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# Duffield Hall, Duffield Derbyshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample  
and Watching Brief Report



Planning Reference: AVA/2013/0835, 0836, 0837, 0838, 0840 & 0843  
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**Duffield Hall, Duffield  
Derbyshire**

**Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample  
and Watching Brief Report**

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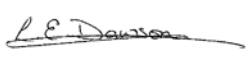

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# Duffield Hall, Duffield Derbyshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Watching Brief Report

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## **Duffield Hall, Duffield Derbyshire**

### **Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Watching Brief Report**

#### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GK Heritage on behalf of Wheeldon Group to undertake a scheme of archaeological works following an archaeological evaluation at Duffield Hall, Duffield, Derbyshire, centred on grid reference 434508 343040. The Site is situated in the grounds of Duffield Hall, where a 1970s office building was demolished ahead of the construction of a garage, swimming pool and workshop, and the erection of nine new residential properties. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared and approved by Derbyshire County Council prior to work commencing.

The remains of several sandstone walls were identified during the archaeological works along with a post-medieval pit. All of the identified walls relate to former outbuildings of Duffield Hall, and match those depicted on historic mapping.

Water management in the form of gullies, culverts and drains were identified across the site dating from the post-medieval to modern periods. All finds and environmental evidence also date to the known development and occupation of Duffield Hall. However, the exposed archaeology had been heavily truncated by modern disturbance especially that relating to the former 1970s office building, demolished prior to the commencement of works.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 102101. The archive will be deposited with the Derby Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number DBYMU 2013-59. An OASIS form has been prepared and will be completed on deposition of the archive.



# **Duffield Hall, Duffield Derbyshire**

## **Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Watching Brief Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GK Heritage on behalf of the Wheeldon Group and is grateful to them in this regard. Steve Baker, Development Control Officer for Derbyshire County Council, monitored the work and is also acknowledged.

Fieldwork was carried out by Jonathan Buttery, Martyn Cooper, Sam Fairhead, Chris Hirst, Hannah Holbrook, Duncan Jones, Gabrielle Kenney, Phillip Roberts and Ashley Tuck. The report was compiled by Maria-Elena Calderón, and illustrated by Alix Sperr. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram and the environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and analysed by Sarah Wyles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Lucy Dawson.





# Duffield Hall, Duffield Derbyshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Watching Brief Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GK Heritage on behalf of Wheeldon Group (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake a scheme of archaeological strip, map and sample and watching brief at Duffield Hall, Duffield, Derbyshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 434508 343040 (**Figure 1**). The Site is situated in the grounds of Duffield Hall, a Grade II\* listed building (NHLE: 1158301), where a 1970s office building was demolished prior to the construction of a garage, swimming pool and workshop and the erection of nine residential properties.

1.1.2 The Site was previously subject to an archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by GK Heritage (2014), setting out a strategy and programme of archaeological work. It detailed how the scheme of archaeological strip, map and sample with archaeological watching brief would be undertaken to satisfy the archaeological planning condition. The WSI was approved in advance of works by Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.

1.1.3 The archaeological strip, map and sample fieldwork took place between 10<sup>th</sup> November and 4<sup>th</sup> December 2014. The watching brief was carried on days between 16<sup>th</sup> September 2014 and 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015.

1.1.4 All archaeological works undertaken conformed to current best practice and to guidance issued by Historic England (English Heritage 2008), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a and 2014b) and in accordance with the CIfA Codes of Conduct (2014c).

#### 1.2 The Site

1.2.1 Site is located in the grounds of Duffield Hall, within the village of Duffield, Derbyshire. The Site is bounded to the east by the A6 Town Street and on all other sides by residential buildings and gardens positioned along St. Ronan's Avenue to the south and west, Lodge Close and Ecclesbourne Close to the west and Wirksworth Road to the north.

1.2.2 The solid geology of the Site is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Bowland Shale Formation. Superficial deposits of alluvium are recorded from the Site (British Geological Survey).



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section summarises the background information detailed in the archaeological evaluation report (Wessex Archaeology 2013) and the evaluation WSI (GK Heritage 2013).
- 2.1.2 The Grade II\* listed Duffield Hall (NHLE: 1158301) and Grade II listed gatehouse (NHLE: 1109121) are both located on Site, Duffield Hall to the southeast and the gatehouse to the northeast. The Site is also partly located within the World Heritage Buffer Zone for the Derwent Valley Mill UNESCO World Heritage Site.

### 2.2 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.2.1 The manor of Duffield was owned by the Crown and granted by Charles I to the Newton family who constructed the Hall in the 1620s. Duffield Hall was sold by the Newtons to Henry Coape in 1703 who was the High Sheriff of Derbyshire. After his death, the estate passed to Henry Porter who was married to Henry Coape's granddaughter. Henry Porter had no direct heir, and the Hall was left to Thomas Porter Bonell. Thomas' daughter married Sir Charles H. Colville who is recorded as living at Duffield Hall in 1829 and 1847.
- 2.2.2 Following Colville's death, the Hall was sold to John Bell Crompton. He was High Sheriff in 1847, member of a Derby banking family and a noted dairy farmer, farming the land at Duffield. The Hall was sold in 1860 to Rowland Smith, MP for South Derbyshire (1868-74) and High Sheriff in 1877. It was during this time that the Hall was extensively added to and upgraded. It is the Smith crest which is retained, positioned above the entrance porch.
- 2.2.3 The Hall is first depicted on the 1880 OS map (**Figure 2**), which shows the main house along with range to the northeast which both remain extant, but also depicted are extensive attached rear ranges and glazed outbuildings. By the production of the 1900 OS map (**Figure 2**) further extensions had been added to the rear of the main Hall, as well as additional outbuildings attached to the former glazed buildings.

### 2.3 20<sup>th</sup> century

- 2.3.1 Until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the Smith family continued living at the Hall. From 1908 until 1970, the Hall and estate was transformed into St. Ronan's, an independent boarding and day school for girls.
- 2.3.2 Little altered on Site between 1900 and 1938, with the footprint of the buildings remaining unchanged (**Figure 2**). However, at the northwest of the Site, a circular feature is depicted which is later annotated as a swimming pool. This was identified within Trench 2 of the archaeological evaluation as a ditch (Wessex Archaeology 2013).
- 2.3.3 The 1970 OS (**Figure 2**), shows substantial buildings added to the rear of Duffield Hall by this date that have taken over the area of a former small glazed outbuilding. In addition part of the former glazed outbuilding to the northwest of the Hall has been demolished (**Figure 2**).
- 2.3.4 The Hall stood empty for a number of years following the closure of the school, during which the building started to decay and the grounds neglected.
- 2.3.5 In 1975-8 the Hall was renovated by George Grey & Partners on behalf of The Derbyshire Building Society, who used Duffield Hall as their headquarters with a large new two-storey



office block constructed to the rear. Parts of the grounds had been sold for housing and associated access roads constructed. Surrounding the new headquarters some of the grounds were given over to car parking facilities. The 1978 OS map (**Figure 2**), shows the extensive demolition of the former rear ranges of the Hall, including those historic in date, along with the removal of all outbuildings and the construction of the large office block in the centre of the Site.

2.3.6 Following the merge of The Derbyshire Building Society with Nationwide in 2008, the former headquarters at Duffield Hall were closed in 2011.

2.3.7 In November 2013, Wessex Archaeology (2013) undertook an archaeological evaluation at the Site, which included the excavation of six trenches to evaluate the scale, extent and significance of any remaining structures associated with the Hall. This scheme of works confirmed the presence of below-ground archaeology relating to the Hall, which included the presence of stone foundations, robbed foundations, and ditches associated with the former gardens.

### **3 SCOPE OF THE WORKS**

#### **3.1 General**

3.1.1 The archaeological works took two forms: the strip, map and sample of two areas to the east and west of the former office building and a watching brief of all ground works in areas to the north and south of the former office building. These areas are defined and depicted on **Figure 1**. The areas of strip, map and record were identified as areas of potential significant archaeology from the results of the previous archaeological evaluation.

### **4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **4.1 Watching brief**

4.1.1 The overall aim of the watching brief was to identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the initial construction works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource and enable discharge of the planning condition for the Site.

4.1.2 The specific objectives of the watching brief were to:

- *monitor the topsoil stripping and excavation to archaeological sterile sub-soils within the development area;*
- *identify archaeological features and deposits of interest;*
- *record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;*
- *undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features and phasing identified during site works;*



- *undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to interpret their significance;*
- *report the results of the archaeological works 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.*

## **4.2 Strip, map and sample**

4.2.1 The overall specific aim of the strip, map and sample work was to establish an overall plan of the Site and to determine the various phases and sub-phases of activity.

4.2.2 The specific objectives of the strip, map and record work were to:

- *determine the presence or absence of former elements of the earlier Hall;*
- *determine the presence or absence of further evidence of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century occupation;*
- *determine the presence or absence of other phases of archaeological activity of present.*

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 General**

5.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the detailed methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (GK Heritage 2014). Wessex Archaeology procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in the standards and guidance documentation issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a).

5.1.2 An archaeological strip, map and sample programme was carried out to the east and west of the former 1970s office building (**Areas 1 and 2, Figures 1, 3, 5**). The areas designated for strip, map and sample had to be reduced in size due to the presence of root protection areas. Two areas, to the north and south of the Site, were monitored and recorded under watching brief conditions.

### **5.2 Watching brief**

#### *General*

5.2.1 The removal of all topsoil and subsoil stripping within the identified areas was monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist.

#### *Machine excavation*

5.2.2 Topsoils and subsoils were stripped mechanically across the Site using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The topsoil and overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon or natural, whichever was first encountered.

5.2.3 The machine was halted where archaeological deposits were encountered and were recorded as per the methodology of the strip, map and sample below. A digital photographic record was maintained of the watching brief areas using a camera of at least 10 megapixels.



### 5.3 Strip, map and sample

#### *General*

- 5.3.1 All archaeological areas of excavation were located and set out using a RTK GNSS (GPS) device, and tied into the OS national grid.

#### *Machine excavation*

- 5.3.2 Existing surfaces and overburden were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil or overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon or natural, whichever was first encountered.

#### *Hand excavation*

- 5.3.3 All revealed features were mapped and recorded. The exposed archaeological features were hand excavated and cleaned to clarify their full extent. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature was excavated and analysed.

#### *Sampling strategy*

- 5.3.4 Structural remains and other areas of significant and specific activity were fully excavated and recorded.
- 5.3.5 Non-structural linear cut features were sample excavated and recorded with a sufficient number of sections to establish the feature's character, date and morphology. Intersections were excavated and recorded to establish relative chronologies. Other minor linear features were samples excavated where appropriate. Non-structural pits were half-sectioned.
- 5.3.6 Artefacts were recovered carefully from all features, and where artefact assemblages were concentrated, the percentage of sampling was increased to ensure maximum retrieval and recording of the material.

#### *Recording*

- 5.3.7 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully describes the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and is cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers are not repeated.
- 5.3.8 All excavation areas were located in relation to the OS grid, and other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 5.3.9 The spot height of all principal features and levels were calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations are annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 5.3.10 Photographs were taken of all archaeological features to produce a photographic record consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images (at least 10 megapixels).



### *Environmental sampling*

- 5.3.11 Where contamination was not an issue, appropriate samples were taken in accordance with the methodologies set out in the WSI (GK Heritage 2014) and Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling.

### *Finds*

- 5.3.12 Excavated spoil was visually scanned for artefacts. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained for processing and analysis, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. All retained artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified.
- 5.3.13 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They have suitably bagged in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines nos.2 and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, any deemed significant will be deposited with the relevant museum.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.

### **6.2 General stratigraphy**

- 6.2.1 The undisturbed natural substrate ranged from yellow clay and to natural gravels and was seen at depth of 0.37m below ground level (BGL) in Area 1 and 0.21m BGL in Area 2. The natural was only observed once during the watching brief in Plot 7 and 8 to the north of the Site at a depth of 0.7m. A layer of tarmac or overburden covered large areas of the Site followed by successive layers of made-ground that related to the former modern building and associated disturbance. Modern services and drains were present across the Site.

### **6.3 Strip, map and sample**

#### *Area 1*

- 6.3.1 Area 1 was an irregularly shaped area of land at the east of the Site (**Figures 1, 3**) and targeted the area of Plots 2 and 3. Trench 6 in the archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013) had identified post-medieval sandstone walls associated with the former buildings of the Hall. The original proposed size of the area to be excavated under the strip, map and sample programme was reduced in size due to the size of the tree protection areas and location of live services within the area.
- 6.3.2 At the south of Area 1 a gully (**1008**), orientated N-S, was encountered. This was truncated by a later post-medieval pit (**1009**) (**Plates 1-2, Figures 3, 4a**). The pit was likely a midden that contained an artefact-rich organic deposit at the base that had been deliberately overlain by two fills: **1018** and **1019** (**Figure 4a**). Both **1008** and **1009** were cut into the natural clay **1004** (**Plates 1-2**) which changed to gravel **1021** at the base of the pit **1009**. The area had suffered from high levels of disturbance, evidenced by demolition cut **1003** (**Plate 1**) of the former modern building and associated services **1005**.

- 6.3.3 At the north of Area 1, a dry sandstone, 'L'-shaped wall (**1007**) orientated southwest-northeast, returning to the east, was observed at a depth of 0.69m (**Plates 4-5, Figures 3, 4b**). Only a single course of the wall had survived and was truncated by concrete base **1012**. Wall **1007** was laid upon a redeposited natural clay layer (**1016**), above the natural gravels **1021**. The wall (**1007**) corresponds with the eastern end of the glazed outbuilding located to the northwest of the Hall, depicted on the 1880 OS map (**Figure 2**).
- 6.3.4 A 20<sup>th</sup>-century, machine made, redbrick surface **1010**, sat upon two layers of made-ground, levelling layers, (**Plates 3-4, Figure 3**). These in turn overlay the concrete base **1012** at a depth of 0.66m (**Plates 3-4, Figure 3**). Bonded to the redbrick floor surface was stanchion base **1011**, encountered at a depth of 0.1m; this also stood upon concrete base **1012** (**Plates 3-4**). These structures were all thought to relate to the former modern office building.

#### Area 2

- 6.3.5 Area 2 lay at the west of the Site and covered the area of Plot 5 (**Figure 5**). Trench 4 of the archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013) had identified a sandstone and robbed out wall associated with the former outbuildings of the Hall in this area. The original proposed area of the strip, map and sample had incorporated part of Plot 1. However, due to the size of the tree protection areas, the archaeological strip, map and sample area was reduced in size, excluding Plot 1 altogether. The excavation of Plot 1 was instead monitored during watching brief conditions, the results of which are found in section 6.4 below.
- 6.3.6 Most of Area 2 had suffered from high levels of disturbance by service trenching. Four modern drains – **2018, 2020, 2022** and **2024** (**Plates 6-7**) – truncated the area and led to a late 20<sup>th</sup> century central manhole (**2012**) (**Plates 6, 8**).
- 6.3.7 The earliest surviving archaeological features in the area were two contemporary linear walls (**2010, 2011**) (**Plates 7-10**) which together would have formed an 'L'-shape structure, set into the natural geology **2014** at the south of the area (**Figures 5, 6a**). However, **2011** had been truncated by a modern drain. Both walls were built of irregularly coursed sandstone blocks, filled with rubble, bonded with a lime mortar and surviving as two courses in part. These walls correspond with the glazed outbuilding at the northwest of the Site, depicted on the 1880 OS map (**Figure 2**). Walls within the same area, relating to the same structure, were also observed in Trench 4 of the archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013).
- 6.3.8 Two square redbrick structures, **2009** (**Plates 11, 12**) and **2015** (**Plate 13**), lay at the northeast of Area 2 (**Figure 5**), 2.3m apart. **2015** was bonded to two ceramic drains at the northeast and southeast. Both **2009** and **2015** had been deliberately backfilled. Excavation of **2009** revealed a fill of demolition rubble and debris over a sandstone flag base (**Plates 11, 12, Figures 5, 6b**).

## 6.4 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 6.4.1 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in designated areas to the north and south of the former 1970s office building (**Figure 1**).
- 6.4.2 The western extent of Plot 1 had originally been positioned within strip, map and sample Area 2, but due to the provision for root protection areas, the western foundation trench of the plot was monitored under the watching brief.

#### *Plot 1*

- 6.4.3 A layer of tarmac **2001** and hard-core **2002** overlaid natural clay **2003** and gravel **2004**. A sandstone wall (**2006**) was recorded in the east facing section of the western foundation trench of Plot 1 (**Plate 15, Figure 7a**). This wall was cut (**2005**) into the natural (**2003-4**). The wall did not continue across the foundation trench and it was not visible within the west facing section. It would appear that the foundation trench had just clipped the eastern end of the wall which corresponds with the southeast corner of a small outbuilding, first depicted on the 1880 OS map (**Figure 2**). No further archaeology was observed within this area (**Plate 16**).

#### *Southern area*

- 6.4.4 The monitoring of the groundworks in the area to the south of the Site for the excavation of a new swimming pool and garage, revealed a sandstone foundation wall **102**. This was orientated east-west, 3.38m in length and was related to a small outbuilding attached to the rear of the Hall, depicted on the 1880 OS map (**Plate 14, Figure 7b**). This lay below demolition layer **101**.

#### *Northern area*

##### **Plot 6**

- 6.4.5 This area comprised overburden **200** to a depth of 0.40m and made-ground **201** was encountered below (**Plate 17**). Within the northern foundation trench, a redbrick and sandstone culvert (**202**) was observed that ran northwest-southeast (**Plate 18**). The foundation excavation depth of 0.7m was not sufficient to determine whether the culvert ran across the remainder of the Site or to identify the natural geology in the area. Modern services also ran across the plot.

##### **Plots 7 and 8**

- 6.4.6 The excavation of these plots revealed a drain (**806**) at a depth of 0.7m, running from the southern foundation trench of Plot 8 in a north-easterly direction, through to the eastern trench of the Plot (**Plate 19**). This was constructed of yellow and red sandstone with redbrick patching (**Plates 19, 20**), and cut (**805**) through the natural clay **804** below. This was overlain by made-ground **803**, topsoil **802** and white hard-core **801** respectively which covered the natural deposits within this area (**Plate 21**).

##### **Plot 9**

- 6.4.7 Two layers, topsoil **901** and subsoil **902**, were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. A modern redbrick manhole was truncated by the plot foundation trenches at the east of the area (**Plate 22**). No other features were encountered.

## **7 FINDS**

- 7.1.1 The mitigation produced a small quantity of finds which augment the small assemblage recovered from the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013). All datable finds are of post-medieval date, with a date range from 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century onwards; evaluation finds were mainly from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 7.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1, Appendix 2**.





## 7.2 Pottery

- 7.2.1 One sherd from layer **1016** is in a black-glazed redware of 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 7.2.2 All 36 sherds from context **1020** are in tinglazed earthenware. Most of these sherds are monochrome white, and belong to at least two, and probably three chamberpots, with one diagnostic sherd from a vessel with a small side (lug) handle. There are also seven sherds from a smaller vessel, probably a small (tea) bowl, with blue and white painted decoration. The whole group can be dated as early 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.2.3 One sherd of porcelain from fill **2013** (structure **2009**) is of similar date, although it was found alongside a cup handle in a refined whiteware (19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century).

## 7.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 7.3.1 This category includes fragments of drainpipe (both earthenware and stoneware) and glazed wall tile. All fragments are of modern date (19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century).

## 7.4 Clay tobacco pipe

- 7.4.1 The clay pipe consists largely of plain stem fragments. One stem fragment from **2013** has a short, pointed spur and a mould seam suggesting a date after c. 1800. There are two bowl fragments from **1020**, both from heeled pipes of later 17<sup>th</sup> century type.

## 7.5 Glass

- 7.5.1 This consists entirely of vessel glass. Most of the fragments came from context **1020**, and these appear to represent two separate vessels. The first is a green wine bottle of 'onion' form; base, body and rim/neck fragments are represented. Bottles of 'onion' form have a potential date range of c. 1680–1730, but in this instance the form of the string rim indicates a date earlier in that range, probably in the later 17<sup>th</sup> century (Dumbrell 1983, 56–7). The second is a drinking vessel in free-blown clear glass with funnel bowl, basal flat knob, plain solid stem and footring with a flattened, hollow, tubular base-ring, dating to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (Pearce 2000, fig. 20, 56). It is clear that the two vessels from this context are of two separate dates, and were not contemporaneous.
- 7.5.2 The remaining fragment, from context fill **2013**, is from a jar, also of modern date.

## 7.6 Worked bone

- 7.6.1 Two objects of worked bone were recovered, both from context **1020**. The first comprises part of a very small thimble (probably a child's), carved to represent the punched dots of metal thimbles, and with a double band around the base. The date is uncertain, but probably falls somewhere in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 7.6.2 The second object is a short length of sheep long bone, broken obliquely at one end but preserving part of a deliberately cut and rounded (or worn) edge. Its date and function are unknown.

## 7.7 Metalwork

- 7.7.1 This comprises three iron nails, one from backfill layer **1017** and two from context **1020**. These nails are not closely datable but are assumed to be post-medieval.

## 7.8 Animal bone

- 7.8.1 The bone, all from context **1020**, consists largely of cat (lower limbs), with one rib from a medium-sized mammal.



## 7.9 Potential and further recommendations

- 7.9.1 Given the small size of the assemblage, and its date range, its archaeological potential is extremely limited. All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is proposed. The finds will be deposited along with the full archive with Derby Museum and Art Gallery.

## 8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A total of four bulk samples were taken from post medieval pit **1009** and layer **1017** in Area 1 and from 19<sup>th</sup> century redbrick structure **2009** in Area 2. These samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of plant remains and charcoal.

### 8.2 Plant remains

- 8.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 2, Appendix 3**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 8.2.2 The flots were generally large with low numbers of roots. Charred material was poorly preserved but there were some slightly mineralised remains in one of the samples from pit **1009** and uncharred weed seeds in all three samples from Area 1.
- 8.2.3 The assemblage from context **1020** within post-medieval pit **1009** in Area 1 contained no charred plant remains. A large number of slightly mineralised plant remains were recorded. These included fragments of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and possible wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) stones, hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, grape pips (*Vitis vinifera*) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seeds. There were also a very high number of uncharred seeds of bramble and elder (*Sambucus nigra*).
- 8.2.4 An indeterminate charred grain fragment was observed in the sample from context **1018** within post-medieval pit **1009**. Moderately large numbers of uncharred weed seeds were also noted within this sample and that from post-medieval layer **1017**. These uncharred weed seeds included seeds of bramble, elder, spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.).
- 8.2.5 No plant remains were recovered from 19<sup>th</sup>-century redbrick structure store **2009** in Area 2.
- 8.2.6 These assemblages may be indicative of the presence of some waste/ rough ground and some damp grassland in the vicinity of Area 1. It is possible that post-medieval pit **1009** was used occasionally as a cess pit/dump for midden material.
- 8.2.7 No further work is proposed on these samples.



### 8.3 Wood charcoal

8.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2, Appendix 3**. Very small quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were retrieved from these samples. No further work is proposed on these samples.

### 8.4 Further potential

#### *Plant remains*

8.4.1 Further analysis of the plant assemblages is unlikely to provide more detailed information on the nature of the local environment and specific use of any of the features.

#### *Wood charcoal*

8.4.2 There is only little potential for the analysis of the wood charcoal to provide information on the species composition due to the paucity of remains recovered.

## 9 DISCUSSION

### 9.1 Conclusions

1.1.1 The results of this archaeological works confirm the results of the archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013). All walls observed and recorded relate to known historical structures depicted on mapping dating from 1880 onwards. These were all likely former outbuildings of Duffield Hall, some being glazed, possibly serving as glasshouses and stores. The feature identified as a probable midden was located in an area away from the main Hall, but close to the rear ranges, where the services areas were likely to have been located.

1.1.2 The archaeological features, along with the finds and environmental evidence, all date to the development and occupation of Duffield Hall from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries onwards.

1.1.3 The archaeological works confirm the potential for archaeology at the Site surrounding Duffield Hall, due to the occupation of this site since at least the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. It is noted that no archaeology has been identified that predates the believed construction of Duffield Hall. This may also be due to the high levels of disturbance and fairly shallow excavation levels.

## 10 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 10.1 Museum

10.1.1 The full project archive will be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### 10.2 Preparation of archive

10.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA



2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the accession number DBYMU 2013-59 and a full index will be prepared.

### **10.3 Security copy**

- 10.3.1 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.



## 11 REFERENCES

### 11.1 Bibliography

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### 11.2 Online sources

- British Geological Survey accessed 12/05/2015, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringgeology/geologyofbritain/viewer.html>



### **11.3 Historic Map consulted**

- 1880 OS map
- 1900 OS map
- 1938 OS map
- 1970 OS map
- 1978 OS map



## 12 APPENDICES

### 12.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Area 1		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1001	<b>Overburden:</b> Black –brown silty clay with occasional rounded stones	
1002	<b>Layer:</b> Mixed greyish brown sandy, clay silt. A large 20th C made ground/demolition. Levelling layer containing CBM and 20th C finds. Fill of <b>1003</b>	
1003	<b>Cut:</b> Large demolition cut to former modern known building, now demolished.	
1004	<b>Natural:</b> Natural geology comprising yellow clay	
1005	<b>Cut:</b> N-S cut for modern services, (gas mains) filled with <b>1006</b>	
1006	<b>Fill:</b> N-S pinkish red sand fill, packing around iron gas pipe, fill of <b>1005</b>	
1007	<b>Structure:</b> Dry sandstone L-shaped wall of irregular masonry. Truncated by <b>1012</b>	
1008	<b>Cut:</b> Linear cut of gully orientated N-S, truncated by <b>1009</b> .	
1009	<b>Cut:</b> Post-med pit, cuts <b>1008</b> , <b>1004</b> , <b>1021</b> , <b>1017</b> and filled with <b>1018</b> , <b>1019</b> , <b>1020</b>	
1010	<b>Structure:</b> red brick floor surface, laid in stretchers. .	
1011	<b>Structure:</b> Iron stanchion base, set into <b>1010</b> upon <b>1012</b>	
1012	<b>Structure:</b> Concrete base for <b>1011</b>	
1013	<b>Layer:</b> Demolition layer.	
1014	<b>Layer:</b> Demolition layer.	0.1-0.12
1015	<b>Layer:</b> Grey modern demolition	
1016	<b>Layer:</b> Yellow-brown clay, redeposited natural	
1017	<b>Layer:</b> Dark greyish brown loamy sand, 15% gravel. Bone and clay pipe fragments. Deliberate back fill	
1018	<b>Fill:</b> Dark greyish brown sandy, silt	
1019	<b>Fill:</b> Dark greyish brown sandy clay	
1020	<b>Fill:</b> Light brown organic Material with 2% gravel inclusions, possible midden.	
1021	<b>Natural:</b> Natural 50% gravel, 50% sandy clay	



Area 2		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2001	<b>Layer:</b> Black tarmac	0-0.05
2002	<b>Layer:</b> Made ground, white stone hard-core	0.09-0.26
2003	<b>Layer:</b> Mid brown clay with occasional blue grey lenses.	0.16-0.26
2004	<b>Natural:</b> Mid yellow clay gravel with frequent well rounded pebble inclusions	0.21-0.6
2005	<b>Cut:</b> Linear cut of wall <b>2006</b>	0.25-0.45
2006	<b>Structure:</b> Dry sandstone wall with irregular rubble coursing	0.16-0.41
2007	<b>Cut:</b> Square cut of wall <b>2009</b>	>0->0.49
2008	<b>Fill:</b> medium greenish grey silty clay, secondary fill of <b>2007</b> , packing for wall <b>2009</b>	>0->0.49
2009	<b>Structure:</b> Redbrick single skin square structure. Seven courses of stretcher bond with grey lime mortar bonding with burnt inclusions.	>0->0.49
2010	<b>Structure:</b> N-S sandstone wall irregularly coursed of roughly cut stone masonry bonded with lime mortar containing charcoal flecks.	>0->0.35
2011	<b>Structure:</b> E-W sandstone wall irregularly coursed of roughly cut stone masonry bonded with lime mortar containing charcoal flecks.	>0->0.35
2012	<b>Structure:</b> Modern 20 <sup>th</sup> concrete manhole for services	>0->0.49
2013	<b>Fill:</b> demolition rubble filling of 2009. Course gravel with 25% stone, ceramic, pipe, tile and sandstone	>0->0.45
2014	<b>Natural:</b> creamy orange clay with 25% gravel	0+
2015	<b>Structure:</b> Square redbrick structure in stretcher bond with pinkish lime mortar bonding	0->0.01
2016	<b>Cut:</b> Linear cut of wall <b>2011</b> .	0.16-0.22
2017	<b>Fill:</b> Mid yellow with orange red mottling, clay. Fill of wall cut 2016. Packing to wall <b>2011</b> . Redeposited natural.	0.16-0.22
2018	<b>Cut:</b> Modern cut of drain. Filled with <b>2019</b> . Cuts <b>2014</b>	>0
2019	<b>Fill:</b> Grey stone hard-core. Packing for modern drain. Fill of <b>2018</b>	>0
2020	<b>Cut:</b> Modern cut of drain. Filled with <b>2021</b> . Cuts <b>2004, 2011, 2014</b>	>0
2021	<b>Fill:</b> Grey stone hard-core. Packing for modern drain. Fill of <b>2020</b>	>0
2022	<b>Cut:</b> Modern cut of drain. Filled with <b>2023</b> . Cuts <b>2004, 2010-11, 2014</b>	0.40
2023	<b>Fill:</b> Grey stone hard-core. Packing for modern drain. Fill of <b>2022</b>	0.40
2024	<b>Cut:</b> Modern cut of drain. Filled with <b>2025</b> . Cuts <b>2014</b>	0.28
2025	<b>Fill:</b> Grey stone hard-core. Packing for modern drain. Fill of <b>2024</b>	0.28
2026	<b>Cut:</b> Linear cut through <b>2004</b> of wall <b>2010</b> .	0-0.42
2027	<b>Fill:</b> medium brown with orange tinge, sandy clay. Secondary fill of <b>2026</b> . Above <b>2004</b> and butts against <b>2010</b>	0-0.42





2028	<b>Cut:</b> Modern cut of drain. Filled with 2029. Cuts 2004. Appears to join 2024	0-0.60
2029	<b>Fill:</b> Grey stone hard-core. Packing for modern drain. Fill of 2028	0-0.60
2030	<b>Cut:</b> Modern cut of drain. Filled with 2031. Cuts 2004. Appears to join 2024	>0
2031	<b>Fill:</b> Grey white stone hard-core. Packing for modern drain. Fill of 2030	>0
2032	<b>Structure:</b> Glazed ceramic drain, modern. Above 2036. Filled with 2034. Bonded to 2015	>0.04
2033	<b>Structure:</b> Red ceramic drain, modern. Above 2036. Filled with 2034. Bonded to 2015	0-0.10
2034	<b>Fill:</b> black silty clay with large amounts of charcoal / burning. Fill of redbrick structure 2015	>0
2035	<b>Cut:</b> Cut through 2014 for modern drains 2023-2033 and redbrick structure 2015. Filled with 2036	>0
2036	<b>Fill:</b> Dark grey silty clay. Packing for modern drains 2023-2033 and redbrick structure 2015. Fill of 2035	>0

Southern Area		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
101	<b>Layer:</b> Demolition rubble	>0
102	<b>Structure:</b> Dry sandstone wall with irregular cut stone masonry. Bonded with lime mortar. Not excavated.	>0

Plot 6		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
200	<b>Overburden:</b> Mixed crush with demolition rubble	0-0.40
201	<b>Layer:</b> Made ground, orangey mid brown clay with silt and brick dust inclusions	0.40- >0.70
202	<b>Structure:</b> Culvert with a sandstone slab base and cover with handmade redbrick sides. Sealed with clay not mortar	0.60- 0.90

Plot 8		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
801	<b>Layer:</b> White grey hard-core	0-0.30
802	<b>Layer:</b> Dark grey brown silty clay with patches of gravel	0.30- 0.60
803	<b>Layer:</b> Made ground, burnt black layer with burnt modern debris. Interrupts the topsoil 802	0.60- 0.70
804	<b>Natural:</b> Mid yellow silty clay gravel with frequent subrounded stone inclusions	0.70- >1.00
805	<b>Cut:</b> Linear cut of drain 806	0.70- >1.00
806	<b>Structure:</b> Yellow and red sandstone drain with redbrick patching. Linear hollow feature orientated north-south to four courses and bonded with lime mortar.	0.70- >1.00



Plot 9		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
901	<b>Layer:</b> Topsoil, dark grey clayey silt -	<b>0-0.20</b>
902	<b>Layer:</b> Subsoil, mid-brown clayey silt	<b>0.20-1.20</b>
903	<b>Layer:</b> Mid brown clay with occasional blue grey lenses.	<b>0-0.20</b>



## 12.2 Appendix 2: Finds data

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery	Other finds
1016			1/6		1/38	
1017		5/145	3/10			1 iron
1018			1/1			
1020	17/20		8/35	22/573	36/490	2 iron; 2 worked bone
2013		1/43	1/9	1/16	2/8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17/20</b>	<b>6/188</b>	<b>14/61</b>	<b>23/589</b>	<b>39/536</b>	

CBM = ceramic building material



### 12.3 Appendix 3: Environmental data

**Table 2: Assessment of the plant remains and charcoal**

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Anal ysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Area 1												
<b>Post-medieval pit</b>												
1009	1020	1	4	275	2	-	-	A*	Slightly mineralised (A*) <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , ? <i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Rubus</i> . (uncharred weed seeds (A***) <i>Rubus</i> + <i>Sambucus</i> )	3/3 ml	Sab/f (A), Coal	-
1009	1018	3	5	175	5	C	-	-	Grain frag (uncharred weed seeds (A) <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> )	2/2 ml	Coal	-
<b>Post-medieval layer</b>												
	1017	2	7	220	5	-	-	-	(uncharred weed seeds (A) <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Eleocharis</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> )	2/2 ml	Coal	-
Area 2												
<b>19th Century Chimney/coal store</b>												
2009	2013	4	8	2175	1	-	-	-	-	0/1 ml	Coal	-

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones



## **12.4 Appendix 4: OASIS form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

## England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: wessexar1-167312

### Project details

Project name	Duffield Hall, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GK Heritage on behalf of Wheeldon Goup to undertake a scheme of archaeological works at Duffield Hall, Duffield, Derbyshire. An archaeological evaluation comprising a series of six trial trenches to identify the potential for archaeology within land attached to the Grade II* listed Duffield Hall was carried out. Three trenches targeted former buildings evidenced on historic mapping and whilst the remaining areas targeted potential undisturbed areas. Below-ground archaeological remains associated with the early Duffield Hall were identified and as such a scheme of strip map and record with watching brief was commissioned. The strip map and record programme concentrated on two areas and identified a series of walls, cut features and modern disturbance. An archaeological watching brief carried out in the footprint of new residential units also identified archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 02-12-2013 End: 05-12-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	102100 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

[Project location](#)

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE AMBER VALLEY DUFFIELD Duffield Hall
Study area	2.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	43452 34301 43452 00 00 N 34301 00 00 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	G.K. Heritage
Project design originator	G.K. Heritage
Project director/manager	Lucy Dawson
Project supervisor	Richard Mason
Project supervisor	Philip Roberts
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wheeldon Group

### Project archives

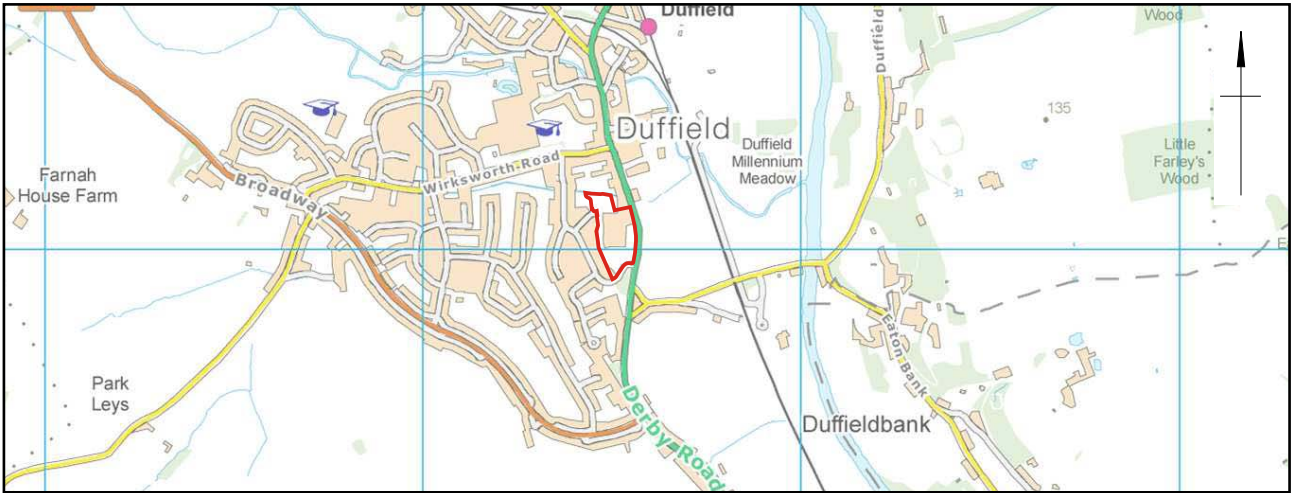
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Digital Media available	"GIS"
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "
Entered by	Maria-Elena Calderón (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	5 June 2015


## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

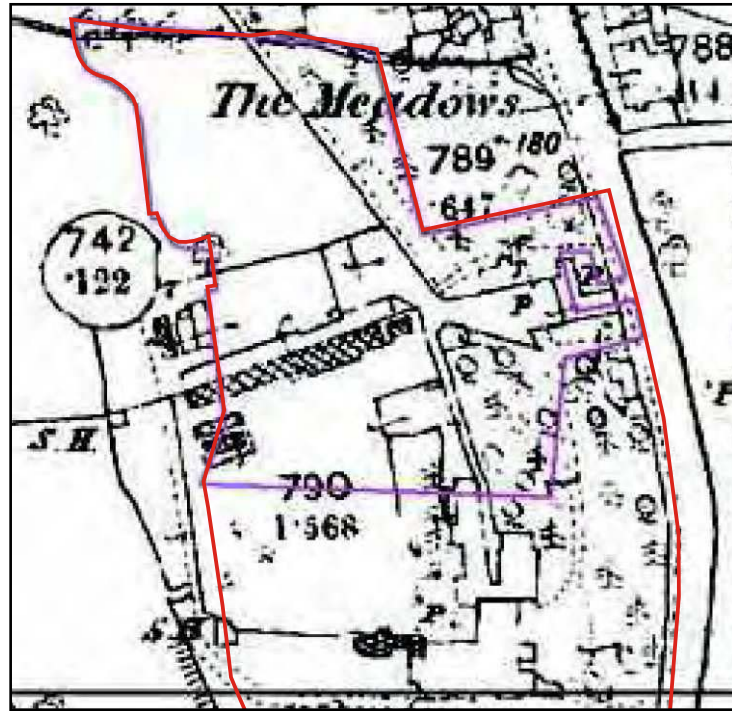


	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012. Additional mapping provided by Client This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			0 <span style="display: inline-block; width: 100px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></span> 50m
	Date:	05/06/2015	Revision Number:	1.0
	Scale:	1:1000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
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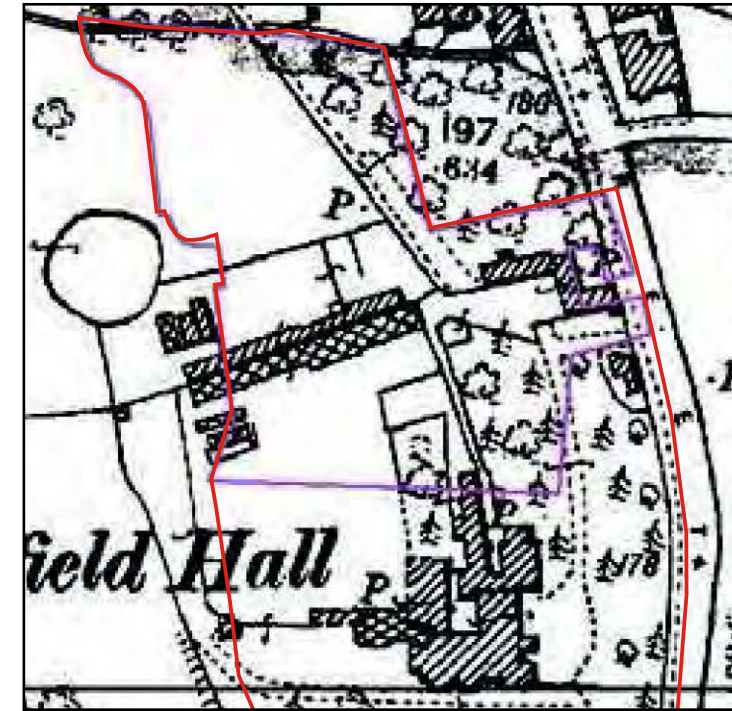
Site location and plan

Figure 1

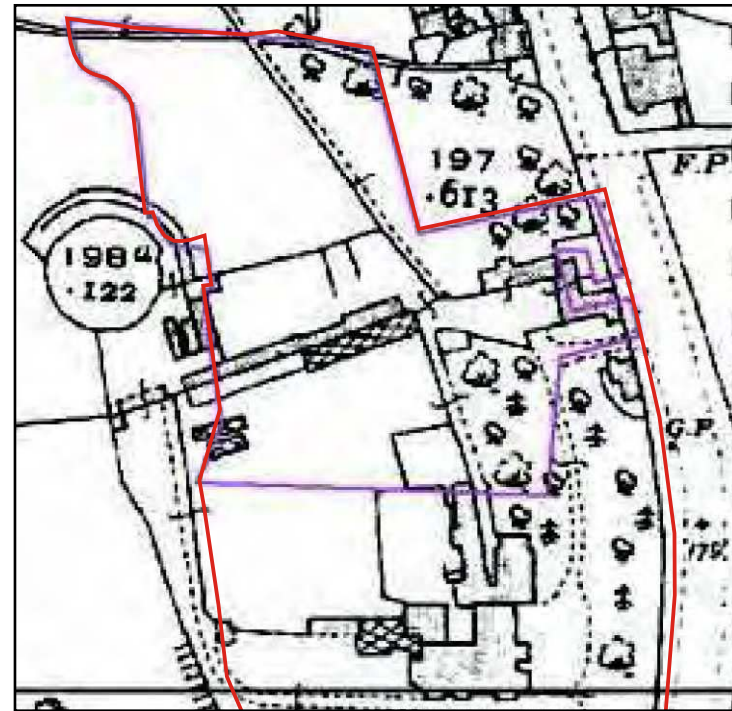




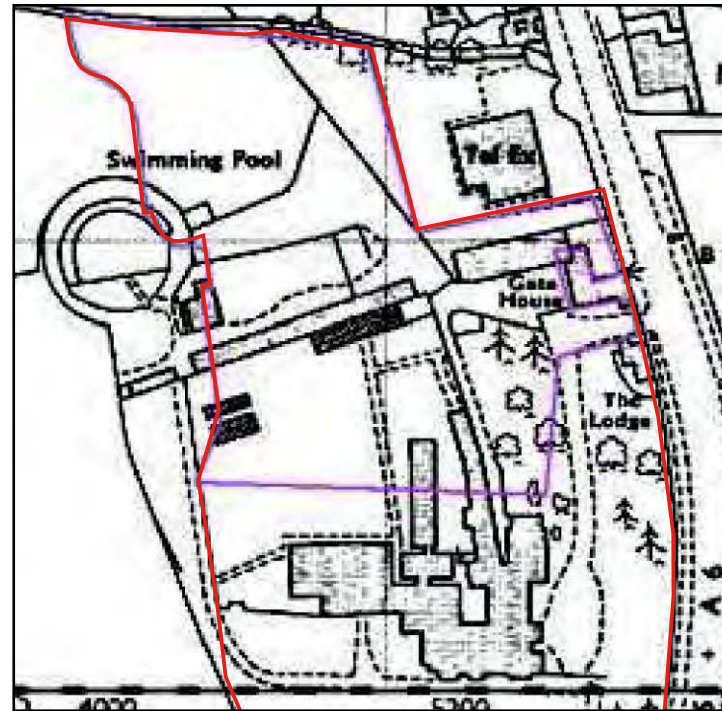
1880 OS Map



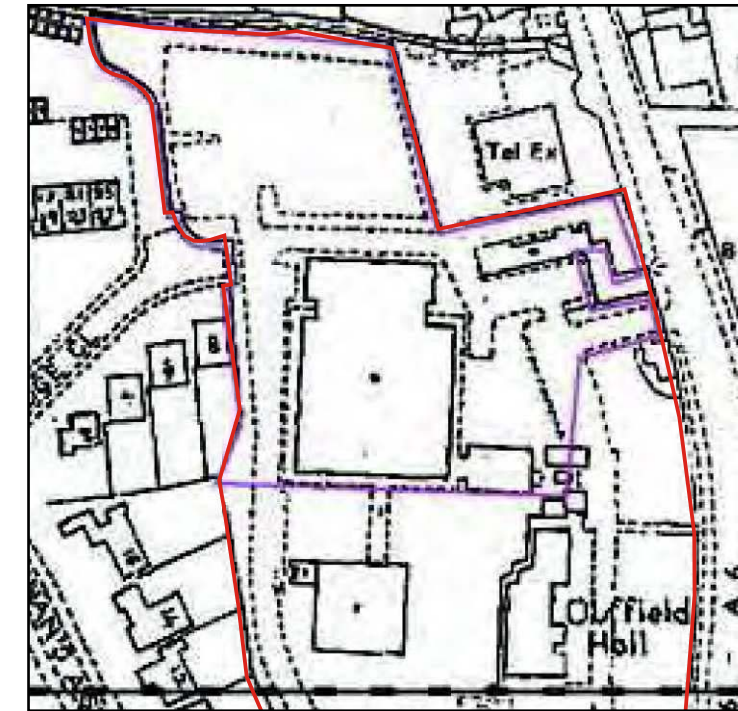
1900 OS Map



1938 OS Map



1970 OS Map

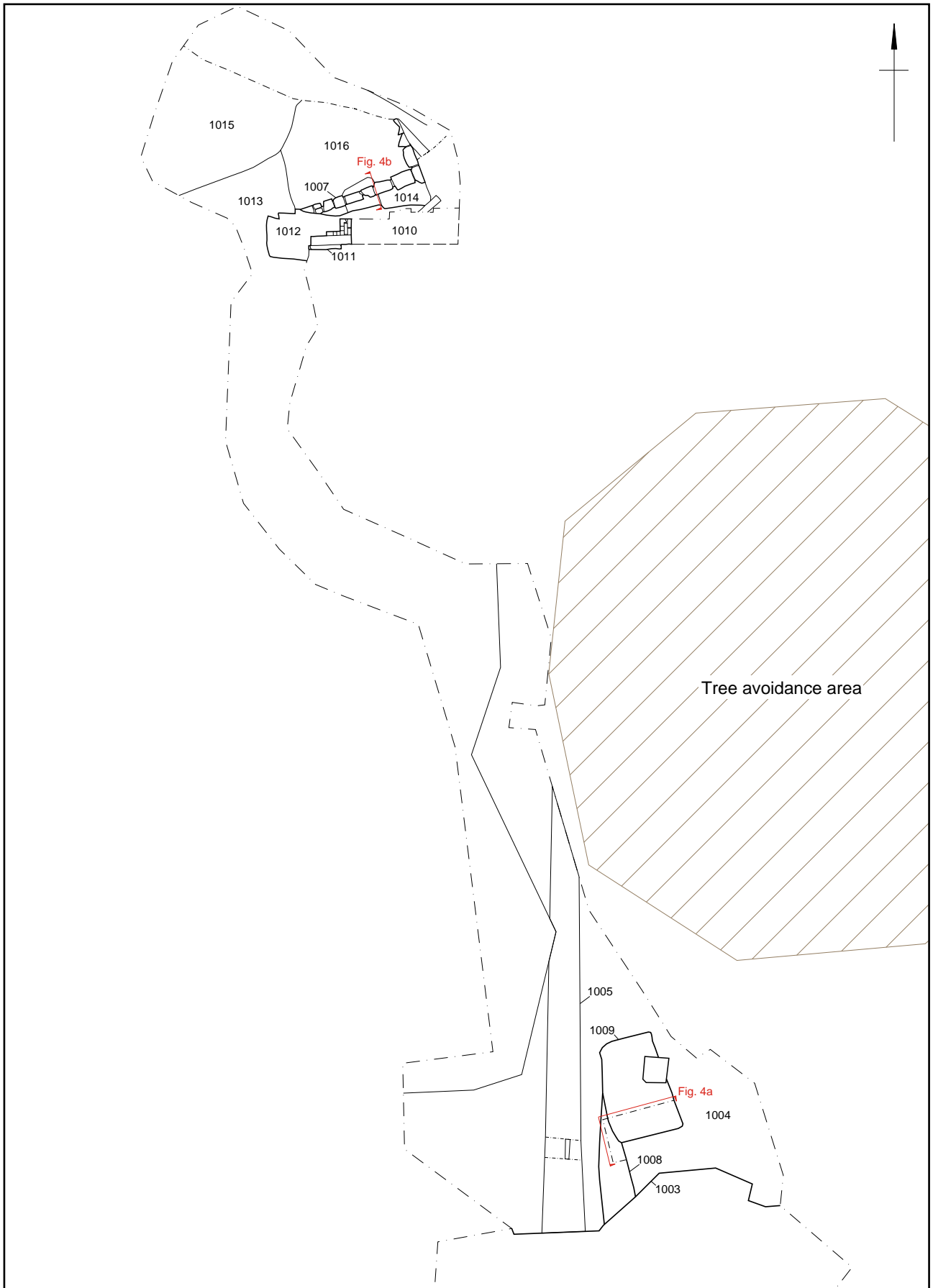




1978 OS Map



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Plan of Area 1

Figure 3

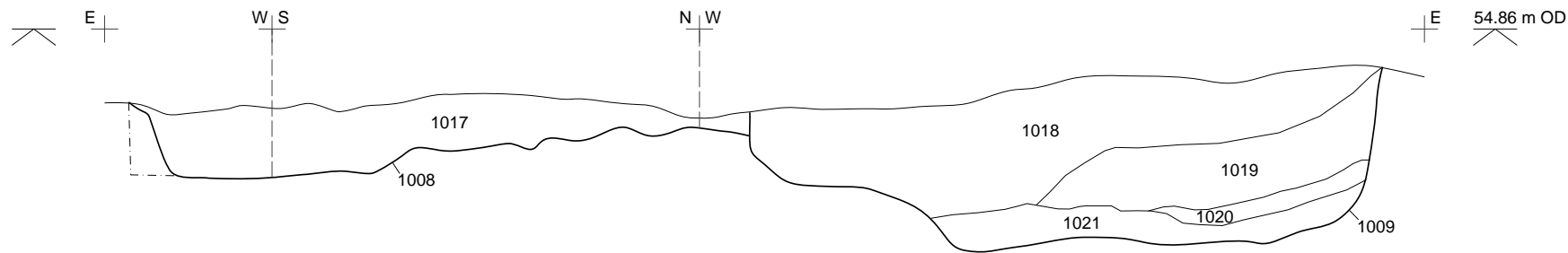


Figure 4a Section through features **1008 & 1009** 1:40

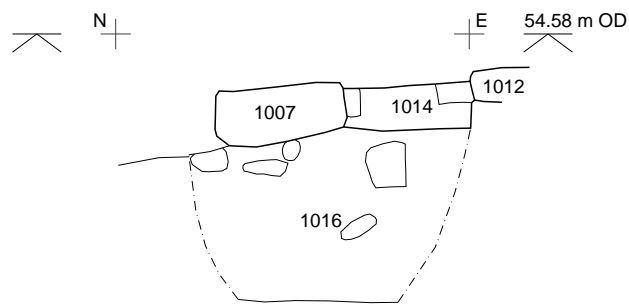
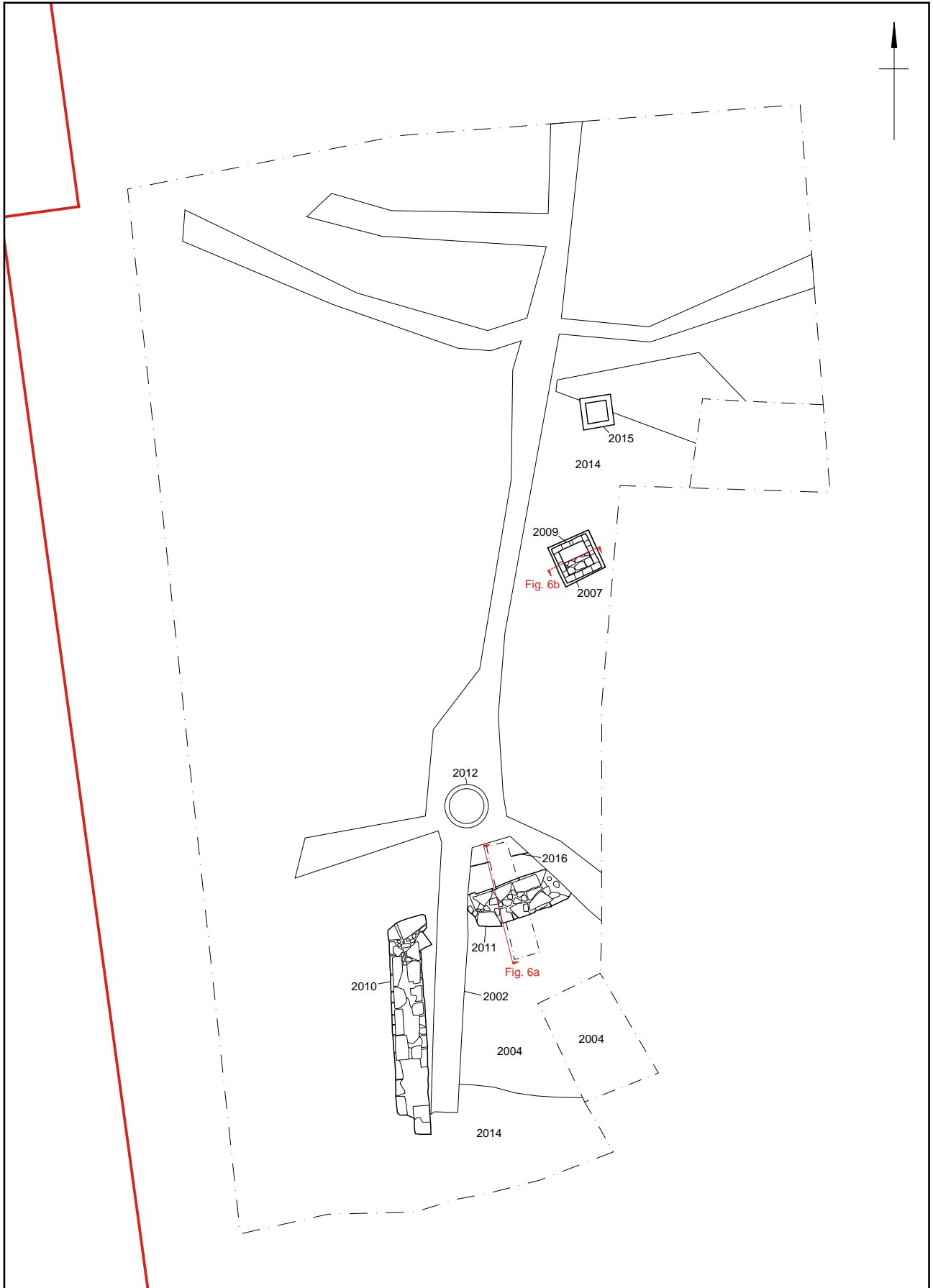




Figure 4b Section through structure **1007 & 1014** 1:20



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Plan of Area 2

Figure 5

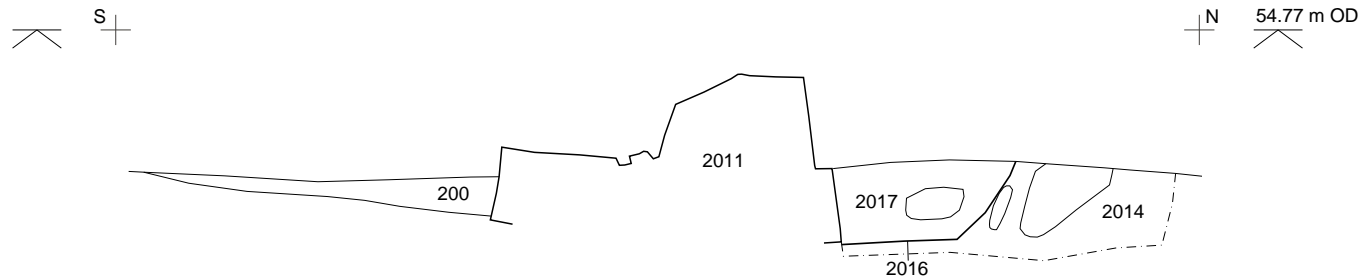


Figure 6a Section through structure **2011** 1:20

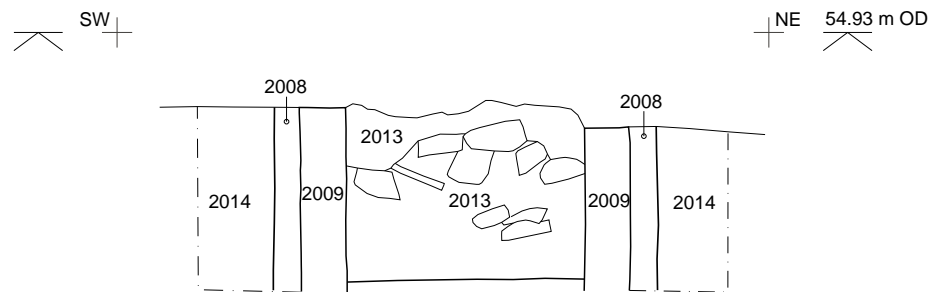


Figure 6b Section through structure **2009** 1:20



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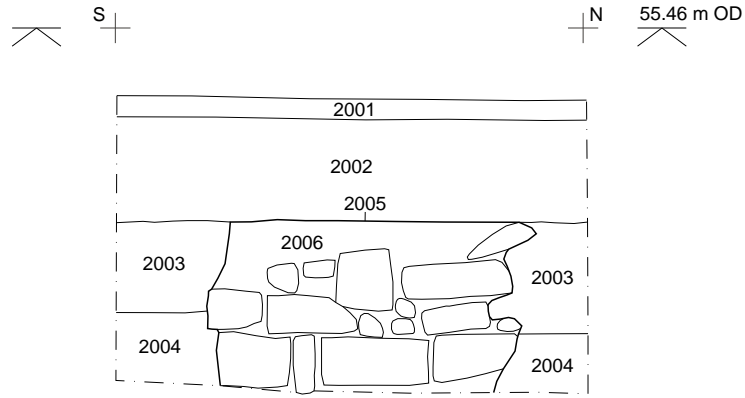


Figure 7a Section through structure **2006** 1:20

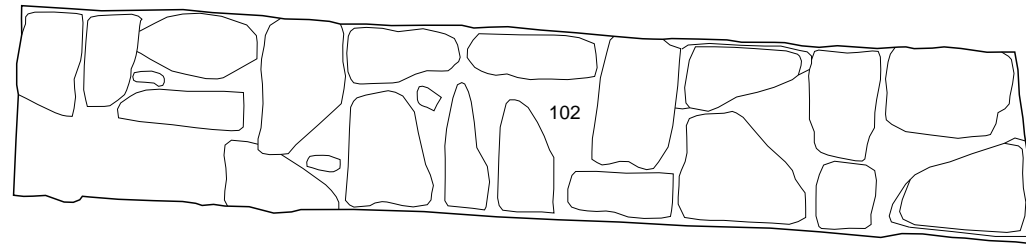
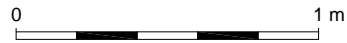
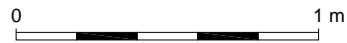


Figure 7b Plan of structure **102** 1:20



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Plate 1: General view of Area 1 showing demolition cut **1003**, concrete stanchion base, cut of pit **1009** and the natural clay **1004**, looking west



Plate 2: View of pit **1009**, looking north


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Plate 3: General view of the north of Area 1, looking southeast



Plate 4: General view of the north of Area 1, looking southeast


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Plate 5: Detail of sandstone wall **1007** in Area 1



Plate 6: View of wall **2010** adjacent to modern drain cut **2022** which runs to modern manhole **2012** in Area 2


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Plate 7: View of sandstone walls **2010** and **2011** in Area 2, looking northwest



Plate 8: View of sandstone wall **2010**, looking north


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Plate 9: West facing elevation of wall **2010**, showing tooling



Plate 10: View of wall **2011**, looking east


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Plate 11: View of **2007**, **2009** with **2013** half sectioned, looking northwest



Plate 12: View of redbrick structure **2009** fully excavated, looking northwest


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Plate 13: View of redbrick structure **2015** with drains **2032** and **2033**, looking north



Plate 14: View of sandstone wall **102** exposed in southern area


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Plate 15: East facing section of Plot 1, showing tarmac **2001**, hard-core **2002**, sandstone wall **2006**, cut **2005**, natural clay **2003** and gravel **2004**



Plate 16: View of west foundation trench, in Plot 1, looking north


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Plate 17: View of typical foundation trenches to Plot 6, looking east



Plate 18: View of culvert **202**, Plot 6, looking southeast


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Plate 19: View of drain **806** in Plots 7 and 8, looking northwest



Plate 20: Detail of drain **806** showing fabric, looking east


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Plate 21: View of typical foundation trenches to Plots 7 and 8, looking north



Plate 22: Modern redbrick manhole **903** in the northeast facing section of foundation trench, Plot 9

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