

# 21 Lime Avenue, Duffield, Derbyshire

## Results of an Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation



Produced for Locus Consulting (acting on behalf of Chevin Homes Ltd)

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## Summary

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- In December 2017 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) were contracted by Locus Consulting, on behalf of Chevin Homes Ltd, to undertake a trial trenching evaluation within the garden of 21 Lime Avenue, Duffield (SK 34250 43984).
- The archaeological mitigation works were necessitated by an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission for the construction of a new dwelling and replacement garage to service No. 21.
- The investigation involved the excavation of two 20m x 1.8m trial trenches.
- A linear feature containing several sherds of Roman Derbyshire Ware pottery was identified as a result of the evaluation. The profile of the feature, the slowly permeable nature of the surrounding clays, and perhaps also the large fragments of sandstone placed within it, suggest this to be a potential drainage/boundary feature, rather than a defensive one.
- A **'spread' of material** of uncertain provenance identified at the southern end of Trench 2 also contained small fragments of Roman Derbyshire Ware.
- A number of additional cut features were identified, all containing post-medieval–modern material. These included drainage structures and the results of probable horticultural activity. The impact of these intrusions, in terms of their scale and truncation of the earlier archaeological horizon, is considered relatively low.
- The stratigraphy of the eastern end of the site suggested that the ground level has been artificially raised to offset the severity of the slope upon which the garden is located.
- Overall it is suggested that there is potential for further archaeological remains to have been preserved in the immediate and surrounding area.

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# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This report concerns the results of a trial trenching evaluation conducted by Trent & Peak Archaeology on land to the rear of 21 Lime Avenue Duffield, Derbyshire (SK 34250 43984, Figure 1).

1.1.2 The evaluation took place in December 2017 and involved the excavation, monitoring and recording of two trial trenches measuring 20m x 1.8m.

1.1.3 The work was contracted by Locus Consulting acting on behalf of Chevin Homes Ltd.

1.1.4 The evaluation was necessitated by an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission for the construction of a new single-storey, three-bedroom dwelling with double garage and replacement garage to service No. 21 (planning reference AVA/2017/0640).

1.1.5 The condition was as follows:

No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;
2. The programme and provision to be made for post investigation analysis and reporting;
3. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;
4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

11. No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 10.

12. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 10 and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been **secured**."

1.1.6 Accordingly the evaluation described herein was conducted in line with the methodology proscribed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Locus Consulting (Linnington 2017).

## 2 Site Background

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### 2.1 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The site lies within the northern end of the village of Duffield and within the administrative district of Amber Valley Borough Council (SK 34250 43984). The site comprises a 0.5 ha rear garden, including a tarmac access and double garage, which is to be demolished.
- 2.1.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site consists of Ashover Grit Sandstone. No superficial geological deposits are recorded for the site (British Geological Survey).
- 2.1.3 The overlying soils of the site consist of slowly permeable, seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils ([www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes)).
- 2.1.4 The site lies on the same, predominantly east facing slope, as Duffield Castle, which slopes down to meet the River Derwent.
- 2.1.5 The site is roughly L-shaped and aligned north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west (Figure 1).
- 2.1.6 The part of the predominantly east-facing slope on which the site is situated is orientated more north-east to south-west. The topography of the garden from north-west to south-east is relatively level at 75.52–75.93m AOD. However from the north-eastern end to the south-western end the ground slopes up sharply to 77.71m AOD (Figure 2).
- 2.1.7 Comparison with the surrounding topography would seem to suggest that the lower, north-eastern end of the garden has been landscaped and to some extent levelled to offset the severity of the slope on which it is located.

### 2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) records fourteen heritage assets and five Excavation Index (EI) records within a 250m radius of the development site. All five of the EI records lie within Duffield Castle and its defences. These records are discussed here, together with background information, organised by period.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 2.2.2 No prehistoric heritage assets have been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the development site.

#### *Roman*

- 2.2.3 Multiple phases of excavations at Duffield Castle have established that the hill it is located on is likely to have been settled since the Roman period (Jessop 2015, 2).
- 2.2.4 In 1886 the excavation of a 179 ft (55m) trench extending due west from the keep into the adjacent field recovered numerous sherds of Roman Derbyshire Ware (Cox 1887, 141–2, HER 19405). This field corresponds with the later location of Lime Avenue, and it is likely that the trench extended immediately to the east of the eventual location of the road.
- 2.2.5 **A ‘quantity of’ Roman Derbyshire Ware, including a kiln waster, was found at 1 Avenue Road, approximately 120m north-east of the development site, (Manby 1959, 1–3; HER 19408). Manby (1959) also notes that ‘much Derbyshire ware has been found in adjoining gardens which encroach on the north side of the motte’.**
- 2.2.6 Numerous sherds of Roman pottery, as well as pottery of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date, were also recovered from the garden at The Knoll on Vicarage Lane in the 1930s (Williamson 1931). **The finds were described as being of ‘medieval rather than Roman appearance’ (Charlton 1932, 103) and have since been identified as ‘Derbyshire Ware’.**



- 2.2.7 Just outside the 250m radius of the development site reports of Roman finds and the theory of a possible Roman ford crossing the Derwent were made by Cox (1887, 141), however this has not been verified by later investigations (HER 19414).

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 2.2.8 **Duffield or 'Duvelle'** is recorded in Domesday as a fairly small settlement of 8.5 households, made up of 32 villagers, 8 smallholders, 10 slaves and a priest. It is recorded as being under the previous lordship of Siward, with lordship transferred to Henry of Ferrers following the conquest (<http://opendomesday.org>). The name is likely to originate **from the Old English 'dūfe' (dove) and 'feld' (open land) (Mills 2011, 162).**
- 2.2.9 An Anglian burial with associated amber bead and cruciform brooch was found in 1886 in the north-west angle of the keep of Duffield Castle (HER 19409, Cox 1887, 151–2).

#### *Medieval*

- 2.2.10 The development site is located less than a 100m south-west of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Duffield Castle (List Entry No. 1015109, HER 19401), at which the foundations of the 11<sup>th</sup> century motte and bailey castle and 12<sup>th</sup> century stone keep survive. The 12<sup>th</sup> century keep was built by the Ferrers family but was destroyed following the Battle of Chesterfield in 1266 (Jessop 2015).
- 2.2.11 Possible foundation walls pertaining to the castle were identified at Castle Hill House in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Bland 1922, 11; HER 19446).
- 2.2.12 The EI records excavations undertaken in 1999 on land off Lime Avenue, on the outer lip of the outer bailey ditch of Duffield Castle at SK 3430 4400 (most likely no. 7 Lime Avenue), 135m north-east of the development site. Investigation of the outer bailey ditch itself was hampered, but excavations did reveal a single medieval ditch (Cromwell 1999).
- 2.2.13 Medieval kiln sites have been identified at nearby King Street, Duffield as well as at Burley Hill, Duffield (Cumberpatch 2002–3).

#### *Post-Medieval*

- 2.2.14 A school built on Vicarage Lane, 230m south-east of the site, is likely to have its origins in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (HER 19459).

#### *Modern*

- 2.2.15 Lime Avenue first appears on the 1938 3<sup>rd</sup> revision Count Series 1:25000 Ordnance Survey mapping by which time the current building at No. 21 appears to have been constructed. Prior to this the land was open pasture (Jessop 2015, 2).
- 2.2.16 An unlisted house with 17<sup>th</sup> century origins is recorded in the Derbyshire HER (19428) at 21 Hazelwood Road, a short distance south of the junction with Lime Avenue.
- 2.2.17 New Inn House, constructed in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and enlarged in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, lies on Hazelwood Road, a short distance north of the junction with Lime Avenue (HER 19440).
- 2.2.18 A **'saw mill'** is marked south-east of the site at Milford Road on late 19<sup>th</sup>–mid 20<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Mapping (HER 19434).
- 2.2.19 A grade II listed cemetery chapel was built north-west of the site on Hazelwood Road (HER 19450). A 19<sup>th</sup> century parish pump is also listed on the Derbyshire HER (HER 19430).
- 2.2.20 A 19<sup>th</sup> century grade II listed railway bridge is located 230m north-east of the development site (HER 40127).

## 3 Aims and Objectives

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- 3.1.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works was to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for the development.
- 3.1.2 General objectives were
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
  - To assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
  - To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
  - To assess the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
  - To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
  - To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum, and to provide information for accession to the Derbyshire HER.
- 3.1.3 The programme of archaeological works was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by Knight et al. (2012) and hosted by ADS as part of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) Interactive Digital Resource (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Main>)

## 4 Methodology

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### *Excavation*

- 4.1.1 The excavations were conducted in accordance with the ClfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014a) and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014b).
- 4.1.2 Two trenches were excavated using a 3/4 tonne mini-digger with a toothless ditching bucket in locations agreed by Derbyshire County Council's Principle Archaeologist and Locus Consulting.
- 4.1.3 The agreed trenches were to have dimensions of 20m x 1.8m, however Trench 2 was shortened slightly to 18.4m to allow for access for the machine within the existing garden features.
- 4.1.4 The interventions were located using GPS, with slight adjustments to position made to account for existing garden features. Prior to investigation the excavation was scanned using a CAT scan.
- 4.1.5 Trenches were excavated to the depth of the archaeological horizon.
- 4.1.6 Identified features were hand-cleaned and then sample excavated to an extent sufficient to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts.
- 4.1.7 Feature fills were removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm.

### *Recording*

- 4.1.8 Trenches were hand cleaned and a minimum of one representative section of each trench was photographed, and drawn at 1:20. The position of each trench is located with reference to the OS grid (Figure 1).
- 4.1.9 Plans of all contexts including features (Figure 2) were drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20/1:50, and show: context numbers, principal slopes represented as hachures, levels expressed as O.D. values and sufficient details to locate the subject in relation to OS 1:2500 mapping.
- 4.1.10 Sections (Figures 3 & 4) show the same information, but levelling information is given in the form of a datum line with O.D./arbitrary value. The locations of all sections are shown on plan.
- 4.1.11 Digital images of each context were taken together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 4.1.12 Written records were maintained as laid down in the TPA recording manual.
- 4.1.13 All finds were recorded either three dimensionally or by context/spit.
- 4.1.14 Soil samples were retrieved in order to undertake palaeoenvironmental sampling. The sampling of features followed procedures set out within the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidelines in Environmental Archaeology (Campbell, Moffett & Straker 2011).

## 5 Results

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### 5.1 Trench 1

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 was aligned east-west and was 19.4m long and 1.8m wide. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m at the eastern end, and was just 0.18m deep at the western end.
- 5.1.2 The trench was excavated to the depth of the natural clay (1006). Two linear features were cut into the surface of the clay: linears [1007] and [1009].
- 5.1.3 Linear [1007] was located towards the centre of Trench 1. It had a roughly u-shaped profile, was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.68m wide and 0.35m deep, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. The primary fill (1011) was made up of mid brownish grey clay silt and orange brown clay, with manganese and occasional charcoal inclusions. A single sherd of Roman Derbyshire ware (AAF) was recovered from fill (1011). The secondary fill (1008) of the feature was a mid brownish grey clay silt with gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking. This deposit contained large sandstone fragments up to 0.12m x 0.10m x 0.06m in size. Several fragments of Roman Derbyshire Ware were recovered from fill (1008).
- 5.1.4 The profile of the feature would suggest this to be a drainage or boundary feature, rather than, for example, a defensive one. The inclusion of several large pieces of sandstone and the slowly permeable nature of the surrounding clays, might suggest drainage to be the most likely interpretation, however it is difficult to judge how recent alterations to the site topography (see 5.1.9, below) have affected the natural drainage properties of the site.
- 5.1.5 Linear [1009] was identified as a drain and was located towards the western end of Trench 1. It was aligned north-south and measured 0.40m wide and 0.22m deep, continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It had been in-filled with large pieces of stone measuring up to 0.17m x 0.16m x 0.08m and contained a single sherd of post-medieval Blackware (AAG).
- 5.1.6 At the westernmost end of Trench 1 the natural clays (1006) were overlaid only by a layer of topsoil (1001) up to 0.20m thick. Linear [1009], located towards the western end of the trench, was sealed by 0.15m of topsoil (1001). Towards the centre of the trench a distinct dark orange brown silty clay topsoil became discernible and linear [1007] was sealed by 0.16m of subsoil and 0.12m of topsoil.
- 5.1.7 At the eastern end of Trench 1 the natural clays (1006) were overlaid by a mid orange brown sandy clay deposit (1005) of up to 0.54m thickness. The deposit contained a single fragment of Derbyshire Ware pottery (AAA). The fairly homogenous character of the deposit, and its location in relationship to the higher ground to the south-west, would suggest (1006) to be colluvial in nature.
- 5.1.8 Deposit (1005) was overlaid by a made ground deposit, up to 0.39m thick in places and consisting of dark greyish brown clay silt (1004) which contained fragments of modern building material. Stratigraphically succeeding the made ground was a layer of redeposited clay (1003), visible only at the easternmost end of the trench with a maximum thickness of 0.27m. The redeposited clay was overlaid by subsoil (1002) and topsoil (1001) of up to 0.42m and 0.09m thickness respectively.
- 5.1.9 The stratigraphic sequence would suggest that the ground level at the western end of the garden has had its level artificially raised, presumably to offset the severity of the slope upon which it is situated.

## 5.2 Trench 2

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 intersected with the centre of Trench 1 and was aligned north-south. It measured 18.4m x 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m.
- 5.2.2 The first 13.6m of the trench were excavated to the natural clay (2003). At the southern end of Trench 2 a mid brownish grey silty clay deposit (2008) with brownish orange mottling, into which several features had been cut, was observed to overlie the natural. The deposit was initially interpreted as a spread of modern material due to the observation of modern CBM on the surface during cleaning. However the eventual clarification of the modern features cutting into the deposit, and the small fragments (72g) of Roman Derbyshire Ware recovered from (2008) (although potentially residual) mean that the provenance of deposit (2008) remains uncertain.
- 5.2.3 Six features had been cut into deposit (2008). Towards its northern limit (2008) was cut by a possible posthole [2006] measuring 0.31m x 0.20m x 0.15m and continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (2007) with gravel inclusions which contained no finds. The base of the feature was cut into the natural clay (2003). The possible posthole [2006] was truncated by feature [2004], which was shallow with an irregular form. The fill (2005) of this feature contained modern glass and the feature is interpreted as either a tree throw or as related to some other kind of horticultural disturbance.
- 5.2.4 Immediately to the south of the possible posthole, a shallow linear feature [2021] was identified, measuring 1.2m x 0.2m x 0.17m and continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay deposit (2022) containing modern CBM fragments and a piece of white bodied earthenware of post-medieval–modern date. The most likely interpretation of this feature is a horticultural (e.g. potato) furrow.
- 5.2.5 Towards the southern end of the trench another irregularly shaped feature [2009] was identified which was interpreted as a tree throw/disturbed ground relating from horticulture was observed [2009]. This fill of this feature contained modern glass.
- 5.2.6 Immediately east of this feature was the terminus of a NE-SW aligned furrow [2018] measuring 1.2m x 0.37m x 0.14m and continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (2019) and contained an iron machine part (AAN) and a fragment of a clay pipe bowl (AAO). The furrow was cut by a shallow quadrangular cut [2012], 0.08m deep, with the longest visible side measuring 1.3m and both visible sides continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The quadrangular cut was filled by a dark orange brown silty clay (2011) containing pottery of post-medieval–modern date. The quadrangular feature respects the terminus of the furrow, and the most likely explanation is that these features are horticultural, the furrow having been dug to sow plants or crops (e.g. potatoes), and the quadrangular bed having been dug over to prepare the soil in a subsequent season.
- 5.2.7 At the northern end of the trench two features were cut into the natural clay (2003). The earliest of these was an irregularly formed feature [2013] with a silty clay fill (2014) containing modern glass and interpreted as a tree throw/horticultural disturbance. The tree throw was cut by a north-east to south-west oriented, roughly constructed drain (structure 2016) of seemingly re-used **modern bricks (standard 3" with frog) and sandstone fragments**, over which a fibrous building material had been laid.

## 5.3 The Finds

*By Alison Wilson*

A total of 34 finds were recovered from an archaeological trial excavation at 21 Lime Avenue, Duffield, Derbyshire. A quantification of these finds can be seen in Table 1 below (with a detailed list in Appendix 2).

Material	Quantity
CBM	3
Clay tobacco pipe	1
Glass	4
Metal	2
Pot - Romano-British	17
Pot - Post-medieval	7

**Table 1: Quantification of finds**

### The Pottery

A total of 24 fragments of pottery weighing 582g were recovered from the excavation. As the pottery can be divided into two distinct time periods; Romano-British and post-medieval, this report will look at each period separately. The assemblage was quantified by two measures: number of sherds and weight, and the resulting archive was entered into an excel spreadsheet. The pottery is stored in one archive box which is at present stored at the Trent & Peak Archaeology stores, Chilwell, Nottingham.

#### The Romano-British pottery

17 Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from the excavation on Lime Avenue, Duffield. The bulk of these were in context (1008), with single sherds in contexts (1005) (1011) and 5 in context (2008). All of the pottery can be identified as Derbyshire ware: a hard grey ware, typically in the form of a jar with a deep bell-mouthed or rolled rim, although bowls and dishes have been known. It was produced in Derbyshire and distributed across central and northern Britain during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. The ware tends to be ubiquitous on Romano-British sites in Derbyshire, easily recognisable by its hard, gritty fabric and pimply surface, varying in colour from buff, brick-red to dark blue-grey/purple. The site of Lime Avenue is very close to Duffield Castle where finds of Roman pottery and tile, especially Derbyshire Ware have been recorded since Victorian times, although no clear structural evidence of Roman occupation is apparent. There are recorded kilns producing Derbyshire Ware at the nearby sites of Hazelwood, Holbrook, Milford and Shottlegate.

#### The post-medieval pottery

7 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered during the excavation. Context (1010) contained a single sherd of earthenware with a black internal and external glaze (AAG). Context (2005) contained a single rim of a large coarse earthenware kitchen vessel or pancheon with a black internal glaze (AAI), context (2011) contained fragments of white bodied earthenware (AAT) and a single sherd of black glazed red bodied earthenware (AAU), while context (2022) contained a single rim sherd from a white bodied earthenware transfer decorated plate (AAR).

All of the above were produced during the 18th - 19th centuries and are a typical domestic assemblage of that period.

### The Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe was collected from context (2019) during the excavation (AAO). This was a small fragment of bowl with the remains of a **maker's** stamp and leaf decoration which would tentatively place its date of manufacture from the end of the 18th century.

### The Ceramic Building Material

3 fragments of building material were recovered from the excavation. Two fragments of brick and tile were recovered from context (2008) (AAB, AAW); the fragment of brick contained large inclusions and had a reduced outer surface, whereas the fragment of roofing tile was of a gritty sandy fabric with a reduced core. Context (1010) contained just one small fragment of brick (AAH). All the ceramic building material was un-diagnostic and could only be assigned to a general period of Romano-British to modern.

### The Metalwork

A total of 2 metal items were recovered from the excavation, part of a metal button (AAQ) from context (2010) and an unidentified machinery part (AAN) from context (2019). Both of these are of modern date.

### The Glass

A total of 4 fragments of glass were recovered from the excavation; a single fragment of green bottle glass from context (2005) (AAJ), one clear fragment of a glass vessel from context (2010) (AAS) and 2 fragments of a Shippard's paste jar from context (2014) (AAL). These were all modern in date

## 5.4 The Environmental Remains

- 5.4.1 One 40l bulk sample was taken from context (1008) which contained substantial fragments of Roman Derbyshire Ware. This sample was submitted for processing and environmental analysis with the objective of assessing any evidence for the economical and environmental context of the human activity evidenced by the ditch. The analysis also sought to establish the presence (or otherwise) of material suitable for C14 dating. These results would then be able to inform the environmental strategy for any future archaeological mitigation within the immediate vicinity.
- 5.4.2 The 40l sample was machine-floated through a 0.5mm mesh and the flot collected in a 0.25mm mesh. Residues were retained for a hand-sorting, of which 25% was sorted due to the large volume (>6 litres) of the residue.
- 5.4.3 Both the flot and heavy residue returned numerous, but not abundant, small fragments of abraded charcoal. The more substantial of these were retained, but further analysis (i.e. species identification) is not recommended.
- 5.4.4 The absence of any bone within the 25% sample of heavy residue may reflect the type of depositional practice within the ditch, or could alternatively be a consequence of the acidic nature of the overlying soils recorded in this area ([www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes)), in which case any bone deposited within the feature may not have been well preserved.
- 5.4.5 The flot contained two small charred weed seeds of the family Lamiaceae (also known as Labiatae), a family containing deadnettle and numerous genera of herbs, amongst others. A modern, uncharred seed of the genus *Chenopodium* was also recovered.
- 5.4.6 The flot was predominantly made up of abundant, hair-like roots. This is likely due to the relatively shallow depth at which the feature is located beneath the overlying turf (<0.30m).
- 5.4.7 Given the general paucity of environmental remains and evidence of modern contamination within the sample, the palaeoenvironmental potential of the feature is deemed low, and further identification work (i.e. to genus/species) and/or further sampling is not recommended.
- 5.4.8 However, it should be noted that this very small assessment is representative only of one specific feature, and whilst providing some insight for any future archaeological investigations, should not be taken as a general characterisation of the palaeoenvironmental potential of other archaeological features in the immediate area.

## 6 Discussion

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- 6.1.1 The finds from 21 Lime Avenue contribute to the existing impression of Roman settlement on the hill of Duffield Castle. The frequency with which Roman Derbyshire Ware has been recovered from the land and gardens surrounding Duffield Castle is rather striking. Indeed, during the excavation the neighbours at No. 23 Lime Avenue reported several finds of Roman pottery they had recovered while digging in their own garden.
- 6.1.2 The finds of a kiln waster at 1 Avenue Road (Manby 1959, 1–3) brings into question the idea of possible pottery production at Duffield, although no structural evidence has been uncovered to attest to this fact. Taylor (2006, 151) has noted that our understanding of pottery production and dating in Derbyshire is weak given the absence of recent syntheses of Derbyshire wares and this need is also highlighted by the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) under Objective 5A **'Create regional corpora of Roman pottery and publish information on key production centres'**, which specifically mentions Derbyshire wares as a key regional industry.
- 6.1.3 It has been a positive result of the excavation that further Roman evidence has been attributable to a specific cut feature, when much of the other Roman evidence outside Duffield Castle has been recovered unstratified or from vaguely described finds spots. Whether the feature is a boundary, drainage feature, or both remains uncertain. It is also **uncertain whether the Roman material recovered from the 'spread' observed at the southern end of Trench 2 is indeed residual as originally interpreted.** Overall, both at the development site, and within the wider context of the Castle hill itself, the precise nature of the Roman activity remains elusive.
- 6.1.4 Evidence of post-medieval–modern activities in the form of horticulture, simple drainage structures and landscaping of the site suggest that, where there has been an impact on the earlier archaeological horizon, this has been fairly minimal, particularly in terms of depth and scale of truncation, despite the fact that several intrusions were observed within the relatively small evaluation area. This would suggest potential for further remains to be preserved in the immediate and surrounding area.



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## Appendix 1 Context Register

Trench	Context	Type	Description
1	(1001)	Layer	Topsoil
1	(1002)	Layer	Subsoil
1	(1003)	Deposit	Redeposited clay
1	(1004)	Deposit	Made ground
1	(1005)	Layer	Colluvium
1	(1006)	Layer	Natural clay
1	[1007]	Cut	NE-SW aligned Roman linear
1	(1008)	Fill	Secondary fill of [1007]
1	[1009]	Cut	N-S aligned modern drain cut
1	(1010)	Fill	Fill of [1009]
1	(1011)	Fill	Primary fill of [1007]
2	(2001)	Layer	Topsoil
2	(2002)	Layer	Subsoil
2	(2003)	Layer	Natural clay
2	[2004]	Cut	Tree throw/horticultural disturbance
2	(2005)	Fill	Fill of [2004]
2	[2006]	Cut	Possible posthole
2	(2007)	Fill	Fill of [2006]
2	(2008)	Deposit	' <b>Spread</b> ' at southern end of trench
2	[2009]	Cut	Tree throw/horticultural disturbance
2	(2010)	Fill	Fill of [2009]
2	(2011)	Fill	Fill of [2012]
2	[2012]	Cut	Horticultural bed
2	[2013]	Cut	Tree throw/horticultural disturbance
2	(2014)	Fill	Fill of [2013]
2	[2015]	Cut	NE-SW aligned modern drain cut
2	2016	Structure	Modern drain
2	(2017)	Fill	Backfill around 2016
2	[2018]	Cut	Horticultural furrow
2	(2019)	Fill	Fill of [2018]
2	(2020)	Deposit	Burnt lens within (2002)
2	[2021]	Cut	Horticultural furrow
2	(2022)	Fill	Fill of [2021]

## Appendix 2 Finds List

Code	Type	Description	Period	Context	Count	Weight
AAA	Pot	Rim, Derbyshire ware	RB	1005	1	32
AAB	CBM	Brick fragment, reduced surface	Unknown	1008	1	56
AAC	Pot	Rim, Derbyshire ware	RB	1008	1	24
AAD	Stone	Chert? Not worked	N/A	1008	1	46
AAE	Pot	Body, Derbyshire Ware	RB	1008	4	40
AAF	Pot	Body, Derbyshire Ware	RB	1011	1	4
AAG	Pot	Body, Blackware	P/M-Modern	1010	1	4
AAH	CBM	Fragment	Unknown	1010	1	18
AAI	Pot	Rim, Coarse earthenware	P/M-Modern	2005	1	18
AAJ	Glass	Green fragment	Modern	2005	1	6
AAK	Pot	Rim, Derbyshire ware	RB	2008	1	29
AAL	Glass	Clear paste jar fragments	Modern	2014	2	45
AAM	Pot	Body, Derbyshire Ware	RB	2008	3	27
AAN	Metal (Fe)	Machinery part	P/M-Modern	2019	1	57
AAO	Clay pipe	Bowl fragment	P/M-Modern	2019	1	1
AAP	Pot	Body, Derbyshire Ware	RB	2008	1	7
AAQ	Metal (Tin?)	Button back?	P/M	2010	1	1
AAR	Pot	Rim, White bodied earthenware	P/M	2022	1	3
AAS	Glass	Clear fragment	Modern	2010	1	7
AAT	Pot	White bodied earthenware. handle & transfer	P/M-Modern	2011	3	8
AAU	Pot	Body, Blackware	P/M-Modern	2011	1	1
AAV	Pot	Base, Derbyshire ware	RB	1008	1	178
AAW	CBM	Roofing tile fragment	Unknown	1008	1	179
AAX	Pot	Base, Derbyshire ware	RB	1008	1	63
AAZ	Pot	Body, Derbyshire Ware	RB	1008	1	98
ABA	Pot	Body, Derbyshire Ware	RB	1008	1	28
ABA	Pot	Body, Derbyshire Ware	RB	1008	1	18

## Appendix 3 Plates

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Plate 1: Pre-ex overview of Trench 1 looking east.  
Scale = 1m



Plate 1: Pre-ex overview of Trench 1 looking west. Scale = 1m



Plate 3: North facing section of [1007].  
Scale = 1m



Plate 4: South facing section of [1009]. Scale = 1m



Plate 5: East facing section of [2004] and [2006]. Scale = 1m.



Plate6: Oblique pre-ex overview of Trench 2 looking south-east. Scale = 1m



Plate 7: East facing section of [2021]. Scale = 1m



Plate 8: Oblique view of [2009] looking south-east.  
Scale = 1m

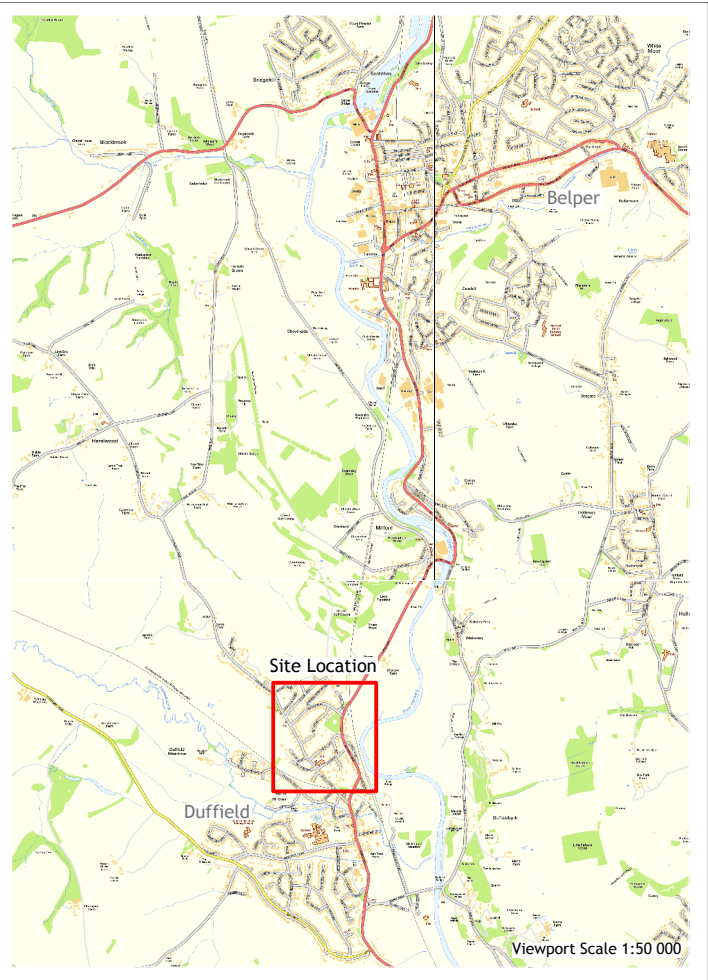


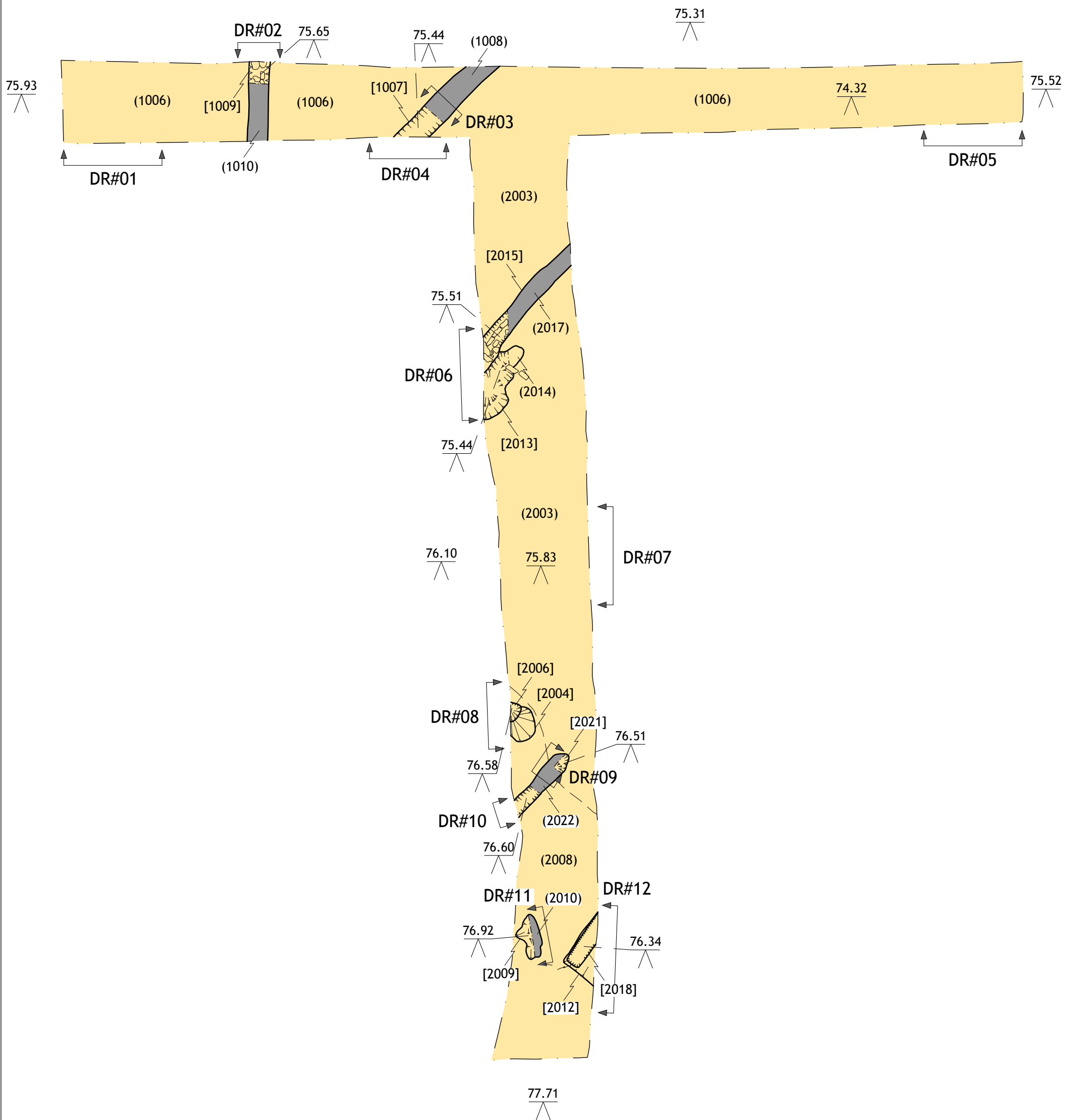
Plate 9: West facing section of [2012] and [2018]. Scale = 1m



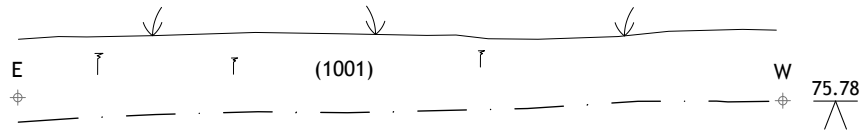
Plate 10: East facing section of [2013] (left) and [2015] (right). Scale = 1m



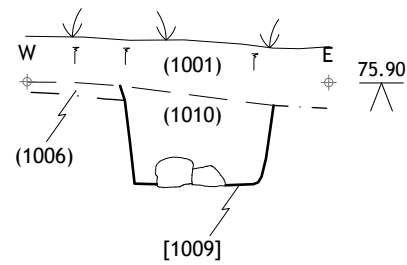




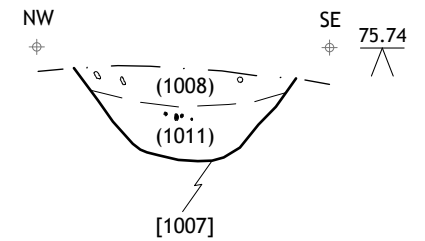
DR#01  
North Facing Representative Section of Trench 01



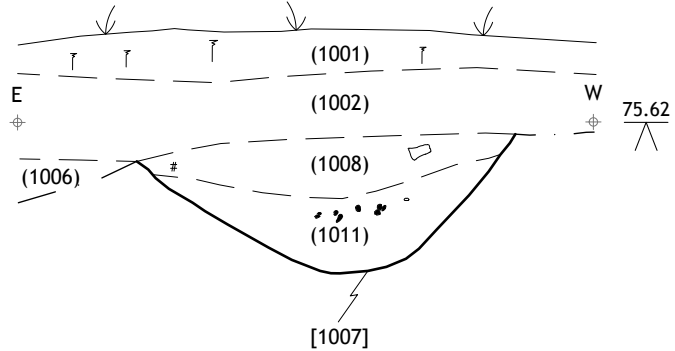
DR#02  
South Facing Section of [1009]



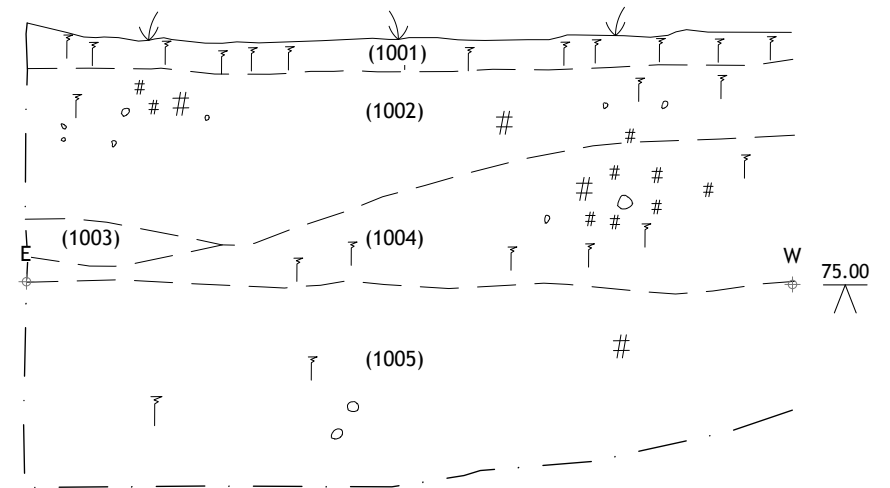
DR#03  
South West Facing Section of [1007]



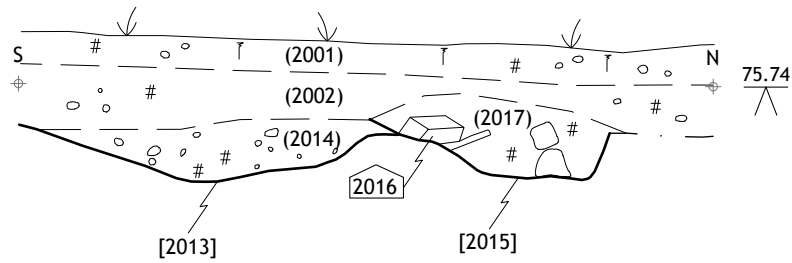
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North Facing Section of [1007]



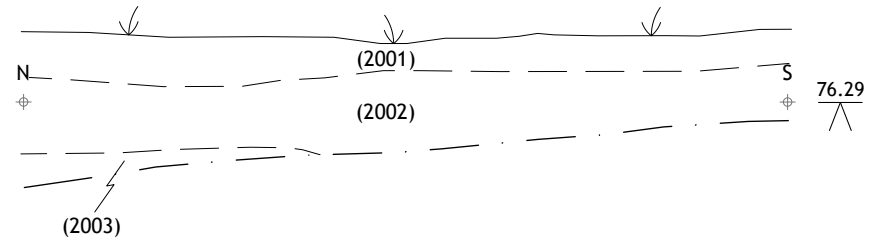
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North Facing Representative Section of Trench 01



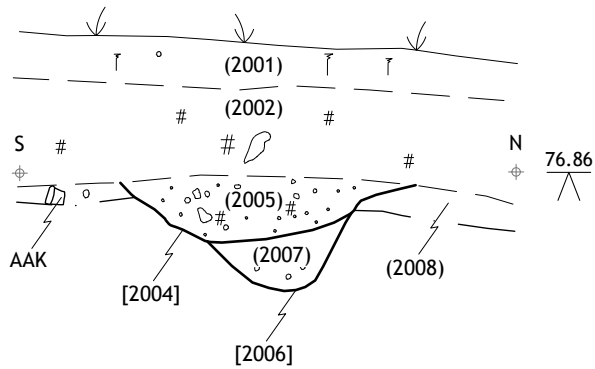
DR#06  
East Facing Section of [2013] and [2015]



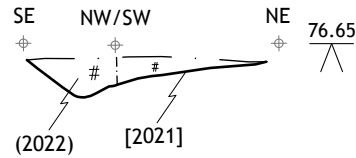
DR#07  
West Facing Representative Section of Trench 02



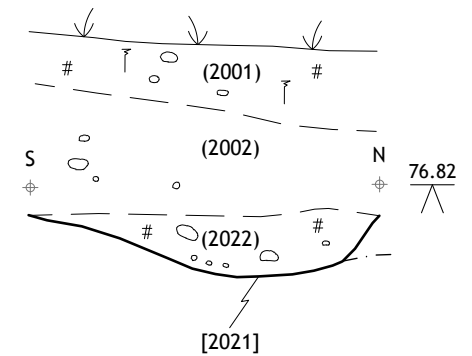
DR#08  
East Facing Section of [2006]



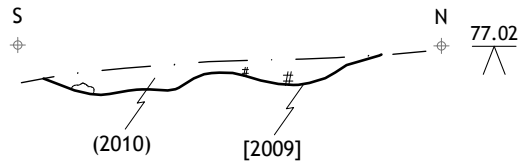
DR#09  
North East and South East Facing Section of [2021]



DR#10  
East Facing Section of [2021]



DR#11  
East Facing Section of [2009]



DR#12  
East Facing Section of [2008] and [2012]

