



WIRKSWORTH ROAD, DUFFIELD, DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief Statement of Results





**WIRKSWORTH ROAD, DUFFIELD,
DERBYSHIRE**

**Archaeological Watching Brief
Statement of Results**

Prepared for:
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Report reference: 77591.01

November 2011

**WIRKSWORTH ROAD, DUFFIELD,
DERBYSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief
Statement of Results****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Laing O Rourke Infrastructure to undertake an archaeological watching brief to mitigate the potential loss of archaeological remains during groundworks associated with the renewal of water mains between Wirksworth Road and Cumberhills Road, Duffield, Derbyshire (**Figure 1**).

The renewal of the water mains involved the excavation of launch and reception pits along an existing main. Full time archaeological monitoring took place where the Scheme passed through the area of High Archaeological Potential as identified in the Desk Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2011). An intermittent watching brief was carried out within the area of Moderate Archaeological Potential. The watching brief was carried out between August 30th and September 23rd 2011 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (attached).

The remains of a cast iron pipe were uncovered which had been truncated by the existing water main. A small section of probable modern masonry and a drain were also identified within two separate pits.

This document contains the results of the watching brief recorded and presented on *pro forma* sheets.

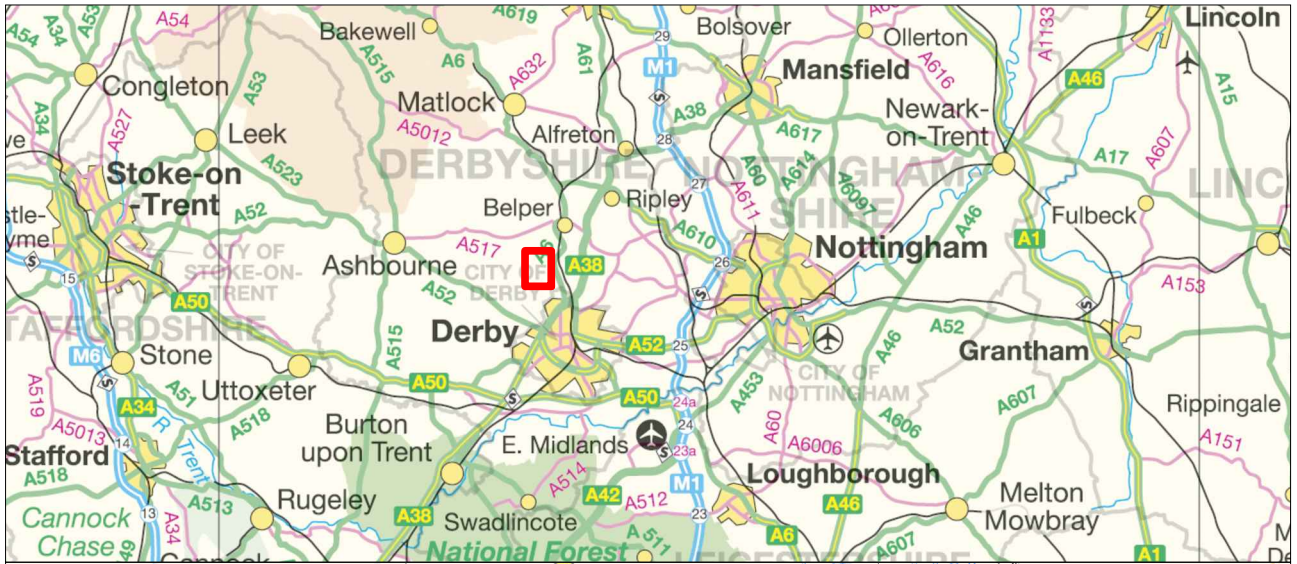
The project archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's offices in Sheffield.

**WIRKSWORTH ROAD, DUFFIELD,
DERBYSHIRE
Archaeological Watching Brief
Statement of Results**

Site name	Wirksworth Road, Duffield, Derbyshire		
Site address	Between Wirksworth Road and Cumberhills Road, Duffield, Derbyshire		
Site code	77591	Grid ref	432663, 344068 to 432522, 343266
Planning ref	N/A		
Dates(s) of attendance	Intermittently 30-08-11 to 23-09-11		
Description of construction activities monitored	23 launch and reception pits within green field areas and along the line of a path (Figure 1).		
Summary of site stratigraphy			
<p>Topsoil varied along the length for the Scheme between mid-brown silty clay, dark brown clayey silt and mid greyish-brown clayey silt. A tarmac surface was encountered in a trench excavated on Wirksworth Road while the path consisted of compact small stones and pebbles. Subsoil varied from light yellowish-brown to reddish-brown silty clay. The natural deposits within the site consisted of orange-brown firm silty clay (Plate 1).</p> <p>Pits were excavated within the line of the existing pipe therefore the cut of the former pipe trench and the backfill within this was identified. In places the new trench reached outside the line of the existing pipe trench. One course of likely modern masonry was identified in Trench 3 at NGR 432453, 343736. Located just below the topsoil it consisted of roughly hewn sandstone blocks oriented E-W with no bonding material identified. A cast iron water pipe, oriented E-W, of possible 19th century date was identified in Trench 7 at NGR 432461, 343696. This may have served Farnah Hall and was truncated by the existing modern pipe. A possible drain was identified in Trench 8 at NGR 432664, 344073, and contained a fragment of brick at its base.</p>			
Archaeological features	Course of masonry, cast iron pipe and possible drain	Natural features	None
Finds observed	19 th – 20 th pottery sherds		
Finds collected	None	Samples	N/A
Photography	Digital: 72 shots		
Other records	Day book, Photo register, trench record sheets		
Current archive location	Wessex Archaeology, Sheffield		
Long term archive location	Not yet known		
Interpretation			
Remains of possible 19 th century activity which had been truncated by the modern water pipe			
Other information			
Form completed by	GC	Date	24-10-11
Checked by	AB	Date	25-10-11
Additional documentation attached -			
1.	Plan of monitored areas		
2.	Written scheme of investigation		



Plate 1: West facing section of Trench 12 at NGR 432451, 343498



- Scheme - High Potential Archaeology
- Scheme - Medium Potential Archaeology

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Date:	October 2011	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:16,000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	S:\Severn Trent Water projects\77590 (Wirksworth Road Duffield)\GIS\CAD		

Site Location

Figure 1



**LAND SOUTH OF WIRKSWORTH ROAD, DUFFIELD,
DERBYSHIRE, MAINS RENEWAL**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Prepared for:
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Report reference: 77590.02

May 2011

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**LAND SOUTH OF WIRKSWORTH ROAD, DUFFIELD, DERBYSHIRE, MAINS
RENEWAL**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Watching Brief**

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Figure 1. Site location

LAND SOUTH OF WIRKSWORTH ROAD, DUFFIELD, DERBYSHIRE, MAINS RENEWAL

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Laing O Rourke (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief to mitigate the potential loss of archaeological remains during the renewal of a water mains on land to the south of Wirksworth Road, Duffield, Derbyshire (hereafter 'the Scheme') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Scheme comprises approximately 2km of mains renewal through an existing laneway linking Wirksworth Road at the north to Cumberhills Road at the south. The insertion of the pipeline will be carried out under permitted development rights and will be inserted using the slipline method.

1.1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the manner in which Wessex Archaeology will carry out the archaeological watching brief. This WSI has been prepared in accordance with current industry best practice and will be submitted to the Client and Derbyshire County Council (DCC).

1.2 Site location and description

1.2.1 The Scheme is located 1.5km to the north-west of Duffield, South Derbyshire and extends for approximately 2km from NGR 432663 3440768 to 432788 342294. The scheme begins at Farnah Lodge on Wirksworth Road and extends along an exiting laneway to Cumberhill Lodge on Cumberhill Road (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The underlying geology is the Bowland Shale Formation of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone overlain in places by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey Sheet 125 – Derby).

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The surrounding area is rich in archaeological remains including finds from the Roman period and the medieval and post-medieval periods. A 1km Study Area was defined around the Scheme. The following information has summarised from the archaeological assessment produced for the Scheme (Wessex Archaeology 2011).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The Scheme does not impact upon any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields.
- 2.2.2 The earliest archaeological evidence identified within the Study Area dates to the Roman period. A number of different find spots have been identified through both excavation and field walking. One scatter of 250 sherds of Derbyshire Ware has been identified at Sycamore Farm to the north of the Scheme. The route of the Buxton to Derby Roman road (known as 'The Street') is thought to pass through the Scheme and Study Area. This road stretches for 31 ½ miles and the route is definitive in parts but projected in others. The A6 road, which runs north-south to the east of Duffield, is also thought to have been a Roman road. A further Roman route-way, known as the Wirksworth to Derby ridge-way is thought to run to the north of the Study Area.
- 2.2.3 The proposed pipeline runs directly to the west of a medieval moated site which is currently overgrown and tree covered. The earthworks surrounding the moat are well preserved and evidence of further earthworks outside of this were observed; a possible sub-rectangular platform located to the north-east with other linear earthworks located to the south-east. These extend from the bank towards the laneway however they do not reach as far as the Scheme. These earthworks may be evidence of associated activity outside of the central settlement. The moat is fed from a brook which has been diverted through a stone lined and banked leet (Wiltshire et al 2005, 95). The moat was part of Champeyne Park (currently known as Champion Park) in the medieval period and passed to the Bradshaw family in c. AD1390, although it is likely that there was a house here prior to this. It may have been at that time that the Bradshaws abandoned the moated homestead and moved to a new house on the site of the later Farnah Hall. This site is considered to be of national significance.
- 2.2.4 Champion Park (Champeyne Park) is recorded in AD1297 and is also referenced frequently in the Kedleston Deeds which date from AD1308 to 1595. Much of the southern and eastern sides of Champion Park follow the parish boundary, while a visible earthwork bank may indicate the original north-west park boundary.
- 2.2.5 The majority of heritage assets within the Scheme and Study Area date to the post-medieval period. The site of Farnah Hall is located 60m to the east of the Scheme. The Scheme also runs through the former parkland and gardens of Farnah Hall.
- 2.2.6 The Farnah Hall estate, part of the medieval Champeyne Park, passed to the Bradshaw family in c. AD1390. The previous house, of c. 1600, replaced one which was the seat of Anthony, 4th son of William Bradshaw of Duffield. The Hall was sold to the Coapes family in the 17th century and to the Curzons in around 1800. The last house to stand on the site was constructed in c. 1738 and consisted of a five by four bay two-and-a-half storey twin range block. It was a brick and stucco building with stone dressing, attributed to the architect William Smith of Warwick on stylistic grounds (Gomme 2000).

- 2.2.7 The house was purchased by the Curzons of Kedleston sometime after 1799 and initially used it as a dower house (Craven 2000). From 1916 the Hall failed to attract a tenant and in 1925 it was found to be structurally unsound. During the Second World War it was used as a target for Home Guard grenade training. By the 1980s it was a ruined shell and very overgrown.
- 2.2.8 A number of ruined buildings are associated with the Hall. These include stables and a coach house to the north-west of the Hall, 30m east of the Scheme and an icehouse associated with the Hall is located 20m to the east. The laneway within which the Scheme will be constructed features on the Tithe map of 1841. This laneway is likely to have existed in the post-medieval period and may even have medieval origins.
- 2.2.9 The Ordnance Survey map of 1880 suggests, via its depiction of infield trees, that a landscape park extended around Farnah Hall. The map shows several weirs along the stream to the north-west of the Hall, with a complex of water channels to the east of the outbuildings and two ponds to the west. Ordnance Survey maps from 1914 onwards show that little has changed within the area of the Hall until 1970-7 when the dereliction of the house and outbuildings is shown; only one part of the Hall and its outbuildings are depicted and the gardens and park are overgrown. The moated site is well illustrated with its earthworks being shown to scale and hachured.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief is to allow for the collection and assessment/analysis of archaeological data impacted upon during groundworks associated with the scheme.
- 3.1.2 The general aims of the project are:
- to identify any archaeological remains along the route of the pipeline;
 - to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;
 - to record all archaeological remains disturbed by the groundworks;
 - to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;
 - to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;
 - to recover artefacts disturbed by the site works; and
 - to produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the site works.

The specific aims of the projects are:

- to identify and record any remains relating to the Roman road which possibly crosses the Scheme

- to identify and record any remains relating to the medieval moated site to the west of the Scheme
- to identify and record and remains relating to the post-medieval and 19th century occupation of Farnah Hall

3.2 Monitoring of Excavations/Groundworks

- 3.2.1 It is proposed here that the programme for the archaeological watching brief will be carried out, subject to prior and adequate notification being given by the Client, on all groundworks that may have an impact on archaeological features and deposits.
- 3.2.2 A continuous watching brief will be carried out on all ground breaking activity carried out within areas of high archaeological potential as illustrated on **Figure 1**.
- 3.2.3 A watching brief shall also be carried out on ground breaking activity within areas of medium archaeological potential as illustrated on **Figure 1**. The watching brief in these areas may be carried out intermittently, depending upon the level of previous disturbance within the Scheme. This shall be established on site once ground works begin.
- 3.2.4 All works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology. Any archaeological remains that may be revealed during the watching brief will be observed and recorded in accordance with current industry best practice (Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008).
- 3.2.5 The Client will afford reasonable access in order that all archaeological features and deposits revealed during excavations and groundworks can be investigated and recorded. Depending upon the nature of any remains found further archaeological excavation may be necessary in consultation with the relevant authority.
- 3.2.6 All archaeological deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Each context record will fully describe the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and will be cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used in the evaluation will not be repeated. Each excavated context will appear on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and one section at 1:10 and co-ordinated on to the overall site plan. A digital photographic record will be maintained to illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features. Photography using colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film) will be used as appropriate.

4 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.1 Finds and environmental samples

- 4.1.1 Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given by the IfA (2008), the UKIC (1990), the MGC (1992), and English Heritage (2005), and the requirements of the repository Museum excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

- 4.1.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained (except unstratified modern material) and taken to Wessex Archaeology offices in Sheffield for further work.
- 4.1.3 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by the staff of an appropriately approved conservation centre.
- 4.1.4 Information will be obtained from DCC concerning conditions and arrangements for the deposition of finds. Arrangements for archive deposition will be made with the relevant museum.
- 4.1.5 In the event of the discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that they will be left and recorded in situ, then covered, protected and reburied. The Client and DCC will be informed. Where the redevelopment works will unavoidably disturb such remains, these will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site, subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, which will be obtained by Wessex Archaeology.
- 4.1.6 Should human remains be excavated, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in IfA Technical Paper 13: 'Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains.' Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken by Jackie McKinley of Wessex Archaeology. Following analysis, the final placing of human remains will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice licence. Contingency sums for specialist site visits will be agreed as required.

4.2 Environmental Samples

- 4.2.1 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and archaeological deposits. The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 10 litres will be taken for processing by flotation, using Wessex Archaeology's flotation system and processing methods. All samples will be floated through a 500µm mesh.

4.3 Other Samples

- 4.3.1 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with Wessex Archaeology specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary.

4.4 Treasure

- 4.4.1 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments), their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and DCC.

5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

5.1 Report

- 5.1.1 On completion of all archaeological monitoring, a report detailing the results of work will be produced and forwarded to the Client and DCC within 1 month of completion of all fieldwork.
- 5.1.2 The watching brief report will be prepared in accordance with the IfA guidelines (2008) except where superseded by statements below.
- 5.1.3 The report may include;
- a non-technical summary;
 - plans and sections at an appropriate scale locating the Site, location of works, known archaeological structures and deposits and their extent;
 - tabulation of finds data by context and by material type;
 - a summary by category of the material types recovered;
 - a summary of the palaeo-environmental evidence recovered;
 - preliminary phasing of any archaeological structures, features and deposits encountered;
 - a consideration of the archaeological evidence from within the Site set in its broader landscape and historic setting.
- 5.1.4 The preparation of the report may involve the following elements:
- the conservation of appropriate material, including the X-raying of ironwork;
 - the spot-dating of all pottery from excavated contexts. Spot-dating will be corroborated by scanning of other categories of material;
 - a statement on each category of material, including reference to quantity, provenance, range and variety and condition;
 - the selection and prioritisation of bulk soil samples taken for environmental and artefactual data in the light of preliminary phasing. Sieving, processing and scanning of selected soil samples will be undertaken and an assessment statement on charred food and plant remains;
 - a statement of potential for each material category and for the data collection as a whole will be prepared, including specific questions that can be answered and the potential value of the data to local, regional and national investigation priorities;

6 ARCHIVE

6.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 6.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with standard guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives (UKIC 1990;

Brown 2007). The Archive will be deposited with the local repository museum. As part of the post excavation work an OASIS form will be filled out and submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

7 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING

7.1 Personnel

- 7.1.1 The fieldwork will be carried out by an experienced archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office staff, who will be on Site at all times for the length of monitoring. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by one of Wessex Archaeology's project managers, who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to. The appointed project manager and experienced archaeologist will be involved in all phases of the project through to its completion. The following staff are likely to be utilised on the project:

Andrea Burgess BSc	Project Manager
Mike Hartwell BSc	Project Archaeologist

8 STANDARDS

8.1 Quality and Code of Practice

- 8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 8.1.2 Wessex Archaeology endorses the Code of Practice and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 8.1.3 All core staff would be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists Codes of Practice and be members of the Institute for Archaeologists or be appropriately qualified.
- 8.1.4 Wessex Archaeology operates a *Project Management System*. All projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Manager who is responsible to a Regional Manager, who ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation. The Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for all of the Company's work.
- 8.1.5 All work will be carried out in line with current industry best practice (IfA 2008).

9 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1 Policy and Risk Assessment

- 9.1.1 Health and safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practises will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 9.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997).
- 9.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply a Risk Assessment to the Main Contractor before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences, and a copy will be kept on Site at all times. A copy of Wessex Archaeology Health and Safety Policy is available on request.
- 9.1.4 All Wessex Archaeology staff will comply with any requests by the Main Contractor concerning health and safety, including requirements to attend site induction prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 9.1.5 Wessex Archaeology has both public liability (£10,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£5,000,000).

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliography

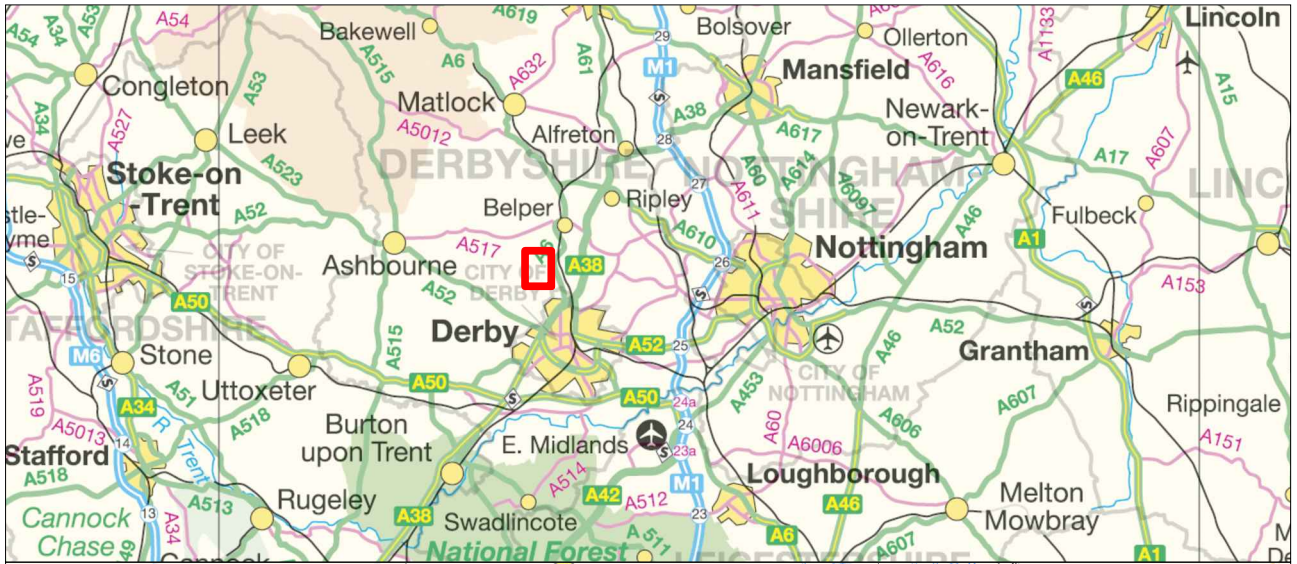
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10.2 Cartographic Sources

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- Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2500, 1880
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- Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2500, 1914

Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2500, 1938

Ordnance Survey Map, 1:2500, 1970-71



— Scheme - High Potential Archaeology
— Scheme - Medium Potential Archaeology

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Path:	S:\Severn Trent Water projects\77590 (Wirksworth Road Duffield)\GIS\CAD		

Site Location

Figure 1



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