

An Archaeological Evaluation  
and Watching Brief  
at the Children's Hospital  
North Street, Derby

(SK 3497 3705)

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### **1. Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Birch Homes Ltd, prior to and during the proposed construction of new housing. The development is located on the site of the former Children's Hospital North Street, Derby (SK 3497 3705).*

*The results of the evaluation and subsequent watching brief revealed the presence of Roman archaeological features including spreads, pits, gullies and ditches confined to the east side of the development site. They dated from late first and early second century AD and may have possibly represented a linear settlement and activity alongside the Roman road of Ryknield Street.*

### **2. Introduction**

Following an archaeological desk-based assessment, in accordance with the Department of the Environment Planning Policy Guidelines No.16 (PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning), the Planning Authority required that an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assess whether archaeological deposits were present in the area. With this information it would then be possible to assess the impact of the development on such remains, and ensure that appropriate measures could be taken to mitigate any damage.

In view of the fact that access for evaluation prior to the demolition of the hospital proved impossible, the planning authority subsequently granted planning permission with a standard archaeological condition. This required the client to submit details of a written scheme of archaeological investigation to be implemented during development

After the demolition of the hospital buildings and the clearance of the site, an archaeological evaluation consisting of trial trenching was implemented. This took place between 15 to 19 of March 1999 (Figure 9).

During the evaluation a zone of archaeological potential was established on the development site. In view of the limited impact on potential buried archaeological remains, the archaeological adviser to Derby City Council Planning Authority recommended archaeological monitoring of groundworks to ensure adequate recording of significant deposits. This work was undertaken between 26 April and 16 June 1999.



The Evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), directed by Tim Higgins with the assistance of Martin Shore. The finds and archive are to be donated to the Derby Museums Service under accession number 1999 - 45.

### 3. Historical and Archaeological Background

Although there was no recorded evidence of prehistoric activity on the site, this was thought to be due to the lack of opportunity on previous observations. The potential for remains of this period on the site could not be wholly discounted during the archaeological evaluation (Gnanaratnam 1999).

The site lies 400m to the south of an early Roman fort at Strutt's Park and 600m south west of the Roman fort and vicus at Little Chester (Derwentio) (Dool, Wheeler *et al* 1985, 9-13). The extent of the Strutt's Park fort is unknown, although its southern boundary is thought to have spread to Arthur Street, but there is meagre evidence for this. It is thought to date from the mid first century AD and was subsequently superseded by the establishment of a new fort at Little Chester (Derwentio) in the early 80's AD (Dool 1985,26) (Figure 1).

There is a belief that one of the main Roman roads of Derby, crossed the development site Rykneild Street on its approach to Little Chester Fort. A second Roman Road approaching the first fort at Strutt's Park is projected by Brassington as passing to the north of the development area, towards a possible south gate of the fort (Figure 1).

In recent work carried out by the Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit on Duffield Road in 1998, they found terracing, stone wall footings and cobbled surfaces of a Roman date. They probably relate to a settlement along a road approaching the first century fort (D. Garton pers comm).

There is no evidence for post-Roman activity on the site, which lies outside the medieval town of Derby, and it was likely to have been given over to agriculture. During the evaluation the potential for remains from post Roman period was not completely discounted.

In the 19th century a bowling green occupied the site and this was then replaced with the Children's Hospital towards the end of that century (Figures 1, 2).

### 4. Aims

The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and if located, determine their extent, character, date and state of preservation. This information was required by the planning authority so an assessment could be made of the potential impact from the foundations and other ground works associated with the construction of new buildings.



During evaluation a zone of archaeological potential was defined (Figure 9). This consisted of a light scatter of surviving Roman archaeological deposits which were confined to the east side of the site. These deposits had been severely truncated in places by the foundations of the Children's Hospital. In other areas, any potential archaeological deposits had been removed completely.

The zone of archaeological potential defined by the evaluation was assessed for the impact of the development proposals at a site meeting. The meeting involved Richard Langley principal curator of Derby Museums Service, and archaeological planning advisor to the Derby City Council; the representatives of Birch Homes Ltd and ULAS.

During these discussions the impact of development on surviving archaeological remains was assessed. It was established that impact within some areas in the zone of archaeological potential would consist of narrow foundation trenches for the new buildings and service trenches, and that other parts would be developed as gardens (Figure 9). It was also confirmed that the ground levels would not be reduced down to the natural substrata. In view of these facts it was decided that an archaeological watching brief during construction would be an appropriate strategy to ensure adequate recording of archaeological remains.

This decision was taken due to the fragmentary nature of surviving archaeological deposits, and the limited impact the proposed new buildings would have within the zone.

The aim of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits met with during ground works within the zone of archaeological potential. A record was made as appropriate by photography, drawings and written account.

## 5. Methods

### Evaluation

A total of six trial trenches providing a 3.9 % sample of the 0.56 ha. area was excavated on the site of the proposed development (Figures 4 and 9). The trenches were located to target areas of the proposed dwellings. Trial trenches 1, 2, and 3 were extended to determine the extent of the potential archaeological features that were found. No trenches were excavated towards the southern end of the site, as a basement of a hospital building had removed any potential for archaeological deposits in that area. The overburden was removed with a JCB 3C which had a 1.6m wide ditching bucket. The underlying Mercia mudstone substratum was then hand cleaned and any archaeological deposits found were planned and sample sectioned as appropriate.

All archaeological deposits excavated by machine or hand were recorded using standard ULAS conventions.

### The Watching Brief

The final plans of the new buildings with plans of all enabling works were assessed by ULAS. This assessment considered the data produced from the archaeological evaluation in this area. Subsequent discussions with the site construction manager defined what activities would require monitoring, and where and when these building works would take place within the zone of archaeological potential (Figure9)

An archaeologist was to be present during all ground works, which were within the zone of archaeological potential. The excavation of these ground works were controlled by the archaeologist. Where possible archaeological deposits were examined, and the excavations were carried out by hand. All archaeological deposits excavated by machine or hand were recorded using standard ULAS conventions.

This work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations.

## 6. Results of the Evaluation

Description of the archaeological features by trench

### Trench 1 (figures 4 and 9)

Length	21.50m
Width	1.60m
Depth	1.50m

Trench 1 was located on the eastern side towards the centre of the development area, and was orientated running north-west to the south-east. The natural substratum was found at a depth of 0.48m (60.09m O.D.) below ground level. The natural substratum was a reddish brown clay (Mercia mudstone). At the eastern end of the trench the natural substrata within the trench inclined sharply downwards from 59.17m O.D to 58.77m O.D. Overlying the natural substratum was a layer 0.40m thick (context [61]), which comprised a clean compacted fine yellowish sandy silt. This yellow horizon continued to spread 6.70m westward over the natural substratum and diminished in its depth.

The yellow horizon was cut by a possible oval pit feature 0.70m long and 0.50m wide context [5] located 2.00m from eastern end of the trench. The unexcavated feature contained mid-yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with fragments of scorched clay and the occasional charcoal fleck.

Towards the centre of the trench was a stone make-up spread (context [33]) consisting of a mid-yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with abundant flat sub-angular stones. The spread dimensions were 2.20m long, 1.40m wide and 0.05m deep. On the east and south sides of this spread were three oval shaped deposits that may have been



possible archaeological features. The deposits (contexts [6], [7] and [36]) were all 0.30m in length and 0.25m wide and consisted of dark greyish brown sandy clay.

To the west of the stone spread (context [33]) was a possible pit (context [35]) 0.70m long and 0.60m wide, filled with dark greyish brown sandy clay. Approximately 0.50 m to the west was another possible linear feature (context [8]), running from the north to the south. The feature filled with a dark greyish sandy clay, which was 0.65m wide and had a minimum length of 1.90m. Contained within it were medieval pottery sherds and residual Roman pottery sherds. A possible pit or spread context [34] abutted the ditch on its east side. The pit contained a dark greyish brown sandy clay mixed with the occasional small pebble. Its was 1.20m long and 0.60m wide.

A second possible large linear spread (context [37]) was located running west to east. The layer consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy clay, which was 1.00m wide and had a minimum length of 1.90m. Abutting the possible ditch on the west side was a stone spread context [9], which was 2.40m long and 0.80m wide. This comprised a compact yellowish sandy clay mixed with abundant sub-angular stones.

In the eastern half of the trench overlying the features was a pale brown clay subsoil layer (context [3]). It had a depth of 0.40m and was mixed with frequent charcoal flecks. This was sealed by a buried soil layer (context [2]) 0.30m deep and comprised a dark greyish loam mixed with frequent charcoal and mortar flecks. Overlying was a very dark greyish loam topsoil (context [1]) 0.45m deep, which was cut by a modern drain and a brick wall foundation. The top soil and subsoil had been removed at the western end of the trench, by a modern a brick and concrete wall foundation.

## **Trench 2 (Figures 4 and 9)**

Length	37.50m
Width	1.60m
Depth	0.70m 60.12m O.D.

This trench was located towards the centre of the site running in a north-west to south-east direction. The natural substratum was a reddish brown Mercia mudstone which naturally inclined downwards from west (60.12m O.D.) to east (59.31m O.D.).

At the eastern end of the trench a spread 0.65m wide (context [38]) was located and consisted of a dark greyish brown silty sand mixed with small stones. About 1.00m to west was a large stone make-up spread 10m wide and 0.20m deep (context [11]). It consisted of compacted yellowish brown fine sandy clay mixed with frequent large and small flat angular granite stones.

The stone make-up appeared to have a possible oval shaped spread (context [39]) overlying it on its eastern side. The deposit was 0.50m long and 0.25m wide and comprised a dark greyish brown sandy clay.



A truncated remnant of a stone spread (context [41]) 2.20m long and 1.20m wide was located towards the centre of the trench. It consisted of a compacted yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with frequent small angular stones. Near this spread on the west side was a pit (cut [30]) running from north-east to the south-west. Its dimensions were 1.27m long, 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep. The ditch had steep sides that broke sharply into a flat base.

The ditch contained a primary fill (context [29]) 0.30m deep, consisting of a mid-yellowish brown silty clay. It was mixed with the occasional pebble and charcoal flecks. Contained within it were Roman pottery sherds dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century. Overlying was second fill (context [28]), consisting of a compacted very dark brown sandy clay. The deposit was 0.16m thick and contained frequent charcoal flecks and the occasional pebble along with pottery sherds of a Roman date. The top fill (context [12]) was 0.12m thick and consisted of a reddish brown clay mixed with the occasional pebble and Roman pottery sherds.

On the east side of the ditch a small oval shaped deposit was found (context [42]) and comprised a dark greyish brown sandy clay which was 0.40m long and 0.20m wide. Also close to the ditch on the east side was another stone spread (context [13]). It comprised a yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with frequent small flat angular granite stones. The spread had a minimum length of 3.60m and was 1.60m wide.

Towards the eastern end of the trench, a layer (context [45]) was reached and comprised a yellowish sandy silt 0.15m thick. Above was a 0.25m thick layer (context [44]), which consisted of a dark greyish loam mixed with frequent charcoal and mortar flecks. Overlying was a topsoil (context [43]), which consisted of a 0.45m thick dark greyish loam mixed with charcoal flecks.

The topsoil and subsoil had been disturbed by modern services in the centre of the trench. In the western half of the trench the natural substratum was sealed by a 0.55m thick layer of garden soil (context [10]). This consisted of a dark greyish brown loam and was mixed with charcoal flecks. This topsoil had been truncated by a large concrete foundation at the western extremity of the trench.

### **Trench 3 (Figures 4 and 9)**

Length	25.50m
Width	1.60m
Depth	0.80m

Trench 3 was located on the north east side of the site and was running north westward. The natural substratum was a red clay Mercia mudstone reached at a depth of 0.50m (61.59m O.D.) at the western end of the trench and 0.90m (59.98m O.D.) at the eastern end.

Towards the western end of the trench part of a possible pit (context [16]) was located. This feature was an unexcavated but had a minimum length of 0.75m and width 0.25m. It contained a scorched red clay mixed with greyish brown sandy clay. Next to it was a narrow linear spread or feature (context [17]) running north to south. The fill comprised a pale greyish sandy clay mixed with the occasional pebble, charcoal fleck and animal bone fragment.

Approximately six metres to the east a unexcavated spread or possible feature was found (context [18]). The fill or spread consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy clay mixed with the occasional pebble and charcoal fleck. This deposit contained Roman pottery sherds dated to the mid 2nd century.

A pit was located a further five metres east (cut [32]) and was sample excavated. The pit had a steep side which gradually broke into a sloping base, and had a minimum diameter of 2.20m and a depth of 0.57m. The primary fill (context [31]) comprised a mid-brownish sandy clay mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck, animal bone, small granite stones and pebbles. It also contained Roman pottery sherds dated to the early second century AD. Overlying was the top fill (context [15]), which consisted of a very dark greyish brown sandy clay mixed with frequent charcoal flecks and the occasional pebble and small granite stones. It also contained the occasional Roman pottery sherd and animal bone fragment.

Another four metres to the east a large spread (context [19]) was located, which comprised a dark greyish brown sandy clay 3.80m long and 1.60m wide. It was mixed with the occasional pebble, charcoal flecks and small Roman pottery sherds. Towards the eastern end of the trench a layer (context [47]) was found running north to south. Its fill consisted of a light yellowish brown sandy silt clay and it measured 2.00m long and 0.40m wide.

The remnant of a wall foundation running west to east (context [46]) was found overlying the spread (context [19]). The foundation appeared to be free standing, and measured 0.75m wide and 0.50m deep. It consisted of roughly hewn or squared stones laid in squared random coursing. The lower courses were not mortared but the top course was bonded with a yellowish sandy mortar.

In the eastern half of the trench the archaeological features were sealed by a thick deposit of buried garden soil (contexts [20] and [21]). The layer was 0.50m thick and consisted of a dark greyish brown clay loam mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck, pebbles and post medieval pottery sherds. On the east side of the wall the ground had been levelled up with a 0.50m thick layer (context [48]) of re-deposited natural red clay. This was sealed by a modern layer of top soil (context [49]) 0.40m thick, which consisted of a dark greyish brown loam mixed with charcoal flecks pebbles and bricks.

Sealing the natural substrata in the western half was a demolition consisting of modern brick and concrete rubble mixed with red clays and dark grey loams.



#### **Trench 4 (Figures 4 and 9)**

Length	23.00m
Width	1.60m
Depth	0.50m

Trench 4 was located towards the centre on the west side of the site running north to south. The natural substratum was found at a depth of 0.20m (60.69m O.D.) below the ground surface at northern end of the trench. The natural ground inclined down southward and so the natural substratum was reached at a depth of 0.20m (59.62m O.D.) at southern end of the trench. The natural substratum comprised a greyish sandstone and clay Mercia mudstone.

No archaeological features were located at the base of this trench. The ground level appeared to have been reduced down to natural substrata during the recent demolition work of the site, and then levelled up back up again. Only modern service trenches were found to be cutting the natural substratum of Mercia mudstone in the northern half of the trench. Overlying the natural was a disturbed modern mixed layer 0.20m thick. This consisted of a natural greyish clay and stone, mixed with a dark greyish loam and brick rubble.

#### **Trench 5 (Figures 4 and 9)**

Length	12.00m
Width	1.60m
Depth	0.65m

This trench was excavated in the north west corner of the site running north to south. The natural substratum was reached at a depth of 0.50m (62.25m O.D.) and comprised a reddish brown clay Mercia mudstone. No archaeological services were found with in this trench.

The only features found were two partly robbed modern wall foundations. The first was brick foundation in the centre of the trench running west to east, and contained brick rubble mixed with a dark brown sandy loam fill. The second wall was located on the at southern end of the trench running north to south. It contained of concrete and brick Foundations. Overlying the natural was a disturbed modern overburden 0.50m deep and comprised a natural greyish clay mixed with a dark greyish brown loam and demolition rubble comprising bricks and concrete.



### **Trench 6 (Figures 4 and 9)**

Length	16.00m
Width	1.60m
Depth	0.75m

This trench was located in the north-east corner of the site running west to east. The natural substratum was reached at a depth of 0.60m (61.96m O.D.), below the modern ground surface at western end of the trench. At the eastern end of the trench the it was reached at a depth of 0.30m (60.56m O.D.).

The natural substratum in this trench consisted of a reddish brown clay Mercia mudstone. A sub-rectangular spread (context [73]) was located at the western end of the trench. The deposit was 0.40m long and 0.25m wide and contained a greyish brown sandy clay. An oval shape spread (context [72]) was located about 0.50m to the north of (context [73]). It measured 0.60m long and 0.40m wide and a comprised dark greyish sandy clay.

A potential large pit or spread (context [71]) was found towards the centre of the trench and had a minimum diameter of 1.60m. The feature contained a dark greyish brown sandy clay fill mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck. Near the pit on its south side was another spread (context [70]). Its dimensions were 0.70m long, 0.40m wide and it contained a very dark greyish brown sandy clay mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck.

Approximately three metres to the east another spread was located (context [69]), and comprised a dark greyish brown sandy clay mixed with charcoal flecks. It measured 0.50m long and 0.38m wide. A modern service trench was located at the eastern end of the trench running north to south.

Sealing the archaeological features was a 0.75m thick layer of garden soil. It consisted of a very dark greyish brown sandy loam mixed with charcoal flecks and the occasional pebble. At the eastern end of the trench, the garden soil had been truncated and replaced with a 0.50m thick layer of concrete rubble.

### **The Results of the Watching Brief**

The groundworks undertaken during the development could be divided into two types:-

- a) The foundation trenches for the three new buildings A, B and C.
- b) The excavation of trenches for the new services

The various areas of the ground work excavations which contained archaeological features were each given their own trench number.

The following comprises a description of archaeological observations by trench.

#### **Trench 7 (Figures 4, 5 and 7)**

Length	5.70m
Depth	0.60m
Width	1.10m

Trench 7 was a new foundation trench located on the east side of building B running north to south. In this trench the natural substratum Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 60.50m O.D. towards the centre was a large Roman ditch (cut [75]) was found running in a north-east to the south-west (Figure 5 and 7 section 7.01). The ditch had gradual sloping sides and wide undulating base. It had a width of 2.80m and a depth of 0.70m. At its base was a primary fill (context [54]) 0.35m deep, which consisted of a compacted yellowish brown silty sandy clay. It was mixed with flecks of red clay and the occasional pebble. This was sealed by second fill (context [53]) 0.20m deep, which comprised a compacted yellowish grey brown sandy clay mixed with the occasional small pebble and fragments of reddish brown clay.

The ditch appeared to have been re-cut (cut [76]), which was 1.00m wide and 0.35m deep with very steep sloping sides and a broad rounded base. It contained dark greyish brown sandy clay fill (context [50]) mixed with frequent small well-rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and animal bone. It also contained late 1st to early 2nd century AD Roman pottery sherds. This fill was cut by a what appeared to be second re-cut (cut [77]) and measured 2.00m wide and 0.50m deep. The cut had a very steep north side and more gradual sloping south side, with an undulating base. Contained within it was fill (context [52]), which comprised a dark greyish sandy clay mixed with small rounded pebbles and frequent charcoal flecks.

The feature was sealed by a layer of modern overburden, which consisted of a dark greyish brown garden soil brick and concrete rubble up to 0.45m thick.

#### **Trench 8 (Figures 4 and 5)**

Length	9.75m
Width	0.60m
Depth	0.60m

This foundation trench was located on the north side of building B and was running in a west to east direction. The natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.52m (60.50m O.D.). Towards the west end of the trench a large well was found cutting the natural substratum (Figure 5). This feature had approximate diameter of 2.50m and a depth of 4.50m and was back filled with a dark greyish brown loam (context [51]). The feature was sealed by a modern overburden 0.50m



deep, which comprised a dark greyish brown loam mixed with brick and concrete rubble.

#### **Trench 9 (Figures 4 and 5)**

Length	9.75m
Width	0.60m
Depth	1.10m

Trench 9 was located towards northern end of building B running west to east and the natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached 0.50m below ground level. Towards the east end of the trench a continuation of ditch cut [75] (see trench 7 above) running north-eastward was found. The ditch had depth of 0.60m and was sealed by modern overburden 0.50m deep consisting of a dark greyish brown garden soil.

#### **Trench 10 (Figures 4 and 5)**

Length	4.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	2.50m

This trench was located towards the centre of building B and was running north to south. The natural substratum Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.60m below the ground level. Towards the centre of the trench was the continuation of the ditch seen in trenches 7 and 9 (see above) running north-eastward. The ditch (cut [88] and [78]) measured 1.50m wide and 0.40m deep, and had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a primary fill 0.30m thick (contexts [56], [58] and [60]) which consisted of a compacted olive yellowish grey silty sandy clay. Mixed within it were small flecks of charcoal and reddish brown clay and the occasional mid to late 1st century AD Roman pottery sherds.

Above was second fill (context [59]) 0.25m thick, which consisted of a compacted yellowish and olive grey sandy clay mixed with frequent charcoal flecks and the occasional pebble. There was a re-cut (cuts [79] and [89]), which measured 0.72m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sloping sides and a tapered rounded base. It contained a fill (context [55] and [57]), which consisted of a greyish brown clay sand mixed with frequent flecks of charcoals and reddish brown clay.

The ditch had been truncated on its north side by a stone wall foundation running west to east and measured 1.00m wide and 0.50m deep. Overlying was a modern overburden 0.55m thick, consisting of a dark greyish brown loam mixed with clinker.



### **Trench 11 (Figures 4 and 5)**

Length	7.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	1.00m

Trench 11 was located in the centre of building B. The natural substratum of Mercia Mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.40m (60.30m O.D.) below the ground level. The butt end of the ditch previously seen in trenches 7 and 9 and 10 (see above), was located in this trench (cut [91]) with approximate width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.40m. The ditch had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. Contained within it was a yellowish grey sandy clay fill mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck and pebble. A re-cut (cut [92]) of the ditch was also located and had steep sloping sides and narrow rounded base and was 1.00m wide and 0.50m deep. It contained a fill (context [65]) which comprised a yellowish grey sandy clay mixed with the occasional pebble and charcoal fleck.

The ditch was sealed by a modern overburden layer 0.55m deep, which consisted of a dark greyish loam mixed with clinker.

### **Trench 12 (Figures 4 and 5)**

Length	10.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	1.10m

This trench was located in the southern half of the building B and was running west to east. The natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.60m (59.40m O.D.) below the ground surface. At the east end of trench a pit (cut [90]) was located which had steep vertical sides and a slightly undulating base. The pit measured 1.40m wide and 0.40m deep. At the base was a 0.28 deep primary fill (context [63]) which consisted of a yellowish grey sandy clay mixed with the occasional pebble and charcoal fleck. This was sealed by a second fill (context [62]) comprising a compacted yellowish sandy clay mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck and was 0.20m thick. Overlying the pit was a layer of dark yellowish sandy clay (context [61]). The layer contained the occasional small pebble and charcoal flecks and was 0.07m deep.

Above was a modern overburden layer consisting of a dark greyish brown garden mixed brick and concrete rubble with a depth of 0.50m deep.

### **Trench 13 (Figures 4 and 5)**

Length	3.00
Width	0.60m
Depth	1.35m

Trench 13 was excavated at southern end of building B, running in a north to south direction. The natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.62m below the ground surface and was cut by a possible slot feature (cut [93]) orientated west to east. Its full extent was not known as it was only revealed in narrow trench, but it measured 0.85m wide and 0.21m deep and had a flat base with vertical sides. Contained within it was a fill (context [66]), which comprised a mottled yellowish brown sandy clay silt mixed with the occasional small pebble. Overlying was a modern overburden consisting of dark greyish brown garden soil, which was 0.70m deep.

### **Trench 14 (Figures 4 and 5)**

Length	3.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	1.00m

This trench was located towards south east corner building B, and was orientated north to south. The natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.60m below the ground surface. A possible gully feature cut [94] was found at the northern end of the trench running west to east. Its full extent was unknown but did measure 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep and had very steep sides meeting in tapered point. The fill (context [67]) comprised a mottled yellowish brown sandy clay mixed the occasional red clay flecks. Above was a layer modern overburden consisting of a dark greyish brown loam garden soil mixed with brick and concrete rubble 0.60m thick.

### **Trench 15 (Figures 4 and 6)**

Length	10.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	1.10m

Trench 15 was located in northern half of building C, running west to east. The natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.60m below ground level. Towards the eastern end of the trench a pit (cut [104]) was partially exposed. The pit measured 0.90m wide and 0.45m deep and had vertical sides and an undulating base.



Contained within it was a 0.20m thick primary fill (context [103]) consisting of a dark yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck and small pebble. Above was a 0.23m thick greyish brown sandy clay (context [102]) mixed with flecks of reddish clay, large sandstone pebbles and the occasional small pebble. The pit was sealed by the remnant of a buried garden soil (context [101]). This layer comprised a 0.22m thick dark greyish brown sandy clay. This was sealed by a modern demolition layer 0.60m thick consisting of concrete and bricks mixed with a dark greyish brown loam.

#### **Trench 16 (Figures 4, 6 and 7)**

Length	5.50m
Width	0.60m
Depth	0.90m

This trench was located on the north east side of building C, running north to south. A natural substratum of Mercia Mudstone was reached at a depth 0.62m below modern ground level. A spread (context [99]) 0.12m deep was found overlying natural substrata at southern end of the trench. It consisted of yellowish brown sandy clay, mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck and pebble

At the southern end of the trench a pit cut [98] was located, which had vertical sides and flat base, with width of 0.55m and depth of 0.60m (Figure 6 and 7). At its base was a primary fill (context 80) consisting of a mottled greyish yellow sandy clay. Mixed into the deposit were the occasional small Roman pottery sherd and charcoal flecks. Overlying was a second fill (context [97]), which was 0.15m thick comprising a dark yellowish sandy clay mixed with frequent flecks of red clay and charcoal. This was sealed by third fill (context [96]) a reddish brown clay. This was a very mixed fill containing possible red clay flecks, sandstone pebbles, and charcoal flecks. It also contained frequent flecks of yellowish sand and its depth was 0.08m. The top fill (context [95]) comprised a 0.24m deep greyish brown sandy clay, mixed with the occasional pebble and charcoal flecks.

Sealing the pit was a garden soil layer (context [100]) which consisted of a 0.32m deep greyish brown sandy clay mixed with the occasional pebble and charcoal fleck. Overlying was sealed by a modern overburden consisting of a dark greyish brown garden soil mixed with brick concrete rubble and was 0.30m deep (Figure 7 Section 7.01).

#### **Trench 17 (Figures 4, 6 and 7)**

Length	21.50m
Width	0.60m
Depth	0.95m



Trench 17 was located on the west side of building C, and was running north to south. The natural substratum Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.35m below the modern ground level. In the northern half of the trench a large pit (cut 121) was located which had steep sloping sides that broke into an irregular undulating base, and measured 1.88m wide and 0.62m deep. At the base was a primary fill (context [87]) which consisted of brown clay mixed with a pale yellowish clay. It was 0.35m deep and contained well-rounded pebbles and flecks of charcoal and red clay. It also contained late first century Roman pottery sherds and animal bone.

Above was a second fill (context [120]) 0.30m that comprised a dark yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with frequent flecks of red clay and charcoal and the occasional small pebble. The top fill (context [119]) was 0.09m thick and consisted of dark yellowish sandy clay mixed with frequent flecks of charcoal, red clay and small pebbles.

The pit was sealed by a modern overburden layer that comprised a dark greyish brown loam mixed with demolition rubble and was 0.35m deep.

#### **Trench 18 (Figures 4, 6, 7 and 8)**

Length	9.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	1.20m

This trench was located towards centre of building C, running west to east. The natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.60m below the ground surface. At the centre of the trench the northern extent of a large quarry pit (cut [118]) was found, while the south side of the pit was located in Trench 20 (see below). The pit measured approximately 4.00m in long, 2.40 m wide and 0.70m deep. It had gradual sloping sides, which broke into an undulating base. At its base was a primary fill (context [117]) consisting of a greyish yellow sandy silty clay 0.13m thick. This was sealed by a second fill (context [116]) 0.60m thick consisting of slightly mottled dark yellowish sandy clay (Figure 8 Section 10.03).

A gully was found to be cutting this pit orientated north-westward which was also located in trenches 19 and 20 (see below). The gully comprised a first cut (cut [115]) consisting of rounded base and gradual sloping sides. It contained a fill (context [82]) a dark mottled yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with frequent flecks of charcoal, red clay and the occasional small pebble. Small sherds of Roman pottery were also found within this deposit. There appeared to be a re-cut (cut [114]), which also had gradual sloping sides and rounded base and measured 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep. Contained within it was dark yellowish brown sandy clay fill (context [82]) mixed with red clay flecks, charcoal flecks and the occasional pebble. It also contained small Roman pottery sherds.

The gully was sealed by a layer of buried gardensoil (context [112]) 0.22m thick and consisted of greyish brown sandy clay mixed with small flecks of charcoal and yellow sand.

At the east end of the trench a spread (context[131]) was observed overlying the natural, and comprised a 0.07m thick yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with the occasional small pebble (Figure 7 section 10.01).

This spread was cut by a shallow pit (cut [109]) that steep sloping sides which broke into an undulating base. Its full extent was unknown but it measured 1.45m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained a primary fill 0.16m deep (context [108]), which comprised a compacted greyish brown silty sandy clay mixed with flecks of charcoal and yellow clay.

Above was second fill (context [107]), which was a 0.18m thick and comprised yellowish grey sandy clay mixed with the occasional pebble and charcoal fleck. Overlying was the 0.10m thick layer (context [106]), which consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy clay mixed with abundant flecks of red clay and charcoal and the occasional pebble.

The pit was sealed by a layer (context [105]), consisting of a dark greyish brown sandy clay mixed with flecks of charcoal and the occasional small pebble and was 0.21m deep. It was sealed by a layer of modern overburden 0.38m deep, which consisted of a dark greyish brown garden soil mixed with brick and concrete rubble.

#### **Trench 19 (Figures 4, 6 and 7)**

Length	7.00m
Width	0.50m
Depth	1.27m

Trench 19 was running west to east and was located towards the centre of the new building C. The natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.40m (59.40m O.D.) below the ground surface. The southern extent of the large quarry pit seen in the Trench 18 (see above) was located in the centre of this trench. This side of the pit (cut [118]) sloped sharply into undulating base and its dimensions were 2.40m wide and 0.70m deep. At the base of the pit was a 0.15m deep fill (context [16]), which consisted of dark yellowish mottled sand, mixed with the occasional small angular stone. Overlying was a second fill (context [124]) 0.55m deep of re-deposited or collapse natural reddish brown clay Mercia mudstone.

The quarry pit appeared to be cut by a gully ditch running north westward and was same gully which was seen in trenches 18 and 20 (see above and below). The gully appeared to have had of two cuts and the first of which (cut [127]) had steep sloping sides broke sharply in flat base. It measured 0.50m wide and 0.25m deep. Contained within it was fill (contexts [83] and [84]), which consisted of a greyish brown sandy clay mixed with frequent lumps of red clay, charcoal flecks and pebbles. Roman



pottery sherds were found in this fill dated to the early 2nd century. It was truncated by a re-cut (cut [126]), which had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. Its dimensions were 0.60m wide, 0.17m deep and contained a fill (contexts [122] and [125]). This consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy clay mixed with the charcoal and red clay flecks (Figure 7 section 11.03).

The gully was sealed by a layer of modern overburden 0.40m deep, which comprised a dark greyish sandy clay loam mixed with brick and concrete rubble.

#### **Trench 20 (Figures 4, 6 and 8)**

Length	10.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	1.40m

Trench 20 was located in the south end of building B, and was running west to east. The natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.40m (59.45m O.D.) below the ground surface. The continuation of the gully first seen in trenches 18 and 19 (see above) was encountered towards the centre of the trench (Figure 8 section 11.04).

This gully also had two cuts the first of which was (cut [130]) and measured 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep. It had moderate sloping sides that broke gradually into a rounded base. Contained within it was a single fill (context [85]) consisting of a dark yellowish brown sandy silty clay mixed with flecks of red clay and charcoal. It also contained the occasional well-rounded pebble and Roman pottery sherds. A re-cut (cut [129]) truncated the fill below and comprised a gradual sloping sides broke into a rounded base, with a 0.60m width and a 0.17m depth. The fill (context [128]) consisted of a yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck.

Overlying the ditch was a layer of modern overburden 0.40m deep which comprised a dark greyish brown loam mixed with modern brick and concrete rubble.

#### **Trench 21 (Figures 4, 6 and 8)**

Length	13.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	0.94m

This trench was excavated on the east side of building C and was running northwards. A natural substratum of Mercia mudstone and was reached at a depth of 0.60m below the ground level and was excavated to a depth of 0.34m. Overlying the natural substrata was a possible surface make-up layer (context [111]), which was between 0.05m to 0.16m thick. The layer consisted of a compacted yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with the frequent very angular pebbles. There was also the occasional large rounded pebble, large angular stones and charcoal flecks.

The make-up was sealed by 0.40m thick layer of garden soil (context [110]). The layer comprised a compacted dark greyish brown sandy clay loam mixed with the occasional pebble and charcoal fleck. Above was a modern layer of overburden consisting of a dark greyish brown loam mixed with concrete and brick rubble which was 0.45m deep.

#### **Trench 22 (Figures 4 and 6)**

Length	7.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	0.30m

This trench was located at southern end of building C, and the natural substratum was reached at a depth of 0.14m below the ground level, and was excavated to a depth of 0.16m. The truncated remnants of the gully found in trenches 18, 19 and 20 (see above) was also found at the eastern end of the trench (cut [135]). The west side of the gully that remained had steep slope which broke into a flat base. The fill (context [86]) comprised a dark yellowish brown sandy silty clay mixed with charcoal flecks and the occasional small sherd of Roman pottery were found in this fill.

The feature was sealed by 0.16m deep layer of overburden and consisted of dark greyish brown garden soil mixed with modern concrete and brick rubble.

#### **Trench 23 (Figure 4)**

Length	16.00m
Width	0.50m
Depth	1.10m

This service trench was located on the south side of new building A running west to east. A natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.80m below the ground surface and was excavated to a depth of 0.30m. The remnant of a pit (cut [136]) was located towards the east end of the trench. It measured 0.50m wide and 0.32m deep and had vertical side which broke into a flat base. The pit contained a fill (context [133]) consisting of a yellowish brown sandy silty clay mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck. Overlying was a garden soil layer (contexts [132]) 0.40m thick, which comprised a dark yellowish brown sandy clay mixed and charcoal flecks.

Above was a layer modern overburden 0.50m deep and consisted of brick and concrete rubble mixed with dark greyish brown loam.



#### **Trench 24 (Figure 4)**

Length	14.00m
Width	0.50m
Depth	1.10m

This service trench was located on the east side of the new building A, and was orientated north to south. A natural substratum Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 1.10m below the ground surface and comprised a reddish brown clay and pale yellowish clay. Overlying was a layer (context [134]) 0.25m deep, which consisted of a compacted dark yellowish brown silty sandy clay mixed with the occasional charcoal fleck. The occasional Roman pottery sherd was also found within this layer.

Towards the centre of the trench a large well was located and had a minimum depth of 4.50m. The well was sealed by a modern layer 0.50m deep, which consisted of a brick and concrete rubble mixed with dark greyish brown loam. This was sealed by a new layer of gravel which was 0.25m deep.

#### **Trench 25 (Figure 4)**

Length	20.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	0.80m

This trench was located on the north side of building A running west to east, and was excavated to a depth 0.70m. At the base of the trench was a dark greyish brown sandy clay layer (context 135) was reached and was excavated to a depth 0.20m. The layer contained the occasional pebble and modern pottery sherd.

Overlying was a layer 0.50m thick, of demolition rubble consisting of concrete and brick, mixed with a dark greyish brown sandy clay loam.

#### **Trench 26 (Figure 4)**

Length	44.00m
Width	0.60m
Depth	1.00m

Trench 26 was a long service trench was excavated on the east side of buildings B and C. The natural substratum of Mercia mudstone was reached at a depth of 0.60m below the surface. At the southern end of the trench a pit was located (cut [138]). It had steep sloping sides and rounded base and was 0.25m wide and 0.75m deep. It contained a fill (context [141]), which consisted of a yellowish brown sandy clay mixed with the occasional pebble animal bone and a medieval pottery sherd. The pit

was sealed by a layer of yellowish brown sandy clay, which was 0.15m deep and 9.00m long.

Towards the centre of the trench another pit was located (cut [137]), which had steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It was 0.45m deep and it was 0.80m wide. Contained within it was yellowish brown sandy clay fill (context [140]) mixed with the occasional small pebble and Roman pottery sherd.

At the northern end of the trench a continuation of a ditch first seen in trenches 7, 10, and 11 of building A, was found (cut [139]). The ditch had steep sloping sides but its base was reached as the ditch was not fully excavated. Contained within it was a fill (context [142]) dark yellowish brown sandy clay. The fill was mixed with the occasional pebble and charcoal fleck. The ditch also contained Roman pottery sherds dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century AD

Overlying the natural substrata at the southern half of the trench was a garden soil consisting of greyish brown loam 0.50m deep. Towards the centre of the trench was a concrete and brick foundation which measured 1.50m wide and 1.00m deep. The northern half of the trench contained a layer 0.50m thick of demolition consisting of concrete and brick rubble mixed with a dark greyish loam

## 7. Summary and Interpretation

Overall the excavations on the evaluation the prior watching brief demonstrated that the surviving archaeological levels were severely truncated and fragmentary. What was found and excavated did provide a degree of information from which some sense and meaning can be derived.

A number of shallow and deep pits were found within the foundation trenches particularly in the area of building C (Figure 6). The primary function of the pits appears to have been for small scale quarrying of the Mercia mudstone which had been re-deposited back into some of the quarry pits. Generally pits had been back filled with a yellow sand mixed with the occasional small angular stone. The occasional pit had been back filled with domestic refuse including Roman samian and grey ware pottery sherds suggesting a late first century date. Pottery sherds of a samian bowl from one of these pits was of particular interest as its decoration suggested a date of c 70-85 AD

A large ditch was located in the northern half of building B (Figure 5) running in south-west to north-east direction and butt ended in Trench 11. The ditch had been re-cut and contained domestic refuse, which included animal bone and Roman pottery sherds dated from the mid to the late first century.

A truncated smaller narrow ditch or gully was found in the centre of building C (Figure 6) running in a north-west to south-east direction. The ditch and gully cut across large back filled quarry pit and had been re-cut. The gully had been back filled with mixed fills and the occasional early second century Roman pottery sherd.



Two domestic refuse pits were located on the evaluation in trenches 2 and 3 and contained a varied assemblage of early second century Roman pottery sherds including montaria, amphora and samian. The pottery sherds suggested a likely date 120 AD but not later than mid second century AD. The pits also contained the occasional fragment of building material such as wall plaster and tegula roof tile as well as animal bone.

A number of truncated occupational layers and spreads were found overlying natural Mercia mudstone containing the occasional Roman pottery sherd. Some of layers contained the occasional early to mid second century Roman pottery sherds. Other sandy spreads appeared to have contained abundant flat angular stones, and were the possible remnants of make-ups for surfaces. Generally there was also a light scatter of Roman roof tile found within Roman deposits and as residual material in layers above, which may indicate the presence of buildings on or close to the site

Above the Roman deposits were the remains of truncated and disturbed garden soils. They may have been the remnants of medieval and post medieval plough-soils of the open field systems which surrounded Derby before spread of urban development. A very light scatter of medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were found associated within these layers and a possible pit found in trench 26.

Two large wells located in trench 24 of building A and trench 8 of building B (Figure 5) were found during construction. They were back filled with dark loam soil and contained a small number of residual Roman pottery sherds. These were probably back filled before the development of the Bowling Green in the nineteenth century at the latest.

The foundations of a stone wall found in trenches 3 and 7 were possibly the remnants of a boundary wall. This wall may have been part of the former Bowling Green grounds located on the site before the construction of the hospital. Particularly deep garden soil layers were found in trenches 1, 2 and 6, which may also have been associated with the landscaping for the Bowling Green (Figure 2).

The layers of demolition debris and various modern wall foundations found in most of the trenches were probably all the remnants of the former hospital buildings.

## **8. Conclusion**

The development site lies approximately 400m to south of the early Roman fort of Strutt's Park and 600m south-west of the forts at Little Chester (Derventio). It was also on the projected alignment of the Rykniel Street Roman road (Dool and Wheeler 1985). It is believed the forts were established during invasion of Britain AD 43-70 (Figure 1).

The Roman army by the 50s AD after the invasion of 43 AD had established itself in the south east and the Midlands. To maintain the territory already gained, a series

major military base camps were constructed. This included bases at Holme near Newark and Newton-on-Trent in Lincolnshire. Numerous other small forts were also constructed on the two major Roman roads of Ermine Street and the Fosse Way (Todd 1991). The Strutt's Park Fort is thought to have been built overlooking the river Derwent in the early 50s AD. This was part of a series of forts, constructed south and east of the Pennines as part the preparations for the invasion of the North, which was then the territory of the Brigantian tribe. (Todd 1991)

By the late 70s to early 80s AD the strategic position for the fort changed (Figure 1). The fort was moved to the site at Little Chester to form part of network forts and roads established in the South Pennines after the invasion of the North (Brassington 1981).

It is possible that the Strutt's Park fort may have attracted a civilian village (vicus) or extra-mural settlement like one thought to have been established on the west side of the Little Chester fort (Figure 1). The local populations were naturally attracted to the military establishments and would settle near them and would possibly be under some form of regulation from the military. They could provide trade and services with the army stationed at the forts, which could not be provided by military (Wacher 1978).

This pattern of settlement was quite common and examples have been found on other military sites in Britain such as at Housesteads on the Hadrians Wall frontier (Wacher 1978). There are also good examples from the continent such as at Saalburg or Arae Flaviae on the German Limes (frontier) defences (Jacobi 1897; Planck 1989).

The majority of the Roman archaeology found in the Strutt's Park area are thought to be activities of a fort such as possible barrack buildings. The archaeology had a cut of point during the late first century AD (Dool, Wheeler 1985). The recent excavations close by on the Duffield Road, however have found remains of an extra mural Roman building and surfaces on a road approaching the Strutt's Park fort (D. Garton pers comms). It is possible that the Roman deposits found on the Children's Hospital site may have been linked to the Strutt's Park Fort.

The majority of the features however though suggest that activity was late first to early second century in date after the fort had moved to the east side of the river. This Roman activity is possibly the remnants of a settlement. It perhaps may have stemmed from the Little Chester fort as a spread of suburban ribbon development along the Ryknield Street Roman road, on the west side of the river Derwent. Roman Derby has an extensive spread of other sub-urban Roman sites such as buildings, cemeteries and kilns. These have all been found outside Little Chester Fort and its vicus. They were all located quite close to known or projected the Roman roads approaching the forts on the east side of the river.



## 9. Finds

The site archive and finds are lodged with Derby City Museums Service under accession 1999-45

### **The Roman Pottery Patrick Marsden**

The pottery consisted of 262 sherds weighing 4547 kg. Most of it is typical of a first and second century date. Three features produced significant quantities of diagnostic pottery. These two pits (15 and 87) and a ditch (50) are described below.

#### **Pit Fill: [15] cut [32] (Trench 3)**

Pit Fill [15] cut [32] produced 42 sherds of pottery weighing 916g. This includes a Central Gaulish samian vessel within the Drag. 18/31 and 18/31R or 31 and 31R range, probably dating to at least 120 AD. A hooked flange mortarium is of a Mancetter/Hartshill source and probably second century date. A rusticated grey ware sherd is typical of the late first or early second century. A BB1 tankard is likely to date to after 120 AD. The pottery from pit 15 is therefore likely to date to at least 120 AD, but is not likely to date to later than the mid second century.

#### **Ditch fill [50] cut [76] (Trench 7)**

Ditch fill [50] cut [76] contained 63 sherds weighing 779g. Several grey ware vessels are represented including one with rusticated decoration, short and medium everted rim jars and a reeded bowl. These are of a late first to early second century and late first to early or mid second century date. An oxidised ware angular everted rim jar is of a late first to early second century date. A South Gaulish samian Drag. 30 bowl is of a mid-late first century date. Therefore a late first century date is suggested for the Ditch fill.

#### **Pit Fill: [87] cut [121] Trench 17**

Pit fill [87] contained 27 sherds weighing 556g. These include the complete profile of a Drag. 29 samian bowl. This also had most of a stamp present. Decorative evidence points to date of c.70-85 AD (Webster 1996, 40). Also present is a grey ware jar with a short angular everted rim typical of a late first to early second century date and another everted rim grey ware jar displaying some distortion during production. A late first century date is suggested for Pit 87.

Table 1: Fabric totals for Roman Pottery (For Fabric descriptions see Pollard 1994, 112-114)

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	GW	107	2215
Samian	17	291	BB1	14	234
MO4/18	1	77	CG1	4	45
AM9A	12	783	CG1A	30	237
WW	29	209	MCR	9	151
OW	35	267	Derbyshire ware	4	38
			TOTAL	262	4547

Table : 2 Summary Pottery totals by context by sherd and weight

Context	Roman (Sherd no.)	Roman (Wt-g)	Post-Roman (Sherd no.)	Post-Roman (Wt-g)
1	0	0	4	12
2	0	0	2	28
7	3	174	0	0
8	2	24	1	6
12	4	58	0	0
14	2	6	0	0
15	42	916	0	0
18	5	33	0	0
19	4	44	0	0
20	1	22	1	14
21	1	17	3	82
23	1	11	0	0
26	3	38	0	0
28	1	11	0	0
29	10	181	0	0
31	15	236	0	0
50	63	779	0	0
51	3	7	0	0
56	19	303	0	0
57	13	580	0	0
80	2	26	0	0
81	4	135	0	0
82	2	24	0	0
83	1	32	0	0
84	1	4	0	0
85	8	59	0	0
86	4	8	0	0
87	27	556	0	0
134	3	27	0	0
135	0	0	3	32
140	2	15	0	0
141	2	22	1	3
142	13	194	0	0



Table 3: Summary of the finds groups by context and fragment count.

context	CBM	Plaster	ClayPipe	Bone	Glass	Slag	Flint
1				1			
2	2						
7							
8						5	
10	10		2g	1	2		
12	1			3			
14							
15	1	1		8			
18	1						
19	4					2	2
20	6						
21	6			1			
23							
26							
28				4			
29							
31							
50	1			7			
51							
56							
57				3			
80							
81	2			2			
82							
83		1					
84							
85	1			6			
86							
87				7			
134							
135	2						
140							
141				1			
142	1			8			

## 10. Archive

The archive is to be lodged with the Derby Museums Service and consists of the following;

Context sheets 143  
 Site plan and section sheets 15  
 Monochrome Negatives  
 Colour Slides  
 Indices 1

## 11. Bibliography

- |                             |      |   |
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## 12. Illustrations

Figure 1. A plan of Roman Derby and the site Location

Figure 2. A location plan of the site in 1881.

Figure 3. A location plan of the site in 1901.

Figure 4. A location plan of the evaluation trenches, and the foundation trenches of the new buildings and services.

Figure 5. A plan of the foundation trenches of Building B and the features found.



Figure 6. A plan of the foundation trenches of Building C and the features found.

Figure 7. Sections 7.02, 9.01, 10.01, 11.01 and 11.03.

Figure 8 Sections 10.02, 10.03 and 11.04

Figure 9. A plan of the development and the evaluation trenches

### **13. Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank Birch Homes Ltd. For their co-operation with this project, and ULAS staff who worked on this project Martin Shore, Dawn Harvey, Patrick Marsden and Patrick Clay. The project was managed Richard Buckley.

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University of Leicester Archaeological Services  
ULAS Report No.99/152

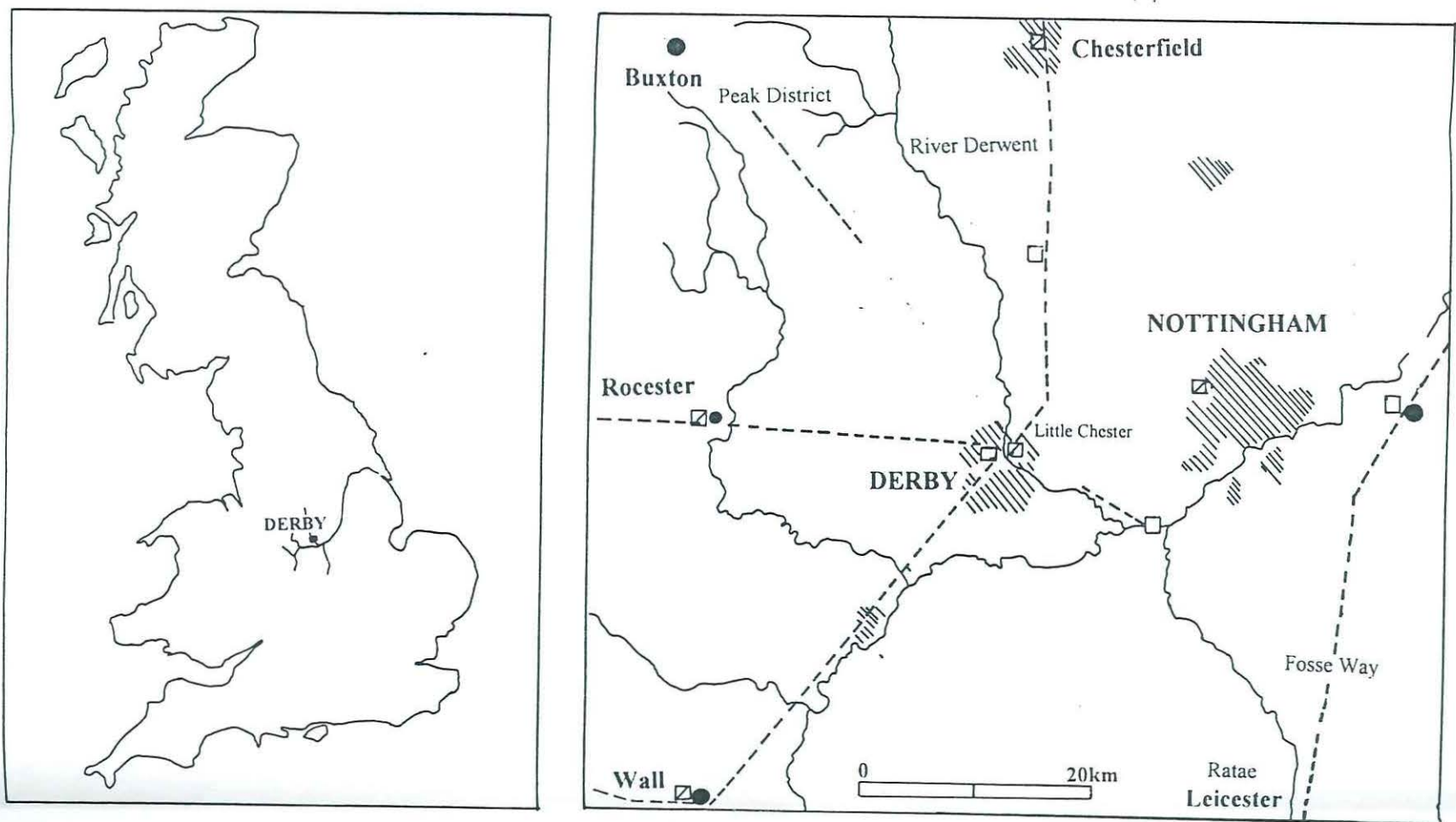
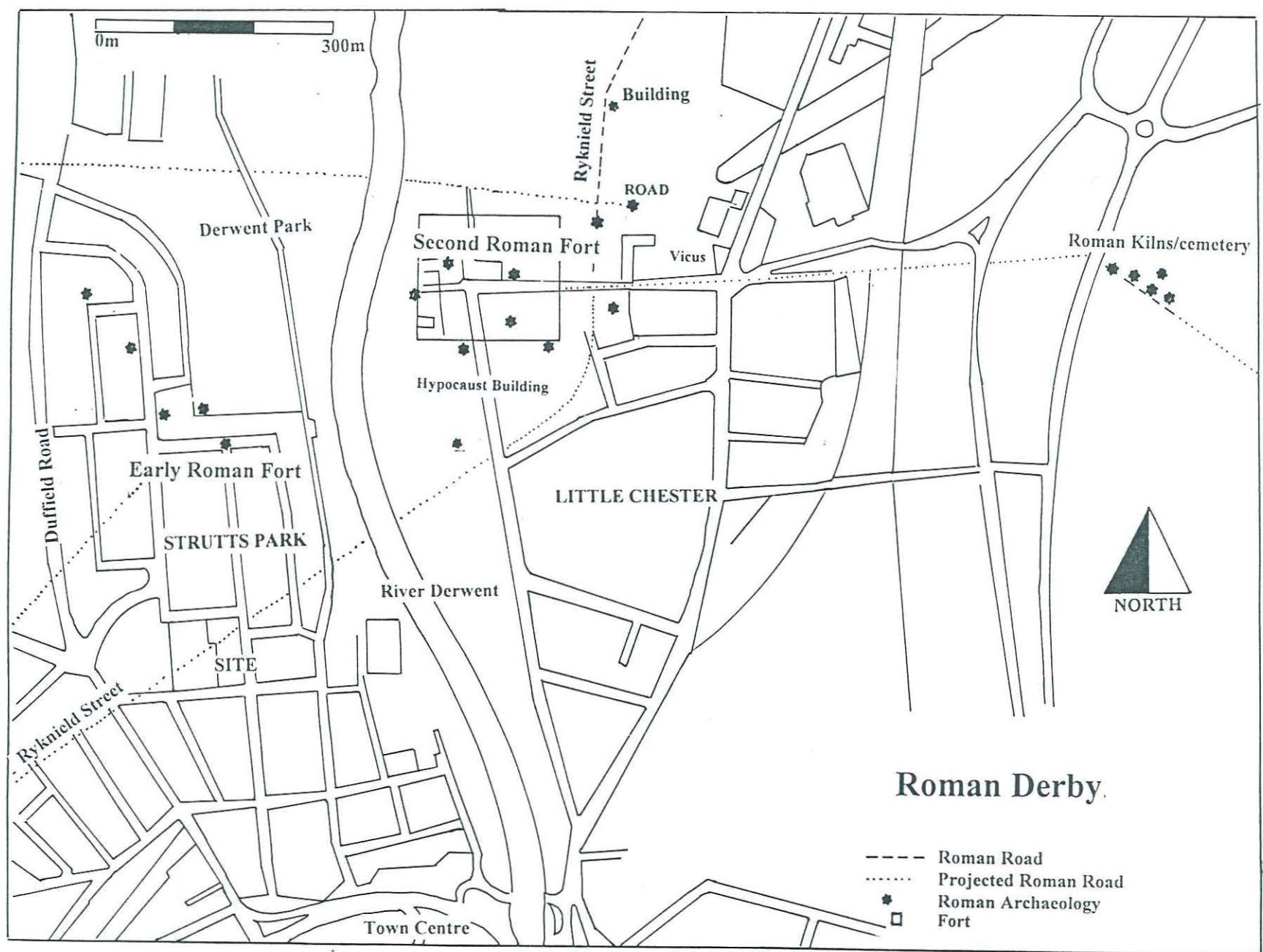


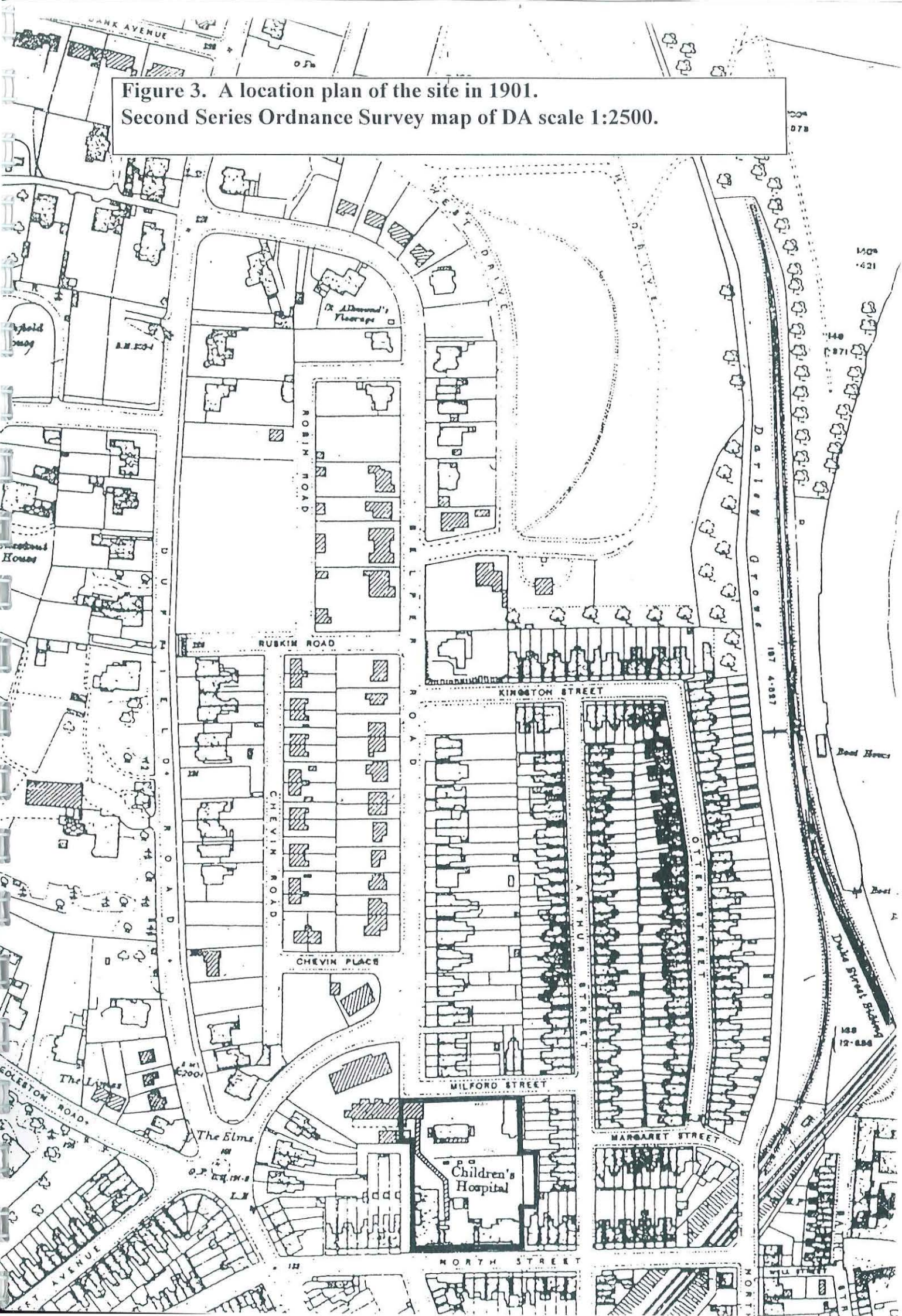
Figure 1. A plan of Roman Derby and the site location







Figure 3. A location plan of the site in 1901.  
Second Series Ordnance Survey map of DA scale 1:2500.





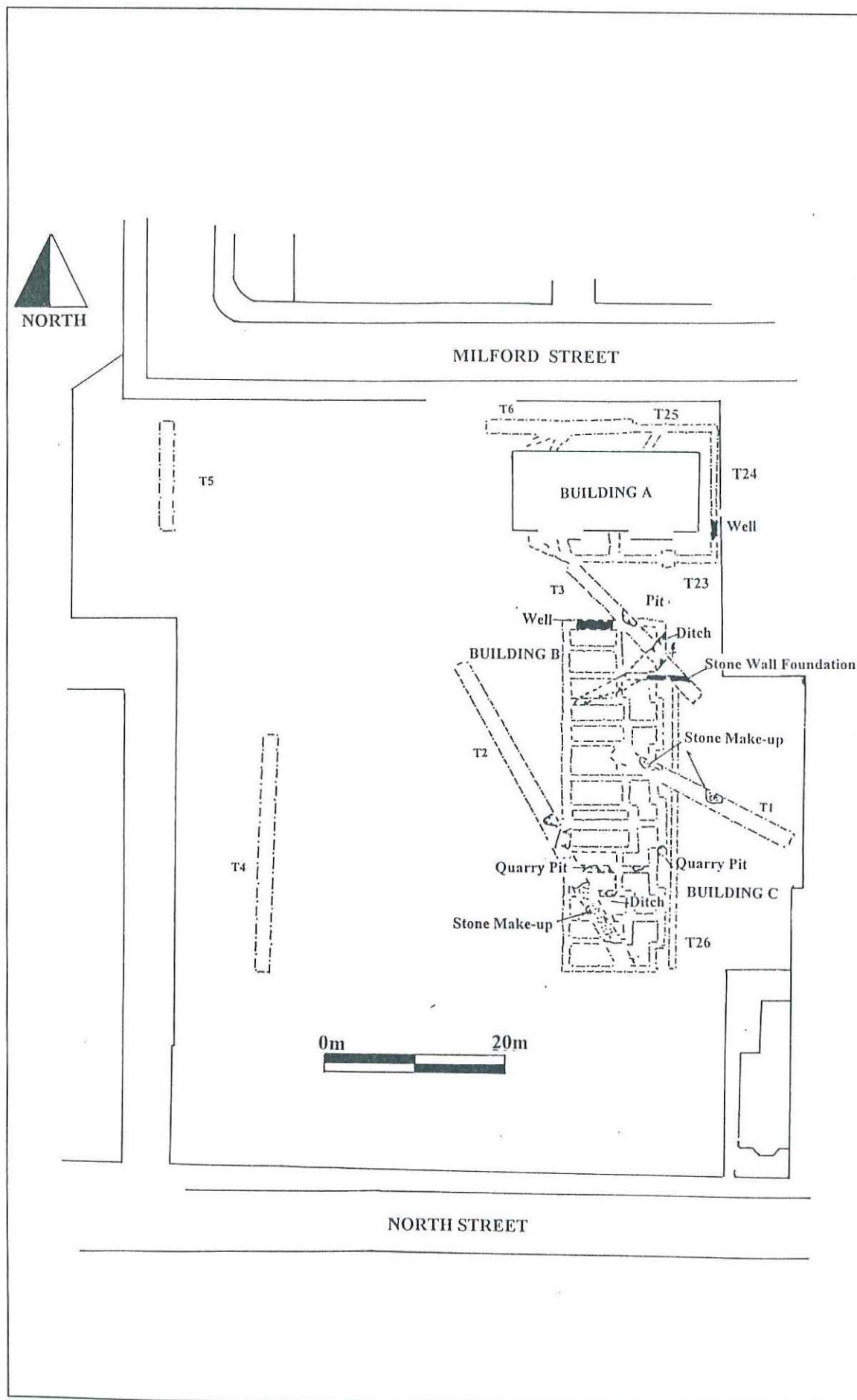


Figure 4. A location plan of the evaluation trenches and the foundation trenches of the new buildings and services.

# Building B

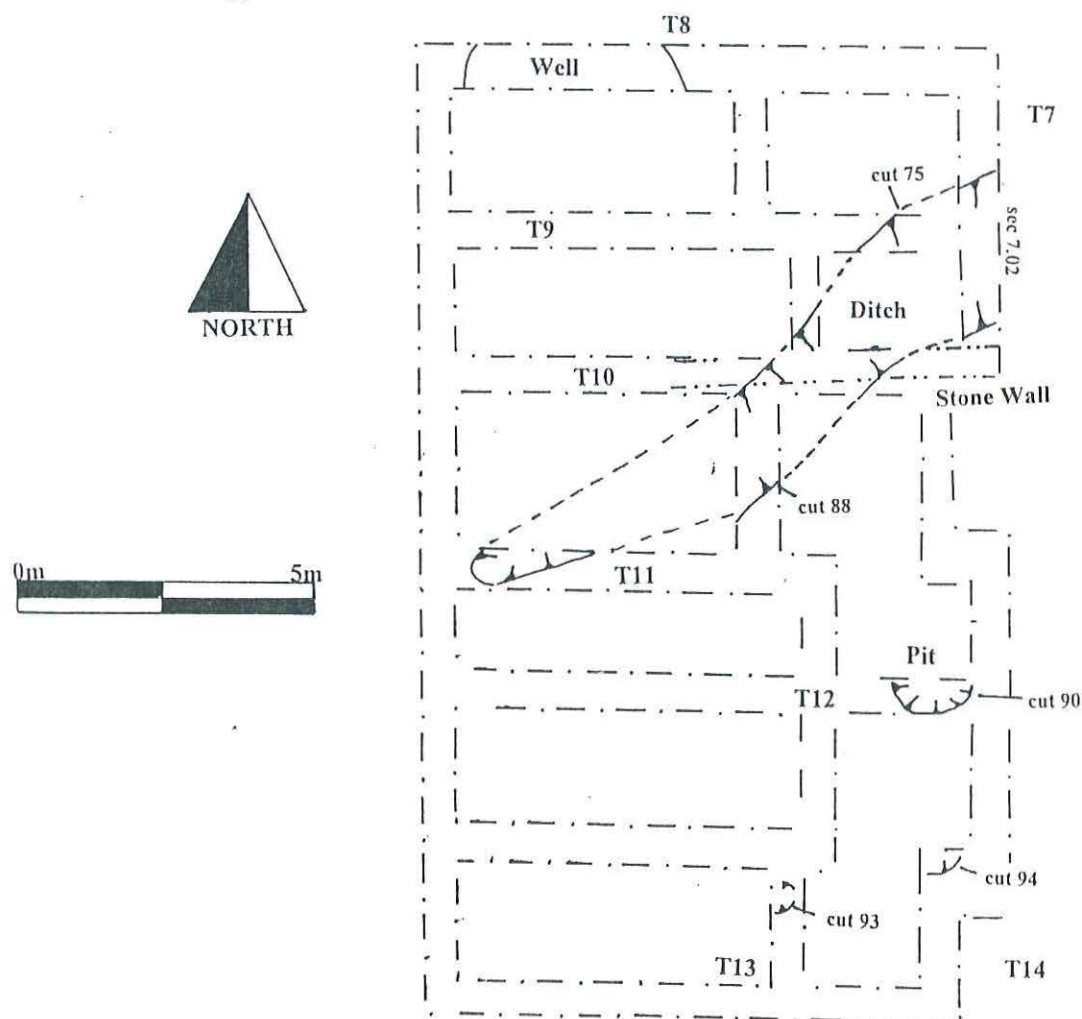


Figure 5 A plan of the foundation trenches of Building B and the features found.



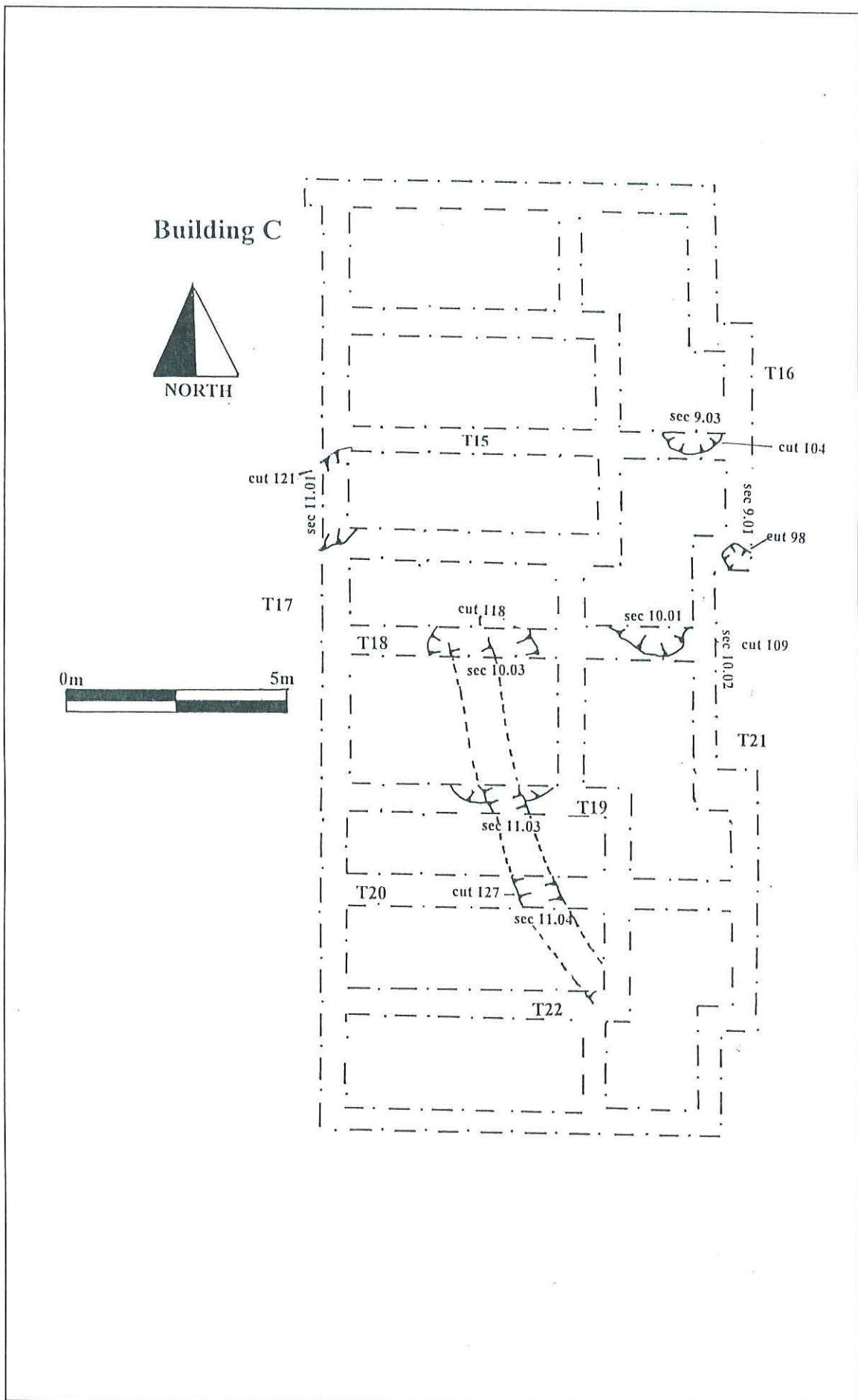
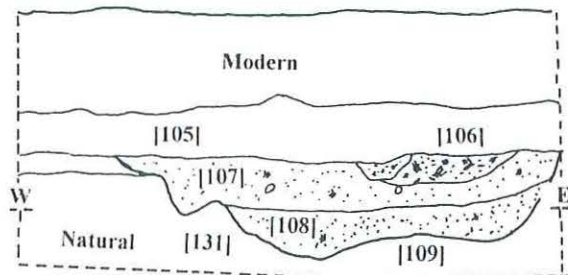
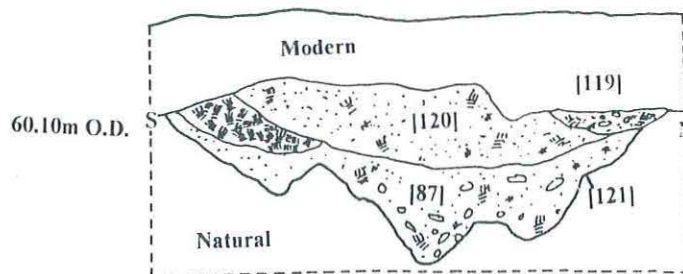


Figure 6. A plan of the foundation trenches of Building C and the features found

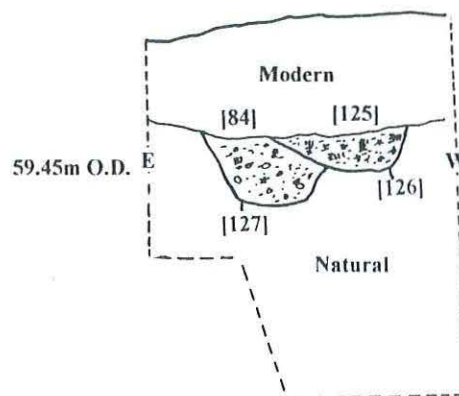
Section 10.01 South Facing Trench 18



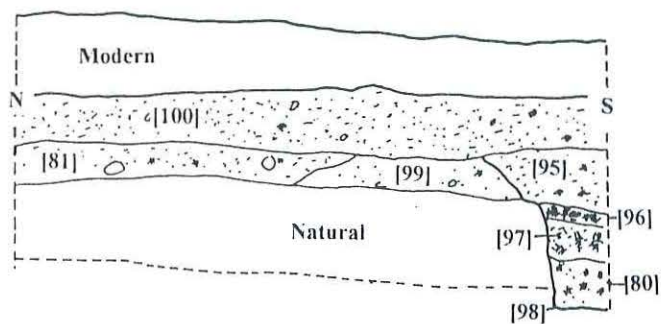
Section 11.01 East Facing Trench 17



Section 11.03 North Facing Trench 19



Section 9.01 West Facing Trench 16



Section 7.02 West Facing Trench 7

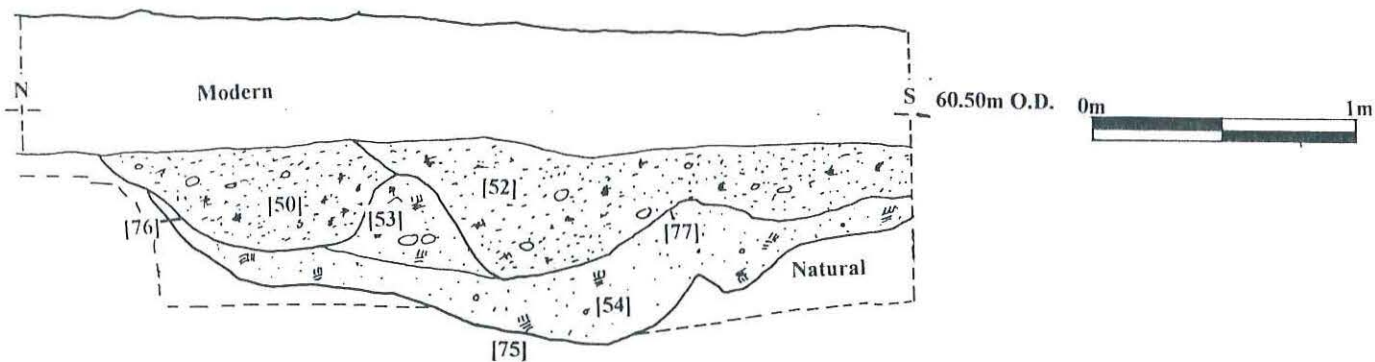
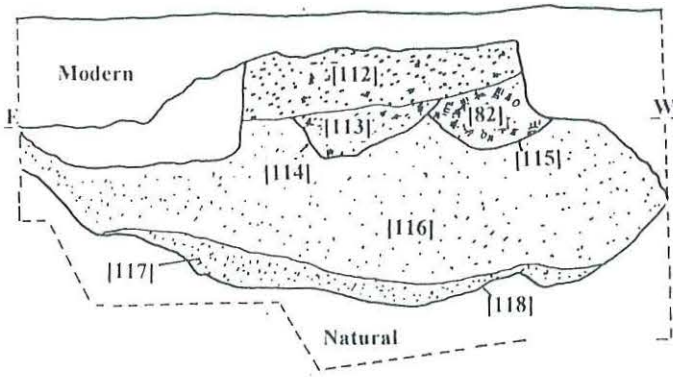


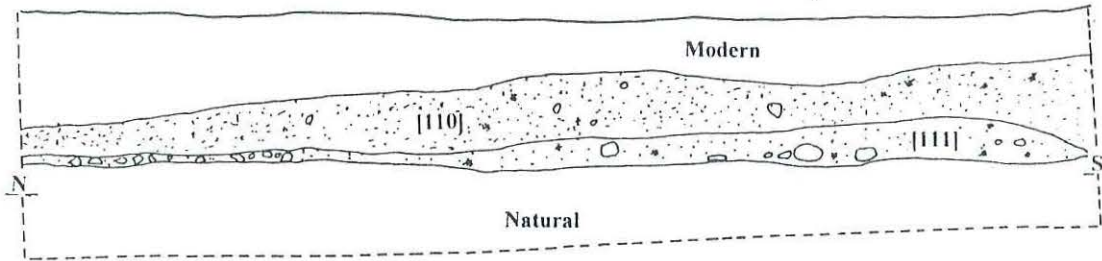
Figure 7. Sections 7.02, 9.01, 10.01, 11.01 and 11.03



Section 10.03 North Facing Trench 18



Section 10.02 West Facing Trench 21



Section 11.04 North Facing Trench 20

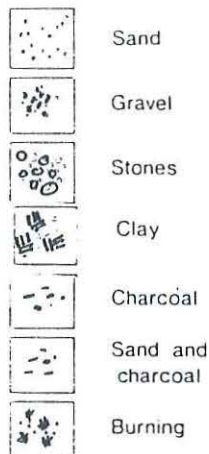
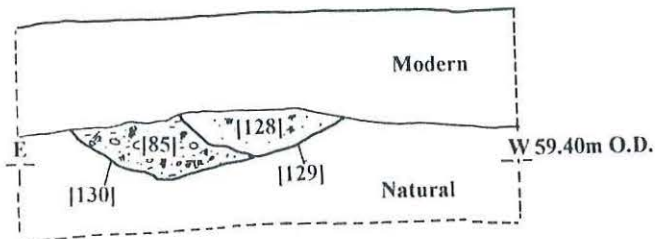


Figure 8. Sections 10.02, 10.03, and 11.04

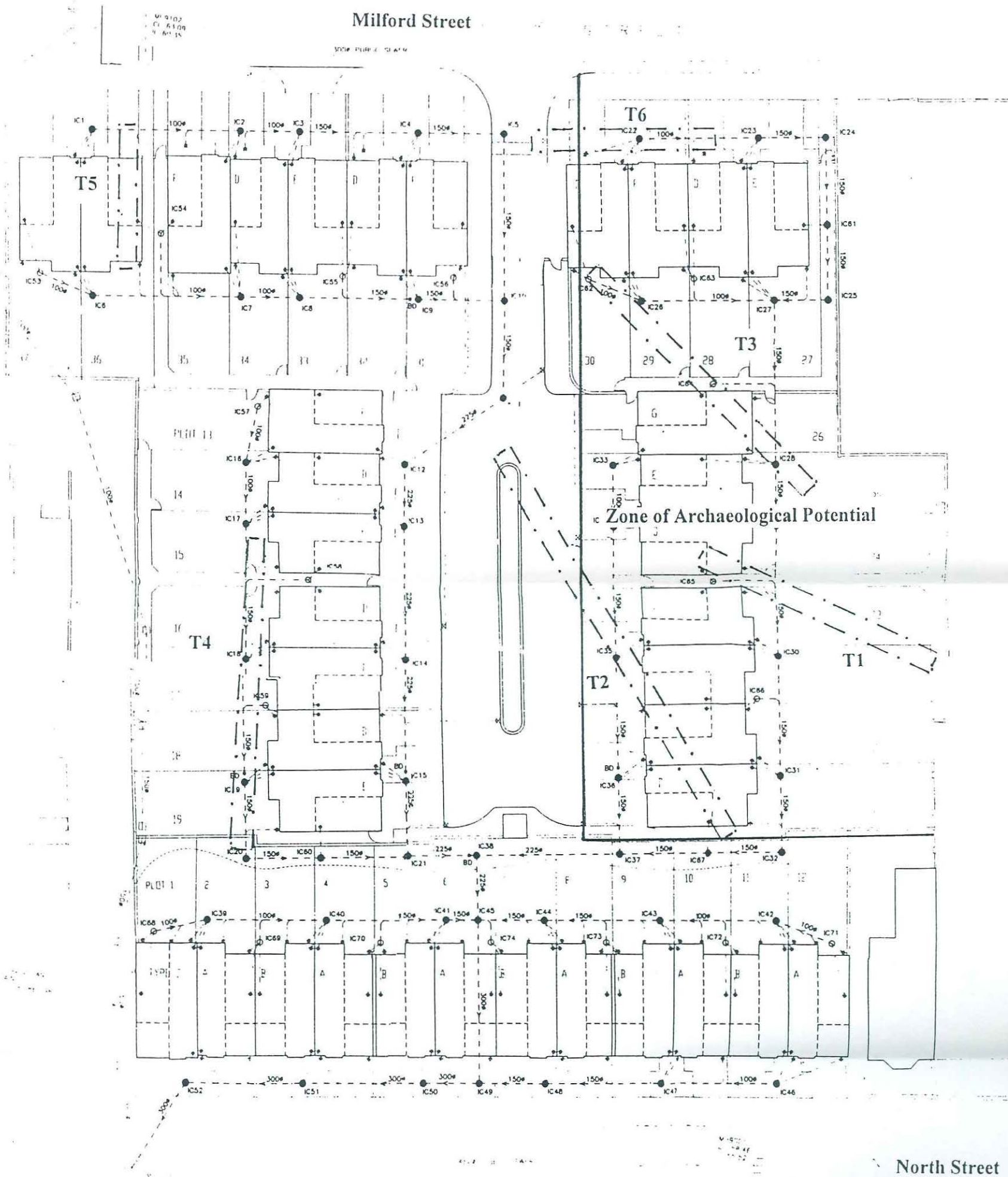


Figure 9. A plan of the development and evaluation trenches