

**Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation
on land off Bridge Street,
Derby
NGR SK 3451 3668**

**Planning Reference: 09/08/01283
Site Code: DBU 09
Accession Number: DBYMU 2009-7**

Produced for

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Report No. 254

July 2009

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Non-technical summary

Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and excavation on land off Bridge Street, Derby SK 3451 3668. The work took place in advance of the commercial development of the site and sought to investigate the potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains on site. Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the project by CgMs Consulting Ltd., acting on behalf of Derby University.

The project was undertaken during April and May 2009 and involved two initial phases of work. The first of these required the monitoring the concrete slab removal from across the site using a 360°-tracked excavator. This was followed by a second phase during which three trial trenches were opened, the locations of which were determined by a combination of the historical map evidence and the presence of structures uncovered during the slab removal operation. The evaluation did not encounter any evidence of pre-19th-century activity on site, despite excavating down to natural subsoil (located between 1.10m and 2.50m below reduced ground level) in trenches 1 and 3. Some fragmentary 19th-century remains were found in trenches 1 and 2, but trench 3 revealed significant evidence of a 19th-century dye house, known as the Nuns' Street Works. The discovery of these remains necessitated a further, third phase of investigation which would uncover the footprint of the dye house. Removal of overburden revealed that much of the dye house survived in plan, although the north-eastern end of the works had been lost to modern disturbance and, as a result, excavations were not continued into this area. Work spaces and substantial brick flues/machine bases relating to the dye works were identified, although the precise use and function of these features were difficult to determine.

1.0 Introduction

1.1. The development site is located off Bridge Street on the north-western edge of Derby City centre. During the 19th century, the development area was occupied by a dye house and workers' cottages, replaced in the 20th century by a group of warehouse-type buildings for the University of Derby's textiles school. To the north, fronting Nuns' Street, were a number of Victorian residential properties demolished as slums in the 1960s to make way for a light engineering works.

2.0 The development site

2.1 *Planning background*

2.1.1 An application by the University of Derby for planning permission to develop a brownfield site between Bridge Street and Nun's Street for a business enterprise centre was submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Derby City Council, on 15th September 2008 (planning ref. 09/08/01283). Planning permission was granted on the 12th February 2009; a condition attached to the consent required a programme of archaeological works be undertaken in advance of development. Due to the proximity of the development site to a designated Archaeological Alert Area, an attached condition required an archaeological intervention in advance of any groundworks.

2.1.2 Details of the programme of archaeological works were prepared by CgMs Consulting (Flitcroft 2009a) on behalf of the University and agreed with Derbyshire County Council, the LPA's archaeological advisors. The intervention would comprise a field evaluation and possible excavation, as defined by the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (revised October 2008) in order to assess and record any buried archaeological remains on the site and establish their extent, preservation and character.

2.1.3 This procedure was in line with the LPA's adopted Local Plan Review, including policy E21 (*Archaeology*), as well as national government guidelines established in *PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning, 1990)*. Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology (SOTARCH) was subsequently commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of the University of Derby to undertake the project.

2.2 Site location

2.2.1 The development site is located approximately 1km north west of Derby City centre in an area colloquially known as West End. It is 140m north of the junction of Ashbourne Road (the A52) and the main thoroughfare of Friar Gate, centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 3451 3668 (Figs. 1 & 2). It is bounded to the north west by Nuns' Street and to the south-east by Bridge Street. To the east are university halls of residence (Princess Alice Court) and to the south west is St. John's Terrace, a row of 19th-century Grade II Listed houses, overlooking Markeaton Brook.

2.3 Site character and topography

2.3.1 The site is contiguous with the Friar Gate Conservation Area to the west and borders a designated Archaeological Alert Area located to the north west at Nuns' Green; the location of a medieval convent identified within the City of Derby Local Plan Review.

2.3.2 The development site was cleared of most standing structures down to ground level in 2008/09 and is an irregularly shaped site broadly aligned north east to south west, covering a gross area of approximately 0.34 hectares (0.84 acres). It is generally flat and lies at an elevation of approximately 50.0m aOD.

2.4 Geology

2.4.1 Ground conditions across the site generally comprise tarmac or concrete overlying modern made ground to a typical depth of 1.3m. Beneath this overburden is a drift of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel subsoils between 1.0m and 3.0m in thickness that accumulated in the floodplain of the Markeaton Brook. This overlies a solid geology (bedrock) of Mercian Mudstone (Flitcroft 2009a, 4).

3.0 Archaeological and historical background

3.1 Site history

3.1.1 A detailed historical and archaeological background of the immediate study area derived from the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is recorded in the archaeological impact assessment undertaken by CgMs Consulting (Flitcroft 2009a). The development site is located on a postulated branch route of the Rykniel Street Roman road (SMR Primary Record Numbers 18929, 99016), remains of which were observed

beneath the foundations of demolished houses on the north side of Nuns' Street in the 1960s. The development site is also in close proximity to the site of *St. Mary of the Meadows*, a minor convent of Benedictine nuns founded in the 12th-century (SMR PRN 18958). Although this site is designated as an area of archaeological interest, the precise extent of the precinct is unknown and may have extended in to the development site.

3.2 Site development

3.2.1 Map-based analysis discloses the topography and physical development of the area around the development site from the early 17th century. Speed's town plan of 1610 shows an unnamed track following the approximate line of modern Nuns' Street, crossing an open tract of meadowland grazed by cattle, known as Nuns' Green (the site of the convent), with a bridge over Markeaton Brook (Craven 2007, 65). Burdett's map of Derby from 1767 shows very little change (Craven 2007, 155). Nuns' Street received its modern nomenclature in 1800 when Nuns' Green was divided up into speculative building plots (Craven 2005). The brook was a valuable source of power for mills and attracted silk manufacturers and proprietorial workers' houses.

3.2.2 Cole's detailed town plan of 1806 shows the beginnings of the West End's suburban development (Craven 2007, 157). The area now occupied by the development site is depicted sitting within an open plot extending from Markeaton Brook to Brook Street, with St. John's Terrace extant in the south-west corner; the legend 'remains of a nunnery' is shown opposite the development site (Craven 2005, 20). Creighton's 1821 map of Derby shows ribbon development along the streets around the northern edges of the plot but not yet in its centre (Craven 2007, 176). The 1:2,500 scale map produced for the local Board of Health in 1852 (Fig. 3), shows that by the mid 19th century, the district surrounding the development site had developed into a heavily built-up suburb of mills and workers' housing (Craven 2007, 157).

3.3 The housing

3.3.1 The two courts of workers' housing within the development site, first portrayed on the 1852 map (Fig. 3), are depicted in more detail on the 1883 1:500 scale OS map (Fig. 4). By this date, Court Number 1 on the corner of Jackson's Yard consisted of four dwellings fronting Nuns' Street, divided into two pairs. The rear of the eastern pair was accessed via a wide side entrance in Jackson's Yard, to the south of which was another

dwelling. This trio of properties had access to a water pump in the back yard. The western pair of houses (numbers 95-89), both through-terraces, were divided by a passage leading to the rear with privies at the bottom of the yard. Court Number 2 contained eight small houses in two rows, each row possessing its own pump and overlooking a shared yard containing a line of privies and/or ash pits.

3.3.2 In the south-east corner of the development site, described in 1900 (Derby & District, 149) as being at the rear of number 107 Nuns' Street, is Jackson's Yard, presumably the area developed by John Jackson in the 1850s, containing eight tiny houses with one pump between them. Residential directories of the time actually list nine addresses in this yard, although it is unclear which property corresponds to the ninth house (Kelly's 1891, 143). In 1900 they were again mostly occupied by labourers although in 1903 (Derby & District, 166) four of the dwellings are listed as uninhabited.

3.4 Development of the dye works

3.4.1 The 1852 map shows the earliest known layout of the dye works (Fig. 3). Although the nature of the premises is not indicated, the map defines a main building range aligned north east – south west, divided into two rooms or bays, the eastern bay being c.10.0m x c.9.0m long and the western one c.11.0m x c.8.0m. Adjoining the north-eastern end of the range are two small outbuildings, one L-shaped, which project into a courtyard accessible from Nuns' Street.

3.4.2 The earliest cartographic evidence denoting that this structure is a dye house is the 1883 OS 1:500 series map (Fig. 4). This edition details that, since 1852, the range had been extended about 8.0m to the south west. In the north-west corner is a carriage entrance accessed from an enclosed courtyard, leading to a small inner yard containing an inverted T-shaped structure some 12.0m in length, with a c.4.0m square 'tail', perhaps a chimney. This building adjoins the western end of the works and the gable wall of number 5 St. John's Terrace. On the north side of the entrance is a rectangular building (approximately 19.0m NE-SW x 5.5m SE-NW), its western end abutting a greenhouse belonging to 'Brook Villa'. Attached to the south side of the dye house, and abutting the garden walls of numbers 4 and 5 St. John's Terrace, is another building, slightly irregular in plan, with maximum dimensions of c.18.0m NE-SW x c.9.0m SE-NW.

3.4.3 On the north side of the range, at the north-east corner, is another building approximately 6.0m NE-SW x 4.0m SE-NW, on the north side of which is what must be the main carriage entrance into the enclosed courtyard from the outer one, now identified as Jackson's Yard. It is difficult to determine from the map evidence how many of the contemporaneous structures adjoining the dye house and enclosing the courtyards are actually part of the works.

3.4.4 The 1901 edition of the 1:2,500 OS series shows some minor changes, including the possible incorporation of the range on the south side of the dye works into the main building. In the yard at the west end, the 'tail' of the T-shaped structure is gone, while at the rear of the edifice adjoining the north-east corner of the works, a small extension c.3.0m NE-SW x c.2.0m SE-NW has appeared. The southernmost of the structures projecting into Jackson's Yard is now shown as being open. There is no obvious change in the ground plan on the 1914 edition of the 1:2,500 OS map. The property continues to be labelled as 'dye works' until 1914, but not thereafter.

3.4.5 Although they are not so detailed, the smaller scale 1:10,560 scale OS maps of 1919 and 1938 appear to show essentially the same layout. It is unclear as to who may be the occupants, although it may have been utilised by the adjacent soap manufacturer. The 1:2,500 scale OS map of 1952 depicts the main building divided into four bays. There is also evidence of a chimney about 2.0m from the western gable end, in the former location of the T-shaped structure. It is not clear whether this is now part of the adjacent heating appliance factory that has replaced the soap works. By 1963 the dye works had been supplanted by a new factory complex, shown on contemporary OS maps as Rykneld Mills (Fig. 5). This complex became known as Jackson's Mill, elements of which were later utilised by the University of Derby's textiles school.

3.5 Occupants of the dye works

3.5.1 The first documented occupant of the dye works was John Jackson, a silk and cotton dyer, who resided at number 5 St. John's Terrace, the property adjoining the dye works, from 1852 (Freebody, 45) until at least 1874 (Wright, 17). It is not clear if Jackson was operating from the neighbouring dye works in 1852, but by 1857 he had built 'Jackson's Square' (later Yard), a court of nine dwellings situated to the east of the

works (Craven 2005, 113), perhaps to house employees from the works. In the census of 1861, Jackson is recorded as an employer of four men and five boys.

3.5.2 The first categorical reference to Jackson's dye house appeared in 1862 (Drake, 118), when it was listed as the Nuns' Street Works, which carried out skein dyeing. Jackson's apparent business success is emphasised in the 1871 census, where he is listed as a Master Dyer with twelve men and three boys in his employment. His workforce had increased to fifteen men and four boys by 1881. His success is also reflected by the fact that by 1881, Jackson had moved from number 5 St. John's Terrace into a larger, newly built property, 'Brook Villa', situated at the end of the terrace. Number 5 continued to be occupied by his eldest son, Thomas, who was also a silk dyer.

3.5.3 John Jackson died in 1893, outliving his son Thomas by four years (Free BMD). Thomas's son, John, also a cotton and silk dyer, appears to have continued the business and by 1900 was in partnership with William Potter at the works (Derby & District, 149, 326). Although neither partner lived in the locality by 1901, the census describes both men as employers. The Nuns' Street dye works is listed until 1914 (Derby & District, 18), but there is no corresponding entry for the following year or in any subsequent trade directories.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 *Aims and objectives of the evaluation and excavation*

4.1.1 The overall aims and objectives of the scheme are described in detail in an archaeological impact assessment (Flitcroft 2009a) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the programme of works (Flitcroft 2009b), but are summarised below:

- to confirm the presence or absence of buried remains of archaeological significance within the development site,
- to clarify the chronology, nature, extent, state of preservation and relationships of any archaeological features or deposits,
- to preserve by record any archaeological features found in the development site, and thereby mitigate the impact of development on those remains,
- attempt to provide information on the social and historic character of the site within its local and national context.

4.1.2 The more specific objectives of the evaluation (Flitcroft 2009b) were:

- to determine whether a Roman road (Ryknield Street) falls within the bounds of the development site,
- to establish whether buried remains associated with the medieval convent might be present,
- to evaluate the archaeological potential of the 19th-century residential and industrial uses of the site.

4.2 Evaluation and excavation

4.2.1 The project involved two initial phases of work, the first of which involved monitoring the removal of a c.0.14m thick concrete slab from across the site using a 360°-tracked excavator. This was followed by a second phase during which three trial trenches were opened, the locations of which were determined by a combination of the historical map evidence and the presence of structures uncovered during the slab removal operation (Fig. 2). The evaluation area totalled 131.0m², representing a 3.85% sample of the development site. One of the evaluation trenches (3) contained significant archaeological remains and necessitated a further, third phase of investigation. The scope of further investigation works were agreed with the LPA's archaeological advisor and defined in an additional specification prepared by CgMs (Flitcroft 2009c). The eventual trench areas excavated amounted to 50.22m² for trench 1, 36.37m² for trench 2 and 370.41m² for trench 3, giving a gross total of 457.0m², representing 13.44% of the development site (Fig. 2).

4.2.2 The evaluation trenches were initially cut using a 360°-tracked excavator, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. A smaller 180° -backhoe excavator was used to undertake further overburden removal in trench 3 and to extend the trench to encompass the surviving footprint of the dye house. Machine excavation was continued down to the first discernible archaeological horizon or to pre-determined construction depths. Where no archaeological features or deposits were identified, excavation was continued to a point where undisturbed natural subsoil could be confirmed or to a safe and practical working depth.

4.2.3 All archaeological horizons were cleaned by hand and documented by means of a written record (site notes and individual *pro-forma* context sheets) and measured

drawings using scales of 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans. A digital colour and 35mm monochrome print photographic record was maintained, showing specific stages of the fieldwork and the layout and relationship of archaeological features. Finds were sampled where appropriate and the stratigraphic sequences in each trench recorded. The site archive is currently stored at *The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery*, Bethesda Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, pending transfer to the *Derby Museum & Art Gallery*, The Strand, Derby (site code **DBU 09**, museum accession number **DBYMU 2009-7**). A list of the archive's contents is provided in appendix 3. An online OASIS form for the project has been completed (appendix 4).

4.2.4 Staff from SOTARCH carried out the fieldwork in two stints from the 14th-24th April and the 6th-22nd May 2009. The project was conducted in accordance with the agreed project specifications and conformed to relevant national codes of conduct, standards and guidance advocated in the *By-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists* (revised October 2008).

5.0 Results (a full list of contexts is provided in appendix 2)

5.1 Trench 1 - 8.1m NE-SW x 6.2m SE-NW (Fig. 6, Plate 1)

5.1.1 This trench was located at the north end of the development site, aligned on a north-east – south-west axis, parallel with Nuns' Street. It was targeted to evaluate 19th-century housing fronting the street, as well as any evidence for survival of pre-modern remains relating to the Roman road and medieval nunnery. The trench revealed the natural subsoil, above, and in some instances cut into which were structural remains relating to 19th-century terraced housing. These had in turn been disturbed by 20th-century development within the area.

5.1.2 The natural subsoil & overlying horizons. The brown sandy clay natural subsoil (121) was encountered at a depth of c.2.5m below reduced ground level (post-slab removal). It was revealed in a sondage, cut on a south-west – north-east alignment through the southern half of the trench, after the bulk of features in the trench had been recorded. The sondage immediately flooded with groundwater and, due to the depth and instability of the trench, the depositional sequence could only be recorded from a distance. Above the natural subsoil was a mixed layer of brown sandy gravel and clay (119), with moderate brick inclusions, c.0.5m thick (Fig. 7). A 1.0m thick layer of

brown/yellow sandy gravel (107) was encountered above (119). This layer contained predominantly 19th-century pottery sherds, with some residual material in the form of a small number of 18th-century sherds. In at least the southern half of the trench, (107) was overlain by a 0.3m thick layer of firm brown silty sandy gravel (106) that contained small quantities of 19th-century pottery and glass, with one probable residual 18th-century pipe stem fragment.

5.1.3 Structures relating to 19th-century housing. In the southern half of the trench a sub-circular feature [120] had cut through (106), (107), (119), and into (121). The feature was a maximum of 2.25m wide and at least 1.9m deep. It contained a circular red-brick structure (114) (Plate 2) thought to be a well, possibly associated with a water pump indicated in the area on the 1883 OS map (see section 7.2). The well was 1.18m in diameter and at least 1.6m deep, and had been encased in an impermeable stiff red/brown clay (102). This clay was probably re-deposited natural; according to geotechnical boreholes across the development site, this red clay is present at a minimum depth of 2.2m (Flitcroft 2009a, 11). The fill of (114) was a silty sandy gravel (104) similar in nature to (106).

5.1.4 Two red-brick walls were also identified in the southern half of the trench, both of which were thought to be evidential of the former terraced properties themselves. The first of these was a double-skinned red-brick wall (117) that cut through (106) and into (107). Wall (117) survived to 1.16m in length and stood to a height of 0.45m and was interpreted as the rear wall of one of the terraced properties fronting onto Nun's Street (see section 7.2). It was partially overlain by, or possibly truncated by concrete foundation (110) (see below 5.1.6).

5.1.5 The second wall (108) was recorded in the north-east-facing trench section and sat above (106). Wall (108) was 2.96m NW-SE, by 0.45m high and was laid mostly in a header-bond arrangement. Once again, this wall was thought to relate to the former terraced properties and probable formed part of a rear projecting range to one of the houses (see section 7.2). A possible return (103) to this wall, measuring 1.2m NE-SW x 0.58m high, was visible in the north-west-facing section.

5.1.6 Structures & horizons relating to 20th-century development. A later concrete strip foundation (110) also sat above (106) and truncated (108) at its western end. The greater

portion of (110) was positioned on a south-west – north-east alignment and effectively bisected the trench. As it progressed to the north east, (110) clipped wall (117), before diverting to the north where it ran into the trench section. It supported a single-skin red brick wall (109).

5.1.7 On the north side of (110) was a levelling layer of pebbly clay (115). This material was not removed and, as a result, any stratigraphic relationship that it may have had with (106) to the south was not determined. Constructed on top of (115) was a north-west – south-east-aligned red brick wall with a sandstone foundation (113). This wall survived as a stump, 0.96m long x 0.26m high, having been truncated by a later concrete block (112) (see below **5.1.8**).

5.1.8 Constructed above (115) and visible in the south-facing trench section was a modern double-skinned red brick wall (111), 8.4m E-W x 0.25m N-S x 0.72m high, laid in stretcher bond. This was probably the front wall of the 20th-century works and was supported by a mass concrete block (112), which may have been either a buttress or stanchion base and had truncated the north end of (113).

5.1.9 Overlying all of the above was a 0.5m thick layer of demolition rubble held in a dark loamy matrix (116), which contained two services (105) and (118). It lay beneath a 0.36m thick layer of made ground (101), comprising a coarse grey homogeneous aggregate, which had formed the sub-base for the concrete ground slabs (100).

5.2 Trench 2 - 7.5m NE-SW x 4.85m NW-SE (Fig. 8, Plate 3)

5.2.1 This north-east – south-west-aligned trial trench was located in the central portion of the development site approximately 8.0m south of, and parallel to, trench 1. It was intended to evaluate the potential for the survival of 19th-century remains as determined by the historical map evidence. Some 19th-century structures were found, but these had been disturbed by later development.

5.2.2 Evidence for 19th-century structures. The trench was excavated to a pre-determined construction depth of 1.4m below the reduced ground level and, as a result, the depth of natural subsoil was not established. The earliest identified horizon was a grey sandy clay (207), present in the southern half of the trench at a depth of 1.0m below

reduced ground level. The layer sloped down to the north east and was cut by a north-west – south-east-aligned red-brick wall (211). A truncated length of (211), measuring 2.02m long by 0.25m wide, emerged from the north-west-facing trench edge, with a stump of the same wall also visible in the opposite section (Fig. 9).

5.2.3 Overlying (207) and (211), was a light brown gravelly clay (209), a maximum of 0.40m thick in the western half of the trench, increasing to at least 0.6m in the east. Above (209) was a loose black layer of sand and ash (206), with moderate inclusions of brick and gravel, a maximum of 0.28m thick. This was sealed by a layer of demolition rubble (205), which was at most 0.4m thick. Cutting through horizons (205), (206), (209) and (207) were the disturbed remains of a north-west – south-east-aligned red-brick wall (210). This wall was double-skinned for about half its length (1.9m), before narrowing to a single row of bricks. The wall was visible in the south-east-facing trench section, standing to a height of 0.78m (Fig. 9). This wall probably represents part of the rectangular, north-west – south-east-aligned range indicated within this area on the 1883 OS map (see section 7.3).

5.2.4 Evidence for 20th-century development. Deposited above (205) and (210) was a layer of gravel (201), 0.35m thick. Along the southern edge of the trench, (201) had been cut by the concrete strip foundation (203) of a later, north-east – south-west-aligned red-brick wall (202) observed in the north-west facing trench section. Foundation (203) overlay (205) and (210), but was associated with a mass concrete block (204), 1.18m NE-SW x 0.54m in height, which cut through (205), (206) and (209). These structures no doubt related to the 20th-century mill. The concrete slab (200), removed prior to the evaluation, formerly sat above (201) and (203), and butted against (202).

5.3 Trench 3 - 30.2m NE-SW x 12.4m (max) NW-SE (Fig. 10)

5.3.1 This trench was also positioned on an approximate north-east – south-west axis towards the south-west corner of the development site and was sited to investigate the 19th-century dye house. An 8.0m x 6.0m trial trench was initially opened in this area, but the potential significance of the sub-surface remains encountered justified a more substantial excavation. Following consultation with CgMs Consulting and the LPA's archaeological advisor, the trench was extended to uncover the footprint of the main dye house range as indicated by the 1883 OS map (Fig. 4). Removal of overburden revealed

that much of the dye house survived in plan at, or slightly below, ground floor level. The north-eastern end of the works had, however, been lost to modern disturbance and, as a result, excavations were not continued into this area. The extended trench revealed evidence of natural clay subsoil at a depth of 1.1m below reduced ground level, cut by a brick culvert, above which was a sequence of made-ground deposits. The uppermost layer of this sequence was cut by structures related to the 19th-century dye house, which had themselves been disturbed by later, 20th-century building foundations and made-ground deposits.

5.3.2 *Natural subsoil & associated structures/layers.* Natural subsoil, a thin band of orange clay with moderate pebble inclusions (345), was identified at a depth of 1.1m below reduced ground level in a sondage positioned at the south-western end of the trench (Figs. 11 & 12). Cut into the natural subsoil was a red-brick culvert (342), laid on a north-east – south-west alignment and capped with blocks of sandstone of irregular size and shape (Plate 4). It is probable that this conveyed water to or from the nearby Markeaton Brook.

5.3.3 Overlying (342) and (345) was a layer of alluvial orange/brown sandy gravel (346), above which was a 0.7m thick layer of loose gravely sand containing occasional flecks of charcoal (343). Overlying (343) was a layer of made ground with inclusions of ceramic, glass, charcoal and pebbles (338), a maximum of 0.5m thick. Towards the south-eastern end of the sondage a steep-sided pit [340], at least 1.1m wide x 1.15m deep, was partially revealed in the south-west-facing section. This feature cut through (338), (343) and (346), and was filled with a grey brown sandy silt (339), with inclusions of brick, slate, plaster and charcoal (Fig. 12b).

5.3.4 Within the sondage, layer (338) was also cut by a red-brick flue (341), capped with dressed stone (Figs. 12a & b). Across the excavation area, however, (338) was cut, or overlain by, a number of substantial, seemingly related brick and concrete structures, which are described below.

5.3.5 *Structure 1.* This comprised a north-west – south-east-aligned rectangular area, encompassing approximately 111.6m², located in the eastern half of the trench (Fig. 10, Plate 5). It was defined to the north west by red-brick wall (353), the returns of which

were (355) to the north east and (350) to the south west. To the south east, the area may have been bounded by another red-brick wall (356), the disturbed remains of which were intermittently observed in the north-west facing trench section. Traces of a possible original north-west – south-east-aligned partition wall (367) were also recorded.

5.3.6 The eastern half of the area featured a 0.08m thick concrete slab (357), probably representing a floor surface contemporaneous with the dye house's operation. Disturbed areas of this surface, revealed that the slabs were set upon a black ashy layer (358), which contained a small number of mid-late 19th-century pottery and clay pipe fragments. The western extent of (357) appeared, however, to have been curtailed by later mill wall (368) that bisected Structure 1 (see below **5.3.24**), and no further traces of the concrete slab were found to the west of this later structure.

5.3.7 Abutting the interior corner formed by walls (350) and (353) was a wedge-shaped red-brick feature (351), stepped to two courses on the curving side and standing to a height of 0.17m (Plate 6). This feature was tentatively identified as a boiler stand (see section **7.6**). Within the flat top of this feature was a north-west – south-east aligned rectangular slot (352), 0.69m long by 0.34m wide and 0.09m deep, which continued through an aperture in wall (353). Slot (352) contained a fill of black sandy ash with inclusions of clinker (373). An oxidised orange- and green-stained patch was observed in line with the slot on the northern side of (353).

5.3.8 Abutting the north-western face of wall (353) was an uneven rectangular brick surface (354), covered by a 0.21m thick layer of ash and charcoal (374). One brick in the floor was marked 'BENNET[T] HOLMES & KAY' and was possibly a product of the Bennett brickworks of Spondon, which was active by 1835 (Tibbles pers. comm. 2009).

5.3.9 In the south-western quarter of Structure 1 was a collection of red-brick sub-ground flues, which seemed to indicate some degree of later remodelling of this space (Plate 7). The most substantial of the these flues was (348), the truncated remains of which extended across the western half of Structure 1 on an east – west alignment, cutting through wall (350), before diverting to the south-west to join with Structure 2 (see below **5.3.13**). The flue had an external width of 0.7m, with an internal chamber width of 0.5m and depth of 0.44m. Some of the bricks which formed the side walls of the flue were

impressed with the word 'DERBY', indicating a local, albeit anonymous, manufacturer. Flue (348) featured a red-brick base coated in a 0.05m thick layer of soot (376). Extending north from (348) were two smaller side flues (364) and (385) of similar depth to (348) and with brick bases coated in (376). Flues (348), (364) and (385) all contained secondary fills of demolition material (349). The two side flues terminated short of the north-west facing trench section and appeared to partly define a semicircular arrangement of red bricks (366), the western and southern edges of which butted against walls (356) and (350) respectively. This feature had some similarities with (351) to the north, but was far less well defined.

5.3.10 Just to the north-east of these flues was a mixed patch of yellow/brown sand and mortar (360) within (338). This contained a cut [378] for an isolated rectangular brick feature (361) that included a 0.26m diameter brown salt-glazed stoneware pipe (362), which sloped away to the north.

5.3.11 Structure 2. This structure was situated approximately 3.0m to the west of Structure 1. It was a north-west – south-east-aligned rectangular structure, a total of 9.9m long, by up to 3.4m wide, delineated by parallel red and yellow, refractory-brick walls (320), to the north east, and (316) to the south west, which it shared with Structure 3 (see below **5.3.18**). It comprised a substantial linear trough, bounded to the north west by a smaller rectangular chamber (number 1) (Plates 8 & 9). The function of Structure 2 was again somewhat unclear, although it possibly represented the flue-lined base of a dyeing vat or series of vats (see section **7.9**).

5.3.12 The trough between walls (320) and (316) was lined with a double layer of sooted red bricks (371), jointed with sand and set on a 0.08m layer of black sandy silt (383) (Plate 10). The trough had a roughly concave profile and at ground level had an internal width of 1.47m, with a maximum depth of 0.49m. Where the top of the trough butted against walls (320) and (316), it was edged with refractory bricks, set on a slight bevel. Many of the refractory bricks were stamped with the word 'DENBY', with another bearing the name 'SLATER'. Both marks were utilised by W. H. & J Slater, a Denby firm of brick and sanitary pipe manufacturers, active from 1871 until at least 1965 (Picture the Past).

5.3.13 Positioned longitudinally down the centre of the trough base was a *c.*0.2m wide band of large bricks and at least one dressed stone block (386), which may have been evidential of an internal partition, probably dividing the structure into two flues. Further evidence of partition was provided by a curved brick wall (318), located towards the south-eastern end of the trough, which was positioned in line with (386). Wall (318) was constructed of red brick, with the exception of the uppermost course, which was composed of yellow refractory brick. It ran parallel with a curved section of wall (316) and then branched off in sympathetic alignment to the south west for a short distance before terminating against a crudely-built red-brick wall (369). The floor of this possible branch was revealed in sondage and was constructed in stone (319). The western half of the trough terminated against flue (348) of Structure 1, which angled across it, before turning to the south east into the trench section. The trough was filled with a loamy demolition material (317), which included some dye residue. The origin and nature of this material was uncertain and as a result, the developer arranged for the sampling and compositional analysis of the residue. In the absence of the results of this analysis, it was agreed that no further excavation work would take place within the vicinity of the material.

5.3.14 At its north-western end the trough terminated against a red-brick wall (379), which formed the southern extent of chamber 1. Wall (379) had been disturbed by the insertion of a 0.1m diameter iron pipe (380) and an adjacent 0.42m wide aperture, into which had been inserted an iron frame (Plate 10). Behind wall (379), cut through the randomly laid, worn blue- and red-brick floor (321) of chamber 1 (Plate 11), were two parallel, brick-lined, pits (372), each with internal dimensions of 1.47m E-W x 0.45m NW-SE x 0.48m deep (Plate 12). The north-eastern pit contained iron pipe (380), whereas that to the south-west was empty. Above each of the pits was an iron plate (322), set into a rectangular iron frame that stood proud of the floor by *c.*0.03m. The south-western pit featured a small iron plate fitted with a round handle (381), which was housed within the square iron frame in wall (379). It was thought that chamber 1 at some point formed the heat source for the flue or flues situated to the south east. The brick-lined pits appeared to represent a later modification of this space, perhaps to supply heat by a different means or to provide an alternative function entirely (see section 7.9).

5.3.15 The northern limit of chamber 1 was defined by a substantial, 0.81m wide, north-east – south-west aligned red-brick wall (325), which was bonded at its north-eastern end with wall (320). Wall (325) seemed to incorporate an entranceway, at least 1.41m wide and marked by a red-brick and sandstone step (326) down into the chamber. Wall (325) probably formed the front elevation of the dye house, overlooking the internal courtyard and is comparable with wall (353) in Structure 1. Butted against the southern face of (325) was a short north-west – south-east-aligned red-brick wall (324), which had been constructed on top of floor (321). The probable north-east – south-west-aligned return of this wall (323) was located to the south. It is possible that wall (323)/(324) formed part of the entranceway represented by step (326).

5.3.16 Another stub of brickwork (375), 0.55m NE-SW x 0.34m NW-SE x 0.05m high, was located to the east of (323). This was again built on top of floor (321) and appeared to have originally butted against the south-western face of wall (320). Its south-western end was formed of bullnose bricks, creating a rounded terminus to the wall. This would typically suggest that (375) formed one side of a thoroughfare, although no opposing structure was present. It was not clear if walls (375) and (323)/(324) were part of a contemporaneous layout within this part of the works.

5.3.17 In the northern corner of chamber 1, floor (321) was cut by a square drain (333), containing what was interpreted as a grease trap and a 0.12m diameter iron drain pipe (334) (Plate 10).

5.3.18 Structure 3. This north-west – south-east-aligned structure adjoined the south-western side of Structure 2, and was divided from it by wall (320). It comprised a principal north-west – south-east-aligned flue, flanked by two side flues, all of which terminated to the north west in a rectangular chamber (number 2), which was subdivided transversely into two compartments (Fig. 10, Plate 13). The total dimensions of Structure 3 were 9.25m NW-SE x 3.2m NE-SW. Assigning a function to Structure 3 was again difficult, although its form was reminiscent of a dye boiling tank (see section 7.8).

5.3.19 The principal flue was defined by two parallel red-brick walls (310) and (314), positioned 0.9m apart. The interior elevations of (310) and (314) were lined with buff-coloured refractory bricks up to five courses high, with a stepped basal course. The floor

of the flue was located 0.42m below the tops of the side walls and consisted of a highly compacted red/grey clay containing crushed brick fragments and charcoal (312). To the south east, the flue had been blocked by a wall of refractory bricks (313), 0.53m in height. The flue was filled with demolition rubble (311), which included fragments of curved refractory bricks with heavily sooted soffits, perhaps providing evidence of an original arched roof to the flue.

5.3.20 To either side of the central flue was a narrower side channel or possible overflow gutter. To the south west the channel was delineated by red-brick walls (308) and (310), set 0.35m apart. The side channel was 0.55m deep and featured a flat base of compacted yellow/grey clay (384). At its south-eastern end the channel curved to the south, disappearing into the north-west-facing trench section. The channel was filled with an orange/brown sand and gravel (309). At its south-eastern end, the side channel and its fill were overlain by a single skin of red bricks (387), indicating that it had fallen into disuse prior to the factory's demolition.

5.3.21 To the north east, the side channel was formed by parallel walls (314) and (316), which were positioned 0.31m apart. Here, the side channel was 0.5m deep, with a base of yellow/red clay (332). At its south-eastern end, the side channel appeared to have been blocked, possibly by the continuation of wall (313). The channel contained a loamy demolition deposit (315).

5.3.22 The flue and side channels terminated to the north-west at chamber 2 (Plates 14,15 & 16), which was defined to the north-east by wall (316), to the north west by wall (327), to the south-east by wall (392)/(393) and to the south-west by walls (328) and (347). Chamber 2 was divided into two compartments (A and B) of approximately equal size by wall (329), which bonded with (347) at its south-western end, but abutted wall (316) to the north-east. Compartment A was positioned to the south east of B and featured the mouth of the main, central flue, located within wall (392)/(393) (Plate 14). Almost certainly as a result, the inner faces of walls (316), (347) and (329) within compartment A were lined with refractory bricks (Plate 15). This arrangement suggested that compartment A may have formed some form of firebox or stoking point for the adjacent flue (see section 7.8). The two side channels, however, did not open into compartment A,

but instead seemed to end against wall (392)/(393). The floor of compartment A was a compacted dark red clay with some crushed brick and concrete (330).

5.3.23 Compartment B was located to the north west of A and appeared to be a later extension. A straight joint was evident between walls (328) and (347), and the north-east – south-west-aligned return of (328), wall (327), butted against, rather than bonded with, the south-west-facing elevation of (316). This extension appears to have been constructed to accommodate a brick-lined pit (335), measuring 1.2m NW-SE, by 0.7m NE-SW, by 0.33m deep (Plate 16). This pit spanned the two compartments, bisecting wall (329) and probably necessitating the rebuilding of the north-eastern end of the wall. It contained a primary fill of ash and sticky clay (336), 0.02m thick. Pit (335) may have formed an ash pit for a firemouth located in compartment A. If so, compartment B, despite being a later addition, clearly operated in conjunction with A. An iron pipe, 0.1m in diameter, projected from the south-east-facing elevation of pit (335), but it was not clear if this was an original element of this feature. The floor surrounding (335) consisted of an irregularly laid mix of reused brick and concrete, including one large refractory tile marked ‘TIMMIS & CO. STOURBRIDGE’ (see below **7.8.2**).

5.3.24 *Post-dye works structures/features.* Overlying all of the above structures, any associated fills and layer (338), was a 0.5m thick demolition deposit (302). A ceramic drainpipe (359) had cut through this layer in the area of Structure 1 and had also disturbed the underlying concrete surface (357) and sub-base (358). Above (302) was a 0.2m thick layer of stone aggregate (301). At least three walls relating to the 20th-century mill complex had cut through (301), (302) and elements of the underlying structures (Fig. 10). In the area of Structure 1, a north-west – south-east-aligned red-brick wall (368), had been cut from the horizon of (301), down through walls (353) and (356), flue (348) and into layer (338). Similarly, on the south-western edge of Structure 3, another north-west – south-east-aligned red-brick wall (307) had been cut from the horizon of (301), through (302) and into (338), clipping side channel wall (308) at its south-eastern end. A third red-brick wall with a concrete foundation (337), positioned on a south-west – north-east axis, was observed in the south-western half of the trench (Figs. 10 & 12a). Walls (307), (337) and (368) probably belonged to the 20th-century rebuild of the factory, which replaced the dye house. A possible stepped-brick chimney base (370) recorded in the south-western half of the trench may also have been associated with this later building.

Concrete slabs (300), (388), (389), (390) and (391) were laid above (301), providing the floor for the later works.

6.0 Finds

6.0 Finds (a full list of finds is provided in appendix 1)

6.1 A collection of 61 ceramic vessel sherds, ten pieces of bottle and window glass, fifteen fragments of clay pipe and one brick fragment was recovered from nine contexts (106), (107), (113), (209), (309), (315), (358), (360) and (373) at Bridge Street. The majority of the material dated to the mid-late 19th-century, although a small amount of earlier, residual material was present, namely a possible mid 18th-century pipe stem from (106), and late 17th- to mid 18th-century blackware and mottled ware sherds from (107). Some of the material represents local products, notably two stoneware bottles from (106) manufactured by Joseph Bourne, and it is possible that at least some of the yellow wares from (107), (209), (309) and (373) could also come from Derbyshire, perhaps from Sharpe's potworks in Swadlincote (Godden 1991, 570). Most of the ceramics, however, are too generic to determine a production source, although a large component probably originates from north-Staffordshire.

6.2 A list of spot dates for contexts from which artefacts were recovered is provided below:

Trench	Context	Date
1	106	mid-late 19 th -century (some residual 18 th -century material).
	107	mid-late 19 th -century (some residual 17 th -/18 th -century material).
	113	mid 19 th -century.
2	209	mid-late 19 th -century.
3	309	mid-late 19 th -century.
	315	19 th -century
	358	late 19 th -century
	360	19 th -century
	373	mid-late 19 th -century

7.0 Discussion

7.1 Although it was considered probable that modern activity would have obliterated any pre 19th-century evidence within the development site, there was potential for its survival at depth, possibly within or immediately above the underlying alluvial deposits. Natural subsoil was identified at a depth of 2.5m below reduced ground level in trench 1 and 1.1m in trench 3. Natural horizons were not encountered in trench 2, which was excavated to a pre-determined construction depth of 1.4m below reduced ground level. Despite excavating to these depths, the evaluation failed to disclose any evidence pertaining to the Roman road or the medieval convent, or any residual small finds that could be associated with these historical periods.

7.2 Trenches 1 and 2 revealed only scant information of the 19th-century occupation of the site, mainly as a result of 20th-century disturbance. Trench 1 did, however, contain wall lines that can be approximately matched with those indicated on the 1883 OS map (Fig. 4). Wall (117) is on the same axis as the north-east – south-west aligned rear wall of the properties fronting Nuns' Street, while the south-west corner of the trench approximates to the rear projection or annex of one of the terraced houses. The north-east facing elevation of this annex corresponds with the alignment of wall foundation (108). The major part of these annexes, however, appear to have been totally removed by modern activity. The only feature of note in trench 1 was the circular well feature (114), which is almost certainly the hand-operated water pump indicated on the 1883 OS map (marked by the abbreviation 'P'). This was located in the backyard of the trio of properties on the corner of Nuns' Street and Jackson's Yard and would have been shared by the householders.

7.3 Although intended to evaluate survival of 19th-century features, trench 2 was largely devoid of any archaeological features, with the primary exception of wall line (210). The 1883 OS map reveals that the trench was positioned across the south-eastern end of a property accessed from Jackson's Yard and it is highly likely, therefore, that (210) corresponds to the north-east facing elevation of this building. On the ground, this feature extended across the trench for 1.90m as a double-skinned wall before changing to a single row of bricks, similar to the cartographic evidence showing the transition of this wall from a main wall to a subsidiary one enclosing a small yard. There is, however, no evidence for the return of (210), which would have formed the gable end of the property.

Wall (211) appears to be earlier than (210) and may represent a yard feature of boundary wall.

7.4 In summary, trenches 1 and 2 revealed scant structural survival due to post-demolition truncation and modern development. It is therefore impossible to infer any significant architectural details regarding the development of early- to mid-Victorian houses in the area and the lives of their occupants.

7.5 In contrast to the first two trenches, the dye house uncovered in trench 3 proved to be relatively well preserved. It is known from the census returns that, during the second half of the 19th-century, the works was used to dye both silk and cotton. A solitary reference in a trade directory of 1862 (Drake, 118) indicates that Jackson was involved in skein dyeing yarn. Skein dyeing is the classic method of applying colour to yarns and is ideally suited for colouring small dye-lots. In this process short, coils or skeins of material, loosely wound on to wooden reels, were hung on carriers before being immersed in a heated dye bath containing the requisite pigment (Grierson 1989). The equipment and facilities required for this operation varied depending on the type of yarn to be dyed. In broad terms, the dyeing of silk skeins was typically undertaken in mobile copper boiling vats, mounted on wheeled frames to facilitate their movement around the dye house, depending on the quantity of material that had to be dyed at any one time (Matthews 1920, 214). Cotton skeins, however, were usually hung from straight rods and fed into static vats for dyeing (Matthews 1920, 212).

7.6 The ideal layout of a 19th-century dye house saw the works divided into two broad areas; one dedicated to washing, the other for dyeing materials (Grierson 1989, 12). The 1852 Board of Health map (Fig. 3) suggests that the Nun's Street Works originally followed this model, with the building split into two similarly-sized elements. Excavated Structure 1 corresponds approximately with the western half of the building indicated in 1852 and may well represent a workspace dedicated to an aspect of the dyeing process distinct from that performed in the eastern half of the works. Quite what these processes were and how they differed from those carried out elsewhere within the dye house, however, is difficult to determine from the archaeological evidence. If, as is possible, mobile dyeing apparatus were used in the works, traces of this equipment would be difficult to identify archaeologically. In addition, later reconfiguration of the works,

represented by flue (348) and Structures 2 and 3, could have changed the original function and purpose of Structure 1. Interpretation is further complicated by the loss of the eastern half of the building to later disturbance, removing the possibility of a comparison between the two spaces. Of the evidence present within the confines of Structure 1, brickwork (351), positioned in the western corner of Structure 1 is reminiscent of a cylindrical boiler stand with an apparent outlet (352) through adjacent wall (353) (Plate 5). Although it is unclear what may have been discharged, it is possible that the staining on the ground outside is related to the oxidation of a metal receptacle below the outlet. The presence of drain (362) to the south east appears to further attest to the need to dispose of water or other liquids within the area.

7.6.1 The purpose of brick surface (354) located against the northern face of wall (353) also remains ambiguous, although the stamped brick produced at Bennett's Spondon brickworks at least offers a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the surface.

7.7 The original works had been extended to the west by 1883, and it is within this extension that Structures 2 and 3 were located. The reasons for this extension are unclear, although the 1861 and 1871 census returns show an increase in the factory's workforce, perhaps indicative of an upswing in output. The presence of Structures 2 and 3 within the extension would suggest an investment in substantial, more permanent dyeing equipment, either as a replacement for existing facilities or to cope with diversification or an expansion of the work's capacity.

7.8 Once again, however, the precise natures of Structures 2 and 3, remain somewhat elusive, although both structures in part appear to feature flues. Heat within the dye house was principally used to boil water for the washing of yarns, to extract dye from dyestuffs and for the actual dyeing process. Which if any of these processes were served by Structures 2 and 3 is unclear. The latter has some similarities with a structure recorded at Brinscombe Mill dye house in Gloucestershire, which was thought to have been a flue for boiling water and dyestuffs in an overlying tank (Pountney & Beddow 1976, 8). This feature had side channels, similar to those of Structure 3, which were interpreted as overflow gutters for the tank. The side channels at Brinscombe Mill were lined with cast iron and although there was no evidence of this in Structure 3, some sort of lining would explain the lack of staining on the brickwork.

7.8.1 Heat was supplied to the flue of Structure 3 from chamber 2 positioned at its north-western end. The southernmost compartment of chamber 2 was lined with refractory bricks, evidential of its use as a firebox or similar structure. The sunken pit (335) that spanned the two compartments perhaps formed an ashpit below the firemouth. If the southernmost compartment was used as a firebox, the heat generated within it seems to have been relatively low and sufficient to soot, but not vitrify the refractory lining.

7.8.2 Chamber 2 as excavated was not in its original form, having been extended to the north west. One brick within the floor of this extension featured the mark of the Stourbridge brickmakers Timmis & Co, founded in 1871 (Cockeram 1999). The brick may, therefore, offer a possible *terminus post quem* for the construction of this extension, although it should be remembered that the brick could be reused. An iron pipe within pit (335) may indicate a later phase of Structure 3's operation, or be representative of its replacement: Structure 3 was almost certainly filled and blocked at some point prior to the demolition of the dye house.

7.9 Structure 2 is more ambiguous, although in terms of date the presence within its fabric of bricks that may stem from W. H. & J. Slater's Denby works, at least suggest that it was constructed some time after 1871 (Picture the Past). As for its function, the substantial nature of Structure 2 and its position adjacent to a possible dye tank, may indicate that it formed the heating system for a dye vat or series of vats. Depending on the yarn to be dyed, such vats were commonly made of wood, particularly for cotton dyeing, or copper, for use with silk (Matthews 1920, 212-215). Vats varied in size and form, although they were often rectangular and generally built to hold between 50 and 100lbs of yarn (Matthews 1920, 212). A gentle, continuous heat was applied to the vat throughout the dyeing process (Grierson 1989, 11). If Structure 2 did supply heat to a dyeing vat, presumably it was situated above the flue or flues positioned in the south-eastern half of the structure. How the heat was generated is again unclear, but a firebox located within chamber 1 to the north west may have been the original source. The excavation, however, only revealed evidence of a pair of brick-lined pits in this area, which appeared to be later additions to the space. One of these contained an iron pipe (380), which may provide evidence of a later form of heat supply to the vat, utilised after the flue or flues had been blocked and fallen into disuse. The pipe could have formed the supply to a perforated steam coil, placed within the vat below a false base to avoid direct

contact between the yarn and the hot pipe (Matthews 1920, 212). Alternatively, the pipe may be evidential of an outlet pipe, controlled by a valve and used to empty the vat (Matthews 1920, 212-213).

7.9.1 Flue (348), which featured within Structure 1, extended across Structure 2, but appeared to be contemporaneous with it. A single brick stamped with the word 'DERBY' featured within the fabric of (348), but as no specific manufacturer could be identified from this mark it was of little use in dating the structure. The function and purpose of the flue remain equally elusive.

8.0 Conclusions

8.1 No evidence of the postulated Roman road or medieval nunnery was identified during excavations at Bridge Street. Nineteenth-century structures were found, but in trenches 1 and 2, these took the form of poorly preserved, truncated remains of at least one terraced property and a building of unknown function. More significant evidence was uncovered in trench 3 that related to the former dye house indicated on historical map evidence. Although these remains were substantial, their functions within the dye house are unclear. This is in part due to the nature of the remains, which survived only as wall foundations, sub-ground features and localised floor surfaces. No evidence of superstructures or diagnostic features such as machine bases/housings was encountered and even dating evidence for the excavated structures was sparse. What is clear, however, is that the dye house expanded over time, possibly as a result of diversification, an investment in technology or both. The sizeable nature of Structures 2 and 3 would suggest dyeing on a significant scale within the works, but quite how they fitted into the production process remains a matter of some doubt.

8.2 From the limited evidence provided by the small number of marked bricks, it appears that, in the main, local brick manufacturers supplied the materials to construct the various structures: only one identifiable producer, Timmis & Co., was not local to the Derby area.

8.3 At least some of the Difficulty in identifying industrial dyeing processes from archaeological remains stems from a lack of comparable evidence from other sites. Although textile production has been the focus of archaeological study (see, for example,

Williams & Farnie 1992), the part played by the finishing trades, such as dyeing, has attracted little attention. Given the importance of such ancillary trades to the regional textile industries, however, they are evidently worthy of further archaeological investigation. This should provide a clearer picture of how these trades functioned, the materials involved and the extent to which they utilised machinery and new technologies.

9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Olivia Acheson, Heather Anne Cope, Richard Cramp (supervisor), Tony Hanna, Clare Henshaw, Peter Stuart and Zoë Sutherland of SOTARCH. This report was written by Richard Cramp PIFA with illustrations by Heather Anne Cope. Finds were identified by Jonathan Goodwin MIFA. Valuable assistance was provided by Myk Flitcroft, CgMs Consulting Ltd; Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist, Derbyshire County Council; David Vernon, Gleeds Management Services Ltd; Alison Baker, Hall Manager (Princess Alice Court); the University of Derby; and John Tibbles, CBM specialist. Thanks are also extended to Derby Local Studies Library; C.W. Plant Hire Ltd; S.R.P. Rentals Ltd and East Midlands Demolition Ltd.

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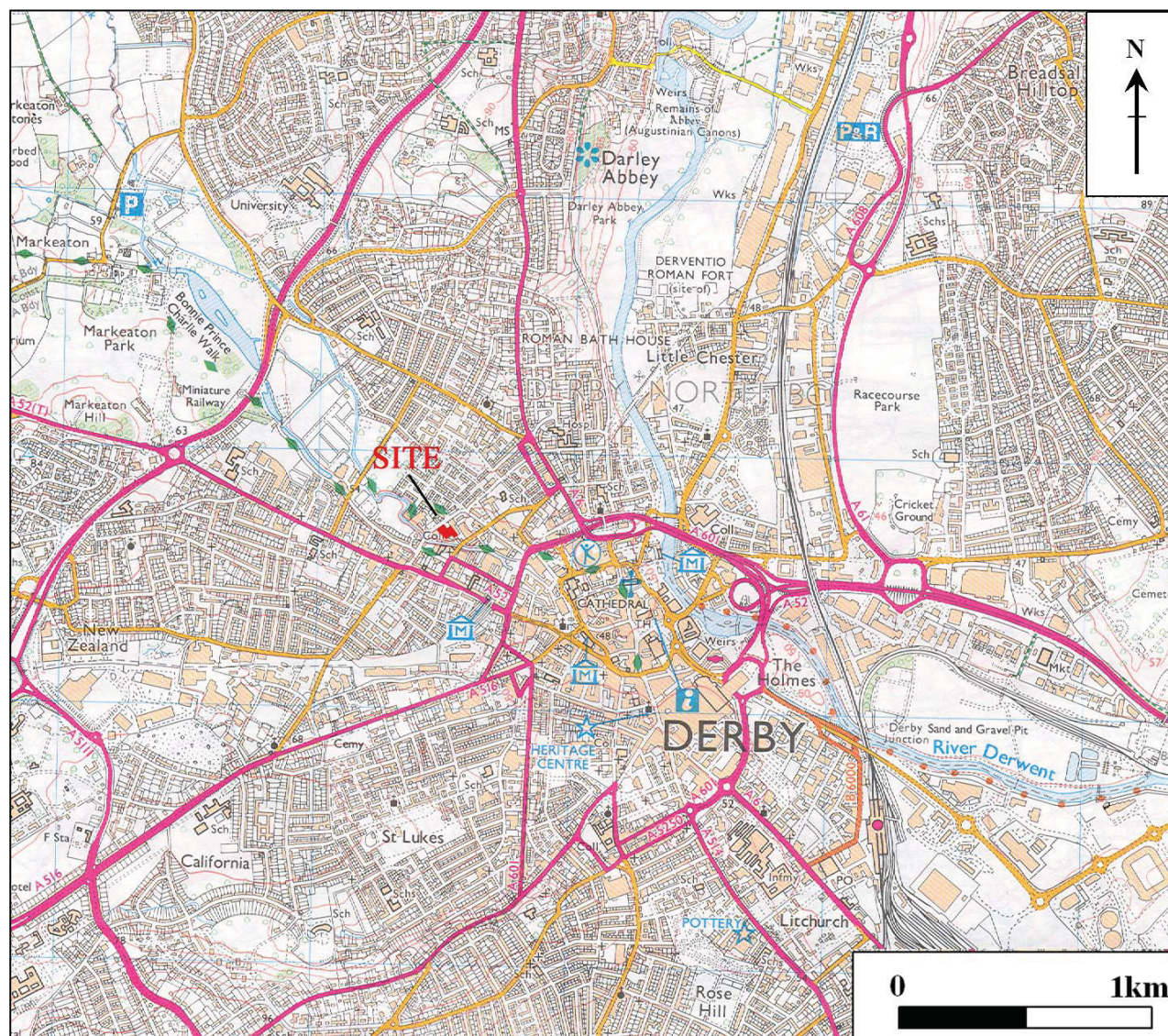
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Picture the Past

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FIG. 1
Site Location.



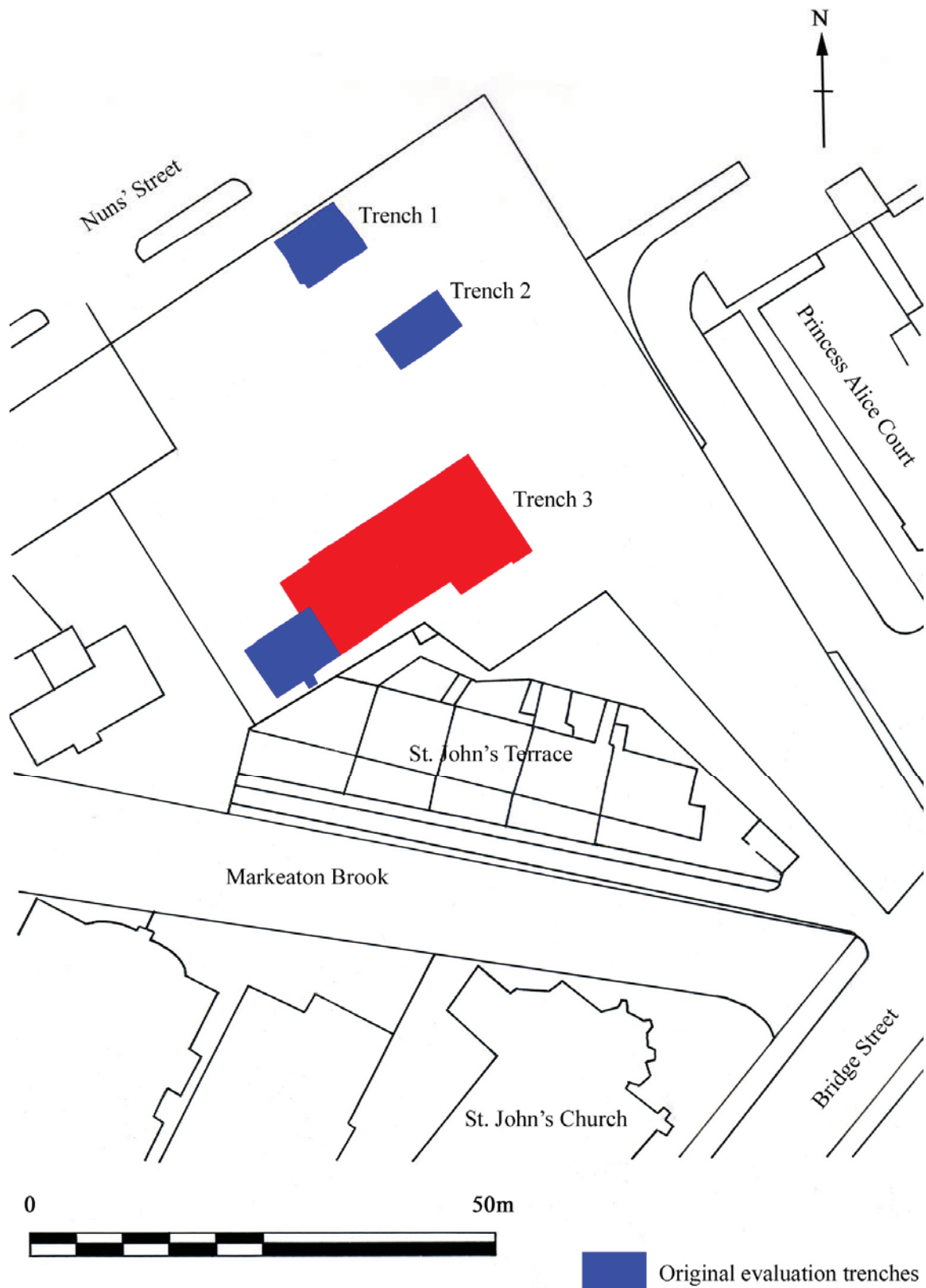


FIG. 2
Trench location plan.



FIG. 3

Extract from the 1852 1:2,500 scale Board of Health map of the development site. The dye house is unmarked, positioned above the oblique row of terraces. Approximate trench locations are outlined in red.

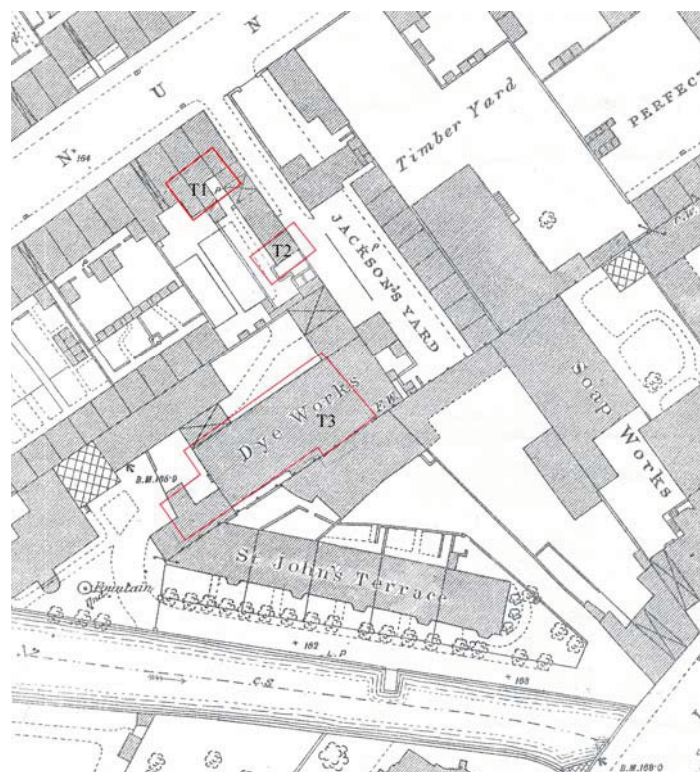


FIG. 4

Extract from the 1883 1:500 scale OS map of the development site. The dye house is marked and has been extended to the south west. Approximate trench locations are outlined in red.

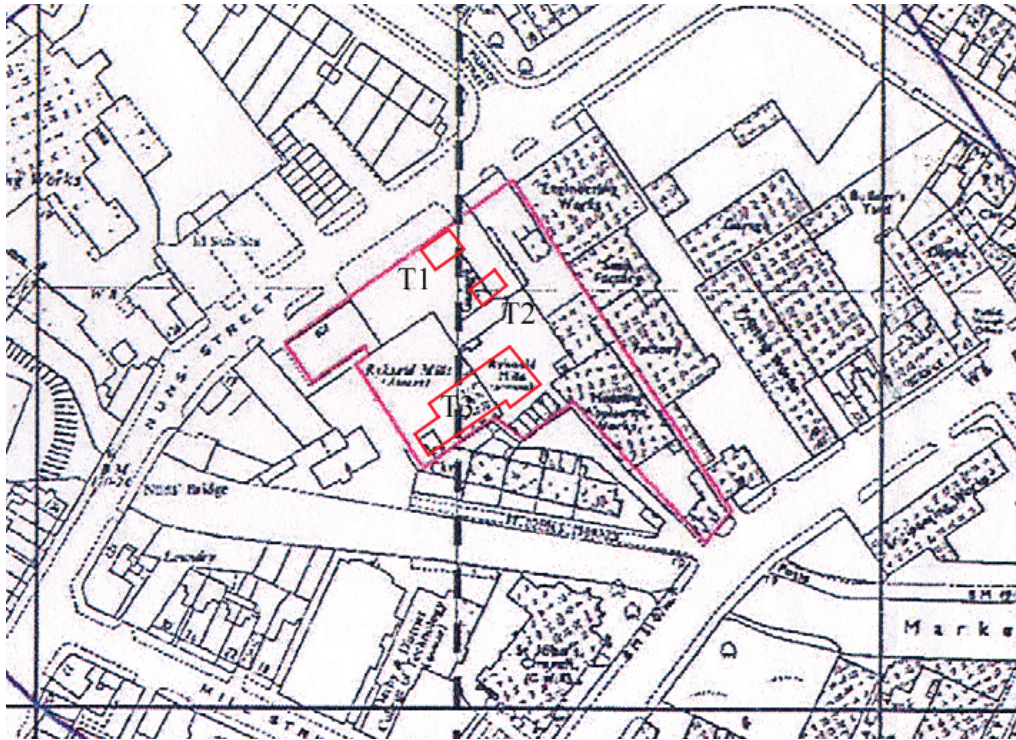


FIG. 5

Extract of a composite 1:1,250 scale 1963/1970 map of the development site. The dye house has been replaced by Rykneild Mills. Approximate trench locations are outlined in red and the limits of the development site marked in pink.



FIG. 6
Post-excavation plan of Trench 1.

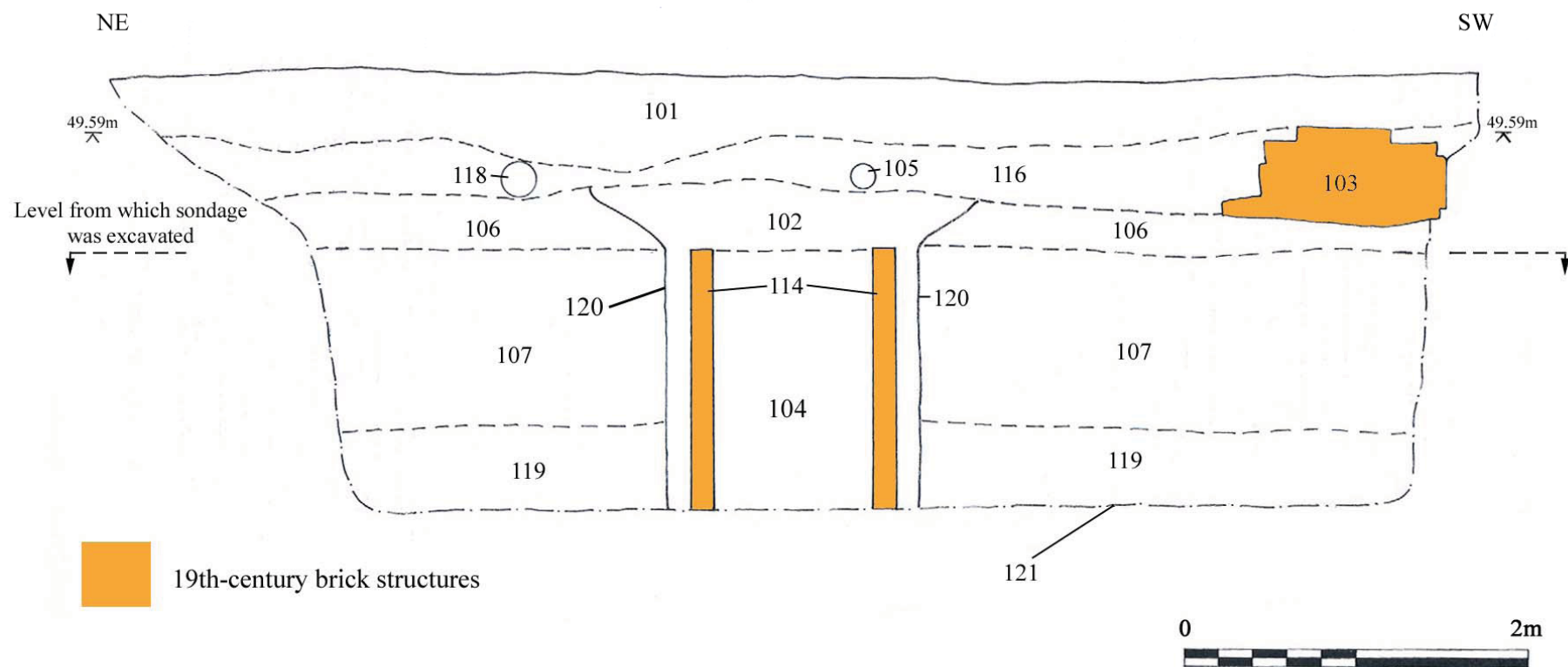


FIG. 7

North-west-facing section of Trench 1 (after excavation of sondage).

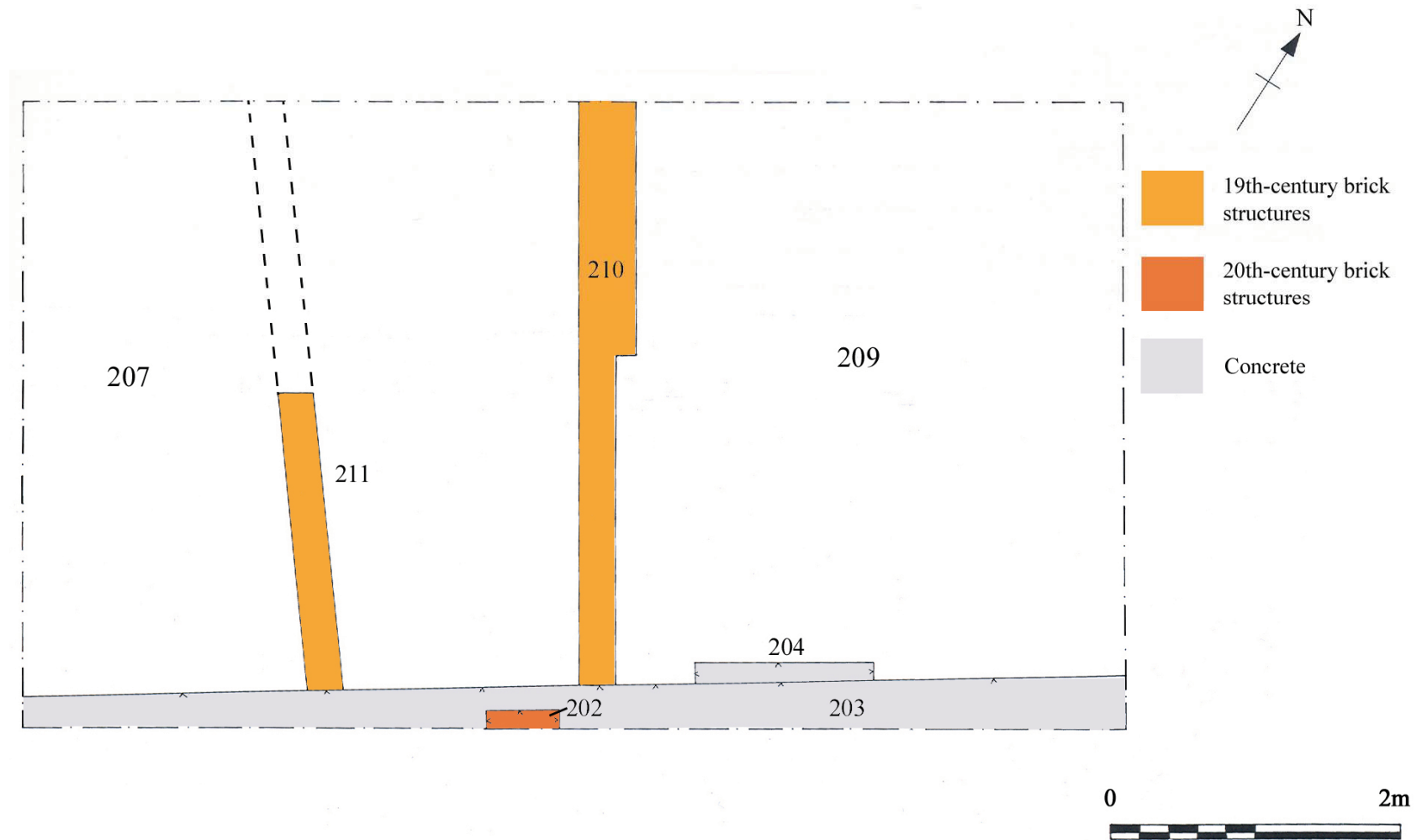


FIG. 8

Post-excavation plan of Trench 2.

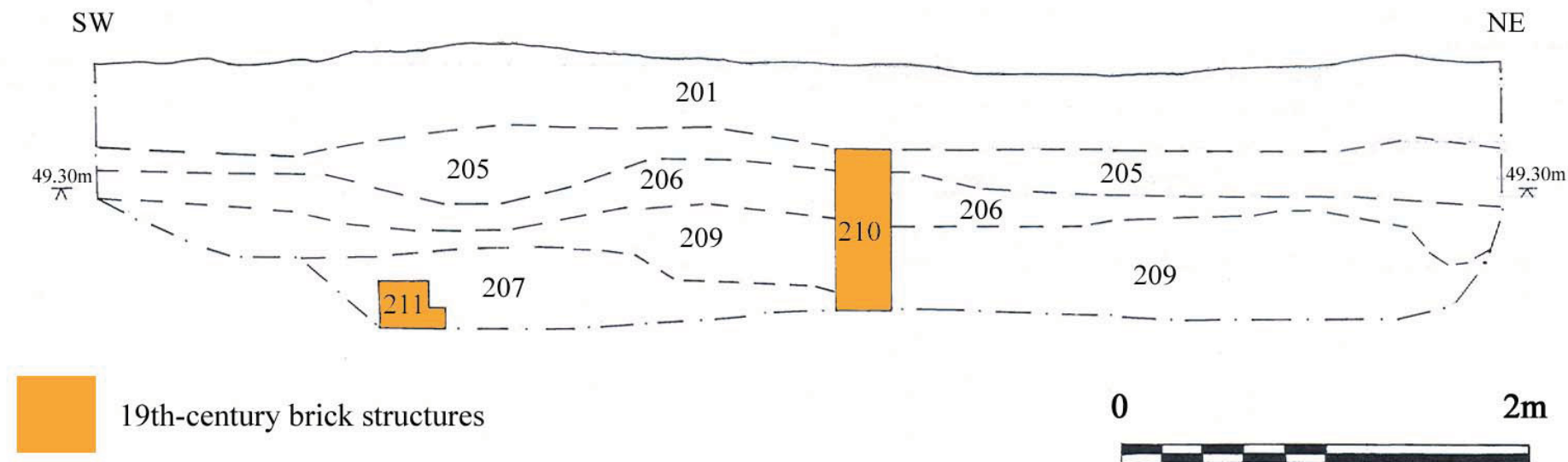


FIG. 9

South-east-facing section of Trench 2.



FIG. 10
Post-excavation plan of Trench 3.



FIG. 11

Post-excavation plan of Trench 3 sondage.

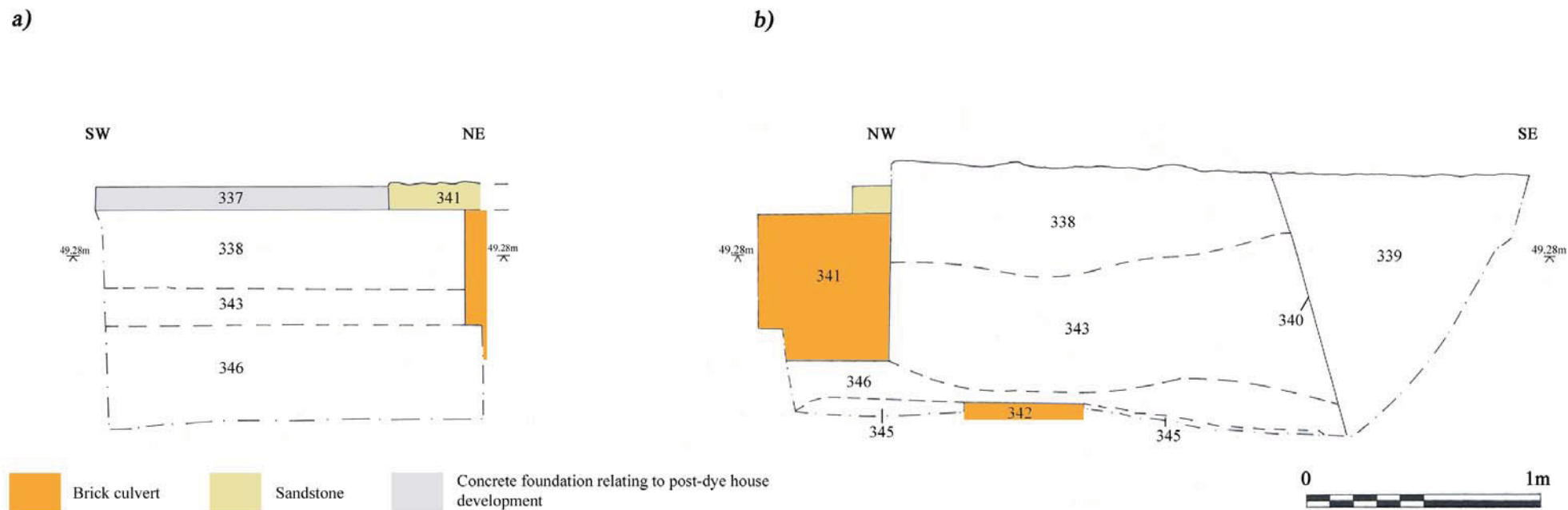


FIG. 12

a) South-east-facing section of sondage within Trench 3 b) South-west-facing section of sondage within Trench 3.



PLATE 1

General view of Trench 1, looking south west (scales: 2.0m)



PLATE 2

View of well (114) looking south east, after Trench 1 was sectioned to determine the depth of natural subsoil.



PLATE 3

General view of Trench 2, looking north east (scales: 2.0m).



PLATE 4

General view of culvert (342) within sondage at the south-western end of Trench 3, looking north east (scales: 1.0m).



PLATE 5

General view of Structure 1, Trench 3, looking south east (scales: 2.0m).



PLATE 6

Possible boiler stand (351) in Structure 1, looking south east (scales: 1.0m).



PLATE 7

Side flues extending from (148), looking south east (scales: 1.0m).



PLATE 8

General view of Structures 2 (foreground) and 3 in Trench 3, looking south west during evaluation phase (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 9

Structure 2, looking south east from the north-western end (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m)



PLATE 10

Brick-lined base (371) of trough within Structure 2, looking north west. End wall (379) is shown, with pipe (380) and adjacent aperture (scales: 1.0m).



PLATE 11

Detail of chamber 1 at north-western end of Structure 2, looking south west (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 12

Brick-lined pits beneath iron plates, looking south east, showing iron pipe (380) (left) and the iron flap (381) (scale: 1.0m).



PLATE 13

Structure 2 (foreground), looking north east (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 14

Chamber 2 at the south-western end of Structure 3, looking east (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).

The mouth of the main flue can be seen within wall (392)/(393).



PLATE 15

Compartments A (left) & B within chamber 2 at the north-western end of Structure 3, looking south west (scale: 1.0m). Wall (329) in the centre of the photograph divides the chamber. Compartment A to the left is lined with refractory bricks.



PLATE 16

Detail of brick-lined slot (335) within chamber 2 at the north-western end of Structure 3, looking north-east (scales: 1.0m).

Appendix 1a: Catalogue of ceramic finds from Bridge Street, Derby

trench	context	ware/fabric description	surface dec	dec in/ on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	rim/edge	spout	handle	profile	no. shds	date	notes
1	106	White earthenware			*	Plate/platter	*						2	mid-late C19	
		Grey-bodied stoneware			*	Jug/bottle	*						1	C19	
		Brown stoneware		Stamped lettering	*	Bottle	*	*					4	1833-c.1850	Two stoneware bottles featuring 'H. MORETON DENBY & CODNOR-PARK POTTERIES DERBYSHIRE. VITREOUS STONE BOTTLES. J. BOURNE, PATENTEE WARRENTED NOT TO ABSORB'. This relates to Joseph Bourne, who used this mark from 1833-c.1850 (Godden 1991, 89-90).
		Coarse red earthenware			*	Pan		*					2	C19	Dark slip on interior?
		Coarse buff earthenware			*	Pan		*					1	C19	Dark slip on interior
		Coarse buff earthenware			*	Pan		*					1	C19	
	107	Blackware?			*	Bowl/porringer			*				1	late C17-mid C18	

trench	context	ware/fabric description	surface dec	dec in/ on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	rim/edge	spout	handle	profile	no. shds	date	notes
1	107 (cont)	Mottled ware			*	Hollow ware		*					1	late C17-mid C18	
		Brown stoneware			*	Hollow ware		*					2	C18/C19	
		White earthenware	Transfer print - blue	Moulded beads	*	Dish		*					1	mid C19	Unknown floral print.
		White earthenware	Transfer print – blue		*	Plate			*				1	mid-late C19	Willow print.
		White earthenware		Moulded details	*	Ewer			*				1	mid-late C19	
		White earthenware			*	Plate	*						1	mid C19	
		White earthenware			*	Deep dish		*	*				2	mid-late C19	
		Yellow earthenware	Applied slip – blue mocha		*	Chamber pot		*	*				2	late C19	
		Yellow earthenware			*	Bowl/pan			*				1	mid-late C19	
		Coarse red earthenware			*	Pan		*	*				5	C19	Dark slip on interior.
		Coarse red earthenware			*	Pan			*				1	C18/C19	Hard fired and reduced on interior.

trench	context	ware/fabric description	surface dec	dec in/ on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	rim/edge	spout	handle	profile	no. shds	date	notes
1	107 (cont)	Coarse red earthenware			*	Pan	*	*	*				11	C19	
		Coarse red earthenware				?	*						1	C19?	
		Coarse buff earthenware			*	Pan		*	*				2	C18/C19	Dark slip on interior
		Refractory				Placing ring						*	1	late C19	
2	209	White earthenware	Transfer print-blue		*	Plate/platter			*				1	mid-late C19	Willow print.
		White earthenware	Printed lettering		*	Pharmaceutical ware	*						2	mid-late C19	Printed lettering '....620STILL G[OI]NG STRONG'.
		White earthenware	Applied slip - bands		*	Bowl			*				2	mid-late C19	
		Yellow earthenware	Applied slip - bands		*	Bowl		*					1	mid-late C19	
		Yellow earthenware			*	Ointment pot	*						1	mid-late C19	
		China	Overglaze painted & gilded		*	Saucer			*				1	mid-late C19	
		Brown stoneware			*	Bottle	*						1	mid-late C19	
		Coarse red earthenware			*	Pan			*				1	C19	Dark slip coat on interior, lead glaze.
		Coarse red earthenware			*	Pan			*				1	mid-late C19	White slip coat on interior.

trench	context	ware/fabric description	surface dec	dec in/ on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	rim/edge	spout	handle	profile	no. shds	date	notes
3	309	Yellow ware			*	Bottle/jar	*						1	mid-late C19	
	315	Coarse red earthenware			*	Pan		*					1	C19	Dark slip coat on interior?
	358	White earthenware	Painted bands - red		*	Platter			*				1	late C19	
	373	Yellow earthenware			*	Dish?	*						2	mid-late C19	
Total													61		

Appendix 1b: Catalogue of ceramic building material from Bridge Street, Derby

trench	context	fabric description	form/ description	no. frags	date	notes
1	106	Highly fired iron-rich fabric with medium and large, ill-sorted inclusions. Vitrified surface.	brick	1	C19?	

Appendix 1c: Catalogue of clay pipes from Bridge Street, Derby

trench	context	mark	dec	bowl	stem	base/spur	complete	no. frags	date	notes
1	106		'Nottingham' -style roller decoration		*			1	C18?	An example featuring this style of decoration recovered from Leicester was dated as <i>c.</i> 1750 (Green 1991, 44, fig. 7).
	107				*			2	C19	
2	209				*			1	C19	
3	358			*				5	C19	Spurred bowl – Broseley type?
					*			2	C19	Mouth piece.
	360				*			4	C19	
Total								15		

Appendix 1d: Catalogue of glass from Bridge Street, Derby

Trench	Context	Colour	Form	Lettering	base	body	rim/edge	neck	profile	no. shds	Date	Notes
1	106	?	Vessel/bottle?			*				1	C19?	Iridescent.
		Clear?	Window glass			*				1	C19?	Iridescent.
	107	Green	Bottle		*					2	mid C19	Free-blown bottle.
		Dark olive green	Bottle			*				1	mid-late C19	Moulded, facetted form.
		Aqua	Bottle		*					1	mid-late C19	Two-piece moulded form.
	113	Green	Bottle				*	*		2	mid C19	Twisted seam on neck, applied rim.
2	209	Green	Bottle			*				1	C19	
		Clear	Bottle						*	1	late C19	Small cylindrical form, pouring lip.
					Total					10		

Appendix 2: List of contexts

Trench	Context	Description	Dimensions
1	100	Modern reinforced concrete slab overburden overlying (101)	As trench x 0.14m thick (max)
	101	Layer grey aggregate material, sub-base for (101)	As trench x 0.36m thick (max)
	102	Layer brown / red compact clay underlying (116)	2.65m NE-SW x c.2.20m in depth
	103	Structure. Linear brick wall in NW-facing section, underlying (101), (116)	1.25m NE-SW x 0.58m high (as revealed)
	104	Fill of (114), brown sandy gravel	1.18m diameter x c.1.50m deep
	105	Ceramic drainpipe within (116)	0.12m diameter
	106	Layer brown silty sandy gravel in base of trench, underlying footings to walls (103), (108)	As trench x 0.30m thick (max)
	107	Layer brown / yellow sandy gravel underlying (106)	1.00m thick (max)
	108	Structure. Linear brick wall in NE-facing section, underlying (101), (116)	2.96m NW-SE x 0.45m in height (as revealed)
	109	Structure. Linear brick wall underlying (101), above (110)	0.61m NE-SW x 0.22m NW-SE x 0.45m high
	110	Structure. Concrete strip foundation underlying (101), (109)	8.75m NE-SW x 0.89m NW-SE
	111	Structure. Modern linear brick wall underlying (100)	8.40m NE-SW x 0.25m NW-SE x 0.72m high
	112	Structure. Mass concrete block abutting wall (111)	0.99m NE-SW x 0.99m NW-SE x 0.74m high
	113	Structure. Linear brick wall with sandstone footing underlying (115)	0.96m NW-SE x 0.25m NE-SW x 0.26m high
	114	Structure. Circular brick well drain underlying (102), within cut [120]	1.18m diameter x 1.60m deep (as revealed)
	115	Layer, pebbly clay between (110) and (111)	4.85m NE-SW x 1.40m NW-SE
	116	Layer, dark loamy matrix and with rubble inclusions, underlying (101)	As trench x 0.50m thick (max)
	117	Structure. Linear brick wall underlying (110), cutting (106), (107)	1.16m NE-SW x 0.26m NW-SE x 0.45 high

Trench	Context	Description	Dimensions
1	118	Ceramic pipe in (116).	0.18m diameter
	119	Layer brown sandy gravel and clay above (121) and underlying (107)	As sondage x c.0.50m thick
	120	Sub-circular cut in (106), (107), (119) and probably (121)	
	121	Natural brown sandy clay subsoil, below (119). Observed at 2.50m below reduced ground level.	
2	200	Structure. Modern concrete slab overburden overlying (201), (203), abutting (202)	As trench x 0.14m thick
	201	Layer grey coarse aggregate sub-base, underlying (200) and above (205), (210). Cut by (203)	As trench x 0.35m thick
	202	Structure. Modern linear brick wall, overlying (203)	7.60m NE-SW x 0.11m NW-SE (as revealed) x 0.57m high
	203	Structure. Concrete strip foundation for wall (202)	7.60m NE-SW x 0.26m NW-SE x 0.07m thick
	204	Structure. Mass concrete block below (203), cutting (205), (206), (209)	1.18m NE-SW x 0.14m (min) x 0.54m high
	205	Layer demolition rubble underlying (201), above (206), (210)	As trench x 0.40m thick (max)
	206	Layer black sandy ash with rubble inclusions, underlying (205), above (209)	As trench x 0.28m thick
	207	Layer grey sandy clay, underlying (209)	3.65m NE-SW x 4.00m NW-SE x 0.44m thick (max)
	209	Layer light brown gravelly clay, underlying (206)	3.40m NE-SW x 3.85m NW-SE x 0.60m thick (max)
	210	Structure. Linear brick wall underlying (201), cutting (205), (206), (207), (209)	3.94m NW-SE x 0.25m NE-SW x 0.78m high (max)
	211	Structure. Linear brick wall underlying (207)	2.02m NW-SE x 0.25m NE-SW x 0.22m high (max)
3	300	Structure. Concrete floor slabs overlying (301)	As trench x 0.14m thick
	301	Layer mixed aggregate sub-base for (300), above (302)	As trench x 0.20m thick
	302	Layer demolition rubble underlying (301),	As trench x 0.40m thick

Trench	Context	Description	Dimensions
3	307	Structure. Modern linear brick wall cutting (301), (302), (338) & wall (308)	5.50m NW-SE x 0.23m NE-SW x 0.08m high
	308	Structure. Linear brick west wall of side channel (Structure 3), bonded with (328), (392) and cut by (307)	6.66m NW-SE x 0.37m NE-SW x 0.52m high
	309	Orange / brown sand & gravel, fill of side channel (308)/(310) (Structure 3),	
	310	Structure. Linear brick east wall of flue (Structure 3), bonded with (313), (392)	6.71m NW-SE x 0.34m NE-SW x 0.42m high
	311	Dark brown mixed rubble, fill of flue (310)/(314) (Structure 3)	
	312	Layer of compact red / grey clay base of flue (310), (314)	1.10m NW-SE x 0.79m NE-SW (as revealed)
	313	Structure. Linear firebrick wall bonded with (310), (314)	1.15m NE-SW x 0.11m NW-SE x 0.53m high
	314	Structure. Linear brick west wall of flue (Structure 3) bonded with (313), (393)	6.70m NW-SE x 0.44m NE-SW x 0.33m high
	315	Dark brown mixed rubble, fill of side channel (314)/(316) (Structure 3)	
	316	Structure. Linear brick wall between Structures 2 and 3, bonding with (371) to form concave base	9.50m NW-SE x 1.28m NE-SW x 0.58m high (max)
	317	Rubble fill of trough (316)/(320), Structure 2	
	318	Structure. Curving brick wall bonded to (371)?	1.22m N-S x 0.22m E-W x 0.49m high
	319	Structure. Stone (?) and brick flue base of (316), (318), underlying (317)	0.42m N-S x 0.37m E-W
	320	Structure. Linear brick wall of flue, bonded with (325), overlain by (386)	2.66m NW-SE x 2.58m NE-SW x c.0.55m deep
	321	Structure. Worn brick paved surface underlying (323), (324), (325), (375), abutting (316), (320)	2.50m NE-SW x 2.45m NW-SE
	322	Pair iron-edged manhole covers in (321), above (372)	1.26m NE-SW x 0.96m NW-SE x 0.03m high
	323	Structure. Linear brick wall overlying (321)	0.60m NE-SW x 0.22m NW-SE x 0.08m high
	324	Structure. Linear brick wall overlying (321), bonded with (325)	0.87m NW-SE x 0.22m NE-SW x 0.08m high
	325	Structure. Linear brick wall, bonded with (320), (324), (326)	2.37m NE-SW x 0.81m NW-SE (max) x 0.12m high

Trench	Context	Description	Dimensions
3	326	Structure. Brick and stone steps above (321), bonded with (325)	1.41m NE-SW x 0.51m NW-SE x 0.14m high
	327	Structure. Linear brick wall bonded with (316) and abutting (328)	2.53m NE-SW x 0.22m NW-SE x 0.47m high
	328	Structure. Linear brick wall abutting (327), (347)	1.40m NW-SE x 0.48m NE-SW (max) x 0.61m high
	329	Structure. Linear brick wall, partially rebuilt, bonded with (347)	2.88m NE-SW x 0.35m NW-SE x 0.59m high
	330	Layer red / grey compact clay surface underlying (311), cut by (335)	1.99m NE-SW x 0.95m NW-SE
	331	Structure. Brick paved surface, abutted by (335)	2.43m NE-SW x 1.04m NW-SE
	332	Structure. Brick base of flue (314), (316) underlying fill (315)	1.20m NW-SE x 0.31m NE-SW x 0.09m high (as revealed)
	333	Square drain hole through (321)	0.17m NW-SE x 0.14m NE-SW x 0.20m deep
	334	Iron drain pipe, aligned NW-SE within (333)	0.12m diameter
	335	Structure. Brick-lined pit in (331), filled by (336)	1.10m NW-SE x 0.70m NE-SW (max) x 0.33m deep
	336	Fill of dark brown mixed rubble within (335)	0.62m NW-SE x 0.45m x 0.33m deep
	337	Structure. Strip concrete footing above (338) in sondage	2.50m NE-SW x 0.60m x 0.20m thick
	338	Layer made ground of sandy silt and frequent rubble inclusions, underlying (302), (337), cut by principal elements of Structures 1, 2 & 3, underlying (302)	As trench x 0.50m thick
	339	Fill of [340], grey / brown sandy silt with mixed rubble inclusions	
	340	Vertical cut through (338), (343), (346), filled by (339)	At least 1.10m wide x 1.15m deep
	341	Structure. Brick culvert, stone capping cutting (338), (343), above (346)	1.12m NW-SE x 0.50m NE-SW x 0.62m high
	342	Structure. Brick culvert, stone capping in base of sondage, cutting (345), underlying (346)	1.70m NE-SW x 0.60m NW-SE x 0.57m deep
	343	Layer orange / brown gravelly sand underlying (338), above (346), cut by [340]	3.48m NW-SE x 1.40m thick

Trench	Context	Description	Dimensions
3	345	Layer orangey clay, natural subsoil underlying (346), cut by (342)	1.78m NW-SE x 0.17m (max)
	346	Layer orange / brown sandy gravel underlying (341), (343), cut by [340]	1.35m NW-SE x 0.20m thick (max)
	347	Structure. Linear firebrick wall bonded with (392)	1.10m NW-SE x 0.11m NE-SW
	348	Structure. Linear brick flue structure, cutting (338), (350) and abutting (320). Filled by (349)	10.68m NE-SW x 0.70m NW-SE x 0.44m deep
	349	Upper fill of (348), brown sandy grit and mixed rubble, overlying fill (376)	10.68m NE-SW x 0.50m NW-SE x 0.35m deep
	350	Structure. Linear brick wall in (338), abutting (351), (366), cut by (348)	9.13m NW-SE x 0.26m NE-SW x 0.02m high
	351	Structure. Wedge-shaped brick feature, abutting (350), (353)	1.46m NE-SW x 1.34m NW-SE x 0.17m high
	352	Rectangular slot in top of (351), filled by (373)	0.69m NW-SE x 0.34m NE-SW x 0.09m deep
	353	Structure. Linear brick wall, bonded with (350), abuts (357), truncated by (368), (359)	19.40m NE-SW x 0.25m NW-SE x 0.06m high (max)
	354	Structure. Rectangular brick feature, underlying (374), abuts (353)	1.08m NE-SW x 0.81m NW-SE x 0.06m high
	355	Structure. Linear brick wall, abuts (357), (391)	9.30m NW-SE x 0.54m NE-SW x 0.37m high (max)
	356	Structure. Linear brick wall underlying (388)	1.22m NE-SW x 0.26m NW-SE
	357	Concrete overlying (358), abutting (353), (355), cut by (359), (368)	9.30m NW-SE x 7.63m NE-SW x 0.08m thick
	358	Layer brown / black ashy grit underlying (357), above (338)	3.44m NW-SE x 2.10m NE-SW
	359	Ceramic pipe, cutting (353), (357), (358)	2.80m NW-SE (as revealed) x 0.18m diameter
	360	Layer yellow / brown sandy mortar, cut by [378]	2.20m NW-SE x 2.10m NE-SW x 0.01m thick
	361	Structure. Sub-rectangular brick drain feature within (363), containing (362)	0.58m NW-SE x 0.46m NE-SW x 0.14m high
	362	Stoneware drainage pipe within (361)	0.26m diameter
	363	Fill of [378], dark brown silty sand	1.05m NW-SE x 0.69m NE-SW

Trench	Context	Description	Dimensions
3	364	Structure. Linear brick flue bonded to (348), abuts (366), filled by (365)	2.06m NW-SE x 0.36m NE-SW x 0.36m deep
	365	Fill of (364), brown sandy grit and mixed rubble	2.06m NW-SE x 0.20m NE-SW x 0.36m deep
	366	Structure. Semicircular brick feature abutting (350), (356)	1.30m NW-SE x 1.20m NE-SW x 0.08m high
	367	Structure. Linear brick wall	5.30m NW-SE x 0.57m NE-SW x 0.14m high (max)
	368	Structure. Modern linear brick wall cut through (301), (302), truncating flue (348), walls (353), (356), floor (357)	10.50m NW-SE x 0.22m NE-SW
	369	Structure. Crude brick wall, abutting (316), (318), overlying (319)	0.37m E-W x 0.49m high
	370	Structure. Stepped chimney base.	2.40m NW-SE x 1.00m NE-SW x c.1.50m deep
	371	Brick lining, underlying (317), abuts (316), (320), (379), bonded with (386)	0.81m NW-SE x 0.64m NE-SW x 0.14m thick
	372	Structure. Brick chamber beneath (322), divided in two, cut through (321)	1.47m NW-SE x 1.10m NE-SW x 0.48m deep
	373	Fill of (352), orange / black sandy ash & clinker	0.69m NW-SE x 0.34m NE-SW x 0.09m thick
	374	Layer grey / black ash & charcoal overlying (354)	0.84m NE-SW x 0.70m NW-SE x 0.21m thick
	375	Structure. Linear brick wall or pillar, overlying (321)	0.55m NE-SW x 0.34m NW-SE x 0.05m high
	376	Lower fill of (348), black silty ash underlying (349)	10.68m NE-SW x 0.50m NW-SE x 0.05m thick
	378	Linear cut in (360), filled by (363)	1.05m NW-SE x 0.69m NE-SW
	379	Structure. Linear brick wall, north end Structure 2, bonded with (316), (320), (321), abuts (371)	1.51m NE-SW x 0.23m NW-SE x 0.68m high (max)
	380	Iron pipe through (379)	0.10m diameter
	381	Iron frame fitted with iron plate, within (372)	0.42m square
	382	Structure. Brick base of (372), underlying (383)	1.47m NW-SE x 1.10m NE-SW
	383	Layer black sandy silt overlying (382)	0.80m NW-SE x 0.58m NE-SW x 0.02m thick

Trench	Context	Description	Dimensions
3	384	Lower fill of yellow / grey clay underlying (309)	
	385	Structure. Linear brick flue bonded to (348)	1.20m NW-SE x 0.35m NE-SW
	386	Structure. Possible stone partition wall, bonded with (371)	0.45m NW-SE x 0.20m NE-SW
	387	Structure. Linear wall feature overlying (309)	
	388	Structure. Concrete floor area, overlying (356), same as (389), (390)	2.20m NE-SW x 1.80m NW-SE (max)
	389	Structure. Concrete, same as (388), (390)	0.80m NE-SW x 0.70m NW-SE (max)
	390	Structure. Concrete, same as (388), (389)	1.00m NE-SW x 0.95m NW-SE (max)
	391	Structure. Sub-circular concrete, abuts (355)	1.90m NW-SE x 1.20m NE-SW
	392	Structure. Linear wall, return of (310)	0.80m NE-SW x 0.22m NW-SE
	393	Structure. Linear wall, return of (314)	0.60m NE-SW x 0.22m NW-SE

Appendix 3: Archive contents

Site Name: Bridge Street, Derby

Planning Reference: 09/08/01283

Site Code: DBU 09

Derby Museum Acc. No.: DBYMU 2009-7

Component	Quantity
Index to archive	1 x A4 page
Final report	66 x A4 pages (single sided) (+ pdf file on CD)
Site data – context records	128 x A4 pages (double sided)
Site data – record index	3 x A4 pages
Site data – index of site drawings	1 x A4 page
Site data – primary drawings	26 x sheets drawing film
Site data – synthesised drawings	9 x sheets drawing film
Finds data – synthesised finds record	1 x A4 sheet
Finds	61 x sherds ceramic material 10 x fragments glass 15 x fragments clay tobacco pipe 1 x fragment brick
Catalogue of photographs (index prints)	4 x A4 pages (single sided)
35mm black & white index prints and negatives	4 x archive wallets
Index to digital images	2 x A4 sheet (+ Microsoft Word 97 file on CD)
Contact sheet of digital images	4 x A4 sheet
Digital images	1 x CD
Documentary	24 x A4 pages (Impact Assessment) 10 x A4 pages (WSI)

Appendix 4:
Copy of OASIS form for the Bridge Street project

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: stokeont2-58492

Project details

Project name	Archaeological trial trenching at Bridge Street, Derby
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological trial trenching in advance of the development of a Business Enterprise Centre by the University of Derby at Jackson's Yard, Bridge Street, Derby.
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2009 End: 22-05-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	009/08/01283 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	DBYMU 2009-7 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	DBU 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DYE HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC VESSELS Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLES Modern
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY Jackson's Yard, Bridge Street, Derby
Postcode	DE1
Study area	0.30 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 3451 3668 52.9261025457 -1.486597228290 52 55 33 N 001 29 11 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 47.39m Max: 49.89m

Project creators

Name of	Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology
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Organisation	
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Myk Flitcroft
Project director/manager	Jonathan Goodwin
Project supervisor	Richard Cramp
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	University of Derby

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Archive ID	DBYMU 2009-7
Physical Contents	'Ceramics', 'Glass'
Digital Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Archive ID	DBYMU 2009-7
Digital Contents	'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Stratigraphic', 'other'
Digital Media available	'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text', 'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive ID	DBYMU 2009-7
Paper Contents	'Ceramics', 'Glass', 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey', 'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text', 'Unspecified Archive'
Entered by	Jonathan Goodwin (jon.goodwin@stoke.gov.uk)
Entered on	14 July 2009

OASIS:

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