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Connecting Derby

Archaeological Building Recording 2005: Stage 1



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For

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CONNECTING DERBY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING 2005: STAGE 1

Summary

Archaeological building recording was carried out on 51 properties in advance of demolition connected to proposed junction and road line improvements in Derby. 45 of these were recorded at RCHME Level 1 and six at Level 2/3. The majority of the Level 1 buildings comprised late 19th-century terraced housing. Buildings recorded at Level 2/3 included a pair of early 19th-century houses and associated workshop, a mid-19th century railway goods yard wall, an early 20th-century former confectionery factory, and an early 20th-century retaining wall and end terrace house. This programme of recording was the first part of a two-phase approach to the recording of all buildings affected by the Connecting Derby scheme of road improvements. Phase 2 is scheduled to be carried out in the near future.

1.0 Introduction

In July 2005 Birmingham Archaeology undertook archaeological building recording of 52 properties prior to demolition connection to proposed junction and road line improvements in Derby. These improvements are grouped in three territorially based phases. Phase 2 relates to junction improvements and changes to traffic management in the Friar Gate and Ford Street area. Phase 3a relates to new transportation links from Uttoxeter New Road to Osmaston Road, and road line improvements between Osmaston Road and London Road. Phase 3b relates to the construction of a short link road from the junction of King Street and St. Helen's Street, and improvements at the junction of Lodge Lane and Garden Street and at Five Lamps. The recording, however, is being carried out in two stages unrelated to these phases of improvement, but according to accessibility. This report describes the results of Stage 1. Stage 2 will be carried out in the near future.

The recording was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation prepared by Birmingham Archaeology (2005), which was itself based on a brief issued by Derbyshire County Council, and on additional requirements of Derby City Council (2005). Levels of recording relate to those described by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996). The work adhered to the appropriate standard and guidance of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999).

2.0 Site Location

The following buildings were recorded, all of which are located in the City of Derby.

Level 1

67-87 Abbey Street 82-98 Abbey Street 67-71 Babington Lane 97-101 Curzon Street 98 Curzon Street 13-15 Dunkirk

19 Ford Street

27-33 Forester Street

Hawthorn Court, Kedleston Road

3 Leopold Street

Wall to frontage of No.46 Leopold St adjacent to No.45 Leopold St

40-42 Monk Street

59 Monk Street

65-71 Monk Street

80-82 Osmaston Road

36-42 Talbot Street

1 Uttoxeter New Road

Level 2/3

89/91 Abbey Street Station goods yard wall and piers, Curzon Street 5-13 Kedleston Road (retaining wall) 43-44 Talbot Street 40 West Avenue

3.0 Objectives

To provide pre-demolition archaeological building records for the properties listed above (under 'Site Location') to varying levels of detail as described in *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996).

4.0 Methods

Level 1

The Level 1 record consisted of a digital photographic survey and brief description of the exterior. The written information was compiled on *pro forma* record sheets and included location, building type, date, materials, and description of the main elevation(s). Details of photographs were recorded on *pro forma* index sheets, and included location, subject and orientation.

Level 2/3

The written survey was compiled on *pro forma* building and room record sheets, and information included, where appropriate, location, building type, date, architect/style, materials, plan, elevations, room by room internal description noting significant architectural features, historical information.

The measured surveys were carried out with a reflectorless total station and by hand, and the drawings presented in AutoCAD 2000 format. The survey included floor plans, external elevations, sections and details as appropriate.

The main photographic survey was carried out with a high-resolution digital camera. All photos included a graduated photographic scale. Additional photographs were

taken with a 35mm camera using colour slide film. Details of photographs were recorded on *pro forma* index sheets, and included location, subject and orientation.

5.0 Building Descriptions

5.1 Level 1

Abbey Street

1. *No. 67* (Fig. 7; Plate 1)

End terrace house. Late 19th century with later alterations. Roughcast with later 20th-century concrete tile roof. Two storeys with dentilled eaves band. Ground floor has a later 20th-century house door to left, central later 20th-century window, and alley entrance to right with semi-circular arch and raised key. Two later 20th-century first-floor windows within original surrounds with wedge-shaped lintels and raised keystones.

2. *No. 69* (Fig. 7; Plate 2)

House, latterly part of a three-phase terrace. Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick with stone and plaster dressings, concrete tile roof. Two storeys on stone plinth, with eaves band. Two bays of later 20th-century windows within original surrounds with stone sills and plaster wedge-shaped lintels. Half-glazed house door to left with plain pilastered doorcase and narrow overlight beneath a cornice hood. Alleyway entrance to the right with boarded door, grilled overlight and wedge-shaped lintel.

3. *Nos 71-81* (Fig. 7; Plates 3-9)

Row of six terraced houses. Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with flared headers, stone dressings and slate roof. Two storeys on painted stone plinth with dentilled eaves band. Paired doors with overlights and shared cornice hoods on console brackets. Flanking windows with stone sills and cornice hoods on console brackets. First-floor windows with stone sill band and plain stone surrounds. All windows and doors had been replaced in the later 20th century.

4. No. 85 (Katie's Kitchen) (Fig. 7; Plate 10)

Shop with living accommodation over. Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick laid in Flemish bond on chamfered blue brick plinth with some stone dressings; slate roof. Two storeys with yellow brick band beneath corbelled eaves. Door to left with overlight and shop window to right, both with moulded surrounds, lintels obscured by signage. Both door and window have been replaced in the later 20th century. Single later 20th-century window on first floor within original surround with plain stone sill and chamfered stone lintel.

5. *No.* 87 (Fig. 7; Plate 11)

House. Mid to late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with some stone dressings and 20th-century interlocking concrete tile roof and brick ridge stack. Two storeys on stone plinth with painted plain stone eaves band. 3 bays with central 4-panelled door and overlight within pilastered door case with cornice hood. Late 20th century ground-floor windows within original openings with stone sills, rusticated wedge lintels and raised keys. First floor retains original windows with sill band and narrow border lights.

6. Nos 82-84 (Fig. 7; Plates 12 and 13)

House (No. 82) to right (north) and shop with living accommodation over (No. 84) to left (south), latterly forming part of a multi-phase terrace (Nos 82-98). Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with blue brick plinth, stone dressings, slate roof, and brick central off ridge stack serving both properties. Two storeys and attic with first floor windowsill band and plain eaves band. No. 82 has, on right (north) side, stone step up to a later 20th-century door with overlight beneath a painted stone lintel with chamfered arris. Two-light mullioned window to left with painted stone surround. Two later 20th-century first-floor windows within original surrounds with painted chamfered stone lintels. Inserted skylight, suggesting the attic has been converted into living space. No. 84 has a large shop front containing a boarded over window to right and later 20th-century door to left (south) with boarded overlight. Single first-floor window with chamfered stone lintel. Gabled attic dormer above eaves level with small-pane casement and decorative barge boards.

7. No. 86 (Bookstall Services) (Fig. 7; Plate 14)

Shop with accommodation above, forming part of a multi-phase terrace (Nos 82-98). Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick with stone dressings and slate roof. Two storey building of slightly smaller dimensions than its immediate neighbours. Ground-storey shop front with boarded over door (right) and window (left). Three evenly-spaced boarded over first-floor windows (boarded), each of with a stone sill and chamfered stone lintel.

8. No. 88 (Derby Rainbow) (Fig. 7; Plate 15)

Shop with accommodation above. Late 19th-century. Red brick laid in Flemish bond, the headers picked out in a darker shade, on a blue brick plinth. Stone dressings, slate roof, and brick off-ridge end stack to left (south). Two storeys and converted attic with moulded eaves cornice. Large ground-floor shop front with recessed door to right (north) with overlight. The fascia is terminated by moulded decorative wooden gabled console stops. Two first-floor windows with stone sills, moulded brick jambs and chamfered stone lintels, that to left (south) of two lights with moulded stone mullion, that to right (north) of one light. Later 20th-century skylight.

9. No. 94 (F. Watson) (Fig. 7; Plate 16)

Shop with living accommodation above, forming part of a multi-phase terrace. Late 19th century. Red brick laid in Flemish bond, with stone dressings and oversailing slate roof and brick end stack to right (north) Two storeys with ground-storey shop front to right (north) and a large double door to carriage entrance to the left (south). The shop front was flanked by panelled pilasters with gabled finial terminations flanking a wide fascia. Two first-floor plate glass sash windows each with plain stone sill and chamfered stone lintel with central diamond motif.

10. No. 96 (Fig. 7; Plate 17)

Shop with living accommodation above, forming part of a multi-phase terrace. Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with stone dressings and brick end stack to right (north). Two storeys and attic, the ground floor occupied by a shop front, with central recessed entrance containing later 20th-century door flanked by two large shop windows. Widened fascia over with pilaster finial terminations above. The first floor retains its two original 4-pane sash windows of unequal size with stone sill band and chamfered stone lintel. Central attic dormer window with decorative barge board. Chimney is located at the north end of the building.

11. *No. 98 (Lincoln House)* (Fig. 7; Plate 18)

House, part of a multi-phase terrace. Late 19th century. Red brick laid in Flemish bond on chamfered blue brick plinth, stone dressings, oversailing slate roof and brick end stack to right (north). Two storeys. Panelled half-glazed door to left (south), with fanlight over, within a wood-panelled recess with semi-circular arch in moulded stone with raised key. Adjacent to the door, set within the blue brick plinth is a metal boot scraper. To the right (north) of the door is a boarded over window with stone sill and chamfered stone lintel. The first floor has two windows above a plain stone sill band, embossed 'Lincoln House' at the north end. One window is positioned above the door and has an arch of similar character to that of the door. The rectangular window to the right is positioned directly above the window at ground floor level. The original plate glass sash windows survive.

Babington Lane

12. *Nos 67-71* (Fig. 8; Plates 19-21)

Shop with living accommodation over, probably a house (south) and shop (north) originally. Mid to late 19th century with later alterations and additions. Red brick with some stone dressings, early to mid-20th-century interlocking concrete tile roof, hipped to right (south), raised brick verge to left (north), and brick ridge and end stacks. Late 20th-century door to the left (north), the rest of the ground storey elevation being taken up by a shop front. This appears to be in two phases, the original element to the left retains fluted and panelled pilasters capped by fluted brackets with semi-circular pediments. This front, with its fascia and cornice, has been extended to the right (south) in the late 19th or early 20th century and wrapped around the southwest corner, where there is a recessed entrance flanked by cast iron columns supporting the walls

of the upper storey. To the rear is a late 19th-century double pile red brick wing with domestic looking front of segmental arched door and windows.

Curzon Street

13. <u>97-101</u> (Fig. 6; Plates 22-23)

House and public house occupying corner plot of Curzon street and Talbot street. Mid to late 19th century with some more recent alterations. Red brick with ashlar dressings, slate roof and brick off-ridge stacks. Three storeys with stone coped plinth and dentilled eaves. Four-pane sash windows with raised and moulded surrounds and first and second floor bracketed sill bands, those to ground and first floor of two lights divided by a stone mullion. House to the left (east) has boarded over entrance within pilastered doorcase with cornice hood surmounted by an obelisk. Public house to the right (west) with ground storey frontage wrapped around the corner and along the Talbot Street elevation, with entrances to the left (east) and at the canted corner of the building. This frontage, which was rendered, is largely later 20th-century in character but some original elements survive. At the south end of the Talbot Street elevation was a short two-storey wing in the same style as the main building.

14. *No. 98 (Broadway Tyres)* (Fig. 6; Plate 24)

Car showroom. Two phase early to mid-20th-century building occupying a triangular plot at the junction of Curzon Street and Stafford Street. Irregular quadrilateral-plan block, probably a garage, with gable end towards Curzon Street, containing a large vehicular entrance with lunette above. Later extended to the west and south to form a roughly triangular plan complex with car showroom to the south. Red brick, corrugated asbestos roof.

Dunkirk

15. Nos 13-15 (Fig. 7; Plates 25-26)

House and shop. Mid-19th century, remodelled in the later 19th century. Red brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond on blue brick plinth, slate roof and brick integral end stacks. Two-storey, two-bay building with central door and 4-pane sash windows, all with rusticated wedge lintels. To the right, partly within the main block and partly within a single-storey, flat-roofed annexe is a small shop with door and large shop window.

Ford Street

16. No. 19 (Wholesale Wooden Floors) (Fig. 4; Plate 27)

Commercial units. Mid-20th century with later alterations. Painted brick, plain tile and corrugated asbestos roofs. L-shaped group of single-storey buildings set back from Ford Street to partially enclose a forecourt. Three-bay east facing range with large vehicular entrances. South facing range containing one glazed and two boarded doors, probably contained the office.

Forester Street

17. Nos 27-33 (Fig. 8; Plates 28-32)

Row of three terraced houses and a workshop. Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick above a chamfered blue brick plinth, stone dressings, slate roofs and brick off-ridge end stacks. This block of buildings formed an entity of slightly unusual character determined by the configuration of the building plot. The terrace was aligned east-west facing south, with No. 27, the workshop, at the east end. This was a single-storey building with doorway to the left (west) and display window to the right. A smaller door in a wall at east end of the workshop gave access to a rear yard. The houses were of two storeys, Nos 29 and 31 forming a pair with front doors flanking a central passage entrance that gave access to the rear yard. No.33 was double fronted to make up for its lack of depth caused by a narrowing of the plot to the rear. The doors had overlights, the windows aprons and bracketed stone sills, and both doors and windows had chamfered stone lintels.

Kedleston Road

18. <u>Hawthorn Court (boundary wall)</u> (Fig. 2; Plate 33)

Front boundary wall. Late 19th-century wall of coursed and squared large stone blocks, some with herringbone pattern tooling, and plain slab coping.

Leopold Street

Detached house with coach house and stable block. Late 19th century. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with painted ashlar dressings, hipped roof with oversailing eaves and brick end stacks. Rectangular plan, aligned roughly east-west facing south. Two storeys on ashlar plinth with ovolo-moulded eaves cornice. Central, late 20th-century door within original moulded, semi-circular arched stone surround containing a fanlight. Canted bay window to the left with moulded cornice; this and the other windows, which are within moulded painted stone surrounds, are plate glass sashes. The first floor windows have a dogtooth-moulded sill band.

Two-storey coach house and stable block to the rear. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with hipped slate roof. Three large opening to ground storey, each with wooden tongue and groove double doors fastened with strap hinges at top and bottom. These are later and have been added with a narrow single-storey extension to the front of the building, which has a sloping galvanised sheet roof. Above the line of this roof are visible a wooden lintel (centre) and stone lintel (right) perhaps suggesting the original respective positions of a carriage entrance and door or window alongside. Anomalies in the brickwork to the left suggest the former position of a second carriage entrance. Central loft entrance with wooden tongue and groove construction shutter, strap hinges and wooden lintel, above which is a stone coped gable.

20. Wall to frontage of No. 46 adjacent to No. 45 (Fig. 9; Plates 36 and 37)

Low brick retaining wall to site of No. 46, partly defining part of the late 19th-century frontage and partly the reconfigured mid to late 20th-century frontage. Probably largely mid-20th century, incorporating some 19th-century material. To the southwest, the wall fronting No. 45 may also contain 19th-century material but has been rendered during the mid-20th. 19th-century brick boundary wall survives between the two plots.

Monk Street

21. No. 59 (Kimbolton Cottage) (Fig. 7; Plate 38)

House, formerly incorporated into a terrace. Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with blue brick plinth and bands, mid-20th-century concrete interlocking tile roof. Two storeys with moulded eaves cornice. Two bays; boarded-over door to right with overlight and stone lintel with decorative rebate. Late 20th-century windows within original openings with stone sills, stone lintels with decorative rebates, and sill band to first floor windows. Between the two first-floor windows a stone panel embossed with the legend 'KIMBOLTON COTTAGE'.

22. *Nos 65-69* (Fig. 7; Plates 39-42)

Three terraced houses, part of a two-phase row with No. 71 (qv). Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with blue brick plinth, ashlar dressings, slate roof and brick off-ridge stacks. Aligned north-south facing west. Nos 67 and 69 formed a pair with front doors flanking a central alley entrance, with grilled unglazed overlight, which led to the rear yards. Probably part of a four-house terrace originally, truncated by the demolition of the partner to No. 65. Windows and front doors are later 20th-century replacements within original openings with stone windowsills and chamfered stone lintels.

23. *No. 71* (Fig. 7; Plate 43)

Terraced house, part of a two-phase row with Nos 65-69 (qv). Late 19th century. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with blue brick plinth, ashlar dressings, slate roof and brick integral end stack to right. Aligned north-south facing west. Two storeys with moulded eaves cornice. Boarded over door to left with fanlight containing decorative glasswork beneath a semi-circular stone arch with hood mould on imposts and raised faceted keystone; boot scraper in plinth to right. 4-pane sash windows with stone sills and stone chamfered lintels; sill band at first floor level.

24. No. 40 (Fig. 7; Plate 44)

Corner shop. Late 19th century with 20th-century extension to the west. Painted brick with hipped slate roof. Aligned roughly east west along the south side of Drewry Lane and facing the corner of Drewry Lane and Monk Street. The door is set within a canted angle of the building. To left (south) and right (west) there are boarded over windows facing respectively Monk Street and Drewry Lane. The building had been extended in breeze blocks along the Drewry Lane frontage in the later 20th century.

Osmaston Road

25. Nos 80-82 (Shabuj Bagan) (Fig. 9; Plates 45-46)

House latterly restaurant. Late 19th century with later alterations. Villa in nominal Italian style. Painted brick with hipped slate roof. Three storeys; ground floor occupied by late 20th-century restaurant frontage. 20th-century windows to the upper two storeys within original raised and moulded surrounds with sill bands. Large 20th-century extension to the rear. Forms a pair with 76-78 Osmaston Road next door.

Talbot Street

26. Nos 36-40 (Fig. 6; Plates 47-52)

Terrace of five houses, part of a multi-phase row with Nos 41-42 (qv) and 43-44 (qv). Late 19th century with later alterations. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with chamfered blue brick plinth, painted stone dressings, slate roof and brick off-ridge stacks. Aligned north south facing west and numbered from south to north. Two storeys with dog-toothed and corbelled eaves. Later 20th-century doors and windows in original openings with stone windowsills, and chamfered stone lintels. Alley entrance to left of centre, flanked by a pair of front doors, two windows over with semi-circular arches.

27. Nos 41 and 42 (Fig. 6; Plates 53 and 54)

Pair of houses, part of a multi-phase row with Nos 36-40 (qv), and 43-44 (qv). No. 41 (Plate 53) retained original appearance of red brick laid in Flemish bond with painted chamfered plinth and slate roof. No. 42 (Plate 54) had been obscured by an imitation stone cladding. Aligned north south facing west. Central shared alley entrance, later 20th-century windows within original surrounds with stone sills and plain wedge lintels.

Uttoxeter New Road

28. No. 1 (Bosnia Herzegovina Community Centre) (Fig. 6; Plate 55)

House, latterly community centre. Late 19th century. Painted brick with painted ashlar dressings, hipped slate roofs and brick chimneystacks. Two-storey, two-bay main block to left (north) and two-storey three-light bay window to the right under a separate roof. The main block has a door to the right with semi-circular arch and moulded stone surround, and a canted bay window to the left with a semi-circular central light and panelled spandrels. All openings were original but both doors and windows had been replaced during the later 20th century.

5.2 Level 2/3

Abbey Street

29. Nos 89-91 (The Finney Centre) (Figs 7, 10, 11, and 12; Plates 56-60)

Confectionary manufactory and warehouse. Early 20th century with later alterations and additions. Not shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1900 but appears on the 1914 map. In *Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire* for 1912 No. 91 Abbey Street, which appears to correspond with this property, was occupied by John Edward Chattell, wholesale manufacturing confectioner. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with terracotta and stone dressings. Two storeys with modillioned and moulded eaves cornice to a stone-coped blocking course (Plate 57). At ground level there was a carriage entrance to the left under a steel-beam and later 20th-century shop fronts. At first-floor level there were five bays mostly with 4-pane sash windows, the three left hand bays within recessed panels, of which the centre one has a round arch window with ornately moulded raised key (Plate 59) and beneath it a raised panel bearing a crown (Plate 60). Above, the bay breaks through the blocking course to terminate in a raised parapet flanked by volutes.

Kedleston Road

30. *Nos 5-13 (retaining wall)* (Figs 2 and 13; Plates 61-64)

Retaining wall. *Circa* 1900. Rock-faced square stone blocks enclosing and retaining the front gardens of Nos 5-13. Entrance to No. 5 is flanked by hammer-dressed gate piers with pyramidal caps (Plate 63).

Stafford Street

31. Station goods yard wall and piers (Figs 5 and 14; Plates 65-68)

Boundary wall along the west side of Stafford street. Mid to late 19th century. Brick laid in English bond with shaped brick coping and integral piers raised one brick height above the coping, surmounted by stone caps. At the south end of the wall at the junction with Curzon Street and Uttoxeter New Road are three gate piers flanking vehicular (west) and pedestrian (north) entrances. All three gate piers were surmounted by stone caps of the same design as those of the wall piers, but the southern pier has been truncated and its stone cap lies in the yard to the west. The entrance is paved with stone sets and there is a rounded kerb stone against each pier. Inserted into the yard wall and against the northern most pier is a doorway with a stone lintel inscribed 'DERBY CORPORATION ELECTRICITY DEPT/SUB STATION 1931'.

Talbot Street

32. *Nos 43-44* (Figs 6, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; Plates 69-75)

Exterior

Pair of semi-detached houses and associated workshop, probably a small manufactory, now forming part of a three-phase terrace with Nos. 36-42 Talbot Street. Early to mid 19th century. Red brick laid in Flemish stretcher bond on rendered plinth, slate roof, brick end stacks. Two storeys, three bays with large central carriage entrance flanked by two house doors. Between the carriage entrance and each door is a stone hinge block. All windows had been replaced in the late 20th century but were within the original openings, which, like the doorways, had gauged brick heads. To the rear was a yard containing a large contemporary two-storey workshop. The ground storey was brick built and had large double doors with 20th-century windows either side. The upper storey appeared to be a later addition, and the workshop may have been single storey originally. There was a small brick-built hearth in the corner of the room with a large brick chimney extending up through the interior of the building. An inserted staircase at the opposite end gave access to the first floor of the building. The workshop had a concrete floor and a fixed wooden desk at the end of the staircase alongside one of the large windows.

No.43

Interior

The later 20th-century front door led to a narrow hallway (G01) with red ceramic floor tiles laid in a herringbone pattern, and a chamfered skirting board dating from the later 20th century. The hall gave access to G02, G03 and stairs to the basement. G02, which was the front room, had a later 20th-century door and skirting board, and a chimneybreast on the south wall, from which the fireplace had been removed and the opening blocked. Moulded plaster cornice.

G03 was situated at the rear of the house, and probably served as the kitchen originally. All original features had been replaced in the later 20th century. A single window in the east wall of the room overlooked the rear of the house. G03 gave access to the kitchen (G.04), which was in a single-storey 20th-century extension at the back (east) of the main house.

G03 also gave access to a 14-step narrow staircase, with plain wooden handrail, (G.05) leading to the first floor landing (F03). F01, at the front of the house, had a chimneybreast on the south wall, but the fireplace had been removed and the opening blocked. All other original features had been replaced in the later 20th century.

A second room, F02, was located to the north of F01, above the large, central carriageway entrance. Like F01 all original features have been replaced. At the rear of the house were two further rooms: F05, the bathroom, had been completely modernised, and F06 had also undergone extensive redecoration and modernisation. Windows, doors, flooring and skirting had all been replaced in recent years.

Access to the second floor/converted attic space was from the southwest corner of this room. 11 steps up the second floor (S01). The Purlins were visible along the west and east sides of the room. The ceiling of the room followed the slope of the roof at the sides and was slightly lowered in the middle of the room, concealing the apex of the roof. Storage along the west side of the room (S02), with access in the form of a wooden hatch.

No. 44 Interior

The front doorway gave access to a narrow hallway (G06) with a linoleum floor covering and 20th-century plain skirting board with chamfered edge. The hall gave access to G07 (north), G08 (east) basement (north) and central carriageway (south). The doorway to G07 retained a moulded architrave, the other doorways original 4-panelled doors and moulded architraves. Over the door to the carriage entrance was a small glazed alcove, which was probably to provide light to the carriageway and may have been where a candle was placed.

G07, which was the front room of the building, had wooden floorboards and chamfered wooden skirting. In the north wall was a chimney breast (fireplace removed) with a cupboard beside it, the doors of which had been removed. Window with later 20th-century wooden frame in the west wall overlooking Talbot Street. Decorative moulded plaster cornice around the ceiling.

G08 was at the rear of the building. Concrete floor, chamfered skirting. Chimney breast in north wall, cupboard on the east side of the chimney breast. A window with a later 20th-century wooden frame was situated in the east wall of the room and overlooked the rear yard. A mid-20th century door, which opened to the kitchen (G09), had a large, textured glass panel in its upper section within a chamfered wooden frame. In the northwest corner of this room a 4-panelled door with moulded architrave led to the staircase (G10) giving access to the first floor.

G09 was the kitchen and was contained within a small extension to the rear. Modern floor covering and kitchen units along north wall, cupboards on south wall. Kitchen widened towards east end. Two windows both with later 20th-century wooden frames, a small one in east wall and a larger window alongside the door in north wall. Ceiling lower than in main part of the house and ceiling joists visible.

F07 was a narrow first-floor landing giving access to F08, F10 and F11, with steps up into F08 and F10. Moulded architraves to doorways (doors removed) between F07 and F08, F10, F11. Southern end of landing may have been used as cupboard at some time.

F08 had wooden floorboards and moulded skirting board. Later 20th-century window in west wall. Chimneybreast (fireplace removed) in north wall.

F09 was accessed from F10 via a 4-panelled architrave with into room. Plain skirting. Chimneybreast in north wall. Window with later 20th-century frame in east wall. Access to the second floor is via a door leading to a staircase in the northwest corner of the room, moulded wooden frame, door removed.

F10 was a lobby providing access to F09 and extension F12. It may once have been part of room F09 only being partitioned later to form hall. Plain skirting. Moulded door frame (door removed) to doorway with F12.

F11 had a plain skirting board and a window with later 20th-century wooden frame in the east wall.

F12 comprised a bathroom in the extension to the rear of building. Two steps down into it from F10 and ceiling significantly lower than the rest of the first floor. Mid-20th century tiling with patterned dado. Later 20th-century bathroom suite. Two windows, one facing east and the other north both with later 20th-century wooden frames.

F13 was a wooden staircase with handrail leading to the second floor/attic space, Balustrade around top of stairs (Same as No.43) had been removed.

S03 had a concrete floor. Purlins were visible on either side. 20th-century skylight on east side. Thin partition wall between S01 and S02.

S02 was similar to S01 but of slightly smaller dimensions. The purlins were boxed in.

The basement was similar to that of No. 43 but in reverse, central supporting wall is slightly thicker, openings to street are not blocked. Lathe and plaster ceiling.

West Avenue

33. *No. 40* (Figs 2, 20, 21, 22 and 23; Plates 76-77)

Exterior

The end house of a curving terrace linking the terraced rows of Kedleston Road and West Avenue, that first appears on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map. Red brick laid in Flemish bond, above a blue brick plinth; ashlar dressings, plain tile roof with decorative crested ridge tiles, and two off-ridge chimneystacks. Two storeys with coved eaves cornice. Stone steps ascended to a 5-panelled wooden door with 15-pane rectangular overlight beneath a bracketed cornice hood. Stone-built bay windows to left and right of the front door, the former square, the latter canted, containing horizontal sashes with 12-pane upper sections and plate glass lower sections divided by mullions. Four windows at first floor level, two with twin lights divided by stone mullions and two single lights. All were horizontal sashes in chamfered stone surrounds with small-pane upper sections, plate glass lower sections and moulded brick sill string. Breaking through the coved eaves band was a timber-framed gable with fretted barge boards and terracotta finial. In front of the house was a narrow terrace fronted by a retaining wall of squared and dressed large stone blocks with herringbone tooling marks and rounded coping stones. An alleyway, which ran along the west side of the house, would originally have provided access between No 40 West Avenue and the adjoining property. A door on the east side of the alleyway gave access to the house. There is a coalchute in the floor of the alley, to the north of this door.

Interior

The front door gave access to an internal porch (G01), sectioned off from rest of hall (G02) by a wooden glazed screen, probably original, containing a part-glazed door. Glass panels either side and above the door of frosted glass, probably replacements. The door also had two large glass panels in its upper section. Floor of decorative Minton style tiles and moulded plaster cornice around ceiling.

Beyond the porch was a large hallway (G02) which gave access to all ground floor rooms. The tiled floor, a continuation of that in the porch, had been carpeted over and the skirting replaced. From G02 a large staircase with wood panelled dado led to the first floor. The main hallway also led to a narrow corridor (G03) alongside the staircase which provided access to the alleyway on the west side of the house, the entrance to the cellar, and Room G08 which was located beyond the staircase.

G04 was a large front room on the east side of the hall, entered via a later 20th-century replacement door. The floor was made up of original floorboards, and the room decorated with later 20th-century skirting board, original moulded wood picture rail and original decorative plaster cornice. A chimneybreast with its fireplace removed was positioned along the west wall of the room. A square bay window faced onto West Avenue. It had three sash windows at the front facing north with 16 panes in upper frame and plate glass to lower. In the sides of the bay were two further sash windows of narrower dimensions, having 8 panes in upper frame and plate glass to lower.

The second main reception room, G05, which is located on the west side of the corridor, was entered via a replacement later 20th-century door. The floorboards were of pine. The skirting board were a later 20th-century replacement, but original moulded wooden picture frame and plaster cornice decorated the walls. A chimneybreast occupied the east wall of the room but the original fireplace had been removed. In the centre of the ceiling was a decorative plaster ceiling rose. The main feature of this room was a large canted bay in the north wall facing onto West Avenue. This had a large central sash window with 24-panes in the upper frame and plate glass to lower, flanked by two further sash windows with 12-panes in their upper frames.

Room G06 was also entered the main hallway. This room was located to the rear of the building on its east side. This room had a concrete floor and the skirting had been replaced. A chimneybreast was situated on the east wall but the original fireplace had been removed and the opening blocked. On the north side of the chimney was an original wooden storage cupboard with four doors. A modern window in the south wall and overlooked the garden at the rear of the house. Access to the room was via a later 20th-century door within a later 20th-century door frame.

A partition wall had been inserted along the west side of the room to provide space for a later 20th-century lavatory and shower room (G07). G07, which would originally have been part of G06 also had a concrete floor and later 20th-century window in the south wall. The door which gave access to this room from the hall, together with its architrave, had been replaced in recent years.

A lobby under the staircase (G09) with a ceramic tiled floor, laid diagonally gave access to a flight of brick stairs with wooden treads, which led down to a small cellar. G09 also gave access to a second room at the back of the house (G08), which probably served as a kitchen. The room was floored with large square ceramic tiles. There was a large hearth built to accommodate a stove in the west wall. A window and door (giving access to the garden at the rear) were located in the south wall.

The first floor of 40 West Avenue was reached via a large staircase in the centre of the house. The staircase would have originally had wooden balustrade but this had been removed. It rose to a landing (F02), which gave access to all the rooms on the first floor. A large skylight gives light to both the landing and the staircase.

Room F03, which was situated at the front of the building, had a later 20th door and architrave, but retained its original skirting and original decorative plaster cornice. In the north wall of the room were a single sash window and a double sash window to the east of this, each with 12 panes to their upper frames and plate glass below. The windows retained their heavily moulded frames. A chimneybreast occupied part of the west wall of this room, but the fireplace had been removed and blocked.

A smaller room (F04) was situated to the east of F03. Room F04 had a modern door and architrave but retained its original floorboards, skirting and decorative plaster cornice. In the north wall was a sash window with 12-pane upper frame with heavily moulded outer frame. The final room at the front of the house (F05) was also accessed via a later 20th-century door within a contemporary frame. The room retained its original floorboards and skirting board, a double sash window identical to that of room F03 was in the north wall and in the east wall was a chimney stack with later 1930s style tiled fireplace.

At the rear of the house were four further rooms. F06 had a later 20th-century door and architrave. The room retained its original skirting, and there was a narrow chimneybreast in the east wall, next to which was a fitted cupboard. The frame of this cupboard was original, but the doors had been replaced. A later 20th-century window was situated in the south wall of the room and overlooked the rear of the house. To the west of room F06 was a very narrow room (F07) providing space for a lavatory on the first floor. This room has retained its original skirting. In the south wall was a small sash window with frosted glass, within a moulded wooden frame.

Room F08 had a carpeted floor and later 20th-century bathroom suite. The original skirting was in place. The window in the south wall was a modern replacement as were the door and doorframe.

F09 retained its original doorframe but had a later 20th-century door. Floorboards were exposed and the original skirting was in place. A chimneybreast occupied the west wall of the room, but the fireplace had been removed. In the south wall was a later 20th-century window.

6.0 Acknowledgements

The Building Recording was managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Malcolm Hislop, and the fieldwork carried out by Leonie Driver and Keith Hinton under the

direction of Christopher Hewitson. The report was written by Leonie Driver and Malcolm Hislop. The illustrations were prepared by Nigel Dodds.

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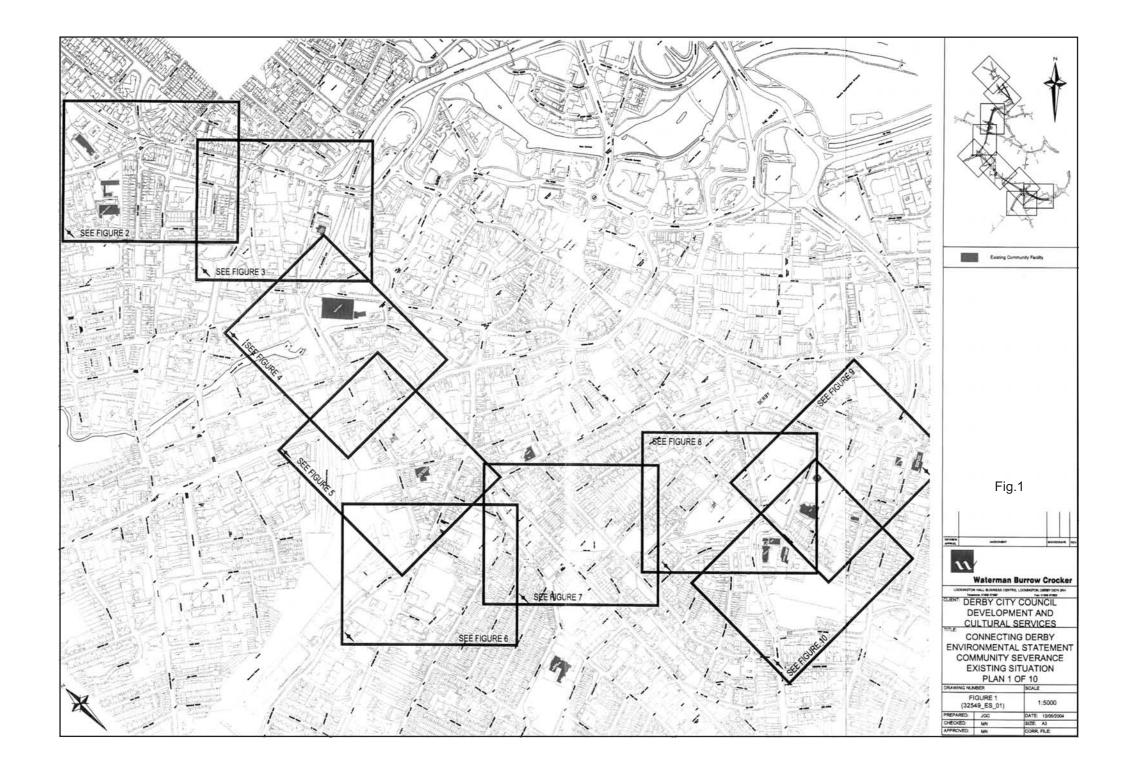
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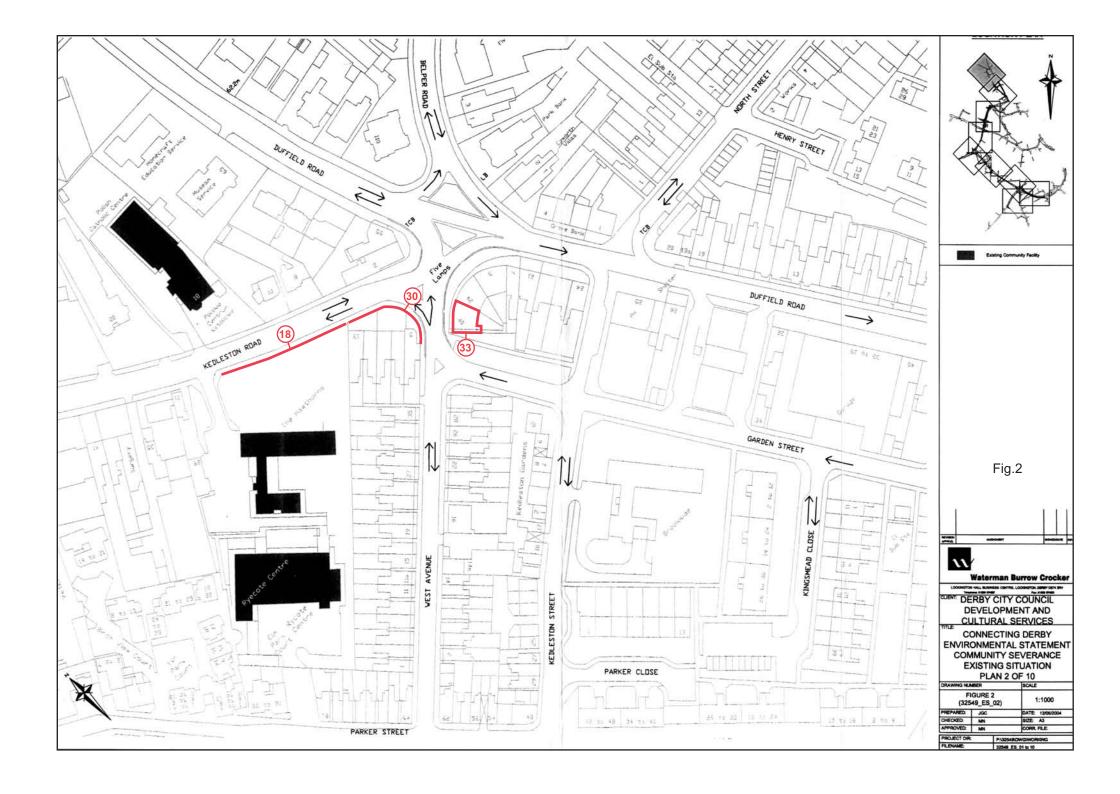
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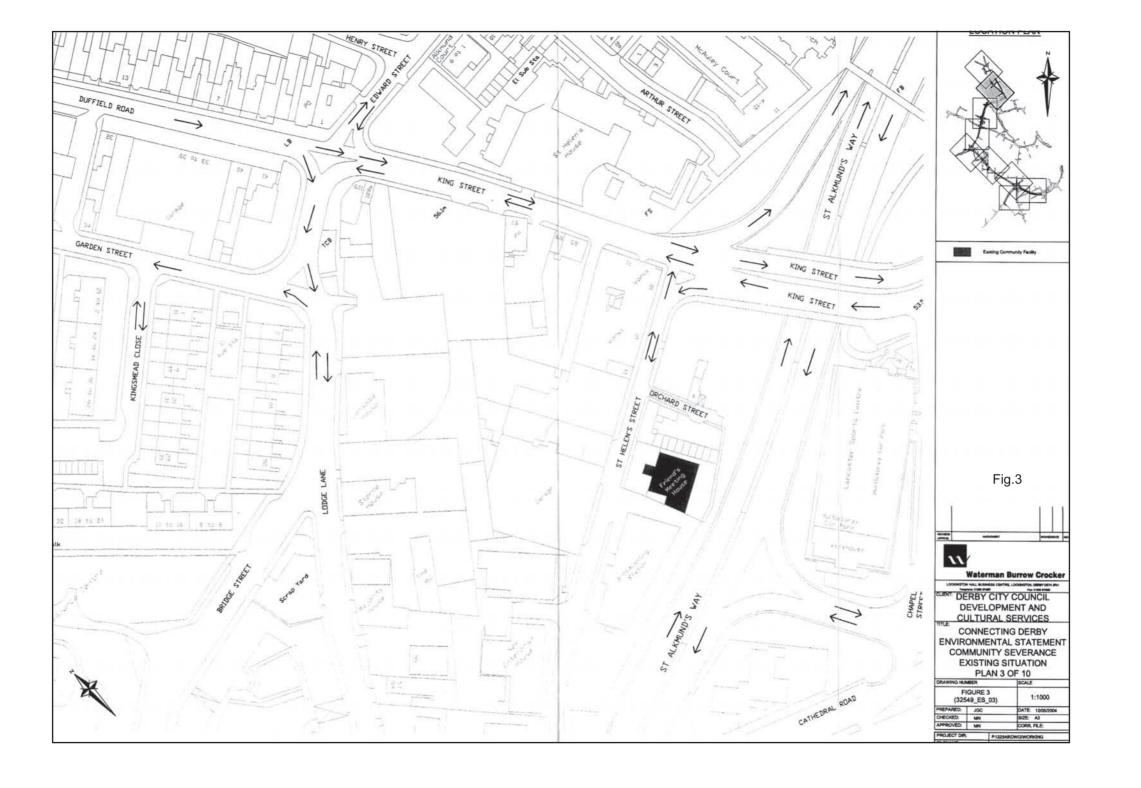
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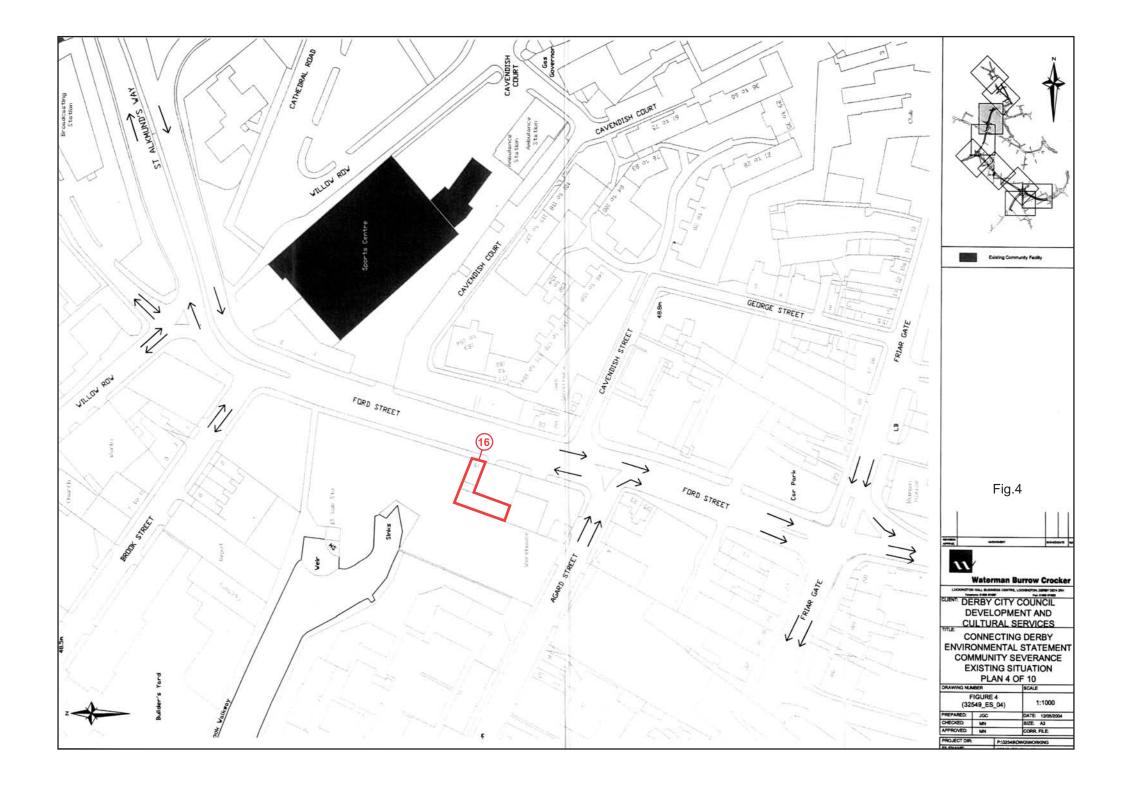
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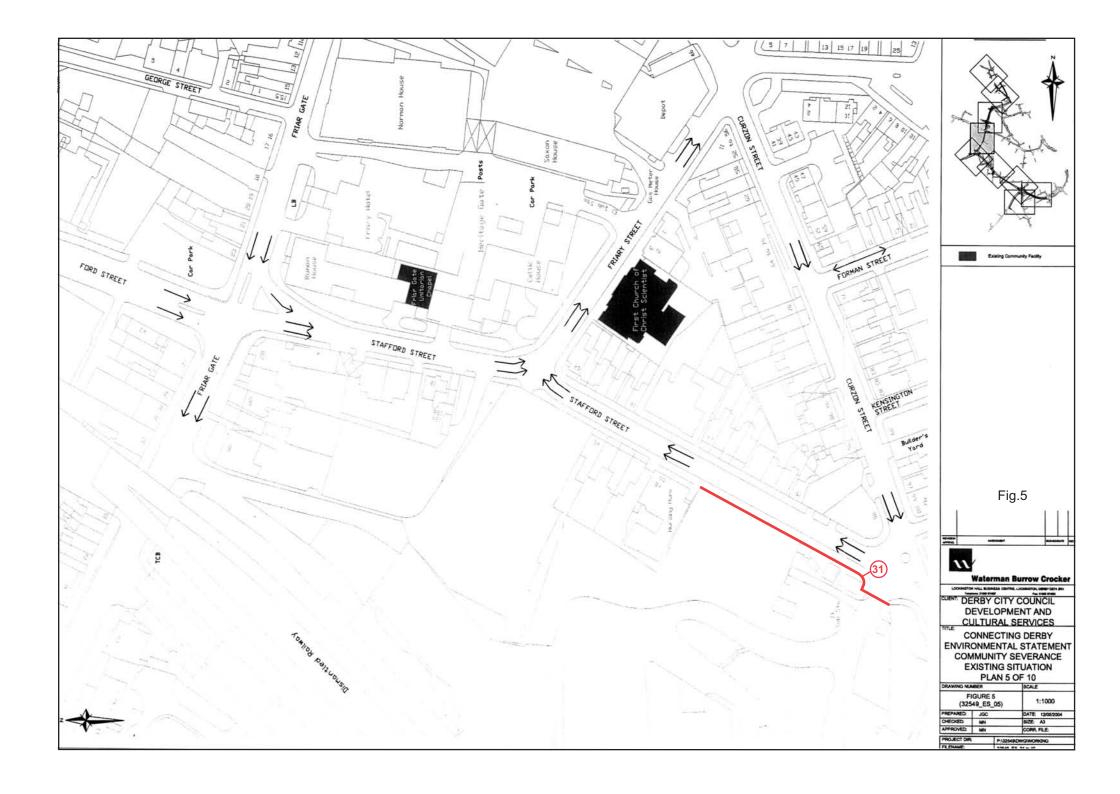
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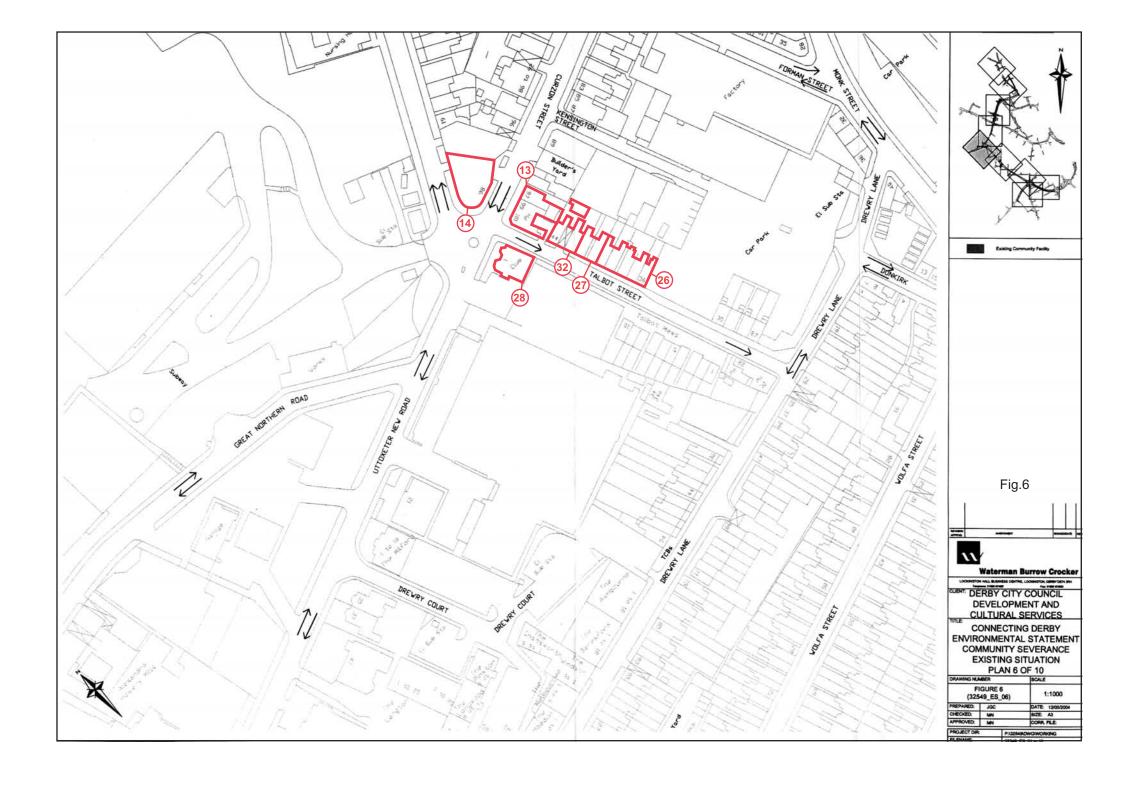


















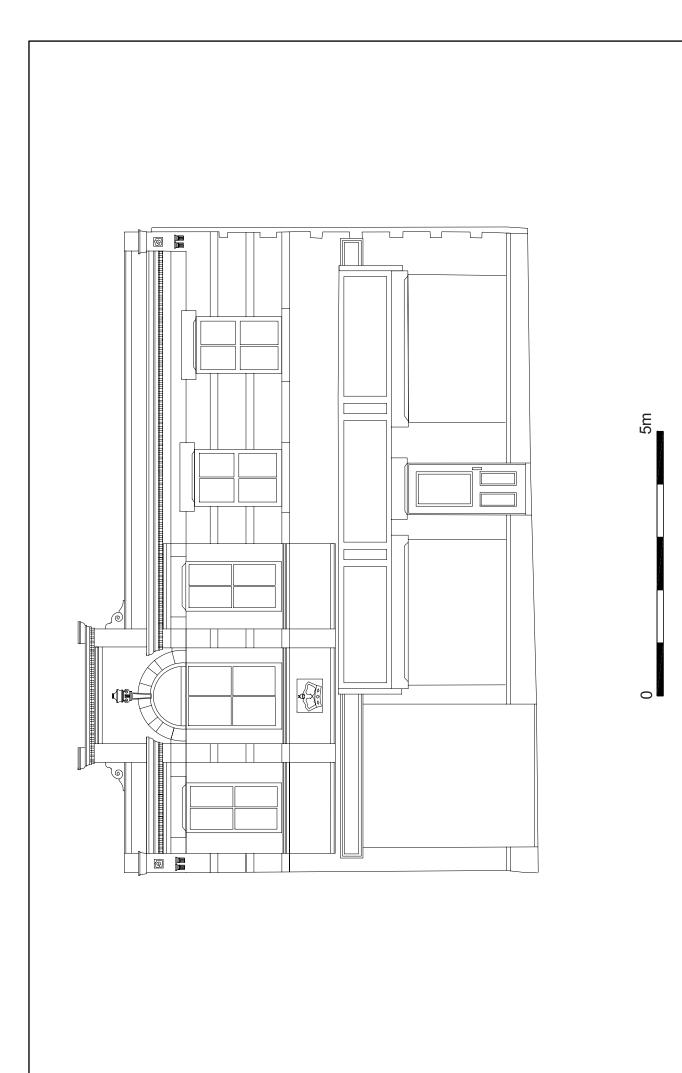


Fig.10 89-91 Abbey Street, West Facing Elevation

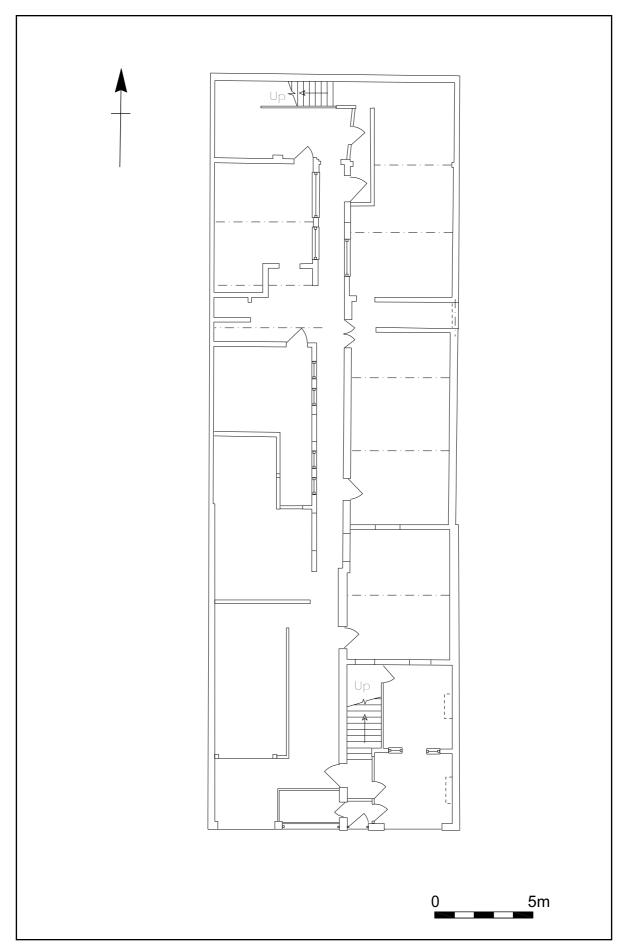


Fig.11 89-91 Abbey Street , Ground Plan

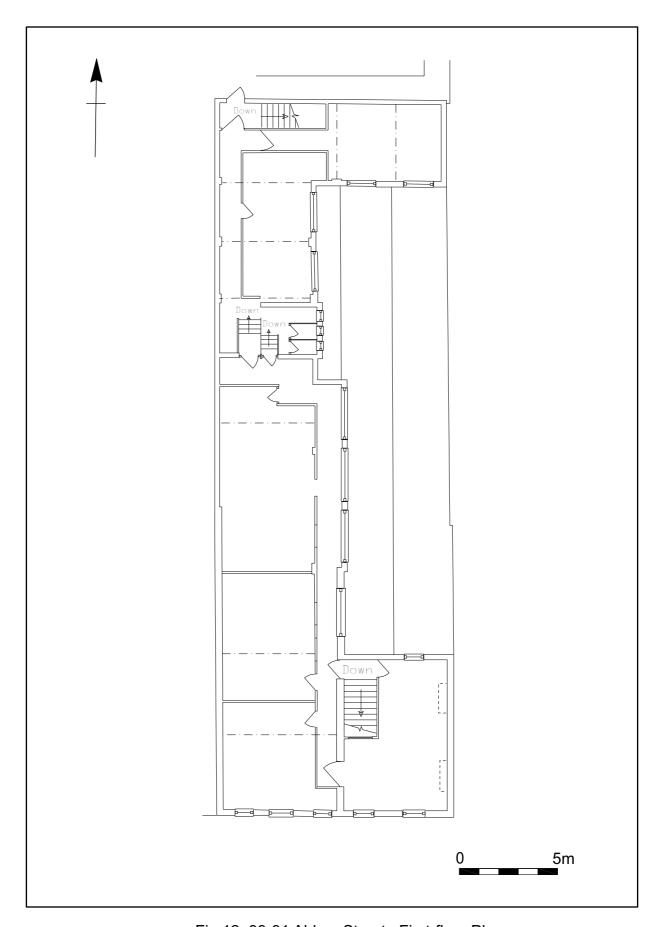


Fig.12 89-91 Abbey Street , First-floor Plan

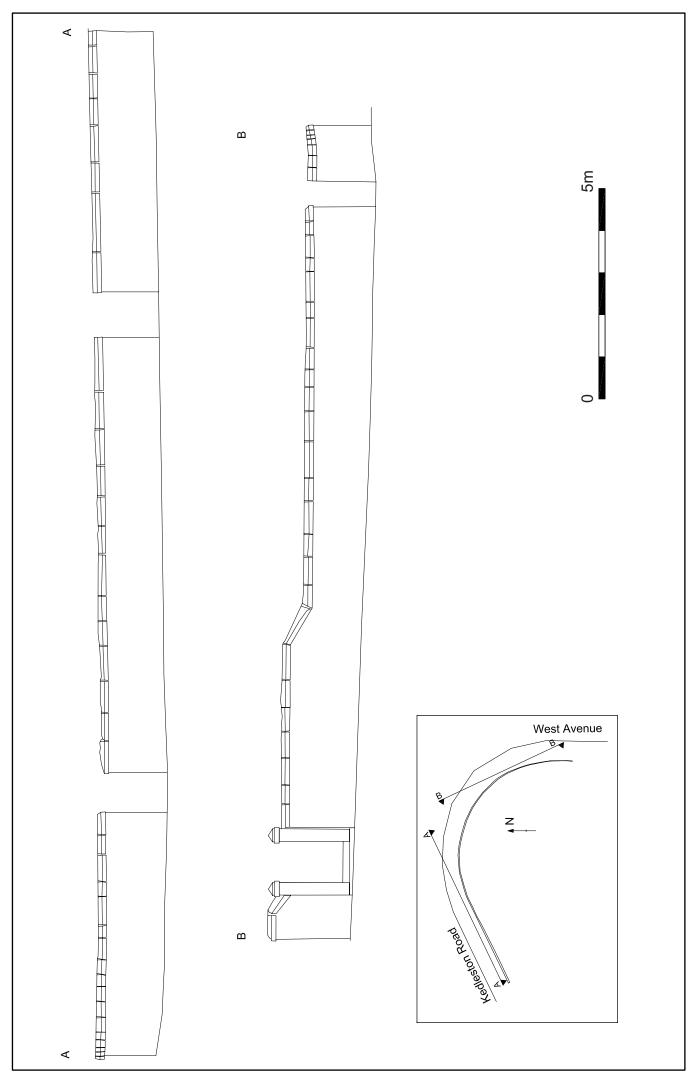


Fig.13 5-13 Kedleston Road (retaining wall)

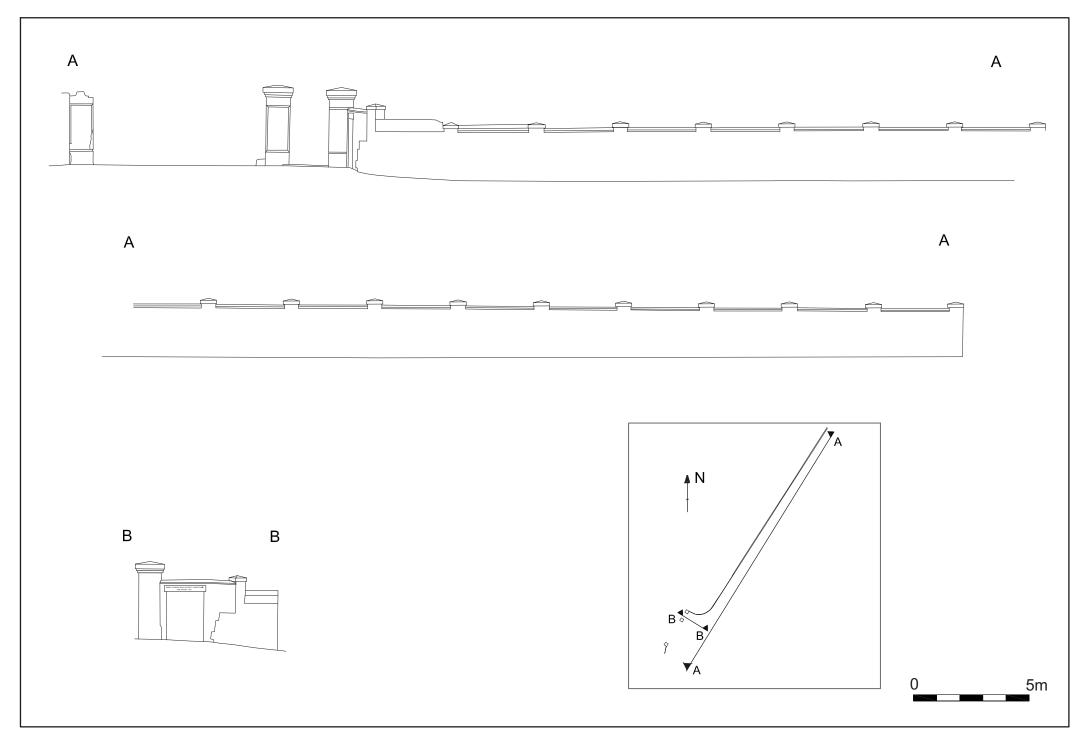


Fig.14 Station Goods Yard Wall , Stafford Street



Fig.15 43-44 Talbot Street, Southwest Facing Elevation

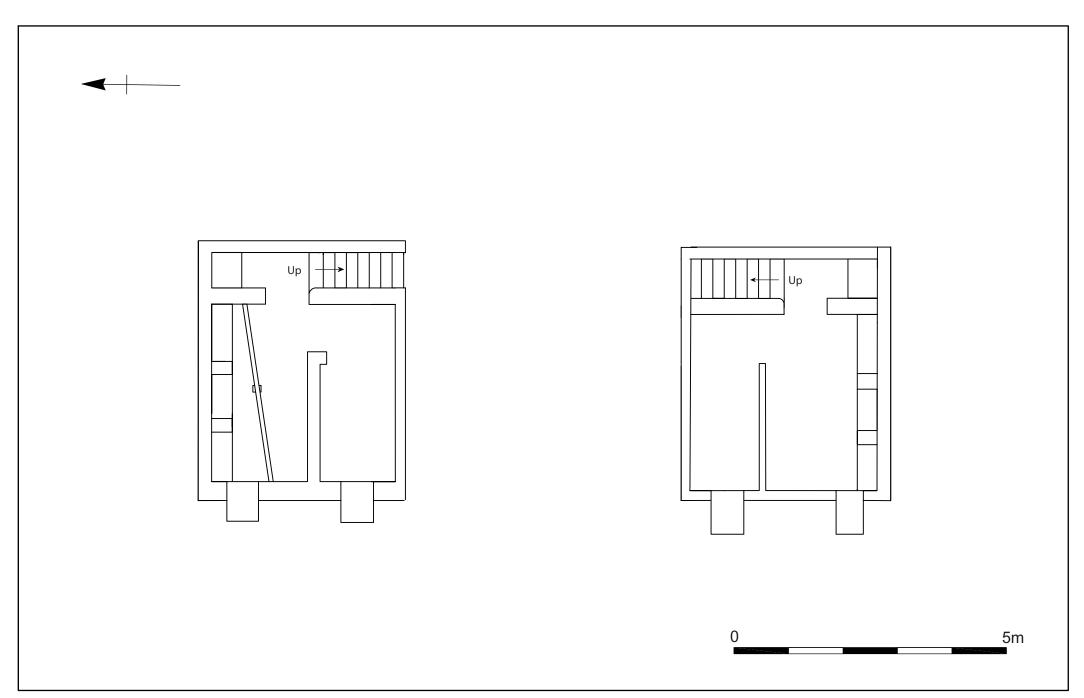


Fig.16 43-44 Talbot Street, Cellar Plan

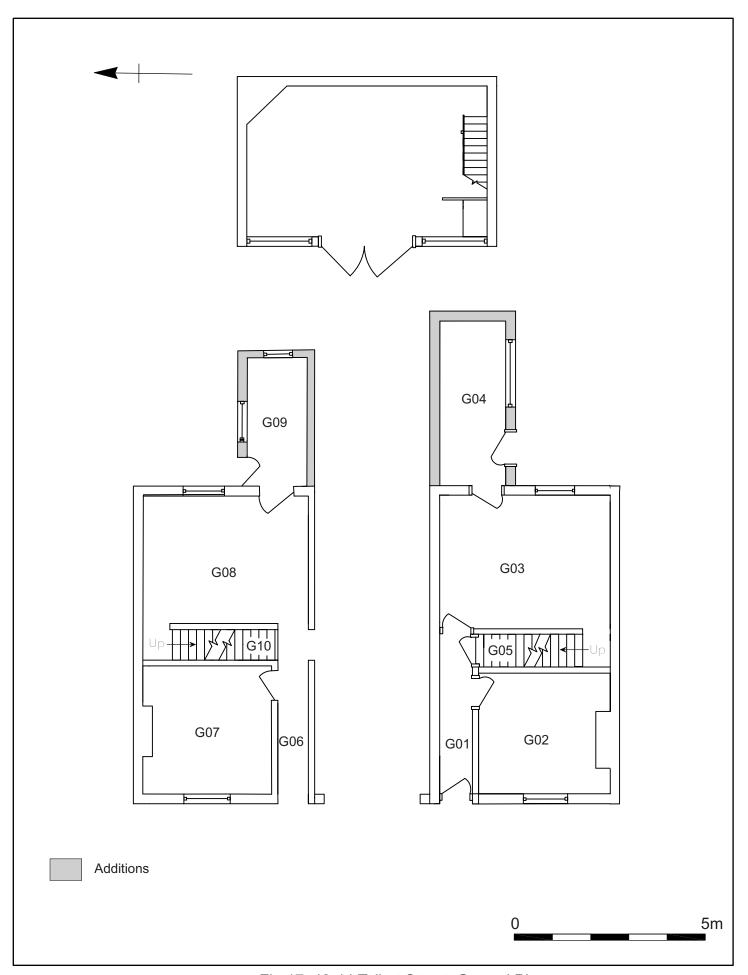


Fig.17 43-44 Talbot Street, Ground Plan

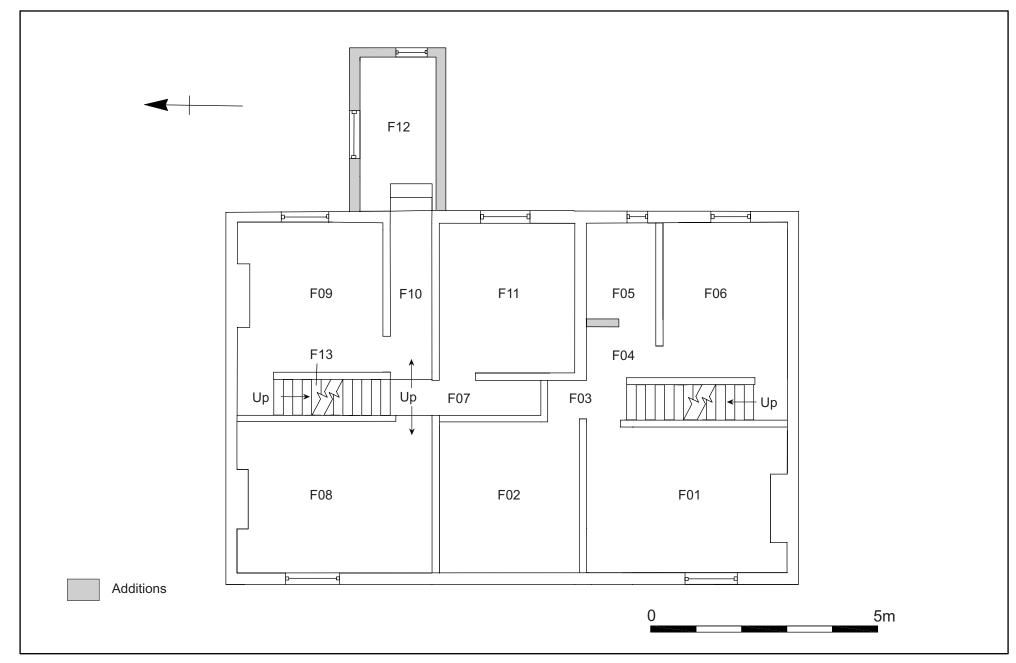


Fig.18 43-44 Talbot Street, First-Floor Plan

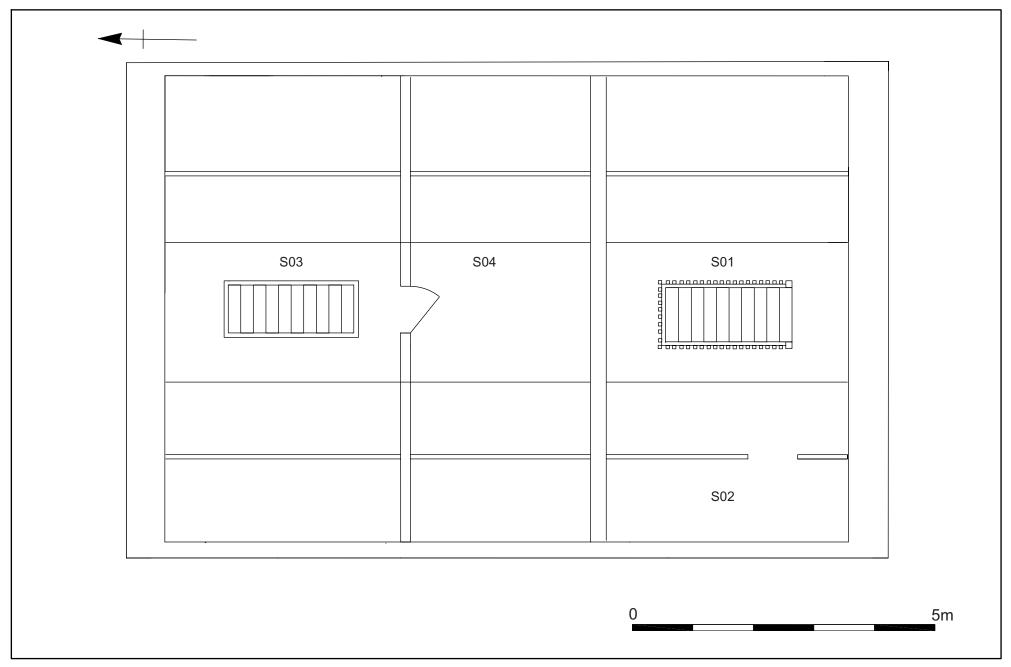


Fig.19 43-44 Talbot Street, Second-Floor Plan

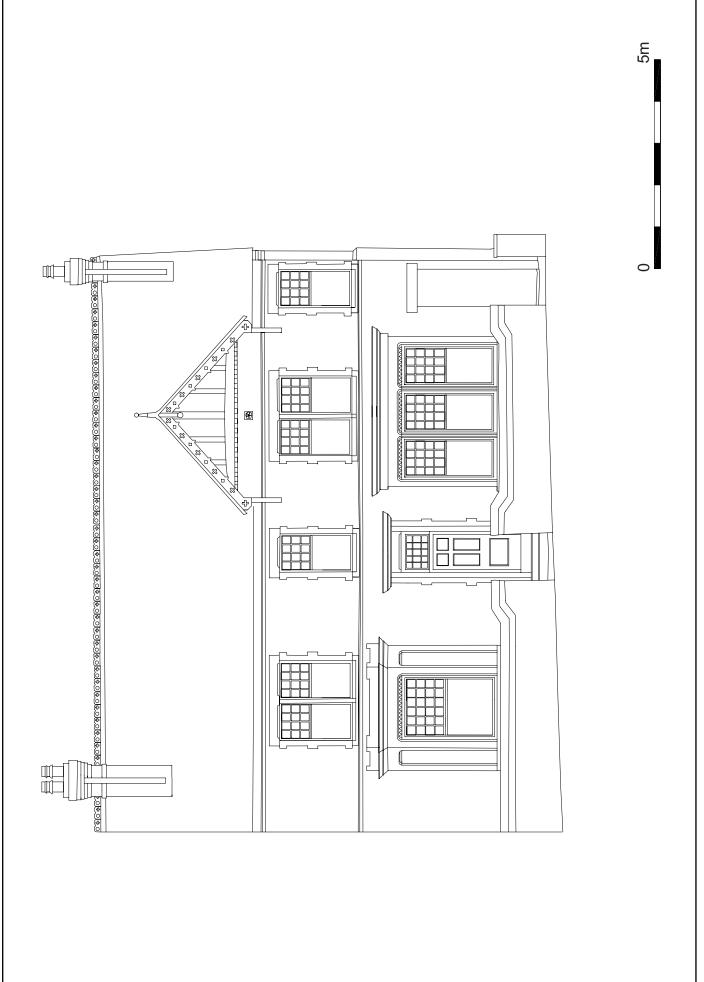


Fig.20 40 West Avenue, Northwest Facing Elevation

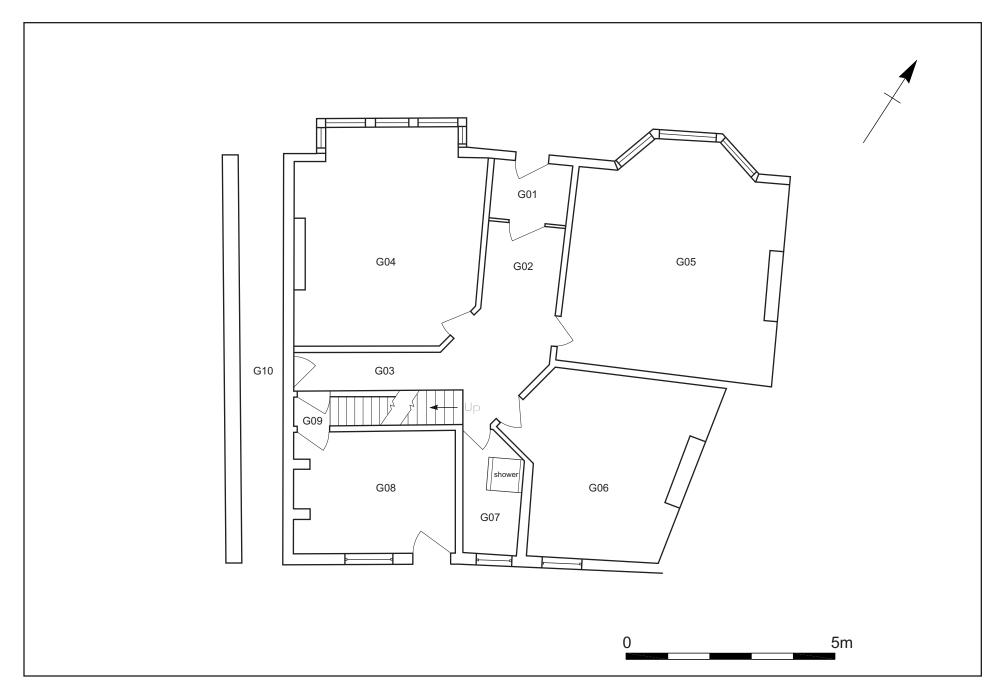


Fig.21 40 West Avenue , Ground Plan

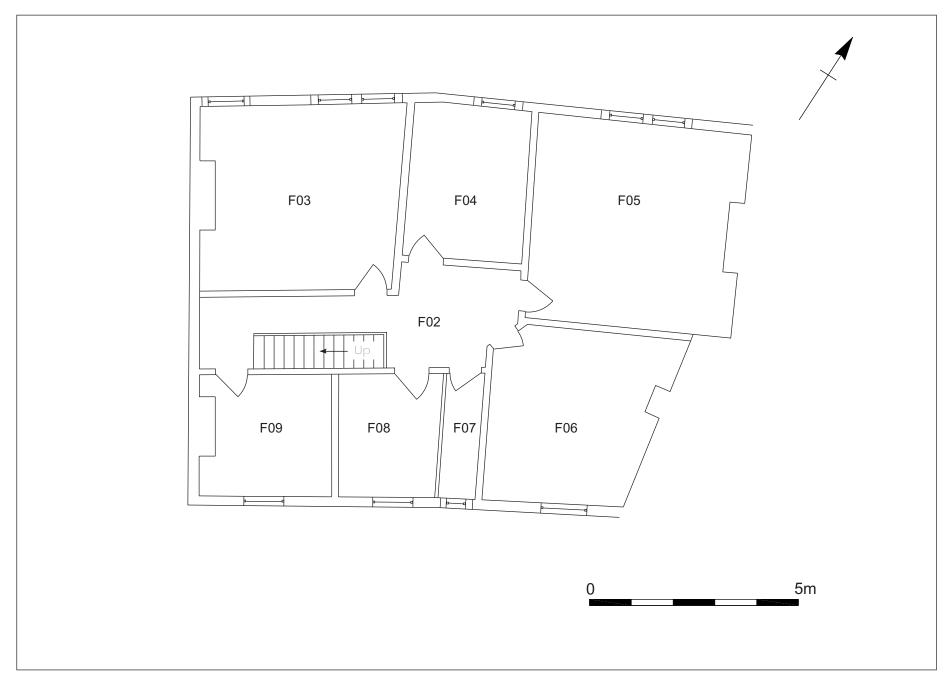


Fig.22 40 West Avenue , First-floor Plan

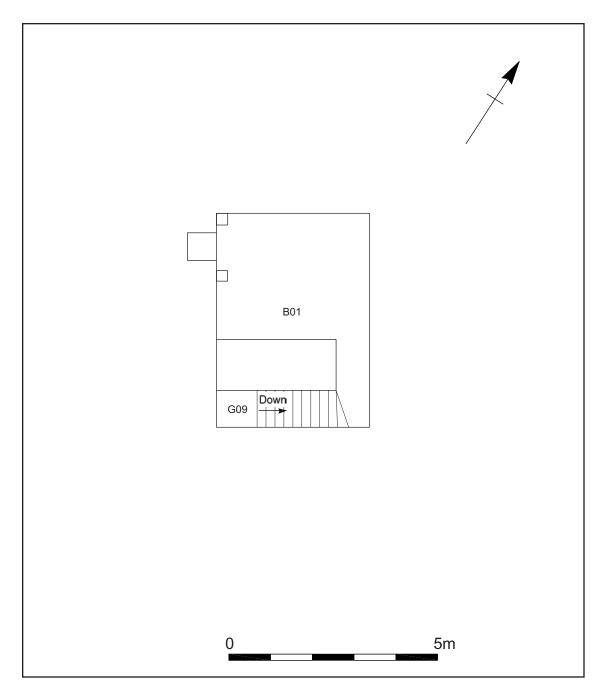


Fig.23 40 West Avenue, Basement Plan





Plate 1 Plate 2





Plate 3 Plate 4





Plate 5 Plate 6





Plate 7 Plate 8







Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12







Plate 14



Plate 15



Plate 16







Plate 18



Plate 19 Plate 20





Plate 21



Plate 23



Plate 22



Plate 24



Plate 25



Plate 27



Plate 26



Plate28



Plate 29



Plate 30





Plate 31 Plate 32



Plate 33







Plate 35



Plate 37



Plate 38



Plate 39



Plate 40





Plate 41 Plate 42





Plate 43 Plate 44







Plate 46











Plate 49 Plate 50





Plate 51 Plate 52



Plate 53



Plate 55



Plate 54







Plate 57 Plate 58





Plate 59 Plate 60



Plate 61



Plate 63



Plate 62



Plate 64



Plate 65



Plate 67



Plate 66



Plate 68





Plate 69 Plate 70





Plate 71 Plate 72



Plate 73



Plate 75



Plate 74



Plate 76



Plate 77