

FWDM12



## DUFFIELD MILL, DUFFIELD, DERBYSHIRE

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*for Environment Agency*

*September 2012*



# DUFFIELD MILL, DUFFIELD, DERBYSHIRE

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*for Environment Agency*

*September 2012*

HA Job no.: FWD12

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Parish: Duffield

Council: Derbyshire

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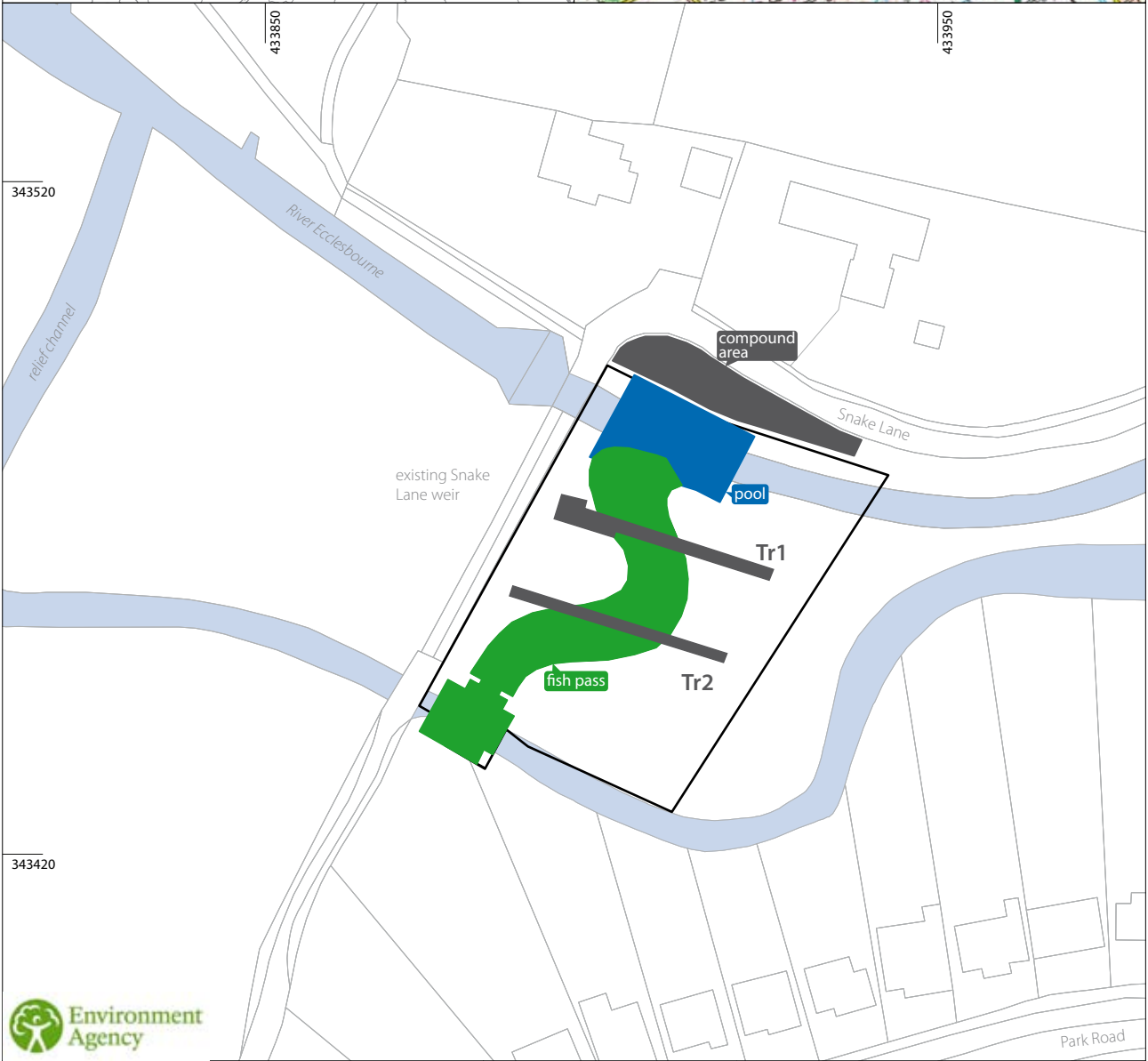
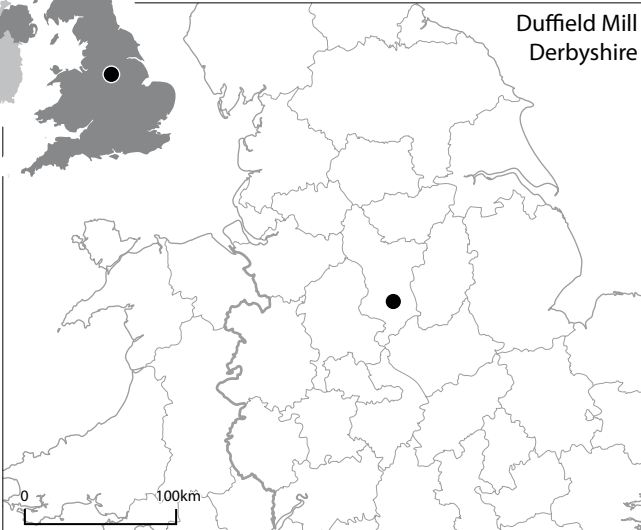
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Scale 1:1,000 @ A4



**Illus 1**  
Site location



# DUFFIELD MILL, DUFFIELD, DERBYSHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted an evaluation at a proposed development site at Duffield, in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site. The work was commissioned by the Environment Agency. A total of two trenches were excavated over the Development Area (DA). These identified remains of post-medieval wall footings and floor surfaces associated with a water-powered corn mill that was demolished in the 1960s (HER 19425).

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning background

The Environment Agency (the client) is looking to develop a fish pass channel to allow fish to bypass a weir at Snake Lane, Duffield, Derbyshire, henceforth be referred to as the Development Area (DA). The client proposed a program of archaeological work, comprising trial trenching, to establish the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits associated with a former medieval and post-medieval Mill (HER 19424) on the site,

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by the client to agree a programme of trial trenching and produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work (Headland Archaeology 2012) for approval by Derbyshire County Council's Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) on behalf of the LPA. Headland was also commissioned to undertake the site works and produce a report (this document) on the results.

### 1.2 Site location and background

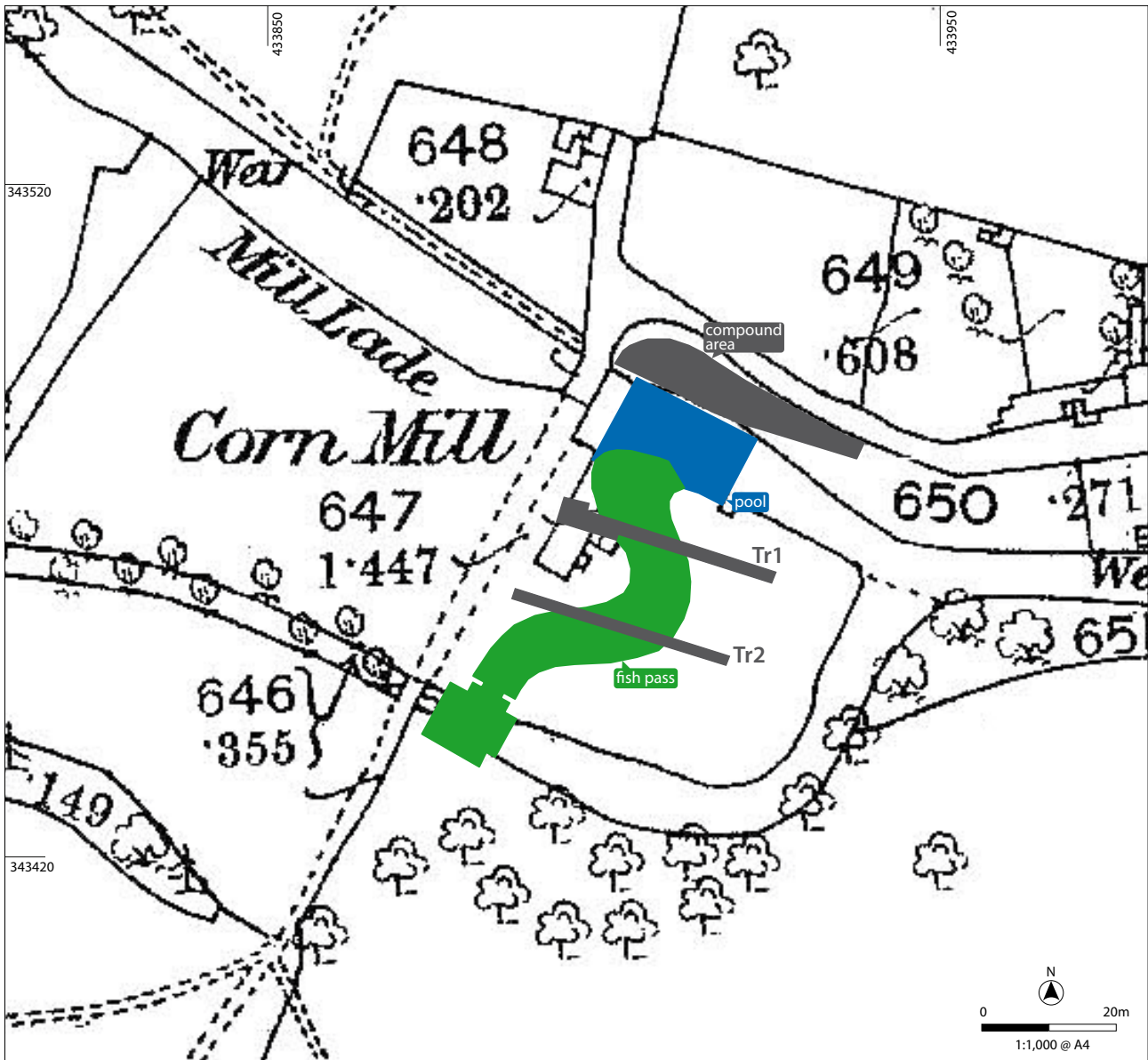
The DA is located to the south of Snake Lane, in the north-west area of Duffield, Derbyshire. The site is currently bounded on all sides by the River Ecclesbourne with trees lining the course of the river. The solid geology consists of Bowland Shale Formation overlain by alluvium (clay silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey Website) and lies at a height of 58.3m AOD.

### 1.3 Archaeological background

Existing knowledge of the archaeology of the site and the surrounding area is detailed in the Historic Environment Record (HER). HER records within a 500m radius of the DA principally relate to post-medieval and modern built heritage including houses, a parish pump and a milepost which has Grade II listing status (HER 19436). A find spot of Roman pottery and tile is recorded 0.5km NE of the site (HER 19406) and a pottery kiln (HER 19411), which was excavated in 1966, is recorded 400m NE from the DA with pottery dated from the mid-12th to mid-13th century.

Derbyshire is well known for its mills and for the part they played in the Industrial Revolution. Indeed Duffield itself lies close to the Derwent Valley World Heritage Site which comprises a number of industrial mills including Sir Richard Arkwright's Masson Mills to the north. However despite the collective knowledge of these industrial mills, the archaeology of agricultural mills in this region has been left largely unexplored and many of these mills have since been converted or demolished. Excavation of mills of earlier periods are rare as most mills known to exist during the medieval period such as the mills at Alport, Brough and Bakewell in the Peak District (Derbyshire Heritage website) remained in use up to the 20th century with post built structures being replaced with those of stone and brick (*ibid*).

According the Derbyshire HER, the Domesday Survey recorded two mills at Duffield. By the 19th century, there are three Mills recorded within the vicinity of the DA; Duffield Top Mill



2

## Illus 2

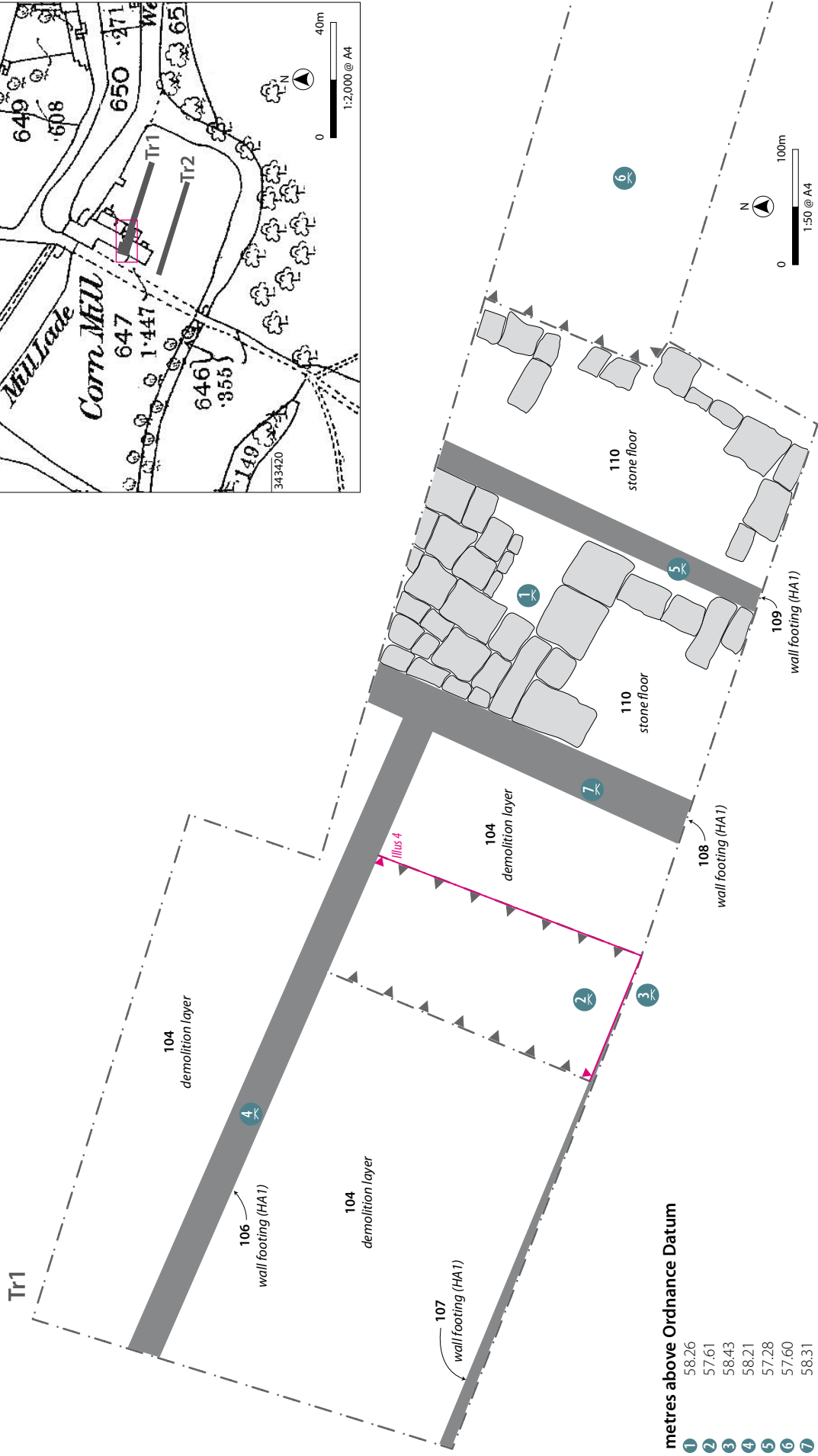
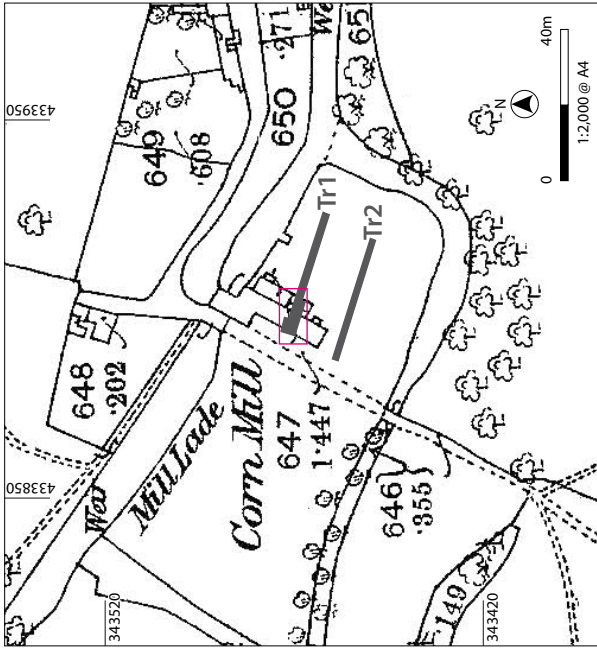
### HA1 and Impact Areas

Reproduced using 1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map (D1564/43), held by the Local Studies Library, Matlock, Derbyshire.

(Moulbourn Mill - HER 19419) located 450m NW of the DA; the site of Duffield Lower Mill (HER 19425) located 275m ESE of the DA and the site of Middle Mill (HER 19425) which is located within the DA itself (Heritage Gateway Website). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows a mill building, labeled 'Corn Mill' straddling the river in the location of the DA. The Derbyshire HER provides a detailed account of this building:

*'Middle Mill may well be the oldest of the Duffield mills and could date back to Domesday. Of the mills recorded in 1086 (over 5000) many are thought to have been clearly long established (English Heritage 2011). The last mill building was a large three-storey stone structure with an integral kiln. It was built on a by-pass to the river and is shown on maps of Duffield from 1787 to 1938 as a paper and corn mill. Given the location of the mill on the maps it is likely that the*

*bypass would have to [have] been in existence prior to any mill been constructed. An advertisement of 1839 contained two lots relating to water mills; Lot 1 is thought to refer to the Middle Mill. It was described as 'An excellent water corn mill situated in the centre of the village of Duffield in Derbyshire, in the occupation of John Stansby, with a fall of water of nine feet. The machinery in part consisted of two new wheels, one 18 feet and the other 15 feet diameter, two pairs of French stones and a pair of Grey, nearly new, etc. Also a large Paper Mill, built with stone, three storeys high, in the occupation of Mr Samuel Reader, with fall of water of 11 feet. The mill has a cast iron wheel newly repaired'. The mill ceased operating in about 1908 and became part of Hawley's mills. The buildings were demolished in the 1960s.'* (Heritage Gateway Website).



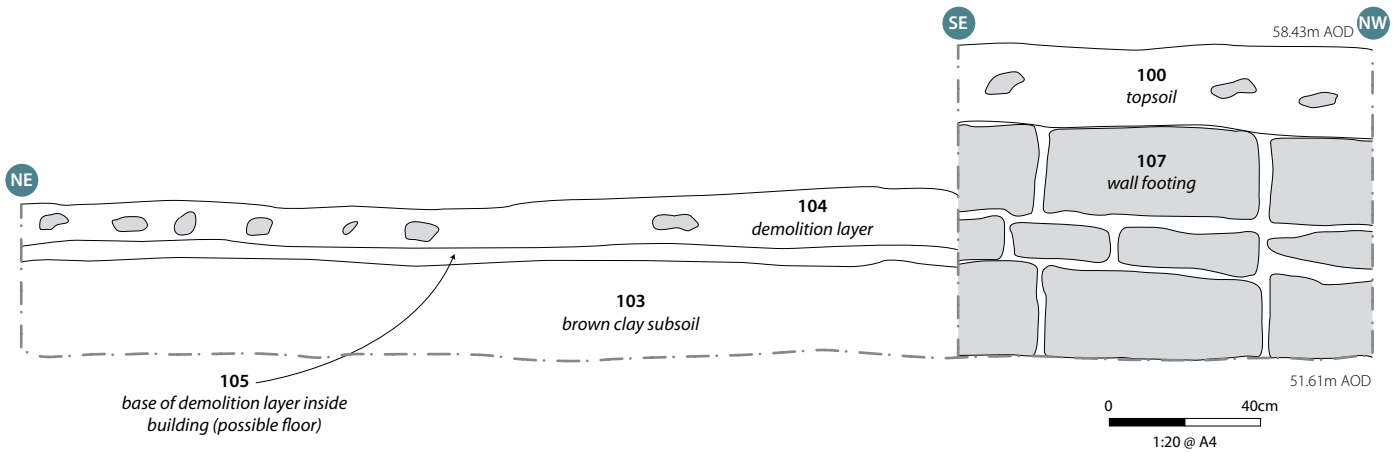
**metres above Ordnance Datum**

1	58.26
2	57.61
3	58.43
4	58.21
5	57.28
6	57.60
7	58.31

**illus 3**

Detail of Trench 1

Reproduced using 1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map (D1564/43), held by the Local Studies Library, Matlock, Derbyshire.



**Illus 4**  
Section of sondage in building

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Objectives

In general the objectives of the evaluation are presented in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2012, Section 4).

The specific objectives of the evaluation were:

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- Establishing the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits associated with the mill and determine their depth
- Establishing if there is any evidence surviving of any earlier phases of mill buildings on the site
- Identifying, characterising and dating any other potential archaeological remains within the site; and
- Defining any constraints encountered during the evaluation and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (eg areas of disturbance, service locations etc)
- Characterising the archaeology with the least impact to *in situ* deposits and structures (which should be left in situ wherever possible)

### 2.2 Methodology

Fieldwork took place between the 29th and 31st August 2012. Two 35m by 1.6m trenches were excavated (*Illus 1*). Trenches were laid out in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains (specifically those associated with the remains of Duffield Mill).

A JCB equipped with a flat-bladed bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments, significant archaeological deposits or structures were encountered or until the limit of safe excavation was reached, whereupon sondages were dug to establish the depth of the natural geology.

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample of identified features, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, was investigated by hand and all identified features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

The evaluation was monitored and approved by Derbyshire County Council's DCA. Backfilling of the trenches was undertaken following approval from the DCA.



**Illus 5**  
South east facing view of Trench 1

## 2.3 Recording

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs of contexts.



**Illus 6**

North face of wall [107]

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and depth of overburden are presented in Appendix 1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Context numbers are expressed according to the trench in which they were found; *ie* Trench 1 – [100], [101]; Trench 2, [200], [201] etc. Cut features are shown as [100] and the deposits within them are expressed as (102). The results are described in chronological order and feature type.

In both trenches there was a deposit of topsoil between 0.2m and 0.25m in depth. In Trench 1 (*Illus 4*) this overlay a demolition layer containing stone and tile between 0.30–0.51m in depth. At the NW end of the trench the topsoil contained large amounts of tile and nails consistent with a collapsed structure. Beneath the demolition layer a thin 0.11m thick deposit of dark silt was identified, likely to be a buried topsoil. At the NW and SE ends of Trench 2 (*Illus 8*) the buried soil overlay deposits of subsoil up to 0.34m thick. Modern dumping deposits present toward the SE of Trench 2. The subsoil deposit in both trenches overlay gravels up to 0.80m in depth. These are considered to represent the undisturbed natural geology. The NW end of Trench 1 was widened to establish further evidence of the structure revealed there.



**Illus 7**

Floor [110] and walls [108] and [109] facing south



**Illus 8**

Corn Mill [111]



**Illus 9**

South east facing view of Trench 2

may have removed any evidence of earlier remains within the building footprint. However, this does not preclude the potential for earlier phases to survive elsewhere within the DA.

### 3.3 Description of the significance of the Heritage Assets

Remains within the DA have been divided into Heritage Asset (HA) and assigned significance (outlined in *Table 1*) with respect to the following research agendas.

Relevant regional research frameworks comprise The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (Cooper 2006). Remains within the DA have potential to address specific research topics within this document;

For the medieval period

*'No detailed survey has been carried out of medieval mills across the region, and little excavation or fieldwork, although the sites of abandoned documented water mills can often be identified from earthwork evidence'* p 207

Although there is little evidence for medieval phases of the mill, there is nonetheless potential for remains to survive elsewhere within the DA. If such remains existed, they would be of Regional Significance.

For the post-medieval period

*'Industrial corn and grist milling based upon wind and water-power – the latter enduring for a considerable time – was extensive in the region, but many sites have been lost or converted.'* p 248

*'Surveys [are required] to establish the typological context of mills and to ensure that SMR databases are up to date and regularly revised.'* p 249

Description of HA	Trench	Feature	Significance of HA <small>(Local, Regional, National, International scale)</small>
<b>Known remains</b>			
Remains of post-medieval corn mill (HA1)	1	106, 107, 108, 109, 110	Regional
<b>Potential remains</b>			
Potential for surviving medieval remains of mill	n/a	n/a	Regional

**Table 1**

Significance of Heritage Assets (HA)

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### 3.2 Post-medieval

At the NW end of Trench 1, wall footings and floor surfaces associated with the corn mill (111) (*Illus 7*) were uncovered covering an area 10.0m x 3.0m (*Illus 2*). Four wall footings (106), (107), (108) and (109) were uncovered as was a stone floor surface (110) representing a single phase of construction based on the evidence to hand. The footings were up to three courses high, built onto the subsoil and were constructed from variously sized rectangular sandstone blocks with dimensions between 400-1000mm (L) x 200-300mm (W) x 230-260mm (D). A mortar bonding was present in the majority of the walls, within which nails were found. Large amounts of tile were also observed within the topsoil overlaying the building.

A sandstone floor (110) was recorded adjacent to walls (108) and (109) (*Illus 6*). It was laid directly onto the subsoil (103), was 0.15m thick and composed of small to large rectangular blocks up to 1.0x1.0m in size. The floor also contained five unfrosted red bricks measuring 230x100x70mm. A break in wall (109) is considered to represent a doorway within the mill.

A sondage (*Illus 3* and *4*) was dug in between walls (106) and (107) (*Illus 3* and *5*) through layers (103–105) to determine the presence of earlier remains. No construction cuts for the walls were observed; indicating that within the footprint of the building was cleared to subsoil level prior to construction of the walls. No evidence of archaeological finds or features pre-dating the walls were identified in the sondage. It is possible that clearance to this level for the construction of the post-medieval mill building

Trench	Context	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
1	104	1	3	Pottery (Mod)	Stoneware	small brown glazed bottle or jar sherd	18th/20th
1	104	4	638	CBM	Roof Tile	Nib tiles. Various sherds, including three corner sherds with nib. All over fired to point of vitrification in places. Possibly intentional, possibly post-dep. Heating obscures details of fabric, but appears to be a coarse redware. Thickness 14mm.	Medi/PW/Mod?
1	107	1	–	Stone	Arch Frag	Arch/vault stone. Dressed block of sandstone, in form of trapezoidal prism. Found in floor. 210 x 116 x 190-105	–
1	110	1	3159	CBM	Brick	Stock-moulded brick. Coarse red fabric with inclusions of stone and coal. One face slightly worn. Dimensions 233 x 104 x 73	18th/19th
1	110	1	–	Stone	Arch Frag	Paving stone. Rectangular dressed sandstone block, dressed on sides faces, roughly at edges. One face worn. Found in floor.	–
1	100	1	–	Iron	Nail	small head	–
1	100 (above 110)	2	–	Iron	Nails	small head	–
1	107	1	–	Iron	Nail	small head	–
1	108	1	–	Iron	Nail	large nail, small head	Mod
1	104	1	–	CBM	Floor Tile	Thin coarse black floor tile, moulded underside. Thickness 13mm.	Mod

**Table 2**  
*Finds catalogue*

## 4. FINDS ASSESSMENT

by Julie Franklin

The finds assemblage is a representative sample of materials found within the DA. It comprises eight pieces of ceramic and stone building material, a small sherd of modern pottery and five iron nails. All were recovered from the demolition layer overlying the post-medieval building found in Trench 1. The finds, where dating is possible, appear to be from the 18th century, although the roof tiles may be older. The architectural fragments are largely undatable.

The four sherds of roof tile are of most interest. They are nib tiles, a form made with an integral flange at one end that hooks over the roof beams. This form is typically associated with a medieval date, though were also made later and in fact are still made today. All are over fired, to a black colour, to the point of vitrification in places. It is not immediately clear if this was intentional, accidental or post-depositional. If intentional it implies a later date. The tiles are associated with modern finds but this is a reflection of the continued use of the mill into the 20th century. It is possible that the tiles derive from a medieval building underlying the later structure, although there is no physical evidence to corroborate this.

### 4.1 Archive Recommendations

Most of the finds are of modern date, and of commonly found types. These are of no further archaeological value and can be discarded. Finds that potentially relate to an earlier medieval building should be retained. These amount to the nib tiles

(context 104) and the architectural fragment (context 107). Should further work be undertaken in the immediate vicinity revealing further evidence of the presence of a medieval building, these could prove valuable comparative material.

## 5. DISCUSSION

Trial trenching evaluation confirmed the presence of the post-medieval corn mill (HER 19425) which remained in use up to the early 20th before being demolished in the 1960s. *In situ* archaeological remains associated with the mill comprised stone footings and flagged floor surfaces and were confined to the NW corner of the DA. However structural debris was found within the upper deposits of both trenches indicating that demolition debris has been spread beyond the known footprint of the mill.

Trenching also confirmed the extent of the mill shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (*illus 2*). This suggests that the mill should extend to just north of Trench 2 and to the edge of the extant path which crosses the river, whilst the eastern extent was revealed in the trench itself. The remainder of the mill including the main mechanism area would have extended north of Trench 1 on the edge of the current River Ecclesbourne. The mill structure is also shown to straddle the river adjacent to the location of the current bridge. If this was the case, stones observed at the base of the river and on the slopes of the bank could also have been associated with the mill. It is also possible that they are associated with the weir that was constructed to the immediate west of the bridge in the 20th century. However, given their placement in line with the mill and in the location shown on the historic map, the former is more likely. No indication of a mill pond is



Description of HA	Description of development affecting HA	Significance of HA (Local, Regional, National, International scale)	Impact of development on HA (None, Low, Medium, High)
<b>Known remains</b>			
HA1 – Remains of Post-medieval corn mill within footprint shown on 1880 1st edition OS map	Fish Pass and alterations to existing channel	Regional significance	High
	Plant movement across DA		Moderate
<b>Potential remains</b>			
Remains associated with post-medieval or medieval corn mill on northern side of river (within footprint shown on 1880 1st edition OS map).	Groundworks for construction of compound area.	Regional significance	High
	Medieval remains associated with earlier phases of the mill	Fish Pass and alterations to existing channel	High
	Plant movement across DA		Moderate

**Table 3**  
*Impact on Heritage Assets (HA)*

shown on the maps suggesting that one did not exist for the mill, although the maps suggest that Top and Lower Mills may have had them. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map implies that the extant mill race was present by 1880, although it may have much earlier origins, given the mention of an earlier mill at the site in the Domesday Survey.

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Pictures of the mill (Picture the Past Website) taken prior and during the demolition in the 1960s show grinding stones and gear mechanisms intact during this time however no evidence of these was found within the DA suggesting that they were removed as part of the demolition. The walls of the building shown are predominantly made of stone of the type observed in the footings. Brickwork is also visible.

It is suggested that Middle Mill (HER 19425) could have been the oldest mill in Duffield dating back to at least the 11th century, or earlier (Derbyshire HER). Despite the potential for the tiles to be medieval in origin, no structural evidence of any medieval phases was found within the trenches. Indeed, on balance the tiles are more likely to relate to the post-medieval/modern structure demolished in the 1960s. The medieval mill (if it existed at this location) would most likely be a post-built structure and would have seen continuous use into the post-medieval period with improvements being made to its structure and technology as better systems became available. The lack of foundation trenches for the walls suggest the site was cleared to subsoil level within the footprint of the building. It is therefore possible that any earlier remains have removed during the construction of the stone building. However, this does not preclude the potential for earlier phases of the mill to survive beneath the stone floors and walls closer to the river.

### 5.1 Assessment of the impact of development on the significance of Heritage Assets

The change of use in the DA is from unused grassland into a fish pass linking the river Ecclesbourne with its relief channel (*Illus 2*). Heritage assets within the DA are located 0.22m below the existing

ground surface in the NW corner of the DA. The groundworks for the construction of the fish pass will exceed this depth and therefore the impact of the development upon any underlying remains is considered high (*Table 3*). Underlying remains could also be affected by heavy machinery used to construct the fish pass due to the shallow depth of the overburden. The impact of this is considered to be moderate.

Although no evidence for medieval remains was found by the evaluation, this does not preclude the potential for them to exist elsewhere within the DA. Based on the position of the mill shown on the 1880 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, there is also potential for remains to exist on the northern bank of the river, within the footprint of the proposed compound area. The impacts on potential remains are also assessed below.

## 6. REFERENCES

- 1880 Ordnance Survey *1st Edition Map* Local Studies Library, Belper.
- Cooper, N 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology.
- Derbyshire Heritage 2012 *Derbyshire Heritage* [website] [www.derbyshireheritage.co.uk](http://www.derbyshireheritage.co.uk) accessed 4 Sep 2012.
- English Heritage 2011 *Introduction to Heritage Assets Mills*.
- Heritage Gateway 2012 *Heritage Gateway* [website] [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk) accessed 23 Jul 2012.
- Natural Environment Research Council 2012 *British Geological Survey* [website] [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) accessed 22 Jul 2012.
- Picture the Past* [website] [www.picturethepast.org.uk](http://www.picturethepast.org.uk) accessed 3 Sep 2012.



## 7. APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Site registers

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Description	Min depth of archaeology (m)
1	NW-SE	34.3	SE End 0–0.20m topsoil; 0.20–0.55m made ground; 0.55–0.66m; buried soil; 0.66–0.86m brown clay subsoil; 0.86m+ natural gravels	0.86
			NW End 0.022m topsoil; 0.22–0.43m demolition rubble inside building; 0.43–0.48m black silt; 0.48–0.73m brown clay subsoil; 0.73m+ natural gravels	0.22
2	NW-SE	35	0–0.23m topsoil; 0.23–0.49m brown clay subsoil; 0.49m+ natural gravels	0.49

#### Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Trench	Type	Description
100	1	Topsoil	Loose soils with roots disturbance
101	1	Made ground	Mottled grey brown silt with stone and tile inclusions
102	1	Buried soil	Moderate dark brown silt
103	1	Subsoil	Brown clays
104	1	Demolition layer inside building	Dark grey brown silt with stone and tile
105	1	Demolition layer inside building	Black silt, with stone inclusions
106	1	Wall footing	Sandstone built footing 0.3m (W) x 6.0m (L)
107	1	Wall footing	Sandstone built footing 0.61m (H) x 4.6m (L)
108	1	Wall footing	Sandstone built footing 0.4m (W) x 2.9m (L)
109	1	Wall footing	Sandstone built footing 0.2m (W) x 2.9m (L)
110	1	Stone floor surface	Sandstone built floor with occasional red bricks
111	1	Corn Mill	Post-medieval Structure
200	2	Topsoil	Loose soils with roots disturbance
201	2	Subsoil	Brown clay
202	2	Made ground	Modern dumping

#### Appendix 1.3 Drawing register

Drawing	Plan	Section	Description
001	1:50	–	Plan of NE end of Trench 1
002	–	1:20	Section of wall [107]
003	–	1:20	Section of Trench 1

#### Appendix 1.4 Photographic register

Frame	C/S no.	Direction	Description
001	1/36	E	Trench 1
002	1/35	S	Floor [110]
003	1/34	E	Floor [110]
004	1/33	S	Wall footing [108]
005	1/32	E	Trench 2
006	1/31	N	Sondage in Trench 1
007	1/30	S	Sondage in Trench 2
008	1/29	S	Wall [107]
009	1/28	E	Section of sondage through (103–105) in Trench 1
010	1/27	W	Floor [110] and footing [108]
011	1/26	W	Floor [110] and footing [108]
012	1/25	W	Floor [110] and footing [109]
013	1/24	S	Floor [110] and footings [108+109]
014	–	E	Building
015	1/23	E	Building
016	–	W	Building
017	1/22	W	Building

## Appendix 2 Archive statement

### *Summary of contents*

<b>Artefactual archive</b>	CBM (roof tile), Iron Nails, Brick and Architectural stone
<b>Paper archive</b>	Site records and drawings

### *Deposition*

<b>Deposition location</b>	Derby Museum & Art Gallery
<b>Proposed deposition date</b>	August 2013
<b>Accession no.</b>	DBYMU 2012-186
<b>Publication in</b>	DAJ annual fieldwork round-up (within 2 years)





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