

Nuffield Hospital, Littleover, Derby

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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2014

Project Code – NUF

TPA Report No. 003/2014

Accession No: DBYMU 2013-151



Looking east across the site, with the hospital visible to the left

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Disclaimer

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Report Number	003/2014
Status	Final Report

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Summary

FED3 Projects wishes to redevelop land adjacent to Nuffield Hospital, Littleover, Derby. The site is bounded by the existing hospital to the north, Hollybrook Way to the south, hospital land backing onto Rossington Drive to the east and Rykneld Road to the west.

The work has been undertaken following a successful planning application (DER/11/11/01322/PRI) for the erection of a two storey care home on the site. Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may be present on the site (a possible roman road and/or associated settlement and field systems), a programme of trial trenching was requested by the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist, Steve Baker.

Three trial/evaluation trenches measuring 20m x 1.7m and one trench measuring 17m by 1.7m were excavated in a pre-set pattern, which was altered slightly to accommodate services. A further two trenches were planned for as a contingency, but the results of the first four trenches indicated that this was not necessary.

The trench evaluation has demonstrated that no archaeological remains are present on this area of the proposed development site. Approximately 0.3m of topsoil and subsoil was present across the site, which was situated directly above the natural clay substratum. No finds or features of archaeological significance were discovered.

Figures

Figures 2-6: Plates

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 7: Trench Locations

Figure 8: Section Drawings

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1 FED3 Projects wishes to redevelop land adjacent to Nuffield Hospital, Littleover, Derby (SK 31644 32951). The site is bounded by the existing hospital to the north, the rear of Hollybrook Way to the south, hospital land backing onto Rossington Drive to the east and Rykneld Road to the west. The Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist (DCCDCA) has advised that the application site may contain archaeological remains pertaining to the Roman Rykneld Road and/or associated settlement and field systems.

1.2 Trent & Peak archaeology were subsequently contracted by FED3 Projects to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the site prior to development, in line with the planning consent (DER/11/11/01322/PRI). The intention of the investigation was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development, allowing DCC to provide an accurate opinion on whether any further archaeological mitigation may be required as part of the proposed redevelopment.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND.

2.1 The proposed redevelopment site is located towards the southern end of Littleover, directly east of the current Rykneld Road. It is approximately 4km south west of Derby and 12 km north east of Burton upon Trent. Topographically, much of the site to the east is roughly flat, with a gentle slope to the west, rising northwards towards Rykneld Road. The eastern portion of the proposed development site has not been excavated, due to the high level of modern drainage present in this area. Therefore, the trenches were limited to the western half of the proposed development site (approximately 40m x 20m).

2.2 The 1:50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that site is situated on Branscombe Mudstone Formation, a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 200 to 217 million years ago in the Triassic Period. This indicates a local environment previously dominated by hot deserts (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). No superficial geology is recorded for the site location, but upon excavation it was found to be layers of clay and shale.

2.5 As part of the planning consent for the development the DCCDA imposed a condition stating that:

'12. a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation"*

b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a).

c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the

2.6 Further consultation with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist indicated that a total of four 20m by 1.6m trenches would be sufficient to evaluate the site, with a contingency of two further trenches if archaeological remains were uncovered.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

3.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity around Littleover is rare, with minimal entries present on Derbyshire HER. Two of these records (DHER 32050, 32405) pertain to the Scheduled remains of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery discovered during work at the Former Post House Hotel during 2003. Artefacts recovered included an almost complete Bronze Age cremation urn, and evidence for Iron Age occupation was also found in the form of an Iron Age pit alignment (DHER 32406) which possibly formed part of a prehistoric land division. A find spot is also recorded for a Bronze Age battle axe (DHER 18933) (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

3.2 The aforementioned excavation also uncovered Roman remains related to Rykneld Street, the road which ran between Bourton on the Water in Gloucestershire and Templeborough in South Yorkshire. This section of the road ran between Wall, near Lichfield and Derwentio Roman Fort at Little Chester, 4km to the north east. The buried remains of the road include drainage features and construction pits flanked by shallow boundary ditches, and probably date to the mid first century AD with later repairs. Plough scars were present in the surface of the road, indicating that the land was used for arable activity in the post-Roman period (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

3.3 It is clear that there was a settlement of some form at Littleover in the early medieval period (410 – 1066AD). Indeed Littleover is mentioned in the Domesday Book as Parva Ufra (Little Ridge/Riverbank) (www.domesdaybook.co.uk). The Domesday Book indicates that in 1086 when the survey was undertaken the village was controlled by Burton Abbey, situated at Burton-on-Trent approximately 16 miles to the south east. The book also states that the village had two mill sites, and it is therefore reasonable to assume that the village was of a good size. The present fabric of St. Peter's Church (DHER 18934) was mainly constructed around 1335AD, but it does contain a plain Norman west doorway, dated to around 1090 (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

3.6 The post-medieval period is well represented with historic buildings and associated remains in the village, the most notable of which is 'The Pastures' (DHER 32349), a multi-phase classical villa originating in the 1790s but much extended in subsequent years. During the 20th century the building was used as a hospital, and is currently Derby Grammar School (www.heritagegateway.org.uk). Littleover Old Hall, a 16th century country house later replaced in the 18th century is also worth noting (DHER 32347). Other examples of post-medieval structures included on the National Heritage List for England include Ye Olde Cottage, The Hollow (List No. 1228179), a 16th Century timber frame cottage; Littleover Cottage (List No. 1035991) and 45 Church Street (List No. 1216021), both 18th Century brick-built houses; and 11,15 and 19 Shepherd Street (List Nos. 1229475 and 1229476) and 15 Normantion Lane (List No. 1279395), 19th Century houses (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).

4. OBJECTIVES.

4.1 ***The objective of the archaeological evaluation can be stated as:***

4.2 To characterise the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development. This will provide the basis for an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.

4.3 To identify the presence of any archaeological remains including their extent, date and state of preservation.

4.4 In particular the evaluation seeks to confirm the presence of any remains relating to the potential Roman Road with any associated settlement and field systems.

4.5 If Roman road remains are present the evaluation would seek to answer research questions identified within the *East Midlands Heritage: Updated Research Agenda* (Knight, Vyner & Allen 2012) and as required within condition 12 of the application decision.

This would include: Section 5.7.1. *Can the chronology of road construction and links between road building and campaigns of conquest be clarified?*

Section 5.7.3. *To what extent may communication routes have been influenced by Late Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement?*

Section 5.4.5. *What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?*

4.6 All excavations potentially provide an opportunity to recover palaeoenvironmental samples which contribute to an understanding of the nature of the landscape and the uses to which it was put. If appropriate archaeology is identified then a representative proportion of excavated features were to be sampled in line with the methodology set out in the WSI Appendix 2. The results of processing and analysis will be assessed in the light of the research objectives set out above.

5. METHODOLOGY.

5.1 *The methodology can be summarised as:*

5.2 Excavation of six 20m x 1.6m evaluation trenches within the footprint of the proposed building, avoiding the tree covered frontage of the plot, not to be affected by direct development and the area to the rear previously affected by water tanks.

5.3 Four of the trenches were excavated in a preset pattern (Figures 1, 7 and 8) with the last two trenches placed in light of the results. All trench placements were determined by existing services.

5.4 A sample of any features present were to be excavated in consultation with the DCC DCA.

5.5 Features were to be hand-cleaned and planned. Features were sample excavated to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts. Each feature sample excavated was to be removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) in spits no greater than 5cm.

5.6 The location of any artefacts recovered in the subsoil or in features was recorded three-dimensionally or by context if appropriate.

5.7 A minimum of one section of each trench was photographed and drawn at 1:20 or by GPS if no archaeological detail is present (recording will correspondingly increase with presence of archaeological deposits). The position of each trench was located with reference to the OS 1:2500 map.

5.8 On completion of the fieldwork and monitoring by the DCC DCA the trenches were backfilled by machine and did not include full reinstatement.

6. RESULTS.

6.1 As noted above, a total of four trenches were excavated. The results are now discussed.

6.2 Trench 1 was located towards the centre of the proposed development site, and was aligned north west to south west. It was 1.6m wide and 20m long and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m.

6.3 Trench 2 was located immediately east of Trench 1 and aligned south east to north west, with the two trenches abutting each other in a T-shape. It was 20m in length and 1.6m wide, and had a maximum depth of 0.43m.

6.4 Trench 3 was located parallel to trench 2 (north west to south east), and was 20m by 1.6m in size. It abutted the south eastern end of Trench 4, creating a T-shape. The trench was a maximum of 0.42m deep.

6.5 Trench 4 was situated towards the eastern end of the proposed development site, close to the area of tree coverage adjacent to the road. It was aligned northwest to south east and had been planned to be 20m by 1.6m; however, due to the presence of services next to the road and an area close to the southern edge of the site which appeared during CAT scanning to contain possible services, the trench was shortened slightly to approximately 17m. It was not possible to skip over this area of possible services and continue into the thicket of bushes on the other side due to a condition regarding the preservation of vegetation specified in the planning consent. If any archaeological remains had been present the trench

would have been widened or extended at a right angle to accommodate the missing three metres; however, the trench was negative.

The trenches all contained the same stratigraphy, and although the height OD of the trenches differed, the depth of the deposits remained very similar. A deposit of clayish loam topsoil was present across the site, which ranged from 0.35m to 0.41m in depth. This deposit was consistent in colour and texture site-wide (dark greyish brown in colour and smooth in texture), and had infrequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles. Several modern ferrous and ceramic objects were recovered from the deposit for quantification.

The topsoil was situated directly above a thin deposit of subsoil material, which was slightly paler in colour than the topsoil but had a very similar clay loam composition. The deposit varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.18m, but this variation appeared random and did not show any gradual change, for example from north to south.

Directly below the subsoil in all of the trenches was the natural substratum, which consisted of a layer of clay in bands of colour ranging between pale greyish blue to mid pinkish brown. The clay was slightly stony, except in the areas of pale greyish blue where it was smooth. In areas where the excavations had extended slightly deeper into the natural, a layer of pale grey shale was visible.

7. THE FINDS

7.1 *By Alison Wilson.* The finds assemblage consisted of 8 sherds of post medieval pot, 1 stamped tile fragment, a fragment of brick, 4 glass fragments and 5 pieces of metalwork.

Pot

The pottery assemblage ranged in date from the 18th century to the 20th century. It contained stoneware in the form of various body sherds, including a highly glazed bowl base and a 19th century jar lid. Coarse earthenware was represented by 18th - 19th century body sherds, and there was one piece of hard fired paste porcelain dating to the 19th - 20th century.

Ceramic Building Materials

This consisted of a fragment of floor tile which had an impressed D on the surface, dating to the 18th - 20th century and a fragment of 19th century brick.

There was also a fragment of slate roofing tile dating to the 19th -20th century.

Metalwork

The metalwork assemblage was a variety of 20th century iron, including washers, springs and bolts.

Other finds included a complete oyster shell and fragments of modern glass.

Conclusion

The artefacts from the site are a typical post-medieval/modern background assemblage and as such discard is recommended.

Site Code	Find Code	Material	Object	Period	Context
NUF	AAA	Pot	Body - coarse earthenware 18-19th century	P/M	0002
NUF	AAB	Pot	Base - Highly glazed white stoneware bowl, 19th century	P/M	0002
NUF	AAC	Pot	Body, white stoneware	P/M	0002
NUF	AAD	Shell	Oyster	P/M	0002
NUF	AAE	Ceramic	Tile or horseshoe drain fragment with impressed D on surface	P/M	0002
NUF	AAF	Glass	Fragment	P/M	0002
NUF	AAG	Pot	Lid - stoneware jar, 19th century	P/M	0001
NUF	AAH	Pot	Body - white porcelain, hard fired paste, 19-20th century	P/M	0001
NUF	AAI	Pot	Body, coarse earthenware	P/M	0001
NUF	AAJ	Pot	Body, white stoneware	P/M	0001
NUF	AAK	Pot	Body, earthenware	P/M	0001
NUF	AAL	Slate	Roofing slate fragment, Welsh, 19-20th century	P/M	0001
NUF	AAM	Glass	Modern fragments	P/M	0001
NUF	AAN	Ceramic	Brick fragment, 19th century	P/M	0001
NUF	AAO	Metal (Fe)	20th century metal fragments	P/M	0001

Archive Statement

**Nuffield Hospital, Littleover, Derby
Trent & Peak Archaeology project code: NUF**

Accession no: DBYMU 2013 - 151

Archive

The archive is fully indexed and contains:

- Original photographic records
- Site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
- Original context records
- Original finds records

Artefacts

The artefacts from the site are a typical post-medieval/modern background assemblage and as such, following identification and quantification, discard is recommended.

Archive and finds deposition

- As the results of the evaluation were negative the archive will be deposited in digital format with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 The trench evaluation has demonstrated that the excavated land directly south of Nuffield Hospital, Littleover does not contain finds, features or buried land surfaces of any archaeological significance.

8.2. Given that the site is situated close to the route of the Roman Road, it had been expected that some evidence of Roman occupation or land use may have been discovered. It can therefore be assumed from the total absence of such remains that the Roman road and any associated settlement or field systems did not extend this far in this direction.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Trent & Peak Archaeology would like to thank Jason Denning of FED3 Projects for commissioning the work. We would also like to thank Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, for his advice.

Bibliography

CLG. 2012. The National Planning Policy Framework, CLG, London.

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012. East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands, University of Nottingham and The York Archaeological Trust.

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

www.domesdaybook.co.uk

www.heritagegateway.org.uk

www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes

Appendix 1. Summary context list.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Topsoil
102	Subsoil
103	Natural substratum

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation.

**EAST MIDLANDS NUFFIELD HOSPITAL
RYKNELD ROAD,
LITTLEOVER, DERBY**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
For Archaeological Evaluation**

2013

**Accession NO.
DBYMU 2013-151.**



The logo for Trent & Peak Archaeology features the lowercase letters 'tp' in a bold, black font. To the right of the 'p' is a solid orange triangle. Below the 'tp' are three wavy blue lines representing water. To the right of the 'tp' and waves is a circular blue emblem containing a white profile of a classical Greek or Roman head.

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**EAST MIDLANDS NUFFIELD HOSPITAL, RYKNELD ROAD,
LITTLEOVER, DERBY**

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

1. BACKGROUND

Site Name: East Midlands Nuffield Hospital, Rykneld Road, Littleover, Derby (DE23 3TZ)

Application No: DER/11/11/01322/PRI

NGR: SK316 329

Client: FED3 Projects

Brief: Steve Baker (DCC DCA) Verbal Conversation with S.Baker 11/11/13 and condition 12 of the planning application.

Proposed Development: Proposed two storey care home Rykneld Road, Littleover, Derby.

Previous Archaeological Evidence: Potential Roman Road with associated settlement and field systems.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. The client has successfully obtained planning permission from Derby City council. However, part of that planning permission includes a condition:

'12. a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation"*

b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a).

c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured."

The required programme of archaeological work is therefore a conditioned scheme. **This document is an initial required Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation as advised by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby City Council.** The DCC DCA has also stated that if results are significant then a further phase of archaeological works may be necessary and that this will require a further approved WSI.

The objective of the archaeological evaluation can be stated as:

2.1.2 To identify the presence of any archaeological remains including their extent, date and state of preservation.

2.1.3 In particular the evaluation will seek to confirm the presence of any remains relating to the potential Roman Road with any associated settlement and field systems.

2.1.4. If Roman road remains are present the evaluation will look to answer research questions identified within the *East Midlands Heritage: Updated Research Agenda* (Knight, Vyner & Allen 2012) and as required within condition 12 of the application decision.

This will include: Section 5.7.1. *Can the chronology of road construction and links between road building and campaigns of conquest be clarified?*

Late Section 5.7.3. *To what extent may communication routes have been influenced by Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement?*

Section 5.4.5. *What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?*

2.2. The proposed archaeological work comprises:

2.2.1. Excavation of six 20m x 1.7m evaluation trenches within the footprint of the proposed building. This will avoid the tree covered frontage of the plot, not to be affected by direct development and the area to the rear previously affected by water tanks.

2.2.3. Four of the trenches will be excavated in a preset pattern (Figure 1) with the last two trenches placed in light of the results. All trench placements will be determined by existing services.

2.2.4. If significant remains are exposed this may lead to further stages of work including archaeological watching brief or excavation. The necessity of further stages of work will be determined by Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist (Steve Baker).

2.2.5. All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists, (*Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* published October 1994, revised September 2001)

3. METHODOLOGY

Following consultation with Steve Baker (DCC DCA) it is proposed to evaluate the site through the excavation by machine of six 20m by 1.7m trenches within the footprint of the proposed building.

3.1 Trench Excavation (Figure 1).

3.1.1 All trenches will be excavated by machine with toothless ditching bucket.

3.1.2. The location of trenches are only approximate and their position and orientation may need to be changed due to obstructions encountered when on site and potential services.

3.1.3. Trenches will be excavated to a level at which archaeological deposits are present or if not present to the top of undisturbed natural deposits (anticipated maximum depth of 450mm-500mm or to a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable). If necessary a section of the trench may be excavated to depth of 1.2m to investigate the presence of any archaeological deposits at a greater depth. Depths beyond this require battering or stepping of the trench and should be carried out if necessary to achieve the aims of the evaluation. In such an eventuality, the advice of the DCC DCA maybe sought.

3.1.4. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately on the sides of the trench.

3.1.5. A sample of any features present will be excavated in consultation with the DCC DCA.

3.1.6. Features will be hand-cleaned and planned. Features will be sample excavated to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts. Each feature sample excavated will be removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) in spits no greater than 5cm.

3.1.7. The location of any artefacts recovered in the subsoil or in features will be recorded three-dimensionally or by context if appropriate.

3.1.8. A minimum of one section of each trench will be photographed and drawn at 1:20 or by GPS if no archaeological detail is present (recording will correspondingly increase with presence of archaeological deposits). The position of each trench will be located with reference to the OS 1:2500 map.

3.1.9. If necessary, depth of the archaeological deposits present maybe determined by a combination of feature excavation and use of a 1m hand auger where appropriate.

3.1.10. On completion of the fieldwork and monitoring by the DCC DCA the trenches will be backfilled by machine and will not include full reinstatement.

3.2. General Provisions

Notice. The clients is requested to give notice of at least two weeks of the commencement of works to both TPA and the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist

Services. Provision of service checks by the client would be necessary before any groundwork, while their presence may also result in the relocation of some proposed trenches.

Base maps. The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for use in the report.

Contingency Costs: The costs provided assume that no complex or substantial remains (requiring further time on site beyond that typically anticipated for an evaluation), including deposits requiring environmental sampling (e.g. Roman roadside ditches) or significant artefact assemblages (e.g. Roman pottery) requiring specialist assessment are recovered. A contingency should be set aside for such eventualities. Contingency costs would only be entered into following full consultation and approval by the client and recommendation of the Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.

Further stages of Work. In the event that trial trenching identifies significant archaeology then further mitigation work would be required by the DCC DCA in the likely form of targeted excavation or watching brief. Likely costs for these if they were to be required would be in the ranges previously supplied.

Report. A record of the results, whether positive or not, will be made and presented in an appropriate report format to the client and Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist within 2-3 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. For further details of report see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording).

Fencing. Given the site is open to public access fencing in the form of Netlon fencing is recommended.

Re-instatement. Re-instatement by Trent & Peak would comprise backfilling and compaction by a JCB only. Any further re-instatement beyond this would have to be provided by the client.

Trees. A number of trees (possibly with TPO's) are on site. Some of significant size and age may have substantial root systems, which may also affect trench location and depth.

Team. The project will be carried out under the project management of Dr. Gareth Davies MIFA of Trent & Peak Archaeology (garethdavies@yorkat.co.uk , 0115 8967408, 0750 6920395). A CV can be supplied on demand.

DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

4. Cleaning/Hand Excavation

The investigation will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4.1. Within the confines of site safety, each context (the smallest usefully-definable unit of stratification) will be individually excavated by hand to the surface of the context beneath.

4.2. Contexts will be excavated in spits no greater than 50mm and the resulting surface including adjacent sections inspected, to confirm a lack of stratigraphic change, before proceeding to excavate the next.

4.3. All finds of medieval date or earlier will be recorded three dimensionally. Post-medieval finds or abundant redeposited structural material will be recorded by context.

4.4. Spoil will be searched for artefacts, including the use of metal detector.

4.5. In the event of human remains disturbance will wherever possible be avoided. Where appropriate the necessary burial license will be obtained.

4.6.1. In the eventuality that contingency funding is required for environmental sampling two key aims exist for any environmental sampling strategy given the range of likely features present.

1. What was the environmental setting and how may it have changed.

2. Is there evidence of food preparation /diet (including from rubbish disposal) or industrial activity on site.

4.6.2. Sampling methods most likely to achieve these aims comprise pollen analysis and flotation for charred plant remains/industrial residues.

4.6.3. All features dated stratigraphically or by artefacts will be subject to samples for flotation. Samples size will be 40 litres or 100% of smaller features. Within linear features or large pits, sample points will focus on obvious rich deposits if present, with more than one possible sample point being potentially present.

4.6.4. All flotation samples taken will be 100% processed (and not sub-sampled) within the TPA environmental lab and studied for all charred plant remains present.

4.6.5. All residues from the flotation will also be searched for charcoal fragments, small animal bones, mineralised plant remains and industrial residues such as hammerscale.

4.6.6. Pollen samples will be taken from features representing each phase of activity on site. Samples will be 1-2cm³ in size and taken at spits of 5cm to 10cm, depending on depth of feature. Following suitable assessment, if positive, the most likely informative sample points will be subject to full analysis.

4.6.7. Should fecal remains/desiccated coprolites be identified, these will be subject to 100% recovery and appropriate palaeoparasitological analysis.

4.6.8. In the event of significant environmental or industrial remains other than those detailed be recovered, relevant advice will be sought from the Trent & Peak Archaeology Environmental officer or the English Heritage Regional Science Officer for enhanced sampling strategies in consultation with the DCC DCArchaeologist (in line with relevant EH Guideline documents).

5. Recording

- 5.1. plans of all contexts including features will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20/1:50, and will show at least:
context numbers,
all colour and textural changes,
principal slopes represented as hachures,
levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if benchmark absent, sufficient details to locate the subject in relation OS 1:2500 map (i.e the national grid).
- 5.2 sections will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on plan.
- 5.3 Black & White photographs of each context will be taken, together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations: these will be supplemented by digital colour images for inclusion within the report. B/W images should be on 35mm print film, using SLR camera; digital colour images should be DSLR at 7 megapixel minimum resolution.
- 5.4 written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual.

6. Post –excavation Processing

- 6.1 **All finds will be stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, reprinted 2001), and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession numbers. These will be deposited with Derby Museum & Art Gallery on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the WSI.**
- 6.2. Artefact assessments will be submitted to:
- Prehistoric Pottery Dr.D.Knight (TPA),
 - Romano-British pottery to Ian Rowlandson/Ruth Leary (Independent),
 - Anglo-Saxon/Medieval pottery/tile to L.Elliott /Dr.H.Jones (TPA)/V.Nailor (independent)
 - Flint to J.Brown (Independent),
 - Palaeoenvironmental remains to A.Wilson (TPA) Dr.Jennifer Miller (YAT)
 - Zooarchaeological remains to Dr.N Sykes.
 - Palaeopathology to L.Elliott (TPA)
 - Wood artefacts/Conservation to Ian Panter (YAT)/ Paul Flintoff (TPA).
 - Medieval metalwork to Dr. H Jones, L.Elliott, (TPA),
 - Coins to Ron Gurney, (Independent),
 - Industrial Residues, Rachel Cubitt (TPA)

7. Archive

- 7.1 The archive will be fully indexed and contain where relevant:
copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
site notebooks/diaries
original photographic records
site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
original context records, matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts.
artefacts
original finds records
original sample records
original skeleton records
computer discs and printout

8. Archive and Finds Deposition

- 8.1 Where necessary the documentary archive will be sent to the NMR for copying.

- 8.2. All finds and archive will be deposited with Derby Museum & Art Gallery with arrangements to be agreed before onset of the project and relevant accession number obtained in advance and notified within the WSI. Written notification of completion of fieldwork will be given to the museum curator and development control archaeologist. Written notification of final deposition of archive will be given to the development control archaeologist. Appropriate deposition costs will be provided for by the client.
- 8.3.1. The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the appropriate public archive/museum.
- 8.3.2. The accession number for the Nuffield Hospital site is **DBYMU 2013-151**.

9. Report

- 9.1. A verbal report will be provided to the client & DCC DCA on completion of fieldwork. Within 2-4 weeks of completion of the fieldwork (dependent on specialist reports), a written report on results will be completed and copies provided to:
the client
Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist.
Derbyshire County Council HER
- 9.2. The report will include:
background information, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, and an assessment of the importance of the archaeology found with an appropriate location plan and illustrations (and any other data usually laid down within the DCC brief), a copy of the WSI.
- 9.3. Illustrations to include as a minimum:
large-scale plan showing location of site; site plan showing location of areas monitored in relation to OS background mapping (Mastermap or similar); plans/sections as appropriate showing archaeological features in relation to NGR and Ordnance Datum; illustrative site photography.
- 9.4. The report should include an archive statement giving details of the location, contents, accession number and proposed deposition date of the archive.
- 9.5. The results will be submitted for publication within the annual summary, if applicable, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. If significant results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal.
- 9.6. Trent & Peak Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client may reproduce any report. The client's contribution will be acknowledged in any future use of the work by TPA.
- 9.7. As part of the reporting an OASIS online form will be completed (www.oasis.ac.uk) and following approval of the client the finalized reports will be uploaded to the ADS website for open access

10. Monitoring

- 10.1. A minimum 10 working days prior notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the archaeological contractor and Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist.
- 10.2. **All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant 'Standard and Guidance' documents prepared by the IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists).**

- 10.3. TPA will keep the client and Development Control Archaeologist informed of all material facts of the archaeological investigations. This will include agreeing any changes to the approved methodology or programme of works, and invitations to inspect any uncovered remains at appropriate stages in the fieldwork programme. The Development Control Archaeologist will be free to visit the site at any stage of the fieldwork.

11. Access, Health & Safety, Insurances, Staffing.

- 11.1. The client will arrange access to the land, including machine (JCB) and space available for car parking.

- 11.2. The client will provide plans showing all services/service routes within the development area.

- 11.3. *Any compensation claims for disruption to the land should be directly between the client and landowner.*

- 11.4. *All health and safety requirements will be adhered to. The procedures outlined in TPA's manual will be followed, a copy of which is available for inspection if required.*

- 11.5. *TPA will prepare and regularly update risk assessments of archaeological recording tasks for each stage of the archaeological project. Copies of all health and safety documentation prepared for the scheme by TPA will be supplied to the principal contractor's safety representative prior to the start of each phase of archaeological work if required.*

- 11.6. *TPA carries the appropriate insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required*



Figure 2: Trench 1, looking south west. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 3: Trench 2, looking south east. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 4: Trench 3, looking north west. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 5: Trench 4, looking south west. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 6 : Representative section of Trench 2 (north eastern section). The distinction between topsoil and subsoil is unclear, but the natural substratum can be seen at the base. Scale = 1m.

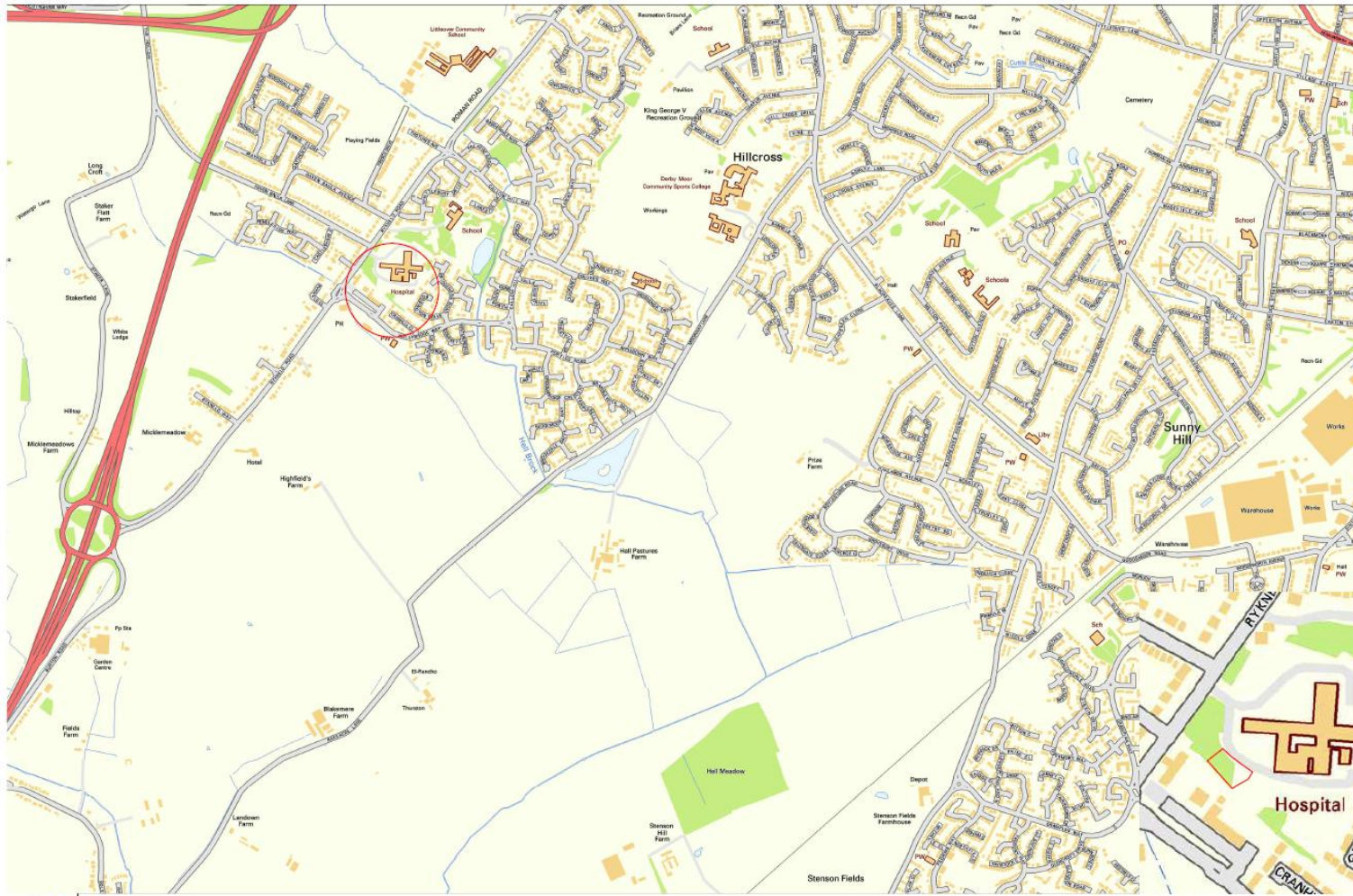
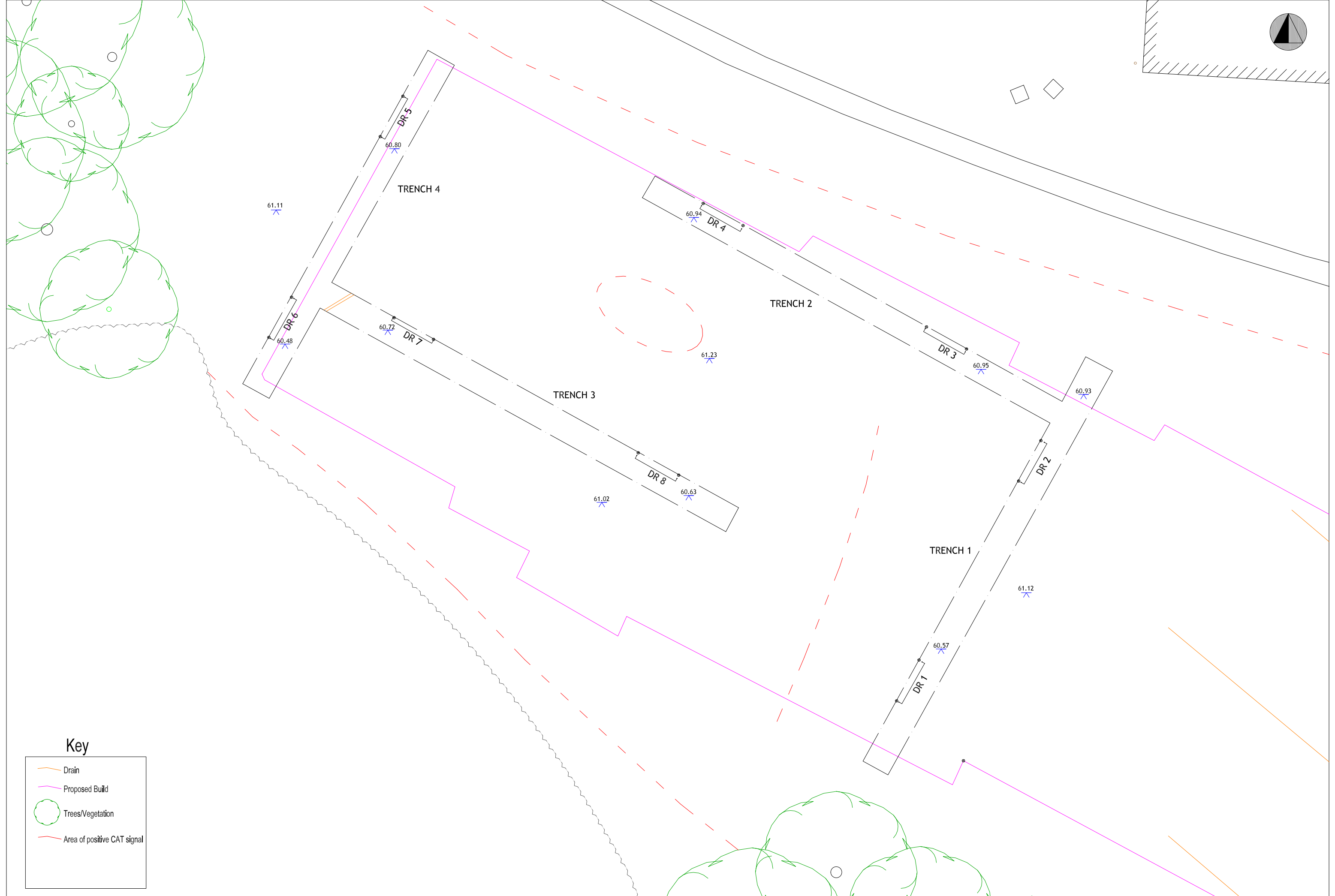
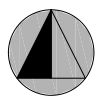


Figure 1: Site location

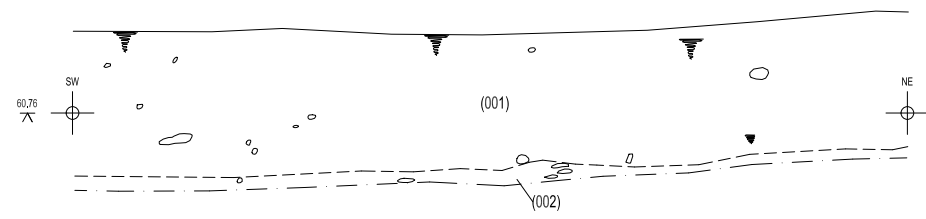
(Ordnance Survey map reproduced with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright Licence No. AL 100020618).



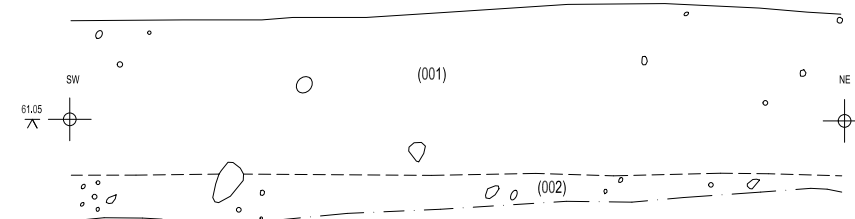


Key

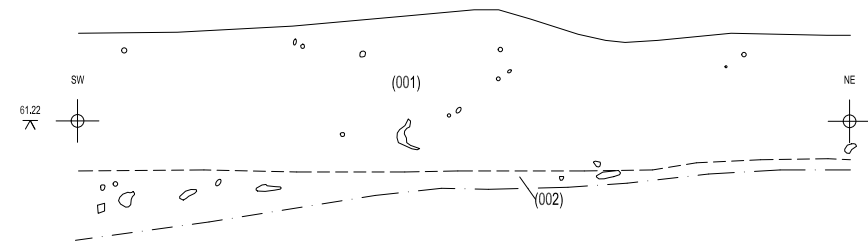
- Drain
- Proposed Build
- Trees/Vegetation
- Area of positive CAT signal



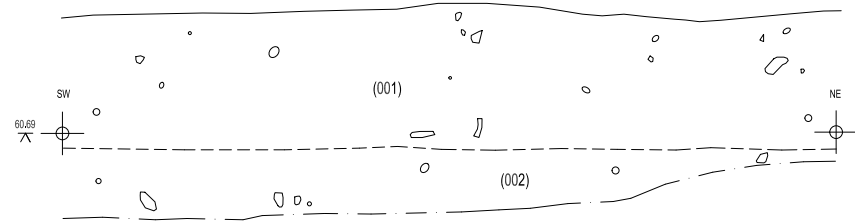
DR 1: SE facing section of Trench 1



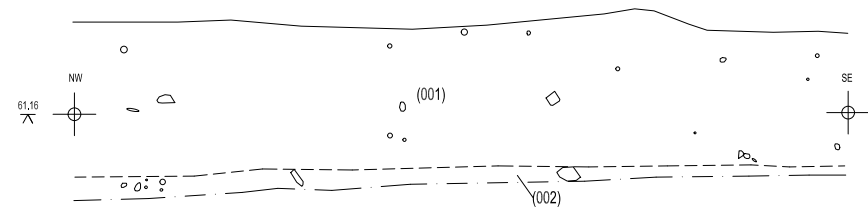
DR 5: SE Facing section of Trench 4



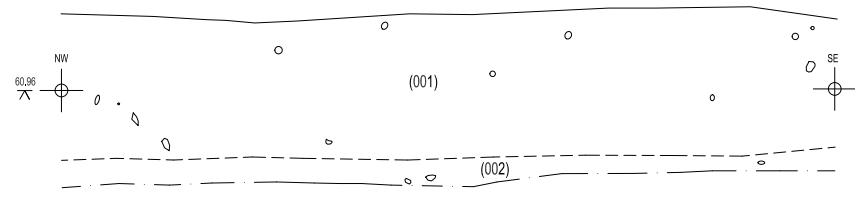
DR 2: SE facing section of Trench 1



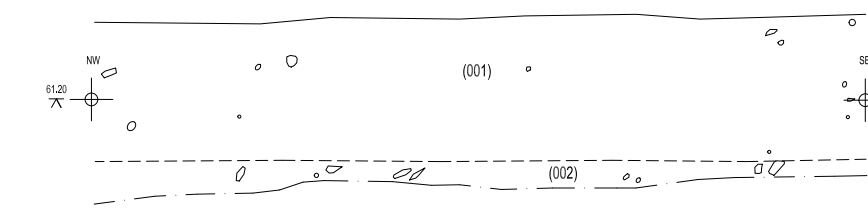
DR 6: SE Facing section of Trench 4



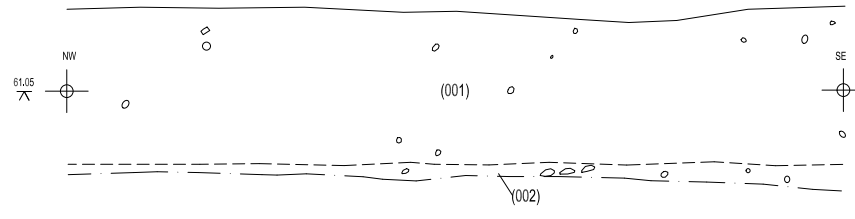
DR 3: SW facing section of Trench 2



DR 7: SW Facing section of Trench 3



DR 4: SW facing section of Trench 2



DR 8: SW Facing section of Trench 3