

164 Duffield Road, Derby

Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief

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2014

Project Code – DDR
TPA Report No. 150/2014





General view of the site, looking north west.

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Summary

Trench and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Mr L. Skerritt to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 164 Duffield Road, Derby, prior to the construction of a double garage and extension. Due to the presence of significant archaeological remains within the vicinity of the proposed development site an archaeological watching brief was requested by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, Steve Baker.

Foundation trenches for the footings of the extension and garage were observed to the north and rear of the property. The area was found to be covered by concrete paving situated above a deposit of topsoil which was a maximum of 0.4m deep. This was situated directly above the natural clay substratum. No archaeological finds, features or buried land surfaces were found.

These results may indicate that the 1st Century AD Roman Fort at Strutt's Park does not extend this far west. However, given the mixed nature of the topsoil, truncation of such features during terracing construction for the existing building cannot be ruled out.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trent and Peak Archaeology was contracted by Mr. L. Skerritt to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 164 Duffield Road, Derby, in line with the planning consent (04/14/00534). The intention of the investigation was to gain an understanding of the presence of any archaeological remains within the development site.

1.2 Prior to development the site (NGR SK 3479 3746) was a residential rear garden covered by lawn and patio. It is bounded by Duffield Road to the west and Bank View Road to the rear.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed development site is located to the rear of 164 Duffield Road, Derby, 1km north of Derby city centre. Derby itself is situated approximately 15km west of Nottingham and 25km south of Chesterfield. Topographically, the site is mostly flat, with a lowered patio area directly to the rear of the house (see Fig. 2).

2.2 The 1:50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that site is situated on solid geology of the Mercia Mudstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of mid Pleistocene Till (Diamicton) (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2.5 The archaeological work is in line with the planning permission which states that:

6) a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. 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 and provision to be made for post investigation analysis and reporting;*
- 3. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. 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).

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 A Heritage Impact Assessment of the site was undertaken during April 2014 by Clive Davies. This document illustrated that the development site is within the Strutts Park Conservation Area, one of fifteen such conservation areas within Derby (Davies 2014, 3). The site was originally part of the Darley Hall Estate, although number 164 Duffield Road was not built until the mid 20th Century.

3.2 Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) holds a total of 46 records for within a 500m radius of 164 Duffield Road. The most significant of these include the site of a Roman fort and vicus

at Strutt's Park (HER 18948) including the possible Roman roadside timber building at 192 Duffield Road (HER 32693). Further remains include the Roman Bath House at Little Chester (HER 18906, also Scheduled Monument 1007049), and the 19th Century Silk Mill at Bath Street (HER 32077). Many post-medieval buildings are also recorded in the HER, as are several findspots of Roman coins and pottery.

4. OBJECTIVES

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

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Derbyshire HER

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 *The methodology can be summarised as:*

5.2 At all times the project will follow current IfA best practice as laid out in *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008).

5.3 Continuous archaeological monitoring of all groundworks undertaken on the site.

5.4 A plan of any archaeological remains was produced. A written, drawn and photographic record of the trenches was maintained. Drawings were produced at a suitable scale, normally 1:10 or 1:20 for sections and 1:50 for plans.

5.5 If archaeological remains are found, a sampling strategy will be agreed and a more detailed written scheme of investigation would be submitted for approval. Mechanical excavation was to cease if archaeological remains are found, and the on-site archaeologist would be allowed time to investigate the remains.

6. RESULTS

6.1 The site consisted of an area to the rear of the property approximately 6.5 x 4m in size, and an area to the north side of the property approximately 6 x 2m in size. The footings trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 1m, and were no more than 0.5m wide. The trenches followed the line of the exterior walls of the proposed extension.

6.2 The site was covered by concrete paving slabs which were situated above the original topsoil (0001). The topsoil was composed of a humic, dark blackish-grey sandy silt material containing frequent inclusions of modern brick and concrete rubble. It was a maximum of 0.4m in depth. The topsoil was situated directly above the natural substratum (0002), a mid brownish-red clay, clean and well compacted. The base of this deposit was not reached during the excavations.

6.3 No finds, features or buried land surfaces were found during the excavations.

6.4 Archive Statement

164 Duffield Road, Derby
Trent and Peak Archaeology code: DDR

The archive will be deposited in digital format with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record and an OASIS record will be completed (trentpea1-195798).

7. CONCLUSION

8.1 Despite the presence of significant archaeological remains within the vicinity of the development, the foundation trenches did not reveal any archaeological finds or features. These results may indicate that the 1st Century AD Roman Fort at Strutt's Park does not extend this far west. However, given the mixed nature of the topsoil, truncation of such features during terracing construction for the existing building cannot be ruled out.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Trent & Peak Archaeology would like to thank Liamm Skerritt for commissioning the work and providing background information. We would also like to thank Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, for his advice.

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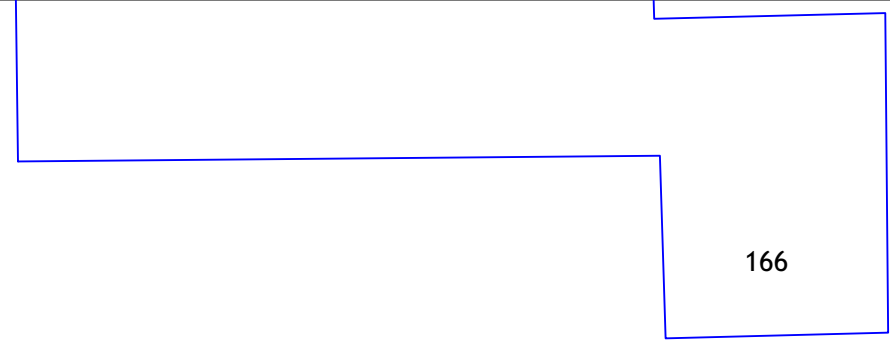
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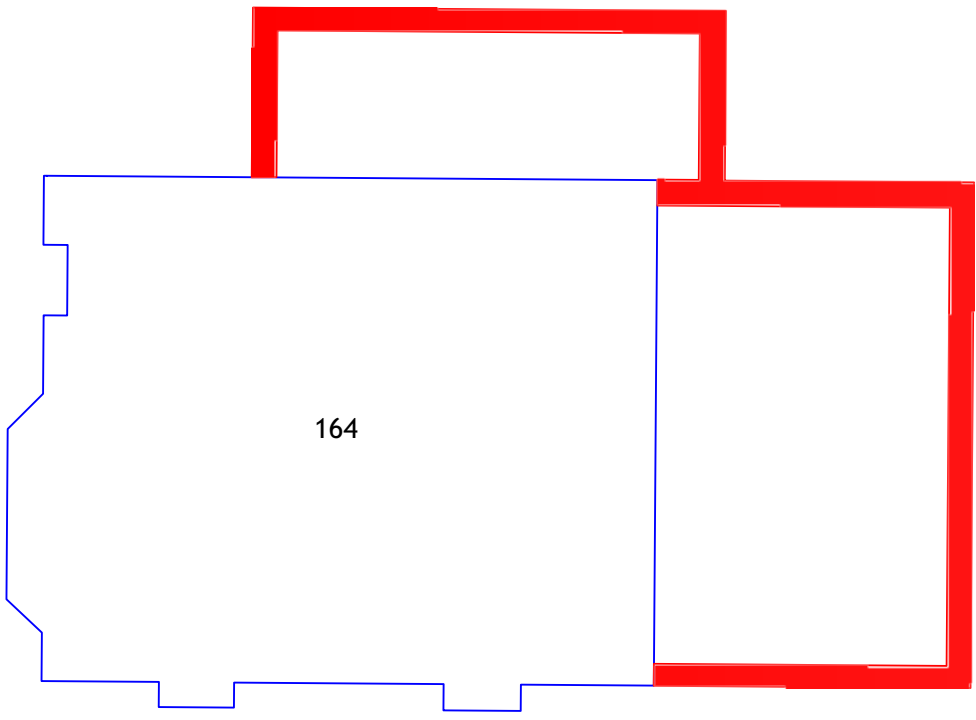
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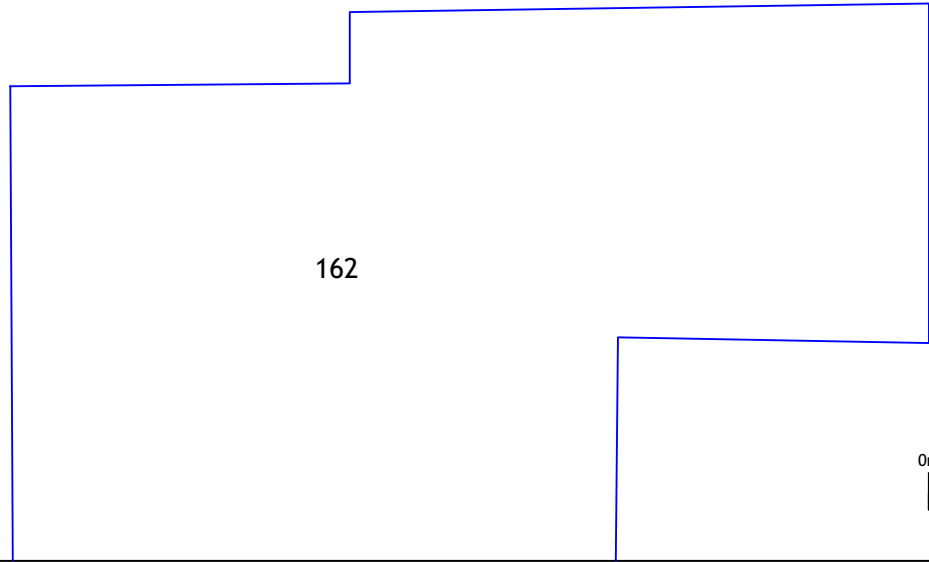




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Plate 1: General view of rear extension footings trenches, looking south west.



Plate 2: View of stratigraphy showing topsoil (0001) above natural clay (0002).



Plate 3: Footings trench for northern extension, looking west. Scale = 1m



Plate 4: Footings trench for rear extension, looking west. Scale = 1m.

Appendix 1: Summary context list.

Context	Description
0001	Topsoil
0002	Natural clay substratum

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Land at 164 Duffield Road, Derby
DERBYSHIRE**

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Code: DDR

2014

Report Number 107/2014

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**164 DUFFIELD ROAD, DERBY
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

1. BACKGROUND

Site Name: 164 Duffield Road, Derby
NGR: SK 3479 3746
Client: Mr. L Skerritt
Planning Application No: 04/14/00534
Brief: consultation with Steve Baker
Proposed Development: construction of extension to existing house.

Previous Archaeological and Historical Evidence:

The site lies within the vicinity of the 1st century Roman fort on the west side of the River Derwent within the Strutt's Park area of Derby. The site is known from chance finds in the vicinity and more extensive excavation a short way to the south and east on Belper Road.

A watching brief is required as a precondition of planning consent. Proposed construction works, including excavation of new foundations, may reveal further deposits associated with early Roman occupation.

2. OBJECTIVES

This Written Scheme of Investigation details a proposed mitigation scheme for planning consent 04/14/00534 for land at 164 Duffield Road, Derby. This takes account of verbal advice issued by Steve Baker (DCA).

2.1 The objective of the proposed archaeological work can be stated as:

To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record*. Where practical (within the constraints of the watching brief and development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains. Any features of geoarchaeological significance will also be recorded and where there is the potential for palaeoenvironmental data, an appropriate level of sampling will be undertaken.

2.2. The proposed archaeological work comprises:

The archaeological monitoring of intrusive ground works associated with the construction of the extension. Monitoring may not be required where it can be demonstrated that a specific element of the ground works has reduced/no significant archaeological potential, with the prior agreement of the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (Steve Baker).

All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the IfA Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

3. METHODOLOGY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

3.1 General conditions

Staffing. The work will be undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA according to accepted archaeological practice and the 'Standard & Guidance' produced by the Institute for Archaeologists.

Notice. Clients are requested to give at least one week notice of the commencement of works to both TPA and the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC

Services. The client will be responsible for carrying out service checks prior to ground works, and will provide plans of all services within the development area.

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

Contingency. If an unusually high volume of artefacts, or deposits worthy of palaeoenvironmental investigation are recovered, these may be subject to a request for contingency funding covering additional staffing and/or specialist attendance and post-excavation analysis. No requests for contingency funding would be made without the approval of the client and the recommendation of the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC. Should archaeological remains be encountered that cannot be treated to a satisfactory and proper standard within the resources allocated to the watching brief the Development Control Archaeologist will immediately be informed. This may entail ceasing site work until recourses are in place to either ensure preservation *in situ* or adequate treatment of the archaeological remains.

Report. A record of the results, whether positive or not, will be made and presented in an appropriate report format to the client and Development Control Archaeologist for DCC within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. For further details of the report structure see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording).

Fencing. The client will be responsible for securing the site from unauthorised public access.

3.2 Fieldwork

Where appropriate, the archaeological contractor will implement the following requirements:

Machining

Initial stripping of topsoil and overburden will be carried out under archaeological supervision, **and the client must ensure that the contractor has been made aware of the archaeological constraint on their operations.**

Wherever possible the contractor must ensure the use of a toothless ditching bucket on any excavator/machine so that a clean surface can be exposed and the archaeologist can inspect the deposits revealed. Foundation/service trenches should also be excavated with a toothless bucket where possible. Any exceptions to this must only occur following agreement with the archaeologist on site. There should be no trafficking by vehicles on the exposed surface until the archaeologist has agreed that there are no archaeological deposits of significance.

Service trenches

Within Health & Safety constraints, the contractor will ensure access to service and/or foundation trenches to permit examination/cleaning and where necessary recording of sections. **It is important that time is allowed for such work, before any form of backfilling occurs.** Where excavation can be quickly demonstrated not to have revealed significant archaeological deposits, delay will be minimal.

Spoil-heaps

Where practical and safe to do so, all spoil heaps will be regularly examined for archaeological material, this will include the use of a metal-detector.

3.3 Recording – general

Recording will as a minimum include the location and extent of previously hidden historic fabric of the former mill and any archaeology exposed in the monitored areas within the former mill and its curtilage, their depth, and the deposits exposed, both by scale drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and photograph (monochrome prints/digital). For further details of the recording methodology see below (*Detailed specification of archaeological recording by Watching Brief*).

Project Staff

The watching brief will be managed by S. Malone, the attending archaeologist will be nominated on notification of a start date for the works.

Reporting and Liaison

A report on the results, whether positive or not, will be prepared in the appropriate format and presented to the client and the curator within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. A summary of the findings will also be submitted for inclusion in the next edition of Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Should the results of the watching brief warrant it then a detailed report will also be submitted for publication in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal and an appropriate specialist publication covering the period from which the remains have been dated. For further details of the contents of the report see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording by Watching Brief).

The Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council will be given as much notice as possible, ideally a minimum of one week's notice, of the commencement of the watching brief, and TPA will continue to liaise closely throughout the period of the works. The curator will be free to visit the site to monitor fieldwork subject to access conditions imposed by the client and/or landowner, and adherence to relevant health and safety guidance.

3.4 Welfare, Access and Insurance

The client will ensure safe access to the ground-works and if possible make toilet and hand-washing facilities available to archaeological staff.

Services Checks

The client will make available all information relating to buried services prior to the commencement of intrusive ground works.

Insurance/compensation

As part of York Archaeological Trust, TPA carries the appropriate public, third party and employee insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

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

3.5 Health and Safety

TPA will adhere to all relevant health and safety regulations. No archaeological staff will be allowed to enter the site until they have undergone a health and safety induction organised by TPA and/or the principal contractor. TPA will complete a task specific risk assessment safe working method statement before the commencement of the watching-brief, and copies of this will be made available to the client. This will be in compliance with the industry guidelines laid out in FAME Manual, *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. TPA staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times.

4. DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

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

Within the confines of site safety, archaeological contexts (the smallest usefully-definable unit of stratification) will also be cleaned by hand and recorded.

All finds will be assigned an individual finds code with *in-situ* finds recorded three dimensionally, while finds from spoil will be noted in relation to their location within the trench/stripped area.

Excavation will be sufficient to securely establish the character and where possible date, and stratigraphic relationship of features.

Recording

Plans of all contexts, including historic mill fabric, will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and will show at least:

- context numbers,
- construction materials,
- all colour and textural changes,

4 Church Lane, Ticknall, Derbyshire, Archaeological Watching Brief W.S.I TPA 2014.

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 on a 1:500 plot of the area of ground-works and O.S.
1:2500 map (i.e the national grid).

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 the plan.

Photographs of each context will be taken as digital images together with general views illustrating the principal features of the mill and any archaeology exposed during the excavations.

Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual (as accepted by all regional county archaeologists).

Sampling (Palaeoenvironmental & Industrial residues)

Appropriate sampling of deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential and residues and debris from industrial processes will be conducted in accordance with Table 1 (see below), with appropriate amendments following subsequent specialist advice. Specialist palaeoenvironmental advice will be provided by James Rackham and/or members of the School of Geography, University of Nottingham. Samples (both palaeoenvironmental and industrial) will be assessed, followed by full analysis and reporting where appropriate following receipt of specialist advice and liaison with the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC.

Human Remains

Should human remains be uncovered they will initially be left in situ and provided with appropriate protection. The Development Control Archaeologist for DCC and the Coroner will be informed immediately and a Ministry of Justice burial license obtained to permit removal where necessary.

Table 1 – Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy*

feature type	Sediment condition	Overall scope of sampling	MIM	C14	Po/Dm	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wd
Sampling method:									
				A4x1cm (seal)	Film caps or column in gutter + Clingfilm		Min. 30L+ Tub (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub sampling of deposit)		wrap each bit sep.
Man-made feature buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks peaty)	each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)			*	*	*	*	*
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer then flecks)		*		*		*	
	Waterlogged organic	each occurrence, at thickest point	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Any	Wood structure	retain all, keep damp, bag each timber		*					*
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented					*		
Abbreviations MIM Micromorphology C14 Radiocarbon Po/Dm Pollen/diatoms Ch Charred material BP Waterlogged Beefies/Plant remains Bo small bone Wd wood. BS – Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris)									

*Adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with DCC DCA where appropriate.

4.1 Post–excavation Processing

All finds will be stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation), and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession numbers. These will be deposited with the appropriate Museum on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.

Any Prehistoric pottery will be submitted for assessment to Dr. D.Knight (TPA), Romano-British pottery to Ruth Leary (Independent), Anglo-Saxon/Medieval pottery/tile to L. Elliott & Dr. H. Jones (TPA).

4.2 Archive

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

4.3 Archive and Finds Deposition

Initial contact with the Museum will be made before the commencement of fieldwork, using the appropriate notification form - Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives, Museums in Derbyshire, Appendix 1 (2003, Revised 2004).

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

Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the relevant regional museum subject to their approval.

The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the appropriate public archive/museum:

Copy of Notification Form to Derby Museum and Art Gallery will follow.

The Development Control Archaeologist and museum curator will be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This should be confirmed in the project report.

The Development Control Archaeologist must be informed in writing on final deposition of archive.

Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds (e.g. a 'negative' watching brief or evaluation) then an archive will not be deposited with the museum. In such cases a report will be submitted to the Derbyshire HER as usual (a single bound copy with PDF/A on CD) and the OASIS record completed including an upload of the project report and (where appropriate) upload of additional digital images.

4.4 Report

A verbal report and where appropriate textual summary will be provided to the client on completion of fieldwork. Within 6 weeks of the end of the fieldwork, a final report on results will be completed and copies provided to:

- The client
- Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist for accession to the HER. This will include a copy of the report in PDF format on CD along with indexed copies of all digital on site photography.

The report will include:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum.
- Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
- Supporting data - tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data including recommendations for retention/discard and proposals for conservation.
- Index to archive and details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition.
- References
- A copy of the OASIS form

Dissemination

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.

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4.5 OASIS

Prior to commencement of the fieldwork an OASIS online record will be initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). A copy of this document will be included in the report.

4.6 Monitoring

A minimum 5 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.

All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant 'Standard and Guidance' documents prepared by the IfA (Institute for Archaeologists).

TPA will keep the client and Development Control Archaeologist for DCC 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.

5. PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

A provisional timetable of September 2014 has been suggested for the commencement of the main ground works. As soon as a project start date is confirmed the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC will be informed.

6. REFERENCES

J. Dool, H. Wheeler et al. (1986). "Roman Derby - Excavations 1968-1983". *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. 105, 1985

