

CONNECTING DERBY

**Archaeological Building
Recording: Stage 3,
2009**

Project No. 1932

May 2009

Connecting Derby

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING: STAGE 3, 2009

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Version: v01		Version Date: 5.May.2009
File location: <i>P:\PROJECTS BY NO\1900-1999\1932 Connecting Derby Building Recording\05_Post Excavation\01_Reprots\02_Final Report</i>		

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SUMMARY

In 2005 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Derby City Council to carry out archaeological recording of buildings to be demolished in connection with junction and road line improvements in the city of Derby. The greater part of this recording programme was undertaken in 2005 (Driver and Hislop 2006), with a second stage of work being completed in 2006 (Tyler 2007). The current report details the results of the final stage of this programme, the fieldwork for which was largely carried out in April 2009, and which is concerned with properties at No. 5 Agard Street (NGR SK 3476 3648), Nos 33-35 Ford Street (NGR SK 3477 3645), and a boundary wall between 71 King Street and the Seven Stars Public House (NGR SK 3498 3678).

No. 5 Agard Street was an early to mid-19th-century building combining non-specific commercial premises, latterly a shop, with domestic accommodation. Although the building had been much altered it contained a number of interesting features including a pair of spice cupboards within the kitchen chimney breast, a spyhole between the kitchen and the shop, and two good quality early 19th-century hob grates, which suggested a certain level of prosperity. The building may have been inhabited by a cab proprietor in the 1880s, but by 1895 the occupant was a shopkeeper.

Nos 33-35 Ford Street comprised the surviving end of a former terrace dating from the later 19th century. No. 33 was a corner shop with domestic accommodation, whereas No. 35 was a house that had probably been converted into a shop in the 20th century. Few original internal details survived although those that did included 19th-century balustrades and a cast iron fireplace. The accommodation was of good quality and would have been appropriate accommodation for members of the lower middle classes. In 1886 the inhabitants included a grocer, a surveyor and two railway inspectors. The shop accommodated a butcher in 1895, a confectioner in 1899, and was a general store between 1912 and 1935.

The greater part of the wall between No. 71 King Street and the Seven Stars Public House was of later 19th century and early 20th-century date, although a large portion had been replaced in the later 20th century. A number of buildings had been ranged along the boundary between the two properties, most notably a stable range of 1901, now truncated, which utilised the wall as part of its structure, and, on the opposite side, a building that housed the kilns of the Old Crown Derby China Works.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. In 2005 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Derby City Council to carry out archaeological recording of buildings to be demolished in order to facilitate junction and road line improvements in the city of Derby (a project known as Connecting Derby). The greater part of this recording programme was undertaken in July 2005 (Driver and Hislop 2006), with a second stage of work being completed in April 2006 (Tyler 2007). The current report details the results of the final stage of this programme, the fieldwork for which was carried out between 20–22 April 2009, together with some previously unpublished details from a survey carried out in 2005.
- 1.1.2. The report was prepared in accordance with advice given in the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA 2008), and English Heritage's *Understanding Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006).
- 1.1.3. The record conformed to a brief produced by Derby City Council (Appendix 1), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2005) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (DoE 1990).

2. LOCATION

- 2.1.1. The buildings described in this report are No. 5 Agard Street (NGR SK 3476 3648) and Nos 33-35 Ford Street (NGR SK 3477 3645), both of which lie just to the north of Derby city centre, and a boundary wall between No. 71 King Street and the Severn Stars Public House (NGR SK 3498 3678).

3. OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1. The objective of the project was to provide pre-demolition archaeological building records for the properties listed above (under 'Site Location') to varying levels of detail as described in *Understanding Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Documentary Research

- 4.1.1. No documentary research was commissioned, but a limited amount of historical work was carried out in order to assist with interpretation.

4.2. Drawn Record

- 4.2.1. The measured survey of the boundary wall between No. 71 King Street and the Seven Stars Public House was carried out by REDM, and drawn up in AutoCAD. The surveys of the other two buildings were undertaken by hand and drawn up in the field to a scale of 1:50 as plans and elevations.

4.3. Photographic Record

- 4.3.1. A high resolution photographic survey was undertaken, which extended to include both general and detail shots, contextual views, exterior elevations, interior spaces and relevant architectural details. Where appropriate, photographs included graded scales. All photographs were recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date.

4.4. Written Record

- 4.4.1. An analytical written record of the building was compiled in the field on *pro forma* building and room record sheets, noting details of building type, date(s), materials, plan, elevations, fixtures and fittings. These field notes were used as the basis for the definitive account.

5. NO. 5 AGARD STREET

5.1. Historical Background

- 5.1.1. No.5 Agard Street may have been in existence as early as 1817 when a map printed in volume 5 of the Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, which, in common with Rogerson's map of two years later (Fig. 3), shows an L-shaped block of buildings occupying the site and beyond; The first recognisable depiction of No. 5, however, is on the 1852 Board of Health map, which shows a roughly square building (Fig 4), recognisable as the same structure that appears on later maps up to the most recent. At this time No. 5 was sandwiched amongst a block of several buildings and courtyards, including two main residential yards lined by terrace housing.
- 5.1.2. By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1881 (Fig. 5) the construction of a railway line across Agard Street had resulted in the destruction of a number of properties to west of No. 5. The block defined by the railway (west), Agard Street (south), Ford Street (east) and a lane that a former lane that ran parallel with Agard Street (north) underwent minimal change in the cartographic record until 1947, by which time most of the buildings had been swept away and No. 5 had become an isolated structure within a yard.
- 5.1.3. In the 1886 *Derby Street Directory* No. 5 Agard Street was occupied by George Jackson, a cab proprietor, a man who had been listed at No. 6 in 1874, and who is perhaps to be identified with George Jackson, gentleman's servant, who, in 1852 was recorded at No. 48 Agard Street. In 1895 John Thomas Wallis, shopkeeper, was occupying No. 5, and was still there in 1912.

5.2. Description (Figs 6-8)

Exterior

- 5.2.1. No. 5 Agard Street comprised business premises with domestic accommodation and appeared to date from the early to mid-19th century, although there had been considerable later alteration. Built of red brick and roof with plain tiles, the end walls of the building had been painted during the 20th-century and the front and rear walls plastered, thereby obscuring the historic fabric. This two-storey, three-bay building was aligned roughly east-west facing south towards Agard Street (Plate 1).

- 5.2.2. The western half of the front (south) wall was built on a slightly projecting sandstone block plinth, although the foundations of the eastern half were of brick and flush with the main wall. The building retained a late 19th-century timber shop front of central door with window to the left (west). Moulded brackets to each side of the window and door (three in total) supported a moulded cornice (Plate 2). Another window to the right (east) had a mid-19th to mid-20th-century chamfered brick sill and a mid-20th-century window. Late 19th to early 20th-century plate glass sashes survived to the first floor left (west) and right (east), although the central window had been replaced in the mid to late 20th century. A 19th-century brick integral end stack survived at the left-hand (west) gable complete with four ceramic chimney pots serving four domestic hearths at this end of the building.
- 5.2.3. Attached to the left-hand (west) end of the building was a two-phase brick wall, the earlier (19th-century) part adjacent to No.5 was on a high sandstone plinth and laid in random bond. The later (mid-20th-century) to the west was laid in English garden wall bond. To the rear (north) of this wall, separated from it by a deposit of brick, was a plain rectangular concrete structure of unknown purpose (Plate 3).
- 5.2.4. The rear elevation had a central doorway with late 20th-century door and frame flanked by a pair of mid-20th-century windows, probably in their original openings, the left-hand (east) one with a chamfered brick sill and the right-hand (west) one with a timber sill. At first-floor level there was a 19th-century horned plate glass horizontal sash to the left (east), a 19th-century 12-pane horizontal sash to the right (Plate 4), and a mid-20th-century lavatory window in the centre.

Interior

- 5.2.5. The shop doorway formerly gave access to a room (G1) floored with blue brick pavements and equipped with a fireplace in the west wall (blocked with the fittings removed). Directly opposite the front door were the remains of a boarded door giving access to a cupboard under the stairs, the base of which protruded below the main level of the ceiling. G1 was presumably a shop or other public area for the conduct of business.
- 5.2.6. A mid-20th-century half-glazed door in the north wall of G1 led into the rear room (G2), probably a kitchen. G2 was floored with quarry tiles laid diagonally to comply with the orientation of a (southwest) corner chimney breast. This feature had a blocked fireplace robbed of its surround, but retained a pair of spice cupboards with panelled wooden doors (Plate 5). In the south wall, between the fireplace and the doorway from G1, was a small loop or spyhole, which would have allowed the occupant of G2 to monitor activities in G1 (Plate 6); it retained the remains of a metal frame, suggesting that it had been glazed. Latterly, the northwest corner of the room had been partitioned off to form a lavatory cubicle. An inserted doorway at the north end of the east wall, with a mid-20th-century half-glazed door, gave access to the rear hall and staircase, but the original access seems to have been at the south end of the wall, where a blocked doorway was recorded.
- 5.2.7. The east end of the building comprised a single long room (G3), latterly occupied by the office of the Derby Clutch Centre, and had been largely stripped of any original features, although it was clear, from the surviving stub of a former partition wall, that it had been created from two separate rooms. Access to this room was from the rear hall, and from the east elevation via mid-20th-century doors.
- 5.2.8. A straight stair led to the large first-floor landing (F1), where the stairwell was enclosed on its north and west sides by a balustrade with stick balusters (Plate 7).

Doorways opened from the landing to five rooms at this level, two to the west, two to the east, and a lavatory to the north.

- 5.2.9. As on the ground-floor, the two eastern rooms had been broken through to form a single long space (F2), latterly used as an office; no significant features survived.
- 5.2.10. Whereas the wall between the landing and the eastern room was of brick, the other first-floor partitions were made of stud and plaster board, and dated from the mid to late 20th century. However, it was clear that there had originally been two at least two other rooms on the first floor, because both the existing western rooms retained fireplaces containing early to mid-19th-century hob grates of the same general design in that the fire baskets had plain circular section bars and a Greek key design along the base, and scalloping along the edges of the hobs. However, the design of the flanking panels differed; those of the southern room (F3) had ribbed panels (Plate 8), whereas those of the northern room (F4) were rather more elaborate with a centrepiece female classical figure (Vesta?) within semi-circular arched panels (Plate 9).

5.3. Discussion

- 5.3.1. No. 5 Agard Street is a slightly unusual building, difficult to place in a particular category. Ostensibly, it an example of the many mid-19th-century commercial/domestic buildings that used to line the main streets of our industrial towns and cities. However, there are one or two unexpected aspects of the building that require mention. Firstly, spice cupboards, which are well known from the 17th and 18th century, are extremely uncommon in 19th-century urban contexts, and these examples seem to be rare survivals in which a vernacular tradition has intruded into a new age.
- 5.3.2. Equally unusual is the loop between the kitchen and shop whereby the occupant of the kitchen, seated in front of the fireplace, could keep an eye on the next room. This no doubt relates to the specific circumstances of the inhabitants and their business activities, but it seems to suggest that the front room was a public space, and that the kitchen also formed the main living room. Unfortunately, it was not possible to relate the altered east end of the building to the rest of the structure; certainly, there does not seem to have been any direct communication between the two areas; it is possible the eastern rooms comprised an extension of the living accommodation, but the lack of any form of heating seems to militate against this.
- 5.3.3. Upstairs the main points of interest are the two early to mid-19th-century hob grates, which are of quite good quality, and which seem to indicate a reasonable level of prosperity. Equally interesting is the lack of any heating on the western rooms like those on the ground floor, and it is clear that the main domestic accommodation upstairs was to the east. Some questions remain, then, regarding the function of No. 5 and it is to be hoped that subsequent research into the minor commercial and domestic buildings of the early to mid-19th century will allow us to throw further light upon the property.

6. NOS 33–35 FORD STREET

6.1. Historical Background

- 6.1.1. 33-35 Ford Street first appears in the cartographic record on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1882 as part of 'Dilke's Terrace', a row of seven properties built along the Ford Street frontage, of which No. 35 formed the northern end, being situated on

the corner of Agard Street. Nos 33 and 35 were the only part of this development to survive.

- 6.1.2. In 1886 five proprietors were recorded at 'Dilks' Terrace'; no numbers are given, although the assumption must be that the inhabitants are listed in topographical order. They were Mrs Elizabeth Kimpton; Thomas Arthur Berrill, grocer; Henry Williams, G.N. Railway inspector; William Scanlon, surveyor; John Kirk, G.N. Railway inspector (Kelly's Directory).
- 6.1.3. In 1895, Clarence Salisbury, butcher, was listed at No. 33 Ford Street (Kelly's Directory), and in 1899, Reuben Eccleshare, confectioner, was the occupant (Kelly's Directory), but by 1912 Samuel Cheetham, shopkeeper, had taken over the premises (Kelly's Directory), and was still running a general store at the same address in 1935, by which time No. 35 was occupied by one James Euston.

6.2. Description

Exterior

- 6.2.1. The terrace was built of red brick laid in Flemish bond on a chamfered blue brick plinth, and covered by a plain tile roof, hipped at the north end over No. 35 (Plate 11). The frontage towards Agard Street and Ford Street displayed two storeys with a dog-toothed eaves band, although vents beneath the doorstep of No. 35, denoted a cellar, and, a window, above eaves level to the rear (west) showed that the building also had an attic. Windows generally are 19th-century sashes with border lights and chamfered and stopped lintels and there was a stone sill string to the first-floor windows.
- 6.2.2. The shop front of No. 33 was wrapped around the corner of Ford Street and Agard Street and comprised a two-leaf half-glazed corner door with overlight, flanked by large shop windows, each of three lights, both doorway and windows being framed with plain pilasters that supported a fascia, latterly surmounted and overshadowed by a larger late 20th-century fascia.
- 6.2.3. No 35, to the south, was a three-bay property, the central doorway having a rectangular overlight and chamfered and stopped stone lintel. To the left (south) of the doorway was a later 20th-century shop window with plywood surround, suggesting that the building had been adapted for commercial purposes. At first-floor level was a central 19th-century plate glass sash window with chamfered semi-circular arch.
- 6.2.4. The rear (north) elevation had a much more irregular character, with an asymmetrical massing of main block and rear wings. A characteristic of No. 33 is that the rear windows were all 12-pane horizontal sashes in contrast to the more fashionable fenestration at the front (Plate 11). Access to both properties was from the side elevations of their respective rear wings, and each entrance was flanked by a window in the same elevation.

Interior

No.33

- 6.2.5. The ground floor shop (G1), which occupied the whole of the northern end of No. 33 was entered from the double doors at the corner of Agard Street and Ford Street. The only significant feature to survive a late 20th-century refurbishment was a chimney breast against the south wall.

- 6.2.6. A doorway to the west of the fireplace gave access to the rear room (G2), which also had a chimney breast with an alcove to the east fitted with late 20th-century cupboards. A 19th-century four-panelled door at the north end of the west wall opened to the staircase leading up to the first floor, and a doorway at the south end of the same wall led into a service room, possibly a scullery, housed within a rear wing. It was from this room that the cellar was accessed.
- 6.2.7. A straight staircase ascended from G2 to the first-floor landing (F1) whence it continued to the second floor. At the upper levels the stair had a closed string, ramped chamfered skirting board, stick balusters, and turned newels with ball finials and pendants (Plate 12). Small, mezzanine landings, slightly below the main floors allowed access to box rooms (M1 and M2) within the rear wing.
- 6.2.8. The first-floor landing gave access to two rooms within the main block. The front room (F2) had beaded skirting, partly 19th century, partly replica, and a 19th-century fireplace against the west wall with bracketed mantelpiece and cast iron grate, the semi-circular arched opening embellished with egg and dart moulding (Plate 13). The doorway to the rear room (F3) retained its 19th-century architrave; F3 itself had a chimney breast, although the fireplace did not survive, nor did any other significant features.
- 6.2.9. At second-floor level there was a single attic room within the main block, the northern part of which had a king-post roof truss (Plate 14).
- 6.2.10. The cellar was entered from the scullery (G3) via a straight staircase. It led to the larger of two rooms, which had a chimney base against the north wall, containing a segmental-arched recess, and a blocked coal chute in the east wall towards Ford Street. There was also a blocked doorway in the south wall which would have allowed communication with the cellar of No. 35. At the west end of the north wall, a doorway communicated with smaller room with no distinguishing features.

No. 35

- 6.2.11. The front door opened directly into the front room (G4), which had moulded skirting boards, egg and dart moulded dado rail and cornice, all dating from the later 20th century, although perhaps reflecting an original decorative scheme. The fireplace had not survived, but a blocked doorway with fanlight directly opposite the front door (Plate 15) was the original means of communication between this room and the kitchen to the rear (G5), although it had been replaced by an inserted doorway in the centre of the west wall. The kitchen (G5) had been partitioned from the staircase to the north and had been completely modernised. Further to the west it communicated with a former service room in the rear wing (G6), which had itself been partitioned in the late 20th century to provide a lavatory. On the east side of G6 was the door to the cellar.
- 6.2.12. The staircase was situated against the north wall, a straight flight ascending to a mezzanine landing from which an upper room of the wing (M3) was accessed, before doglegging to the main first-floor landing (F4). Here, the stair well was defined by a 19th-century balustrade of stick balusters and a turned newel with ball finial (Plate 16). To the north, the landing gave access to a cupboard under the stairs and the attic staircase, to the east and south it communicated with bedrooms (F5 and F6 respectively). The master bedroom (F5), which overlooked Ford Street, had beaded skirting boards and an egg and dart moulded cornice, both at least partially replaced.
- 6.2.13. The second staircase was a straight flight with ramped chamfered skirting board, which led to a single attic room with a beaded skirting board and a sloping ceiling on

both sides. The stairwell was demarcated by a balustrade like the one at first-floor level (Plate 17).

- 6.2.14. The cellar to No. 35 was also entered from the service wing. A straight flight of stone steps led to a long narrow vestibule (B3) on the same alignment as the stairs. In the north wall was the blocked doorway to the cellar under No. 33, and, at the east end, a segmental-arched brick wine bin with a tiled bench over it. A doorway in the south wall led into the main cellar which had a chimney base against the south wall containing a segmental-arched recess.

6.3. Discussion

- 6.3.1. Nos 33-35 Ford Street originally formed one end of a longer terrace of houses and accompanied by a corner shop. As a late 19th-century development, Dilke's Terrace came comparatively late in the explosion of terraced housing that accompanied industrialization, a phenomenon that had largely run its course by the outbreak of the First World War. Dilke's Terrace catered for the upper end of the market for this type of property, that is to say, the relatively prosperous lower middle classes. The houses were substantially built with a modicum of architectural embellishment both inside and out, and were reasonably spacious, with suitable accommodation in the attics and box rooms for younger children and servants, and storage and workspace in the rear wing and cellars. Despite their changed circumstances, they still exude an aura of solidity, well being and comfort.

- 6.3.2. Buildings of this type were once familiar aspects of our towns and cities, and although they are still widespread, their numbers have declined considerably since the mid-20th century. The vicissitudes of the last few decades have had their effect on the character and significance of Nos 33-35, and have reduced the architectural and historic significance of the buildings. The demolition of the greater part of the terrace, the loss of most of the internal details including most of the doors, fireplaces, and the alterations to the ground storey fenestration mean that the properties do not constitute one of the better preserved examples of their type. However, the original internal plans of the buildings can be readily reconstructed and the record completed during this project will be useful in allowing comparisons to be made with similar types, and in placing the buildings more precisely within their historic, social and architectural contexts.

7. BOUNDARY WALL BETWEEN 71 KING STREET AND THE SEVEN STARS PUBLIC HOUSE

7.1. Historical Background

- 7.1.1. The boundary wall marked the south side of the yard belonging to the Seven Stars Public House, a building dated 1680 and substantially of that date. The public house first appears in the cartographic record on Burdett's map of 1767, with the southern side of its yard clearly marked, although not following the later configuration of the recorded wall. This boundary was not depicted on Moneypenny's 1791 map nor on Rogerson's map of 1819, but the line of the wall appears to have been established by 1852 when it appeared on the Board of Health map with ranges of buildings lining its northern side, a situation that continued into the middle of the 20th century (Fig. 15). From 1852 onwards the boundary wall followed a southwest to northeast line up to about its mid-point when it abruptly changed direction to take a more easterly direction.

7.1.2. In 1901 an application was made to erect new stabling with a hayloft within the Seven Stars' yard, and a cottage fronting onto King Street, both against the boundary wall (Fig. 16). The architect was William Swindell of Imperial Chambers, Albert Street, Derby (DBNP 8008). The new stabling comprised a long range extending along most of the western half of the wall, and attached to the west end of existing stabling. The building was to house twelve stalls equally distributed within two independently entered sections divided by a closed partition wall. The pre-existing stable building, which was set at an oblique angle to the proposed structure, owing to a change in the direction in the wall at the juncture of the two, contained five stalls. Another application for additions to the Seven Stars, made in 1925 (DBNP 13776), shows that the stabling was actually built, though by this time the old stable had been converted into a lock up garage (Fig. 17).

7.1.3. The south elevation of the loft storey appears *in situ* in a drawing of 1910 in an application to erect a new workshop at the Old Crown Derby works (DBNP 12423), which lay to the south of the boundary with the Seven Stars (Fig. 18). Ranged along the western half of the wall on the Crown Derby works side was the single-storey building housing the kilns.

7.2. Description

7.2.1. The wall (Fig. 19) was largely built of 9 x 4³/₈ x 3in red bricks ranging widely in shade, partly a result of differential exposure, and laid in an irregular bond of stretchers and headers. The north side displays a series of eight air vents at a height of approximately 2m above ground level; these are probably related to the former stables on the north side of the wall which was utilised as a basis for its southern side. Part of the stable range of 1901 survives, its upper storey being an upward extension of the pre-existing boundary wall that was incorporated into the fabric.

7.2.2. The surviving portion of this building, which has evidently been truncated towards the east, is pierced by two segmental-arched openings. A straight joint between the east and south walls of this building shows that the boundary wall is structurally earlier than the end wall of the building and confirms the evidence of the 1925 plan that this wall was constructed after the demolition of the eastern section. On the north side of the wall, immediately to the east of the stable, is a series of three iron tethering rings below the vents (Plates 20 and 21), and formerly within the 1901 building, probably relating to the stable function.

7.2.3. To what extent the wall was rebuilt during the construction of the stables and the erection of other structures along its length is a question that defies a definitive answer. Some of the contrasts in colouring, may be a result of differential expose owing to the recent adherence of vegetation, and some differences in fabric may be owed to the incorporation of recycled material. There are hints of minor structural anomalies, but on the whole it is considered that the main body of the structure is essentially of a single build. A line of headers, which extends along much of the length of the higher part of the wall at about loft floor height may denote the former summit, but there is no real difference between the fabric above and below this line so it is difficult to see it as highly significant, and much of the older fabric can only be assigned to the later 19th or early 20th century.

7.2.4. Two definitely later phases of brickwork were recorded, one to the west of the outbuilding, where the upper part of the wall had been rebuilt, and one comprising the eastern section of the boundary wall, which appears to have been rebuilt in the mid to late 20th century using 8½ x 4 x 2½in bricks laid in stretcher bond with a course of headers close to the base and one next to the top, the top being gradually

stepped down towards the east. The entire eastern part of the wall extending from the outbuilding had been capped by concrete coping slabs.

7.3. Discussion

- 7.3.1. The wall between 71 King Street and the Seven Stars Public House is not of great antiquity, being entirely 19th and 20th century and in this respect confirming the documentary evidence. Neither is it of particular architectural nor historic interest, but is a typical utilitarian structure of its time and place, its most significant attributes being the roles it served in preserving a property boundary, and telling us something of the later developmental history of the Seven Stars Inn.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1.1. The project was commissioned by Derby City Council. Thanks are due to Peter Dobson for his co-operation and assistance throughout the project. Thanks also go to successive development control archaeologists for Derbyshire, Andy Myers and Steve Baker, who monitored the project on behalf of Derby City Council. Malcolm Hislop managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology, and carried out the recording of No. 5 Agard Street and Nos 33-35 Ford Street with the assistance of Samantha Hepburn. Leonie Driver undertook the survey of the King Street boundary wall assisted by Keith Hinton. Malcolm Hislop produced this written report which was illustrated by Nigel Dodds.

9. SOURCES

9.1. Primary Sources

Local Authority Documents

DBNP 8008:County Borough of Derby Building Notice and Plan No.8008 for erecting stabling and cottages at the Seven Stars Inn King Street, Derby, 9 May 1901.

DBNP 12423:County Borough of Derby Building Notice and Plan No. 12423 for erecting a workshop for Messrs Larcombe & Paget at the Old Crown Derby Works, King Street, Derby, 1910.

DBNP 13776:County Borough of Derby Building Notice and Plan No. 13776 for erecting a shop and additions at the Seven Stars Inn, King Street, Derby, 1925.

Trade Directories

Freebody's Derby Directory 1852

Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire and Rutland 1886, 1895, 1899, 1912, 1935

Wright's Directory of South Derbyshire 1874

9.2. Secondary Sources

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment.*

Driver, L., and Hislop, M. 2006 *Connecting Derby: Archaeological Building Recording 2005: Stage 1*, Birmingham Archaeology Report 1325.01.

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

Hislop, M. 2003 *Land between King Street, St Helen's Street and Lodge Lane, Derby: an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Building Assessment, 2003*.

Institute of Archaeologists (IfA) 2008 *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

Tyler, R. 2007 *Connecting Derby: Historic Building Recording: Stage 2, 2006*, Birmingham Archaeology Report 1325.02.

9.3. Cartographic Sources

1791	Money Penny
1819	Rogerson
1852	Board of Health
1882	Ordnance Survey 1:2500
1899	Ordnance Survey 1:2500
1913	Ordnance Survey 1:2500

Appendix 1

"Connecting Derby - Phase 2, 3a & 3b " : A Brief for Building Recording and Initial Below-Ground Archaeological Evaluation

Locations in Derby

Phase 2 - Friar Gate/ Ford Street

Phase 3a - Between Uttoxeter New Road and Osmaston Road

Phase 3b - 'King Street Link scheme' including Five Lamps

Issued by

A. Myers (Development Control Archaeologist for Derby City Council - DCA)

Issued to

D. Powner (Special Projects, Derby City Council)

A. Croft (Atkins)

Date Issued: 9th May 2005

Revisions dated 11 May 2005 – Atkins and DCC

Revisions dated 18 May 2005 - DCA

1.0 Background

1.1 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 (replacing the existing inner ring road) from Uttoxeter New Road to Osmaston Road, and road line improvements between Osmaston Road and London Road junction. 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.

1.2 The proposals for Phases 2, 3a and 3b require the demolition of a number of buildings and significant groundworks associated with carriageway improvement and construction.

1.3 Part of Phase 2 and 3a impacts upon land within an Archaeological Alert Area as defined in the Derby City Local Plan (1998) and in the Local Plan review. The latter includes the following policy statements:

"Planning permission will not be granted which is likely to adversely affect nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or unscheduled, or their settings.",

and

"Within the Archaeological Alert Areas...applicant's will be required to provide the results of an archaeological

evaluation before the planning application is determined in order to enable an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made. The evaluation should comprise:

- a. an archaeological assessment of the archaeological impact of the proposed development, which may include a field evaluation of the site, undertaken in accordance with a written specification agreed with the City Council; and
- b. a written mitigation strategy prepared to the satisfaction of the City Council demonstrating how the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains will be alleviated. “.

1.4 The Connecting Derby Environmental Statement (ES) includes an archaeological desk-based assessment covering the proposals for Phases 2, 3a and 3b (Gadsby 2004), and a separate archaeological desk-based assessment and building assessment (Hislop 2003) covering Phase 3b. Both reports have made specific recommendations regarding the need for further work and appropriate levels of archaeological mitigation.

1.5 The need for further archaeological work and appropriate mitigation strategies, as identified in the assessments, has been subject to further consultation with the DCA and discussed during meetings and a joint site visit. It has been agreed that there is a requirement for pre-demolition recording of a large number of structures, and for an initial phase of below ground evaluation in several locations. Specific recommendations have also been made for watching briefs to be undertaken at various points along the route of Connecting Derby. These are not dealt with here, and will be the subject of a subsequent brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

1.6 This brief provides the basis upon which a WSI will be produced by the appointed archaeological contractor and submitted in advance for agreement by the DCA.

1.7 The appointed archaeological contractor should consult with the regional English Heritage Archaeological Science Advisor at an early stage in preparing the WSI. The contact details are:

Dr Jim Williams AIFA
English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor
(East Midlands Region)
44 Derngate
Northampton
NN1 1UH

Tel: 01604 735451
Fax: 01604 735401
Mobile: 07801 213300

email: jim.williams@english-heritage.org.uk

2.0 Pre-Demolition Building Recording

2.1 All building recording requirements have been framed in terms of the forms and levels of recording set-out in 'Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification' 3rd Edition (RCHME 1996).

2.2 The building recording recommendations set-out here should be regarded as indicative rather than prescriptive. The appointed archaeological contractor must exercise discretion in the level of detail and the extent of building recording undertaken.

2.3 Phases 2, 3 and 3b will impact directly upon a large number of properties. A property demolition schedule (PDS) and map (AS/GEN/52) has been produced identifying all such properties and summarising the survey / recording recommendations made in the ES and the outcome of discussions with the DCA. A summary of property addresses and recording level requirements is attached below (table 2.1).

2.4 It has been recommended in the ES that all structures to be directly adversely affected by the proposed development should at least be subject to a simple photographic recording exercise. The PDS has noted the need for a 'contextual photographic survey' for virtually all structures to be affected. Accordingly, all such structures should be subject to a basic Level 1 RCHME survey. This should consist of a rapid and essentially visual (digital photographic) record of the structure's exterior supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the structure's location, age and type.

2.5 The ES has identified a number of standing structures worthy of more detailed recording, and once again this has been documented on the PDS. A level 2 survey is a descriptive record, with both the exterior and the interior being seen, described and photographed. There should be an analysis of the structure's development, with scale plans of the existing main floors. A level 3 survey should be analytical, covering a full description and an account of the structure's origin's, development and use. The record should include scale plans of existing main floors, drawings of architectural details, elevations and all necessary visual records/ drawings (i.e. isometric 3-dimensional drawings) to support the developmental analysis. Photographic images should include exterior and interior (rooms and circulation areas) elevations, structural and decorative detail, and general context.

2.6 For level 2 & 3 recording black and white photographs are required and should contain a graduated photographic scale. A medium format camera should ideally be used and where appropriate, perspective control may be necessary.

2.7 For level 2 & 3 recording additional photographs are to be taken with a 35mm camera using colour slide film. These pictures are to be used to record colour and significant architectural features and details.

2.8 A photographic register detailing location, direction and subject of each shot must be completed. Position and direction of each photographic viewpoint should be recorded on plans of the site.

2.9 Where level 2/3 or 3 surveys identify significant questions of development history, sequence, function or other aspect of a structure's character that may be resolved by hidden structural evidence this should be reported. A strategy for observation and recording during the dismantling/ demolition would then need to be developed and agreed prior to the commencement of demolition.

2.10 The properties on King Street and St. Helen's Street have been identified in the ES as retaining both above- and below-ground archaeological potential. Hislop (2003) has specifically identified 71 King Street as retaining above-ground potential for concealed pre-1800 fabric. The other buildings are thought to retain further evidence regarding the 19th century development sequence. A strategy for observation and recording during the controlled dismantling/ demolition of these structures will need to be developed and agreed prior to the commencement of demolition.

Street Name	Recording Level	Number / Name
Abbey Street	Level 1	67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85-87A, 86, 87, 88, 94, 96/97A, 98
	Level 2/3	89/91
Agard Street	Level 2/3	5
Babington Lane	Level 1	67-69, 71
Curzon Street	Level 1	99/101
Dunkirk	Level 1	13/15
Ford Street	Level 1	19
	Level 2/3	33/35
Forester Street	Level 1	27, 29, 31, 33
Kedleston Road	Level 1	"Hawthorn Court"
	Level 2/3	5, 7, 9, 11, 13
King Street	Level 2	"Outbuilding to Seven Stars"
	Level 3	71 "Unit 1", "boundary wall with Seven Stars",
Leopold Street	Level 1	3
Monk Street	Level 1	40, 42, 59, 65, 67A, 69, 71
Osmaston Road	Level 1	80-82
St. Helen's Street	Level 3	2-14
Stafford Street	Level 2/3	"Station Goods Yard – wall and piers"
Talbot Street	Level 1	36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42
	Level 2/3	43, 44
Uttoxeter New Road	Level 1	1
West Avenue	Level 2/3	40

Table 2.1: Summary of Addresses and Recording Level Requirements

3.0 Pre-Demolition Building Recording Output

3.1 Record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4" and a suitable selection included within the printed report (of at least laser copier standard). All digital photographs should be included with the report on an indexed CD.

3.2 A fully indexed field archive is to be compiled of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will include the following details: site name; national grid reference; film and frame number; direction of photograph; scale; date recorded and photographer's name. All negatives and prints should be mounted in appropriate archive stable sleeves.

3.3 A written report is to be produced detailing who undertook the work, when the work was undertaken, where the buildings are located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. Drafts of these reports should be submitted to DCC. Final bound copies should be provided for the interested parties including Derby City Council, the Development Control Archaeologist and the Sites and Monuments Record.

3.4 For all level 2 and 3 recording the written report must discuss the construction sequence of the buildings in relation to the historical and archival information identified within the desktop assessment(s). The interpretation of the development of the site should be suitably illustrated using relevant photographs (black and white plates and or images taken from the 35mm colour slides), phased plans and, where appropriate, isometric drawings. The interrelationship of the buildings and their associated spaces is deemed of interest and essential to understanding the nature of past activity. The Station Goods Yard's wall and gate piers should be subject to a map-regression exercise, coupled with field observation, to determine the sequence of development in the area and the historical relationship between the walls, gates and principal buildings on the site.

3.5 Access to properties identified for level 2/3 or 3 surveys should initially be discussed with the 'Connecting Derby' project staff at Derby City Council. Certain properties have posed specific health and safety risks that should be taken into consideration.

4.0 Evaluation

4.1 Phase 3b:

4.1.1 The Phase 3b line of the proposed St. Helen's/ King Street to Lodge Lane link road runs through the AAI as adopted in the Derby City Local Plan (1998: see 1.3).

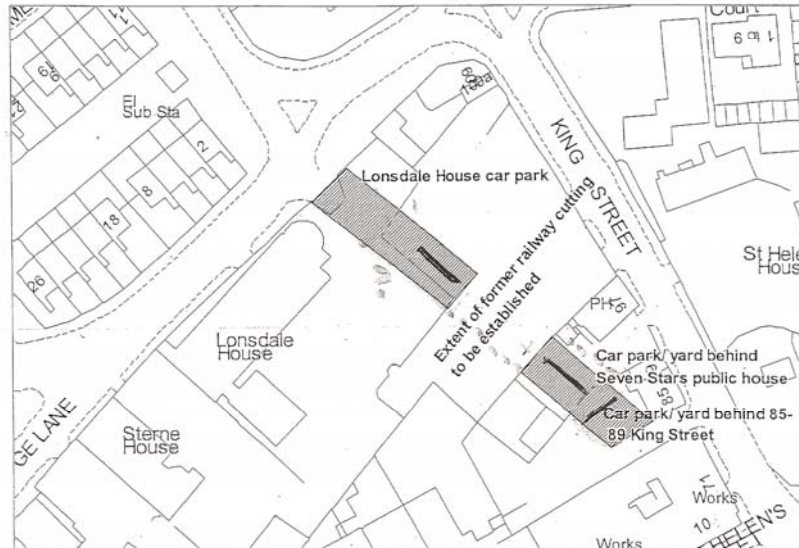


Fig 4.1: Areas for Phase 3b evaluation.

4.1.2 The ES (12.13.4) states that within Phase 3b "any development/ disturbance towards the junctions of King Street and Five Lamps areas would undoubtedly disturb areas of known multi-phased archaeological deposits.". Archaeologically the proposed section of new road between Lodge Lane and King Street/ St. Helen's junction (fig. 4.1) could represent the most sensitive area of the entire Connecting Derby scheme..

4.1.3 Historic documentary and mapping evidence indicates that the properties scheduled to be demolished on the corner of St. Helen's Street and King Street occupy the former site of St Helen's Oratory, dating back to 1137. The Oratory was refounded as a hospital in the twelfth century which continued until the dissolution in 1538. Thereafter, the buildings passed from the Crown into private hands. Evidence for medieval and early post-medieval buildings may well survive beneath the fabric of the upstanding buildings. The available documentary or historic mapping evidence does not indicate the range of activities undertaken

within the grounds, although the discovery of a large number of human burials in 1801/2 indicates that part of the grounds was used as a graveyard. The Seven Stars public house dates to the later seventeenth century and the proposed road will run through the back yard of the pub. The upstanding buildings on the corner of St. Helen's Street and King Street became a Spar Manufactory complex dating to between 1802 and c.1869. The land behind 85 King Street was part of the Derby China Works (1848 – c.1964) and probably retains evidence for kilns and workshops. It is likely that archaeological evidence relating to these various phases of activity will survive beneath the current car park and yard areas through which the new road will be constructed.

4.1.4 The line of a former railway cutting on the north side of the Seven Stars public house represents a zone of archaeological sterilisation. However, the precise extent of the cutting has yet to be established on the ground. Recent tipping has obscured the cutting's edges. The extent of the cutting needs to be established in order that the full area retaining archaeological potential to be impacted upon by the road construction can be considered in devising an evaluation strategy. A copy of the 1914 map of the area is available from DCC and this marks the extent of buildings and probable revetment walls at this time. This should be used to assist with determining trench locations.

4.1.5 The areas identified should be subject to a scheme of evaluation. This will initially consist of trial trenching, the precise configuration of which will need to be established giving due consideration of the presence of services/ drainage and other evidence for recent disturbance.

4.2 Phase 2:

4.2.1 The land at the junction of Friar Gate and Ford Street, now occupied by a small car park (Fig 4.2), sits just outside of the AAI.

4.2.2 The ES (12.13.15 & 16) states this land was formerly occupied by properties that can be traced back to at least 1610. It is thought that these properties may not have been cellared and that there is a high potential for evidence relating to early post-medieval or even medieval occupation to be preserved where the houses stood or in their back yards.

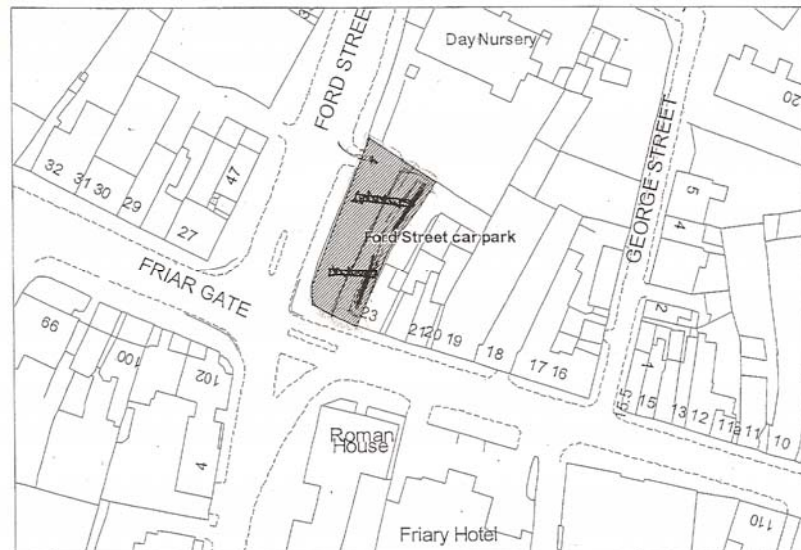


Fig 4.2: Area for Phase 2 evaluation.

4.2.3 The ES recommends that the area should be subject to a scheme of archaeological evaluation beginning with trial trenching. The precise configuration of evaluation trenches will need to be established giving due consideration of the presence of services/ drainage and other evidence for recent disturbance.

4.3 Phase 3a:

4.3.1 The phase 3a works will fall outside of the AAI.

4.3.2 In the ES (12.13.18) it is thought that the land at the junction of Uttoxeter New Road, Stafford Street and Curzon Street could retain archaeological evidence below ground. In particular, the position in relation to Bramble Brook is thought to convey a particular potential for evidence relating to early settlement and/or industrial/craft activities.

4.3.3 The ES recommends that a scheme of archaeological evaluation commencing with trial trenching be undertaken. The precise configuration of evaluation trenches will need to be established giving due consideration of the presence of services/ drainage and other evidence for recent disturbance.

4.3.4 The ES (12.13.21) identifies the car park between Kensington Street, Talbot Street and Drewry Lane as providing an opportunity to

evaluate for archaeological evidence of Ryknield Street Roman road that is thought to have run through the area (SMR18929).

4.3.5 The ES recommends the evaluation should begin with a scheme of trial trenching. The precise configuration of evaluation trenches will need to be established giving due consideration of the presence of services/ drainage and other evidence for recent disturbance.

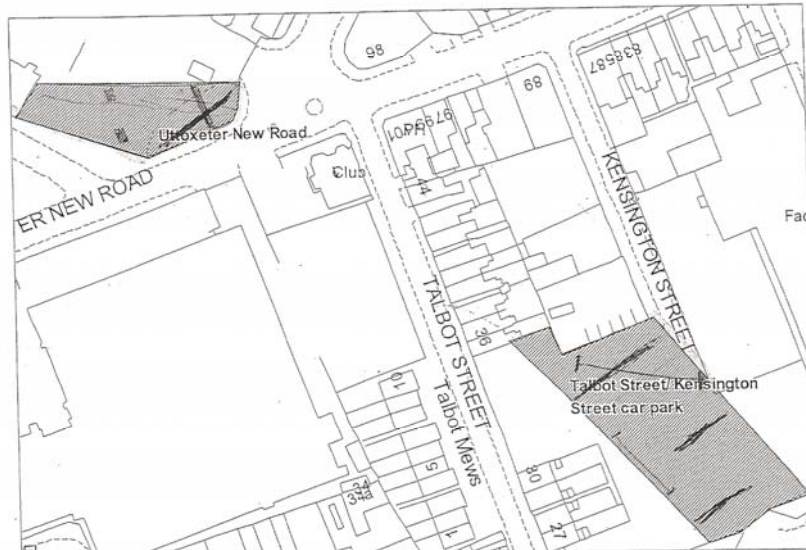


Fig 4.3: Areas for Phase 3a evaluation

General Requirements for all evaluations

4.4 The evaluation(s) should provide an adequate sample and coverage of the target area. In general this should be no less than 6%, and may need to be considerably higher.

4.5 The configuration and sizes of evaluation trenches should take full account of the kind of archaeological evidence that it is anticipated might be encountered. The trench layout should set-out to provide information from across the site, whilst being mindful of those parts of the site where there may be a greater potential for the presence of critical archaeological information (i.e. street frontages, back-plot activity, property divisions).

4.6 The evaluation WSI should include provision for additional trenching in reserve should the need arise.

4.7 The current surface and compacted overburden can be excavated using a machine and toothed bucket. Any subsequent machine excavation should use a toothless bucket. All such excavation should be done under close archaeological supervision.

4.8 Once *in situ* remains are encountered they should be cleaned by hand, sampled and recorded.

4.9 Sampling of features should be in the order of a) pits/ post holes 50%, linear features 30-40% - or until sufficient is known to meet the objectives of the evaluation.

4.10 Where appropriate, augering can be used to obtain some indication of the sediments to be encountered in advance of a final decision being made on trench layouts.

4.11 For the purposes of the evaluation excavation should be directed towards providing sufficient information for the archaeological record to be assessed using the criteria as set-out in Annex 4 of PPG16.

4.12 All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features and deposits, should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and to follow the guidance provided in "Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions" (English Heritage 2003). The English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor should be consulted in the preparation of the WSI (see 1.7).

4.13 Prior to any backfilling of trenches any exposed archaeological levels, features or deposits and section sides should be covered with a geotextile (i.e. Terram), and then buried under a protective layer of sand (see 5.8 below).

5.0 Finds & Environmental Samples

5.1 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. Discarded artefactual materials should be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field.

5.2 Analysis of finds or environmental samples will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

5.3 Retained artefacts should be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage. Retained environmental samples should be suitably marked and stored as appropriate and in accordance with current accepted standards.

5.4 Where evidence for industrial activity is suspected samples of macroscopic technological residues should be collected, while separate samples should be taken for subsequent examination for microscopic residues.

5.5 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognized geoarchaeologist.

5.6 Where appropriate, deposits should be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains.

5.7 In the event of human remains being encountered site works will cease and the Coroner's office notified. Such remains will remain *in situ* until authorised to continue by the Coroner. Lifting of skeletal remains should be kept to the minimum compatible with the evaluation objectives. Lifting of any human remains will only be undertaken following site inspection by a suitably qualified specialist. All analyses of human remains will be undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist. The contact details for the coroner are:

Mr P. G. Ashworth,
St. Katherine's House,
St. Mary's Wharf,
Mansfield Road,
Derby DE1 3TQ

Tel: 01332 613014
Fax: 01332 294942

5.8 Where it is intended to backfill an excavation where vulnerable archaeological features, deposits, layers or artefacts are identified and are to be left *in situ* advice should be sought from the appropriate specialists on the most appropriate measures for ensuring their preservation. The English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor can provide advice on specifications for backfilling and the *in situ* protection of archaeological evidence (see 1.7). Any such measures should take precedence over the general requirement for backfilling (4.13).

6.0 Monitoring

6.1 During the course of the fieldwork it is anticipated the curatorial staff at Derbyshire County will undertake monitoring visits. In particular, should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the contractor should contact the curatorial staff and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit. Your contact will be:

Andrew Myers BA (Hons) MSc PhD MIFA,
Development Control Archaeologist,
Conservation and Design Group,
Derbyshire County Council,
Environmental Services Department,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire,
DE4 3RY.

Tel: 01629 580000 (3358)
DDI: 01629 585146
Fax: 01629 585507 / 585146
Mob: 07881 850742

7.0 Health and Safety

7.1 Whilst on site all archaeologists will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

8.0 Evaluation: Output

8.1 The preparation of the evaluation report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

8.2 Copies of the draft reports will be provided to DCC. Final bound copies should be provided for the interested parties including Derby City Council, the Development Control Archaeologist and the Sites and Monuments Record, and for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate museum (see below).

8.3 A digital copy of the report including illustrations and photographs (PDF Format) should be submitted to the Sites and Monuments Record.

8.4 The draft and final report should include as a minimum:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the evaluation
- Methodology
- An objective description of the results
- Formal assessment of importance (Annex 4 criteria)
- Conclusion, including a confidence statement
- Supporting illustrations and plans at appropriate scales including historic mapping/ plans to assist with interpretation
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Selective illustrations of artefacts
- List of all scientific analyses undertaken
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- A copy of this brief

9.0 Arrangements for the Project Archive

9.1 Arrangements should be made from the outset of the project for the archive, consisting of artefacts, record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of (as appropriate) the report(s) along with an index to the archive to be deposited in an appropriate museum. Your contact will be:

Jonathan Wallis
Principal Curator
Derby Museums and Art Gallery
Tel: 01332 716657

10.0 Publication

10.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, should be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. A note for contributors is attached.

10.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Notes for contributors to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* of interim and short reports on developer funded archaeology:

The aim is to publish annual compilations of short reports on developer funded archaeology in the county on a regular basis in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, in order to better inform the public of the results of the work being undertaken.

It is envisaged that the reports will take one of two forms;

- 1 Interim reports – short interim descriptions of an excavation or survey that will eventually be subjected to fuller publication.
- 2 Definitive reports – summaries of archaeological work which will not be pursued further. Note that even if the results were negative, if valid questions were posed then a brief explanation will be worthwhile.

MODEL – see attached pages from ‘Some Fieldwork in Derbyshire by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit in 1998-9’ edited by Graeme Guilbert and Daryl Garton, *DAJ* vol. 121 (2001): 223-5. Number 18 is an example of an Interim report and numbers 19 to 20 are examples of definitive reports.

DETAILED NOTES

Set individual reports out in alphabetical order of site names.

NGR should follow site name, followed by names of those responsible for the report and/ or fieldwork.

Give due acknowledgement to sponsors of project within text.

Definitive reports should include whereabouts of the related written, drawn and photographic archive, as well as any artefacts.

Illustrations – include line drawings and/or photographs if appropriate.

References – include where appropriate at the end of each report.

FUNDING

The Derbyshire Archaeological Society will require an offer of grant-aid towards the printing costs of short reports submitted in order to guarantee publication. Costs will be determined from the printer's estimate. A contribution towards these costs of around 60% will be sought from the relevant contracting archaeological organisation. For further information contact Pauline Beswick (Hon. Editor), 4 Chapel Row, Froggatt, Calver, Hope Valley, S32 3ZA or tel. 01433 631256.

DEADLINE

Reports received by the end of July will be considered for inclusion in *DAJ* in the year following. If too late they will be saved for consideration for the succeeding year.

Reports to be submitted in hard copy and on disc to:

Andy Myers at Environmental Services Department, Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3RY.

Appendix 2

Written Scheme of Investigation

Connecting Derby

Archaeological Building Recording and Evaluation

1.0: INTRODUCTION

This document is based upon information contained in:

- a desk-based assessment covering the proposals for Phases 2, 3a and 3b (Gadsby 2004).
- a desk-based assessment and archaeological assessment covering the proposals for Phase 3b (Hislop 2003).
- A Brief for archaeological evaluation, prepared by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby City Council.

While the broad aims and methodology described in this Archaeological Specification will be followed some slight revision of the trench layout may be required to avoid trees/tree roots and/or live services, providing of course that any re-location does not affect the stated aims of that intervention. Such variations would be agreed in advance with the local planning authority and the client.

Building recording and evaluation is to be undertaken in advance of proposed junction and road line improvements in Derby. 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.

2.0: SITE LOCATIONS (Building Recording)

The following buildings are to be 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 Curzon Street

98 Curzon Street

99-101 Curzon Street

13-15 Dunkirk

19 Ford Street

27-33 Forester Street

Hawthorn Court, Kedleston Road

3 Leopold Street

Wall to frontage of No.4 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

5 Agard Street

Station goods yard wall and piers, Curzon Street

33-35 Ford Street

5-13 Kedleston Road (retaining wall)

43-44 Talbot Street

40 West Avenue

Level 3

71 King Street, Unit 1

2-14 St Helen's Street

Boundary wall between 71 King Street and Seven Stars

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 will consist of a digital photographic survey and brief description of the exterior. The written information will be compiled on *pro forma* record sheets and will include location, building type, date, materials, and description of the main elevation(s). Details of photographs will be recorded on *pro forma* index sheets, and will include location, subject and orientation.

Levels 2 and 3

The written survey will be compiled on *pro forma* building and room record sheets, and information will include, 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 will be carried out with a reflectorless total station and by hand, and the drawings presented in AutoCAD 2000 format. The survey will include floor plans, external elevations, sections and details as appropriate.

The main photographic survey will be carried out with a large format camera using monochrome film. All photos will include a graduated photographic scale. Additional photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera using colour slide film in order to record colour and significant architectural features and details. Details of photographs will be recorded on *pro forma* index sheets, and will include location, subject and orientation.

5.0: SITE LOCATION (Evaluation)

For the purposes of clarity the three phases described above, 2, 3a and 3b are to be termed the “sites” for the purposes of the evaluation work.

6.0: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Potential impact in the areas assessed by the archaeological desk-based assessments, which may result from the proposed improvements is as follows.

Phase 2: Car park - Ford Street.

The site, a small car park, is located just outside the Area of Archaeological Intervention (AAI) at the junction of Ford Street and Friar Gate. The land was formerly occupied by properties which can be traced back to at least 1610. These may not have been cellared and if not there is a high potential for the survival of evidence relating to medieval and early post-medieval occupation.

Phase 3a: Land - junction of Uttoxeter New Road/ Curzon Street / Stafford Street. Car park - Talbot Street/ Kensington Street.

The site at the junction of Uttoxeter New Road/ Curzon Street / Stafford Street may provide evidence relating to early settlement and/ or industrial or craft activities which may be associated with its location near to the Bramble Brook.

The car park at Talbot Street/ Kensington Street is thought may lie in close proximity to the Roman Ryknield Street (SMR18929).

Phase 3b: Land - St Helen's Street/ King Street.

Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that the former site of St Helen's Oratory, dating to 1137, was located on the corner of St Helen's Street / King Street. The Oratory was refounded as a hospital in the 12th century and remained in use until the dissolution in 1538. It is possible that evidence for medieval and early post-medieval buildings may survive beneath the fabric of the upstanding buildings. The discovery in 1801/2 of human remains in the grounds of the Oratory indicates that there was a graveyard associated with the building and it is possible that further remains may survive.

Upstanding buildings on the corner of St. Helen's Street and King Street became a Spar Manufactory complex dating to between 1802 – c.1869. The land behind 85 King Street was part of the Derby China Works (1848 – c.1964) and probably retains evidence for kilns and workshops.

7.0: EVALUATION

The evaluation will provide an adequate sample and coverage of the target areas. This will measure in total at least 6% of each location. But may need to be increased, subject to consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist and the client.

Should additional trenching be required in order to investigate archaeologically significant deposits in more detail than is possible with the trench layout currently proposed, this would be undertaken subject to consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist and the client.

Phase 2 site at Ford Street car park. To achieve 6% coverage a total of c.60m² of trenching will be required. This will be accommodated by excavating two 15 x 2m trenches along the western side of the buildings (see accompanying plan).

Phase 3a site the locations of trenching will be as follows:

Talbot St car park. 6% coverage = 120m². One trench of 30m x 2m wide across the car park towards the rear. Two 15m x 2m trenches staggered across the car park to achieve lateral coverage and to allow public access to be maintained (see plan).

Uttoxeter New Road site. 6% coverage = 60m². This total will be achieved by excavating two trenches, each 2m wide, to either side of the line of billboards, which currently occupy the site (see plan).

Phase 3b site at King Street/ St Helen's Street. 6% coverage = c.120 m². This will be achieved by excavating two trenches to the rear of 85 King Street and the Seven Stars Public House and a third trench in waste ground off Lodge Road, to assess evidence for the boundaries of the former railway cutting - dimensions to take account of available space in relation to surrounding structures and safety considerations.

7.1: Aims

The broad aims of the evaluation are to detail the archaeological potential of the proposed development site, and assess the likely impact of the proposed development upon that resource.

The detailed objectives of this archaeological evaluation relate to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological features/deposits,
- Identify the period, rarity, group value, condition, fragility, diversity, documentation and potential of archaeological features/deposits.
- Evaluate the likely impact on the development of their survival, and to suggest suitable mitigation responses.

Jonathan Wallis will be contacted at Derby Museum to obtain details of the museum archival requirements, and he will be invited to visit the site during the evaluation.

Phase 2: Ford Street. Trench 1 - North - South aligned. Trench 2 East - West aligned.
To assess the survival of medieval – early post-medieval occupation/ activity.

Phase 3a: Uttoxeter New Rd. Trench 1 - Northwest – Southeast aligned. Also, one or possibly two 3m x 3m test pits as appropriate.
To assess the survival of evidence relating to early settlement and/ or industrial/ craft activities in proximity to the Bramble Brook.

Talbot St. car park. Trench 1 - Northwest – Southeast aligned. Trench 2 northwest –Southeast along the western boundary of the road corridor.
To assess the survival of evidence for Rykniel Street Roman road.

Phase 3b: 89 King St / Seven Stars Pub (rear of). Trench 1 Northeast – Southwest aligned. Trench 2 Northwest – Southeast aligned.

To assess the survival of evidence for St Helen's Oratory/ hospital and associated graveyard.
To assess the survival of evidence for the Spar Manufactory and the Derby China Works.

North side of the Seven Stars Pub. Trench 3 Northwest – Southeast aligned. Initially to define the boundaries of the former railway cutting such that the trench can be located immediately to the south of the cutting in the full area where archaeological potential can be considered.

8.0: GENERAL EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

A JCB excavator, or similar as appropriate and fitted with a toothed bucket, would be used to remove the modern surface and compacted overburden, working under archaeological supervision. Any subsequent machine excavation will be undertaken using a toothless bucket. Where necessary, to comply with health and safety requirements trench sides will be stepped and/or battered at an angle of 45 degrees to ensure safe working. The subsoil surface, or the uppermost horizon of archaeological deposits so exposed would be hand cleaned, and a representative sample of the features present would be hand-excavated. The sampling of features will be in the order of pits/ post holes 50% and linear features 30-40%, or until sufficient is known to meet the objectives of the evaluation, to provide information concerning the survival and complexity of feature fills, and to recover artefactual and ecofactual samples for analysis.

A hand auger will be utilised where appropriate in order to define the southern boundary of the railway cutting in land to the north of the Seven Stars Public House. In addition, it will be utilised on land off Uttoxeter New Road through which the culverted Bramble Brook flows in order to identify environmentally and archaeologically significant deposits associated with the use of the Brook.

Evaluation will provide appropriate information to satisfy the criteria set down within Annex 4 of PPG 16. The fieldwork will conform the appropriate standards published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and the IFA Code of Conduct.

Human remains will be left *in situ* wherever possible, however, removal of human remains will only be undertaken in accordance with a Home Office Licence, and after the local Coroner and Police had been informed.

The trial-trenching would be undertaken over a maximum period of three weeks. 40 litre soil samples will be collected from a representative sample of datable features for the recovery of charred plant remains and insect fauna. A recognised geoarchaeologist and environmental specialist will visit when necessary to inform the environmental programme and to comment on buried soils, sediment sequences and other deposits.

9.0: STAFFING

The Building Recording will be managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Malcolm Hislop BA, PhD, MIFA, a specialist in buildings archaeology. The fieldwork will be supervised by Christopher Hewitson, BA, MA, AIFA, assisted by Leonie Driver BA, MA, both experienced buildings archaeologists. All staff will be suitably qualified for their roles in the project.

The evaluation will be managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Mark Hewson BA, PhD, AIFA (Project Manager) with the assistance of an experienced Supervisor, and up to five experienced Archaeological Site Assistants.

Specialist staff will be:

Dr James Barratt (University of York) - Fishbones

Dr David Smith (University of Birmingham) – Insect faunas

Wendy Smith (University of Birmingham) - Charred, desiccated and waterlogged plant macrofossils

James Greig (University of Birmingham) - Pollen

Professor David Keen (University of Birmingham) – Molluscs

Andy Howard (University of Birmingham) – Geomorphology

Artefact

Erica Macey-Bracken (University of Birmingham) - Small finds.
 Emma Hancox (University of Birmingham) - Animal bone.
 Stephanie Rátkai (University of Birmingham) - Medieval and post-medieval ceramics.
 Jane Timby - Roman ceramics
 Dr Megan Brickley (University of Birmingham) - Human Bone
 Matt Ponting (University of Nottingham) – Metalwork
 Robert Howard – (University of Nottingham) Wood and dendrochronology
 Ann Woodward (University of Birmingham) – Prehistoric ceramics
 Lawrence Barfield (University of Birmingham) – Lithics
 Rob Ixer (University of Birmingham) – Stone artefacts

Conservation

Helen Wilmot – (The Conservation Centre, Salisbury) or as appropriate

10.0: REPORT

Reporting

The results of the building recording programme will be presented in an illustrated report containing the following information

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Site locations and descriptions
- Objectives
- Methods
- Historical and archaeological background
- Building descriptions
- Structural and spatial analysis
- Statement of significance
- A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence from the evaluation, set in a local and regional context, supported by appropriate plans and sections. A confidence statement will be included.
- Summary of the finds and environmental evidence, including tabulated quantification of finds, palaeoenvironmental and structural data, and an index to the archive.
- Conclusions
- References
- A selection of photographs,
- A selection of drawings including plans, elevations, sections and details
- A selection of historic mapping
- A copy of the brief and Written Scheme of Investigation.
- Index to the archive and details of archive location

In addition a summary report will be submitted to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*.

Copies of the draft report will be supplied to A. Myers (Development Control Archaeologist), and final bound copies will be supplied to all interested parties.

A summary of the results will be submitted for inclusion in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* within two years of completion of fieldwork.

11.0: ARCHIVE

The site archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the [Management of Archaeology Projects](#).

Finds will be washed, marked and conserved, as appropriate.

The written, drawn and photographic archive, together with artefacts recovered, will be deposited with a museum registered with the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council.

The contact will be Jonathon Wallis, Principal Curator at Derby Museums and Art Gallery. Procedures and requirements of the museum will be followed for the deposition of archaeological archives.

8.0: TIMETABLE

The building recording will be carried out in two main stages described below. Stage 1 will be undertaken in June/July 2005, whereas the timetable for Stage 2 will depend on accessibility being made available by Derbyshire City Council, with a provisional date being set for September 2005.

Stage 1

Level 1

6-87 Abbey Street

82-98 Abbey Street

67-71 Babington Lane

97 Curzon Street

98 Curzon Street

99-101 Curzon Street

13-15 Dunkirk

19 Ford Street

27-33 Forester Street

Hawthorn Court, Kedleston Road

3 Leopold Street

Wall to frontage of No.4 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 gate piers
5-13 Kedleston Road (retaining wall)
43-44 Talbot Street
40 West Avenue

Level 3

Boundary wall between 71 King Street and Seven Stars

Stage 2

Level 2/3

5 Agard Street
33-35 Ford Street

Level 3

71 King Street, Unit 1
2-14 St Helen's Street

The evaluation fieldwork will be undertaken over a period of three weeks (excluding any contingency). The current aim is to begin fieldwork at the beginning of July. This is contingent on access being granted to the locations.

A report will be prepared within two months of the completion of the fieldwork.

12.0: HEALTH AND SAFETY

All work will be carried out in observance of Health and Safety Policy as outlined in SCAUM Manual, Health & Safety in Field Archaeology, 1997

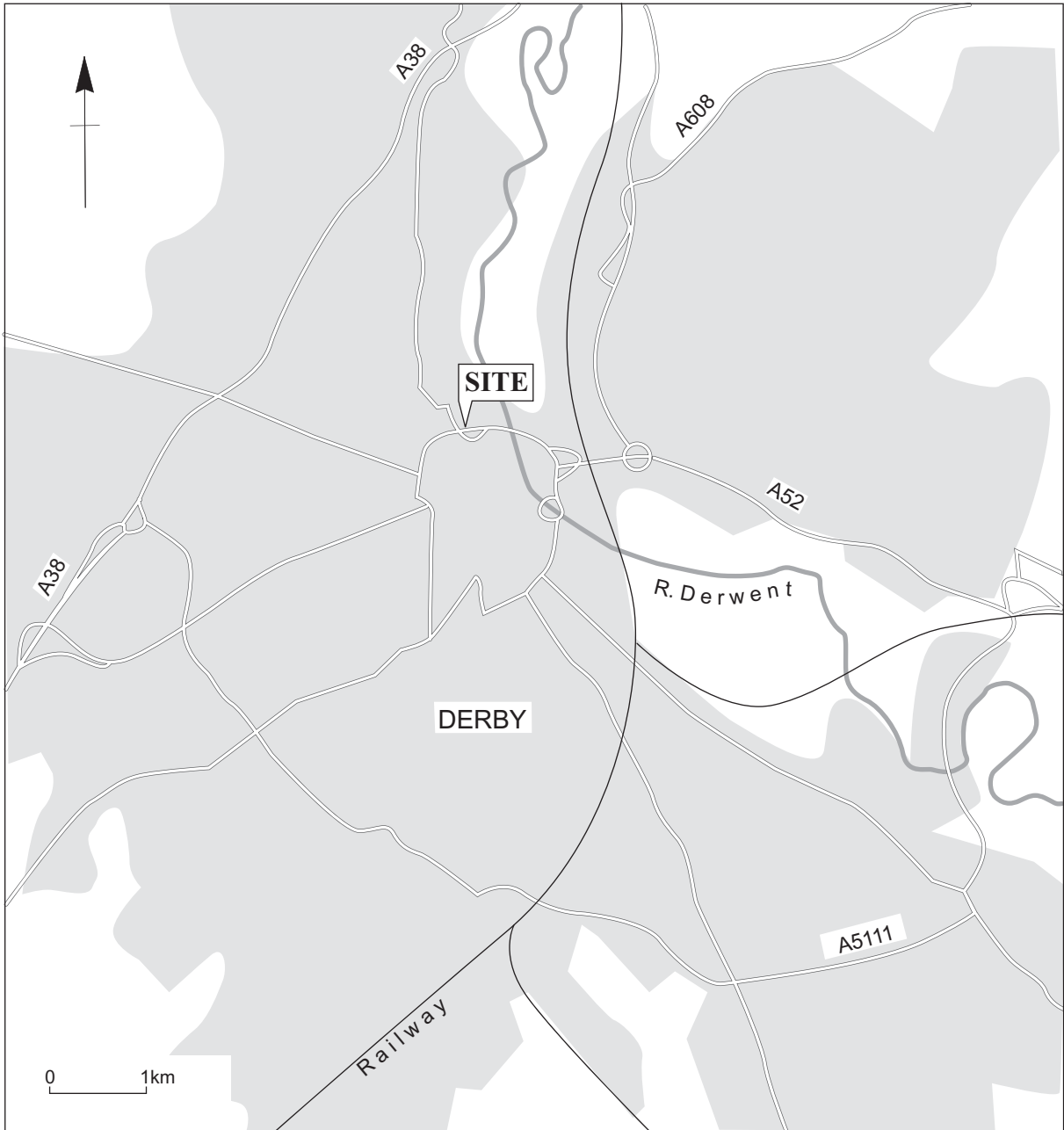
13.0: GENERAL

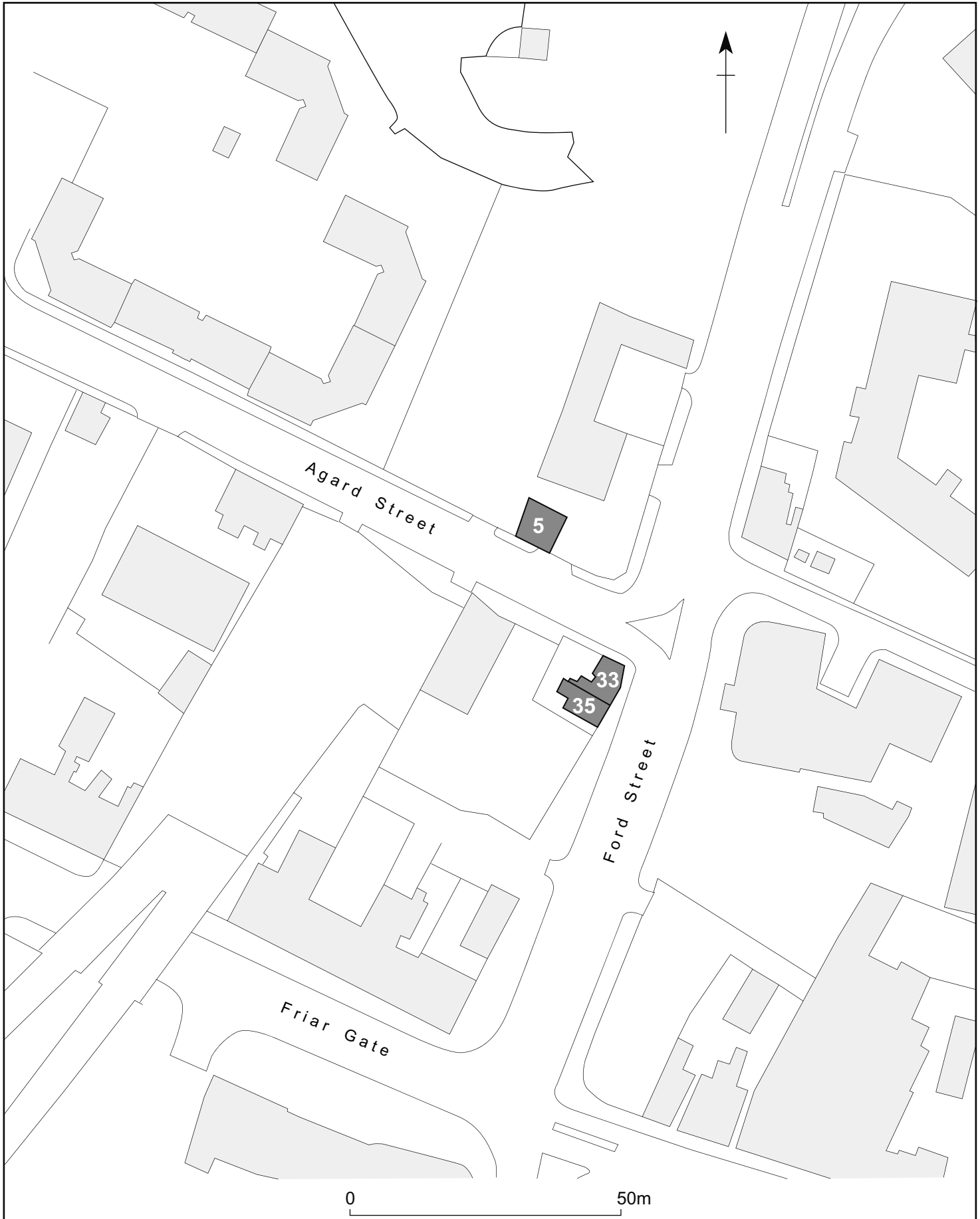
All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

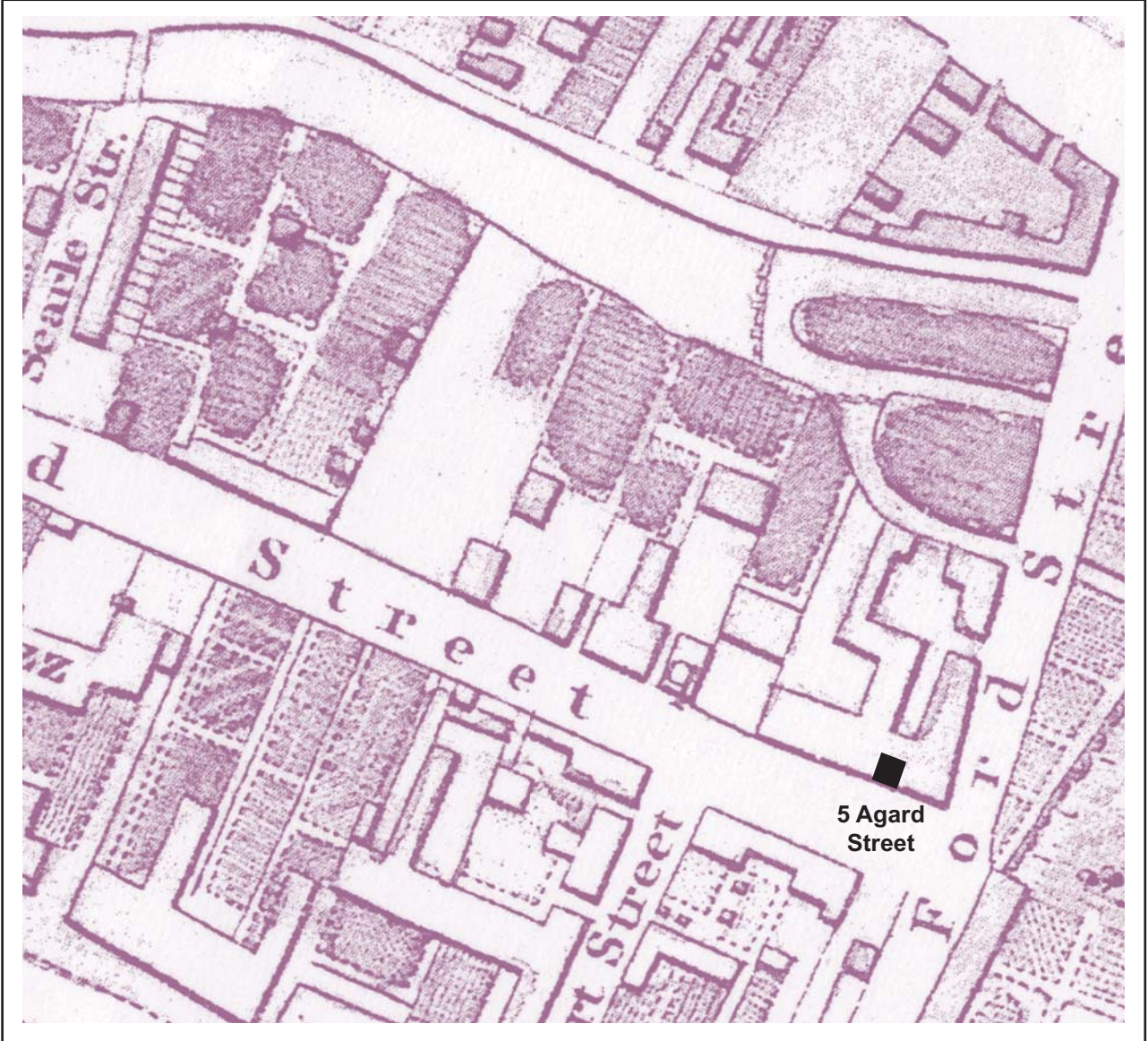
The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999) and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological field evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).

A detailed Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

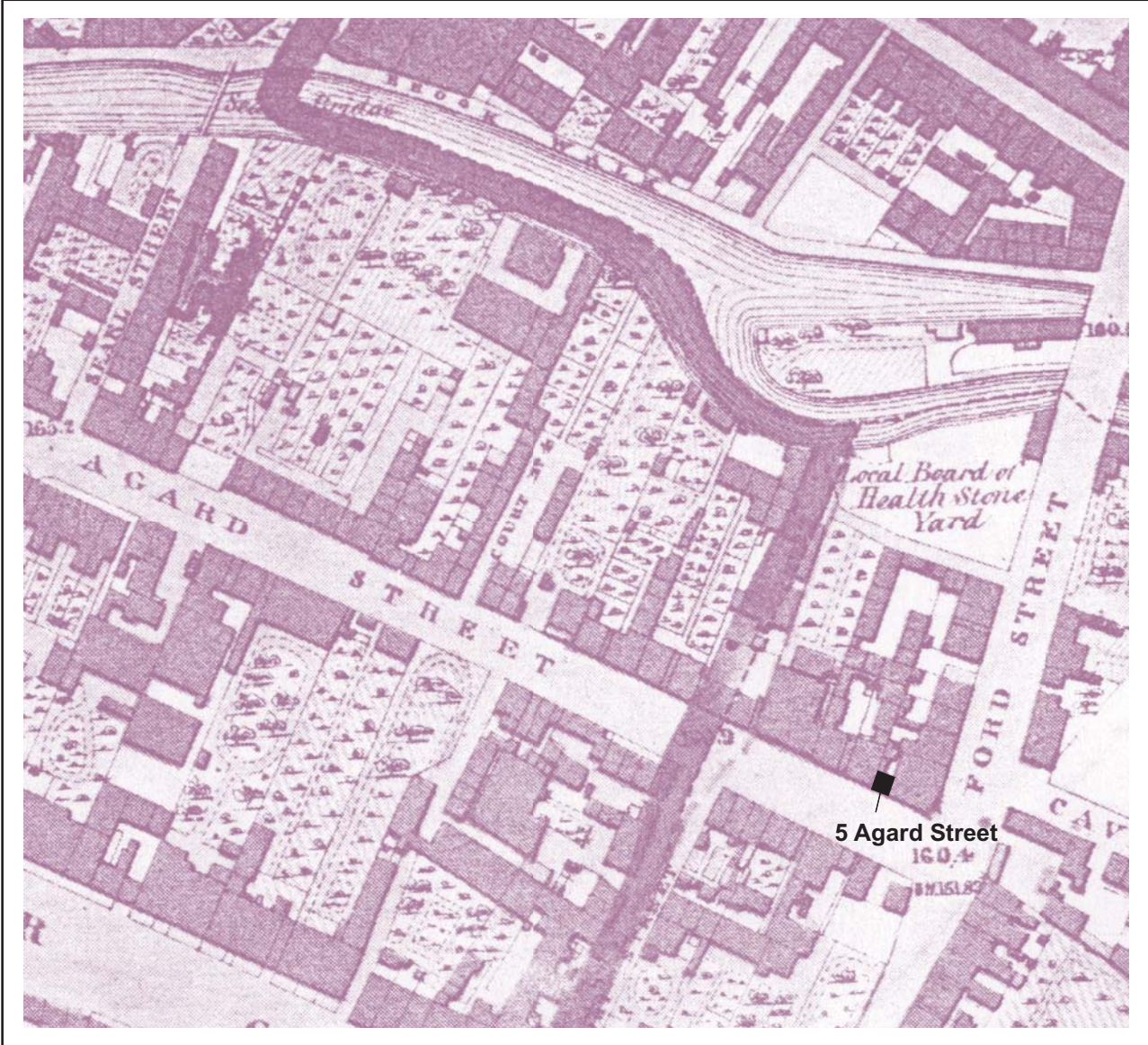
Birmingham Archaeology 27th June 2005





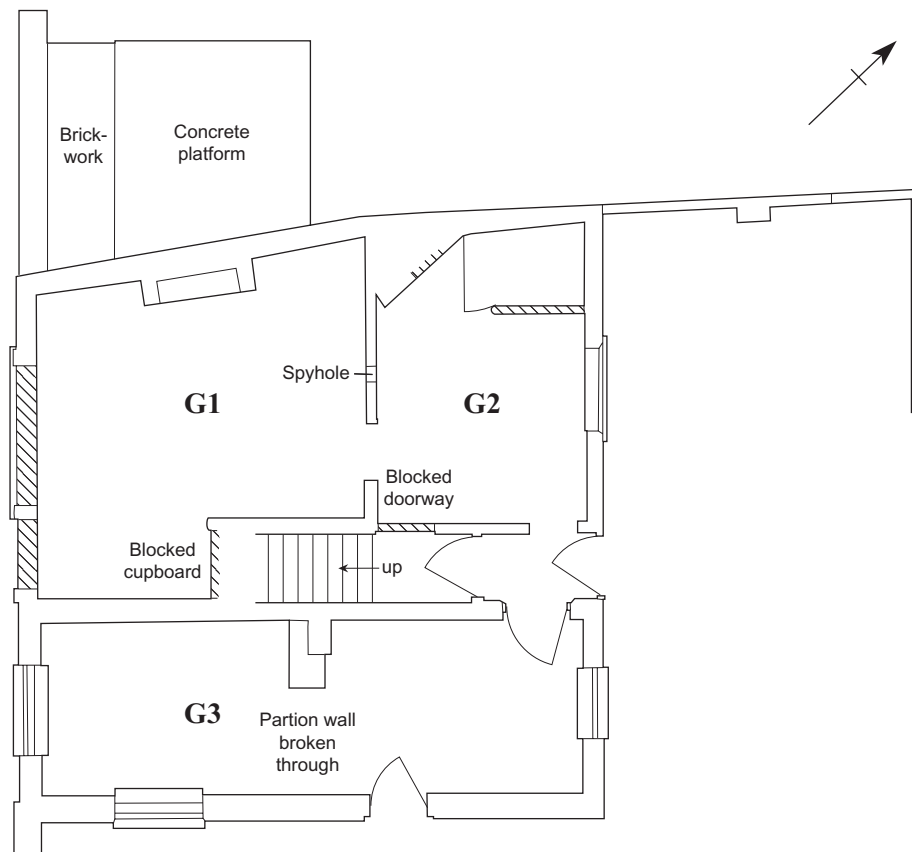



5 Agard
Street



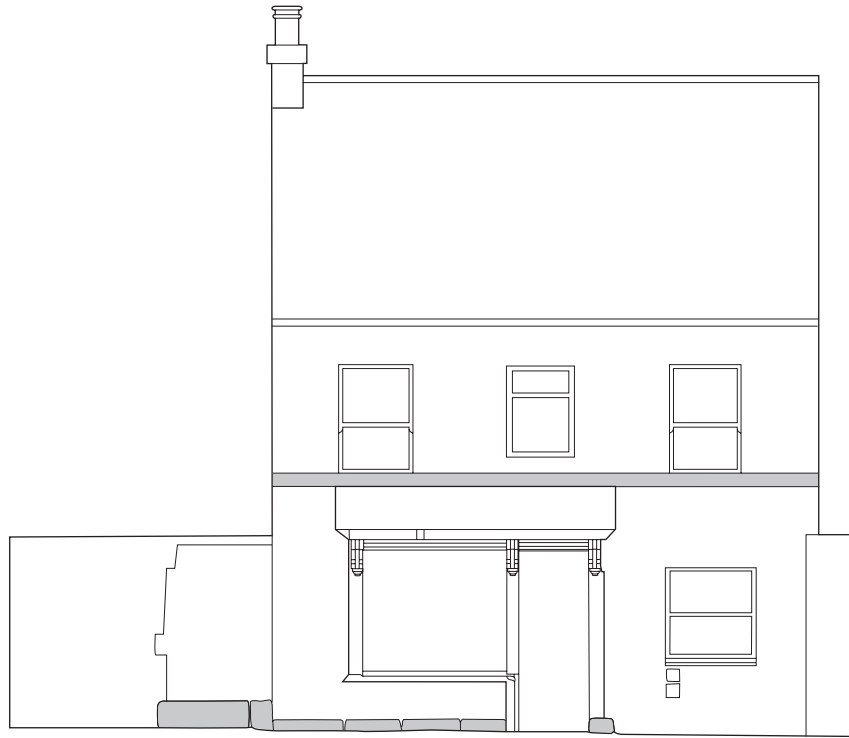
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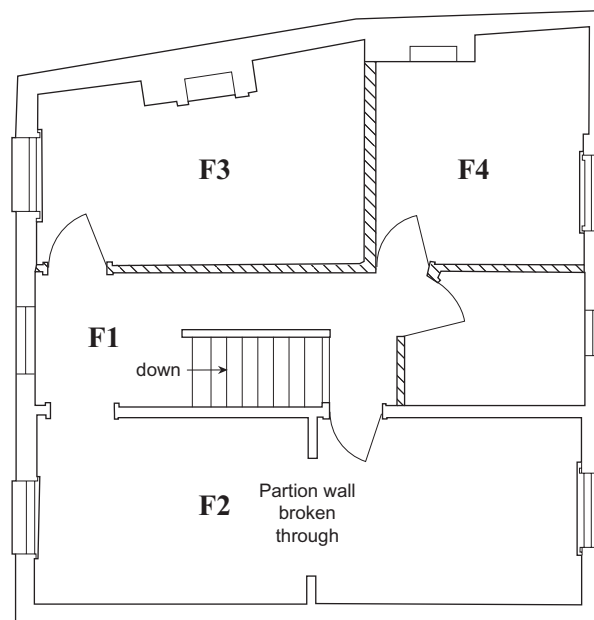
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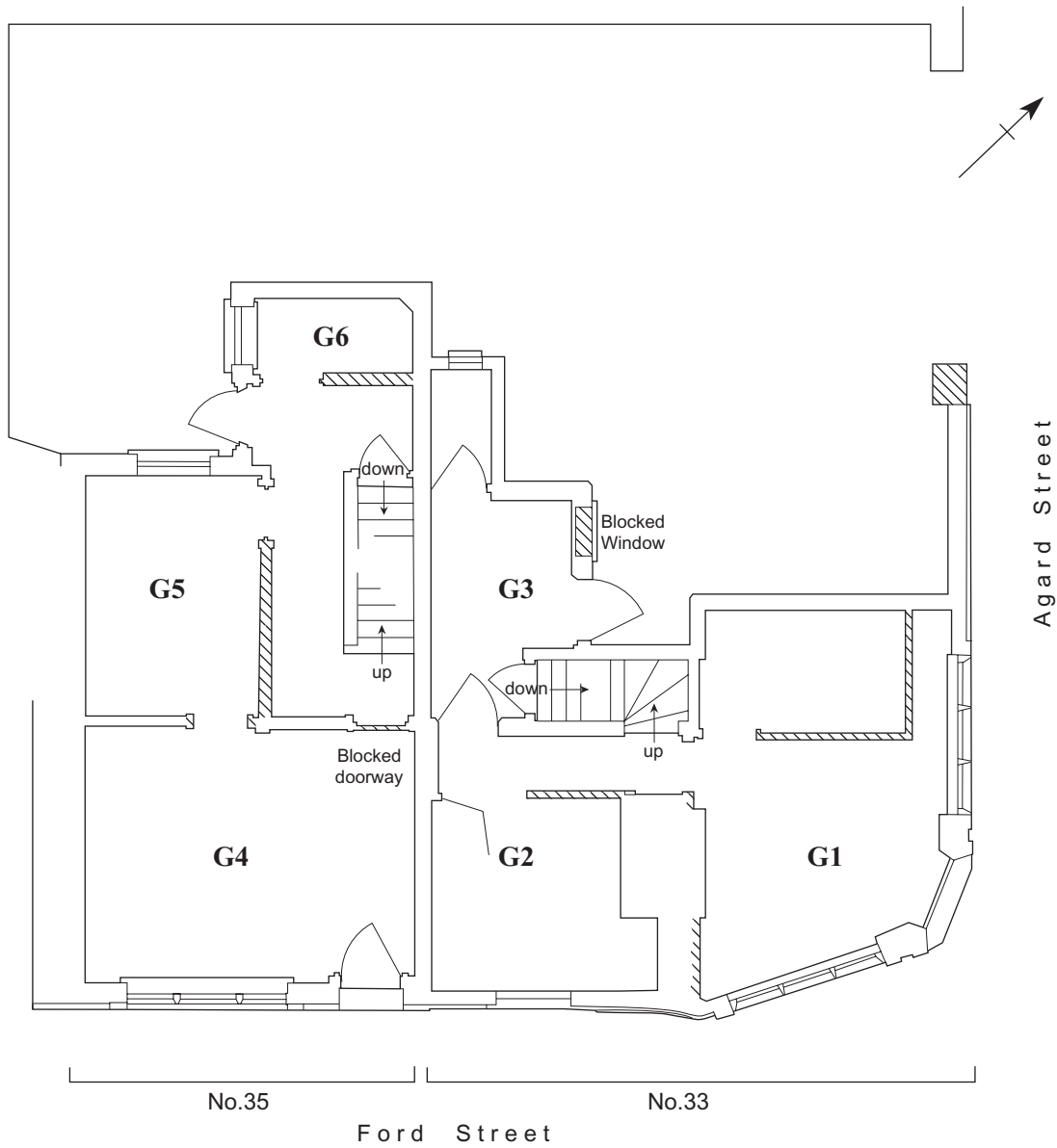
■ Stone

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 Later insertions

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Later insertions

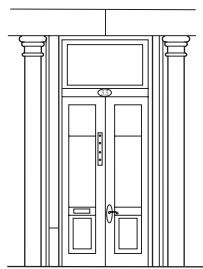
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■ Stone

0 5m

Elevation of No. 33
Doorway, Ford Street



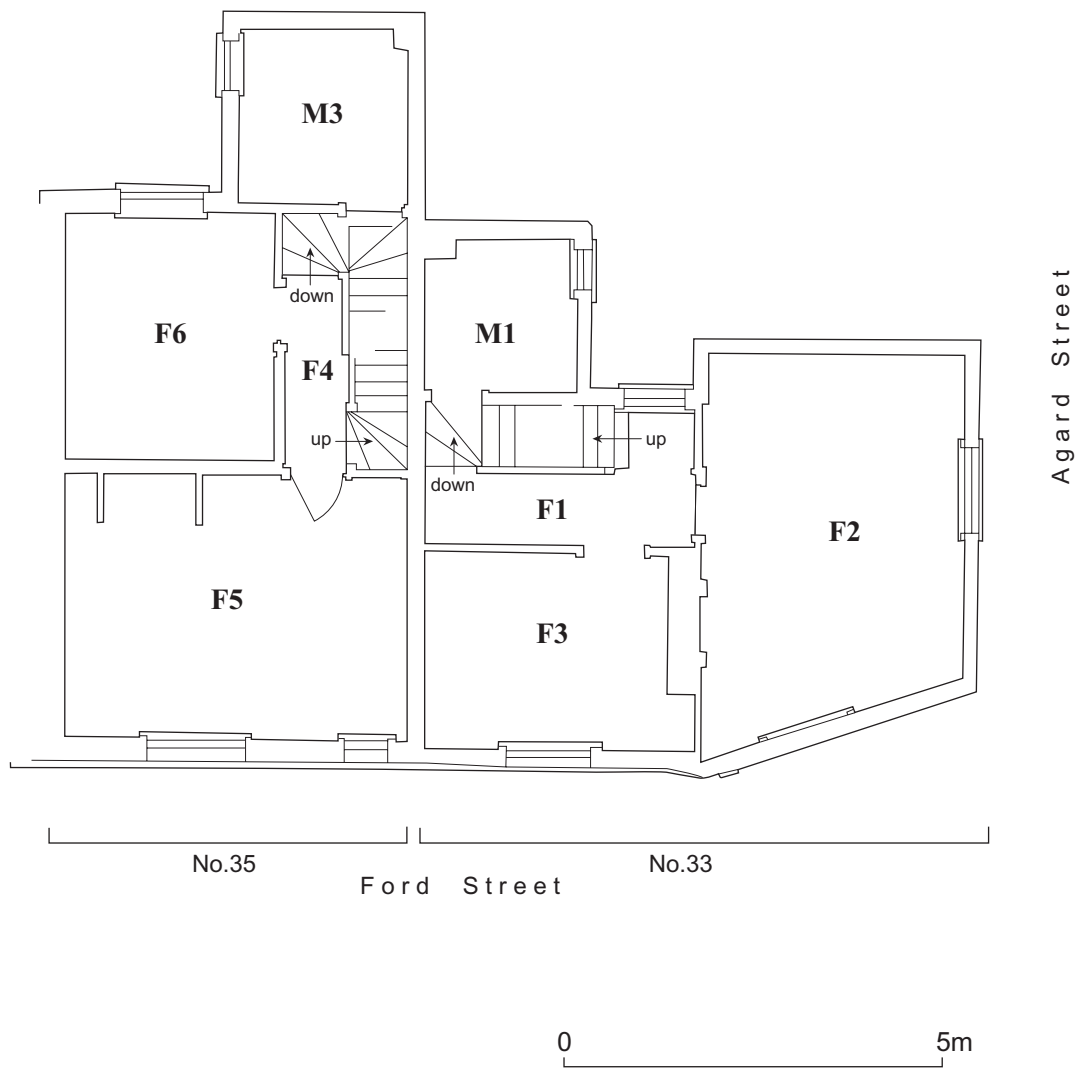
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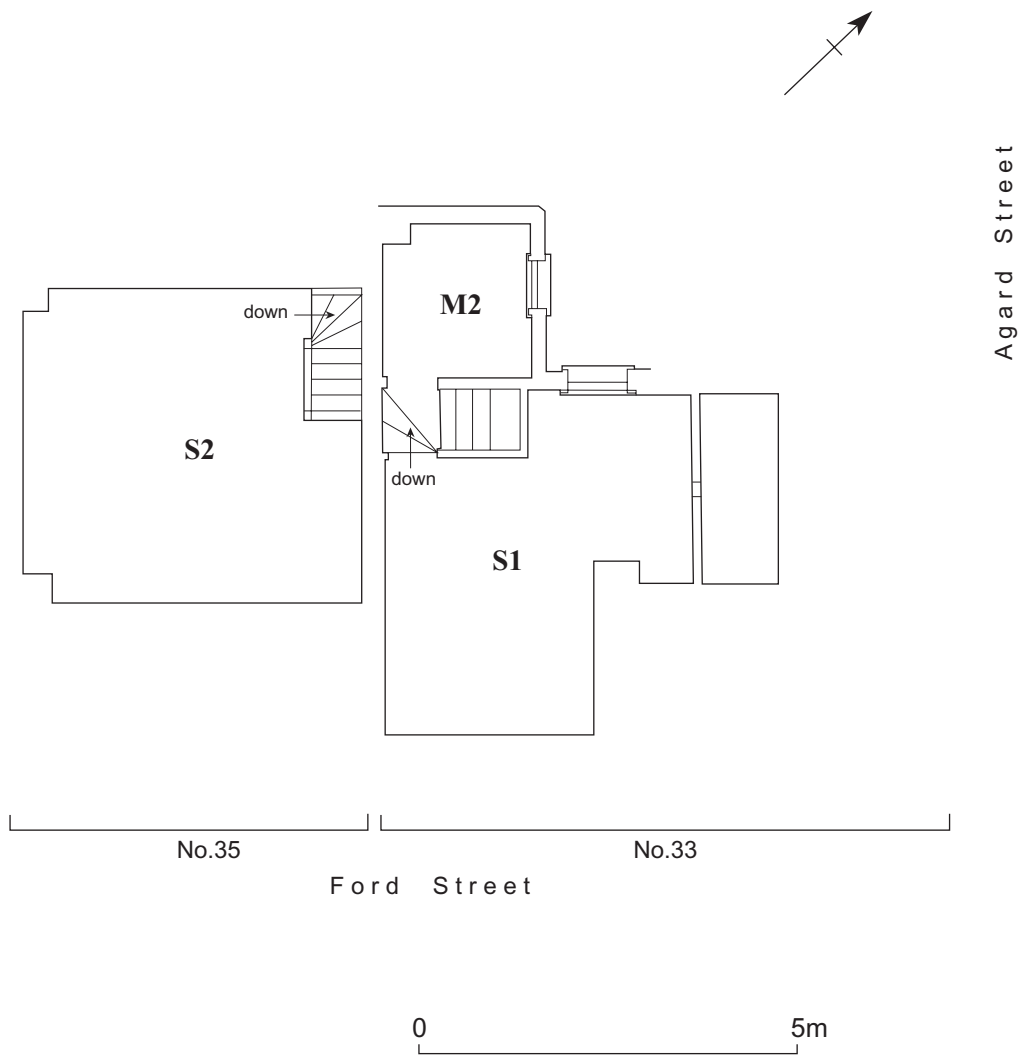


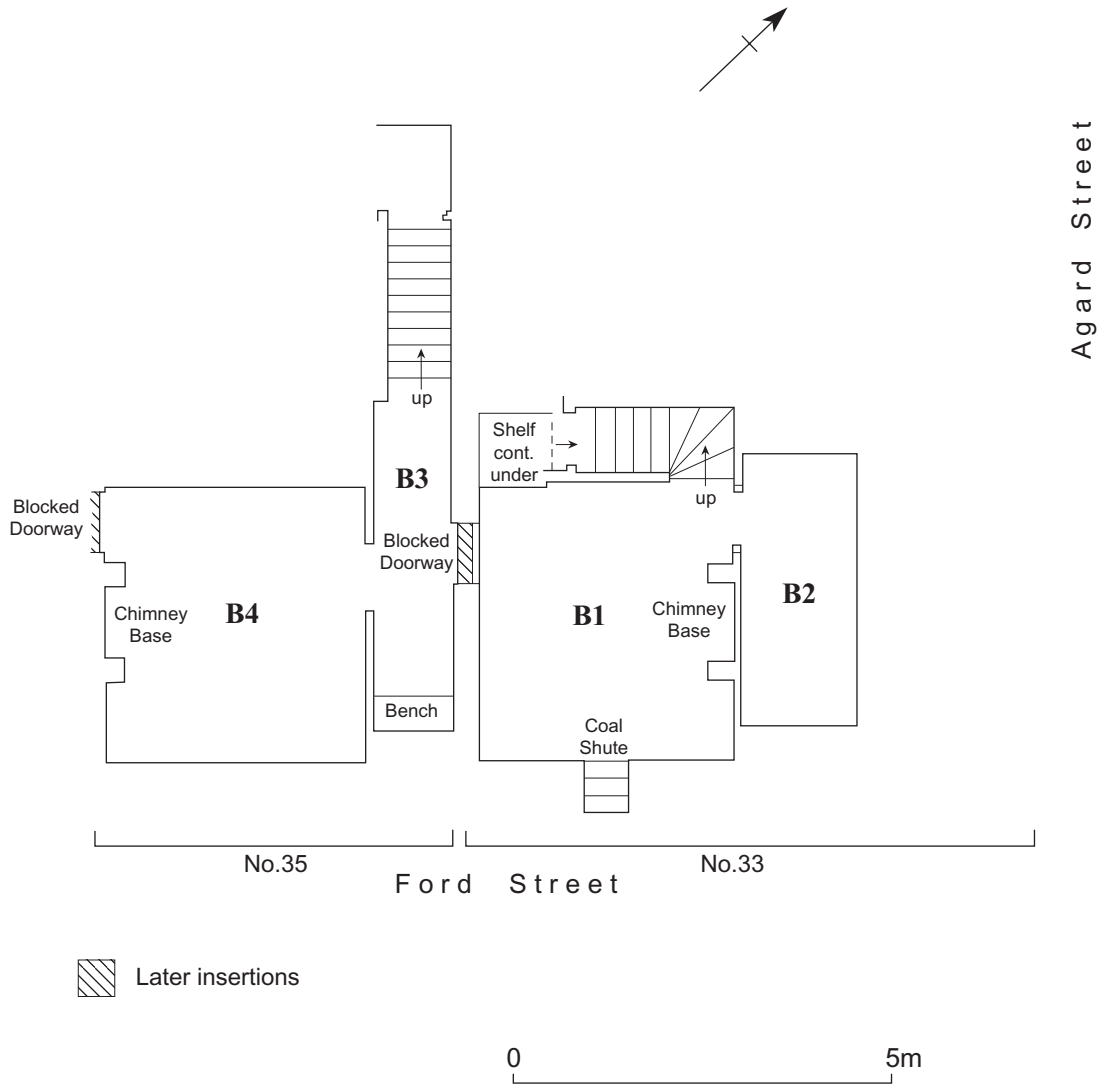
Painted
Plaster

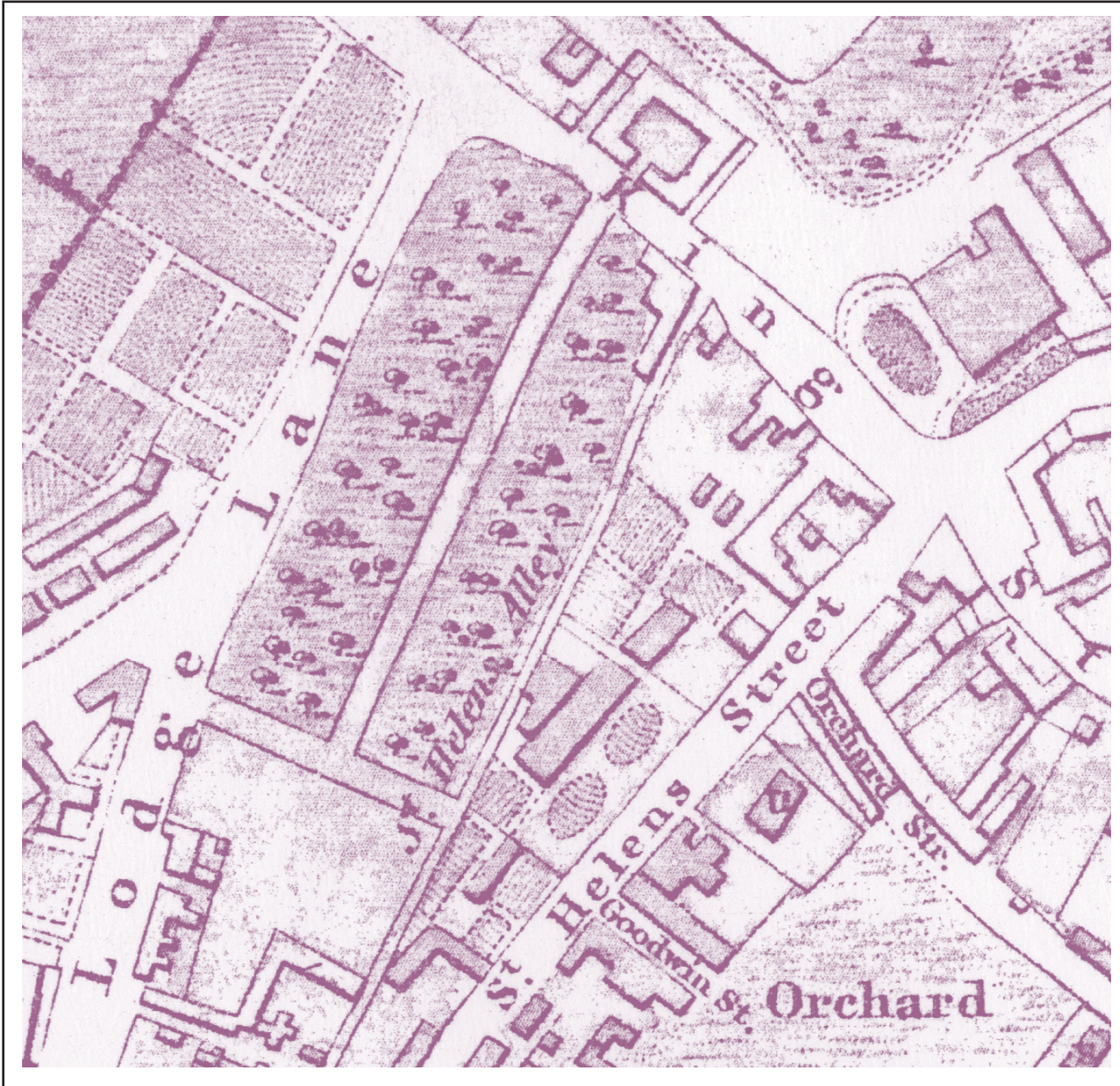
b

0 5m

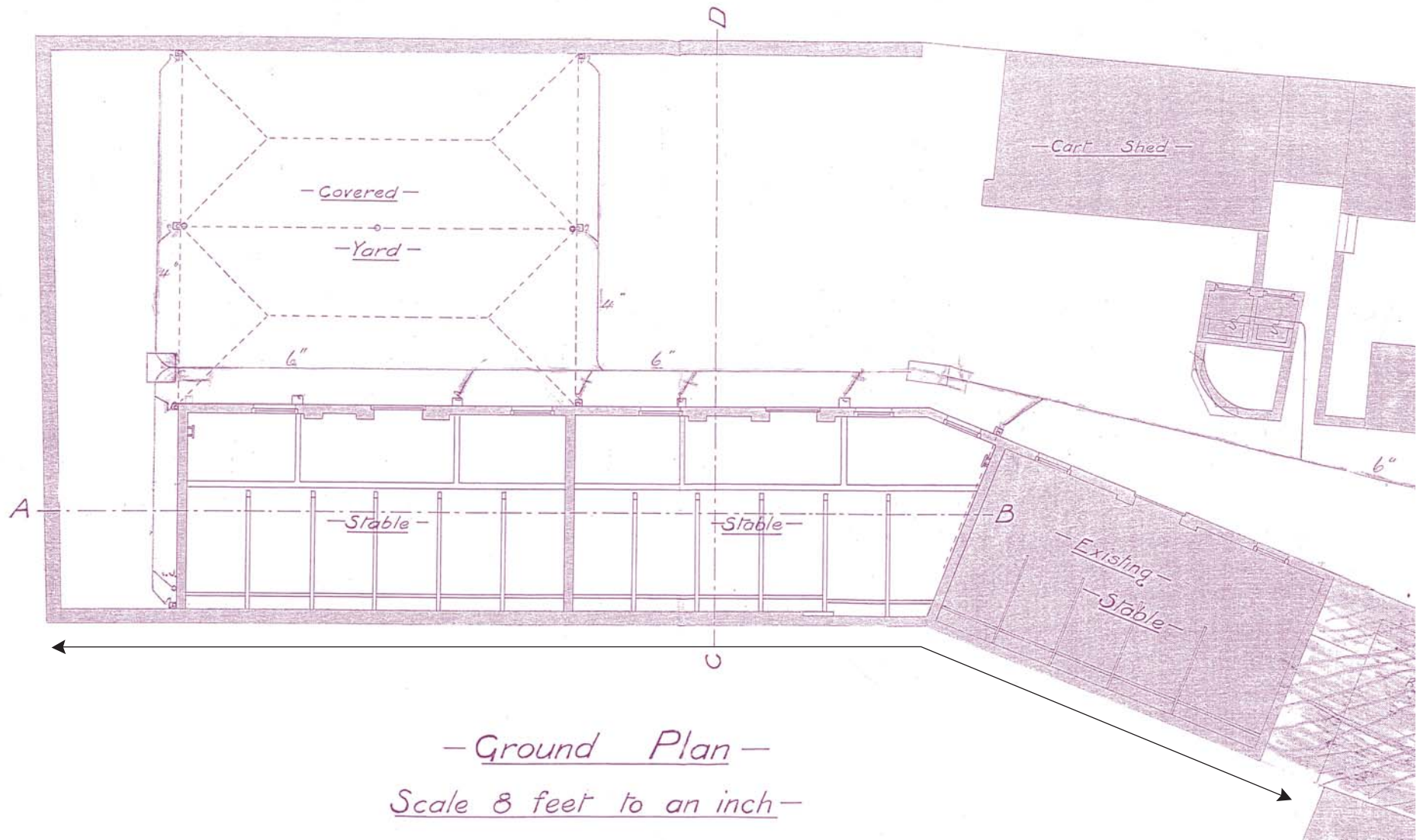








-Loft Plan-

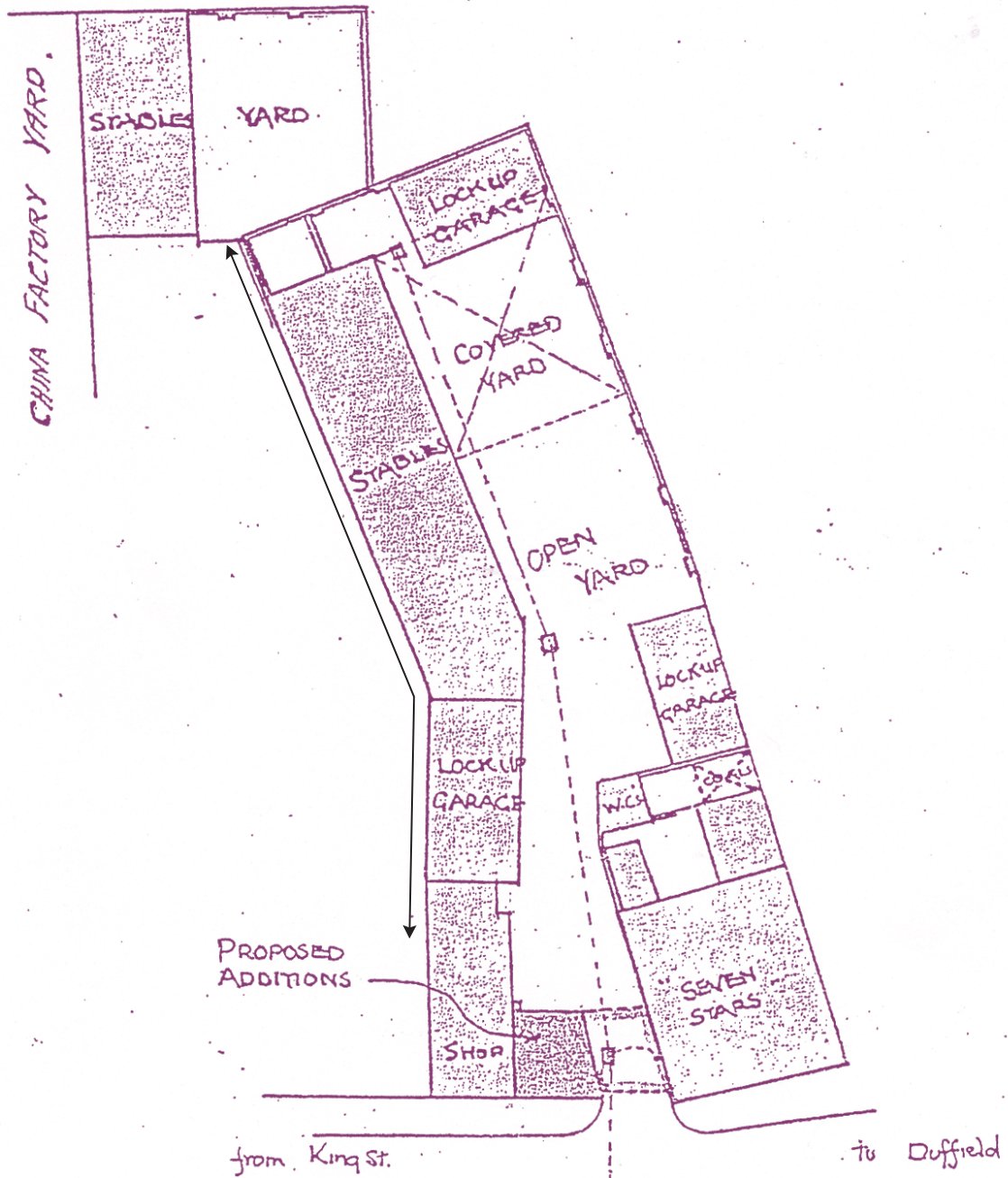


-Ground Plan-

Scale 8 feet to an inch-

BLOCK PLAN

SCALE $\frac{1}{500}^{\text{TH}}$ = 41.66 FEET TO 1 INCH



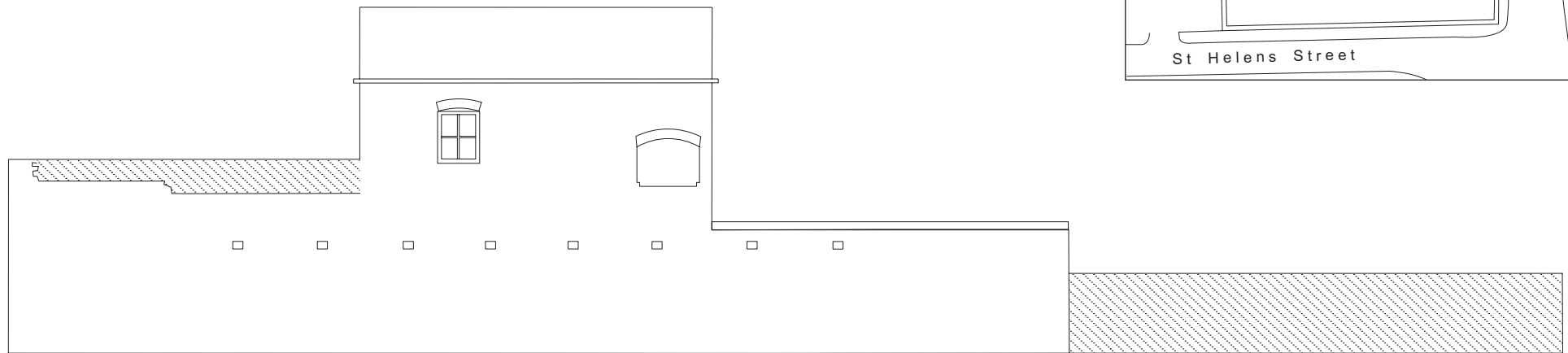
THE OLD CROWN DERBY CHINA WORKS
MESS^{RS} LARCOMBE & PAGET KING ST DERBY
PLAN AS EXISTING

Scale, 8 feet to an inch



ELEVATION

71 Kings Street/Seven Stars Boundary Wall , South Elevation



Scheduled for demolition

- Phase 1
- Phase 2

0 5m

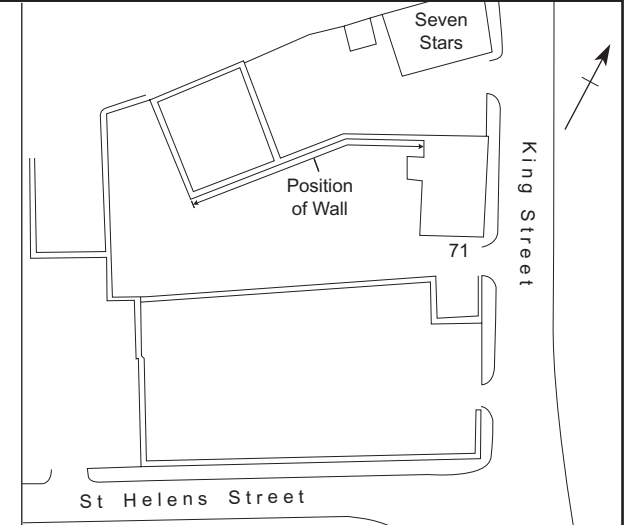


Figure 19: Wall between 71 King Street and the Seven Stars, south elevation



Plate 1: 5 Agard Street from the southeast



Plate 2: 5 Agard Street, cornice bracket from the southeast



Plate 3: 5 Agard Street, concrete structure at the west end of the building



Plate 4: 5 Agard Street, first-floor window from the north



Plate 5: 5 Agard Street, G2, south wall from the northeast showing observation loop



Plate 6: 5 Agard Street, G2, chimney breast from the east



Plate 7: 5 Agard Street, F1 landing from the southwest



Plate 8: 5 Agard Street, F3, fireplace from the east



Plate 9: 5 Agard Street, F4, fireplace from the east



Plate 10: 33-35 Ford Street from the east



Plate 11: 33-35 Ford Street from the northwest



Plate 12: 33 Ford Street, F1, staircase from the north



Plate 13: 33 Ford Street, F2, fireplace from the north



Plate 14: 33 Ford Street, S1 from the south



Plate 15: 35 Ford Street, G5, doorway from the southeast



Plate 16: 35 Ford Street, F4, balustrade from the southeast



Plate 17: 35 Ford Street, S2, balustrade from the southeast



Plate 18: Wall between 71 King Street and the Seven Stars from the southwest



Plate 19: Wall between 71 King Street and the Seven Stars, air vent from the south



Plate 20: Wall between 71 King Street and the Seven Stars from the northwest



Plate 21: Wall between 71 King Street and the Seven Stars, tethering ring



Plate 22: Wall between 71 King Street and the Seven Stars from the northeast