



making sense of heritage

# Castleward, Derby

Archaeological Excavation Report



Ref: 100160.02  
October 2013



**Castleward  
Derby**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**Prepared for:**

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# Castleward Derby

## Archaeological Excavation

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## Castleward Derby

### Archaeological Excavation

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by ECUS Ltd to carry out an archaeological excavation on land at the junction of Liversage Street and Carrington Street, Derby, NGR 435884 335814. The work was required by a condition of planning consent for the phased redevelopment of the area as affordable housing, flats and commercial premises (planning application ref. 05/12/00563).

The archaeological excavation was undertaken between the 10th and 21st June 2013 and targeted the footprint of properties which formerly fronted Carrington Street, initially uncovered by an earlier evaluation.

The identified archaeological features broadly fit into one phase associated with the building of terraced houses evident on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map of the area and the archaeological data correspond well with this historic map. Tree disturbance pre-dating the house construction and later additions to the rear yard and garden areas were also noted during the excavations.

The excavations revealed the well-preserved remains of six houses (numbers 10-20) fronting Carrington Street. The entire widths of numbers 12-18 were revealed, along with rear yards, outbuildings, outside privies and associated garden areas. It was possible to allocate garden space to individual or paired properties. The rears of the houses were built on substantial, reclaimed sandstone foundations, whilst the front rooms were built over brick cellars. Each property contained a small yard area which contained individual outside privies. From the available evidence it seems likely that the toilets were flushable and were plumbed into the fabric of the initial build. The sewage was then directed to the street frontage where communal drainage must have been located. The early date of the buildings suggests that the Derby Local Health Board, set up in response to the 1848 Public Health Act, acted quickly in this area with regard to sanitary sewage facilities.

The artefacts identified during the investigations were of post-medieval or modern date containing a large proportion of refined tableware, one marble top and a copper-alloy fitting. These suggest that the properties were not constructed for the poorest members of society and may have housed artisans or lower middle classes.

Given the potential significance of the early sewage provisions, it is recommended that a brief note be published in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 100160 and will be deposited with Derby Museum in due course under accession number DBYMU2012-255.

An online OASIS record of the project has been completed with OASIS ID: wessexar1-163350 (<<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>>).



# Castleward Derby

## Archaeological Excavation

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by ECUS Ltd and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Paul White in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Steve Baker, Planning Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, for his contributions and for monitoring the fieldwork.

The fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield, assisted by Mike Keech and Richard Mason. The report was compiled by Neil Dransfield and illustrated by Chris Breeden. Artefacts were assessed by Lorraine Mephram and masonry by Lucy Dawson. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton.





# Castleward Derby

## Archaeological Excavation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by ECUS Ltd to carry out an archaeological excavation on land at the junction of Liversage Street and Carrington Street, Derby, NGR 435884 335814; hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The work was part of a programme of archaeological investigations ahead of the phased redevelopment of the area as affordable housing, flats and commercial premises. Planning permission was granted by Derby City Council planning authority (application ref. 05/12/00563) with two archaeological conditions:

#### *Condition 27*

*Before development commences on each part or phase of the development, a Written Scheme of Investigation shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:*

- i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- ii. The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- iii. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- iv. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- v. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- vi. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*No works shall take place on site, other than in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation.*

#### *Condition 28*

*The development permitted on each part or phase of the development, shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 27 and until the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*



- 1.1.3 The excavation reported here follows an archaeological desk-based assessment (ECUS 2012) and trial trenching (ASWYAS 2013). The excavation is required in order to mitigate the loss of archaeological remains during development. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ECUS (2013) and approved by the planning authority prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

## 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is bounded by the junction of Liversage Street and Carrington Street to the southwest and John Street to the northeast (NGR 435884 335814; **Figure 1**). The Site was formerly occupied by terraced houses (numbered 10 to 20) fronting Carrington Street. The houses were recently demolished and the Site was re-surfaced with tarmac for use as a car park.
- 1.2.2 The Site is underlain by sands and gravel deposits of the Allenton Terrace overlying bedrock of the Mercia Mudstone Group (British Geological Survey, 1:50,000 geology viewer online). During excavation, the uppermost natural deposits were observed to be light yellowish brown, clayey sand.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following brief summary is based primarily on the desk-based assessment for the project (ECUS 2012) and examination of historic maps.
- 2.1.2 The Site lies within the archaeologically and historically rich centre of Derby, however the area under investigation remained undeveloped as part of the Castlefields estate until the early 19th century.

### 2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 There is no recorded local evidence for prehistoric activity in the development area; however the Site's location next to the river Derwent does not preclude evidence from this period being uncovered, even though later activity is likely to have truncated these remains. Given Derby's later development as a Romano-British town, it is likely that there may have been an Iron Age precursor to the settlement.

### 2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 The most notable activity from this period relates to the Roman forts at *Derventio*, probably at Little Chester (NGR SK353375), located 1.6km to the north of the Site. It is likely that the Roman military presence was accompanied by nearby civilian settlement (*vicus*) and various Romano-British and Roman remains and findspots are recorded in the wider area. It is possible that such remains could lie within the development area, but, given the 1.6km distance from the fort, and the likely extent of later truncation, the potential for this was considered to be low.

### 2.4 Early medieval

- 2.4.1 There is no recorded evidence relating to Anglo-Saxon activity in the development area. Derby has Anglo-Scandinavian origins; the town was one of the Five Boroughs (fortified towns) of the Danelaw. Derby or *Djúra-bý*, was recorded in Anglo-Saxon chronicles as *Deoraby* meaning 'village of the deer'.



## 2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Only one major excavation has been carried out in the medieval town. Excavations at Full Street in 1972 revealed a series of pits with a collection of pottery dating from the late 11th century onwards but no evidence of buildings was found. A more recent evaluation in the area of the 17th-century Court House revealed some evidence of medieval occupation.

## 2.6 Post-medieval and modern

2.6.1 The development of this part of the city in the early post-medieval period is evident on the earliest maps of Derby. Early post-medieval development seems to have concentrated in the historic core of the city. The Site corresponds with open fields during this period, part of the Castlefields estate.

2.6.2 The Site was subject to a great deal of change during the later post-medieval period. Housing development during the first half of the 19th century, along with the expansion of the railway and development of industry, all had a huge impact on the character of the area.

2.6.3 By the mid-19th century the area around the Site contained two silk mills (Siddals and Carrington Street Mills), a timber yard and a large number of terraced houses.

2.6.4 Recent trial trenching confirmed that part of the silk mill and terrace housing survived below the current ground level, despite later development (ASWYAS 2013).

2.6.5 During the later 20th century, mainly during the 1960s and 70s, the 19th-century residential, commercial and industrial buildings within the development area were demolished; probably as part of a programme of slum clearance.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (ECUS 2013) and current industry best practice as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008a, 2010).

### 3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the excavation was to address research objective 9B of the East Midlands Heritage Research Strategy (Knight *et al.*, 2012). This objective, entitled 'Before the grid: the early development of utilities' aims to examine advances in public health and quality of life accelerated by the provision from the 19th-century piped water, gas, electricity and sewerage facilities;

3.2.2 In order to achieve this aim, the objectives were:

- To machine excavate one property cellarge to determine the sequence of any alterations to property with regard to sanitary and utility developments;
- To sample excavate below floor or yard surfaces, to establish the sequence of any alterations to the properties with regard to sanitary and utility developments and to identify any pre-19th-century stratigraphy;
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;



- To undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features identified during the site works;
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to interpret their significance;
- To report the results of the excavation and post-excavation analysis and place them within their local and regional context, and
- To compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository.

### **3.3 Fieldwork**

3.3.1 One trench measuring 303m<sup>2</sup> was excavated. Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of an archaeologist. Overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the first archaeological horizon of the previously demolished terraced houses.

3.3.2 Structural and depositional remains were then hand cleaned and planned using a GPS. Recording of structures and deposits was undertaken and a full photographic record was made. A sample of structure types was excavated to determine character and phasing, with sondages to establish site stratigraphy and expose any earlier evidence.

3.3.3 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. The features were planned using a GPS and each excavated intervention was hand planned and located with respect to the Ordnance Survey grid and datum. Representative sections and elevations were drawn at appropriate scales to inform levels of archaeological survival. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.

3.3.4 A full photographic record was taken consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images.

### **3.4 Finds**

3.4.1 Recovered finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992; English Heritage 2005; IfA 2008b) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (ECUS 2013).

### **3.5 Environmental samples**

3.5.1 An environmental sampling strategy was included in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ECUS 2013). However, following on-site discussions with the Derbyshire Planning Archaeologist, no environmental samples were taken. This decision was based on the relative modernity of the features.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information contained in the site archive. A list of the context numbers and descriptions is included in **Appendix 1**. This report also includes information from evaluation trench 6 which was previously excavated and reported by ASWYAS (2013).
- 4.1.2 A single trench measuring 19.3m by 15.7m was excavated down to the level of the demolished terraced houses; a depth of 0.5-1.75m (**Figures 1 and 2**). Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps indicate that the six properties within the trench were formerly known as numbers 10 to 20 Carrington Street - and that nomenclature is retained here for ease of description and discussion.
- 4.1.3 The houses were all aligned on a southwest (front) to northeast (rear) axis and were built in pairs that mirrored each other in design and layout. Houses 10 and 20 were only partly revealed in the excavated area and both lacked their 'paired' properties which lay outside the excavated area. All of the revealed structures were recorded in full but only the two 'complete pairs' of properties (Houses 12/14 and Houses 16/18) are described in detail below. All of the excavated houses are shown on **Figure 3**.
- 4.1.4 Two phases of activity were identified but both appear to be related to the construction of Carrington Street. The first mainly comprised amorphous features possibly caused by animals or plant roots, and/or the preparation of the land for construction. The second phase of activity was associated with the construction of six terraced houses and their rear yards and gardens. Although some differences in construction techniques were identified, the excavated evidence (brick courses keyed-into adjacent properties) indicated that the houses were contemporary.

### 4.2 Natural deposits

- 4.2.1 The natural deposit (**1038**) underlying the Site was light yellowish-brown, clayey sand. It was recorded in two areas: a sondage at the northeastern edge of the trench and in a slot between Houses 14 and 16 (**Figure 3**).

### 4.3 Phase 1: Site preparations

- 4.3.1 The earliest feature on the Site (**1006**) was around 4m long by 0.4 - 4m wide and 0.5m deep with irregular sides, edges and base (**Figures 3 and 4**). It was interpreted as natural disturbance due to bioturbation or a shallow irregular pond. The lower fill (**1005**) of mid-grey clayey silt contained a range of datable artefacts which could have been deposited no earlier than 1830.
- 4.3.2 Feature **1112** had been cut into the fill of **1006** (**Figure 4**). It measured at least 0.75m by 0.5m by 0.5m deep and was filled by a mixed deposit of grey clayey silt (**1113**). It is interpreted as a tree bowl resulting from the removal of a tree rooted in deposit **1005**.
- 4.3.3 These features were overlain by clay deposit **1004** which was found across the Site and may represent a levelling layer deposited during preparations for construction – at the end of Phase 1 or the beginning of Phase 2.
- 4.3.4 In addition, a buried soil consisting of mid-greyish brown silty clay **1072** was revealed below the foundations of Houses 14 and 16.

#### 4.4 Phase 2: Foundation construction

- 4.4.1 Excavation revealed that the properties had been partly constructed on sandstone foundations and partly on brick. Sandstone foundations appear to have only been used beneath the rear rooms and yard buildings of the properties (**Figure 7**). The front of the houses, where cellars were evident in Houses 18, 16 and 14, were supported on brick foundations (**Plate 1**).
- 4.4.2 Construction appears to have commenced with the foundations of wall **1036** which crossed the entire excavated area and divided House 14 from House 16 (**Figure 3**). Wall **1036** was constructed on a dressed and faced, mortared sandstone foundation (**1109**) which, due to the difference in materials, initially appeared to be an earlier building. The foundation was, however, constructed directly onto buried soil **1072** and was clearly part of the terraced house construction.
- 4.4.3 Foundation **1109** was revealed only in section (**Figure 5**). It measured over 3m long by 0.4m wide by 0.65m high and comprised three regular courses of re-used sandstone blocks mortared together to form a relatively smooth-faced structure. Abutting this (and again only visible in section) was red-brick structure **1108** which measured over 1.1m long by 0.12m wide by 0.88m high and consisted of at least seven courses. The upper two courses of **1108** appeared to be integrated into the fabric of wall **1036**. Brick structure **1108** had also been laid directly onto Phase 1 deposit **1072**.
- 4.4.4 The southwest sides of foundations **1108** and **1109** were abutted by four rough sandstone foundation blocks (**1068-71**). Block **1071** was a re-used stone lintel or sill. The majority of mouldings and decorations had been removed from the stone but it had two dressed faces which had retained a chamfered edge and bowtell moulding. The broken masonry cannot be dated, but was clearly re-used from an earlier higher status building of unknown location. The sandstone these blocks were also overlain by wall **1036** (**Figure 6**).
- 4.4.5 Sandstone foundations also lay beneath the rear wall of House 16 (foundation **1085**, wall **1087**; **Figure 6**). Although only one brick course survived, it was clear that wall **1087** was keyed into brick wall **1036** at its northwest end.

#### 4.5 Phase 2: Houses 16 and 18

- 4.5.1 Houses 16 and 18 shared foundations, walls and garden space, and mirrored each other in proportions and design. House 18 was the better preserved of this pair and is described in detail below. The following elements of House 18 were exposed during the excavations: part of the front room, cellar and steps; the complete rear room; rear yard with outbuildings and privy; and rear garden (**Figure 3**).

##### *Front room*

- 4.5.2 The front room of House 18 was formed by walls **1031** and **1026** (**Figure 3**). The bricks (like in all the houses) were large handmade, un-frogged red bricks, measuring 240-60mm by 120mm by 80mm and were predominantly bonded with a greyish brown sandy mortar. Where exposed, the foundation courses were found to be bonded with a creamy white lime-sand mortar.

##### *Cellar*

- 4.5.3 A cellar was located below the front room (**Figure 3**; **Plate 1**). A red-brick cellar floor (**1029**) abutted the lower bricks of wall **1031**. Once the floor had been laid red-brick walls **1030** and **1026** were constructed (**Figure 3**). The 0.65m gap between these walls formed the entrance to the cellar space at the foot of the steps (**1028**). The six (partially

destroyed) steps were bedded on yellow clay, similar to Phase 1 deposit **1004** found throughout.

- 4.5.4 Wall **1027** was constructed quite roughly over the steps (**Plate 1**) and abutted side wall **1031**. Wall **1027** was abutted by clay deposit **1004**.
- 4.5.5 There was no clear evidence as to which wall (**1026** or **1027**) formed the structural dividing wall between the front and rear room above the cellars but wall **1026** appeared the structurally stronger of the two. A brick pier in the northeast side of wall **1027** may indicate the location of a doorway to the stairs between the ground and upper floors. If so, the stairs were accessed from the rear ground floor room.

#### *Rear room*

- 4.5.6 The rear room of House 18 measured 3.8m by 3.35m and was represented by walls **1027**, **1031** and **1020**, foundation **1008** and clay floor **1004** (**Figure 3**; **Plate 2**). Sandstone foundation **1008** appeared in plan to be angled away from the general room alignment but this may have been accentuated by later truncations (a modern drain and cut **1010**).
- 4.5.7 Brick steps **1007** appeared to abut sandstone foundation **1008** but it was not clear whether they belonged to House 18 or House 20. The steps led down towards the rear room of House 18, ending 0.4m lower than floor **1004**. The physical relationship between the steps and the room were truncated by a modern drain. However examination of the 1852 OS map (**Figure 2**) shows that these steps lie within the footprint of House 20 and it is likely that the steps would have returned to the southwest to lead down into a cellar below the front room of House 20.

#### *House 16*

- 4.5.8 The layout of House 16 mirrored House 18 (**Figure 3**). It comprised:
- a ground-floor front room defined by walls **1036**, **1061** and **1062**, with floor surface **1002**;
  - a half cellar to the front of the property accessed by steps represented by **1063**; and
  - a ground-floor rear room defined by walls **1036**, **1087** and **1034**, giving an internal area of 3.5m by 3.5m. Following the construction of wall **1036**, the ground level in the rear room was raised by 0.8m with sandy silt deposit **1086**. This was then overlain by clay capping layer **1004** to form a level floor surface. There was evidence of a hearth or fireplace in the form of recessed brick structure **1067** (measuring 0.72m by 0.64m) with sooting on the brick surface (**Plate 3**). A later brick structure **1066** indicated the subsequent widening of the fireplace.

#### *Passageway*

- 4.5.9 Houses 16 and 18 were separated by a passageway defined by walls **1034** and **1031**. No archaeological evidence survived to indicate which house, if any, the passageway accessed. The brickwork of wall **1085** clearly underlay sandstone foundations **1087** and **1020**, indicating that there was a standing wall at the end of the passage. Also, the location of drain manhole **1032**, on the other side of the wall suggests that vertical downpipe(s) from the roofs would have been positioned here.

### *Rear yards*

- 4.5.10 To the rear of Houses 16 and 18 were rectangular yard areas defined by walls **1036**, **1024**, **1035**, **1018**, and **1033**. Each yard measured approximately 5m by 4m and the surfaces were formed from the same clay capping deposit (**1004**) as used inside the houses (**Figure 3**).
- 4.5.11 Walls 1036 and 1024 both extended northeast further than the yards which reflects the arrangement shown on the 1852 OS map which shows a strip of land behind Houses 16 and 18 (**Figures 2 and 3**). There was no evidence for a central boundary separating the land between the two properties. Either there was an insubstantial boundary or it was a shared garden/allotment/paddock.

### *Outbuildings*

- 4.5.12 Within the yard each property possessed a small rectangular red-brick structure (**1022** and **1073/1074**) measuring 2.5m by 2.1m (**Figure 3**). These structures abutted the side walls of the houses (**1036** and **1024**). The foundations of walls **1024**, **1022** and **1073/4** were constructed from sandstone blocks, a small proportion of which were dressed, and probably re-used. These structures are thought to be outhouses, but it is possible that these rooms were part of the houses. It was not possible to determine the position of any doorways.
- 4.5.13 Additional small, rectangular, red-brick outhouse structures (**1023** and **1075**) were interpreted as outside privies. Each room measured 1.7m by 1m, with a gap for a door in the outer wall, facing the yard (**Figure 3**). Detailed investigation of Structure **1075** revealed substantial blocks of sandstone within the brickwork which appeared to have been shaped or fitted to include ceramic pipes. These drains extended from a downpipe set in sandstone blocks at the rear of the structure, to a sloping pipe leading into the yard (**Plate 4**). The removal of the northeast wall of structure **1075** revealed a clay deposit (similar to **1004**) below the pipes, which indicates that the drains were part of the original construction (**Plate 5**).
- 4.5.14 Attached to privy **1075** was an additional 2m long by 1.1m wide brick structure (**1080**; **Figure 3**). The base of the structure was recessed below the ground level (by six brick courses) and it had a red-brick floor (**1110**; **Plate 7**). The function of the room was unclear; a brick plinth in wall **1080** and a single brick ledge in **1075**) may indicate the former position of a ceramic sink. A sandstone foundation **1018** in the yard of House 18 mirrored the position of the rear wall of structure **1080** but no further structural elements were present.

### *Sewerage and drainage*

- 4.5.15 The ceramic drainage pipes from the privies fed into a roughly squared (0.8m by 0.72m) brick drain manhole (**1032**; **Figure 3**; **Plate 6**). The size of the un-frogged blue bricks (240mm by 120mm by 80mm) matched those used within the houses and the manhole structure closely abutted wall **1085/1020**. Ceramic pipes entered the structure from the direction of the privies (**Plate 6**); the two pipes then converged into a single pipe which extended into wall **1085/1020**. From there the pipes presumably continued below the passageway towards Carrington Street. There was little evidence of disturbance or rebuilding of wall 1085/1020 and it was concluded that these drains were part of the original design and construction.

## **4.6 Phase 2: Houses 12 and 14**

- 4.6.1 Houses 12 and 14 also mirrored each other in their proportions and design but differed from Houses 16 and 18.



4.6.2 Wall **1042** at the rear of Houses 12 and 14 was built on sandstone foundation structure **1109** (where this butted against wall **1108**; **Figure 5**). The brick courses of wall **1042** had been identified in the evaluation trench as wall **245** on a sandstone foundation **246** (**Figure 3**). Houses 12 and 14 were separated by brick wall **1040/1044/1048** which was keyed into **1042**.

4.6.3 House 14 was the better preserved in this pair. The following elements were exposed: part of the front room; the complete rear room; rear yard with outbuildings and privy; and rear garden (**Figure 3**).

#### *Front and rear rooms*

4.6.4 The dividing walls between the front and rear rooms of Houses 12 and 14 (**1039** and **239**) followed the same alignment as those of Houses 16 and 18 forming front rooms that were, presumably, of the same dimensions as Houses 16 and 18 (**Figure 3**).

4.6.5 The interior of the rear room of House 14 (defined by walls **1039**, **1040**, **1036** and **1042**) was filled with compacted demolition rubble **1002** which precluded hand excavation.

4.6.6 A later modification was evident in House 12 where wall **241/242/1041**, which ran parallel to wall **1040**, had been inserted to create a small room or corridor 0.7m wide.

#### *Outbuildings*

4.6.7 Keyed into the rear wall (**1042**) of Houses 12 and 14 was a four-celled structure made up of walls **1044**, **1048**, **1046**, **1047**, **1082** and **1041** (**Figure 3**). This created two pairs of cells, one pair measuring 1m by 1m and one pair measuring 1.5m by 1m – one small and one large cell for each property. Wall **1049** extended a further 4.55m to the southeast forming a rear yard wall to House 14.

#### *Sewerage and drainage*

4.6.8 The 1852 OS map (**Figure 2**) clearly shows these structures as annexes to the houses and it is likely that they were outside privies, with the smaller cell probably containing the toilet. A small square drain (**1053**) in the pavement outside the privies was constructed from un-frogged brick, with a sloping, cement interior containing a pipe. This indicates drainage of cess and rainwater in this location. The pipe was angled slightly to the south, towards the privies.

#### *Gardens*

4.6.9 The northern corner of the Site was dominated by garden soils and pavements, along with partition walls. The 1852 OS map shows an open area to the rear of Houses 10 to 14 and a passage and double-walled garden area to the rear of number 70 Liversage Street (**Figure 2**).

4.6.10 Excavation revealed a 1.25m-long L-shaped wall **1056**, surviving to at least five courses, which butted up to wall **1036** at its southern end (**Figure 3**). The wall contained a small single-brick return at its northeastern end which could indicate the location of a gap or entrance. Wall **1056** corresponds with one of the walls on the 1852 OS map (**Figure 2**) and may have continued east to join wall **1091** to form a boundary between land associated with Carrington Street and Liversage Street. However, the area was truncated by modern drains, removing any physical relationships.

4.6.11 A truncated segment of decorative brick edging, **1054**, may also have related to this space, enclosing a garden soil (**1037**) to the rear of House 14 (**Figure 3**). The un-frogged bricks were laid at an angle of around 60° to form a jagged upper edge. Structure **1054**

was then replaced by a 3.8m long line of paving slabs bordered by on-edge stone slabs (1055) and a line of un-frogged bricks (1056); these separated garden soils 1037 and 1098. It was possible that the garden thus enclosed related to House 14, along with brick path 1051 which displayed evidence of later brick and concrete repairs.

- 4.6.12 Brick path 1051 continued in a northern direction along the rear of Houses 12 and 10, with further evidence of repairs (1088). To the rear of Houses 10 and 12 the path bounded an area of exposed garden soil, 1098, measuring 5m by 3.7m. It is assumed that this garden was shared between the properties. Garden soil 1098 was originally bounded to the northeast by un-frogged brick wall, 1094. The wall was later demolished and replaced by wall 1095, bounding a bluish-grey frogged bricked pavement 1090. The latter was bordered on the opposing side by wall 1091 and garden soil 1093 which appeared to have been part of the property at 70 Liversage Street (Figures 2 and 3). Within the Liversage Street garden were a section of blue-brick paving (1089) and a pit (1096). The pit had been cut into the garden soil and its fill (1097) contained a large quantity of bottles dating predominantly to the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A relatively small finds assemblage was recovered during the excavation. This comprises artefacts exclusively of post-medieval date, including domestic refuse (pottery, vessel glass, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, shell) and structural materials (brick, tile, ceramic sanitary wares, window glass). Quantities by material type and by context are given in Appendix 2.

### 5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprises a limited range of ware types, consisting largely of refined wares (pearlware, whiteware, yellow ware, bone china) and English stonewares of 19th-century, or later, date. There are also a few coarse redwares, some black-glazed, some white-slipped and one with trailed slip decoration, all of which could be accommodated within this date range, although the possibility that some could be of earlier date (particularly the trailed slipware) cannot be ruled out. One sherd of Midlands Purple ware from feature 1006 (fill 1005) has a potential date range of c. 1480-1750.
- 5.2.2 Stonewares and yellow wares (some with slip-banded and/or mocha decoration) supplied containers for foodstuffs and other household goods (cylindrical jars and bottles), as well as kitchen wares (mixing bowls), while tablewares and tea wares occurred in pearlware, whiteware and bone china, many with transfer-printed decoration. The coarse redwares were used for large containers (bowls and jars); one jar from context 1002 (in the privy of House 14 - 1046), glazed inside and (partially) outside, is covered externally with a thick, burnt residue of unknown origin. There is also one flowerpot.
- 5.2.3 The assemblage tends to support the dating of occupation in this area to the mid-19th century and later, following the residential development of the Site. Feature 1006, pre-dating the houses, contained thirteen sherds (one Midlands Purple ware, three coarse redwares (one with trailed slip decoration), four yellow wares (one with slip banded decoration), and five whitewares; a group with a latest date no earlier than the 1830s.



### 5.3 Other ceramics

- 5.3.1 Seven large fragments of slip-cast white sanitary ware were recovered from demolition rubble **1002**, comprising slab fragments with drainage channels.

### 5.4 Ceramic building material

- 5.4.1 One complete blue pavior (paving brick) was retained as a sample from floor/yard surface **1015** to the rear of House 20. This measures 225 x 110 x 50mm, and has a shallow, shaped recess on the underside.
- 5.4.2 Two blue paviers of similar dimensions, with shallow octagonal recesses on the underside (one incomplete), were retained as samples from a footpath (**1089**) to the rear of 70 Liversage Street, together with a tile in a similar material (150 x 150mm). The incomplete pavior is stamped G. SKE[...] in the frog.

### 5.5 Clay pipe

- 5.5.1 The clay tobacco pipe consists mainly of plain stem fragments. Two complete decorated bowls from garden soil **1003** (one fluted and one with moulded wheat-ear decoration up the front seam) are of 19th-century type, and bowl fragments from demolition rubble **1002** are probably also 19th century.

### 5.6 Glass

- 5.6.1 Vessel glass predominates within this category, although a small quantity of window glass is also present.
- 5.6.2 The largest group of vessel glass came from context **1097** (fill of pit **1096** in the garden of 70 Liversage Street), and includes several complete or almost complete beverage bottles of varying sizes, dating between the late 19th and late 20th centuries. One aqua glass beer bottle of late 19th/early 20th-century type bears the embossed mark of Officers Brewery in Derby (1877-1966), as do two small clear bottles of oval cross-section (spirit bottles). Another aqua beer or soda bottle of similar date (manufactured by JW Dobson of Barnsley) is marked for A & B Hall of Ely and Lincoln, while a late 19th/early 20th-century green beer bottle carries the mark of [Thomas?] Webster & Co. of Derby (c. 1880-1922). A large late 20th-century clear screw-top soft drink bottle belongs to Burrows and Sturgess, a Derby company operating from c.1850 to the late 1960s; and another of similar type to Redgates of Nottingham. A small, clear, wide-mouthed bottle (one-third pint milk bottle type) is both embossed (Kirby & West Ltd of Leicester) and stamped (Kirby & West, Sukie Sunkap orange drink).
- 5.6.3 Other vessel glass comprises more fragmentary bottles and jars. Most probably fall within the late 19th- to late 20th-century bracket, although one Hamilton ('egg') bottle from demolition rubble **1002** is slightly earlier (mid-19th century), while the base of a squat cylindrical green wine bottle from garden soil **1003** is of late 18th- or early 19th-century date.

### 5.7 Animal bone and shell

- 5.7.1 Identifiable species amongst the small quantity of animal bone includes cattle (rib) and sheep (rib and long bones).
- 5.7.2 The shell comprises 46 oyster shells from the floor of an outbuilding of House 16 (context **1078**). This includes roughly equal quantities of both right and left valves, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste.

## 5.8 Other finds

- 5.8.1 Other finds comprise a small plastic tag; part of a circular marble slab (c. 300mm in original diameter); an iron nail; a small copper-alloy tube of unknown function (diameter 15mm; length 50mm); a copper-alloy decorative structural fitting, possibly from a grate or similar; and a lead strip with iron nail attached.

## 5.9 Masonry

- 5.9.1 Of the masonry recorded on site, three pieces were retained for assessment. These were two pieces of **1071** and **1081**. Stone **1071** comprises two broken pieces of a once single stone lintel or sill, each piece being approximately 390mm x 310mm x 240mm. The majority of mouldings and decorations had been removed from the stone but it had two dressed faces which had retained a chamfered edge and bowtell moulding, although the finish appeared fairly rough. This piece of masonry was clearly re-used from an earlier building of higher status, but the material is from an unknown location and may have easily been imported from elsewhere.
- 5.9.2 Stone **1081** was a single stone, square in shape 350mm x 310mm x 100mm with a central circular hole 120mm in diameter, with chamfering around the hole's edge. The underside of the stone has a square recess 180mm x 180mm around the central hole, indicative of the position of a former grate. The stone appears to most likely be a drain, re-used within the construction of the foundations.

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 The excavations revealed the remains of the recently demolished terraced houses (numbers 10 to 20) that formerly fronted Carrington Street and parts of the rear gardens, which also included that of number 70 Liversage Street. The properties are depicted on the 1852 OS map and the recorded archaeological features corresponded very well with the map. The archaeological features were mainly associated with the original terraced houses, although some later additions were noted, particularly within the yard and garden areas at the rear of the properties.
- 6.1.2 The earliest feature, located below the rear gardens of Houses 16 and 18 on Carrington Street, resulted from bioturbation and may have filled just prior to the development of the Site – perhaps as part of site preparations. The finds from the fill of this feature could not have been deposited earlier than the 1830s.
- 6.1.3 The archaeological remains of the houses were well preserved, allowing detailed analysis of the function of structure and space. The widths of four complete houses (numbers 12 to 18 Carrington Street) were exposed, revealing some walls associated with the front rooms, cellars, all rear room walls, floor and yard levelling layers, outbuildings, yards, and gardens, as well as sewerage facilities, installed during the original construction of the houses. The partial remains of numbers 10 and 20 were also exposed. The excavated properties were built in mirrored pairs (12/14 and 16/18) and it has been possible to speculate on the allocation of yard and garden space at the rear of the properties, particularly at the confluence of Carrington Street and Liversage Street.
- 6.1.4 The excavations also revealed differing build techniques and a partial stratigraphic sequence for foundation and wall construction. The front half of the houses possessed

brick-built cellars whilst the walls to the rear of the properties were founded on sandstone blocks. However the wall separating Houses 14 and 16 returned to brick foundations beyond the rear yards (**Figure 7**). Moulding and decoration on three of the sandstone blocks provided evidence that reclaimed masonry was being utilised for the foundations of Carrington Street. Although this stone appears to have been used previously in a higher-status building, the source property cannot be determined. Given the scale of development in the Castleward area in the mid-19th century, it is likely that there was great demand for building materials, and sources beyond the local area may well have been used.

- 6.1.5 The excavation of one of the outside privies and a manhole to the rear of Houses 16 and 18 revealed that the pipework associated with the toilet appeared to be located within shaped sandstone blocks laid within a highly confined space, above the clay layer which was found across the Site. The clay layer was part of the original build and provided yard surfaces and level floors within the rear rooms of the houses. Similarly, the brick manhole containing pipes from the outside privies was found to be abutted by the clay layer. No evidence of the re-building or demolition that would result from the later insertion of sewerage was identified and it is concluded that the drainage and sewerage was part of the original design and construction. This is significant because of the pre-1852 date of the construction of the houses.

## 6.2 Artefacts

- 6.2.1 The finds assemblage was relatively small and is exclusively of post-medieval date, including domestic refuse and structural materials. One sherd of Midlands Purple Ware pottery recovered from the pre-house construction phase has been dated to between c.1480-1750 suggests earlier activity in the vicinity of the Site or its importation in manure during the agricultural use of the Site.
- 6.2.2 The date range of the material recovered is consistent with the domestic lifetime of the terraced houses from the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries. The predominance of refined pottery, along with the marble slab and copper-alloy structural fitting, hint that the houses may have initially had some degree of social standing above the very poorest classes.

## 6.3 Conclusions

- 6.3.1 The archaeological and historical evidence indicate that the terraces on Carrington Street and Liversage Street were constructed between the 1830s and the early 1850s.
- 6.3.2 At that time there was considerable variation between the worst and best housing for the working classes as well as an ever-widening gulf between working and middle classes (Harrison 1988). The conditions for the working classes ranged from squalid tenements and families living in individual rooms and cellars within terraced housing, to the 'two up, two down' which mitigated the inherent sanitary problems (Harrison 1988). Historical photographs of the area around the Site show two-storey terraces and the room sizes appear consistent with working-class housing. However, the excavated evidence and historical maps suggest that the Carrington Street properties were well-proportioned with access to large individual or shared gardens. With evidence for refined tableware, marble and brass fittings, and the provision of individual, outside privies with flushable toilets, it is possible that Carrington Street was initially occupied by the burgeoning artisan or lower middle classes.
- 6.3.3 It is likely that the flushable outside toilets were part of the initial design of the properties. The evidence suggests that waste from the privies was gravitationally transported from the outside privies at the rear of the houses, through pipes beneath the passageways,

toward the street frontage, where they presumably fed into a more substantial communal waste pipe.

- 6.3.4 Following the second cholera pandemic which reached Britain in December 1831 and the high instance of diseases like typhoid, due to insanitary conditions amongst the working poor, the 1848 Public Health Act made local boards responsible for drainage, sewage and clean water supply where populations suffered a death rate of 23 per 1000 (Behagg 1995). Although there was a great deal of local resistance to implementing the sanitary reforms, based primarily on cost (Behagg 1995), it would appear, from the evidence of this excavation, that the Derby Local Board made fairly rapid provisions for sewage disposal in this part of the city.

## 6.4 Recommendations

- 6.4.1 The finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is warranted. Given the date range of the material, and relatively small size of the assemblage, retention for long-term curation may not be justified. Subject to agreement with the recipient museum, part or all of the assemblage may be discarded prior to archive deposition.
- 6.4.2 The early provision of individual sanitation in properties and the piped removal of sewerage by the Derby Local Health Board are of archaeological and historical significance. These results directly address one of the regional research objectives of Knight *et al.* (2012). Therefore it is recommended that a brief note of these results be prepared for publication in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*.
- 5.4.5 An online OASIS record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>) for the project has been compiled (**Appendix 3**). The record will be finalised and a copy of this report will be uploaded once the report has been approved.

## 7 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Derby Museum. The museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code DBYMU2012-255. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### 7.2 Preparation of archive

- 7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

### 7.3 Discard policy

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

## 7.4 Security copy

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011) on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## 8 COPYRIGHT

- 8.1.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.
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## 10 APPENDIX 1

### 10.1 Context summaries

Context Number	Context Type	Deposit/Structure Interpretation	Fill of
1000	Layer/Deposit	Modern tarmac layer for car park surface. Depth 0.07m	
1001	Layer/Deposit	Limestone hard-core crush layer below tarmac surface (1000). Depth 0.22m	
1002	Layer/Deposit	Demolition layer across site, overlying site structures and deposits. Depth 0.15-0.2m	
1003	Layer/Deposit	Garden soil belonging to houses 1 and 2. Unexcavated.	
1004	Layer/Deposit	Dirty yellow, sandy clay capping material within the houses and gardens providing a stale floor surface. Depth 0.3-0.5m	
1005	Layer/Deposit	Greenish grey clayey silt fill of 1006	1006
1007	Masonry	Stair/steps structure possibly belonging to House 1 (or other). Two courses of steps survive leading on to a red brick floor. Max height 0.4m	
1008	Masonry	Large dressed sandstone blocks forming foundation structure for side wall of House 1. Max height 0.4m	
1009	Layer/Deposit	Levelling layer between wall [1008] and stairs [1007]. Depth [unrecorded]	
1011	Masonry	Brick support pad. Max height 0.075m	1010
1012	Masonry	Small rectangular room abutted by brick floor [1015]. Max height 0.15m	
1013	Layer/Deposit	Crushed red brick demolition or levelling layer within rectangular building [1012].	
1014	Void	VOID	
1015	Masonry	Red brick floor surface to the SE side of House 1, with later blue brick repair.	
1017	Layer/Deposit	Black sandy silt fill of modern disturbance cut.	1016
1018	Masonry	Three sandstone blocks forming part of the foundation for a dividing wall between House 1 rear yard and garden.	
1019	Masonry	Dividing wall between floor surface [1015] and garden (1003).	
1020	Masonry	Rear wall of House 1, dividing the back room from the yard area.	
1021	Layer/Deposit	Same as (1004).	
1022	Masonry	A rectangular foundation structure constructed from large dressed sandstone blocks, for small outhouse in House 1 yard.	
1023	Masonry	Outdoor toilet structure belonging to House 1.	
1024	Masonry	Wall dividing yard and garden of House 1 and property to the East.	
1025	Layer/Deposit	Mid yellowish brown compact sandy silt inside toilet block belonging to House 2. Contains ceramic pipe for toilet outlet.	
1026	Masonry	Cellar wall, bonded to south side of cellar stairs. Max height 0.8m	
1027	Masonry	Retaining back wall of cellar in House 1. Max height 0.96m	
1028	Masonry	Cellar steps inside House 1, dressed with blue bricks. Max height 1.25m	



Context Number	Context Type	Deposit/Structure Interpretation	Fill of
1029	Masonry	Red brick floor surface inside House 1.	
1030	Masonry	Small dividing wall in House 1 cellar, opposite stairs creating small alcove.	
1031	Masonry	Dividing wall between House 1 and 2. Max height 0.9m	
1032	Masonry	Rectangular drain opening structure 0.72m x 0.8m constructed from blue unfrosted bricks.	
1033	Masonry	Red brick wall in courtyard area dividing House 1 and 2.	
1034	Masonry	Interior dividing wall between House 1 and 2.	
1035	Masonry	Brick wall dividing House 2 garden from courtyard area.	
1036	Masonry	Brick wall which divides House 2 and 3. Max height 0.55m (=1065)	
1037	Layer/Deposit	Black silty sand garden soil belonging to House 3.	
1038	Layer/Deposit	A compact light yellowish brown clay sand.	
1039	Masonry	Retaining brick back wall of cellar in House 3.	
1040	Masonry	Brick wall dividing the front and back room of House 3 from the hallway corridor.	
1041	Masonry	Brick dividing wall between House 3 and House 4.	
1042	Masonry	Exterior brick wall of house dividing back room from yard area House 3.	
1043	Masonry	Gritty black cindery clinker material inside NE toilet structure of double toilet block House 3.	
1044	Masonry	Double skin brick wall division between the two toilet structures of the double toilet block House 3.	
1045	Masonry	Double skin brick front wall of double toilet block House 3.	
1046	Masonry	Double skin brick East side wall of double toilet block House 3. Probably same as [1047].	
1047	Masonry	Double skin brick East side wall of double toilet block House 3. Probably same as [1046].	
1048	Masonry	Double skin brick wall division between the two toilet entrances of the double toilet block House 3.	
1049	Masonry	Brick wall dividing yard area from pathway [1051] House 3.	
1050	Masonry	A small patch 1.04 x 0.44m of brick path repair/levelling at the SE end of pathway [1051].	
1051	Masonry	A linear brick pathway with kerbing running NW-SE between the yards and gardens of Houses 3 and 4.	
1052	Masonry	A small patch 0.7 x 0.52m of mortar levelling material providing access between House 3 yard and garden.	
1053	Masonry	A rectangular brick structure housing a drain opening in House 3 garden.	
1054	Masonry	Remains of a decorative border set against the kerbing of path [1055]. House 3 garden.	
1055	Masonry	Stone flag pathway running perpendicular to path [1051], bordered by stone and brick kerbing.	1101
1056	Masonry	Boundary wall at the bottom of House 3 garden. A single brick return possibly suggests evidence of a garden shed structure.	



Context Number	Context Type	Deposit/Structure Interpretation	Fill of
1058	Layer/Deposit	Mottled brown silty sand fill of modern drain cut.	1057
1060	Layer/Deposit	Dirty yellow silty sand backfill of previous archaeological evaluation trench.	1059
1061	Masonry	Small dividing wall in House 2 cellar, opposite stairs creating small alcove.	
1062	Masonry	Partition wall in House 2 cellar, supporting stairs.	
1063	Masonry	Top course of brick stairs leading down to House 2 cellar.	
1064	Masonry	Brick retaining wall for House 2 cellar.	
1065	Masonry	Same as [1036].	
1066	Masonry	Possible brick wall for chimney structure or fire surround. House 2.	
1067	Masonry	Rectangular brick hearth set 0.3m from wall [1036], heat affected and stained from ash deposits.	
1068	Masonry	Two large sandstone foundation blocks 50cm x 30cm x 30cm directly on top of buried soil (1072).	
1069	Masonry	Final foundation layer of rough cut sandstone blocks, levelling earlier foundation material for construction of brick wall [1036].	
1070	Masonry	Foundation construction for wall [1036], layer below [1069], comprised of reused sandstone ashlar blocks 46cm x 25cm.	
1071	Masonry	Foundation construction for wall [1036], layer below [1069], comprised of reused sandstone sill.	
1072	Masonry	Buried soil layer onto which stone/brick foundations [1108/1109] are constructed.	
1073	Masonry	Foundation wall for outhouse House 2 yard. Constructed from bricks and sandstone blocks.	
1074	Masonry	Division brick wall between outhouse and toilet block in House 2 yard.	
1075	Masonry	Rear brick wall of toilet block, House 2 yard.	
1076	Masonry	Division brick wall between toilet block and wash house, House 2 yard.	
1077	Masonry	Front brick wall of toilet block, House 2 yard.	
1078	Layer/Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy silt brick rubble backfill inside wash house, House 2 yard. Containing large quantity of oyster shells.	
1079	Masonry	End brick wall of small wash house, House 2 yard. Max height 0.36m	
1080	Masonry	Front brick wall of small wash house, House 2 yard. Internal return wall possibly to support Belfast sink? Max height 0.52m	
1081	Masonry	Foundation construction for brick wall [1041] above, constructed from a minimum of 3 courses of large reused sandstone blocks 32cm x 25cm and including reused stone drain.	
1082	Masonry	NW brick wall of double toilet block, House 3 yard.	
1084	Layer/Deposit	Quantity of broken flag stones (avg dimen 43 x 34 x 7cm) in House 3 yard.	1083
1085	Masonry	Mixture of rough cut and dressed sandstone blocks forming foundation below [1087] House 2.	



Context Number	Context Type	Deposit/Structure Interpretation	Fill of
1086	Layer/Deposit	Three layers of makeup material and packing above foundations [1085/1087] House 3; compact sandy silt above a mid greyish brown silt clay above a black layer of ash and clinker material.	
1087	Layer/Deposit	Final foundation layer of rough cut sandstone blocks, levelling earlier foundation material [1085] probably for construction of brick wall (not present) House 2.	
1088	Masonry	Square stone flag stone (broken), most likely a contemporary feature of path [1051], probable access point from yard to garden, House 4.	
1089	Masonry	Brick footpath providing access to rear of House 5. Constructed from blue frogged and stamped bricks/tiles, kerbed with large red bricks.	
1090	Masonry	Brick footpath providing access to rear of House 3/4. Constructed from blue frogged bricks, edged on south side by sandstone kerbing.	1099
1091	Masonry	Garden boundary brick wall between House 4 and 5.	
1092	Masonry	Dividing brick boundary wall between House 5 and 6 garden.	
1093	Layer/Deposit	Black gritty silty sand deposit, probably garden/communal waste area between House 4 and 5.	
1094	Masonry	A double skin brick wall, demolished prior to construction of path [1090], containing drain feature [1105].	
1095	Masonry	Single skin brick wall, adjoining [1094], demolished prior to construction of path [1090].	
1097	Layer/Deposit	Black silty sand fill of a sub-rectangular pit cut, containing a large quantity of glass bottles (mostly broken but some complete).	1096
1098	Layer/Deposit	Blackish brown clay silt deposit containing CBM fragments for House 4 garden soil.	
1100	Layer/Deposit	Blackish brown sandy silt packing fill against stone kerbing for path [1090].	1099
1102	Layer/Deposit	Blackish grey sandy silt packing fill against stone kerbing for path [1055].	1101
1103	Masonry	Remains of single skin brick wall, possible dividing wall between yard and garden House 4. Possibly later demolished and paved over.	
1104	Masonry	Three heavily truncated brick walls, two belonging to the end wall and return of House 4 (back room), the third from a possible internal fireplace feature.	
1105	Masonry	Ceramic drain built into NW end of wall [1094], possibly extending into a brick built channel (heavily truncated).	
1106	Masonry	Two dressed sandstone slabs (55cm x 36cm) forming pathway between House 4 yard and garden.	
1107	Layer/Deposit	Discreet blackish sandy silt deposit for House 4 garden/yard soil, located SW of wall [1103] and truncated by modern intervention.	
1108	Masonry	Primary course of brick foundations wall for [1036], contemporary with [1068] and [1109].	
1109	Masonry	Primary course of sandstone foundation for wall [1036], directly	



Context Number	Context Type	Deposit/Structure Interpretation	Fill of
		on top of buried soil (1072), contemporary with [1108] and [1068].	
1110	Masonry	Floor surface of wash house in House 2 yard, constructed from large handmade bricks.	
1111	Masonry	Fragmented remains of a chimney breast wall, inside the back room of House 3.	
1113	Layer/Deposit	Mid grey clay silt mixed with light yellow grey clay lumps forming fill of a tree bowl [1112].	1112



## 11 APPENDIX 2

### 11.1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Context Type	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery	Other Ceramic	Metal (no. objects)	Other Finds
1002	Overburden		11/296	4/9	15/436	47/1503	7/4835	1 Cu 1 Pb/Fe	1 plastic 1 stone
1003	Garden soil			4/22	8/1305	38/1622			
1004	Clay capping	2/4		1 /4		10/605		1 Cu	
1005	Hollow fill	2/10	2/3212	4/16	2/10	13/206			
1015	Brick floor		1/2911						
1002 (nr 1046)	Overburden			1 /3	1/70	17/1053			
1078	Fill of outhouse	5/40		2/7	11/209	10/398		1 Fe	46 shell
1089	Garden path		3/5586						
1097	Glass pit				31/4758				
1100	Fill of kerb cut					2/91			
<b>Total</b>		<b>9/54</b>	<b>17/12005</b>	<b>16/61</b>	<b>68/6788</b>	<b>137/5478</b>	<b>7/4835</b>	<b>4</b>	

(Excludes masonry)



## 12 APPENDIX 3

### 12.1 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

#### OASIS ID: wessexar1-163350

##### Project details

Project name Castleward, Derby

##### Short description of the project

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by ECUS Ltd to carry out an archaeological excavation on land at the junction of Liversage Street and Carrington Street, Derby. The work was required by a condition of planning consent for the phased redevelopment of the area as affordable housing, flats and commercial premises. The archaeological excavation targeted the footprint of properties which formerly fronted Carrington Street, initially uncovered by an earlier evaluation. The excavations revealed the well-preserved remains of six houses fronting Carrington Street. The entire widths of numbers 12-18 were revealed, along with rear yards, outbuildings, outside privies and associated garden areas. It was possible to allocate garden space to individual or paired properties. The identified archaeological features broadly fit into one phase associated with the building of terraced houses evident on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map of the area and the archaeological data correspond well with this historic map. The artefacts identified during the investigations were of post-medieval or modern date containing a large proportion of refined tableware, one marble top and a copper-alloy fitting. These suggest that the properties were not constructed for the poorest members of society and may have housed artisans or lower middle classes.

Project dates Start: 10-06-2013 End: 21-06-2013

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 100160 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 05/12/00563 - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes DBYMU2012-255 - Museum accession ID

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

Monument type TERRACED HOUSE Post Medieval

Monument type OUTBUILDING Post Medieval

Monument type PRIVY Post Medieval

Monument type GARDEN Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds BRICK Uncertain

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Modern

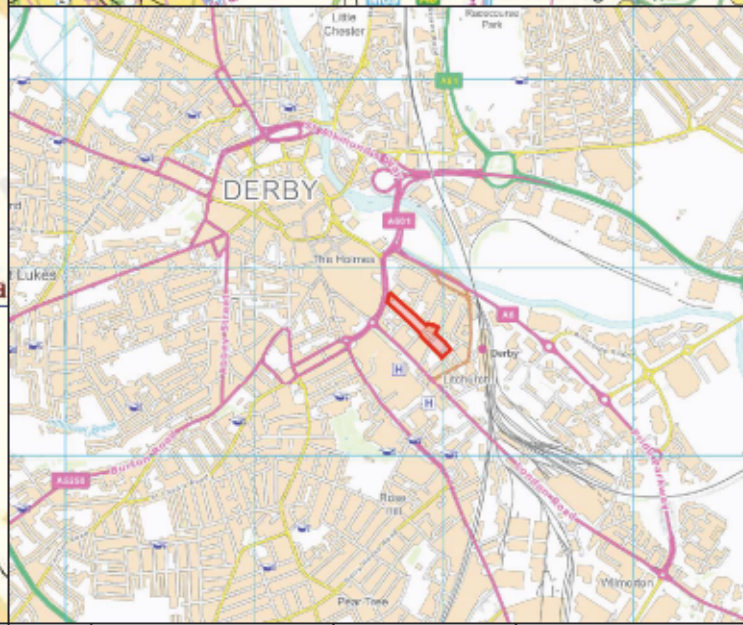
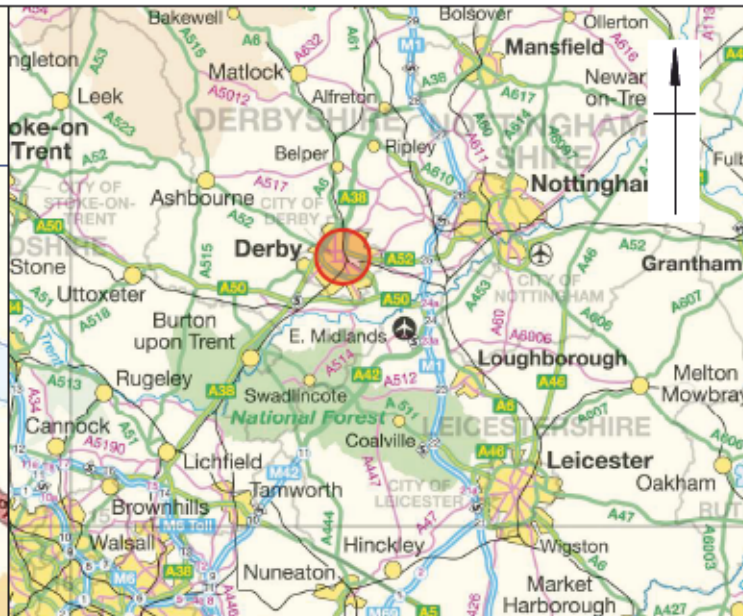
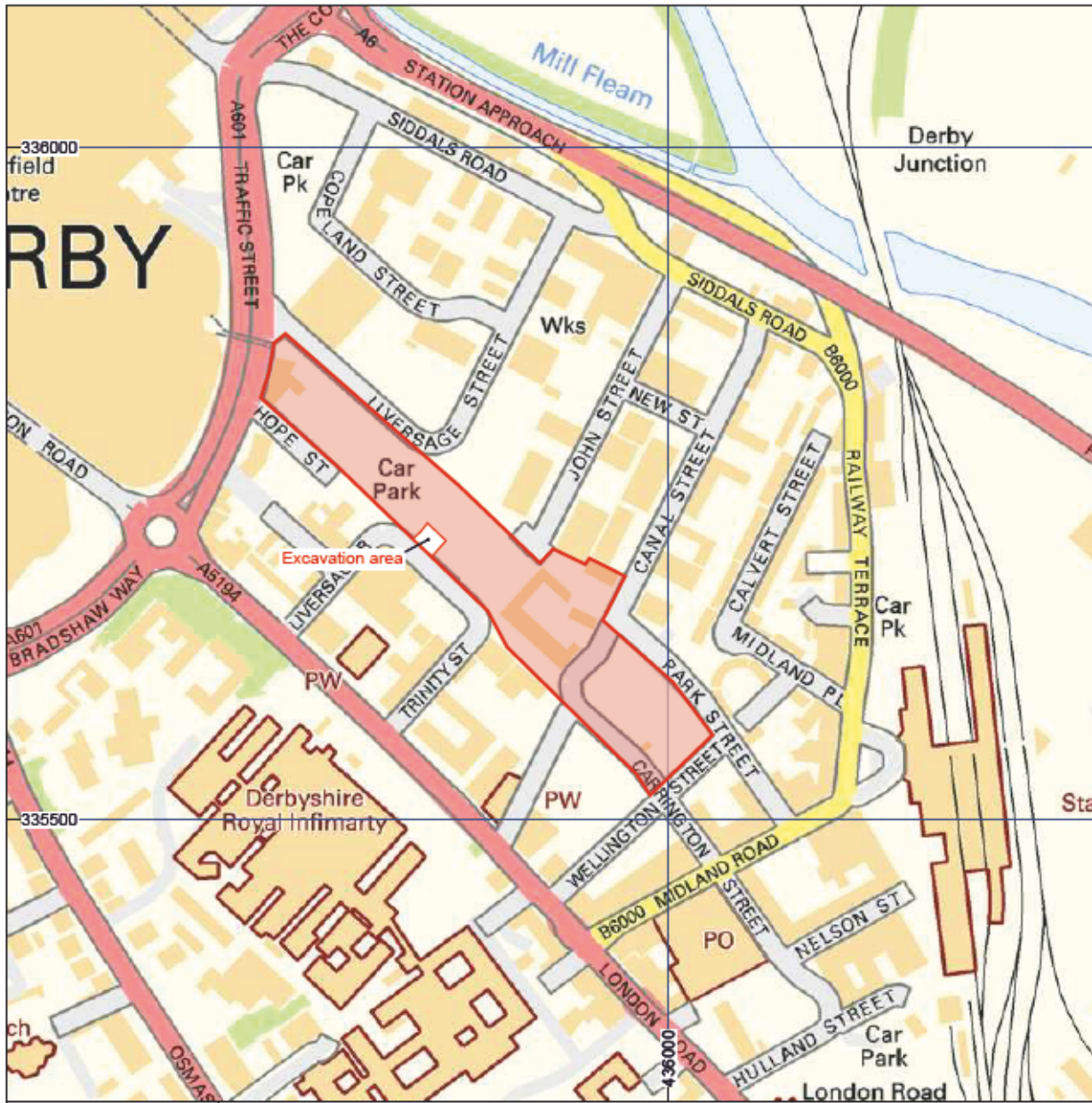


Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	MARBLE SLAB Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON NAIL Uncertain
Significant Finds	COPPER-ALLOY TUBE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY Castleward, Derby
Postcode	DE1 2LU
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 435884 335814 52 -1 52 53 51 N 001 21 07 W Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	52.918553/-1.4677619
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 1.25m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Norton
Project supervisor	Neil Dransfield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Castleward, Derby: Archaeological Excavation Report





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Other bibliographic details	100160.02
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Site location

Figure 1



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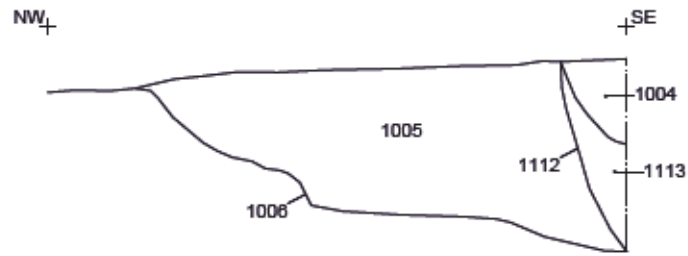
Site overlain on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 2

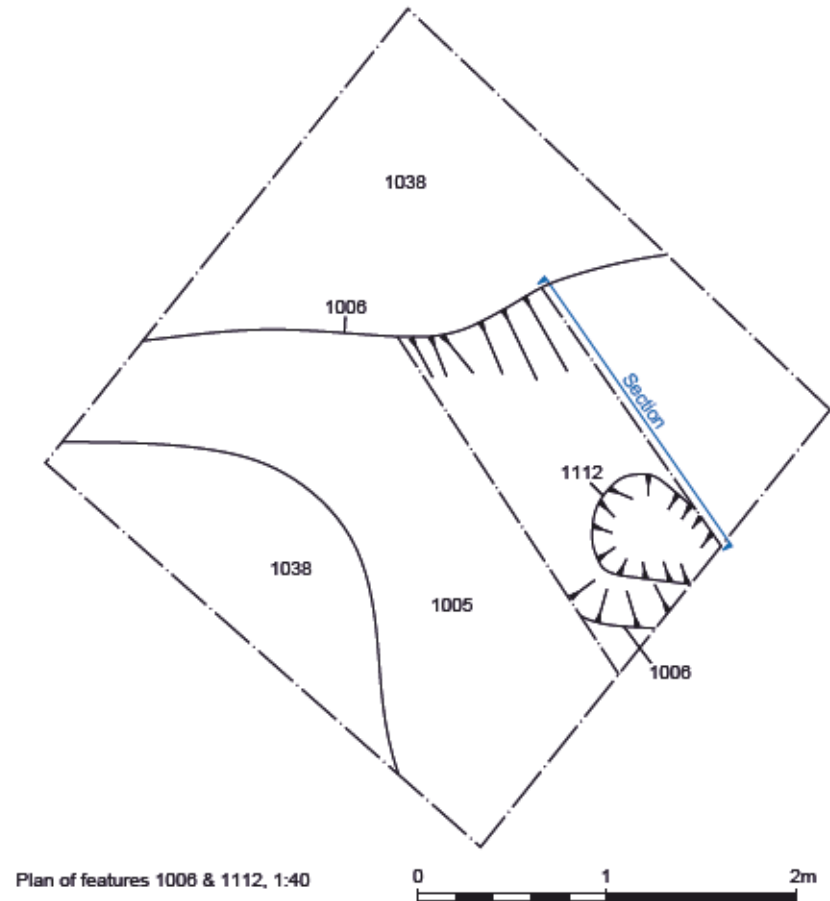




Section through features 1006 & 1112, looking east



Section through features 1006 & 1112, 1:20



Plan of features 1006 & 1112, 1:40



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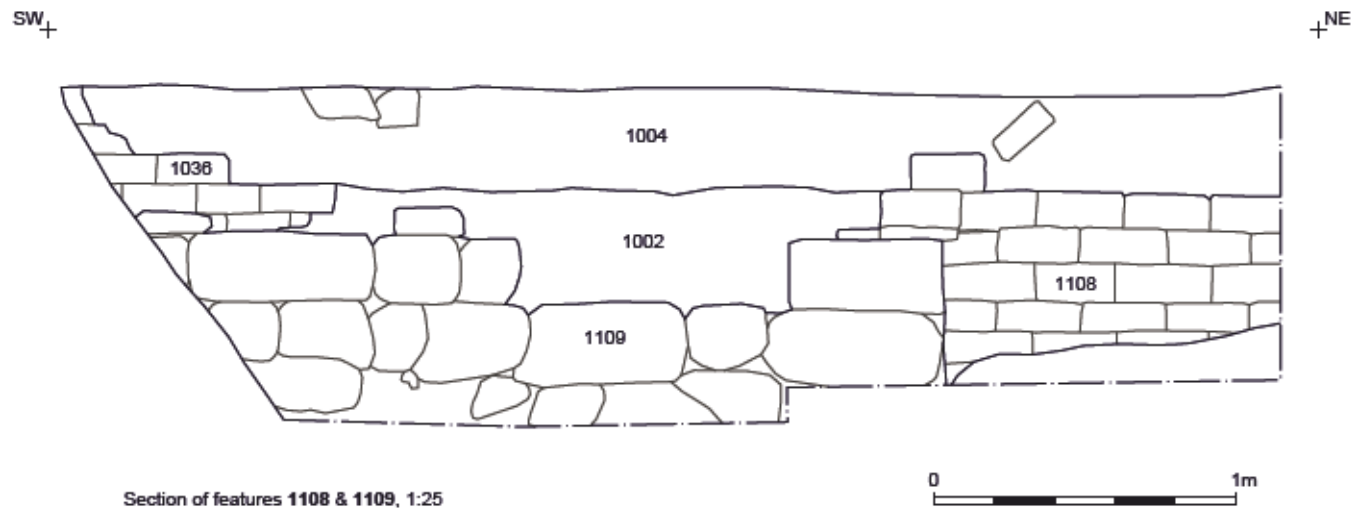
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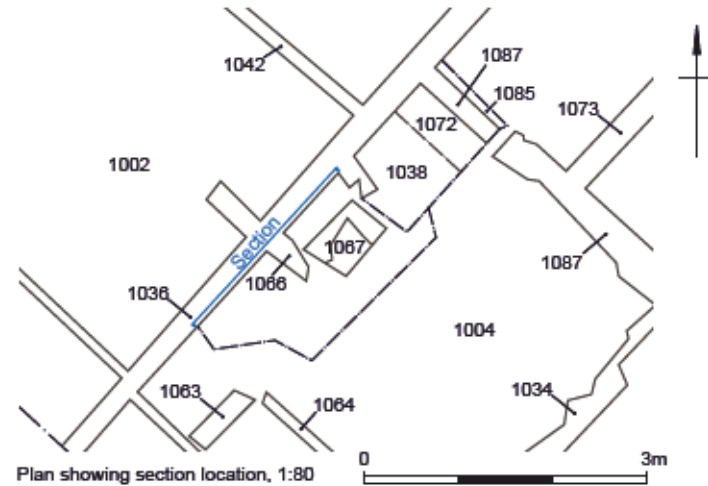
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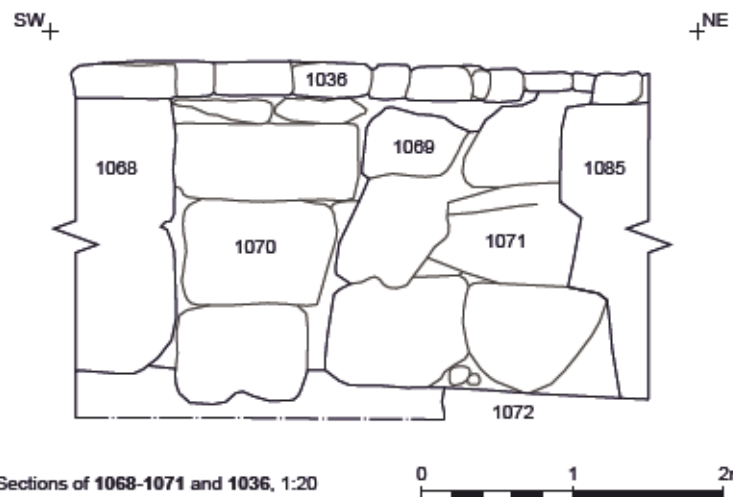


Section of features 1108 & 1109, looking north-west



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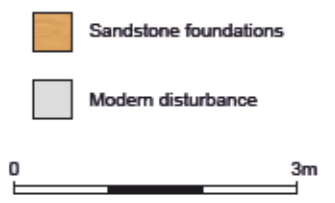
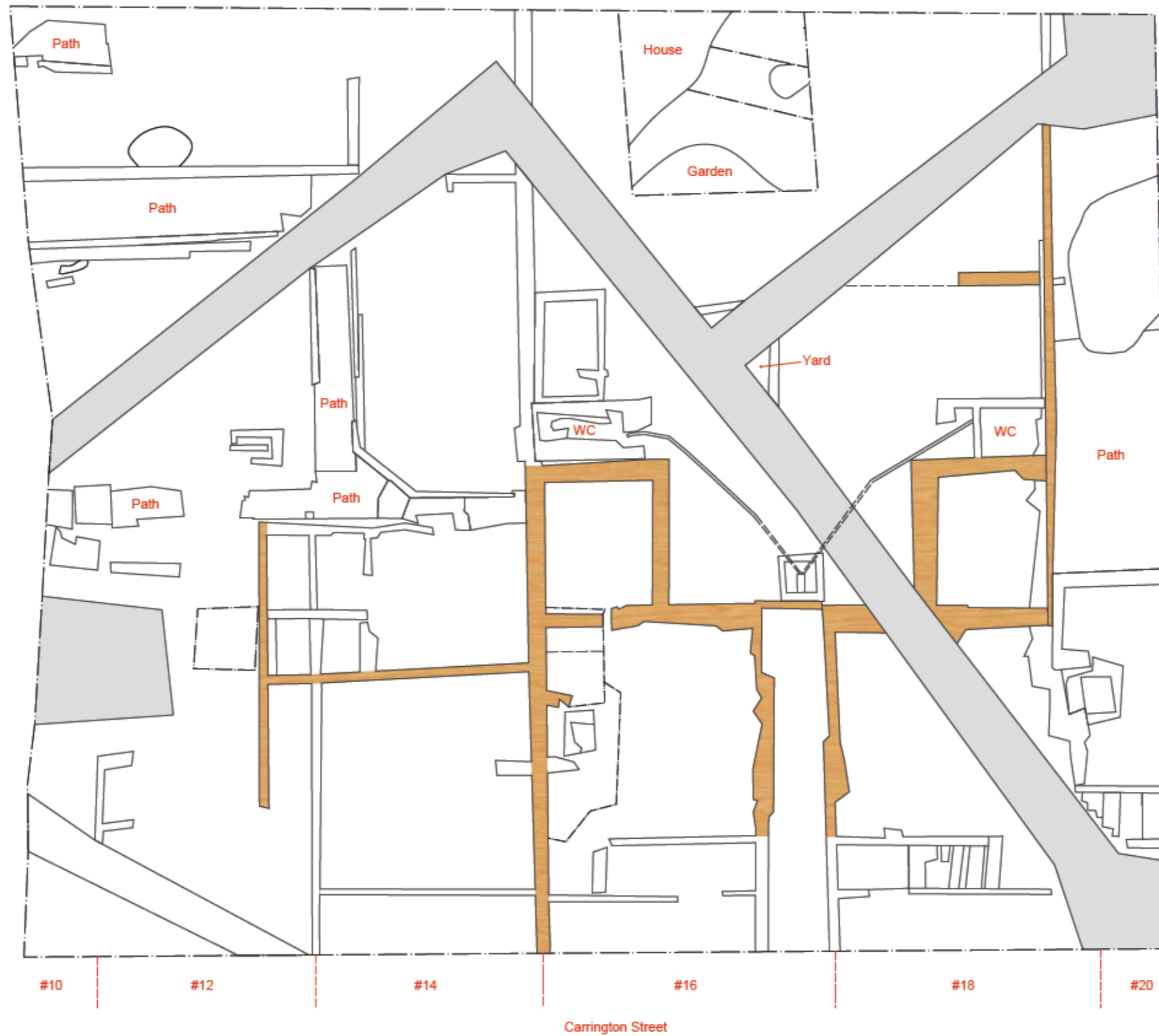



Features 1068-1071 and 1036, looking north



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Plan of sandstone foundations

Figure 7





Plate 1: House 18 cellar, steps and walls



Plate 2: Wall 1008, steps 1007 and brick pad 1011


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Plate 3: Hearth /Fireplace 1067



Plate 4: Privy 1075


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Plate 5: Clay 1004 below downpipe in Privy 1075



Plate 6: Drain manhole 1032



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Plate 7: Structure 1008

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