

**Kingsway Hospital
(Development Phase 2)
Derby**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Kier Partnership Homes Limited


CA Project: 660134
CA Report: 14426

September 2014

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CA Project: 660134
CA Report: 14426

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date	18 September 2014
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date	6 October 2014
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date	6 October 2014
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Kingsway Hospital (Development Phase 2)
Location:	Derby
NGR:	SK 3294 3537
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	16 to 17 September 2014
Location of Archive:	Derby City Council Museums
Accession Number:	DBYMU 2012-218
Site Code:	MKH 13

In September 2014, an archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of seven trial trenches, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at the site of the former Kingsway Hospital, Derby. The work, which was commissioned by Kier Partnership Homes Ltd, was carried out within the area of Development Phase 2, in the north-eastern part of the site. It formed the second stage of field evaluation, following on from the evaluation of an area in the southern part of the site in 2013.

The results of the evaluation confirmed the results of a geophysical survey of the site and demonstrated that it had a low potential for the presence of significant archaeological remains within its boundary. The features encountered included a series of broadly north-east/south-west orientated furrows, the remains of a medieval open field system, and features associated with landscaping within the grounds of Thornhill House, which was built in the early 19th century for John Trowell, the Long Eaton mill owner. Areas of modern disturbance and made-ground were recorded across the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Kier Partnership Homes Limited at the site of the former Kingsway Hospital, Derby (site centred on NGR: SK 3294 3537; Fig. 1). Following discussions with Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Derby City Council, a programme of archaeological work was recommended, which included archaeological trial trenching prior to the proposed development of the site. The evaluation follows a desk-based assessment (WYG 2006), heritage statement (Taylor Young 2008), geophysical survey (WYAS 2012) and a programme of historic building recording (CA 2012a). Informed by the results of the geophysical survey, two areas were designated for evaluation, Areas 1 and 5. This report presents the results of the evaluation of Area 5 (Development Phase 2); the evaluation of Area 1 (Development Phase 1 and parts of Phases 6 and 7) having already been carried out (CA 2013).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2012b) and approved by Steve Baker. The fieldwork also followed the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008) and the English Heritage procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

The site

1.3 The proposed development site is located approximately 1km west of Derby City centre and immediately north of the historic settlement of Littleover, which has since been subsumed within suburban Derby. The proposed development site covers approximately 51ha, a large proportion of which was formerly occupied by the main Kingsway Hospital buildings, formerly the Derby Borough Lunatic Asylum. A number of extant Hospital buildings exist within the site along with areas of car parking, access roads and landscaping. In the north-eastern part of the site is a large unenclosed field which forms the focus of the current evaluation (Fig. 4).

1.4 The site is generally flat and lies at c. 83m AOD. There are minor fluctuations in ground level around the site with gentle slopes to the south and west. The

underlying geology comprises mudstones of the Edwalton Member to the south of the site and of the Mercia Mudstone Group to the north of the site (BGS 2014). Pink clay was recorded within all of the trenches.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 The detailed archaeological background of the site has been presented in the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (WYG 2006). This identified two heritage assets within the site: Kingsway Hospital and Thornhill House (SMR 32314), and Thornhill Park (SMR 32315). A summary of this information is presented below.
- 1.6 Thornhill House was a stuccoed Regency villa, constructed in 1821 for the Long Eaton mill owner John Trowell (Craven 2006). Thornhill Park was a designed landscape around the villa. The villa and park were later incorporated into the Hospital complex. Thornhill House has since been demolished.
- 1.7 Kingsway Hospital was purpose-built as Derby Borough Lunatic Asylum. It was built in the 1880s and modified and extended up until recently. The Hospital was originally located in open countryside but has since been surrounded by the suburban expansion of Derby. Most of the Hospital buildings have been demolished.
- 1.8 No other assets are recorded within the site although the desk-based assessment concluded that 'it can be supposed that there is a medium potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods to be found within the proposed development area' (WYG 2006, 1). This conclusion was reached on the basis of the proximity of activity of these periods, particularly the route of the Rykneld Street Roman road, which may pass close to, or even clip, the south-eastern corner of the site.
- 1.9 A magnetometer geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in September and October 2012. The survey covered approximately 14ha in several areas around the site (WYAS 2012). The survey areas closest to the former Hospital buildings were dominated by strong ferrous responses indicative of substantial ground disturbance. There was also evidence for buried services, a former building and a possible bowling green. The disturbance reduces further away from the former Hospital buildings and anomalies were recorded that were indicative of former ridge and furrow ploughing, former field boundaries and land drains. In particular the arable field in the south of the site showed little evidence for disturbance even if there were

few anomalies identified that could be interpreted as of archaeological origin. On this basis it was concluded that the archaeological potential of the areas covered by the survey was low although it should be noted that the geological substrate is not the most conducive to geophysical survey and dispersed, ephemeral, prehistoric features may not always be detected by this prospection method.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.10 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008). This information will enable Derby City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 1.11 In assessing the significance of the archaeological resource, reference has been made to *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012). The findings from the current evaluation can be related to Section 8.2.1, *Can we elucidate further the use of social space in buildings and across the landscape, the manipulation of vistas and the integration of gardens with the wider landscape?* Specific research objectives relating to this Agenda are: 8D 'Investigate developments in estate and garden design and their landscape contexts'.

Methodology

- 1.12 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven trenches (Trenches 15 to 21), each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Following the approval of Mr Baker, the positions of Trenches 15 and 17 were slightly revised due to ecological constraints with the position of Trench 18 revised due to the presence of buried services. Trench numbering adheres to the sequence identified in the original WSI (CA 2012b), although it should be noted that trenches within Survey Area 1 have previously been evaluated (CA 2013) and only trenches within Survey Area 5 form part of this evaluation. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (2012).

- 1.13 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). However, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.15 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Newport Pagnell. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Derby City Council Museums under accession number DBYMU 2012-218, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded features and deposits are to be found in Appendix A.

Summary

- 2.2 Furrows on a broadly north-east/south-west alignment were located within Trenches 15-17 and 19-21 (Figs 2, 3 and 5); they contained artefacts dated to the post-medieval and modern periods (not retained). Modern features associated with landscaping in the grounds of Thornhill House were investigated in Trench 18. Areas of modern disturbance were recorded within Trenches 15-18 which corresponded to anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (WYAS 2012, fig. 12).

General stratigraphy

- 2.3 The geological substrate within each of the trenches comprised pink clay. This was overlain by silty clay subsoil, up to 0.3m thick. This was in turn overlain by silty-clay topsoil, c. 0.2m thick. All identified archaeological features cut the geological substrate or subsoil, except where re-cutting of earlier features occurred.

Medieval furrows (Figs. 3 & 5)

- 2.4 Furrows were recorded in all of the trenches, with the exception of Trench 18. They were on a broadly north-east/south-west alignment and were spaced c. 6-10m apart (Fig. 5).
- 2.5 The furrows correspond with a series of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, indicative of ridge and furrow ploughing (WYAS 2012, fig. 12).

Modern

Trench 18 (Figs. 3, 6 & 7)

- 2.6 Located towards the southern end of the trench was broadly east/west aligned ditch 1808 (Fig. 6). The primary fills, 1809 and 1810 consisted of orange-brown silty-clay, deposited by natural silting. This was overlain by deliberate backfills, 1811 and 1812, comprising pink clay and yellow orange clay silt respectively. Cutting the upper fills of ditch 1808 on the same alignment was ditch 1806, which contained sherds of modern pottery, a George V halfpenny (dated 1917 or 1927) and fragments of brick, salt-glazed sewer pipe and roof slate in a silty-clay matrix. This appears to form a re-cut of ditch 1808.
- 2.7 Located in the northern end of the trench was compacted gravel deposit 1803/1804 (Fig. 7); directly overlying this and the upper fills of ditches 1806 and 1808 was deposit 1802, which comprised concrete and brick within a charcoal and mortar matrix.
- 2.8 Ditches 1806 and 1808 correlate with an east/west orientated linear geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2012, fig. 12, L) and is depicted on the 1883 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. The gravel surface 1803/1804 correlates with a zone of magnetic disturbance identified by the geophysical survey at the northern edge of Area 5 (WYAS 2012, fig. 12) and is depicted on the 1883 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The results of the evaluation trenching correlate closely with the preceding geophysical survey that identified anomalies interpreted as components of former agricultural activity as well as strong ferrous responses indicative of substantial ground disturbance (WYAS 2012).

Medieval

- 3.2 Evidence for medieval activity was restricted to the remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing, part of an open field system (Fig. 5). The wide spacing suggests that they were established in the medieval period, although the open field system probably continued in use into the post-medieval period. The distinctive earthworks associated with ridge and furrow ploughing were not evident on the surface and appear to have been ploughed out in modern times or deliberately infilled with dumps of clinker and modern demolition rubble.

Modern

- 3.3 The identified modern features relate to agricultural activity and land division as well as elements of the Thornhill House estate. Ditches 1806 and 1808 correlate with a boundary depicted on the 1883 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, which formed part of an irregular-shaped boundary to the Thornhill House estate, although it is also possible that they may have earlier origins (Fig. 6). According to Ordnance Survey mapping this boundary was removed sometime between 1972 and 1979. Finds recovered from the upper fill of ditch 1806 were dated to the modern period and further indicate that elements of the estate remained extant until the late 20th century.
- 3.4 Ordnance Survey mapping undertaken between 1947 and 1968 appears to depict a widening of this boundary, which may indicate the date of recut 1806. Alternatively ditch 1806 may represent the cut for a removed modern service.
- 3.5 Deposit 1803/1804 most likely represents a gravel pathway associated with Thornhill House (Fig. 7), first identified on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1883, but most likely dating to c. 1821 when Thornhill House was constructed. Deposit 1802 appears to represent demolition rubble relating to the destruction of Thornhill House and its associated buildings, which are still depicted on the 1992 Ordnance Survey map.

- 3.6 The features are limited in extent and poorly preserved and have little potential for contributing to the research themes outlined in paragraph 1.11 above.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

The fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Daniel Stone, Emily Evans and Daniel Wojcik. The report was written by Stuart Joyce, with illustrations prepared by Daniel Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle.

5. REFERENCES

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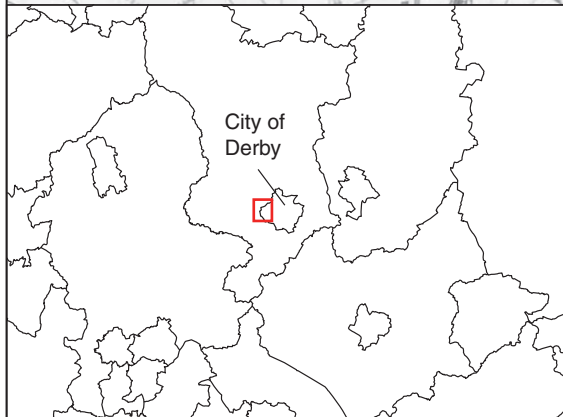
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Spot-date
Trench 15								
1500	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.21	
1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.26	
1502	Layer		Natural	Mottled pink and yellow-brown clay	-	-		
1503	Deposit		Dumped deposit	Grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks throughout	6.1	1.8+	0.2	Modern
1504	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	5.2+	1.8	n.e.	Medieval
1505	Fill	1504	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
Trench 16								
1600	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.2	
1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.25	
1602	Layer		Natural	Mottled pink and yellow-brown clay	-	-	-	
1605	Deposit		Dumped deposit	Ash and charcoal rich silty clay	-	-	0.3	Modern
1606	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.9+	1.0+	n.e.	Medieval
1607	Fill	1606	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1608	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.9+	2.2	n.e.	Medieval
1609	Fill	1608	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1610	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.9+	1.7	0.4	Medieval
1611	Fill	1610	Secondary fill	Grey brown silt, with abundant slag, clinker and ash	-	-	0.32	
1612	Fill	1610	Tertiary fill	Grey brown silty clay	-	-	0.12	
1613	Fill	1610	Primary fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	0.24	
Trench 17								
1700	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.20	
1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.23	
1702	Layer		Natural	Mottled pink and yellow-brown clay	-	-		
1703	Deposit		Dumped deposit	Dark brown grey clay silt	-	-	0.2	Modern
1704	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	2.2	n.e.	Medieval
1705		1704	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1706	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	2.1	n.e.	Medieval
1707		1706	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1708	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	1.5	n.e.	Medieval
1709		1708	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1710	Layer		Layer	Dark bluish brown silty clay	-	-		Modern
1711	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	1.7	n.e.	Medieval
1712	Fill	1711	Single fill	Dark ash rich silt, similar to 1611	-	-	n.e.	
Trench 18								
1800	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.2	
1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.2	
1802	Layer		Demolition deposit	CBM, Mortar and charcoal	-	-	0.4	Modern
1803	Layer		Surface	Compacted gravel	-	-	-	Modern
1804	Layer		Surface	Compacted gravel	-	-	-	Modern
1805	Layer		Natural	Mottled pink and yellow-brown clay	-	-	-	
1806	Cut		Ditch	Re-cut of 1808, or removed service trench	1.8+	2.4	0.26	Modern

Context	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Spot-date
1807	Fill	1806	Single fill	Brick, stones and concrete in a silty clay matrix	-	-	0.26	
1808	Cut		Ditch	Boundary ditch	1.8+	1.85	0.3	Modern
1809	Fill	1808	Primary Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay	-	-	0.09	
1810	Fill	1808	Primary Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay	-	-	0.08	
1811	Fill	1808	Secondary fill	Pink clay	-	-	0.15	
1812	Fill	1808	Tertiary fill	Mid yellow orange clay silt	-	-	0.1	
Trench 19								
1900	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.25	
1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.15	
1902	Layer		Natural	Mottled pink and yellow-brown clay	-	-	-	
1903	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	1.0	n.e.	Medieval
1904	Fill	1903	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1905	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	1.0	n.e.	Medieval
1906	Fill	1905	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1907	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	1.0	n.e.	Medieval
1908	Fill	1907	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1909	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	2.0	n.e.	Medieval
1910	Fill	1909	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1911	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	3.0	n.e.	Medieval
1912	Fill	1911	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
1913	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	1.8+	1.0	n.e.	Medieval
1914	Fill	1913	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
Trench 20								
2000	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.25	
2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.25	
2002	Layer		Natural	Mottled pink and yellow-brown clay	-	-	-	
2003	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	30+	0.9+	n.e.	Medieval
2004	Fill	2003	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	
Trench 21								
2100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.21	
2101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown firm silty clay	-	-	0.1	
2102	Layer		Natural	Mottled pink and yellow-brown clay	-	-	-	
2103	Cut		Furrow	SW/NE aligned	30+	1.0	n.e.	Medieval
2104	Fill	2103	Fill	Brown grey clay silt	-	-	n.e.	

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Kingsway Hospital, Derby (Phase 2)	
Short description	The results of the evaluation confirmed the results of a geophysical survey of the site and demonstrated that it had a low potential for the presence of significant archaeological remains within its boundary. The features encountered included a series of broadly north-east/south-west orientated furrows, the remains of a medieval open field system, and features associated with landscaping within the grounds of Thornhill House, which was built in the early 19th century for John Trowel, the Long Eaton mill owner. Areas of modern disturbance and made-ground were recorded across the site.	
Project dates	16 to 17 September 2014	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (WYG 2006) Geophysical Survey (WYAS 2012) Historic Building Recording (CA 2012) Archaeological Evaluation (CA 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Kingsway Hospital, Derby	
Study area	51ha	
Site co-ordinates	SK 3294 3537	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	-	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce	
MONUMENT TYPE	Medieval furrows	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (DBYMU 2012-218)	Content
Physical	Derby City Council Museums	Pottery and CBM
Paper	Derby City Council Museums	WSI, pro forma registers, recording forms and photographs
Digital	Derby City Council Museums	Digital photographs, digital survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Kingsway Hospital (Development Phase 2), Derby: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 14426		



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PROJECT TITLE

Kingsway Hospital, Derby

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

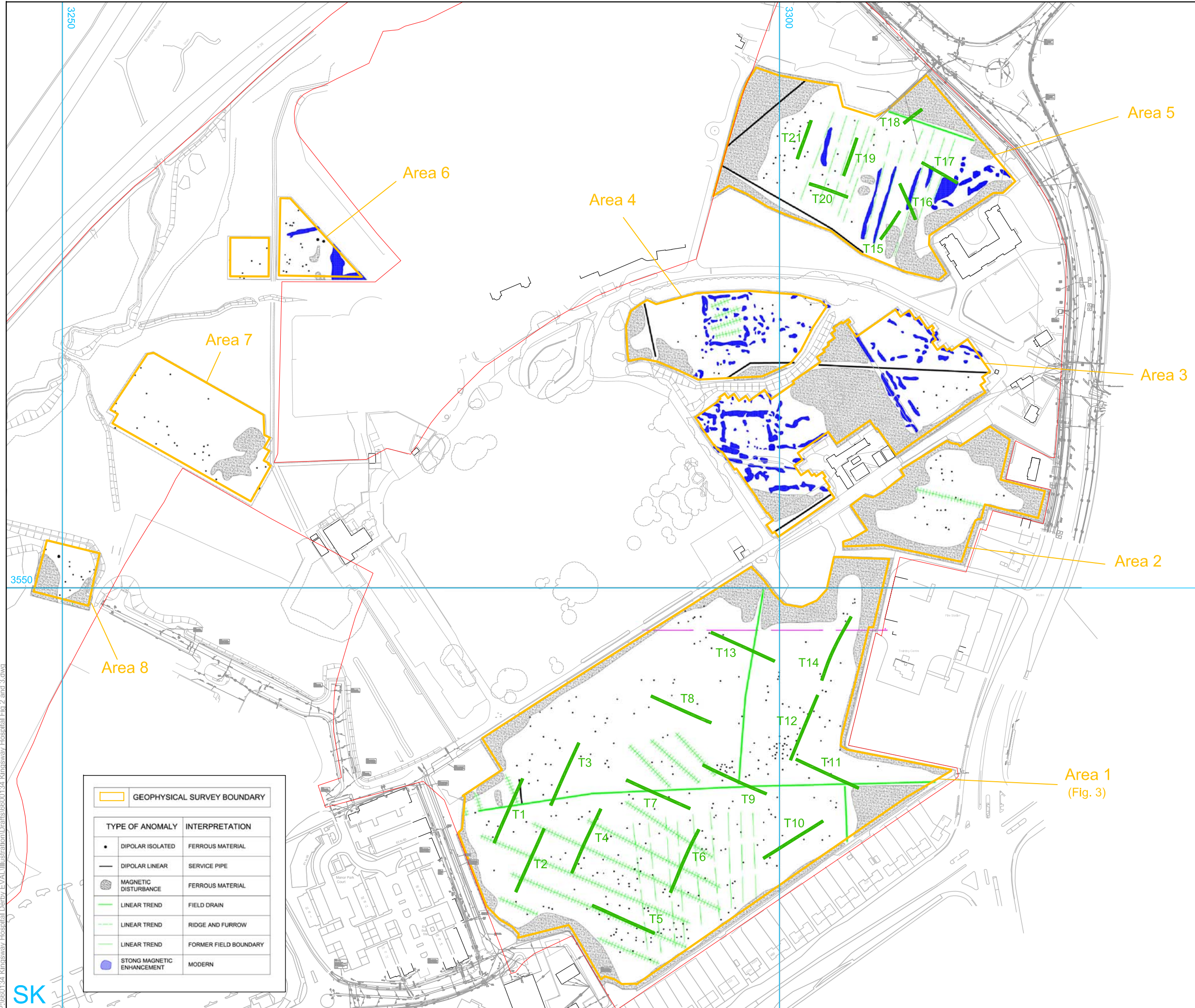
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FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- evaluation trench
- area of survey



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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BOUNDARY	
TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR ISOLATED FERROUS MATERIAL
—	DIPOLAR LINEAR SERVICE PIPE
■	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE FERROUS MATERIAL
—	LINEAR TREND FIELD DRAIN
—	LINEAR TREND RIDGE AND FURROW
—	LINEAR TREND FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
■	STRONG MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT MODERN

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PROJECT TITLE
Kingsway Hospital, Derby

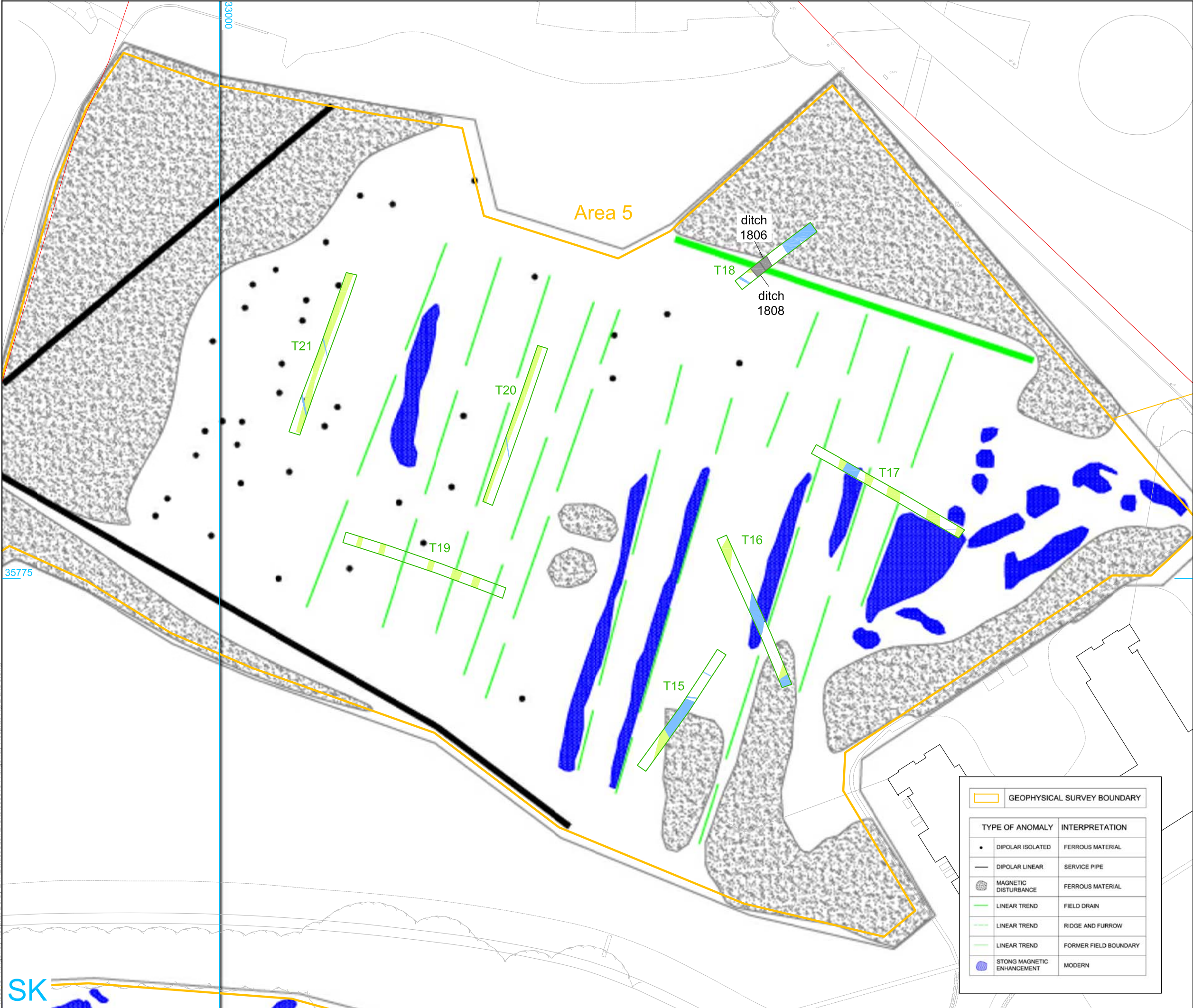
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results and previous evaluation results

PROJECT NO. 660134 DATE 24-09-2014
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APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A3 1:2500

FIGURE NO.
2

P:\660134 Kingsway Hospital Derby EVAL\Illustration\Drawings\660134 Kingsway Hospital Fig 2 and 3.dwg

SK



- site
- evaluation trench
- area of survey
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern



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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BOUNDARY	
TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
DIPOLAR ISOLATED	FERROUS MATERIAL
DIPOLAR LINEAR	SERVICE PIPE
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	FERROUS MATERIAL
LINEAR TREND	FIELD DRAIN
LINEAR TREND	RIDGE AND FURROW
LINEAR TREND	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
STONG MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT	MODERN

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PROJECT TITLE
Kingsway Hospital, Derby

FIGURE TITLE
Survey Area 5, trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO. 660134 DATE 24-09-2014
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FIGURE NO.
3



4



5

- 4 Site looking east
- 5 Furrow 1610, looking south-west (scale 2m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Kingsway Hospital, Derby

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 660134 DATE 24-09-2014
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FIGURE NO.

4 & 5



6



7

6 Ditches 1806 and 1808, looking east (scale 2m)

7 Pathway 1803/1804, looking south (scales 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

6 & 7