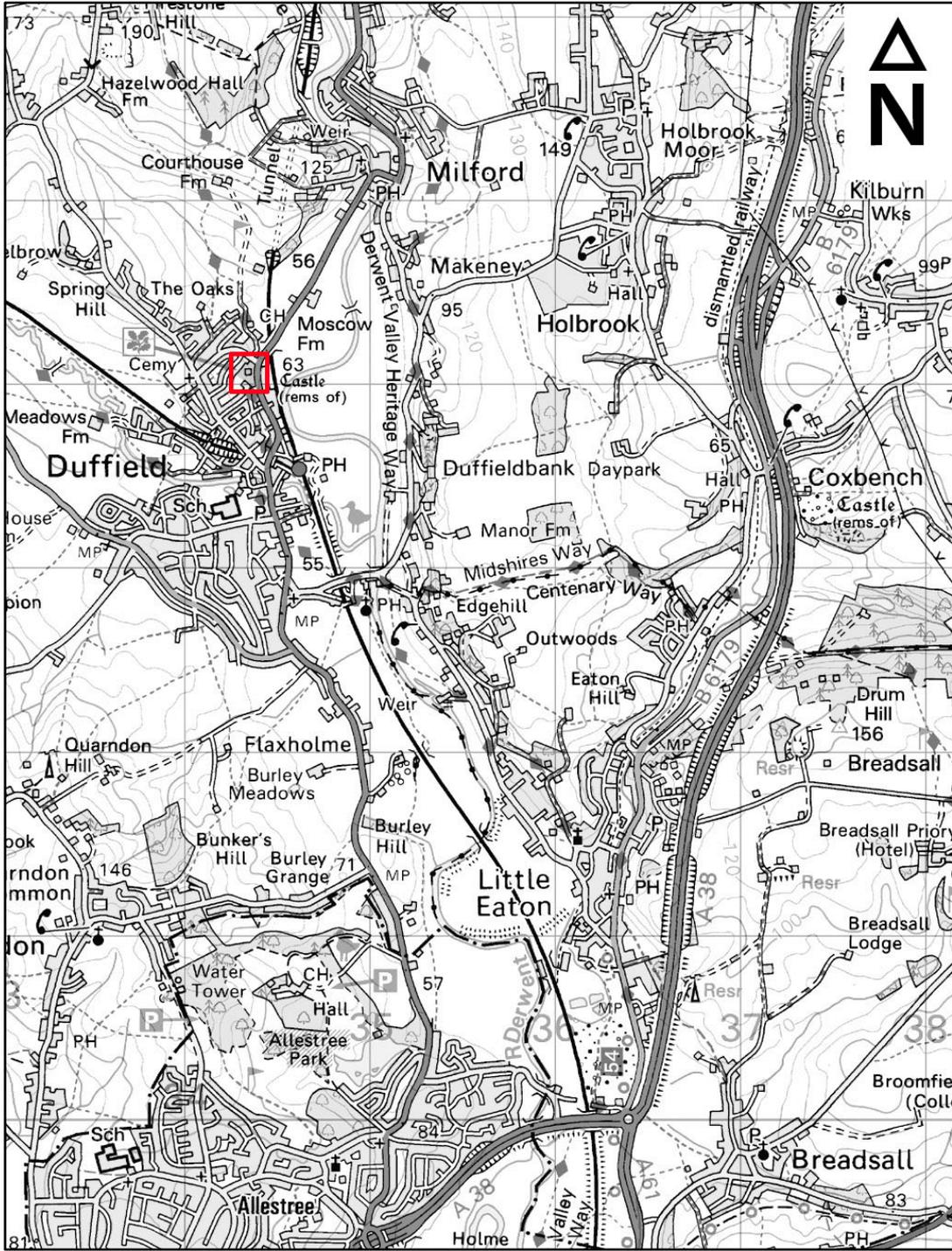


Figure I: Location map of Duffield Castle (marked with red square)

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2 SITE LOCATION AND BASELINE CONDITION

LOCATION OF SITE AND SETTING

Duffield Castle (the site) is located at the north end of Duffield village (**Figure 1**) on rising ground that overlooks Milford Road (the A6) to the east, linking Derby and Belper, in Derbyshire (**Figure 2**). The northern boundary is defined by Avenue Road, with the gardens from houses along Lime Avenue and Castle Hill forming the boundaries to the west and south, which encroach within the former circuit of defensive ditches and earthworks.

The site is centred on NGR SK 3455 4405, and is c.70m above sea level. The layout of the site comprises of a stretch of the former moat and main body of the inner ward of the castle (**Figure 2**), which includes the footings of the former stone Keep (**Figure 4**).

OWNERSHIP AND SCHEDULING BOUNDARIES

The site was given to the National Trust in 1899 by the Hon. F. Strutt and Mr. G.M. Strutt. The National Trust ownership boundary (**Appendix 2.3**) includes the area designated as a Scheduled Monument (SM) (see **Figure 2**) by the Secretary of State in 1957. In 1997 English Heritage (now Historic England) reviewed the boundary of the SM, which resulted in an extension to the Scheduled area to the southwest to include an area identified by Cox (1887) as a possible entrance route into the Castle (see **Appendix 4.1**)

The only access to the general public is up a steep flight of fifty-four steps in the southeast corner of the site (**Figure 2**). There is a gated entrance in the northwest of the site, although this crosses private land at 15a Lime Avenue. This right of access over the driveway at 15a Lime Avenue with or without vehicles, during daylight hours, to a point due west of the castle. This right extends to servants, employees and agents (to include wardens, or volunteers authorised by the Trust, and disabled access, but not general public access).

GEOLOGY

The underlying bedrock geology beneath the site of Duffield Castle is a combination of grit stone, comprising of the Millstone and Ashover Gritstone Group - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS Digital data 2015).

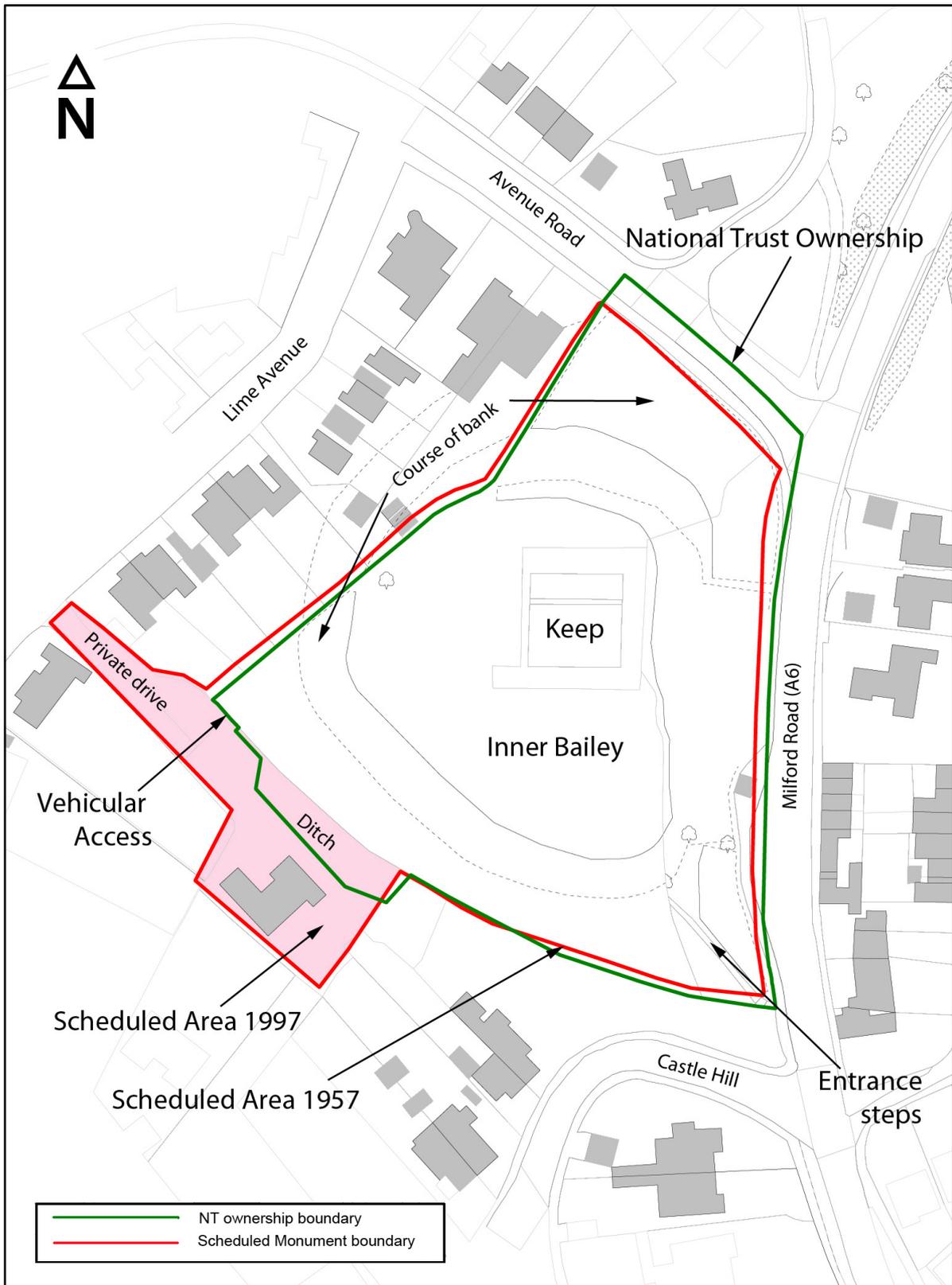


Figure 2: Site plan with key features.

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3 METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

This study of Duffield Castle has been undertaken following a project brief issued by DerwentWISE and jointly prepared by the NT and DerwentWISE (January 2015). The methodology has comprised of a series of different stages, although it can be sub-divided into *consultation, desk-based research, and a site inspection*, followed by *analysis and recommendations*. Each is detailed separately below:

The approach to the project has been divided into two stages.

Stage 1:

The first stage undertaken at the outset of the project involved direct consultation with DerwentWISE, NT and Historic England. It also provided the opportunity to share their level of understanding concerning the previous stages of archaeological investigation.

In addition to this, DerwentWISE and the NT begun a programme of community outreach in 2015 to introduce the project and ask for the community's help in locating relevant historical or archaeological material. A number of local residents have been forthcoming in providing information, which has helped to reinforce the material held in the various archaeological records that have been independently consulted in stage 2.

Stage 2:

The second stage involved appraising both archive records and the current condition of the monument, and is detailed as follows:

DESK-BASED RESEARCH

The purpose of the documentary and archive research has been to establish a baseline of knowledge for Duffield Castle, which has concentrated upon obtaining a comprehensive understanding of all previous archaeological investigations (both invasive and non-invasive) and the extent to which documentary accounts and descriptions provide a useful understanding of the history of the site. The aim of this work has been to identify any gaps in our understanding of Duffield Castle.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL ARCHIVES

To ensure that all previous published reports and unpublished archaeological archives were available for appraisal, an overview of both national and local archives were consulted. This was in the form of verbal conversations, written communication and visits to examine stored material. Where previous phases of archaeological investigation had been reported upon, the primary field archive and artefactual record were examined when possible to ensure that a comprehensive overview was achieved, especially where there was the possibility for the excavated remains to have been mis-identified, and thus influence our understanding of Duffield Castle.

The following archives were consulted:

| Archive | Notes |
|--|--|
| The British Newspaper Archive | <i>Internet research</i> |
| Derby Museum and Art Gallery | <i>Visit to examine primary archaeological archives</i> |
| Derbyshire Historic Environment Record | <i>Written correspondence</i> |
| Derbyshire Record Office | <i>Visit to examine primary archaeological archives and historic mapping</i> |
| English Heritage Archive, Swindon and Heritage Gateway | <i>Written correspondence and internet research</i> |
| English Heritage Case Files | <i>Meeting to examine available records for Duffield Castle</i> |
| National Trust Archaeological Archives, Hardwick | <i>Information provided by the National Trust</i> |
| Sheffield Record Office | <i>Visit to examine any primary archive material and mapping</i> |
| The archives and library of the Society of Antiquaries, London | <i>Visit to examine any primary archaeological material</i> |
| The archives of the Derbyshire Archaeology Society | <i>Written correspondence</i> |
| The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (Cox slide archive) | <i>Written correspondence</i> |
| The British Library, London | <i>Visit to examine any primary archive material and mapping</i> |
| The British Museum, London | <i>Written correspondence and internet research</i> |
| National Archives in Kew, London | <i>Written correspondence and internet research</i> |

To accompany this analysis of the archaeological material and archive accounts, a limited amount of new research has been undertaken to ensure that the historical development of the remains of the castle is understood. This has included a consideration of existing historic

mapping, including the 1837 Ordnance Surveyor Drawings in the British Library, 1840 Hundred of Duffield tithe map and published Ordnance Survey Mapping (see **Appendix 2**).

SITE INSPECTION

A walk-over survey of the surviving remains of the Duffield Castle has been undertaken, including a consideration of the surrounding landscape setting to ensure that all surviving remains are identified and the site can be considered as a whole.

CONDITION SURVEY

An overview of the current condition of Duffield Castle has been undertaken, which noted the current condition of each aspect of the site to highlight current, or potential future management issues, or threats. Recommendations for essential 'physical' repairs to the fabric of the monument have been formulated, in conjunction with steps to ensure the future management of the vegetation and boundary treatments.

PRESENTATION OF THE MONUMENT

The presentation of the monument was considered during the site survey, in particular its visual appearance from external viewpoints and from within the Scheduled area. This has included an appraisal of the existing treatment and condition of the site boundaries and the provision of signage and interpretative material.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A summary analysis of each of the elements of the site is made within the various sections of the report. These consider where there are gaps in knowledge, or where future community participation could be undertaken and are intended to direct the decision making process for the future management and presentation of the castle. The potential options are graded in terms of their priority, to aid with this process.

REVIEW

Following the initial findings, a review was undertaken with DerwentWISE, the NT and Historic England, to explore the various management options and future vision for the monument which enabled each potential option to be considered and refined, the results of which are presented in this document.

4 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE - HISTORY

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The historical development of Duffield Castle has previously been discussed by numerous authors, in particular Cox in 1887, Manby in 1959, and by Soden (2010). The purpose of this section of the appraisal therefore has been to extract the key historical events that enable a historical narrative to be prepared for the castle and to present them as a chronological timeline. Additional archive material has been identified, although it was beyond the scope of this project to consult it - see **Appendix 3**.

Note: *Historical events directly associated with the castle are listed in black, with circumstantial background events that help understand the wider historical context are listed in grey.*

TIMELINE

MEDIEVAL PERIOD AD1066 - AD1540

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|------|--|--|
| 1066 | The Lord in Duffield was Siward Barn | Domesday Book (http://domesdaymap.co.uk) |
| 1086 | Domesday Survey – Henry De Ferrers was appointed as one of the commissioners to draw up the survey of England. At the time he is recorded as holding 114 lordships in Derbyshire, 35 in Leicestershire, 20 in Berkshire, 3 in Wiltshire, 5 in Essex, 7 in Oxfordshire, 6 in Warwickshire and 2 each in Lincolnshire, Herefordshire, Buckinghamshire, 1 in Gloucestershire, 3 in Hampshire and Nottinghamshire and 7 in Staffordshire and the castle and borough of Tutbury. (This was of “insignificant defensive proportions compared to Duffield”). Domesday Entry In Duffield, Bradley, Holbrook, Muleford, Makeney and Milford: Lord: Henry de Ferrers. Taxable units: Taxable value 7.2 geld units. Value: Value to lord in 1066: £9. Value to lord in 1086: £7. Households: 32 villagers. 8 smallholders. 10 slaves. 1 priest. Ploughland: 7.2 ploughlands (land for). 3 lord's plough teams. 8 men's plough teams. Other resources: Meadow 20 acres. Woodland 4 * 2 leagues. 2 mills, value 0.4. 1 church. | Cox 1887; 118-119 Domesday Book (http://domesdaymap.co.uk) |
| 1089 | The first castle (possibly of earth and timber). Henry de | Soden & Foard- |

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|--------|---|--|
| | <p>Ferrers gives the gift of the castle by to his son Engenulph on his death in 1089.</p> <p>Ferrers controlled Duffield Frith from the Castle.</p> | <p>Colby 2010; 9</p> <p>Cox 1887 quoting Mosley who cited the reference as being in a manuscript in the Office of the Duchy of Lancashire.</p> |
| 1138 | <p>Suggested date of construction of the Keep based on excavation and dating of architectural stonework (although today archaeologists do not think this is correct).</p> | <p>Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 15</p> |
| 1141 | <p>Duffeld(e) mentioned in unnamed documents.</p> | <p>Cameron 1959; 553</p> |
| 1173-4 | <p>Original castle destroyed after William De Ferrers joined the unsuccessful revolt against Henry II.</p> <p>Dugdale's Baronage Vol. 1;p259 makes reference to the Earl of Ferrers in the 19th year of the reign of Henry II (he ascended the throne 1133) manning his castles of Tutbury and Duffield against the king and "marched on Nottingham to burn it".</p> <p>Only after he rendered Tutbury and Duffield to the king was the Earl of Ferrers pardoned but Dugdale notes "so little did the king trust him that he forthwith demolished those forts".</p> <p>In "Reynolds' Derbyshire Collection",</p> <p>"De Ferrariis, Earl of Derby, manned his castles of Tutbury and Duffield against King Henry II, in favour of his son. But was quickly reduced to such straits, that he went to the king, and begging his pardon, submitted himself, and surrendered his castles to him. The king taking security for his future fidelity pardoned him and gave him his estate; but not daring to trust him any more, demolished his castles anno regni sui 19, Annoque Domini 1173" (in the 19th year of the king's reign).</p> <p>John Brampton, Abbot of Jervaulx Chronicles 588-1198, 25/7/1173 The king with his army proceeded to the castle of Fremyngham, which was yielded to him by Hugh Bigott, at the same time as the castles of Leicester, Groby and Monsorrel "et ibidem etiam Comes de Ferers ad eum veniens casta sua de Tutesbery et de Duffield suae tradidit ditioni" (and in the same place Earl of Ferrers of Duffield handed over dominion of the castles of Tutbury and Duffield).</p> | <p>Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 9</p> <p>Cox 1887; 122</p> <p>Wolley MSS (in 1887 at the British Museum. Manuscript version Vol I in Derbyshire archives D3287/47/8).</p> <p>Quoted in Cox 1887; 122</p> <p>Twysden's Scriptorum Vol. 1 p1095 quoted in Cox 1887; 123</p> |

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|-----------|--|--|
| 1177 | De Ferrers regains trust of the king. He is recorded as a witness to the King Henry's decision as arbiter in the dispute between Alphonsus, King of Castile and Sanctius, King of Navarre. | Cox 1887; 124. |
| 1190 | William de Ferrers went on the 3rd crusade with Lord Randulf de Blondville, Earl of Chester- powerful Lord and joint regent. | Manby 1959; 10 |
| 1177-1190 | Stone castle built (as a baronial foundation (i.e. built by the family rather than ordered by the king) there are no royal records). The keep is roughly 28m x 28m (on a par with Dover and Domfront – contemporary royal constructions). | Soden & Foard-Colby; 9, 27 (quoting Pettifer 1995) |
| 1190 | William Ferrers dies at Battle of Acre under King Richard I. His son, William, was appointed to the Privy Chamber of King Richard (1183-1199) and was present at his second coronation 1194. He was also present at the coronation of King John in 1199. | Cox 1877; 124 |
| 1194-1224 | De Ferrers at the height of this power (perhaps the reason to build the Keep – but square Keeps were becoming unfashionable). | Manby 1959; 10 |
| 1199 | 8 th June De Ferrers granted the title Earl of Derby – “it was accompanied by a charter conveying every third penny arising out of all pleas made before the Sherriff of Derby”. | Cox 1877; 125 |
| c.1200 | A Charter from William Ferrers II granted land ‘in foresta mea de Duffield super Ambre’ which suggests the forest was already a seigneurial hunting reserve i.e (restricted to the lord or the king). | Turbett 1999; 585 |
| 1214-16 | De Ferrers granted Castle of Harestan in 1214 as a safe place for his wife to reside whilst he was in the Holy Lands but he never went as there was an uprising in 1216 by the barons. William sided with the king and “wrested the castles of Peak and Bolsover” from the rebels and was made governor of them. He held every stronghold in Derbyshire. | Cox 1887; 126 |
| 1220 | William present at coronation of Henry III “throughout the first half of Henry III's reign there is not a single State document of importance for which this sturdy zealous Earl Ferrers was not a witness of bondsman”. | Cox 1887; 126 |
| 1247 | William De Ferrers dies and is succeeded by his son William. | Cox 1887; 127 |
| 1250 | Outer defences strengthened. | Soden & Foard-Colby quoting |

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|------|--|--|
| | Excavation evidence suggests bailey not reconstructed in stone at the same time. Pottery in ditch suggests after 1250. | Manby 1959; 20 Manby 1959; 18-19 |
| 1254 | William de Ferrers dies and is succeeded by his son Robert. He was engaged to the niece of Henry III, Mary de Angouleme. | Cox 1887; 127 |
| 1263 | Civil War breaks out (2 nd Barons' War 1263-65) and Robert marched on Worcester, sacking the city and destroying the Jewry and many religious and private houses. Henry sent his son Edward to destroy the castle at Tutbury. Duffield castle was attacked but was too strong for sudden capture. | Cox 1887; 128 |
| 1264 | Robert Ferrers takes part in Battle of Lewis. | Cox 1887; 128 |
| 1265 | Dispute between Simon De Montfort, 6 th Earl of Leicester and Gilbert de Clare (Earl of Gloucester) . Ferrers was captured by De Montfort but escaped. Battle of Evesham Aug 14 1265 Ferrers refused to help Clare and waged war on the royalists elsewhere. | Cox 1887; 129 |
| | 23 rd Oct 1265 - Earl Ferrers charged with high crimes and misdemeanors. | |
| 1266 | February Ferrers presented the king with a cup of gold and precious stones (having sold Piry, Northamptonshire) and undertook to pay a 1500 mark fine in 4 installments within a year. In return he was pardoned. However on return to Derbyshire Robert arms his men and forms an alliance with Baldwin de Wake, Lincolnshire and John D' Ayville, Yorkshire. The king sent his nephew Prince Henry. Ferrers gathered his troops at Duffield, raising forced contributions from Derby and the neighbourhood. But Edward went to Tutbury and then Wirksworth. | Cox 1887; 129 Cox 1887; 129-131 |
| | May 1266 Battle of Chesterfield. The rebels were defeated. The Earl was caught in the parish church of Chesterfield and taken to London and then to Winsor where he was imprisoned. He was charged with High Treason but his life spared. His lands conferred to the Earl of Lancaster (prince Edmund) by two grants dated June 28 th and August 5 th . He also gives his son "all the castles and lands and tenements formerly pertaining to Robert de Ferrers and assigns them to the custody of William Bagnod). | Cox 1887; 129-131- Cox 1887; 131 quotes Patent Roll 50, Henry III, membs 12 and 9. |
| | Cox states there is no definite evidence there was an order to destroy the castle but surmises the king's troops | Cox 1887; 135, Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 29, |

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | <p>would have destroyed it on the way back from the Battle of Chesterfield. Excavation noted that some stones bore signs of extreme heat, perhaps suggesting the interiors were torched. "The well, when first discovered was full of rubble, worked, and moulded stones, oak timber scorched by fire, and smaller débris."</p> <p>Seal Of Robert De Ferrers, Seal Design: Design: shield of arms (vair) with tendrils above and on each side, Size: 22 mm, Shape: round, Colour: brown, Legend: *S'SECRETI:ROBERTI DEFERRARIIS, Personal.</p> <p>Places : Property in Appletree hundred, Derbyshire / Ashbourne wapentake, Derbyshire / Duffield, Derbyshire / Gresley hundred, Derbyshire / Litchurch wapentake, Derbyshire / Repton, Derbyshire / Sutton hundred, Derbyshire / Wirksworth wapentake, Derbyshire / Liverpool, Lancashire / Stapleford honour, Leicestershire / Wyomondham honour, Leicestershire / Tutbury, Staffordshire / Chartley, Staffordshire. The date (1263-1279) is from internal evidence: the grantee is Gilbert Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford.</p> <p>It has been suggested that stones from the castle may have been reused in the St Alkmund's Church Duffield (built 12th century), Duffield Bridge (13th century rebuilt 1812), Duffield Boys' Endowed School (William Gilbert School) built 1565. Duffield Hall – 17th century as well as many of the late 19th century garden walls and early houses. Early significant structures include: bridge over the railway 1838 constructed from stone from E side of the castle's foundations. Also early almshouses built pre 1614 and pre 1667.</p> | <p>Bland 1887</p> <p>DL 25/2266 (National Archives)</p> <p>Magna Britannica Vol. 5 1817</p> <p>Cox 1887; 177</p> <p>Soden & Foard- Colby 2010; 29</p> |
| 1269 | Earl Ferrers set free and on payment of £50,000 his lands were to be returned. However he did not make the payments and it returned to Edmund. | Cox 1887; 134 |
| 1274 | Ascension of Edward I- Ferrers petition for return of his lands but it was dismissed. | Cox 1887; 134 |
| 1297 | Listed amongst the possession of the Earl of Lancaster on his death as the manor, forest and advowson of Duffield – no mention of the castle. | Cox 1887; 135 |
| 1298 | 21 st June The king grants Blanche, Queen of Navarre, widow of Edmund (Duke of Lancaster) Duffield manor and its assignment of dower – again no mention of the castle. | Cox 1887; 135 |
| n.d 13 th century? | Peasant House built after demolition reusing it's stone (Trench XII). | 1957 exc in Soden & Foard-Colby; 16 & 29. Manby 1959; |

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|-----------|---|---|
| | | 19 |
| 1399 | Manor and Forrest of Duffield become Royal property when Henry Duke of Lancaster becomes king. | Bland 1921 |
| 1401 | Nicolas Jakson paid rent for '1 acre in Castelfeld ad finem ville Id'. Castle site used as an orchard – perhaps due to stony nature of the site. | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 11 Cox 1887; 136 Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 29 |
| 1413-1422 | Book prepared details the estates of the Duchy of Lancashire. "Formerly there existed a castle at the north end of the village". | Derby Daily Telegraph 2/9/1886 |

POST MEDIEVAL AND MODERN PERIOD AD 1540 TO PRESENT

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1588 | Anthony Bradshawe of Duffield wrote a poem called "A Frennds due Comendacon of Duffield Frieth" including the verse: " At Duffield Placehead, placed was a statlye Castly and Cortyard. Whereof the syte yet beareth name now called Castly Orchard. The Duke there had great royalities of Fforest p'ks of warren. An wards and plains of water store, of ground not very barren". | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 11 Cox 1887; 136 |
| 1625-1649 | Manor of Duffield granted to Ditchfield and others. It passed then to the Family of Leech and then to the Jodrells. | Magna Britannia: Volume 5, Derbyshire. 1817 |
| 1627 | The manor 'Duffield um mebris' (Belper, Biggin Hazelwood, Heage, Holbrook, Hulland, Idridgehay, Makeney, Southwood, Turns ditch and Windley) was sold by the Duchy. | Falvey n.d; 40 |
| 1665 | Joan Blaeu Atlas Maior Anglia 1665 (reprinted by Taschen) shows a Settlement at Dunfeld and a crossing point south of the confluence of the Eckellborne and Derwent rivers. There is no evidence of the castle. | Atlas Maior Anglia 1665 |
| 16 th century | Field names – Castle Field and Castle Orchard. | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 1 |

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|-------|--|---|
| 1769 | Cattle grazed on castle hill. The antiquarian named Reynolds produced the comment: "Duffield Castle stood upon an eminence of ground betwixt ye upper end of the town of Duffield, and the River Derwent (partly over against Makeney), the scite whereof id still called The Castle Orchard", but no visible ruins are now left". | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 11 reference to Cox 1887; 123 who referred to Reynold's Derbyshire Collections in the Wolley MSS, British Library |
| 1786 | Richard Paul Jodrell (of Lewknor in Oxfordshire) Lord of the Manors of Duffield and Belper. | Act of Enclosure 1786 & Magna Britannia 1817 |
| 1787 | Enclosure Map by Bergbion – Large parcel of land at the centre is Castle Orchard. The shape of the field respects the contour of the hill where the castle was situated. | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 18 Bland 1921 |
| 1791 | Burdett's Map of Derbyshire shows a linear development of Duffield but no evidence of the Castle. There is a footpath/lane marked that crosses the Derwent just south of the Castle site and another lane towards Chevin that would appear to cross the site of the Castle. | Burdett's Map of Derbyshire reprinted by the Derbyshire Archaeological Society 1975. |
| 1817 | The families of Wilmot and Newton had good estates and mansions at Duffield. John Balguy, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices for South-Wales, possesses and inhabits the mansion that belonged to the Wilmots, having purchased it, with the greater part of the estate, of that family, about the year 1791. The estate which belonged to the Newtons passed afterwards to the Coapes by purchase; on the death of Henry Coape, Esq., in 1778, it devolved to Henry Porter, Esq., who took the name of Sherbrooke; and on his death, to the late Thomas Porter Bonell, Esq., whose daughter, the lady of Sir Charles Henry Colvile, is the present proprietor. | Magna Britannia Vol. 5 1817 |
| 1838 | Turnpike Road constructed, built 100 west of medieval road. This involved the removal of the east part of the hill and former castle site. Steepness of motte increased and flat summit decreased. Railway bridge constructed from foundations of east side of Castle mound. | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 5 Cox 1887; 177 |
| 1842 | Tithe Map by Robert Bromley- shows the cutting of the castle motte as the turnpike was moved to make way for the railway. | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010 |
| 1880s | Castle excavated prior to being sold for housing. | Soden & Foard- |

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1885 | <p>First edition OS 6" Map depicts the field containing the castle is shown as a triangular piece of land bounded on the east by a steep cutting made for the tumpike road. Lanes for paths cut across the field to the NE. North, West and South of site bounded by further fields. The Keep not shown but the site of the castle is marked with a cross and a number of trees.</p> <p>26/12/1885 Mr. Harry J. Harvey, son of the owner of the Castle Hill field, made a few holes on the top of the mound with the object of finding, if possible, some traces of the lost Castle, and came across a portion of one of its inner walls. Mr. Bland hearing of the discovery asked the owners to allow him to excavate.</p> | <p>Colby 2010; 1</p> <p>Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 22</p> <p>OS Map 6" 1885</p> <p>Bland 1887</p> |
| 1886 | <p>The former bailey area still called Castle Field- the son of the owner found masonry whilst digging out stone to repair a nearby wall that belonged to the East wall of the Keep. Mr Bland carried out three weeks of trench work.</p> <p>Writing to the Rev Dr Cox he received the reply "<i>Your discovery is of first importance in English Castle History, at least, so I think</i>".</p> <p><i>"Because a Norman Keep of this magnitude was not known to exist in the Midland Counties, and they decided to assist in raising funds necessary to remove the overlying débris, and to lay bare the foundation walls. This work was accordingly undertaken, and in the course of three months was brought to its present stage of completion at a cost (including the iron fencing) of about £160".</i></p> | <p>Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 12</p> <p>National Trust Education Pack</p> <p>Bland 1887</p> <p>Cox 1887</p> |
| August 1886 | <p>Pall Mall Gazette 5th August 1886 and Edinburgh Evening News, Gloucestershire Echo on the 6th August 1886 publish a circulated press release about the discovery.</p> <p>By December 1886 £160 raised to protect the site with the aim of raising £195.</p> | <p>British Newspaper Archives accessed online 25/2/15.</p> <p>Derbyshire Courier 28/12/1886</p> |
| 1887 | <p>Plan of Keep, Mound and two ditches, positions of the trenches and report published by Cox.</p> | <p>Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 12</p> |
| 1897 | <p>Duffield Castle put up for sale.</p> <p>"Duffield Castle is on sale. It isn't much of a fabric, the only remains of the ancient building consisting of some foundations on a rising ground overlooking the high road between Derby and Matlock. There was some considerable doubt as to its real locality until a few years ago, when, through the instrumentality of some local archaeologists, the long lost clue was sought and discovered. The castle was built by Earl Ferrers, in the late 13th century and it is asserted that the castle Keep rose to</p> | <p>Derbyshire Times and Chesterfield Herald Saturday 11 September 1897. (British Newspaper Archive)</p> |

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|--------|--|---|
| | <p>the height of 100 feet... The lot sold consists of the castle, a plantation and about 4 acres of land".</p> <p>Sale took place on the 16th September but the castle (guide price £1400) was withdrawn. Other plots on the castle estate were sold to Mr Hingley.</p> | <p>Sheffield Telegraph 18th Sept 1887.</p> |
| 1899 | <p>Foundation Walls of the Keep consolidated and the site given to the National Trust by Hon F Strutt and Mr G.M. Strutt. The site cost £2000 to cover the costs of land, building the walls, gates and installing seats. It was agreed to raise a 1/4d in the pound rate on all ratepayers in Duffield to pay for the gatekeeper and that £15 a year be spent on maintenance.</p> | <p>Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 1</p> <p>Derby Mercury 1/11/1899</p> |
| 1900 | <p>Photo of the Motte from Lime Avenue. Shows a number of trees and field boundaries.</p> | <p>National Trust Education Pack</p> |
| 1901 | <p>2nd Edition OS Map. A number of new roads marked out over Castle Orchard field. Avenue and Chadfield roads shown. To the south Castle Hill has been constructed and houses built. Fields lay to the W. The Keep, motte and well are marked as is the fact human remains were discovered. There are also a number of trees marked.</p> | <p>Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 22</p> |
| c.1908 | <p>Photo of site dated c.1908 depicts reconstructed walls using brickwork and capped with what appears to be tarmac, possibly when entrance steps constructed.</p> | <p>National Trust Education Pack</p> |
| c.1910 | <p>Duffield Council, on behalf of the National Trust undertook to maintain the site for 100 years.</p> | <p>Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 5</p> |
| 1922 | <p>3rd Edition OS map. This shows many more houses built along Avenue Road and on Lime Avenue. The Castle Keep and trees are still shown and a footpath is marked along the rear of the houses on Avenue Road.</p> | <p>Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 24</p> |
| 1931 | <p>Roman tile and small amount of pottery and 12-13th century pottery found at the Knoll – mainly residual sherds.</p> | <p>Williamson F 1933; 107-112; Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 14</p> |
| 1949 | <p>OS map surveyed in 1938 published about 1949. Lime Avenue has been extended and all fields that formed part of the castle site now have dwellings. The Keep is the same as the 1922 depiction.</p> | <p>OS Map</p> |
| 1950 | <p>Elm trees pollarded and felled “ to increase light to houses” and to get rid of diseased trees.</p> <p>After much discussion with the National Trust the council was permitted to continue its work.</p> <p>Cost of the pollarding work and clearing the undergrowth was £53 6s. (Work by Mr A Hingley) The cost made the</p> | <p>Derby Daily Telegraph 8/3/1950; 16/3/1950; 1/6/1950; 12/7/1950</p> |

| Date | Description/Event | Evidence |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1953 | council question if it wanted to continue to manage the site. It was decided in July that the National Trust be asked for half the money rather than the £20 offered by Mr Trayner the National Trust Agent. Excavations of 1 (NW of motte) & 4 (W of motte) Avenue Road lying on NW of hill by Mr R G Hughes (1) and Mr Jacobson (4). Romano- British Derbyshire ware discovered, including a kiln waster. | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 15 Manby 1959; 1 |
| 1957 | Prehistory and Roman Section of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society carry out excavations to establish nature of Romano- British occupation and throw more light on Norman Keep. | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 1 referring to Results of the excavation published in 1959. |
| 1957-1963 | Tarmacadam capping applied sometime 1957-63. Derbyshire SMR reference 6/12/1966 number 19401-MDR4704) "Foundations of the Keep vary from 0.4m-1.2m. They have a concrete capping for preservation" (no evidence there was concrete capping subsequent archaeological investigations). | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 30 |
| 2010 | The daily management of the site reverts from the Parish Council to the National Trust. | Soden & Foard-Colby 2010; 1 |

GAPS IN UNDESTANDING - HISTORY

The surviving historical sources for the construction, use and destruction of Duffield Castle, are such that they strongly suggest that a stone castle was actually built, however, further research in the National Archives in Kew may provide further details that have been previously overlooked in the accepted historical narrative. It is however, for the period following the slighting of the castle and the archaeological excavations in the 1880s that there is the greatest potential for improving our knowledge of the use of the site and reuse of the vast quantity of stone from the former Keep and any ancillary structures.

5 UNDERSTANDING THE SITE – ARCHAEOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Until the 1880s Duffield Castle had been a site that had received no antiquarian, or archaeological interest. This appraisal has identified, thirteen separate phases, or stages of archaeological investigation. They include archaeological excavation, geophysical survey, research and analysis. A summary of each is presented below, and copies of each report are included as an archive to accompany this document. It should be noted that it is beyond the scope of this appraisal to reproduce in detail all of the findings from these previous stages of work, although a selection of relevant information is included in the appendices.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Where archaeological trenches have been undertaken, their locations are recorded on an overlay plan of the site (**Figure 3**), with a detailed drawing of the smaller trenches around the Keep (**Figure 4**). A selection of the former excavation plans and drawings are included as **Appendix 4**. A summary of the various phases of archaeological investigation are listed below:

| Date | Nature of archaeological investigations/survey |
|------|---|
| 1886 | Excavations by Cox and a committee from the Derbyshire Archaeology Society |
| 1931 | Excavations by Williamson |
| 1957 | Excavations by Manby |
| 1985 | Historic Landscape Survey by the National Trust |
| 1999 | Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit (TPAU) Excavation |
| 1999 | Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit (TPAU) earthwork survey |
| 1999 | Central Archaeology Unit (CAU) Excavations to the southwest of the site |
| 2001 | Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit (TPAU) excavation |
| 2001 | Geophysical survey by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (GSB) |
| 2007 | Conservation Management Plan by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) |
| 2007 | Archaeological watching brief by JB Archaeology |
| 2009 | Archaeological excavations of the Keep by Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (ASWYAS) |
| 2015 | Reappraisal of archaeological investigations by The JESSOP Consultancy (TJC) |

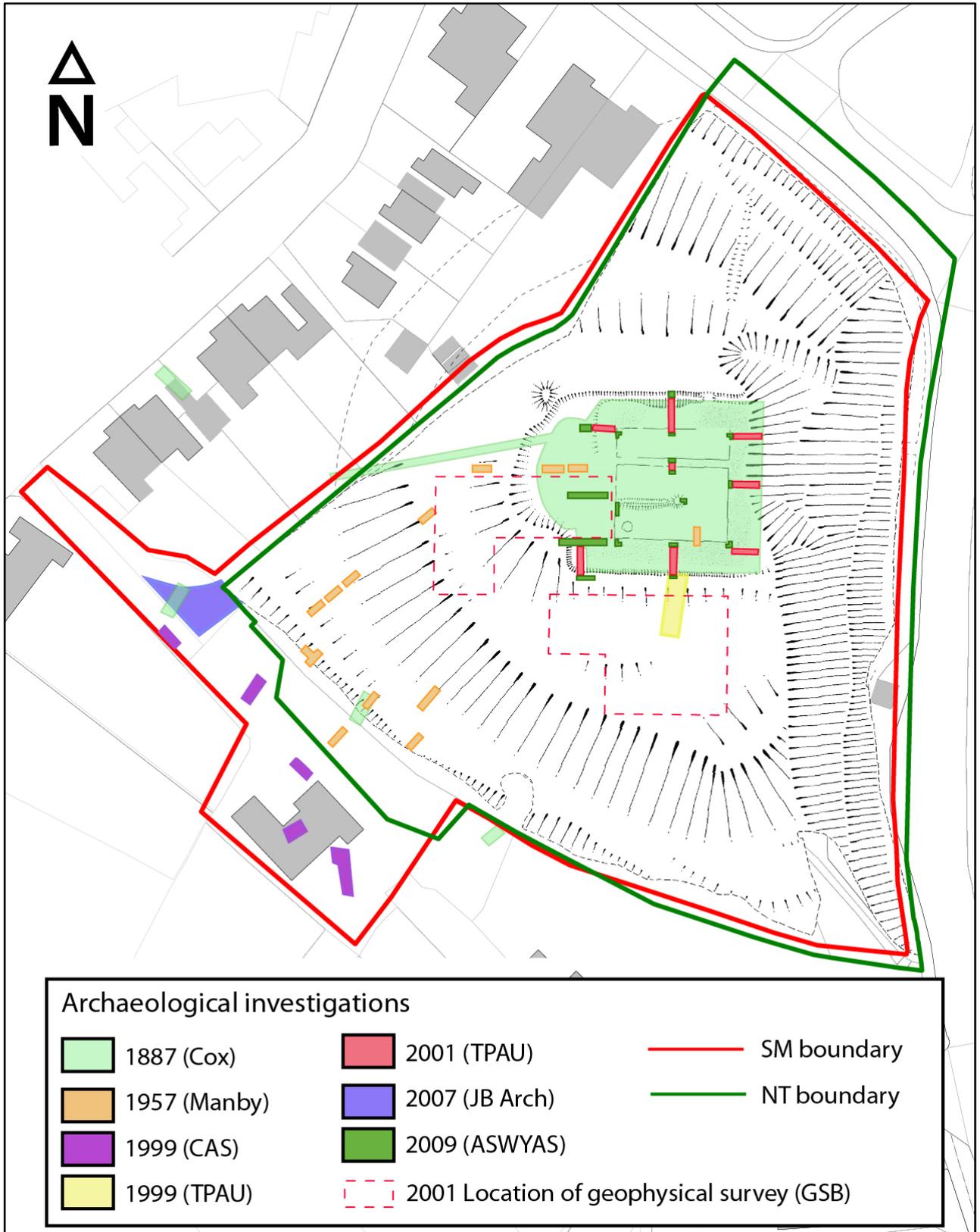


Figure 3: Location of archaeological investigations at Duffield Castle overlain on 1999 hachured earthwork survey undertaken by Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit (TPAU).

OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.

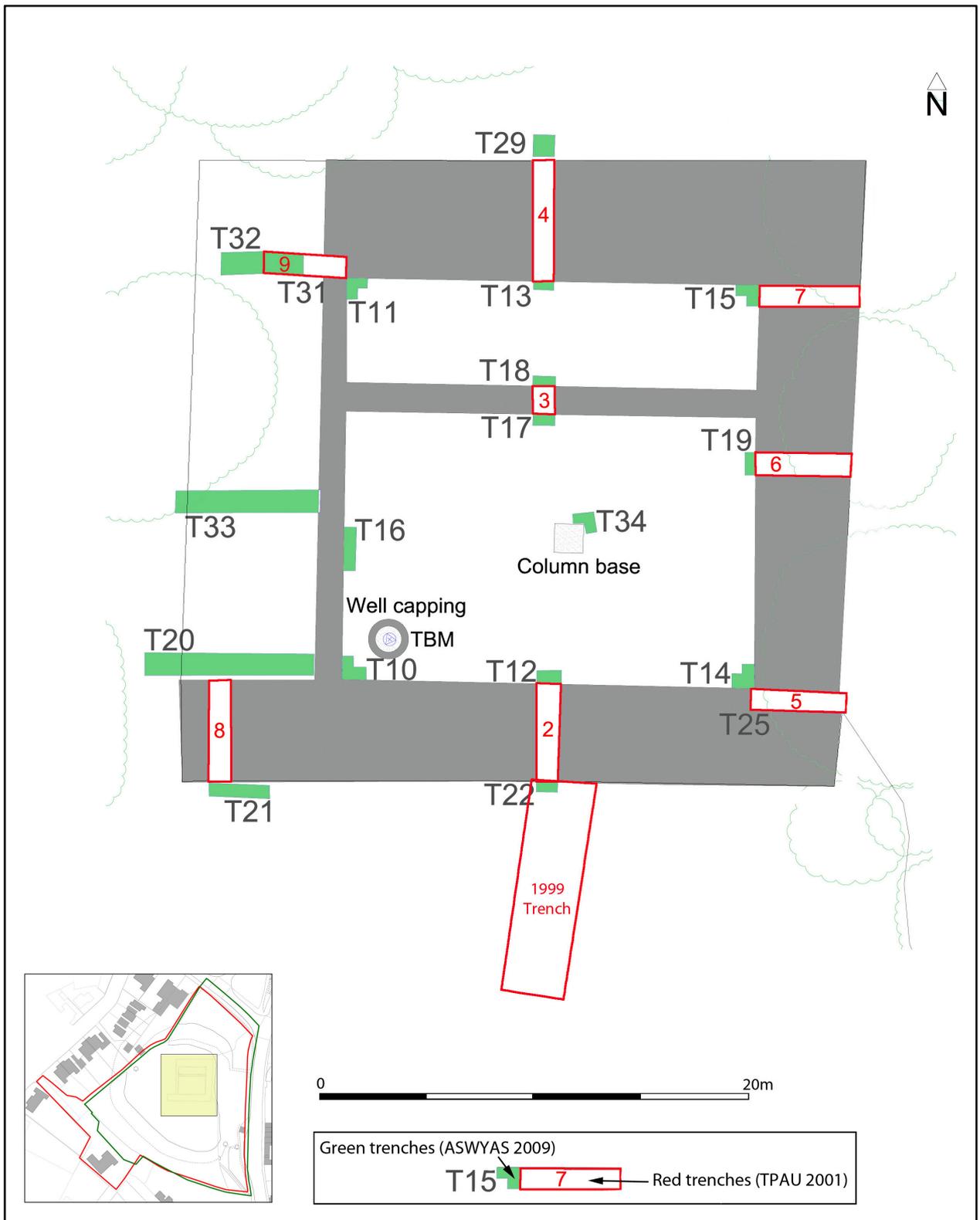


Figure 4: Layout of the Keep with location of archaeological trenches excavated by the Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit (TPAU) and Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (ASWYAS).

Base mapping based upon survey by Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Service (ASWYAS) © ASWYAS 2009

TIMELINE OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Date: | 1886 |
| Type of investigation: | Archaeological excavation |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> 5x trenches and exposed footing of Keep; site plan (Appendices 4.1, 4.2) |
| Who undertook investigation: | Charles Cox and committee from the Derbyshire Archaeology Society |
| Purpose of investigation: | To record the remains of the castle that had been exposed by the landowner |
| Archive: | Artefacts in Derby Museum; paper archive unknown (see Appendix 5) |
| Report/publication: | Derbyshire Archaeology Journal 1887 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Date: | 1931 |
| Type of investigation: | Archaeological excavation |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> Unclear where any trenches were located |
| Who undertook investigation: | F. Williamson |
| Purpose of investigation: | Research |
| Archive: | Artefacts in Derby Museum; paper archive unknown (see Appendix 5) |
| Report/publication: | Derbyshire Archaeology Journal 1932 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Date: | 1957 |
| Type of investigation: | Archaeological excavation |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> 13x trenches excavated (Appendix 4.3) |
| Who undertook investigation: | T. Manby |
| Purpose of investigation: | Research and to identify evidence for earlier Roman occupation at Duffield |
| Archive: | Artifactual archive unknown; paper archive Derbyshire Record Office, Matlock |
| Report/publication: | Derbyshire Archaeology Journal 1959 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Date: | 1985 |
| Type of investigation: | Monument survey and assessment of excavations |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> Walk-over inspection; desk-based research |
| Who undertook investigation: | Linda Smith (National Trust) |
| Purpose of investigation: | Management review |
| Archive: | National Trust East Midlands Region |
| Report/publication: | Report issued in October 1985 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Date: | 1999 |
| Type of investigation: | Archaeological excavation |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> 1x trench (Appendix 4.4) |
| Who undertook investigation: | Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit |
| Purpose of investigation: | To understand nature of bank along south of Keep which survives as a steep berm |
| Archive: | Unknown (held by TPAU?) |
| Report/publication: | Report issued April 1999 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Date: | 1999 |
| Type of investigation: | Topographic survey and earthwork survey (Appendices 4.5, 4.6) |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> EDM survey |
| Who undertook investigation: | Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit |
| Purpose of investigation: | To understand the extent of the earthworks and level of survival of wall foundations |
| Archive: | Unknown (held by TPAU?) |
| Report/publication: | Report issued April 1999 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Date: | 1998-9 |
| Type of investigation: | Archaeological excavation |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> 5x trench (Appendix 4.7) |
| Who undertook investigation: | Central Archaeology Service (English Heritage) |
| Purpose of investigation: | To evaluate the plot of land to the southwest of the National Trust ownership in advance of a planning application |
| Archive: | Artefacts in Derby Museum; paper archive unknown (see Appendix 5) |
| Report/publication: | Reports issued October 1998, January 1999, July 1999 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Date: | 2001 |
| Type of investigation: | Archaeological excavation |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> 8x trench (Figure 4) |
| Who undertook investigation: | Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit |
| Purpose of investigation: | To examine state of preservation of monument below the tarmac |
| Archive: | Unknown (held by TPAU?) |
| Report/publication: | Unknown (TPAU?) |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Date: | 2001 |
| Type of investigation: | Archaeological geophysics |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> Resistivity and magnetometry surveys (Appendices 4.8-4.10) |
| Who undertook investigation: | Geophysical Surveys of Bradford |
| Purpose of investigation: | To examine survival of features within the bailey |
| Archive: | Unknown (held by GSB?) |
| Report/publication: | May 2001 |

Date: 2007

Type of investigation: Archaeological watching brief

Summary: *Site work:* 1x trench (**Appendix 4.11**)

Who undertook investigation: JB Archaeology

Purpose of investigation: To monitor the excavation of a new access route into the southwest corner of the site

Archive: Unknown (held by JB Archaeology?)

Report/publication: February 2007

Date: 2007

Type of investigation: Conservation Management Plan

Summary: *Site work:* Walk-over inspection; desk-based research

Who undertook investigation: Northamptonshire Archaeology

Purpose of investigation: To consider options for the future management of the site

Archive: Unknown (held by Northamptonshire Archaeology?)

Report/publication: April 2007

Date: 2009

Type of investigation: Archaeological excavation

Summary: *Site work:* 17x trenches (**Figure 4**)

Who undertook investigation: ASWYAS

Purpose of investigation: To examine state of preservation of monument below the tarmac and to re-assessed preservation in 2001 TPAU trenches

Archive: Unknown (held by ASWYAS?)

Report/publication: November 2009, January 2010

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Date: | 2015 |
| Type of investigation: | Archaeological appraisal |
| Summary: | <i>Site work:</i> Walk-over inspection; desk-based research |
| Who undertook investigation: | The JESSOP Consultancy |
| Purpose of investigation: | To consider the nature of previous phases of archaeological investigation at Duffield Castle and to make recommendations for the future presentation of the site |
| Archive: | National Trust East Midlands Region (Hardwick) |
| Report/publication: | March 2015 |

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

This appraisal has, within the time available, made initial enquiries into the physical location of the various archaeological archives associated with each phase of work. It should be noted that this has not been an exhaustive exercise and further communication with the various archaeological organisations involved is recommended to identify all of the archaeological material.

Derby Museum and Art Gallery holds some of the excavation archives for Duffield Castle (see **Appendix 5**), in particular, the artifacts from the 1880s excavations and the site archive from the 1999 excavations. It should be noted that the artifacts were deposited during the 1930s when the site was managed by Duffield Parish Council and the ownership records for the archaeological material is recorded as being with the Parish Council, and not the National Trust who have owned the land since 1889. The Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock holds the paper and photographic archive for the 1957 excavations, including site drawings.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The various elements of archaeological investigation at Duffield Castle have enabled the identification of seven broad phases of development and usage of the hill upon which the castle was built (after ASWYAS 2009). Each is summarised below:

PHASE 1: ROMANO-BRITISH AND PRE -ROMAN REMAINS/FINDS

Cox (1887) interpreted the Roman pottery from the 1886 excavations as evidence of Romano-British and earlier occupation of the site. However despite the recovery of further similar material in 1931 and 1957, much (if not all) of this pottery would appear to be residual

and the 1931 reappraisal of the 1886 results cast some doubt on the validity of any Romano-British identifications.

The 2001 geophysical survey suggested that a possible building once stood south of the Keep, for which a Roman origin has been argued based on its form. However, the evidence is currently equivocal and further investigation would be needed to confirm this. It is equally possible that these buried remains may relate to medieval occupation adjacent to the Keep.

It is probably significant that the 1999 excavation by English Heritage's (now Historic England) Central Archaeology Service (and close to Manby's 1959 excavations) found no Romano-British pottery.

PHASE 2: ANGLIAN

A few human bones from a purportedly Anglian burial, together with a fragment of brooch were discovered during the excavations of 1886. However, subsequent discussion has cast doubt on the provenance of the bones. Even if this truly did reflect a burial on the site, in isolation it would be of little significance or meaning.

PHASE 3: POTENTIAL 11TH CENTURY MOTTE

The purported presence of a motte is traceable to the 1887 report by Cox, though its presence is open to serious doubt. The motte would have been an earthwork feature associated with the first castle on a site, supporting an initial timber Keep. If present it would appear as a general earthen enhancement of the hill on which the site stands. Good examples of early mottes preserved despite complete rebuilding of the Keep in stone do survive in the region (such as at Stafford) but the very process of conversion from timber to stone seriously truncates or modifies the earthwork. Thus, whatever motte remains survive in such a situation they are rarely good examples of their type. At this stage, the presence of a motte at Duffield must be described as conjectural at best, the strongest purported evidence for a timber and earth castle being the post-holes found by Manby in 1957.

PHASE 4: C.1173-1190, OR 1194-1222 STONE KEEP

The remains that are exposed today, surviving as upstanding walls, are the late 19th /early 20th century representation of the outline of the former Keep. They constitute a simple, almost square, walled structure that measures roughly 29m x 28m. The height of the remains varies from being flush with the ground to about 1m in height. This is a very large plan for the period making it directly comparable with substantial Royal Castles, such as Dover, The White Tower at the Tower of London and Domfront in Normandy.

According to plans of the 1886 excavations there were two internal walls running east-west, the more northerly being thicker than the southerly and dividing the interior of the Keep into 'rooms'. A stone pier base was placed centrally on the southern interior wall. This was probably a vault-support, such as is seen in the smaller, contemporary Keep of Henry II at Richmond, Yorkshire. The remains of these features are partially visible on an early photograph of the site c.1908 (**Appendix 6.2**).

A well was situated in the southwest corner of the Keep, and is reported upon by Cox (1887) as being 80 feet (c.24.3m) deep and partially cut through the gritstone bedrock. Spiral stairs were depicted on plan in the fabric of the northwest and southeast corners of the Keep, although no trace of these was rediscovered in recent works. The entrance into the Keep would have been at first floor level, via a fore-building with stairs sited to the west. Such an arrangement is typical of fortifications of this period. The overall form of the Keep has many parallels across England and in Normandy. It was probably relatively plain, having few windows, its faces broken only by pilaster-buttresses at the corners and possibly at the mid-points of the slightly longer axis. However, its visual impact on the surrounding landscape cannot be underestimated.

While the immediate surroundings of the Keep would have included numerous other buildings, none survive as above ground ruins.

PHASE 5: DEMOLITION OF THE CASTLE, 1266

The date when the standing fabric of the castle was demolished is 1266. The process of demolition may have taken a variety of forms, including battery, undermining, and careful dismantling. Previous excavators have noted that many of the stones recovered in excavation bore signs of extreme heat, perhaps suggesting that the interiors were deliberately torched, to make the shell of the building unstable.

In archaeological terms, other than the heat-exposure, a post-hole configuration to support a scaffold-cradle might be expected as part of dismantling. These would be seen to cut into occupation layers, as opposed to construction post-holes which would lie beneath such occupation. Widespread rubble deposits might also be expected, especially within deep cut features (such as was seen down the well in the 1886 excavation), or within ditches close by. It can also be noted, that if the upper sections of the Keep were maneuvered down the hillside to the east, they would have partially broken up during the fall and it would have been considerably easier to disperse the stonework through the surrounding area than having to transport the stone away from the hilltop.

PHASE 6: SUBSEQUENT USE 1267-1886

The 1957 excavation found the remains of a stone wall to the west of the Keep. Together with a post-hole it was suggested that these were the remains of a peasant dwelling built after the demolition of the castle, as two pieces of masonry purported to be from the Keep were used as packing for the post-hole. This is a plausible interpretation of what was found and some reuse of much of the site seems probable.

The fact that such buildings were not recorded in previous archaeological excavations is not unexpected due to the small size of the excavation trenches. Open area excavations are known as being more effective for identifying earth and post structures. There is clearly a largely unknown period of use of this site following the castle's destruction in 1266. When documentary evidence resumes in the later medieval period, Castle Hill reappears as a cultivated orchard, perhaps a choice born out of stony ground (therefore difficult to plough) or the sloping contours of the site. Unfortunately, there is limited documentary evidence relating to this period, although it is clear that the site of the former castle remained in local knowledge. The name Castle Orchard applied to a large enclosure in 1787, and had, slightly confusingly, been applied to several more fragmentary sites by 1842.

The excavations for the road realignment of the second quarter of the nineteenth century significantly altered the form of the site as a whole.

PHASE 7: CONSOLIDATION AND EXISTING PRESENTATION OF THE SITE

A number of programmes of consolidation of the Keep ruins seem to have been made since the first excavation in 1886. Unfortunately, these works have left little documentary record, while their physical remains could only be interrogated through extensive excavation. All that is clear is that the ruins remained exposed after excavation, and were accepted for ownership by the four-year-old National Trust in 1899. This makes them one of the earliest medieval archaeological sites accepted by the National Trust.

A photograph dated c.1908 (**Appendix 6.2**) confirms that the walls had been partially built up using brick by this date, and the top surface appears to have been capped with a hard surface – presumably the fragmentary tarmac that survives today. It is likely at this time that the entrance was created in the southeast and the site was laid out as a formal monument for visitors (note earlier flyer from Bland to promote access **Appendix 6.1**).

GAPS IN UNDERSTANDING - ARCHAEOLOGY

The previous stages of archaeological investigation at Duffield Castle have provided a good understanding of the basic development and history of the site, however, there are still aspects of the monument that could benefit from future archaeological investigation.

A summary of these items and potential recommendations include:

1. A more detailed analytical earthwork survey in-conjunction with an analysis of historic aerial photography may have the potential to reveal some of the subtleties of the development of the earthworks that surround the site;
2. There is still a degree of uncertainty regarding whether the castle was constructed, and further consideration of the foundations with the excavated material, including fragments of architectural stone work would be a valuable exercise to undertake;
3. The previous excavations have involved relatively small evaluation trenches, and whilst they provide an understanding of different parts of the site, they only present a partial record, and the majority of this work was undertaken between 120-70 years ago;
4. The exact nature of pre-11th century occupation, or activity on the site is only partially understood, and no cut features, or surfaces can be positively attributed to early activity; both the Roman Pottery that has been recovered, and remains of the Anglian burial are unstratified;
5. The open areas of the monument have only been partially explored by non-intrusive geophysical exploration, and additional survey has the potential to increase our awareness of the layout of the Bailey;
6. The wider setting of the castle prior to the development of the surrounding housing is only partially understood and an archaeological project to address this would provide a new understanding of the wider development of the castle and its archaeological context;
7. The archaeological archives within Derby Museum and Art Gallery would benefit from a reappraisal and analysis in-light of recent studies of similar sites that have been undertaken during the last 20-30 years;
8. This appraisal has not been an exhaustive exercise and further communication with the various archaeological organisations who have been involved at Duffield Castle would provided a comprehensive project archive.

6 CONDITION ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report presents an assessment of the current condition of the Scheduled Monument that comprises Duffield Castle (See **Figure 2**). It is intended to highlight any particular issues, or threats to the historic fabric of the site (see **Figure 5** and **Appendix 7**), and how it is presented, used, interpreted and managed. The management site has been subdivided into a series of components, and each is discussed with a priority rating (**L** = Low (10 year plan); **M** = Medium (5 year plan); **H** = High (1 year - urgent works)):

BOUNDARIES

Duffield Castle is defined by linear and curvilinear boundaries of various types, some face directly onto the public highway and others on to private residential gardens. Items for consideration include the following:

| Issues/threats/opportunity | Priority | Current status | Recommendations |
|---|----------|---|--|
| Encroachment (Appendix 7.1) | H | The registered red-line boundary for the ownership of the NT land and the full extent of the SM has a degree of overlap due to the nature of computer digitization of historic paper records. | The true boundary line and ownership responsibilities needs to be established and conveyed to all relevant parties, including any legal requirements associated with causing impact or damage to a SM. |
| Presentation of boundaries (Appendix 7.7) | M | Unkempt nature of boundaries encourages mis-use and fly-tipping. This is particularly the case along the land hidden from view by the retaining wall along the A6. | Encourage the local community to be vigilant and care for the site. |
| Variety of form, style and permeability of boundary treatment | M | The boundaries to the west and south represent property divisions with seven private residential gardens, each with their own differing style of fence. | Consideration should be given to harmonising, or potentially screening, the various boundary treatments. |
| Metal fencing | M | Sections of metal fencing (c.1900) survives in discreet locations across the site, which is in unsightly and may cause a hazard to visitors. | Fencing to be removed and retained by the National Trust. |
| Stone walling to the east and north of site | L | The stone boundary walling is within the ownership boundary of the National Trust, however has received little, or no maintenance in recent years. | Walling should be inspected and repairs undertaken as necessary. |

ACCESS

Access issues that impact upon Duffield Castle can be divided into two categories; either visual, or physical. Items for consideration include the following:

| Issues/threats/opportunities | Priority | Current status | Recommendations |
|--|----------|---|--|
| 24 hour access | H | There is a metal gate at the point of pedestrian access, however, this is not kept locked at night due which has the potential to encourage, or facilitate unwanted access to the monument and properties that form boundaries to the site. | Arrange for the metal gate to be locked from dusk to dawn. |
| Lack of National Trust presence | H | There are currently limited staff resources that have been allocated within the Midlands Region by the National Trust to monitor, or undertake any general maintenance at Duffield Castle. | Increase staff allocation for Duffield Castle. |
| Reduced visibility of the monument from the surrounding area | M | When entering Duffield from the north, or passing by from the A6 below, there are no obvious signs that there are substantial earthworks that define the castle. | Improve visibility of the monument by scrub removal. |
| Reduced visibility from the site | M | The existing vegetation cover severely restricts views of the surrounding area. | Improve visibility of the monument by scrub removal. |
| Access - pedestrians | M | Access is via a single pedestrian gate from the footpath along the A6 in the southeast corner of the site. This comprises of a steep flight of 54 stone steps with a metal handrail and fence. | Steps and revetments – this needs to be an immediate action with annual assessments, repairs are known to be necessary. Following removal of the scrub and vegetation the option of a second means of access should be considered from the north. |
| Access - vehicles | M | Limited vehicular access is permitted to NT staff, volunteers and their agents across a private drive to the southwest of the site. | Monitor and review as required. |
| Private access to the site (Appendix 7.12) | L | Along the west boundary of the site are historic and modern points of access on to the monument that lead to private gardens. Security therefore for these local residents is potentially an issue as the castle has 24 hour public access. | Monitor and review as required. |

VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

The vegetation at Duffield Castle has had minimal direct management from the National Trust. There is no internal maintenance regime regarding the control of scrub, management of trees, improvement of biodiversity for wildlife, or even mowing of the grassed areas. Items for consideration include the following:

| Issues/threats/opportunities | Priority | Current status | Recommendations |
|--|----------|--|--|
| Limited understanding of tree condition | H | Many of the trees have silver tree tags, however, the survey has been lost. | Commission a new tree survey to enable a management strategy to be developed. |
| Understanding of the ecology | H | No recent ecology survey has been undertaken for Duffield Castle. | Commission an ecological survey. |
| Uncontrolled scrub (Appendix 7.13) | H | There are extensive areas of uncontrolled scrub and brambles to the north, east, west and along the south boundary. Whilst it does provide some degree of habitat for nesting birds, it reduces the available surface area of the monument, creates small hidden spaces and detracts from the overall appearance of the site. | Undertake an ecological survey to establish value of scrub as a habitat. Following survey remove selective areas of scrub as appropriate to expose the monument and protect any wildlife. |
| Lack of mowing regime | H | There is no mowing strategy for Duffield Castle, or provision of equipment, thus this has a negative impact upon the overall appearance of the site. | A mowing plan needs to be developed, potentially to include a meadow, or areas of differential mowing. |
| Burrowing animals (Appendix 7.11) | M | Animal burrows have been located on the site and may have caused damage to the archaeological remains. | The impact of burrowing needs to be monitored, in regards to any statutory protection that needs to be offered to the wildlife, but also in regards to their damage to the archaeology. |
| Piles of logs and removal of branches and clippings (Appendix 7.10) | M | There are unmanaged piles of logs and timber around the site, these do provide habitats for invertebrates and small mammals, however, there is no clear strategy for their location, or size and they detract from the overall character and appearance of the monument. | Develop a strategy for the management of green waste created during future maintenance of the trees and vegetation. Review and reduce existing piles of material. |
| Burning of waste material (Appendix 7.9) | M | There is an oil-drum which is being used to burn green waste from the site. This is clearly inappropriate. | Remove oil drum. Develop a strategy for the management of green waste created during future |

| Issues/threats/opportunities | Priority | Current status | Recommendations |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---|---|
| | | | maintenance of the trees and vegetation. |
| Boundary planting (Appendix 7.12) | M | The planting along the south and west boundaries, which back on to private gardens is unmanaged and patchy, but provides some visual screening for private residents. | Improve the management of the existing boundary planting and consider the screen effect provided by vegetation when undertaking work. |

ARCHAEOLOGY

The remains that comprise Duffield Castle are in a semi-neglected condition, and do not adequately reflect the overall significance of the site. In some regards, although there have been multiple phases of archaeological investigation, the remains are only partially understood. In addition, there is lack of general public awareness and understanding of the archaeological remains. Items for consideration include the following:

| Issues/threats/opportunities | Priority | Current status | Recommendations |
|---|----------|--|--|
| Tarmac (bituminous surface treatment) (Appendix 7.4) | H | This is in a state of advanced decay that visually detracts from the character of the monument, and may be causing damage to the archaeological remains beneath. | Remove the tarmac under archaeological supervision. |
| Low walling (brick & stone) (Appendix 7.5) | H | The early 20 th century brick walling that was introduced is in an advanced state of decay and collapse. In addition it is unsightly and detracts from the overall character of the monument. | Remove brick walling and replace with new stonework. |
| The well | H | The well is covered with a stone dome which is neither historically accurate, or an appropriate treatment for such a feature; it does however prevent access to the well shaft which was 80 (c.24.3m) feet deep when excavated in 1886. | Remove dome and replace with a metal grill. |
| Collapsing masonry (Appendix 7.6) | H | There are sections of collapsing masonry down the eastern hill slope and from sections of the low foundation walling that survives. | Survey hill slope and recover collapsed fragments of architectural stone. |
| Steps | H | Built into the north section of the Keep foundation is a short flight of stones that form treads. They are not described in any of the excavation reports, and it can be suggested that they have no historical value, or basis within the | Remove steps under archaeological supervision which are a misleading addition to the monument. |

| Issues/threats/opportunities | Priority | Current status | Recommendations |
|--|----------|--|--|
| | | archaeological record. | |
| Fore-building | M | There is a lack of understanding about the purpose of the fore-building, or its exact location. | Consider methods to demark the former extent of the fore-building on the ground. |
| Loose fragments of architectural stone (Appendix 7.8) | M | There are loose fragments of 12 th century architectural stone on the site. | Collect loose stones and record any features of note. |
| Extent of remains | L | The full extent and scale of the monument (c.40%) is obscured by the unmanaged growth of vegetation and scrub, especially when in leaf. This severely impacts upon the legibility of the monument, and makes it almost impossible to understand how the castle was placed in the surrounding landscape with a commanding view in all directions. | Improve the external visibility of the monument by selective removal of trees, scrub and vegetation. |

INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Duffield Castle is a National Trust satellite site with minimal staff presence and no amenities. The presentation therefore has been designed to be low-key and robust, however it is suggested that there is room for improving the visitor experience and for raising the profile of the site as a community asset for local residents. Items for consideration include the following:

| Issues/threats/opportunities | Priority | Current status | Recommendations |
|--------------------------------|----------|--|---|
| Community involvement | H | There is a lack of community involvement and awareness of the site. | This could be improved by developing a 'friends group' and allocating a NT Ranger as a point of community contact. |
| Litter | H | Litter is left by visitors and there is no formal procedure for its removal. | Add a new litter bin in close proximity to the bus stop and develop a strategy for waste removal. |
| Picnic bench (Appendix 7.2) | H | There is a damaged picnic bench in the middle of the Keep, but no other provision for seating. | Seating on the site would be acceptable, but needs to be of an appropriate style and in a fixed location. The bench should be removed. |
| Geocaching | H | The monument is currently used as a venue for geocaching. | Geocaching to be encouraged and done in a controlled and sensitive way. |

| Issues/threats/opportunities | Priority | Current status | Recommendations |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--|--|
| Information leaflet (Appendix 7.3) | M | An information leaflet has been produced for the site for a local member of the public (located in a wooden box attached to one of the trees). | The leaflet should be revised and produced in accordance with the NT house-style. The display box should be removed. |
| Restricted viewpoints | M | The unmanaged vegetation along the crest of the hill severely impacts upon views from the monument into the surrounding landscape and Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. | Enhance the importance of viewpoints from the monument, by the targeted removal of vegetation would to create new vistas. |
| Lack of understanding of remains | M | There is no signage or interpretation on the main plateau that comprises the main area of the monument. | Discreet signage within each area of the site would improve general awareness of the extent and nature of the remains. |
| Circulation routes | M | There are a series of circulation routes within the site that exist as walks between patches of vegetation and scrub. They have no defined form or route, and do not encourage effective movement around the monument. | Commission a management plan to re-present the monument and consider the removal of circulation routes that are inappropriate. |
| Educational impact | L | The NT have previously produced an informative educational pack for the castle, however it is unknown whether this is widely used, or whether local schools visit the site as part of their curriculum. | Promote the castle and education pack within local schools. |

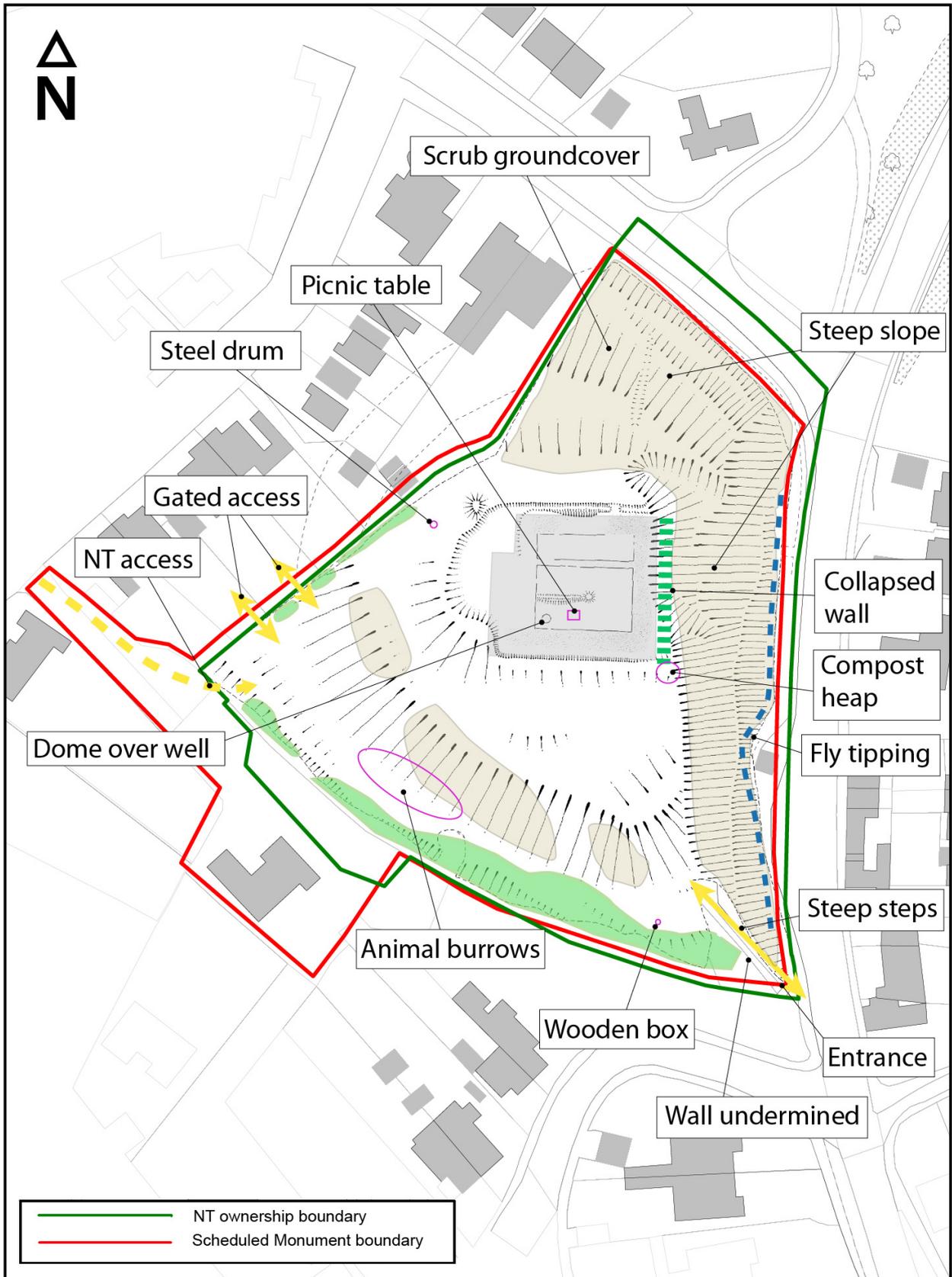


Figure 5: Site plan with current management issues and threats

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7 RECOMMENDATIONS

THE VISION

The new vision for Duffield Castle can be summarised as follows:

To tell the story of Duffield Castle, a site where once a magnificent castle would have stood at the heart of the local community. To ensure the long-term conservation and protection of the site, and to seek opportunities to enhance both the historic and natural environment. To reflect on the site's significance as an important historic monument, and to have a site that is understood, loved and cared for by the local community.

IMPLEMENTATION OF VISION

The following section lists a series of recommendations that should be taken to achieve the vision, which given a priority (**L** = Low (10 year plan); **M** = Medium (5 year plan); **H** = High (1 year - urgent works)). They should be considered in conjunction with the reinstatement options for the archaeological remains outlined in **Appendix 8**.

A series of action points and recommendations are presented below.

The priorities that have been identified are:

- Protection of the archaeological remains (walling and earthworks);
- Presentation of the site (access, appropriate clearance of vegetation, improving boundaries and interpretation, implementation of a National Trust management regime);
- Understanding and ownership (a greater understanding of the site and the remains that survive, and a direct community involvement with the site will greatly contribute to its future use).

| | |
|------------------|--|
| POLICY 1: | To improve the presentation and legibility of Duffield Castle |
| POLICY 2: | To improve the visitor experience within the site of Duffield Castle |
| POLICY 3: | To seek opportunities to improve the biodiversity and habitat within the site, without compromising the presentation of the Scheduled Monument |
| POLICY 4: | To establish a National Trust Friend's of Duffield Castle group |
| POLICY 5: | To establish a regular National Trust presence on the site |
| POLICY 6: | To conserve the historic environment and archaeological remains at Duffield Castle |

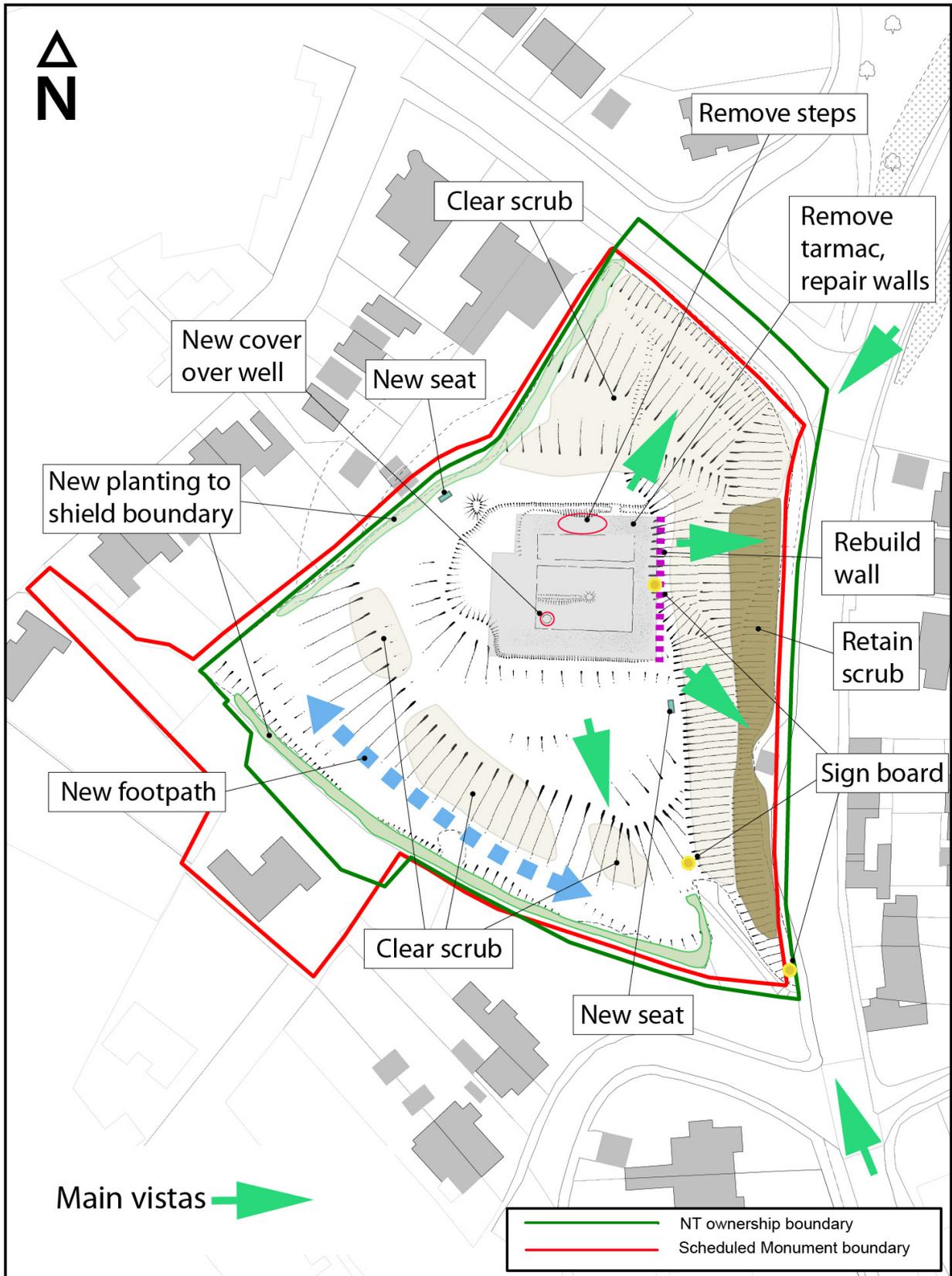


Figure 6: Vision for the future layout and presentation of Duffield Castle

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SUMMARY OF GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE

This re-appraisal of Duffield Castle has identified the following key areas where our historical (chapter 4) and archaeological understanding of the site is lacking, or non-existent:

1. No definitive historical account has yet been identified that confirms the construction of a stone keep at Duffield Castle;
2. The intervening period from the destruction of the site as a military stronghold and the archaeological excavations in the 1880s is almost completely unknown;
3. The previous excavations have involved relatively small evaluation trenches, and whilst they provide an understanding of different parts of the site, they only present a partial record;
4. The exact nature of pre-11th century occupation, or activity on the site is only partially understood, although unstratified Roman and Anglian remains have been recovered;
5. The open areas of the monument have only been partially explored by non-intrusive geophysical exploration;
6. The wider setting of the castle prior to the development of the surrounding housing is only partially understood;
7. The location and condition of some of the archaeological archives from previous phases of investigation are still unknown.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION POINTS

UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

| | Proposed Action points | Priority |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | Habitat Survey to help understand the importance of the site for wildlife, including burrowing animals. A tree survey to help understand the ecological importance, condition and safety of the trees on site, and their impacting upon the site as a whole | H |
| 2 | To commission a conservation architect to prepare a specification for repair of the remains of the Keep | H |
| 3 | To undertake an options appraisal for a new access route on to the monument (following scrub removal) | M |
| 4 | To explore options for the partial removal of scrub along the east bank, so as not to destabilise the slope, but to open up and expose the castle | M |
| 5 | To update the Derbyshire County Council Historic Environment Record and the National Trust HBSMR | L |

DESIGN AND INTERPRETATION

| | Proposed Action points | Priority |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 6 | The production of a design and interpretation plan for the site, to include proposals for signage and interpretation. | M |
| 7 | To increase the presence and public awareness of the site with the DerwentWISE scheme area, and which overlooks the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site. | M |

PROGRAMME OF WORKS

| | Proposed Action points | Priority |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 8 | Prepare a management strategy for the site, including vegetation management (grassland, scrub, tree maintenance and inspections) and site monitoring to ensure that the site is safe and tidy to use by all, and that it is used appropriately. | H |
| 9 | To re-allocate resources (staff time and equipment) from the National Trust Midlands budget to ensure that the site can be effectively managed into the future. | M |
| 10 | To engage better with existing volunteers at the site, and plan a recruitment campaign for additional volunteers as needed. | M |
| 11 | Clear scrub to the north of the site | M |
| 12 | To improve the planting around the west and south boundaries of the site (this should be undertaken in consultation with English Heritage to ensure that no damage is done to any buried archaeological remains) | M |
| 13 | To create a new path along the south section of the castle (this could be as a mown area, or bark chippings) | M |

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

| | Proposed Action points | Priority |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 14 | To establish a 'National Trust Friends of Duffield Castle' group to increase local ownership of the site and to improve the enjoyment of the monument by the residents of Duffield | M |
| 15 | To engage with the local community in a series of archaeological events, or projects | M |

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITH UNDERSTANDING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

One of the original aims at the outset of this appraisal was to identify how a community archaeology project could be developed to include archaeological excavation, and which would have the dual purpose of local engagement and a contribution to the future presentation and understanding of the monument.

Now that the extent of previous archaeological investigations has been established (see **Chapter 5**), it is suggested that a programme of excavations, such as test pitting within the confines of the Scheduled Monument is unlikely to contribute to our overall knowledge regarding Duffield Castle and as-such may not be a suitable activity for a community project.

The outer peripheral areas to the west and south of the monument, including the ditches, have already been investigated through previous excavation trenches. There is potential for undisturbed archaeological deposits to survive in the parts of the adjacent gardens where the 20th century housing has not caused damage, but an approach such as test pitting is only likely to confirm the sequence of archaeological activity already established for the site.

Permission for a larger open area excavation within the Bailey is unlikely to be granted by Historic England, without a comprehensive research agenda, and then would need to be undertaken by professional archaeologists, although this could incorporate community volunteers under close archaeological supervision.

Even so, there are still opportunities for community engagement with the archaeology on the site if undertaken in-conjunction with a professional archaeologist. This would include some aspects of archaeological excavation and the re-exposure of the earthwork ditches through selective scrub removal; see below and **Appendix 9**:

POTENTIAL COMMUNITY/LOCAL VOLUNTEER PROJECTS

- Cleaning of foundations following removal of degraded tarmac surface on remains;
- Cleaning of the central area of the Keep and site of fore-building to allow for new presentation and walling repairs;
- Further analytical earthwork survey following clearance of scrub and vegetation to the north of the monument;
- Research into the development of Duffield as a settlement to understand medieval setting of the castle, which could include the infrastructure, fishponds, road network, settlement;

- Survey of surviving stonework within the castle, including tooling, masons marks;
- Following from a record of the stones on the site, the wider area (for example within a 5 mile radius) could be examined to identify possibly structures, or buildings that may contain reused elements of stone;
- The archaeological artifacts in Derby Museum could be examined, drawn, photographed and recorded in light of developments in knowledge into 11th-12th century material culture since it was excavated in the 1880s.

The costs associated with each of these community projects would be relatively low, largely representing the time charge for professional input and coordination, some of which may be delivered in-house from the National Trust, and also from local groups such as the Derbyshire Archaeology Society.

8 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

AUTHORSHIP

This report has been prepared by Oliver Jessop MIfA, with the archive research being undertaken Victoria Beauchamp Ph.D. Editing has been provided by Karen E Walker MIfA, FSA.

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Spencer Bailey at the Derby Museum and Art Gallery is thanked for providing access to their collections and for his advice concerning the extent and nature of archaeological material that they have associated with Duffield Castle.

Nicola Manning at the Derbyshire Historic Record has provided access to their databases that detail the nature of archaeological investigation and discoveries with the wider area surrounding Duffield Castle.

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Local residents of Duffield who are acknowledged and thanked for providing background information that has been considered as a part of this appraisal include: Maurice Shelton, John Wright, Carole Soul and Derek Taulbut.

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- Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk
- National Heritage List: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>
- British Newspaper Archive: <http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>

Appendix I:

General views of Duffield Castle



Appendix I.1: View across the Derwent Valley looking at Duffield Castle; note level platform behind trees.



Appendix I.2: View looking south from railway bridge towards Duffield Castle – the monument is hidden by the vegetation.



Appendix I.3: View looking north along Milford Road (the A6); note unmanaged scrub on hillslope beneath castle (1m scale).



Appendix I.4: Detail of northeast corner of site; note how the unmanaged scrub conceals the scale and form of the castle.



Appendix I.5: View along stone boundary wall flanking Milford Road (the A6), looking north.



Appendix I.6: Detail of stone walling below north boundary along Avenue Road, looking southeast.



Appendix 1.7: General view of visitor entrance to Duffield Castle (1m scale).



Appendix 1.8: View looking up stone steps that provide access to the castle (1m scale).



Appendix I.9: Detail of wooden fence in southwest corner of site.



Appendix I.10: View of chestnut fencing along south boundary with private gardens.



Appendix I.11: View looking northeast along west boundary; note iron fencing c.1900.



Appendix I.12: General view of west boundary; note timber fence and unmanaged scrub.



Appendix I.13: View of wooden entrance gate in southwest corner of site (1m scale).



Appendix I.14: Vehicular access in southwest part of the site (2007 watching brief); note Private access.



Appendix I.15: View up earthwork bank at top of entrance steps, looking north (1m scale).



Appendix I.16: View across central plateau the forms the bailey of the castle, looking north towards Keep (1m scale).



Appendix I.17: View looking east in southwest corner of the site; note patchy vegetation (1m scale).



Appendix I.18: General view looking up grass mown path (1m scale).



Appendix I.19: View looking north across scrub and vegetation that conceal earthworks of ditch (1 m scale).



Appendix I.20: Detail of north part of Keep foundations; note tarmac and 20th century steps (1 m scale).



Appendix I.21: View looking west along central spine wall of Keep (1m scale).



Appendix I.22: Detail of mid 20th century domed cap to well shaft (1m scale).



Appendix I.23: Detail south section of Keep foundation, note tarmac covering and raised bank (1m scale).



Appendix I.24: Detail of tarmac surface covering foundations along east side of Keep (1m scale).



Appendix I.25: Detail of remains of pier base in south part of Keep (1m scale).

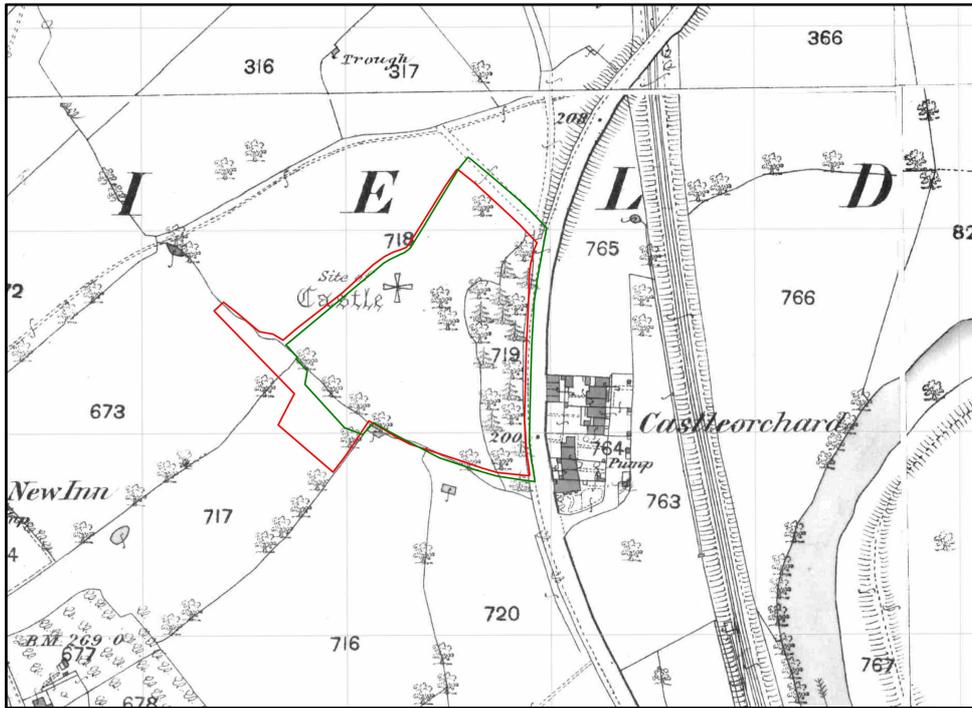


Appendix I.26: View looking east along drain/gully in south section of Keep (1m scale).

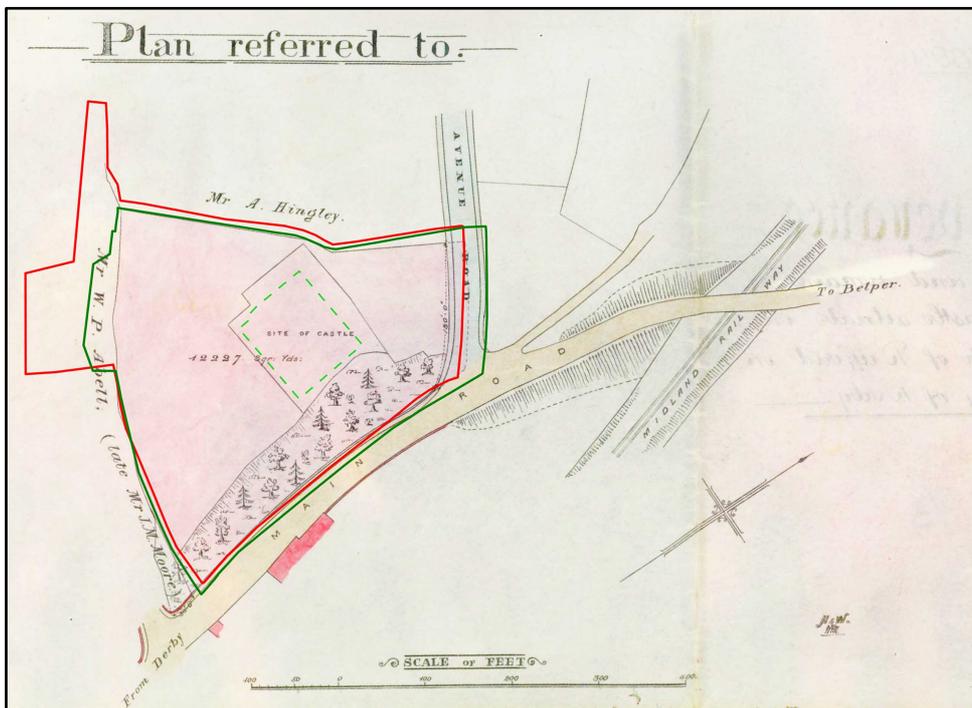
Appendix 2:
Historic Mapping



Appendix 2.1: Extract from 1840 Tithe Map for Duffield © Derbyshire Record Office
 Boundaries (NT ownership = green; SM outline = red)

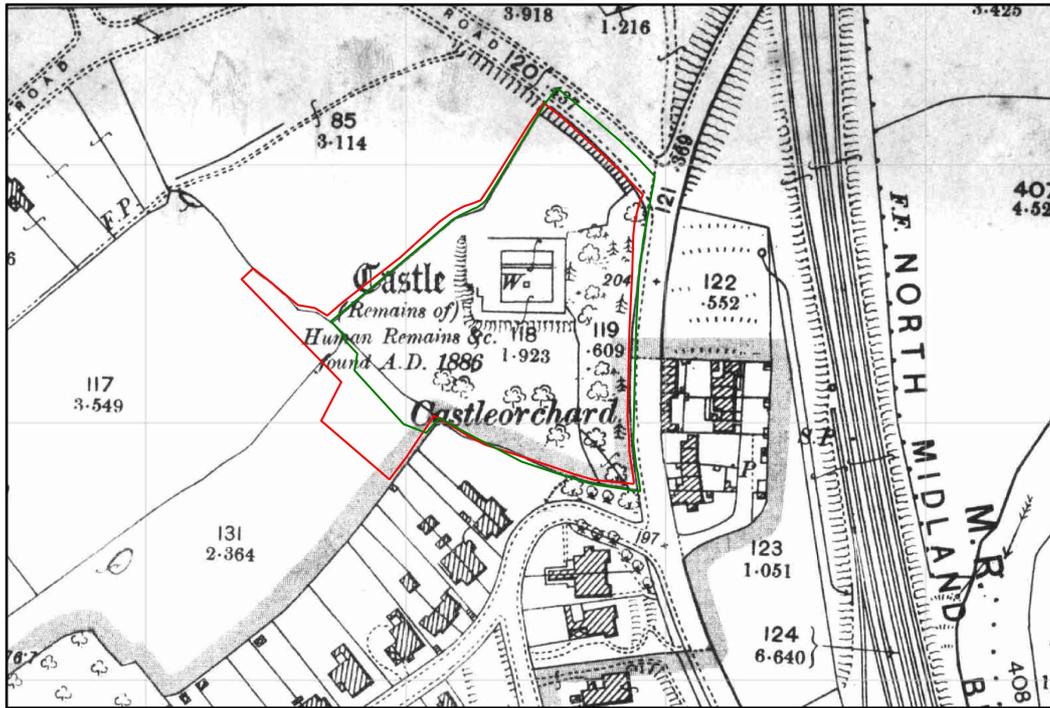


Appendix 2.2: Extract from 1881 OS map
 Boundaries (NT ownership = green; SM outline = red)
 OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.

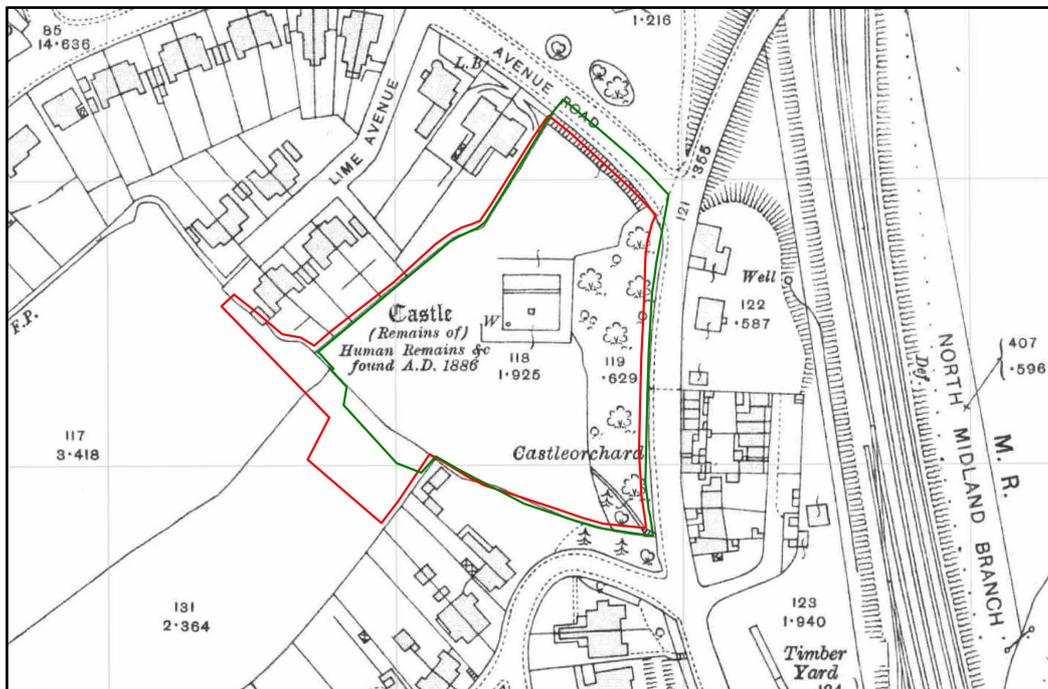


Appendix 2.3: Extract from a deed of transfer for land containing Duffield Castle to the National Trust, 1899
 Boundaries (NT ownership = green; SM outline = red)

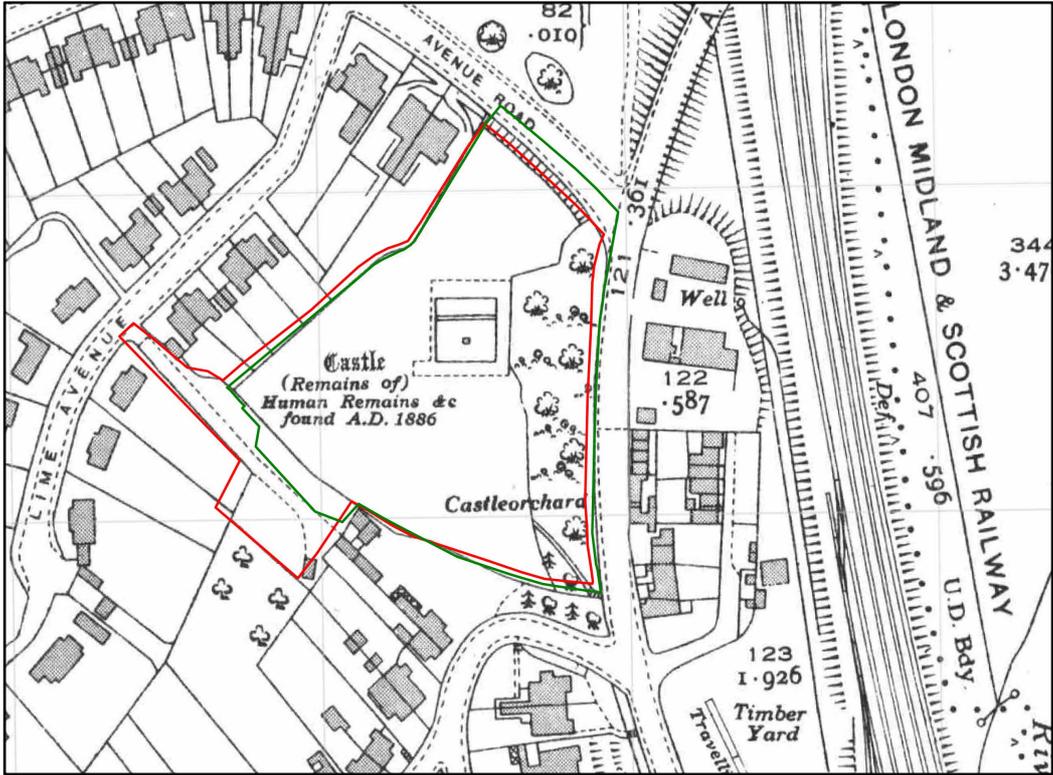
© The National Trust



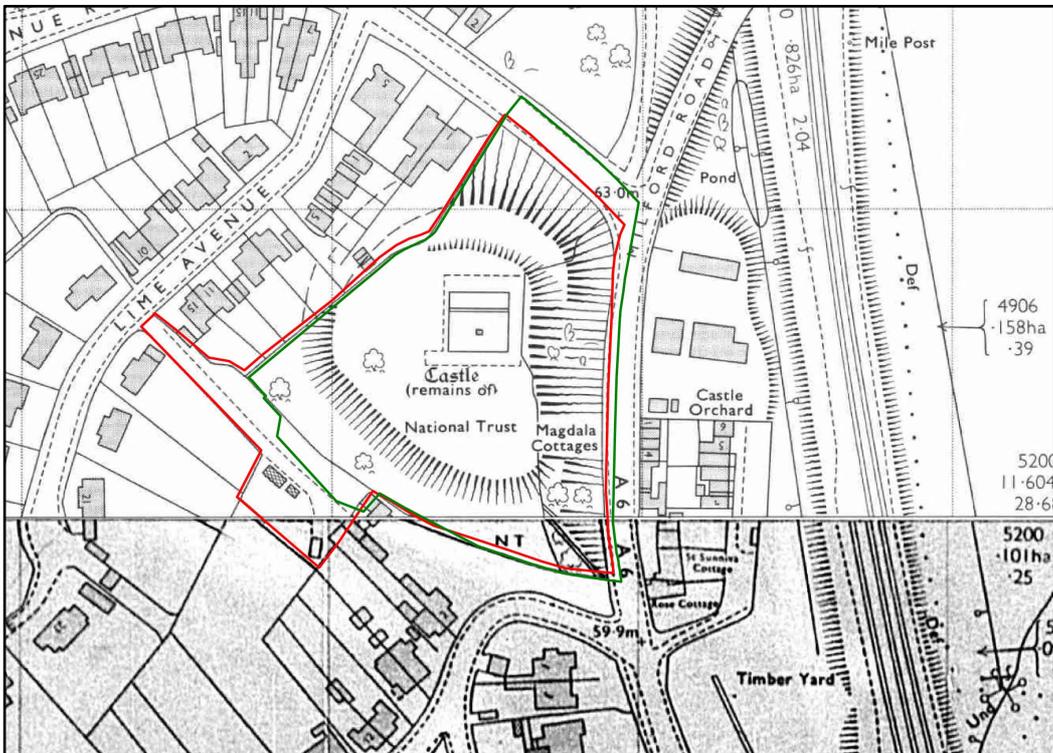
Appendix 2.4: Extract from 1900 OS map
 Boundaries (NT ownership = green; SM outline = red)
 OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



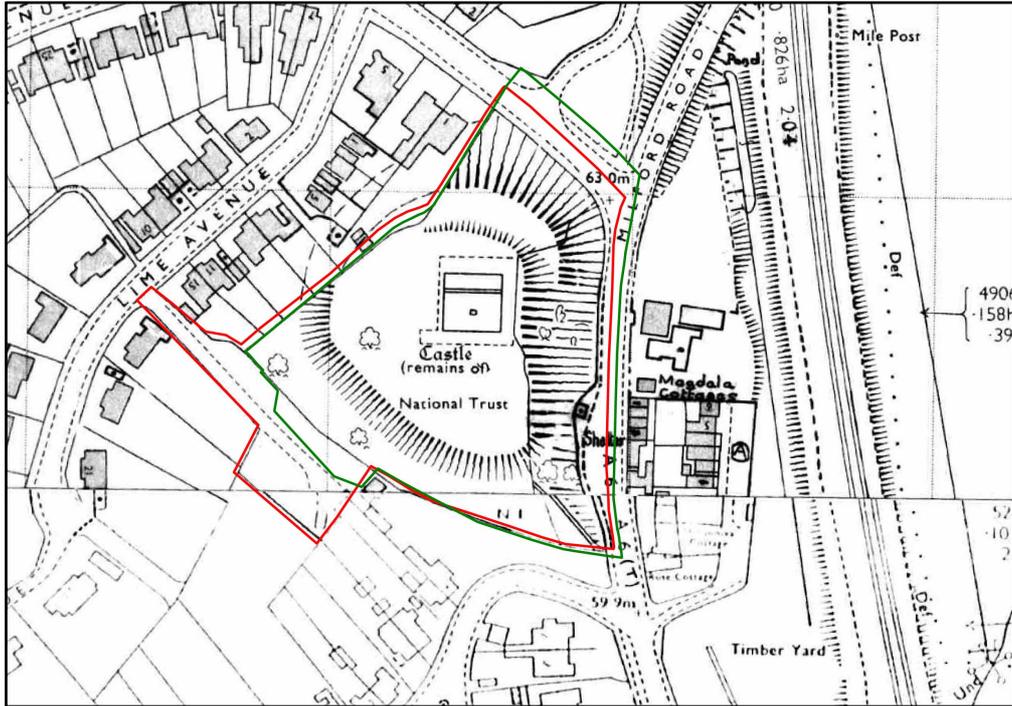
Appendix 2.5: Extract from 1914 OS map
 Boundaries (NT ownership = green; SM outline = red)
 OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



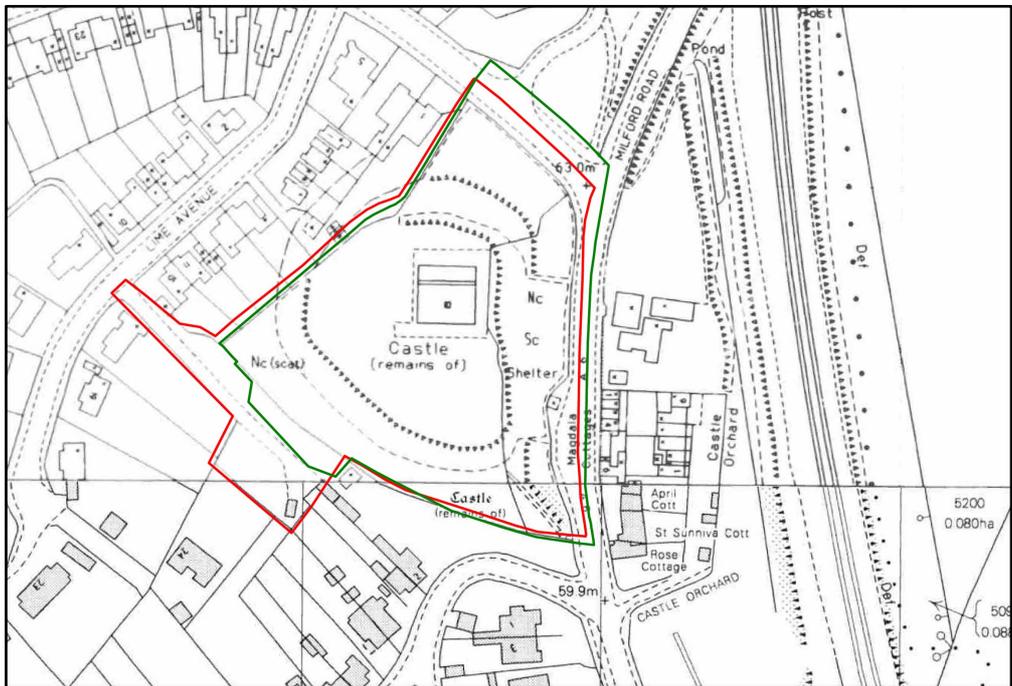
Appendix 2.6: Extract from 1938 OS map
 Boundaries (NT ownership = green; SM outline = red)
 OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



Appendix 2.7: Extract from 1966-70 OS map
 Boundaries (NT ownership = green; SM outline = red)
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Appendix 2.8: Extract from 1987-89 OS map
 Boundaries (NT ownership = green; SM outline = red)
 OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.



Appendix 2.9: Extract from 1993 OS map
 Boundaries (NT ownership = green; SM outline = red)
 OS map reproduced under Licence No.100056148. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright ©.

Appendix 3:

Additional archive material (identified but beyond the scope of this project)

Primary Sources identified but not consulted

Derbyshire Record Office

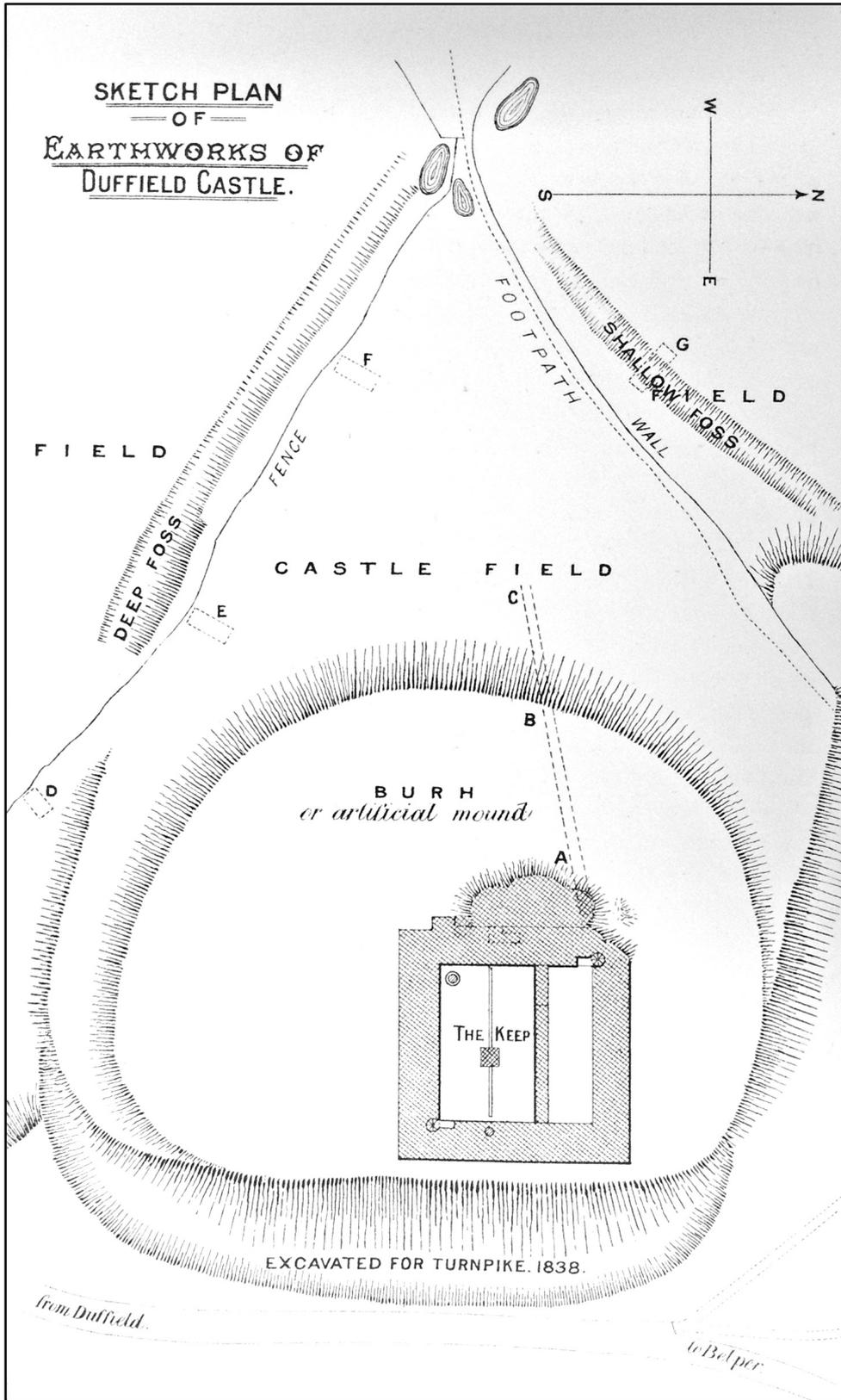
- D3772/T21/18/1 Sale catalogue for Duffield Castle Estate, 16 Sep 1897
- D3772/T21/18/11 Copy conveyance of site and remains of Duffield Castle by Strutt to National Trust, 30 Nov 1899
- D1564/S143 Castle Orchard Duffield 1889
- D1564/S66 Rough draft of a small piece of ground next to Castle Orchard Place, Duffield
- D3772/E53/4/1-3 Agreements between the Trustees of the Heage-Duffield Turnpike and the Midland Railway Co on alterations to the road because of the railway, involving lands called Fish Yards and Butler Pasture Lands in Belper, other land in Belper and land at Castle Orchard in Duffield parish, 1 Jan 1839
- D3772/T21/18/7 Conveyance of a strip of land at Duffield by P B Chadfield to Strutt, 19 Dec 1898

National Archive, Kew

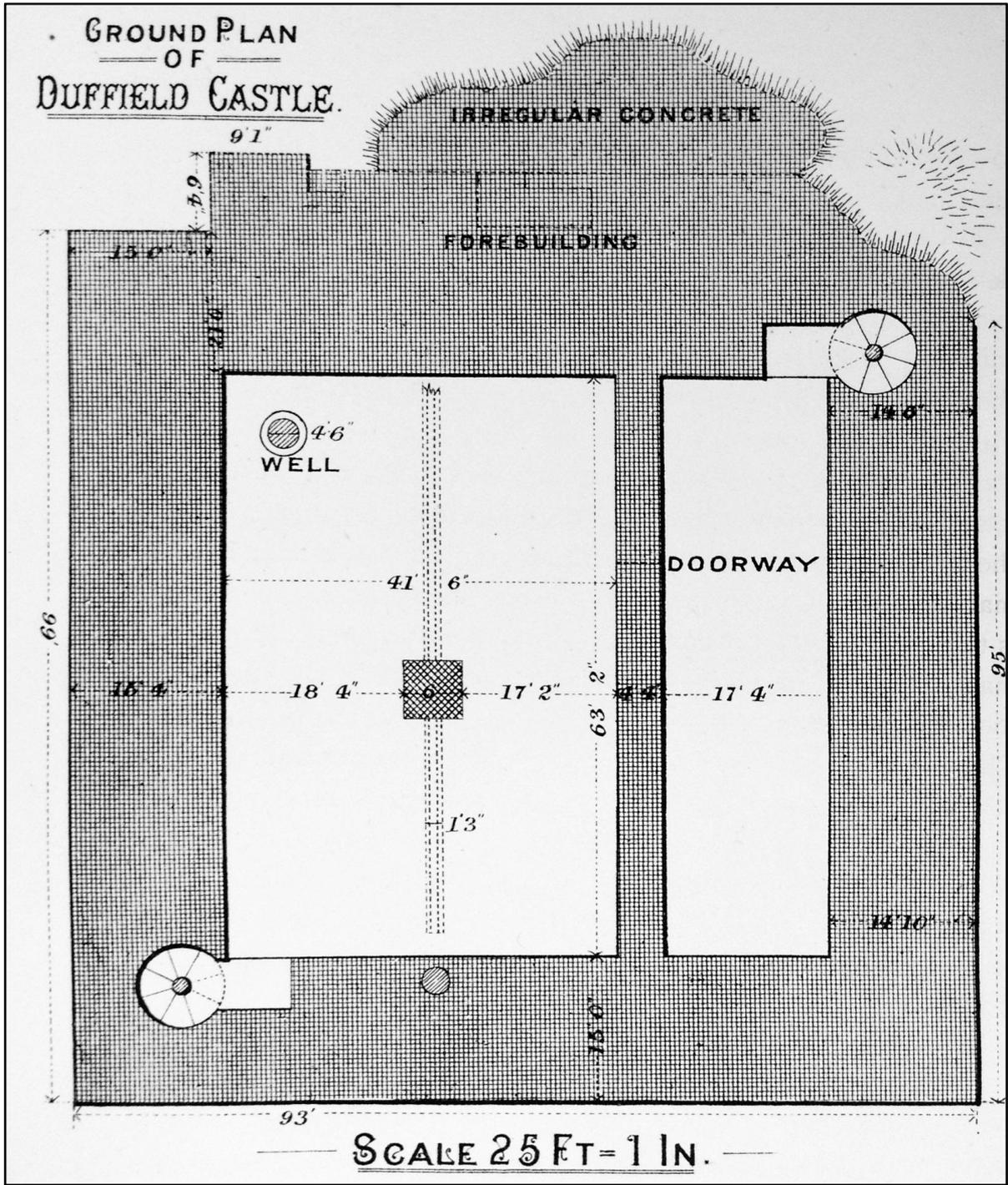
- DL 4/57/39 Webster v Grace. Plaintiffs: Webster. Defendants: Grace and Brunt. Documents: depositions concerning Castle Orchard, Duffield, Derbyshire. 8 James I. 1610-1611
- SC 6/1146/11 Tutbury Castle and Honor (Possessions late of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster): "Perimplementum.... Derby Duffield Ward... Duffield (Stock Account): 15 to 16 Edw [II] (1321-1323)
- Papers of the Duchy of Lancaster held at the Pro including
- Deeds DL 25/2266 dated 1263-1279 (seal available to view online <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C5687352>)
- Court Rolls 1361 onwards
- Rentals and Surveys 1601-1700 DL 43/20/3B
- Parliamentary Survey 1701-1900

Appendix 4:

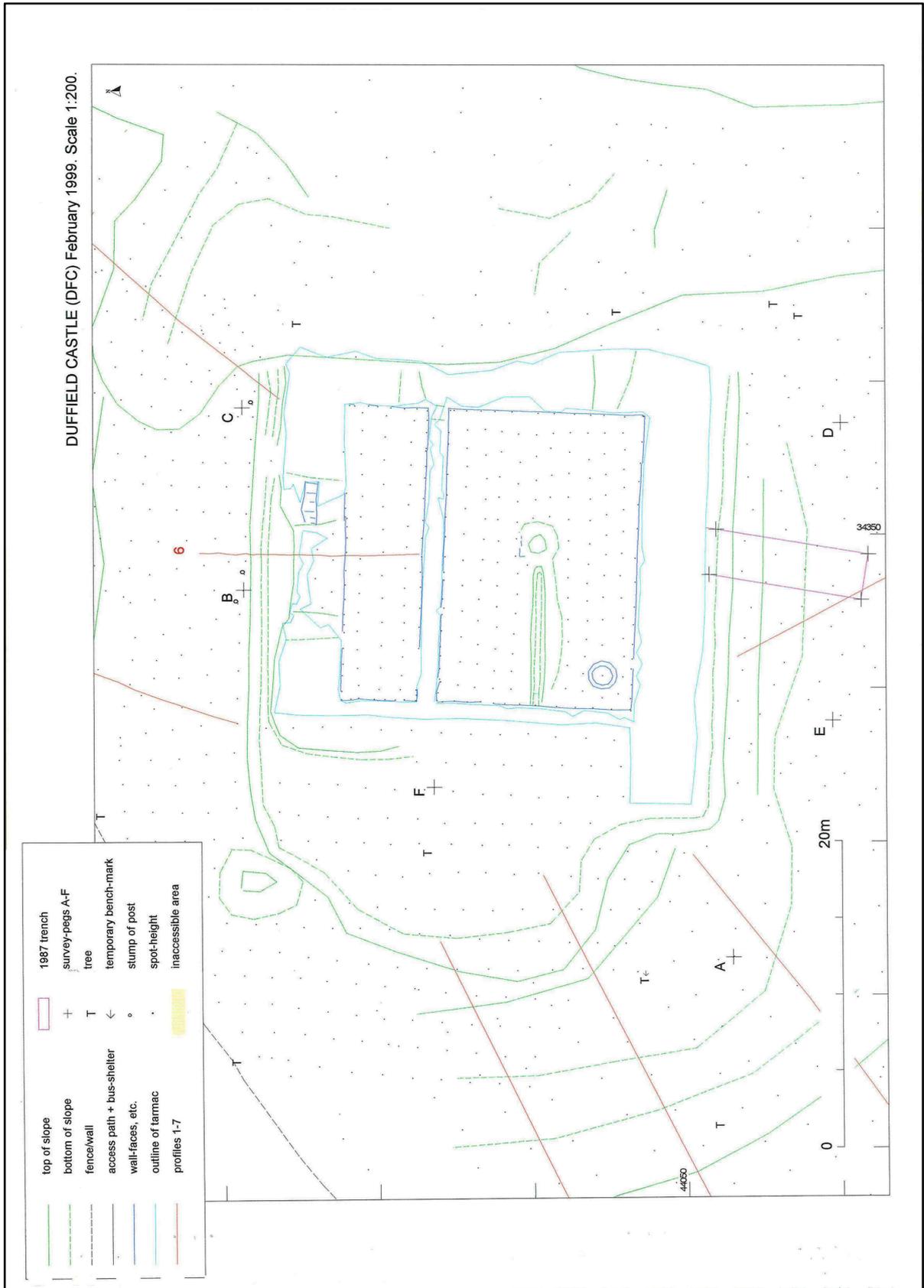
Selection of excavation plans and drawings



Appendix 4.1: Trench location plan after excavations by Cox in 1887/8 © Derbyshire Archaeology Society



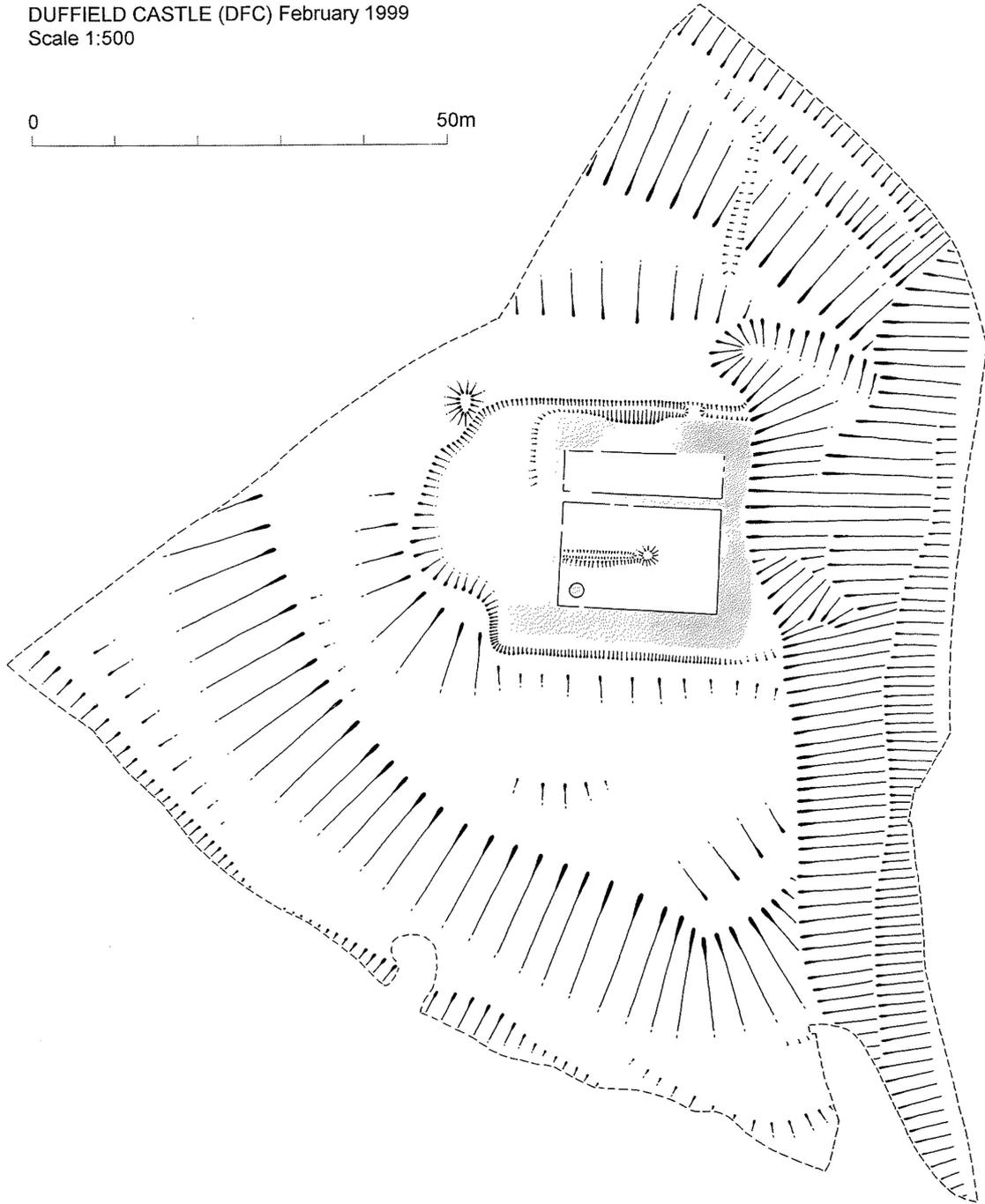
Appendix 4.2: Survey plan of the Keep as exposed by Cox in 1887/8 © Derbyshire Archaeology Society



Appendix 4.4: Detail survey plan of the Keep by TPAU in 1999 © TPAU

DUFFIELD CASTLE (DFC) February 1999
Scale 1:500

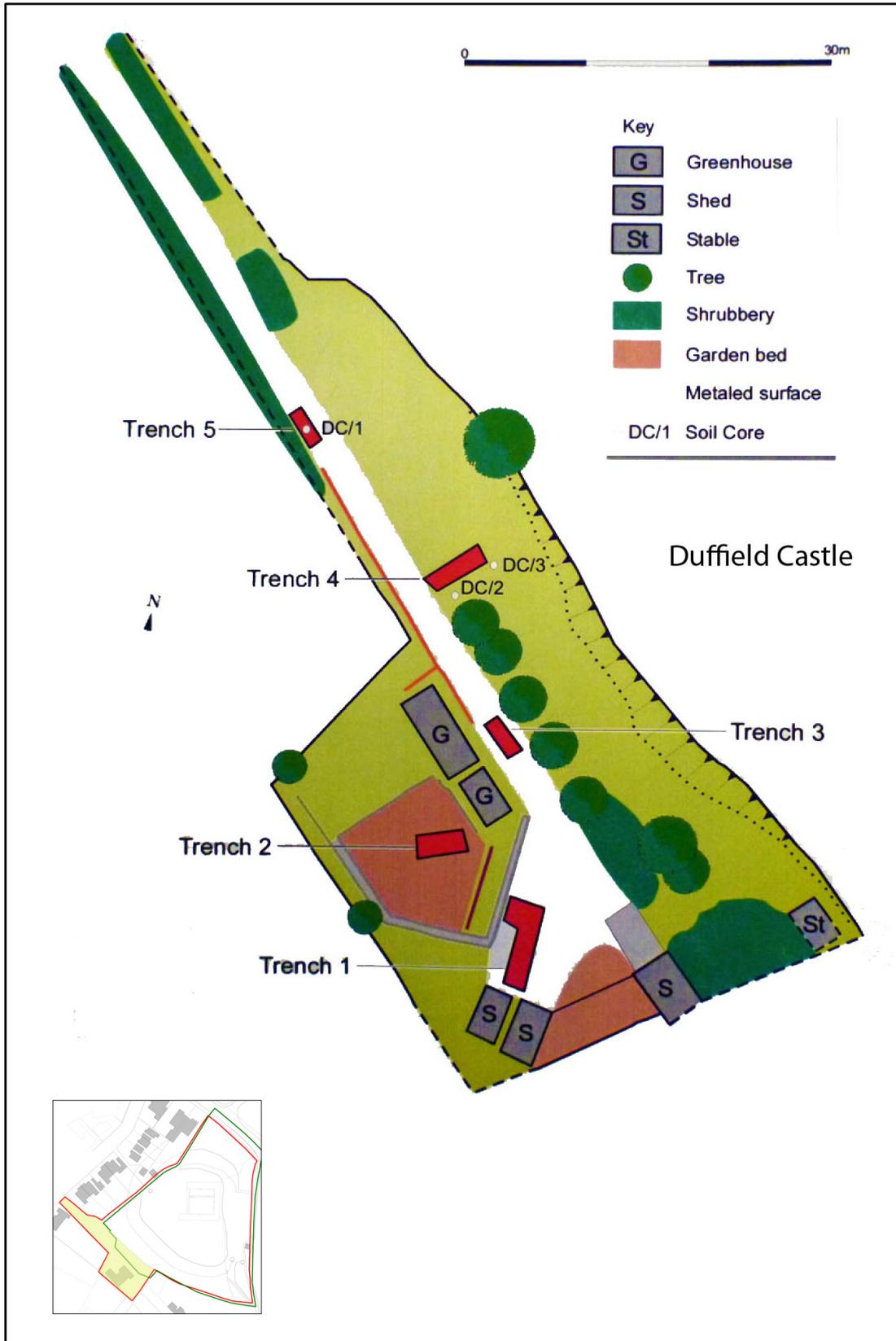
0 50m



Appendix 4.5: Hachured survey plan for Duffield Castle 1999 © TPAU

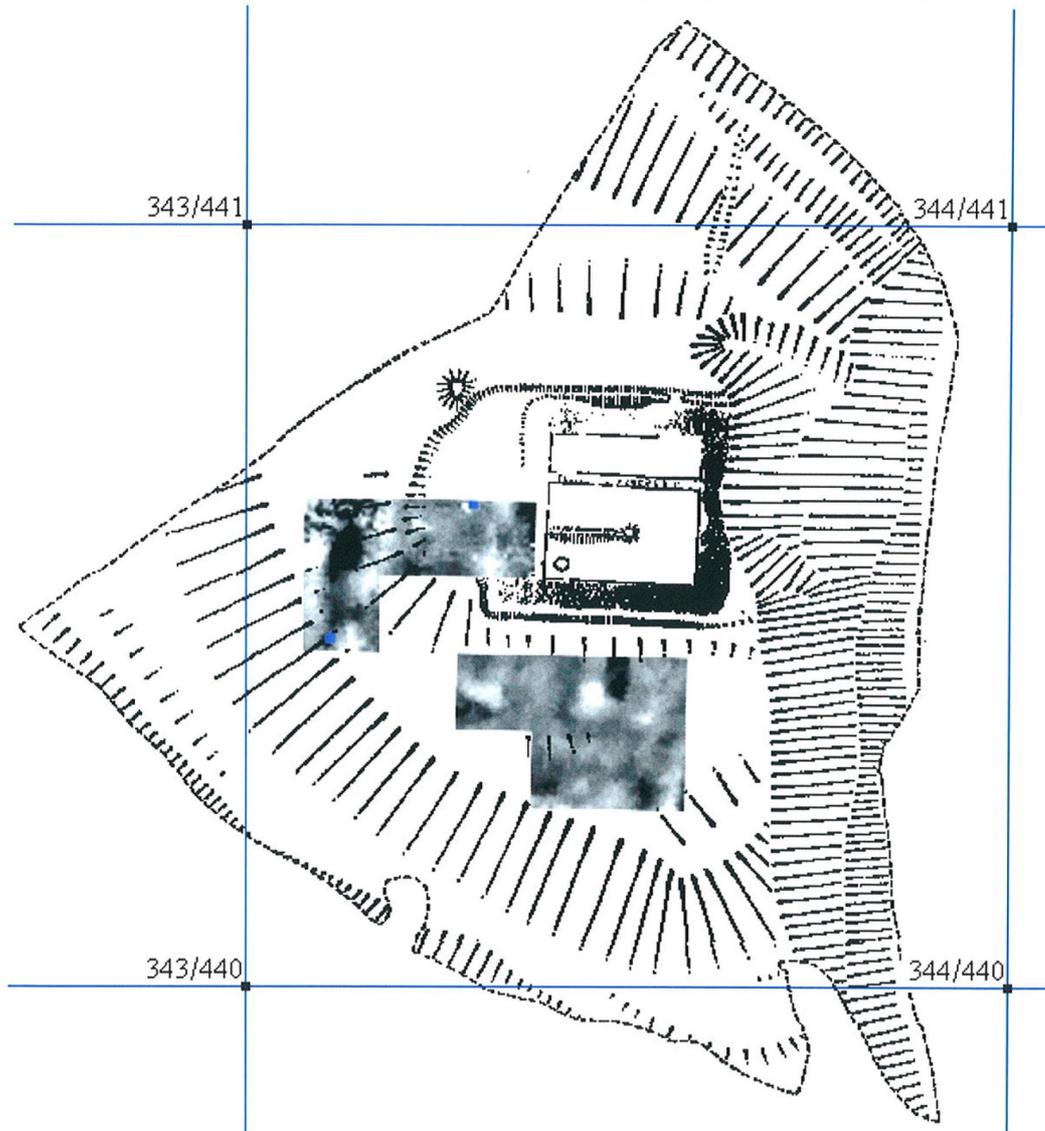


Appendix 4.6: Topographic survey contour plan for Duffield Castle 1999 © TPAU



Appendix 4.7: Trench location plan for Central Archaeology Service excavations 1999 © English Heritage

Figure 2.4 Greyscale of processed Earth Resistance data



Duffield Castle, Derbyshire

J. Bonsall & H. Gimson
Department of Archaeological Sciences
University of Bradford

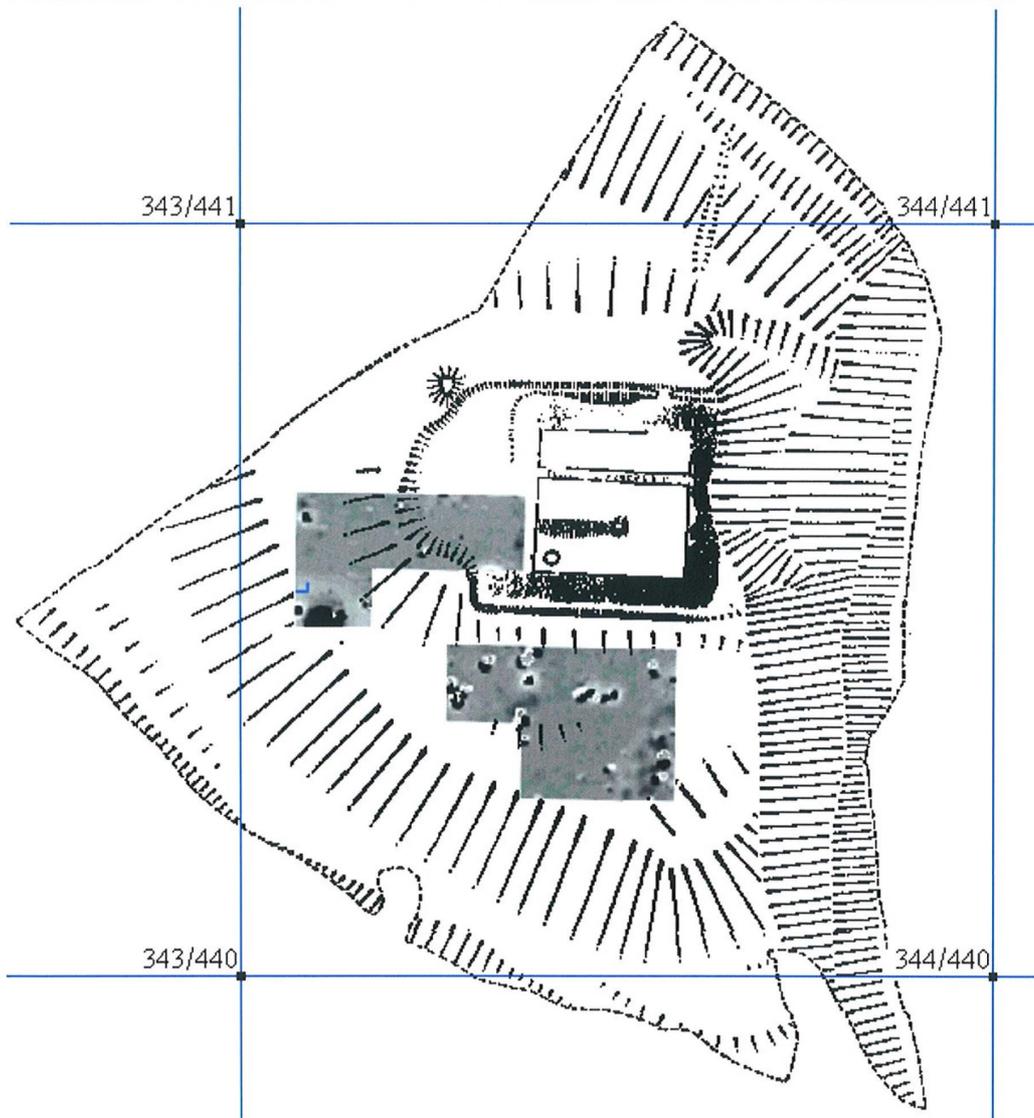
© The National Trust 2001



North

Appendix 4.8: Resistivity survey 2011 © The National Trust and Geophysical Surveys of Bradford Detail

Figure 2.5 Greyscale of processed Magnetometer data



Duffield Castle, Derbyshire

J. Bonsall & H. Gimson
Department of Archaeological Sciences
University of Bradford

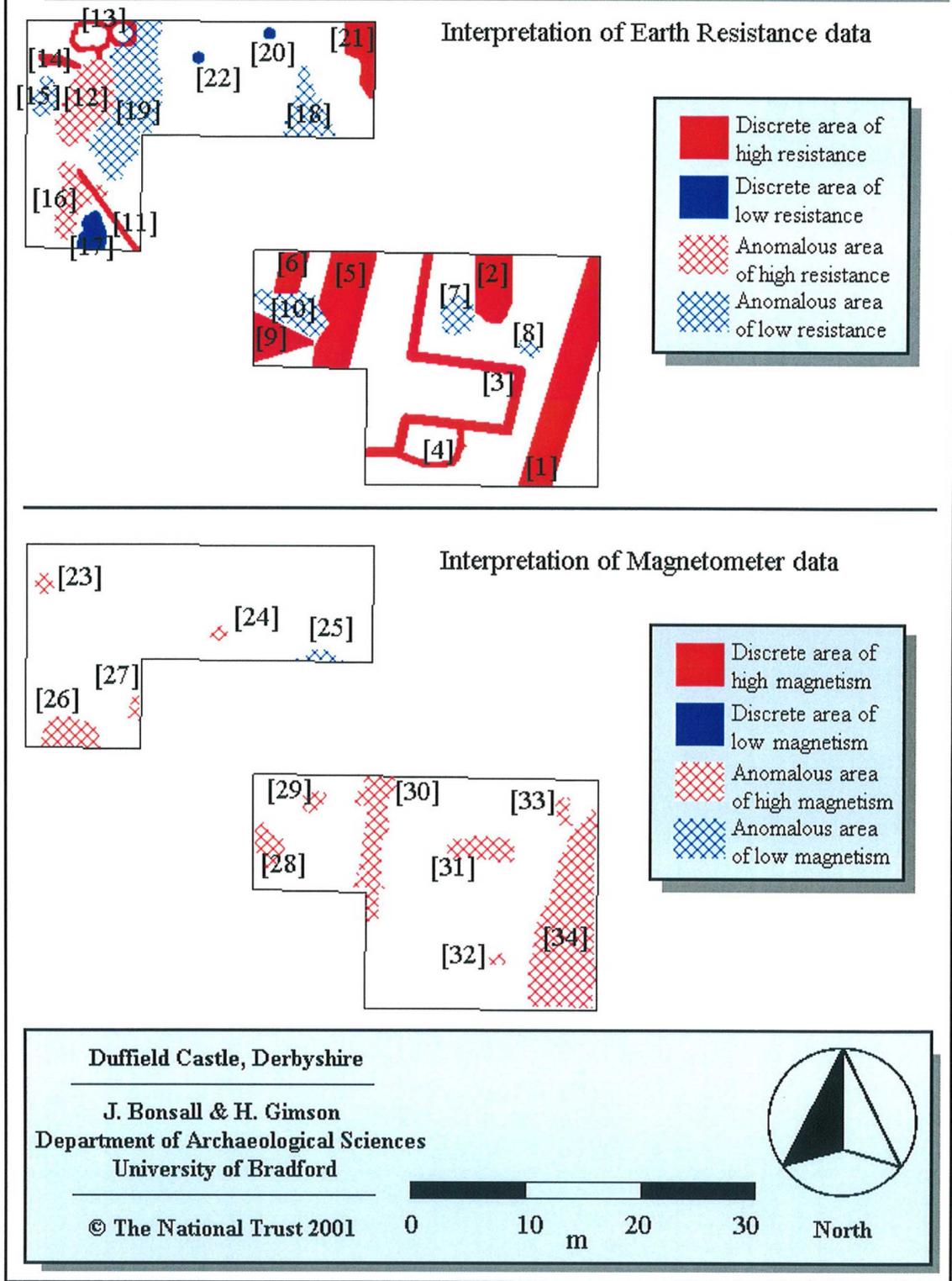
© The National Trust 2001



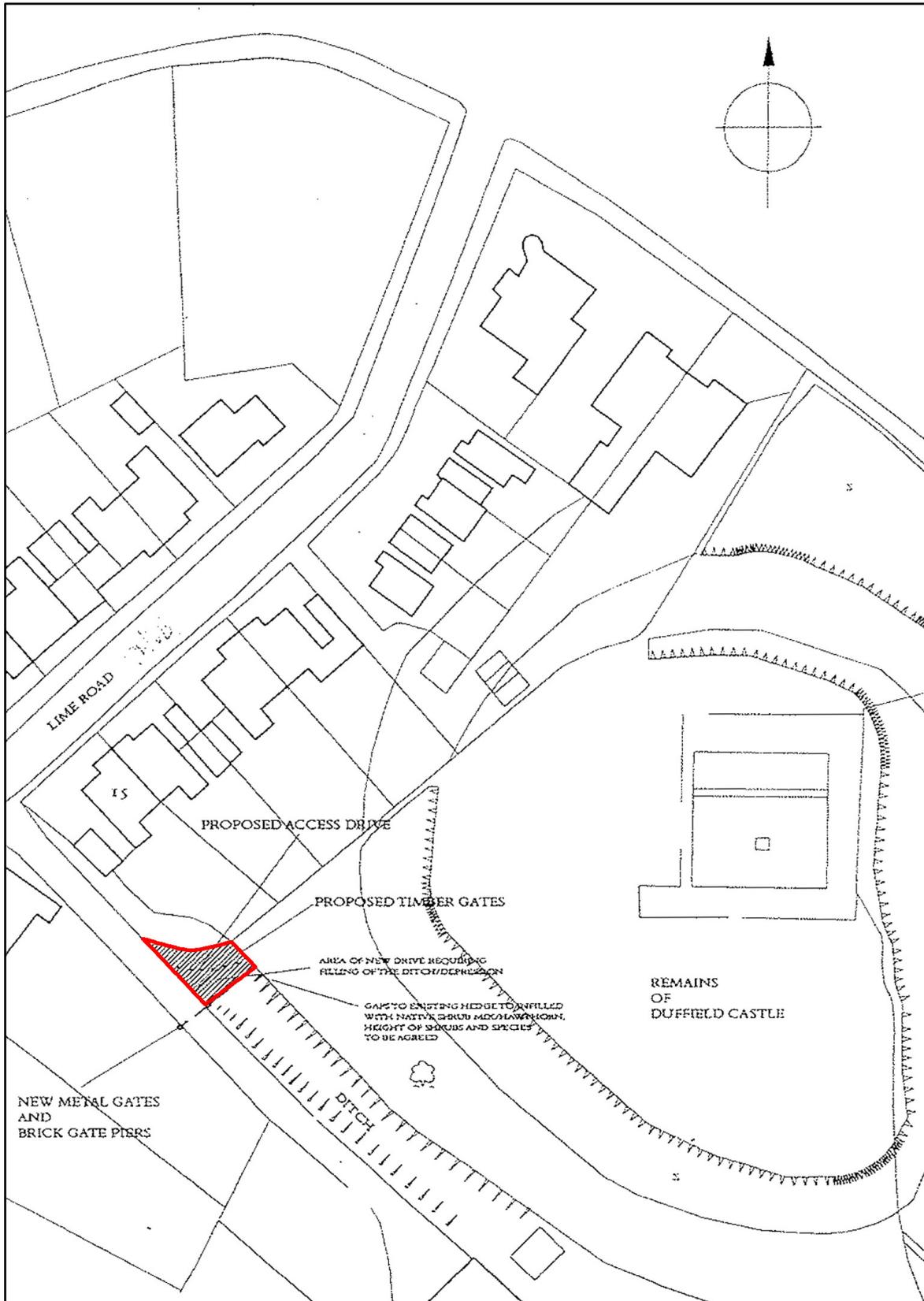
North

Appendix 4.9: Magnetometer survey 2011 | © The National Trust and Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

Figure 3.1 Geophysical interpretation



Appendix 4.10: Interpretation following geophysical survey 2011 © The National Trust and Geophysical Surveys of Bradford



Appendix 4.11: Location of JB Archaeology evaluation trench 2007 © JB Archaeology

Appendix 5:

Archaeological archive at Derby Museum and Art Gallery

Archive list of archaeological material held at Derby Museum and Art Gallery

| Record Number | Object Name | Description |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| 1980-716/(2) | booklet | Booklet containing the text of a lecture by William Bland on Duffield Castle, the first excavation of which he was and instigator and leading participant; Bland was headmaster of Duffield School and FRPS |
| 1981-166/4832 | jar | Storage jar in Midland Purple ware; single handle, cut-out scoops on the rim; vessel three-quarters complete, restored as complete |
| 2007-431 | group record | Archaeological archive for evaluation at Duffield Castle, Derbyshire, by English Heritage Central Archaeology Service in 1999. Consists of two boxes of paper archive and one box of finds only. |
| 2007-431/A1 | archive | 1 box of archaeological paper archive for evaluation at Duffield Castle, Derbyshire, by English Heritage Central Archaeology Service in 1999. Contains - 13 page bound desk-based evaluation report, 22 page unbound project design, 1 page box register, 1 page box index form, 1 page finds report, 18 page Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit's survey report, 33 page unbound original notebook and diaries, 7 page photographic records, 2 page preliminary stratigraphic assessment, 3 page pollen report, 14 page context record catalogue, 1 page drawing index, 4 page photographic index, 2 page analytical drawings, 4 pages soil column sketches, 41 pages context record sheets, 11 pages bulk finds forms, 2 page matrix, 1 page small finds form, 1 page sample evaluation form, 1 page environmental sample index, 1 page drawing index form |
| 2007-431/A2 | archive | 1 box of archaeological paper archive for evaluation at Duffield Castle, Derbyshire, by English Heritage Central Archaeology Service in 1999. Contains - 2 pages thumbnail (contact) prints, 7 pages negatives, 15 sheets permatrace plans/sections |
| 2007-431/M1 | archive | Finds from archaeological evaluation at Duffield Castle, Derbyshire, by English Heritage Central Archaeology Service in 1999. One box containing - brick/tile from contexts 100, 128 ; pot from contexts 100, 101, 104, 121, 125, 128, 133, 134, 135, 139, u/s ; clay pipe from contexts 104, 128, 135 ; glass from contexts 104, 133, iron nail from context 128 ; animal bone from context 104 ; flotation sample no.408 from context 135. |
| L1931-73 | bucket | Various objects found at Duffield in 1886 and described in DAJ 1887 by Dr Cox; 1 wooden bucket; 1 cannon ball; 1 wooden spade (blade only); 1 spindle whorl; 1 bronze brooch (half only); small pieces of charcoal; 40 fragments of pottery; broken jar; fragments of charred wood; 6 peculiarly shaped stones; 1 potter's wedge; 20 pieces of iron; 1 knife handle |
| L1931-73/(1) | pottery | |
| L1931-73/(2) | bucket | wooden bucket with iron handle, reconstructed on new wooden frame from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(3) | nail | iron nail from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(4) | architectural | carved sandstone moulded architectural fragment from |

| Record Number | Object Name | Description |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| | fragment | Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(5) | roof tile | stone roof tile from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(7) | spade | wooden spade from Duffield Castle. There may be a piece of string attached to the handle |
| L1931-73/(8) | fitting | iron fitting, loop at one end and hook at the other, from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(9) | spindle whorl | pottery spindle whorl (terracotta colour) from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(10) | spur | iron spur broken, from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(11) | bridle bit | part of iron bridle bit from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(12) | horseshoe | fragment of iron horseshoe from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(13) | spearhead | iron spearhead from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(14) | knife | knife iron knife from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(15) | knife | knife iron knife from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(16) | knife | iron knife from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(17) | knife | iron knife from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(18) | handle | antler knife handle |
| L1931-73/(19) | bracket | iron bracket |
| L1931-73/(20) | spike | iron spike from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(21) | bracket | iron bracket from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(21) | bracket | iron bracket from Duffield Castle |
| L1931-73/(22) | brooch | Foot plate of anglo saxon cruciform brooch |
| RSL-43/1 | pottery | |
| RSL-43/2 | flint tool | |
| RSL-45/1 | pottery | |
| RSL-45/2 | bone | |
| RSL-45/3 | rock sample | |
| RSL-77 | pottery | |

Information provided on 13th February 2015

Appendix 6:

Historic photograph and poster

NOTICE!

DUFFIELD CASTLE

IS

OPEN TO VISITORS

every day (except Sunday.)

The Key is kept at a Cottage
close by.

To defray the working expenses a charge for
admission is made.

TICKETS, SIXPENCE EACH.

Working Classes, Threepence each.

*Special terms to Schools, on application to
the Superintendent,*

W. BLAND,

Duffield, Derby.

Appendix 6.1: Poster used to promote visits to Duffield Castle – included in published lecture by William Bland 1887.



Appendix 6.2: b/w photograph of the well and remains of the Keep at Duffield Castle, c.1908 © Mrs Wragg.

Appendix 7:

Photographs of issues and threats



Appendix 7.1: National Trust Oak Leaf sign at base of entrance steps facing the A6 road.



Appendix 7.2: General view of damaged picnic bench in center of Keep (1m scale).



Appendix 7.3: Detail of wooden leaflet box screwed into tree near entrance steps.



Appendix 7.4: Detail of damaged and failed tarmac covering footings of Keep (1m scale).



Appendix 7.5 Detail of partially collapsed brick walling above stone coursing at base of Keep.



Appendix 7.6: Detail of eroding slope on east side of Keep.



Appendix 7.7: View along walling at base of slope next to the A6; note debris and fly-tipping



Appendix 7.8: Compost heap adjacent to Keep using fragments of architectural stone (1m scale).



Appendix 7.9: Detail of steel drum for burning rubbish.



Appendix 7.10: Detail of unmanaged vegetation and log pile (1m scale).



Appendix 7.11: Detail of animal burrow in vegetation along west side of site (1m scale).



Appendix 7.12: Detail of new fence panels along the west boundary; note access door on to the site and new planting.



Appendix 7.13: General view of unmanaged vegetation along south boundary of site, looking east (1m scale).

Appendix 8:
Repair options

SUMMARY

It has been beyond the scope of this appraisal to undertake a detailed specification for structural repairs to enable detailed costs to be prepared for the possible re-presentation of the surviving historic fabric of the Keep at Duffield Castle. The following sections however, present a series of options that will enable a specification to be prepared.

REPAIR OF HISTORIC FABRIC - WALL HEADS AND EXPOSED FOUNDATIONS

| | |
|------------------|--|
| OPTION 1 | Do Nothing |
| Benefits: | Minimal cost |
| Issues: | Continued loss of historic fabric and reputational risk in regards to the wider perception of the National Trust as a conservation charity |
| OPTION 2 | Remove tarmac, remove brickwork, build up the edges of each wall with stone, and introduce a rubble stone and mortar core protected as rough-racking |
| Benefits: | Would create a solid structure that would not be damaged by visitors |
| Issues: | Expensive; uneven surface for walking on |
| OPTION 3 | Remove tarmac, remove brickwork, build up the edges of each wall with stone and cover corework with a raised earth mound and re-seed |
| Benefits: | Would redefine the edges of the Keep and provide a surface finish more in keeping with the surrounding grassland |
| Issues: | Would need more maintenance in regards to mowing; the creation of a step in the ground surface may impact upon visitor experience and mowing regime |
| OPTION 4 | Remove tarmac, remove brickwork, build up the edges of each wall with stone and introduce a compacted gravel surface over cover corework |
| Benefits: | Would clearly define foundations of Keep and form a good walking surface |
| Issues: | A very large area would need to be covered, and there would be issues at the interface where the walling is raised along the north foundation; gravel would be kicked off into the grass and may need a yearly replacement depending upon amount of visitors |
| OPTION 5 | Remove tarmac, remove brickwork, build up the edges of each wall with stone and introduce a selection of surface finishes, to include an earth capping, with a level area to the east and north, thus created new viewing areas |
| Benefits: | Would have the benefit of reducing the expense of other options, and enable new seating, or viewpoint to be created |
| Issues: | The foundations may appear unbalanced, and would different levels of regular management |

REPAIR OF HISTORIC FABRIC - THE WELL

| | |
|------------------|--|
| OPTION 1 | Do Nothing |
| Benefits: | No cost, no maintenance |
| Issues: | Not a very aesthetic treatment of the well and out of keeping with the monument as a whole |
| OPTION 2 | Remove domed stonework, recreate low stone wall with a metal grill |
| Benefits: | Will allow visitors to understand this aspect of the site |
| Issues: | Litter may be dropped down well |
| OPTION 3 | Remove domed stonework, install a metal grill at ground level |
| Benefits: | Less obtrusive; would help with mowing and maintenance of site |
| Issues: | Litter may be dropped down well; wildlife may fall down shaft. |

ADDITIONAL FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN REGARDS TO A POTENTIAL REPAIR PROGRAMME

- **Disposal of tarmac (£):** who would remove it, would vehicular access be required onto the monument and is there a cost for disposal?
- **Archaeological remains (£):** during the removal of the tarmac, or works to the walling and well an archaeological watching brief may be required.
- **Specification of repairs (£):** an approved conservation architect will need to be appointed to specify repairs and any engineering solution required in relation to supporting the east wall, or within the well.
- **Source of materials (£):** if sections of the walls are to be rebuilt then a suitable source of stone needs to be obtained.
- **Condition survey (£):** if the east wall is to be rebuilt to form a level wall head as a viewing platform the stability of the bank will need geotechnical investigation; also if the well is to be opened up, then a condition survey of the subsurface walling may be needed.
- **Architectural stonework:** consideration needs to be given to any loose architectural fragments that are recovered during any construction works. It is unlikely that standard forms of moulding would be accepted by Derby Museum and reburial on site may be an option.

Appendix 9:

Community engagement

POSSIBLE COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

1. Cleaning of foundations following removal of tarmac. This would enable volunteers to experience an archaeological excavation, which will have minimal impact upon the fabric of the monument and may confirm the presence of features such as the spiral staircases.
2. Cleaning of the central area of the Keep and site of fore-building to allow for new presentation and walling repairs.
3. Further analytical earthwork survey following clearance of scrub and vegetation to the north of the monument. The intention would be to use tape and off-set survey with EDM control to accurately plot the earthworks at 1:100. Could be undertaken with children and adults.
4. Survey of surviving stonework within the castle, including tooling, masons marks (see **Appendices 9.1, 9.2**), and a photographic record of the sections of walling that survive (see **Appendices 9.7, 9.8**).
5. Following from a record of the stones on the site, the wider area (for example within a 5 mile radius) could be examined to identify possibly structures, or buildings that may contain reused elements of stone. Stones survive in Duffield Church (see **Appendices 9.3, 9.6**), however, they have never been systematically examined and compared to the remains at the castle.
6. The archaeological artifacts in Derby Museum could be examined, drawn, photographed and recorded in light of developments in knowledge into 11th-12th century material culture since it was excavated in the 1880s.
7. Research into the development of Duffield as a settlement to understand medieval setting of the castle, which could include the infrastructure, fishponds, road network, settlement.
8. A community archaeology day, or event could be undertaken to promote the history of the site and encourage local residents to become more involved with the project.



Appendix 9.1: Fragment of architectural stone with chamfer and surface tooling.



Appendix 9.2: Fragment of re-used architectural stone with possible masons mark.



Appendix 9.3: View of external wall of Duffield Church; note large squared sandstone blocks of uniform size.



Appendix 9.4: View of internal wall of Duffield Church; note large squared sandstone blocks.



Appendix 9.5: Fragment of re-used architectural stone with carved decoration inside Duffield Church; note secondary damage.



Appendix 9.6: Fragment of re-used architectural stone with bird carving inside Duffield Church; note secondary damage.



Appendix 9.7: Rectified photo-montage of walling along the inner face of the east wall of the Keep.



Appendix 9.8: Rectified photo-montage of walling along the inner face of the north wall of the Keep.