

birmingham archaeology

Connecting Derby
An Archaeological Evaluation
2005

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**Connecting Derby:
An Archaeological Evaluation. 2005**

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For

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SUMMARY

In July and August 2005 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Derby City Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation as part of the Connecting Derby project, a scheme of junction and road line improvements around Derby city centre. The evaluation focussed on three particular locations. Two trenches were located in the Ford Street Car Park (Phase 2) adjacent to Friar Gate (SK 347 364). Two trenches were located within the Drewry Lane car park (Phase 3a; SK 347 360), with a further trench on the junction north of Great Northern Road and Uttoxeter New Road (SK 346 361). Three more trenches were located on the south side of King Street (Phase 3b) adjacent to the Seven Stars Public House (SK 349 367).

Subsequent to the machine excavation by JCB of the modern made-up ground and overburden hand excavation revealed the following.

Phase 2: The trenches were located in order to assess the potential survival of medieval and post-medieval structural remains and associated back plots. Excavation demonstrated that in its earliest form the Ford Street/ Friar Gate location was open pasture. Subsequently, by the 17th and 18th centuries, development along the Friar Gate street frontage occurred, a pattern which was also well established by the 19th Century along the Ford Street frontage.

Phase 3a: The two trenches situated in Drewry Lane car park were excavated in order to investigate whether evidence for the location of Rykniel Street Roman road could be found. The trench at the junction of Great Northern Road and Uttoxeter New Road aimed to assess evidence for industrial and craft activities associated with the course of the Bramble Brook. In the former excavation did not reveal any evidence of Roman period activity. The site appeared to have been low-lying open pasture prior to the later post-medieval expansion of Derby. In the latter no evidence of activity prior to the 19th Century was revealed in the form of brick footing and a brick sump or cistern.

Phase 3b: Trenches were located in order to investigate the potential for the survival of evidence associated with the medieval St Helen's Oratory and the later post-medieval industrial developments in the area, notably a Spar manufactory and the Derby China Works. The third trench was located in an area of unknown archaeological potential. The area appears to have been open pasture around the beginning of the 17th Century. However, prior to this time medieval evidence in the form of a ditch, a pit and a raising of general ground levels was revealed. Subsequently, by the 18th Century building work had taken place behind the Seven Stars public house. Re-development occurred in the 19th Century, highlighted by evidence of a kiln belonging to the Derby China Works.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Derby City Council Special Projects Team to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation ahead of proposed junction and road line improvements within Derby City Centre (Connecting Derby – Phase 2, 3a and 3b).

This report outlines the results of a field evaluation carried out between June and August 2005, and has been prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 1994). Previous archaeological work comprised a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (John Samuels 2004).

The evaluation conformed to a brief produced by Dr. Andy Myers the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby City Council (Appendix 2), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 3; Birmingham Archaeology 2005). This document was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

1.2 Location and geology

The project focussed on a selection of sites located on the northwestern side of Derby City Centre (Fig. 1). These comprised the following. Two trenches in the Ford Street car park adjacent to Friar Gate (Phase 2; SK 347 364). Two trenches within the Drewry Lane car park (Phase 3a; SK 347 360), and a trench on the junction north of Great Northern Road and Uttoxeter New Road (SK 346 361). Three trenches on the south side of King's Street adjacent to the Seven Stars Public House (Phase 3b; SK 349 367).

The underlying geology consists of Triassic mudstones of the Mercia Mudstone Group (Aitkenhead et al 2002).

The present character of the sites was a combination of metalled car parks and cleared brown field sites.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the areas to be evaluated indicated a potential for the survival of a variety of archaeological features.

Phase 2: Car park - Ford Street (Fig. 6)

The site, a small car park, was located just outside the Area of Archaeological Intervention (AAI) at the junction of Ford Street and Friar Gate. The land was formerly occupied by properties which can be traced back to at least 1610 (Fig. 2). It may be the case that these

buildings were not cellared, and if this proved to be so, evidence relating to medieval and early post-medieval occupation may survive.

Phase 3a: Car park - Drewry Lane. Land at the junction of Uttoxeter New Road/ Curzon Street / Stafford Street (Fig. 7)

The car park at Drewry Lane was thought to lie in the vicinity of the former line of the Roman Rykniel Street (SMR18929).

It was suspected that the site at the junction of Uttoxeter New Road/ Curzon Street / Stafford Street may provide evidence relating to early settlement and/ or industrial or craft activities which may have been associated with its location near to the Bramble Brook. The brook was culverted in the 19th Century though prior to this had been an open watercourse.

Phase 3b: Land St Helen's Street/ King's Street (Fig. 8)

Documentary and cartographic evidence indicated that the former site of St Helen's Oratory, dated to 1137, was located on the corner of St Helen's Street/ King Street (). The Oratory was refounded as a hospital in the 12th Century and remained in use until the Dissolution in 1538 (D'Arcy 2002). It was possible that evidence for medieval and early post-medieval buildings may have survived beneath the fabric of the upstanding buildings. The discovery in 1801/2 of human remains in the grounds of the Oratory indicated that there was a graveyard associated with the building and that it was possible further remains may survive.

Upstanding buildings on the corner of St. Helen's Street and King Street became a Spar Manufactory complex between 1802 – c.1869. The land behind 85 King Street was occupied by part of the Derby China Works (1848 – c.1964) and may have retained evidence for kilns and workshops (Hislop 2003).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principle objective of the evaluation was to determine the character, state of preservation and potential significance of any buried remains.

General aims were to:

- establish the likely presence or absence of any archaeological deposits or features and artefact scatters within the site.
- define the date, nature, preservation, extent and significance of surviving deposits and features.
- provide information to allow a mitigation strategy to be designed.

The site specific aims were:

- Phase 2: Car park - Ford Street. Trench 8 northeast - southwest aligned. Trench 7 northwest - southeast aligned.
To assess the survival of medieval – early post-medieval occupation/ activity.
- Phase 3a: Uttoxeter New Road. Trench 6 northwest – southeast aligned. Also test pit 6a c.3.0m x 3.0m.
To assess the survival of evidence relating to early settlement and/ or industrial/ craft activities in proximity to the Bramble Brook.

Car park - Drewry Lane. Trench 4 broadly east – west aligned. Trench 5 northwest – southeast along the western boundary of the road corridor. To assess the survival of evidence for Rykniel Street Roman road.

Phase 3b: 85-89 King St/ Seven Stars Public House (rear of). Trench 3 northeast – southwest aligned. Trench 2 northwest – southeast aligned. To assess the survival of evidence for St Helen's Oratory/ hospital and associated graveyard. To assess the survival of evidence for the Spar Manufactory and the Derby China Works.

Northwest of the Seven Stars Public House. Trench 1 northwest – southeast aligned. Initially to define the boundaries of the former railway cutting such that the trench can be located immediately to the south of the cutting in the full area where archaeological potential needs to be considered.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

The evaluation aimed to provide an adequate sample and coverage of the target areas. The brief stated that in general this was to be no less than 6% of each location. However, on the basis of consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist and the client a smaller overall area was agreed as suitable in order to accommodate the constraints of available space and health and safety requirements. The siting of the trenches ensured assessment of the archaeological potential was undertaken successfully.

Phase 2: Car park - Ford Street.

Due to the constraints of the car park operation and adjacent structures, trenching was reduced to one 8.0m x 2.0m trench at the southern end of the car park orientated northwest – southeast. Whilst the other measured 15.0m x 2.0m and was located at the eastern side of the car park orientated northeast - southwest. A c.4.5m x 2.0m length was also excavated at its southernmost end, in a right-angle arrangement.

Phase 3a: Car park Drewry Lane.

One trench of 25.0m x 2.0m was excavated in the north end of the car park on a broadly east – west alignment. The second, a 20.0m x 2.0m trench, was excavated toward the western side of the car park along the rear boundary of a 19th Century terrace, on a northwest – southeast alignment.

Uttoxeter New Road.

A single trench measuring 8.0m x 2.75 m and stepped for safety reasons was orientated northwest - southeast in order to re-establish and assess the line of the Bramble Brook. A single 3.0m x 2.0m test-pit was located 10.0m to its west in order to provide further information relating to the build-up of deposits on the site.

Phase 3b: King Street/ St Helen's Street.

In total three trenches were excavated. The first at the rear of 85 King Street measured 11.5m x 2.0m. The second in the car park of the Seven Stars Public House measured 8.0m x 2.0m and the third trench in waste ground off Lodge Road measured 12.0m x 2.0m. The reduction in size resulted from the limited space within the target areas and the presence of the former railway cutting which truncated post-medieval deposits within the area of waste ground off Lodge Road.

All topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a JCB mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to surface of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was carried out by hand.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections were drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context and feature cards. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using monochrome, colour print and colour slide photography.

Twenty litre soil samples were taken from datable archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains and other eco-facts as well as for macroscopic technological residues. The environmental sampling policy followed the guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work was undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within '*A strategy for the care and investigation of finds*' (English Heritage).

The full site archive includes all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive has been prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with Derby Museums and Art Gallery subject to permission from the landowner.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

The evaluation work centred on three areas on the line of the proposed road improvement scheme. These were excavated in three phases and consisted of eight separate evaluation trenches and one test-pit. Detailed summaries of the individual trenches are presented in Appendix 1 and full details are available in the project archive.

5.2 Phase 2 (Fig. 6)

Phase 2 centred on the Ford Street car park off Friar Gate (trenches 7 and 8). These provided a spread of the deposits located throughout the site (Plates 1 – 4).

The earliest deposits suggested that the area was open pasture in the medieval period. Deep silt gravel deposits [7004] were located above the natural subsoil within Trench 7, which in turn were overlain by a layer of mixed brown silt material [7009] and [8020]. These may be interpreted as layers of alluvial deposition with overlaying pasture deposits. A single pit [8021] was cut into these layers. A series of walls had been built above these layers. The earliest probably related to a single course of sandstone blocks [8003] orientated north - south. This was isolated and therefore cannot be associated with any of the surrounding structures. The remains of a sandstone foundation [7014], orientated east - west and

following the line of Friar Gate, with what appeared to be pier construction on the northern side [7005] and [7013], were located in Trench 7.

Following an act of levelling, two parallel walls of sandstone and brick construction were built [7006] and [7007]. These were orientated north - south and extended from wall [7014]. Wall [7006] continued into Trench 8 where it was identified as wall [8013] and continued along the same orientation until taking a westerly turn. A further brick wall [8014] abutted this length and continued to the north. A series of discontinuous brick surfaces were associated with the walls.

The remainder of the deposits appeared to relate to a levelling episode associated with the demolition of the buildings and subsequent construction of the car park.

5.3 Phase 3a (Fig. 7)

Phase 3a centred on two trenches at the Drewry Lane car park (trenches 4 and 5) and on land adjacent to the junction between Uttoxeter New Road and Great Northern Road (Trench 6 and Test-pit 6a; Plates 5 - 7b).

Within the Drewry Lane car park site the earliest deposits directly overlying the red clay natural subsoil were grey or brown clay layers, possibly the uppermost of the natural horizons [4002] and [5001]. In Trench 4 this layer was cut by a series of linear or curvilinear land drains [4017] - [4023] constructed in a combination of hand-made bricks and sandstone.

Structural evidence consisted of two perpendicular walls [4005] and [4006], constructed in red-brick which were located in Trench 4. These were of a single brick width with shallow foundations suggesting they were boundary walls as opposed to structural walls. Associated with these were the remains of a brick-lined well [4009]. A rectangular brick-structure [4003], [4005] and [4006], which survived to a depth of 0.6m was located at the eastern end of the trench.

In Trench 5 two rectangular brick structures [5005] and [5015] overlay the subsoil layer [5001] at the western side of the trench.

Trench 6 at the Uttoxeter New Road site revealed natural red clay deposits at a depth of 2.80m. The earliest deposit overlying the natural subsoil was an anthropogenic red silt-clay layer [6007]. A foundation trench [6020] for sandstone wall [6019] was cut into this at the southern end of the trench. The wall was built of irregular sandstone blocks and ran approximately east - west across the trench. A compact dark-brown clay silt layer [6010] overlay the natural subsoil to the north. This may be associated with the backfilling of the Bramble Brook culvert.

Above these layers was a series of made deposits associated with the culverting of the Bramble Brook. These culminated in a compact red silt clay layer [6004]. This acted as a formation layer for a series of foundation walls [6015] - [6017] which were constructed in yellow-brick. A circular domed structure [6018], presumed to be a sump or cistern was contemporary with these walls and constructed in the same yellow-brick. This was located in the northwest corner of the trench. The remainder of the trench comprised made deposits which were equitable with the deposits in Test-pit 6a.

5.4 Phase 3b (Fig. 8)

Phase 3b concerned three trenches on the west side of King Street to the rear of numbers 85-89 (trenches 1 to 3).

Trench 1 was defined by a gradual slope of the natural subsoil from northwest to southeast. Levelling occurred prior to the deposit of a white, chalky silt clay [1003] which sealed the layers over the length of the entire trench. A large ditch was cut [1009] at the southeastern end of the trench, which was subsequently back-filled during the levelling of the site (Plate 8).

Trench 2 contained the earliest feature in the area. A possible east-west aligned ditch [2019] was located at its base. This was subsequently overlain by a mid red-brown silt clay layer composed of mixed and re-deposited natural subsoil [2007]. A large sub-rectangular pit [2006] was cut into this layer (Plate 9). A series of wall foundations of hand-made bricks was located. These were orientated southeast to northwest [2010] before turning to the northeast [2011]. A second square brick wall foundation [2016] was located on the northeastern side of the trench.

The earliest deposit in Trench 3 was a natural pink-red clay layer [3015] located at a depth of 1.7m below present ground level. An east-west linear ditch [3016] cut this layer. A series of layers of mixed overburden along the length of the trench culminated in layer [3008] which was cut by the remains of a kiln base [3019] at the western end. The kiln survived as a black clinker-ash, silt clay layer [3007], overlain by a deep orange-red burnt deposit [3020]. This was associated with the remains of a burnt surface of large hand-made fire-bricks in no discernibly bonded order [3006]. In plan they formed a roughly sub-circular shape. A series of former walls and yard surfaces [3002], [3003], [3004] and [3005] was located at the eastern end of the trench (Plates 10 – 12).

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Summary

Small groups of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from six of the eight trenches. One sherd of possibly hand-made earlier medieval pottery from Trench 2 was of particular interest. Medieval sherds were also recovered from Trench 7 and Trench 8 which taken together were considered to indicate both local and regional ceramic traditions.

The post-medieval assemblage is primarily domestic in nature although also includes examples of material derived from pottery manufacture, which may well be associated with kiln [3019] exposed in Trench 3. Overall, sherds range in date from 17th – 20th centuries.

6.2 Medieval and later pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from the archaeological evaluation was examined by the author between 22nd and 30th September 2005. The assemblage consisted of small groups of pottery recovered from six trenches. The data are summarised in Tables 1 to 6 and the character of the groups from each trench is discussed below. Table 7 provides a key to the abbreviations used in the data tables (see Appendix 2).

Trench 1

Trench 1 produced a single sherd from a stratified context [1005] and the broken fragments of three vessels from unstratified deposits (Table 1). The sherd from context 1005 was a piece of

a later 17th or early 18th Century Redware pancheon. The unstratified material was of 18th Century date and included a Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware mug decorated with incised lines, a rouletted band and what appear to be incised initials and a date. It is unfortunate that the first two numbers of the date are missing and the only parts of the inscription that can be deciphered read:

S R ... 36 7

with a horizontal bar above the final figure 7. Given the style of the vessel it is probable that the date is 1736, although the small surviving section of the second numeral is not certainly part of a figure 7. For the purposes of reading the number and to facilitate illustration, the broken sherds were reassembled using 'UHU' brand glue. Should it be necessary, this can be removed with an appropriate solvent such as acetone prior to storage.

Trench 2

Trench 2 produced a single sherd of medieval pottery (Table 2) which is of considerable interest [2004]. It appears to be a fragment of a hand-modelled vessel (as opposed to wheel-thrown) and although classified as being of Derbyshire Medieval Sandy ware type (Cumberpatch 2004b), the possibility remains that it may be an example of the King Street Duffield type (Cumberpatch in press 1), rarely found hitherto outside Duffield. The seeming hand-made character of the sherd would imply that it is of earlier medieval date, although for reasons discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004a) the dating of many types of medieval pottery from Derbyshire remains in doubt.

Trench 3

The pottery assemblage from Trench 3 totalled 129 sherds representing a maximum of forty-nine vessels from three contexts (Table 3). The majority of this material was of 19th Century date with a small number of sherds which might be of later 19th to early 20th Century date. Context [3017] produced two rather earlier sherds.

Context [3008] produced fragments of five vessels, all most probably of mid to late 19th Century date. The carinated bowl in Blue Banded ware could be slightly earlier, but given the dating of the remainder of the group is probably a later example of this long-lived type.

Context [3010] produced the largest group of sherds from the trench and this included material derived from pottery manufacture; biscuit fired ware, a fragment of a kiln bar and some pieces of roughly shaped 'sealing strip' of the type used to seal saggars and for similar purposes within a kiln. This material is most probably derived from a pottery factory in the immediate vicinity, in which case it may well indicate the presence of waste dumps which most probably contain information pertaining to the important pottery and porcelain industry of Derby. This interpretation is supported by the reference to kiln base [3019] in Trench 3.

Other pottery from context 3010 was of mid to later 19th Century date, with the exception of the rim of an Edged ware plate which dates to the earlier 19th Century. A plate base bore a maker's mark with a pattern name 'Garland'. This is attributed to David Methven & Sons of Kirkcaldy, a firm which flourished between c.1830 and c.1875 (Godden 1991, Coysh and Henrywood 1997). Whether the design was unique to this firm (as implied in the references cited) or whether it was also used by others remains an open question, given the difficulties of attributing designs to particular manufacturers.

The context also includes what appears to be a small bone china money box of rather an unusual form. It is unglazed but has moulded decoration around the outer edge and the base appears to have been deliberately and carefully broken. The slot in the top is what gives the

object its 'money box' form, but the body of the object seems rather too small to be particularly effective for this purpose. The aperture is rather too small for low denomination coins such as pennies, although it would take small silver coins. An alternative is that the object is part of a candlestick and the aperture is part of the seating or attachment for a metal element which held the candle.

As noted above, context 3017 produced earlier material than other contexts in the trench; specifically two sherds of later 17th to early 18th Century types (later Redware and Yellow ware) which may well date the filling of the ditch from which they were recovered.

Trench 6

Trench 6 produced a small group of four sherds of pottery from two contexts (Table 4). Context [6009] included a large sherd from a crucible. The deposits on this fragment appeared to be of a vitreous nature and, on the basis of a visual inspection, it seemed to have been fired to too high a temperature to be a saggar. Further examination of this object by a person with specialist knowledge of 18th and 19th Century metal and glass manufacture would be required before its purpose could be determined with certainty. The two sherds of pottery from this context were of different dates. The fragment of Creamware dates to the later 18th or early 19th Century while the sherd from the bowl or chamberpot may be as much as seventy-five or one hundred years later in date.

Context [6018] produced a sherd of 18th Century Late Blackware, a typical and diagnostic 18th Century type, although the fact that only a single sherd was recovered makes this an unreliable basis upon which to date the context.

Trench 7

Trench 7 produced only nineteen sherds of pottery but, with one exception, all of this was of medieval date. At present our knowledge of pottery manufacture and distribution in north Derbyshire and neighbouring parts of north Nottinghamshire is extremely limited and the locations of only a small number of potteries are known with any certainty. The result of this is that there are a large number of distinct wares which cannot be ascribed to specific sources with any degree of accuracy and remain known by either provisional or generic names, as reflected in Table 7. In addition the limited number of large-scale excavations undertaken on urban sites means that the precise dating of these wares leaves much to be desired in terms of the degree of accuracy possible. These and other issues surrounding medieval pottery in the area have been discussed at greater length elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004a).

The Burley Hill potteries have been widely assumed to date to the 13th and 14th centuries, but recent work has shown that there are small numbers of sherds which appear to be splash glazed, which would suggest a late 11th to early 13th Century date for at least part of the industry (Cumberpatch in press 2, in prep. 1). For this reason, the date range suggested in Table 7 should be regarded as provisional, although the character of the sherds from Trench 7 is consistent with a mid 13th to 14th Century date. The association of the two sherds of Burley Hill type wares with a sherd of earlier medieval splash glazed sandy ware appears to indicate a degree of residuality within the assemblage, although a group of three sherds is hardly a reliable basis for drawing far-reaching inferences.

The presence of the sherds previously identified in assemblages from Chesterfield is of considerable interest in suggesting that these wares had a regional rather than, as assumed previously, a purely local distribution. The date ranges ascribed to these are based upon the results of work carried out in Chesterfield and must be regarded as provisional. In addition, the association with the sherd of 18th Century Mottled ware and the sherd of Shell Tempered ware (described below), suggests that context [7003] has seen a certain amount of

disturbance and is therefore an unreliable basis upon which to base assertions regarding the date of material contained within it.

Shell Tempered wares are a regular, if small, component of pottery assemblages from the area. The majority originate in Lincolnshire and the example from Trench 7 appears to be relatively early in the sequence and may be pre-Conquest in date, although its association with the Burley Hill wares implies that if this is the case, then it is residual in character.

Trench 8

Trench 8 produced the largest group of pottery from the excavations; 361 sherds representing a maximum of 171 vessels, although the latter figure may be an over-estimate of the actual number, particularly in the case of context [8018] where a number of Whiteware plate sherds showed evidence of fresh breaks implying post-excavation breakage, most probably during transport.

Context [8007] produced only a small number of sherds although these included an unusual heavy base from an unidentified type of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware vessel. With the probable exception of the sherd of Colour Glazed ware, an 18th or very early 19th Century date would seem to be appropriate for the context.

Context [8018] produced the largest single group of pottery from Trench 8 which included a small quantity of 18th Century wares (including a sherd of imported Chinese porcelain) alongside a much larger quantity of 19th Century wares, spanning much of the century. A sherd of yellow ware appeared to be of later 17th Century date. The sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware is most probably of 18th rather than later 17th Century date, although small sherds lacking diagnostic designs are difficult to date precisely or to identify to source. The later material consisted of late 18th to early 19th Century wares (Creamware), early 19th Century types (Edged wares) alongside mid 19th Century ceramic building material (salt glazed sewer pipe fragments, dating from 1850 or later) and mid to late 19th Century wares including the transfer printed and plain Whitewares, Cane Coloured wares, plain, slip banded and Mocha wares. A number of sherds appeared to be of later 19th to early 20th Century date including stonewares and some of the Whitewares. In addition to the ubiquitous 'Willow' design, one other distinctive transfer printed design was noted, 'Canova', although this was a widely used pattern and not attributable to a single factory. Fragments of a white glazed wall tile appeared to be the latest components of the context and are of mid to late 20th Century date. Part of a moulded label on the reverse side indicated that this item was manufactured in Germany, the style of the typeface suggesting a post-war date.

In general, the character of the group from context 8018 is domestic in nature although the wide date range suggests that it represents material accumulated over time.

Context [8020], stratigraphically the earliest context identified in the trench also produced the earliest pottery; two sherds of Burley Hill ware. As noted above, the precise date range of these wares remains debatable, but the character of the individual sherds from this context certainly points to a 13th or 14th Century date and the sherd bearing the cross-stamped pellets is entirely typical of the range of decorative motifs found on the site of the potteries themselves.

Discussion

The range of material from the excavations on the site as a whole is extremely diverse and spans much of the period of the city's post-Roman existence. In all cases the size of the assemblages was a significant barrier to the drawing of reliable inferences.

6.3 Other finds by Erica Macey-Bracken

Other finds recovered from the site included glass, tile, clay pipe, slag, iron nails, slate, plaster, ceramic drain fragments, one snail shell and one washer. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight, and examined macroscopically for the purposes of this report. The assemblage was largely unabraded, although a high degree of fragmentation was noted.

Glass

A total of 204 fragments of glass were recovered from the site, with 200 fragments coming from the dark brown silt layer, [8018] in Trench 8. This included patterned window glass of 20th Century date, four fragments of green bottle glass, fragments of clear glass from a wide-mouthed vessel and fragments of opaque white "milk glass" of late 19th – early 20th Century date. These last fragments appear to be from a window. A further example of milk glass, in the form of a complete square bottle with a round neck was recovered from the pink-grey clay layer, [3008] in Trench 3. This layer also produced a near-complete green glass beer bottle. This item was embossed with the names T. A. MINNITT and THE OLD VAULTS DERBY on the side, with the words IMPERIAL ½ PINT were embossed on the shoulder. Other pieces of glass recovered from the site comprised the neck of a thin-walled clear glass vessel [3010] and a fragment of base from a green glass wine bottle [6009], which was covered in iridescence.

Tile

Nineteen fragments of tile were recovered from the site, with 12 fragments being recovered from the red-brown silt clay layer [1005] in Trench 1. Other fragments were recovered from Trench 6 [6009] x 2, Trench 7 [7003] x 1 and Trench 8 [8018] x 2 and [8019] x 2. All of the tile appeared to be of 19th Century date, although no diagnostic pieces were recovered. Most of it was made from a dense, evenly-fired dark orange material, with the exception of two fragments which were of very hard fired dark grey tile [1004].

Clay Pipe

Six fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the site [3010] x 2, [8018] x 3 and one unstratified piece. Most of these fragments were undiagnostic stem pieces, though one complete bowl was recovered from an unstratified source, as was a stem with a heel spur and a small part of its bowl still attached [3010]. Both of these pieces dated from between 1840 and 1860 (Ayto, 1999, 7).

Other Finds

Other items recovered included seven small pieces of slag [2004] x 1, [3010] x 4 and [8018] x 2; two fragments of slate [8018], an unstratified snail shell from Trench 1, a triangular piece of grey-white plaster [8018], five fragments of ceramic drainpipe [8018], a metal washer [8018] and eight pieces of iron [8018], six of which were identified as nails. The other two pieces of iron were more difficult to identify, but one may have been part of a two-pronged implement, whilst the function of the other, which was L-shaped, remained unclear.

7 CHARRED PLANT REMAINS (by Wendy Smith)

Sampling for charred plant remains was carried out by Birmingham Archaeology during trial trenching on the Connecting Derby Project. Four samples were selected by the excavator for assessment on the basis of their richness and the archaeological importance of the contexts.

Most samples were 20 litres in volume, but sample 3 [3020 – a kiln fill] was only 10L in volume. All samples were processed for assessment by Birmingham Archaeology using water flotation. The flots (the material which floats) were sieved to 0.5 mm and were air-dried. The

heavy residues (the material which does not float) were not assessed and, therefore, the results presented here are based entirely on the flots.

This assessment is designed to determine if charred plant remains are present and of interpretable value. In addition, this assessment aims to determine the potential for the charred plant remains to answer the following questions:

- Do any of the plant remains recovered provide information about agricultural practices?
- Do any of the plant remains recovered provide information about the wider environment of the site?
- Do the assemblages recovered provide information about rubbish disposal patterns on site?

Do any of the plant remains recovered provide information about fuel use on site?

7.1 Laboratory method

Charred plant remains from the flots were assessed using a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. The flots were rapidly scanned and, therefore, smaller seeds and plant parts may have been overlooked. In all cases the entire flot was scanned for charred plant remains. Comparative material was not consulted during this assessment. As a result, all of the identifications presented here should all be seen as highly provisional.

7.2 Results

The assessment results for charred plant remains from the Connecting Derby project are presented in Table 1, which also includes a semi-quantitative record of any other environmental remains (i.e. bones, molluscs or charcoal) observed during the assessment of this material. Nomenclature for economic plants follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) and nomenclature for indigenous taxa follows Stace (1997).

7.3 Discussion

None of the samples produced archaeobotanical remains of interpretable value; however, charcoal was present in all samples. Notably, the charcoal recovered from samples 3 and 6 was highly vitrified and in some cases appears to be mineralised.

7.4 Potential

It is clear that the analysis of the charcoal will provide information on fuel selection and use, especially in relation to pottery production at the site. The poorly preserved and possibly mineralised charcoal recovered from samples 3 and 6 is interesting and may reflect the use of charcoal fuel rather than raw wood and/or possibly chemicals/ minerals used in the firing of pottery.

7.5 Recommendations

Further analysis of the charcoal from all four samples would be beneficial. Charcoal from the flot and heavy residues, as well as any hand-picked material collected during excavation would

benefit from analysis by a charcoal specialist because of the frequently poor and partially mineralised preservation of material in samples 3 and 6.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 2

The results suggest that the site in its earliest form was open pasture land sustained by periods of alluvial deposition. This is supported by the cartographic evidence. Speed's map of 1610 suggests the site was in an area of open land outside the main city boundaries south of the Markeaton Brook and the Derwent River and it is probable the earliest deposits were part of the gravel terraces formed by these water courses. This is supported by the findings of an evaluation undertaken on land directly to the north of the site in May 2005 (Lewis 2005).

The recovery of medieval sherds from the earliest exposed deposit [7004] indicates that medieval activity in the immediate locality is a possibility. Although the deposit cannot currently be directly associated with particular activities there is a suggestion perhaps that the locality was not solely given over to pasture. It could be the case that dumps of this deposit had been brought in to raise the ground level in an area where flooding was likely in order to prepare the ground for arable use. This may also account for the possible date range (11th – 14th centuries) of the sherds. Clearly also the wares are of great interest in themselves indicating as has been suggested above that their geographical distribution is more widespread than previously suspected. The buried topsoil/ pasture which overlay this medieval deposit may be the result of alluviation in tandem with agricultural management during the period, though no artefactual evidence was recovered to substantiate this.

The earliest surviving structural evidence suggests settlement on the site was probably initially centred on the Friar Gate street frontage. The earliest foundation walls encountered were of sandstone construction and probably relate to the 17th and 18th Century expansion of Friar Gate as witnessed by the architectural style along the street. These walls were built onto, and cut into the underlying medieval layers giving rise to the degree of residuality encountered in the later deposits in which several medieval sherds were present. Whilst not directly associated in this evaluation sandstone walls [7014] and [8003] may prove to be contemporary given their individual stratigraphic positions directly overlying the medieval deposits.

The cartographic evidence suggests that by the early 19th Century Ford Street was well established and expansion had occurred along its line. These buildings were demolished as a result of general improvements and road widening over the course of the 19th century (Lewis 2005). However, the majority of the land to the rear of the houses was not built upon. It suggests therefore that much of the later construction took the form of a 19th Century in-fill of garden plots.

8.2 Phase 3a

The earliest deposits probably related to a period when the area was open low-lying pasture prior to the expansion of Derby. Trench 4 contained a series of inter-connected land drains suggesting the area was subject to periodic inundation. The combination of hand-made bricks and sandstone probably suggests a construction date in the 18th Century. The cartographic evidence suggests the area remained undeveloped until at least the 19th Century and may have represented low pasture adjacent to the Bramble Brook.

The structural evidence within the two trenches suggested back plots of 19th Century housing developments. The walls in Trench 4 were of a single brick width with shallow foundations suggesting they were boundary as opposed to structural walls. The remains of a brick-lined well [4009] was associated with these. In Trench 5 the two rectangular brick structures appeared to relate to outhouses at the rear of garden plots. These structures correlate closely with back plots located to the rear of Talbot Street and Kensington Street and visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882.

No evidence for remains of the line of Rykniel Street was located in either trench.

The site at Uttoxeter New Road lay along the original course of the Bramble Brook. This was depicted as far back as Speed's map of 1610 and remained open until the early-19th Century. The archaeological evidence suggests that the course was located at a depth of 2.80m below present ground level. Wall [6019] followed the course of the Bramble Brook as depicted on cartographic evidence and may have related to a retention wall cut into the bank represented by deposit [6007]. Only layer [6010] appeared to relate to an alluvial deposit and even then it was contaminated by later in-fill material.

A period of rapid in-filling appeared to follow the disuse of the brook and the land was subsequently redeveloped in the 19th Century, as witnessed by the presence of the brick wall foundations and sump. These appear as a series of house blocks and yards facing on to Great northern Road on the Ordnance Survey first edition.

8.3 Phase 3b

The natural level of deposits within the Phase 3 trenches suggests a significantly lower ground level than that of the present day. The natural deposits indicate that originally the ground levels sloped from the northwest (Trench 1) to the southeast (Trench 3). The presence of a ditch-cut [2019] in Trench 2 indicates that the area may have been in use by the early-mid medieval period given that it predates pit [2006] from which a single medieval sherd was recovered. There does, however, remain the possibility that the single sherd is residual such that a medieval date must be considered tentative at present.

Subsequent to the ditch going out of use and prior to the cutting of the pit ground levels within the area appear to have been raised. Speed's map of 1610 suggests that prior to the late-17th Century the land was open pasture and lay within the grounds of St. Helen's Oratory. Ground levels appear to have been raised over a short period within Trench 2 as indicated by levelling deposit [2007], and the subsequent cutting of pit [2006] was a broadly contemporary episode.

The construction of walls [2010] and [2011] appears to be associated with the construction of a series of dwellings to the rear of the Seven Stars Public House, described in the land tax assessment of 1798 as a "Messuage or Tenement with a Necessary House" (Steer 2002, 107). This house stood from at least 1767, as evidenced by its depiction on Burdett's map of that year, revised in 1791, and may have been contemporary with the Seven Stars, which dated to 1680. The narrow 2¼" bricks indicate a 17th Century date for the wall. The line of St. Helen's walk ran just north of Trench 2 and may explain the marked difference in ground levels. Continual use may have created a holloway where the path ran.

The building had fallen out of use by the early-19th Century and does not appear on Rogerson's map of 1819. This corresponds with the sale of St. Helen's House and associated buildings to Richard Brown (Elder and Younger) Spar Manufactory in 1802 (Steer 2002, 109).

The subsequent redevelopment of the site can be associated with the expansion of the Spar works. By 1852 the area incorporated by all three trenches had been redeveloped. The line of St. Helen's Walk had been lost and the land to the north had been redeveloped as the Swedenborgian Chapel (Steer 2002, 117). It is highly probable that the change in ground level associated with Trench 1 was a result directly of this period of redevelopment.

The land to the rear of the Seven Stars and directly to the south was redeveloped as the Derby China Works, opened on the site in 1848 (Hislop 2003, 6). These buildings are still incorporated into the upstanding remains of the units to the rear of the Seven Stars and the boundary wall. Brick structure [2016] probably related to this phase of redevelopment. The deposits in Trench 3 appear to correspond closely with the development of the Derby China Works. The deep deposits of made ground can be related to build-up prior to its construction.

The location of kiln [3019] directly corresponds with an example on the 1852 Board of Health Map and one of two noted on Building Notice Plans of 1875, although this redevelopment does not appear to have been implemented.

9 CONCLUSIONS

Annex 4 criteria for assessing the importance of surviving archaeological remains provide a consistent and appropriate framework for the assessment of any archaeological site, not just those under consideration for scheduling (see D0E 1990, annex 4).

9.1 Medieval period

The medieval layers, associated with the agricultural exploitation of the area, exposed in trenches 7 and 8 at the Ford Street site (Phase 2), and the single pit in Trench 2 behind 85-89 King Street (Phase 3b) were covered by later ground level enhancements. This would indicate that there is potential for the survival of further remains in these areas. Sealed deposits of medieval date below these later ground level enhancements could provide further information on the development and use of these areas at the periphery of medieval centre of Derby.

In addition, the proximity of St Helen's Oratory to surviving medieval deposits behind 85-89 King Street (Phase 3b) indicates there is a possibility of the survival of structural or associated elements at this location, however, no such remains were identified during the evaluation.

The depths at which these medieval deposits were exposed at both locations - between c.0.80m in Trench 2 and c.1.4m in Trench 7 - suggest that the road line and junction improvements could, depending on the nature of their construction, impact on any other surviving medieval deposits in these areas.

The pottery sherds recovered from Trench 7 may also allow for a greater understanding of local medieval pottery industries. The implication is that wares such the Chesterfield Local Sandy ware and the Chesterfield Reduced Sandy ware were not a localised product, rather it may be these forms were in use regionally. This avenue of research could usefully be enhanced with further work.

9.2 Post-medieval period

Evidence of surviving structural elements associated with the Derby China Works, specifically kiln and wall bases in Trench 3 (Phase 3b) and surviving elements of the surrounding buildings indicates that the proposed development would, depending on the nature of its construction,

probably impact on the above and below ground archaeology. The above ground archaeological remains have been subject to building recording in accordance with the requirements of the Development Control Archaeologist.

Based on the results of the evaluation of the Drewry Lane car park and of the site at Uttoxeter New Road the proposed development works for road line and junction improvements in those locations will not impact on known archaeological deposits.

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1819 Rogerson
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APPENDIX 1: Feature and context descriptions

Trench 1 (Fig. 9)

10m in length x 2.0m in width

Trench stratigraphy: Pink-red natural clay [1016] was revealed 0.90m below modern ground level (55.77m AOD). This was overlain by a red-brown silt-clay layer [1005] 0.32m deep. This was in turn overlain by a yellow-brown silt-clay layer [1004] 0.72m deep that sloped south-east to north-west. A single shallow pit [1011] was cut into this. A band of white chalky silt-clay [1003], 0.20m deep, formed a layer sealing these deposits running the length of the trench. At its south-eastern end it was cut by substantial ditch [1009] a minimum of 2.90m wide and 0.78m deep. It was filled by three fills [1006], [1007] and [1008]. The entirety of the trench was sealed by a band of red silt-clay [1002], 0.25m deep, a thin layer of white silt-sand [1001] and the charcoal rich silt topsoil layer [1000].

Context no	Description	Max dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
1000	Topsoil layer. Consists of Charcoal rich silt.		0.30
1001	Thin band of white silt-sand below topsoil layer.		0.05
1002	Band of red silt-clay		0.25
1003	Band of white chalky silt-clay		0.20
1004	Yellow-brown silt-clay layer		0.72
1005	Red-brown silt-clay layer with charcoal flecking		0.32
1006	Band of charcoal rich clay south of ditch [1009]		0.30
1007	Brown silty-clay fill of ditch [1009]		0.82
1008	Yellow silty-clay lower fill of ditch [1009]		0.38
1009	E-W ditch at south end of trench 1. Cuts layers [1003], [1004].	2.90	0.78
1010	Dark brown silty-clay fill of pit [1011]	0.78	0.38
1011	Small shallow pit	0.78	0.38
1012	Dark-brown silt-clay layer. Brick/tile throughout.		0.50
1013	Fill of drain [1015]		0.22
1014	Brown silt-clay fill of drain [1015]		0.72
1015	Cut of Drain	3.10	0.72
1016	Pink-red natural clay		

Trench 2 (Fig. 10)

7.5m in length x 2.0m in width

Trench stratigraphy: Natural red clay [2018] was discovered at a depth of 1.5m below present ground level (56.23m AOD). This was cut by [2019] the north-western side of a presumed ditch, excavated to a depth of 0.35m. It was filled by a grey silt-clay [2020], that was in turn sealed by a layer of mid red-brown silt-clay [2007] 0.7m deep. Cut into this layer at the south-western end of the trench was a sub-rectangular pit [2006] 1.1m wide and 0.7m deep. It contained two fills , [2005] a lower fill of light yellow-brown clay-silt 0.2m deep and an upper fill [2004] of mid red-brown clay-silt, 0.7m deep. This was sealed by a mid brown-red clay-silt [2003] over the entire trench.

Cut into [2003] were a series of wall foundations [2010], [2011] and [2012] hand made red-brick that ran in a dog-leg, initially south-west to north-east then turning to the north-west. Overlying these walls was a layer of destruction rubble [2013]. To the south-west adjacent to the north-western edge of the trench was a square brick wall foundation [2016]. The trench was sealed by a crushed brick and clay levelling layer [2002], a clinker-ash layer [2001], and finally tarmac [2000].

Context no	Description	Max dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
2000	Tarmac, limestone hardcore		0.09
2001	Black clinker-ash layer		0.12
2002	Brown-orange silt-clay with crushed brick		0.06
2003	Mid brown-red silt-clay layer		0.80
2004	Mid red-brown clay-silt upper fill of pit [2006]	1.10	0.7
2005	Light yellow-brown clay-silt lower fill of pit [2006]	1.10	0.2
2006	Sub-rectangular pit	1.1	0.7
2007	Mid red-brown silt-clay layer	6.2	0.8
2008	Cut for foundation trench		0.7
2009	Mid grey-brown silt-rubble fill of [2008]		0.7
2010	Hand-made brick wall, brick size 9"x4¼"x2¼"	1.35	0.9
2011	Wall, hand-made red-brick and grey sandstone, brick size 9"x4¼"x2¼"		
2012	Wall hand-made red-brick, brick size 9"x4¼"x2¼"	1.0	0.5
2013	Grey-brown silt-rubble demolition layer		
2014	Foundation trench	0.45	0.35
2015	Black clinker-ash infill	0.27	0.3
2016	Brick wall foundation in square form		
2017	Mid brown-red silt-clay layer		
2018	Red clay natural		
2019	E-W ditch cut located at base of trench	0.84	0.35
2020	Grey silt-clay fill of [2019]	0.84	0.35

Trench 3 (Fig. 11)

11m in length x 2.0m in width

Trench stratigraphy: The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.7m below present ground level (56.29m AOD). The earliest encountered deposit was a mixed pink-red clay layer [3015], 0.2m deep. Through this was cut an east-west linear ditch [3016], 1.05m wide and 0.6m deep, containing a light brown silt-clay fill [3017]. These deposits were sealed by a series of deposition layers. At the eastern end of the trench this was a pink-grey clay layer [3013], 0.43m deep. This was overlain by a discontinuous compacted gravel layer [3012] and a narrow pink clay layer [3011]. At the western end of the trench this was a mixed layer of clay, cobble and bricks [3014], 0.3m deep. A deep layer of pink-grey clay with charcoal inclusions [3008], 0.7m deep that spread across the entire trench, sealed these deposits.

At the western end of the trench layer [3008] was cut by the remains of a kiln base [3019]. These survived as a black clinker-ash silt-clay layer [3007], 0.3m deep, overlain by a deep orange-red burnt deposit [3020], 3.0m in diameter and 0.4m deep. Overlying deposit [3020] was the remains

of a burnt surface of large hand-made fire-bricks in no discernible bonded order [3006]. In plan they formed a roughly sub-circular form surrounded by the banded deposits of [3007].

At the eastern end of the trench a rectangular brick drain or sump [3009]/[3018] was cut through layer [3008] to a depth of c. 0.95m with a width of 0.8m. This was overlain by a series of former walls and yard surfaces [3002], [3003], [3004] and [3005]. The trench was sealed by a dark grey silt layer [3001], 0.3m deep that was finally overlain by a grey compacted gravel hardcore surface [3000], 0.25m deep.

Context no	Description	Max dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
3000	Grey compacted gravel		0.25
3001	Dark grey silt layer		0.30
3002	Red-brick wall		
3003	Brick floor surface		
3004	Brick structure		
3005	Red clay-silt with brick and tile rubble		
3006	Brick feature possible association with kiln	1.2	
3007	Black silt-clay layer		
3008	Pink-grey clay layer with charcoal inclusions		0.7
3009	Red-brick structure		
3010	Rubble fill between brick structure [3009]		
3011	Hard pink clay	1.9	0.23
3012	Layer of small compacted cobbles	2.1	0.3
3013	Pink-grey clay layer	2.0	0.43
3014	Mixed layer cobbles and brick	1.9	0.3
3015	Layer of pink clay	11.0	0.2
3016	East-west linear ditch	1.05	0.6
3017	Light brown silt-clay fill of [3016]	1.05	0.6
3018	Red brick structure		
3019	Remains of kiln	3.0	0.6
3020	Red burnt clay-tile fill of kiln [3019]	3.0	0.4
3021	Black-grey charcoal and burnt clay fill of kiln [3019]	0.5	0.2

Trench 4 (Fig. 12)

21m in length x 2.0m in width

Trench stratigraphy: The pink-red clay natural [4028] was located 1.2m below modern ground level (51.22m AOD). Above this layer was a pink-grey clay layer [4002], 0.6m deep. Cutting layer [4002] were a series of linear and curvilinear land drains [4018 – [4023]. These were constructed of hand-made brickwork lining often with a sandstone capping. Also cut into this layer at the far eastern extent was a square brickwork structure [4003], [4005] and [4006], 1.35m x 1.2m, of unknown function. Between its walls it was filled by a black rubble layer [4003]. Two shallow walls were located in plan at the western end of the trench [4007] and [4008]. These were of single width brick construction, 0.22m wide and perpendicular to each other. Adjacent to these walls were the remains of a circular brick lined well [4009], 1.48m in diameter and capped by sandstone blocks [4010].

These features were sealed by a layer of black grey rubble [4001] overburden 0.3m deep. This was

finally sealed by the tarmac surface [4000]

Context no	Description	Max dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
4000	Black tarmac layer		0.06
4001	Black grey rubble overburden	21.0	0.3
4002	Pink-grey clay layer		0.6
4003	Red-brick wall	0.5	0.6
4004	Black rubble layer between walls [4003] and [4005]	1.35	0.6
4005	Red-brick wall	0.25	0.5
4006	Red-brick wall	0.25	
4007	Red-brick wall	0.22	0.15
4008	Red-brick wall	0.22	0.15
4009	Brick lined well	1.48	0.75
4010	Large sandstone coping stones	1.2	0.1
4011	Square brick structure		
4017	Brick drain	0.25	
4018	Linear brick drain	0.1	
4019	Linear brick drain	0.3	
4020	Linear brick and stone drain	0.54	
4021	Linear brick drain	0.44	
4022	Linear brick drain		
4023	Linear brick drain		
4024	Run-off channel	1.5	0.2
4025	Brown-grey silt-clay fill of [4024]	1.5	0.2
4026	Shallow post-hole	0.3	0.3
4027	Black charcoal gravel mixed fill	0.3	0.3
4028	Pink-red clay natural		

Trench 5 (Fig. 13)

19m in length x 2.0m in width

Trench stratigraphy: The sterile pink-red clay natural [5000] was located at a depth of 1.20m below present ground level (51.36m AOD). This was overlain by a brown-silt clay layer [5001] 0.2m in depth, located at the southern end of the trench. This was directly overlain by a charcoal mottled red clay layer [5002] 0.15m deep. The entirety of the trench was covered by a brown clay-silt layer [5003] 0.43m deep. The entire trench was levelled by a black silt-rubble layer [5004] 0.45m deep, ultimately covered by a tarmac surface [5014].

Located within the trench on the south-western side were the brick remains of two outhouses [5005] and [5015] associated with the existing row of terraces on Talbot Street. These were both cut into layer [5001] prior to the build-up of ground by layer [5003].

Context no	Description	Max dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
5000	Pink clay layer		0.48
5001	Brown silt-clay layer		0.2
5002	Charcoal stained clay layer		0.15
5003	Brown clay-silt layer		0.43
5004	Black mixed rubble layer		0.45
5005	Square brick outhouse foundation	0.9	0.9
5006	Rabbit disturbance	0.8	0.6
5007	Orange-brown sand-silt fill of [5006]	0.8	0.6
5008	Rabbit disturbance	0.16	0.32
5009	Orange-brown sand-silt fill of [5009]	0.16	0.32
5010	Shallow post-hole	0.25	0.06
5011	Brown-grey clay-silt fill of [5010]	0.25	0.06
5012	Post-hole	0.2	0.06
5013	Brown-grey clay-silt fill of [5013]	0.25	0.06
5014	Tarmac layer	0.1	
5015	Square brick outhouse		

Trench 6 (Fig. 14)

10.5m in length x 5.5m in width

Trench stratigraphy: Red natural clay [6011] was revealed 2.80m below modern ground level (51.31m AOD) sloping gently south-west to north-east. This was directly overlain by a compact dark brown clay-silt layer [6010]. The foundation trench [6020] cut through red silt-clay layer [6007] at the far southern end of the trench and into natural [6011]. Contained within the trench ran a shallow wall foundation of irregular sandstone blocks [6019] orientated north-east to south-west. Overlying the wall and layer [6010] were a series of layers [6006], [6008] and [6009] that formed layers of in-filling of the Bramble Brook. Within these layers was a shallow discontinuous layer of charcoal rich black silt [6005].

A compact re-deposited red clay layer [6004] levelled the area and provided footings for a series of foundation walls. These walls [6015], [6016] and [6017] were constructed in hand-made yellow bricks and appeared to be the foundations for buildings fronting Great Northern Road. The ground level was built up by a black silt-clay formation layer [6002] c. 1.2m deep, prior to the demolition of the upstanding buildings and subsequent demolition layers [6000] and [6001].

Context no	Description	Max dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
6000	Black-brown silt-clay layer		0.15
6001	Red-orange silt-clay re-deposited layer		0.2
6002	Black silt-clay layer		1.2
6003	Red-orange silt-clay layer		
6004	Red silt-clay layer		0.88
6005	Charcoal rich black silt-clay layer		0.2
6006	Dark-brown silt-clay layer		
6007	Red silt-clay layer		0.48
6008	Brown silt-clay layer		0.48
6009	Red-grey clay-rubble layer		
6010	Compact dark brown silt-clay layer		0.36
6011	Red natural clay		
6012	Brown silt-rubble between walls [6016] and [6017]		0.68
6013	Brown silt-rubble infill between walls [6015] and [6017]		
6014	Cut of wall foundation		0.58
6015	Yellow brick foundation wall		
6016	Yellow brick foundation wall		
6017	Yellow brick foundation wall		
6018	Brick-lined sump with dome, capped with sandstone	1.36	
6019	Wall running east-west across site. Sandstone construction with rubble core	0.58	
6020	Cut of foundation trench for wall [6019]	1.6	0.8

Trench 6A

3m in length x 2m in width

Trench stratigraphy: This trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.7m below present ground surface (51.71 AOD). The stratigraphy consisted of a series of sequential layers [6020] – [6023] of re-deposited levelling material.

Context no	Description	Max dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
6020	Black-brown silt-clay layer		0.40
6021	Red-orange silt-clay re-deposited layer		0.38
6022	Black silt-clay layer		1.10
6023	Red-orange silt-clay layer		1.38

Trench 7 (Fig. 15)

8.5m in length x 2m in width

Trench stratigraphy: Natural red silt-clay [7025] was revealed 2.00m below modern ground level (49.81m AOD). The earliest deposits consisted of 0.34m silt-gravel deposit [7004]. This was overlain by a mixed dark-brown clay-silt layer [7009], 0.44m deep, that may correspond with a buried topsoil at the base of Trench 7. Constructed on to this layer and cut into it were a series of sandstone and brick foundations. Sandstone wall [7014] ran east-west parallel to Friar Gate and was supported by two piers of mixed brick and sandstone construction [7005] and [7013]. These foundation walls were sealed by a dark-brown silt-clay layer [7003] to a depth of 0.48m. Cut into this layer and running north-south perpendicular and abutting wall [7014] were two brick walls with sandstone foundation bases, [7006]/[7011] at the east of the trench and [7007] at the west. Brick surface [7012] abutted wall [7006]. A shallow wall [7023] abutted wall [7007]. The entirety of the trench was sealed by a mixed demolition layers [7001] and [7002] and sealed by a tarmac layer [7000].

Context no	Description	Max dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
7000	Black tarmac layer		0.1
7001	Mid brown silt-clay demolition layer		0.8
7002	Light brown silt-clay layer with brick and tile	1.04	0.44
7003	Dark brown silt-clay layer	1.04	0.48
7004	Yellow-brown silt-gravel layer		0.34
7005	Brick foundation wall pier, two courses survive		
7006	Brick foundation wall running north-south across trench.	0.62	0.87
7007	Brick and sandstone foundation wall running north-south across trench	0.47	0.78
7008	Brick and sandstone foundation wall running north-south across trench	0.53	
7009	Mid brown clay-silt layer. May represent buried pasture layer.		0.44
7010	Grey-brown clay-silt	0.58	0.08
7011	Yellow-grey sandstone wall foundation	1.05	0.60
7012	Red-brick surface between walls [7006] and [7014]		
7013	Low brick sandstone plinth		
7014	Yellow-grey sandstone foundation wall running east-west		
7015	Grey-brown silt-gravel-rubble layer	0.80	
7016	Mixed yellow sand-silt rubble layer	0.45	0.40
7017	Foundation trench for wall [7006]/[7011]	0.45	0.40
7018	Foundation Trench for wall [7007]		0.70
7019	Grey reinforced concrete	2.0	0.25
7020	Black-brown silt layer	0.64	0.30
7021	Yellow-brown silt-gravel layer	0.62	
7022	Yellow-brown sand-silt fill of foundation trench [7018]	0.10	0.40
7023	Red-brick wall		0.60
7024	Grey-white lime-sand layer. Possible yard surface.	2.0	0.10
7025	Red silt-clay natural		

Trench 8 (Fig. 16)

14.15m in length x 2m in width

Trench stratigraphy: Modern ground level existed at a level of 49.85m AOD. Natural gravel was not located within the trench. The earliest deposit consisted of mid-brown silt-sand layer [8020] excavated to a depth of 0.32m, at 1.4m below current ground level. Cut into this layer was a possible pit [8021] 0.32m deep and not visible in plan, filled by a mid yellow-brown silt-clay [8019]. Built directly on top of this layer was a single course of dressed sandstone blocks [8003] orientated north-south. This was overlain by a dark grey-brown silt-clay layer [8011] 0.36m deep and a mixed yellow-grey sand-gravel layer [8010], that may have related to an episode of robbing-out of wall [8003]. These deposits were sealed by a levelling layer of dark grey-black silt-clay [8007] 0.64m

deep.

Overlying and cut into this layer were a series of walls and brick surfaces. Extending north before turning west was a red brick wall [8013], 0.30m wide. Abutting this and extending to the north was a further red-brick wall [8014]. A series of brick surfaces [8002] and [8017] at the south of the trench and [8012] at the northern end of the trench, overlay layer [8007]. A north-south sewer dissected the site and the trench was sealed by a levelling layer of dark-grey crushed tarmac [8001] and a tarmac surface [8000].

Context no	Description	Max dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
8000	Black tarmac layer		0.1
8001	Dark grey-black crushed tarmac layer		0.2
8002	Brick yard surface		0.05
8003	Course of dressed sandstone blocks		
8004	Layer of yellow-grey mortar		0.05
8005	Isolated layer of black clinker-ash		0.10
8006	Yellow-brown mixed sand-gravel layer		0.08
8007	Dark grey-black silt-clay layer		0.64
8008	Mixed grey-black clinker-silt fill		0.22
8009	Mixed yellow-brown sand-silt-gravel layer		0.10
8010	Mixed yellow-grey sand-gravel layer		0.18
8011	Dark grey-brown silt-clay layer		0.36
8012	Brick yard surface	1.55	0.05
8013	Red-brick wall. 3 courses deep.	0.30	
8014	Red brick wall. 3 courses deep	0.30	
8016	Mortar layer acting as a surface		
8017	Brick yard surface.	2.58	
8018	Dark-brown silt layer.		
8019	Mid yellow-brown silt-clay fill of [8021]		0.32
8020	Mid-brown silt-sand layer with charcoal flecks and pebbles		0.32
8021	Cut of possible pit		0.32

APPENDIX 2 Pottery Tables

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1005	Redware	1	24	1	BS	Pantheon	Clear glaze internally	LC17th - C18th	Red slip externally on a buff body
U/S	BSGSW	16	269	1	Profile	Mug	Rouletted band, incised lines and incised initials with date; S R / ... 36 / 7	C18th	Style is C18th, but could be C19th
U/S	Slipware	26	55	1	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	White body with yellow glaze and brown slip blobs and streaky lines around body	C18th	Handled vessel
U/S	Yellow ware	8	101	1	Base	Hollow ware	Yellow glaze int and ext on white body; unglazed on underside and on footed base	C18th	
	Total	51	449	4					

Table 1. Pottery from Trench 1

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2004	Derbyshire Medieval Sandy ware type	1	45	1	Base	Hollow ware	Undecorated	Earlier medieval	Black internally, possibly hand-made; could be a King St Duffield type

Table 2. Medieval pottery from Trench 2

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3008	Blue Banded ware	1	17	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue painted bands around body	c.1815 - LC19th	Probably a carinated bowl
3008	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Handle	Jug	Line of blue transfer printed flowers up the spine of the handle	c.1830 - LC19th	
3008	Whiteware	8	162	1	Profile	Bowl	Sponge printed frieze around rim (blue & purple), hand painted green, red and purple floral design on body	c.1840 - EC20th	Round bowl
3008	Whiteware	2	7	1	Rim	Dish (?)	Relief moulded flat handle with details picked out in underglaze paint (red & green)	MC19th - EC20th	A shallow bowl
3008	Whiteware	1	52	1	Profile	Ointment jar	Undecorated	MC19th - EC20th	Shallow ointment or cosmetics jar; lid seated rim
3010	Biscuit Fired ware	5	48	1	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	M - LC19th	Cylindrical vessel; biscuit fired, unglazed
3010	Bone China	1	260	1	Complete	Money box (?)	Undecorated	C19th	An unusual object, apparently incomplete
3010	Bone China	2	66	1	Profile	Saucer	Gold lustre lines on rim and inside rim, gold floral motif in centre of saucer	M - LC19th	
3010	BSGSW	6	390	1	Base & BS	Bottle	Incised line around body	C19th	
3010	Cane Coloured ware	1	95	1	Profile	Pie dish	Plain cane coloured ware	C19th	Stacking scar externally
3010	Cane Coloured ware	2	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	Undecorated	M - LC19th	Part of a stamped maker's mark on underside; illegible
3010	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Undecorated	M - LC19th	
3010	Cane Coloured ware	1	19	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Undecorated	M - LC19th	
3010	Cane Coloured ware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two incised lines with blue paint around body	M - LC19th	
3010	Cane Coloured ware	1	97	1	Pedestal base	Hollow ware	Undecorated	M - LC19th	Flared base
3010	Edged ware	3	115	1	Profile	Plate	Moulded 'Grass' edge with blue paint; recessed base	c.1810 - c.1830	
3010	Kiln furniture	1	40	1	Fragment	Bar	Undecorated	LC18th - C19th	Flared bar with prop scars
3010	Kiln sealing rods	5	32	5	Fragments	Rods	Undecorated	LC18th - C19th	Red clay sealing strips/rods
3010	Mocha ware	20	75	12	Rim & BS	Carinated bowl	Blue Mocha bushes on a white slip band with blue lines above and below on a cane coloured body	M - LC19th	Probably all from the same vessel
3010	TP Bone china	6	4	1	Rim & BS	Eggcup (?)	Moulded lobate patterns on body, dark blue floral design	M - LC19th	
3010	TP Bone china	1	3	1	BS / Base	Eggcup	Blue floral design externally	M - LC19th	Lower part of body and stem stump
3010	TP Whiteware	24	85	1	Profile	Plate	Garland pattern; attributed to David Methven & Sons, Kirkcaldy	c.1830 - c.1875	See Godden 1991:433, Coysh and Henrywood 1997:150
3010	TP Whiteware	3	11	1	Handle	Jug/ Mug	Blue flower frieze running up spine of handle	M - LC19th	
3010	TP Whiteware	3	45	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue transfer printed plant motif	M - LC19th	
3010	TP Whiteware	2	51	1	Rim	Chamber pot	Stylised floral frieze on top of rim, vegetation pattern on body (unidentified)	M - LC19th	

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3010	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue floral design externally	M - LC19th	Handle stump; possibly a jug
3010	TP Whiteware	5	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape design externally; unidentified	M - LC19th	
3010	TP Whiteware	3	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape design externally; unidentified	M - LC19th	
3010	Whiteware	9	72	1	Profile	Plate	Moulded rim with underglaze red and green flower motifs	M - LC19th	
3010	Whiteware	1	43	1	Rim & body	Carinated bowl	Undecorated	M - LC19th	
3017	Redware	7	119	1	Base	Pancheon/dish	Clear glaze internally on red body	LC17th - C18th	
3017	Yellow ware	1	8	1	Base	U/ID	Yellow glaze internally	LC17th - C18th	
	Total	129	1998	49					

Table 3. Pottery from Trench 3

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
6009	Creamware	1	27	1	Ring foot base	Bowl/dish	Undecorated	c.1740 - c.1820	
6009	Industrial ceramic	1	191	1	Base	Crucible	Undecorated	C19th - EC20th	Crucible fragment with vitreous slag internally and externally
6009	Whiteware	1	26	1	Rim	Bowl / Chamberpot	Undecorated	MC19th - EC20th	Sharply everted rim
6018	Late Blackware	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	Undecorated	C18th	Black glaze internally
	Total	4	247	4					

Table 4. Pottery from Trench 6

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
7003	Chesterfield Local Sandy ware 4	4	47	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Bright green glaze externally	C13th - C14th	Cumberpatch 2004a; dating remains to be confirmed
7003	Chesterfield Reduced Sandy ware 4 type	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of probable 'splashed' glaze externally	C12th - EC13th	Distinctive buff margins and dark grey reduced core
7003	Derbyshire Medieval Gritty ware type	1	14	1	Base	Jar/cooking pot	Undecorated	LC11th - EC14th	Cumberpatch 2004a; dating remains to be confirmed; sooted externally
7003	Mottled ware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band around body	C18th	
7003	Shell Tempered ware	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	Early Medieval	Probably hand-made; could be late Saxon
7004	Buff Sandy ware	3	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	Medieval	Local sandy ware; sooted externally
7004	Derbyshire Soft Orange Sandy ware	5	14	5	BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	Medieval	Cumberpatch 2004b; dating remains to be confirmed
7020	Burley Hill 01 type	1	40	1	Rod handle	Jug	Soft brown friable glaze externally	C13th - C14th	There are problems with the dating of Burley Hill wares
7020	Burley Hill 04 type	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze externally	C13th - C14th	There are problems with the dating of Burley Hill wares
7020	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Soft, friable green glaze externally	LC11th - EC13th	
	Total	19	193	18					

Table 5. Pottery from Trench 7

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
8007	BSGSW	9	735	1	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	C18th - C19th	Oval base of a very heavy vessel, possibly industrial
8007	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny brown glaze on a white body	C19th	
8007	Redware	1	7	1	BS	Dish	Undecorated	C18th - EC19th	
8007	Slipware	1	12	1	Rim	Dish	Pie-crust rim, trailed brown slip decoration internally	C18th - C19th	Press-moulded dish
8018	BGCW	1	31	1	Rim	Pancheon	Black glazed internally on a white body	C19th - EC20th	
8018	BGCW	1	15	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally on a red body; footed base	C19th - EC20th	
8018	BGCW	1	19	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze internally on a red body	C19th - EC20th	
8018	BGCW	3	12	3	BS	Open vessel	Brown glaze internally on a red body	C19th - EC20th	
8018	BSGSW	9	267	4	Base	Jar	Incised grooves and stamped motifs around body	C19th - EC20th	Probably from the same vessel
8018	BSGSW	2	52	1	Rim	Jar	Incised grooves and stamped motifs around body	C19th - EC20th	Probably part of the jar represented by nine base sherds from this context
8018	BSGSW	5	39	4	Rim	Jar	Incised lines and stamped decoration around body	C19th - EC20th	
8018	BSGSW	4	5	4	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines and stamped decoration around body	C19th - EC20th	
8018	Cane Coloured ware	1	43	1	Rim	Bowl	Undecorated	c.1795 - c.1895	Kitchen bowl
8018	Cane Coloured ware	4	24	4	BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	c.1795 - c.1895	
8018	Cane Coloured ware	1	16	1	Rim	Pie dish	Undecorated	c.1795 - c.1895	Stacking scar on rim
8018	Colour Glazed ware	2	9	2	BS & spout	Teapot	Dark brown glaze on a white body	MC19th - EC20th	
8018	Creamware	2	11	1	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Probably residual
8018	Creamware	4	13	3	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Probably residual
8018	Edged ware	7	55	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
8018	Edged ware	4	16	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
8018	Edged ware	3	5	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
8018	Edged ware	5	10	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
8018	Edged ware	2	19	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
8018	Edged ware	5	41	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
8018	Edged ware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'grass' pattern with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
8018	Mocha ware	4	10	1	Rim	Carinated bowl	Blue Mocha bushes on a white slip band; cane coloured body	c.1795 - c.1895	
8018	Mocha ware	7	11	3	Rim & BS	Carinated bowl	White slip band on cane coloured body	c.1795 - c.1895	
8018	Mottled ware	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown glaze internally and externally on a buff body	C18th	
8018	Porcelain	1	2	1	Rim	Bowl	Hand painted blue linear design	C18th	Chinese import
8018	Redware type	1	22	1	BS/flake	Dish	Undecorated	C18th	Internal surface removed, external surface pitted
8018	Sewer pipe	1	25	1	Fragment	Pipe	Undecorated	1850 +	
8018	Sewer pipe	1	2	1	Fragment	Pipe	Undecorated	1850+	
8018	Slip Banded ware	4	4	1	BS	Bowl	Thin white slip lines and blue line on a cane coloured ware body	c.1795 - c.1895	

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
8018	Stoneware	1	55	1	Base & BS	Bottle	Mottled green glaze int and ext	MC19th - EC20th	
8018	Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green-brown glaze externally	MC19th - EC20th	
8018	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Blue externally, white internally	LC17th - C18th	Anglo-Dutch type
8018	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Unidentified (blue)	EC19th	
8018	TP Whiteware	2	8	1	Rim	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
8018	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	
8018	TP Whiteware	27	82	1	Profile	Plate	Canova	M - LC19th	See Coysh and Henrywood 1997:69, Snyder 1997:123-5
8018	TP Whiteware	2	1	1	Rim	Plate	Unidentified (blue)	M - LC19th	
8018	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Unidentified (blue)	M - LC19th	
8018	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Unidentified; Flow Blue effect	M - LC19th	
8018	TP Whiteware	2	1	2	BS	U/ID	Unidentified	M - LC19th	Two very small chips
8018	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	Rim	Plate	Unidentified, brown stylised floral frieze around rim	M - LC19th	
8018	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Unidentified design; brown with horses	M - LC19th	
8018	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	Unidentified green design of stylised flowers	M - LC19th	
8018	TP Whiteware	65	382	1	Rim & BS	Jug (?)	All-over stylised leaf and flower pattern on a curvilinear tendril background	LC19th - C20th	Many fresh breaks
8018	URE	3	5	2	Rim	Flowerpot	Undecorated	LC19th - C20th	Beaded rim
8018	URE	2	38	2	Base	Flowerpot	Undecorated	LC19th - C20th	
8018	URE	4	2	1	BS	Flowerpot	Undecorated	LC19th - C20th	
8018	Wall tile	23	87	1	Edge/BS	Wall tile	White glazed wall tile	C20th	Part of moulded mark '... Germany'
8018	White ironstone	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded panels and a wavy edge	MC19th - EC20th	
8018	Whiteware	1	11	1	Handle	U/ID	Green glazed	LC19th - EC20th	
8018	Whiteware	15	90	12	Rim & BS	Plate	Hand painted underglaze red, blue and red flowers	LC19th - C20th	
8018	Whiteware	1	85	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Undecorated	MC19th - EC20th	Finely pitted and abraded internally but not externally
8018	Whiteware	9	29	6	Footring base	Plate	Undecorated	MC19th - EC20th	Distinctive angular footring base
8018	Whiteware	6	56	2	Recessed base	Plate	Undecorated	MC19th - EC20th	
8018	Whiteware	6	22	4	Rim	Plate	Wavy edged plate	MC19th - EC20th	Plain white plate
8018	Whiteware	64	97	64	BS & Base	Plate	Undecorated	MC19th - EC20th	Small fragments often with fresh breaks
8018	Yellow ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow glaze int and partially ext	LC17th	Sooted on unglazed section of body externally
8020	Burley Hill 1	3	83	2	BS	Hollow ware	Applied, cross-stamped pellets	C13th - C14th	See notes on dating in text
8020	Burley Hill 4	13	217	1	BS	Hollow ware	Friable brown-green glaze externally	C13th - C14th	See notes on dating in text
	Total	361	2959	171					

Table 6. Pottery from Trench 8

Abbreviation	Meaning
BGCW	Brown Glazed Coarseware
BSGSW	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware
TP (Whiteware, bone china)	Transfer printed
Int	Internally
Ext	Externally

Table 7. Key to abbreviations used in the tables

APPENDIX 3

Table 8: Assessment results for charred plant remains

SAMPLE	Context	Sample Vol. (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Context Type	Date ‡	Bone	Charcoal	Mollusc Or Marine Shell	Plant Remains (Flot only)			Further analysis	Comments on Flot (Unless otherwise stated, 100% of flot was scanned)
									Grain	Chaff	Weed/ Wild		
1	2017	20L	10ml	n/a	n/a	No	+	No	1	-	1	No	Modern root present. One indeterminate wheat grain (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) – possibly a tail grain and one oat (<i>Avena</i> sp.) present.
2	2004	20L	10ml	n/a	Med	No	+	No	-	-	-	No	Modern root present. No charred plant remains observed.
3	3020	10L	20ml	Kiln	n/a	No	+	No	-	-	-	No	Modern root present. No charred plant remains observed. Charcoal highly vitreous, possibly mineralised.
6	6005	20L	700ml	n/a	n/a	No	++++	No	-	-	-	No	Only 25% of flot scanned. No charred plant remains observed. Charcoal highly vitreous, possibly mineralised.

Key: + = < 10 ml charcoal, ++ = > 10 ml but <25 ml charcoal, +++ = >25 ml but <100ml charcoal and ++++ = >100 ml charcoal

“Connecting Derby - Phase 2, 3a & 3b ” : A Brief for Building Recording and Initial Below-Ground Archaeological Evaluation

Locations in Derby

Phase 2 - Friar Gate/ Ford Street

Phase 3a - Between Uttoxeter New Road and Osmaston Road

Phase 3b – ‘King Street Link scheme’ including Five Lamps

Issued by

A. Myers (Development Control Archaeologist for Derby City Council - DCA)

Issued to

D. Powner (Special Projects, Derby City Council)

A. Croft (Atkins)

Date Issued: 9th May 2005

Revisions dated 11 May 2005 – Atkins and DCC

Revisions dated 18 May 2005 - DCA

1.0 Background

1.1 Phase 2 relates to junction improvements and changes to traffic management in the Friar Gate and Ford Street area. Phase 3a relates to new transportation links (replacing the existing inner ring road) from Uttoxeter New Road to Osmaston Road, and road line improvements between Osmaston Road and London Road junction. Phase 3b relates to the construction of a short link road from the junction of King Street and St. Helen’s Street, and improvements at the junction of Lodge Lane and Garden Street and at Five Lamps.

1.2 The proposals for Phases 2, 3a and 3b require the demolition of a number of buildings and significant groundworks associated with carriageway improvement and construction.

1.3 Part of Phase 2 and 3a impacts upon land within an Archaeological Alert Area as defined in the Derby City Local Plan (1998) and in the Local Plan review. The latter includes the following policy statements:

“Planning permission will not be granted which is likely to adversely affect nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or unscheduled, or their settings.”,

and

“Within the Archaeological Alert Areas...applicant’s will be required to provide the results of an archaeological

evaluation before the planning application is determined in order to enable an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made. The evaluation should comprise:

- a. an archaeological assessment of the archaeological impact of the proposed development, which may include a field evaluation of the site, undertaken in accordance with a written specification agreed with the City Council; and
- b. a written mitigation strategy prepared to the satisfaction of the City Council demonstrating how the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains will be alleviated. "

1.4 The Connecting Derby Environmental Statement (ES) includes an archaeological desk-based assessment covering the proposals for Phases 2, 3a and 3b (Gadsby 2004), and a separate archaeological desk-based assessment and building assessment (Hislop 2003) covering Phase 3b. Both reports have made specific recommendations regarding the need for further work and appropriate levels of archaeological mitigation.

1.5 The need for further archaeological work and appropriate mitigation strategies, as identified in the assessments, has been subject to further consultation with the DCA and discussed during meetings and a joint site visit. It has been agreed that there is a requirement for pre-demolition recording of a large number of structures, and for an initial phase of below ground evaluation in several locations. Specific recommendations have also been made for watching briefs to be undertaken at various points along the route of Connecting Derby. These are not dealt with here, and will be the subject of a subsequent brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

1.6 This brief provides the basis upon which a WSI will be produced by the appointed archaeological contractor and submitted in advance for agreement by the DCA.

1.7 The appointed archaeological contractor should consult with the regional English Heritage Archaeological Science Advisor at an early stage in preparing the WSI. The contact details are:

Dr Jim Williams AIFA
English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor
(East Midlands Region)
44 Derngate
Northampton
NN1 1UH

Tel: 01604 735451
Fax: 01604 735401
Mobile: 07801 213300

email: jim.williams@english-heritage.org.uk

2.0 Pre-Demolition Building Recording

2.1 All building recording requirements have been framed in terms of the forms and levels of recording set-out in 'Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification' 3rd Edition (RCHME 1996).

2.2 The building recording recommendations set-out here should be regarded as indicative rather than prescriptive. The appointed archaeological contractor must exercise discretion in the level of detail and the extent of building recording undertaken.

2.3 Phases 2, 3 and 3b will impact directly upon a large number of properties. A property demolition schedule (PDS) and map (AS/GEN/52) has been produced identifying all such properties and summarising the survey / recording recommendations made in the ES and the outcome of discussions with the DCA. A summary of property addresses and recording level requirements is attached below (table 2.1).

2.4 It has been recommended in the ES that all structures to be directly adversely affected by the proposed development should at least be subject to a simple photographic recording exercise. The PDS has noted the need for a 'contextual photographic survey' for virtually all structures to be affected. Accordingly, all such structures should be subject to a basic Level 1 RCHME survey. This should consist of a rapid and essentially visual (digital photographic) record of the structure's exterior supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the structure's location, age and type.

2.5 The ES has identified a number of standing structures worthy of more detailed recording, and once again this has been documented on the PDS. A level 2 survey is a descriptive record, with both the exterior and the interior being seen, described and photographed. There should be an analysis of the structure's development, with scale plans of the existing main floors. A level 3 survey should be analytical, covering a full description and an account of the structure's origin's, development and use. The record should include scale plans of existing main floors, drawings of architectural details, elevations and all necessary visual records/ drawings (i.e. isometric 3-dimensional drawings) to support the developmental analysis. Photographic images should include exterior and interior (rooms and circulation areas) elevations, structural and decorative detail, and general context.

2.6 For level 2 & 3 recording black and white photographs are required and should contain a graduated photographic scale. A medium format camera should ideally be used and where appropriate, perspective control may be necessary.

2.7 For level 2 & 3 recording additional photographs are to be taken with a 35mm camera using colour slide film. These pictures are to be used to record colour and significant architectural features and details.

2.8 A photographic register detailing location, direction and subject of each shot must be completed. Position and direction of each photographic viewpoint should be recorded on plans of the site.

2.9 Where level 2/3 or 3 surveys identify significant questions of development history, sequence, function or other aspect of a structure's character that may be resolved by hidden structural evidence this should be reported. A strategy for observation and recording during the dismantling/ demolition would then need to be developed and agreed prior to the commencement of demolition.

2.10 The properties on King Street and St. Helen's Street have been identified in the ES as retaining both above- and below-ground archaeological potential. Hislop (2003) has specifically identified 71 King Street as retaining above-ground potential for concealed pre-1800 fabric. The other buildings are thought to retain further evidence regarding the 19th century development sequence. A strategy for observation and recording during the controlled dismantling/ demolition of these structures will need to be developed and agreed prior to the commencement of demolition.

Street Name	Recording Level	Number / Name
Abbey Street	Level 1	67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85-87A, 86, 87, 88, 94, 96/97A, 98
	Level 2/3	89/91
Agard Street	Level 2/3	5
Babington Lane	Level 1	67-69, 71
Curzon Street	Level 1	99/101
Dunkirk	Level 1	13/15
Ford Street	Level 1	19
	Level 2/3	33/35
Forester Street	Level 1	27, 29, 31, 33
Kedleston Road	Level 1	"Hawthorn Court"
	Level 2/3	5, 7, 9, 11, 13
King Street	Level 2	"Outbuilding to Seven Stars"
	Level 3	71 "Unit 1", "boundary wall with Seven Stars",
Leopold Street	Level 1	3
Monk Street	Level 1	40, 42, 59, 65, 67A, 69, 71
Osmaston Road	Level 1	80-82
St. Helen's Street	Level 3	2-14
Stafford Street	Level 2/3	"Station Goods Yard – wall and piers"
Talbot Street	Level 1	36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42
	Level 2/3	43, 44
Uttoxeter New Road	Level 1	1
West Avenue	Level 2/3	40

Table 2.1: Summary of Addresses and Recording Level Requirements

3.0 Pre-Demolition Building Recording Output

3.1 Record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4" and a suitable selection included within the printed report (of at least laser copier standard). All digital photographs should be included with the report on an indexed CD.

3.2 A fully indexed field archive is to be compiled of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will include the following details: site name; national grid reference; film and frame number; direction of photograph; scale; date recorded and photographer's name. All negatives and prints should be mounted in appropriate archive stable sleeves.

3.3 A written report is to be produced detailing who undertook the work, when the work was undertaken, where the buildings are located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. Drafts of these reports should be submitted to DCC. Final bound copies should be provided for the interested parties including Derby City Council, the Development Control Archaeologist and the Sites and Monuments Record.

3.4 For all level 2 and 3 recording the written report must discuss the construction sequence of the buildings in relation to the historical and archival information identified within the desktop assessment(s). The interpretation of the development of the site should be suitably illustrated using relevant photographs (black and white plates and or images taken from the 35mm colour slides), phased plans and, where appropriate, isometric drawings. The interrelationship of the buildings and their associated spaces is deemed of interest and essential to understanding the nature of past activity. The Station Goods Yard's wall and gate piers should be subject to a map-regression exercise, coupled with field observation, to determine the sequence of development in the area and the historical relationship between the walls, gates and principal buildings on the site.

3.5 Access to properties identified for level 2/3 or 3 surveys should initially be discussed with the 'Connecting Derby' project staff at Derby City Council. Certain properties have posed specific health and safety risks that should be taken into consideration.

4.0 Evaluation

4.1 Phase 3b:

4.1.1 The Phase 3b line of the proposed St. Helen's/ King Street to Lodge Lane link road runs through the AAI as adopted in the Derby City Local Plan (1998: see 1.3).

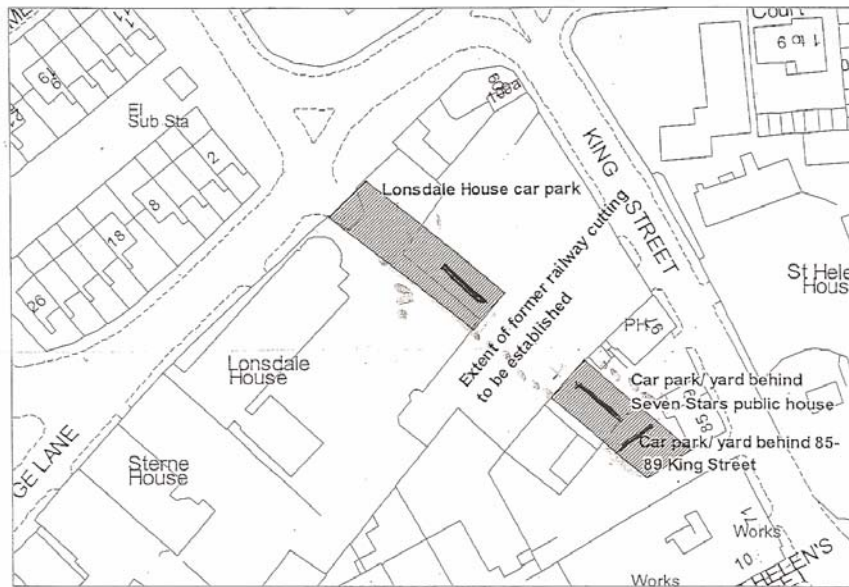


Fig 4.1: Areas for Phase 3b evaluation.

4.1.2 The ES (12.13.4) states that within Phase 3b "any development/ disturbance towards the junctions of King Street and Five Lamps areas would undoubtedly disturb areas of known multi-phased archaeological deposits.". Archaeologically the proposed section of new road between Lodge Lane and King Street/ St. Helen's junction (fig. 4.1) could represent the most sensitive area of the entire Connecting Derby scheme..

4.1.3 Historic documentary and mapping evidence indicates that the properties scheduled to be demolished on the corner of St. Helen's Street and King Street occupy the former site of St Helen's Oratory, dating back to 1137. The Oratory was refounded as a hospital in the twelfth century which continued until the dissolution in 1538. Thereafter, the buildings passed from the Crown into private hands. Evidence for medieval and early post-medieval buildings may well survive beneath the fabric of the upstanding buildings. The available documentary or historic mapping evidence does not indicate the range of activities undertaken

within the grounds, although the discovery of a large number of human burials in 1801/2 indicates that part of the grounds was used as a graveyard. The Seven Stars public house dates to the later seventeenth century and the proposed road will run through the back yard of the pub. The upstanding buildings on the corner of St. Helen's Street and King Street became a Spar Manufactory complex dating to between 1802 and c.1869. The land behind 85 King Street was part of the Derby China Works (1848 – c.1964) and probably retains evidence for kilns and workshops. It is likely that archaeological evidence relating to these various phases of activity will survive beneath the current car park and yard areas through which the new road will be constructed.

4.1.4 The line of a former railway cutting on the north side of the Seven Stars public house represents a zone of archaeological sterilisation. However, the precise extent of the cutting has yet to be established on the ground. Recent tipping has obscured the cutting's edges. The extent of the cutting needs to be established in order that the full area retaining archaeological potential to be impacted upon by the road construction can be considered in devising an evaluation strategy. A copy of the 1914 map of the area is available from DCC and this marks the extent of buildings and probable revetment walls at this time. This should be used to assist with determining trench locations.

4.1.5 The areas identified should be subject to a scheme of evaluation. This will initially consist of trial trenching, the precise configuration of which will need to be established giving due consideration of the presence of services/ drainage and other evidence for recent disturbance.

4.2 Phase 2:

4.2.1 The land at the junction of Friar Gate and Ford Street, now occupied by a small car park (Fig 4.2), sits just outside of the AAI.

4.2.2 The ES (12.13.15 & 16) states this land was formerly occupied by properties that can be traced back to at least 1610. It is thought that these properties may not have been cellared and that there is a high potential for evidence relating to early post-medieval or even medieval occupation to be preserved where the houses stood or in their back yards.

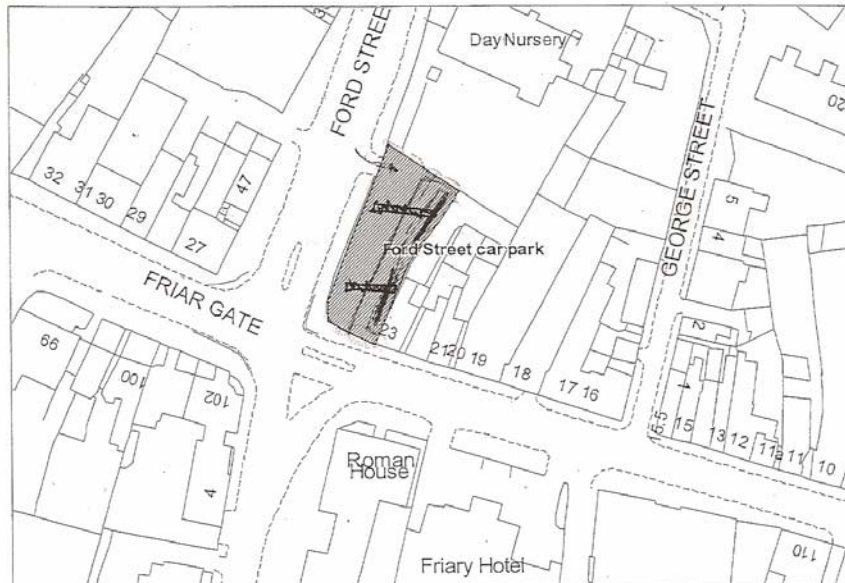


Fig 4.2: Area for Phase 2 evaluation.

4.2.3 The ES recommends that the area should be subject to a scheme of archaeological evaluation beginning with trial trenching. The precise configuration of evaluation trenches will need to be established giving due consideration of the presence of services/ drainage and other evidence for recent disturbance.

4.3 Phase 3a:

4.3.1 The phase 3a works will fall outside of the AAI.

4.3.2 In the ES (12.13.18) it is thought that the land at the junction of Uttoxeter New Road, Stafford Street and Curzon Street could retain archaeological evidence below ground. In particular, the position in relation to Bramble Brook is thought to convey a particular potential for evidence relating to early settlement and/or industrial/craft activities.

4.3.3 The ES recommends that a scheme of archaeological evaluation commencing with trial trenching be undertaken. The precise configuration of evaluation trenches will need to be established giving due consideration of the presence of services/ drainage and other evidence for recent disturbance.

4.3.4 The ES (12.13.21) identifies the car park between Kensington Street, Talbot Street and Drewry Lane as providing an opportunity to

evaluate for archaeological evidence of Ryknield Street Roman road that is thought to have run through the area (SMR18929).

4.3.5 The ES recommends the evaluation should begin with a scheme of trial trenching. The precise configuration of evaluation trenches will need to be established giving due consideration of the presence of services/drainage and other evidence for recent disturbance.

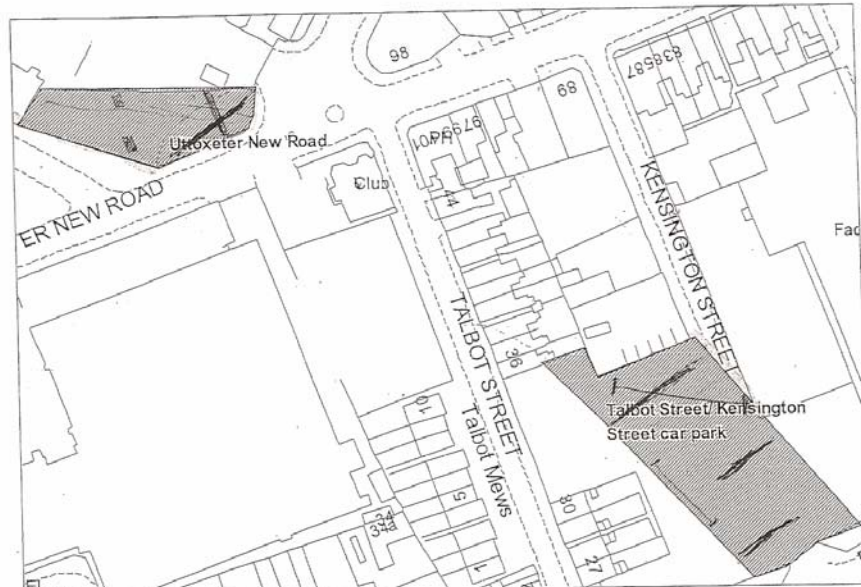


Fig 4.3: Areas for Phase 3a evaluation

General Requirements for all evaluations

4.4 The evaluation(s) should provide an adequate sample and coverage of the target area. In general this should be no less than 6%, and may need to be considerably higher.

4.5 The configuration and sizes of evaluation trenches should take full account of the kind of archaeological evidence that it is anticipated might be encountered. The trench layout should set-out to provide information from across the site, whilst being mindful of those parts of the site where there may be a greater potential for the presence of critical archaeological information (i.e. street frontages, back-plot activity, property divisions).

4.6 The evaluation WSI should include provision for additional trenching in reserve should the need arise.

4.7 The current surface and compacted overburden can be excavated using a machine and toothed bucket. Any subsequent machine excavation should use a toothless bucket. All such excavation should be done under close archaeological supervision.

4.8 Once *in situ* remains are encountered they should be cleaned by hand, sampled and recorded.

4.9 Sampling of features should be in the order of a) pits/ post holes 50%, linear features 30-40% - or until sufficient is known to meet the objectives of the evaluation.

4.10 Where appropriate, augering can be used to obtain some indication of the sediments to be encountered in advance of a final decision being made on trench layouts.

4.11 For the purposes of the evaluation excavation should be directed towards providing sufficient information for the archaeological record to be assessed using the criteria as set-out in Annex 4 of PPG16.

4.12 All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features and deposits, should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and to follow the guidance provided in "Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions" (English Heritage 2003). The English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor should be consulted in the preparation of the WSI (see 1.7).

4.13 Prior to any backfilling of trenches any exposed archaeological levels, features or deposits and section sides should be covered with a geotextile (i.e. Terram), and then buried under a protective layer of sand (see 5.8 below).

5.0 Finds & Environmental Samples

5.1 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. Discarded artefactual materials should be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field.

5.2 Analysis of finds or environmental samples will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

5.3 Retained artefacts should be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage. Retained environmental samples should be suitably marked and stored as appropriate and in accordance with current accepted standards.

5.4 Where evidence for industrial activity is suspected samples of macroscopic technological residues should be collected, while separate samples should be taken for subsequent examination for microscopic residues.

5.5 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognized geoarchaeologist.

5.6 Where appropriate, deposits should be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains.

5.7 In the event of human remains being encountered site works will cease and the Coroner's office notified. Such remains will remain *in situ* until authorised to continue by the Coroner. Lifting of skeletal remains should be kept to the minimum compatible with the evaluation objectives. Lifting of any human remains will only be undertaken following site inspection by a suitably qualified specialist. All analyses of human remains will be undertaken by a suitably qualified specialist. The contact details for the coroner are:

Mr P. G. Ashworth,
St. Katherins House,
St. Mary's Wharf,
Mansfield Road,
Derby DE1 3TQ

Tel: 01332 613014
Fax: 01332 294942

5.8 Where it is intended to backfill an excavation where vulnerable archaeological features, deposits, layers or artefacts are identified and are to be left *in situ* advice should be sought from the appropriate specialists on the most appropriate measures for ensuring their preservation. The English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor can provide advice on specifications for backfilling and the *in situ* protection of archaeological evidence (see 1.7). Any such measures should take precedence over the general requirement for backfilling (4.13).

6.0 Monitoring

6.1 During the course of the fieldwork it is anticipated the curatorial staff at Derbyshire County will undertake monitoring visits. In particular, should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the contractor should contact the curatorial staff and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit. Your contact will be:

Andrew Myers BA (Hons) MSc PhD MIFA,
Development Control Archaeologist,
Conservation and Design Group,
Derbyshire County Council,
Environmental Services Department,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire,
DE4 3RY.

Tel: 01629 580000 (3358)
DDI: 01629 585146
Fax: 01629 585507 / 585146
Mob: 07881 850742

7.0 Health and Safety

7.1 Whilst on site all archaeologists will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

8.0 Evaluation: Output

8.1 The preparation of the evaluation report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

8.2 Copies of the draft reports will be provided to DCC. Final bound copies should be provided for the interested parties including Derby City Council, the Development Control Archaeologist and the Sites and Monuments Record, and for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate museum (see below).

8.3 A digital copy of the report including illustrations and photographs (PDF Format) should be submitted to the Sites and Monuments Record.

8.4 The draft and final report should include as a minimum:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the evaluation
- Methodology
- An objective description of the results
- Formal assessment of importance (Annex 4 criteria)
- Conclusion, including a confidence statement
- Supporting illustrations and plans at appropriate scales including historic mapping/ plans to assist with interpretation
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Selective illustrations of artefacts
- List of all scientific analyses undertaken
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- A copy of this brief

9.0 Arrangements for the Project Archive

9.1 Arrangements should be made from the outset of the project for the archive, consisting of artefacts, record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of (as appropriate) the report(s) along with an index to the archive to be deposited in an appropriate museum. Your contact will be:

Jonathan Wallis
Principal Curator
Derby Museums and Art Gallery
Tel: 01332 716657

10.0 Publication

10.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, should be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. A note for contributors is attached.

10.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Notes for contributors to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* of interim and short reports on developer funded archaeology:

The aim is to publish annual compilations of short reports on developer funded archaeology in the county on a regular basis in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, in order to better inform the public of the results of the work being undertaken.

It is envisaged that the reports will take one of two forms;

- 1 Interim reports – short interim descriptions of an excavation or survey that will eventually be subjected to fuller publication.
- 2 Definitive reports – summaries of archaeological work which will not be pursued further. Note that even if the results were negative, if valid questions were posed then a brief explanation will be worthwhile.

MODEL – see attached pages from ‘Some Fieldwork in Derbyshire by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit in 1998-9’ edited by Graeme Guilbert and Daryl Garton, *DAJ* vol. 121 (2001): 223-5. Number 18 is an example of an Interim report and numbers 19 to 20 are examples of definitive reports.

DETAILED NOTES

Set individual reports out in alphabetical order of site names.

NGR should follow site name, followed by names of those responsible for the report and/ or fieldwork.

Give due acknowledgement to sponsors of project within text.

Definitive reports should include whereabouts of the related written, drawn and photographic archive, as well as any artefacts.

Illustrations – include line drawings and/or photographs if appropriate.

References – include where appropriate at the end of each report.

FUNDING

The Derbyshire Archaeological Society will require an offer of grant-aid towards the printing costs of short reports submitted in order to guarantee publication. Costs will be determined from the printer's estimate. A contribution towards these costs of around 60% will be sought from the relevant contracting archaeological organisation. For further information contact Pauline Beswick (Hon. Editor), 4 Chapel Row, Froggatt, Calver, Hope Valley, S32 3ZA or tel. 01433 631256.

DEADLINE

Reports received by the end of July will be considered for inclusion in *DAJ* in the year following. If too late they will be saved for consideration for the succeeding year.

Reports to be submitted in hard copy and on disc to:

Andy Myers at Environmental Services Department, Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3RY.

APPENDIX 5

Written Scheme of Investigation

Connecting Derby

Archaeological Building Recording and Evaluation

1.0: INTRODUCTION

This document is based upon information contained in:

- a desk-based assessment covering the proposals for Phases 2, 3a and 3b (Gadsby 2004).
- a desk-based assessment and archaeological assessment covering the proposals for Phase 3b (Hislop 2003).
- A Brief for archaeological evaluation, prepared by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby City Council.

While the broad aims and methodology described in this Archaeological Specification will be followed some slight revision of the trench layout may be required to avoid trees/tree roots and/or live services, providing of course that any re-location does not affect the stated aims of that intervention. Such variations would be agreed in advance with the local planning authority and the client.

Building recording and evaluation is to be undertaken in advance of proposed junction and road line improvements in Derby. Phase 2 relates to junction improvements and changes to traffic management in the Friar Gate and Ford Street area. Phase 3a relates to new transportation links from Uttoxeter New Road to Osmaston Road, and road line improvements between Osmaston Road and London Road. Phase 3b relates to the construction of a short link road from the junction of King Street and St. Helen's Street, and improvements at the junction of Lodge Lane and Garden Street and at Five Lamps.

2.0: SITE LOCATIONS (Building Recording)

The following buildings are to be recorded, all of which are located in the City of Derby.

Level 1

67-87 Abbey Street
82-98 Abbey Street
67-71 Babington Lane
97 Curzon Street
98 Curzon Street
99-101 Curzon Street
13-15 Dunkirk
19 Ford Street
27-33 Forester Street
Hawthorn Court, Kedleston Road
3 Leopold Street
Wall to frontage of No.4 Leopold St adjacent to No.45 Leopold St
40-42 Monk Street
59 Monk Street
65-71 Monk Street
80-82 Osmaston Road
36-42 Talbot Street
1 Uttoxeter New Road

Level 2/3

89/91 Abbey Street
5 Agard Street
Station goods yard wall and piers, Curzon Street
33-35 Ford Street
5-13 Kedleston Road (retaining wall)
43-44 Talbot Street
40 West Avenue

Level 3

71 King Street, Unit 1
2-14 St Helen's Street
Boundary wall between 71 King Street and Seven Stars

3.0: OBJECTIVES

To provide pre-demolition archaeological building records for the properties listed above (under 'Site Location') to varying levels of detail as described in *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996).

4.0: METHODS

Level 1

The Level 1 record will consist of a digital photographic survey and brief description of the exterior. The written information will be compiled on *pro forma* record sheets and will include location, building type, date, materials, and description of the main elevation(s). Details of photographs will be recorded on *pro forma* index sheets, and will include location, subject and orientation.

Levels 2 and 3

The written survey will be compiled on pro forma building and room record sheets, and information will include, where appropriate, location, building type, date, architect/style, materials, plan, elevations, room by room internal description noting significant architectural features, historical information.

The measured surveys will be carried out with a reflectorless total station and by hand, and the drawings presented in AutoCAD 2000 format. The survey will include floor plans, external elevations, sections and details as appropriate.

The main photographic survey will be carried out with a large format camera using monochrome film. All photos will include a graduated photographic scale. Additional photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera using colour slide film in order to record colour and significant architectural features and details. Details of photographs will be recorded on *pro forma* index sheets, and will include location, subject and orientation.

5.0: SITE LOCATION (Evaluation)

For the purposes of clarity the three phases described above, 2, 3a and 3b are to be termed the "sites" for the purposes of the evaluation work.

6.0: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Potential impact in the areas assessed by the archaeological desk-based assessments, which may result from the proposed improvements is as follows.

Phase 2: Car park - Ford Street.

The site, a small car park, is located just outside the Area of Archaeological Intervention (AAI) at the junction of Ford Street and Friar Gate. The land was formerly occupied by properties which can be traced back to at least 1610. These may not have been cellared and if not there is a high potential for the survival of evidence relating to medieval and early post-medieval occupation.

Phase 3a: Land - junction of Uttoxeter New Road/ Curzon Street / Stafford Street. Car park - Talbot Street/ Kensington Street.

The site at the junction of Uttoxeter New Road/ Curzon Street / Stafford Street may provide evidence relating to early settlement and/ or industrial or craft activities which may be associated with its location near to the Bramble Brook.

The car park at Talbot Street/ Kensington Street is thought may lie in close proximity to the Roman Rykniel Street (SMR18929).

Phase 3b: Land - St Helen's Street/ King Street.

Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that the former site of St Helen's Oratory, dating to 1137, was located on the corner of St Helen's Street / King Street. The Oratory was refounded as a hospital in the 12th century and remained in use until the dissolution in 1538. It is possible that evidence for medieval and early post-medieval buildings may survive beneath the fabric of the upstanding buildings. The discovery in 1801/2 of human remains in the grounds of the Oratory indicates that there was a graveyard associated with the building and it is possible that further remains may survive.

Upstanding buildings on the corner of St. Helen's Street and King Street became a Spar Manufactory complex dating to between 1802 – c.1869. The land behind 85 King Street was part of the Derby China Works (1848 – c.1964) and probably retains evidence for kilns and workshops.

7.0: EVALUATION

The evaluation will provide an adequate sample and coverage of the target areas. This will measure in total at least 6% of each location. But may need to be increased, subject to consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist and the client.

Should additional trenching be required in order to investigate archaeologically significant deposits in more detail than is possible with the trench layout currently proposed, this would be undertaken subject to consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist and the client.

Phase 2 site at Ford Street car park. To achieve 6% coverage a total of c.60m² of trenching will be required. This will be accommodated by excavating two 15 x 2m trenches along the western side of the buildings (see accompanying plan).

Phase 3a site the locations of trenching will be as follows:

Talbot St car park. 6% coverage = 120m². One trench of 30m x 2m wide across the car park towards the rear. Two 15m x 2m trenches staggered across the car park to achieve lateral coverage and to allow public access to be maintained (see plan).

Uttoxeter New Road site. 6% coverage = 60m². This total will be achieved by excavating two trenches, each 2m wide, to either side of the line of billboards, which currently occupy the site (see plan).

Phase 3b site at King Street/ St Helen's Street. 6% coverage = c.120 m². This will be achieved by excavating two trenches to the rear of 85 King Street and the Seven Stars Public House and a third trench in waste ground off Lodge Road, to assess evidence for the boundaries of the former railway

cutting - dimensions to take account of available space in relation to surrounding structures and safety considerations.

7.1: Aims

The broad aims of the evaluation are to detail the archaeological potential of the proposed development site, and assess the likely impact of the proposed development upon that resource.

The detailed objectives of this archaeological evaluation relate to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological features/deposits,
- Identify the period, rarity, group value, condition, fragility, diversity, documentation and potential of archaeological features/deposits.
- Evaluate the likely impact on the development of their survival, and to suggest suitable mitigation responses.

Jonathan Wallis will be contacted at Derby Museum to obtain details of the museum archival requirements, and he will be invited to visit the site during the evaluation.

Phase 2: Ford Street. Trench 1 - North - South aligned. Trench 2 East - West aligned.
To assess the survival of medieval – early post-medieval occupation/ activity.

Phase 3a: Uttoxeter New Rd. Trench 1 - Northwest – Southeast aligned. Also, one or possibly two 3m x 3m test pits as appropriate.
To assess the survival of evidence relating to early settlement and/ or industrial/ craft activities in proximity to the Bramble Brook.

Talbot St. car park. Trench 1 - Northwest – Southeast aligned. Trench 2 northwest – Southeast along the western boundary of the road corridor.
To assess the survival of evidence for Rykniel Street Roman road.

Phase 3b: 89 King St / Seven Stars Pub (rear of). Trench 1 Northeast – Southwest aligned. Trench 2 Northwest – Southeast aligned.
To assess the survival of evidence for St Helen's Oratory/ hospital and associated graveyard. To assess the survival of evidence for the Spar Manufactory and the Derby China Works.

North side of the Seven Stars Pub. Trench 3 Northwest – Southeast aligned. Initially to define the boundaries of the former railway cutting such that the trench can be located immediately to the south of the cutting in the full area where archaeological potential can be considered.

8.0: GENERAL EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

A JCB excavator, or similar as appropriate and fitted with a toothed bucket, would be used to remove the modern surface and compacted overburden, working under archaeological supervision. Any subsequent machine excavation will be undertaken using a toothless bucket. Where necessary, to comply with health and safety requirements trench sides will be stepped and/or battered at an angle of 45 degrees to ensure safe working. The subsoil surface, or the uppermost horizon of archaeological deposits so exposed would be hand cleaned, and a representative sample of the features present would be hand-excavated. The sampling of features will be in the order of pits/ post holes 50% and linear features 30-40%, or until sufficient is known to meet the objectives of the evaluation, to provide information concerning the survival and complexity of feature fills, and to recover artefactual and ecofactual samples for analysis.

A hand auger will be utilised where appropriate in order to define the southern boundary of the railway cutting in land to the north of the Seven Stars Public House. In addition, it will be utilised on

land off Uttoxeter New Road through which the culverted Bramble Brook flows in order to identify environmentally and archaeologically significant deposits associated with the use of the Brook.

Evaluation will provide appropriate information to satisfy the criteria set down within Annex 4 of PPG 16. The fieldwork will conform the appropriate standards published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and the IFA Code of Conduct.

Human remains will be left *in situ* wherever possible, however, removal of human remains will only be undertaken in accordance with a Home Office Licence, and after the local Coroner and Police had been informed.

The trial-trenching would be undertaken over a maximum period of three weeks.

40 litre soil samples will be collected from a representative sample of datable features for the recovery of charred plant remains and insect fauna. A recognised geoarchaeologist and environmental specialist will visit when necessary to inform the environmental programme and to comment on buried soils, sediment sequences and other deposits.

9.0: STAFFING

The Building Recording will be managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Malcolm Hislop BA, PhD, MIFA, a specialist in buildings archaeology. The fieldwork will be supervised by Christopher Hewitson, BA, MA, AIFA, assisted by Leonie Driver BA, MA, both experienced buildings archaeologists. All staff will be suitably qualified for their roles in the project.

The evaluation will be managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Mark Hewson BA, PhD, AIFA (Project Manager) with the assistance of an experienced Supervisor, and up to five experienced Archaeological Site Assistants.

Specialist staff will be:

Dr James Barratt (University of York) - Fishbones

Dr David Smith (University of Birmingham) – Insect faunas

Wendy Smith (University of Birmingham) - Charred, desiccated and waterlogged plant macrofossils

James Greig (University of Birmingham) - Pollen

Professor David Keen (University of Birmingham) – Molluscs

Andy Howard (University of Birmingham) – Geomorphology

Artefact

Erica Macey-Bracken (University of Birmingham) - Small finds.

Emma Hancox (University of Birmingham) - Animal bone.

Stephanie Rátkai (University of Birmingham) - Medieval and post-medieval ceramics.

Jane Timby - Roman ceramics

Dr Megan Brickley (University of Birmingham) - Human Bone

Matt Ponting (University of Nottingham) – Metalwork

Robert Howard – (University of Nottingham) Wood and dendrochronology

Ann Woodward (University of Birmingham) – Prehistoric ceramics

Lawrence Barfield (University of Birmingham) – Lithics

Rob Ixer (University of Birmingham) – Stone artefacts

Conservation

Helen Wilmot – (The Conservation Centre, Salisbury) or as appropriate

10.0: REPORT

Reporting

The results of the building recording programme will be presented in an illustrated report containing the following information

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Site locations and descriptions
- Objectives
- Methods
- Historical and archaeological background
- Building descriptions
- Structural and spatial analysis
- Statement of significance
- A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence from the evaluation, set in a local and regional context, supported by appropriate plans and sections. A confidence statement will be included.
- Summary of the finds and environmental evidence, including tabulated quantification of finds, palaeoenvironmental and structural data, and an index to the archive.
- Conclusions
- References
- A selection of photographs,
- A selection of drawings including plans, elevations, sections and details
- A selection of historic mapping
- A copy of the brief and Written Scheme of Investigation.
- Index to the archive and details of archive location

In addition a summary report will be submitted to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*.

Copies of the draft report will be supplied to A. Myers (Development Control Archaeologist), and final bound copies will be supplied to all interested parties.

A summary of the results will be submitted for inclusion in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* within two years of completion of fieldwork.

11.0: ARCHIVE

The site archive will conform to the guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects.

Finds will be washed, marked and conserved, as appropriate.

The written, drawn and photographic archive, together with artefacts recovered, will be deposited with a museum registered with the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council.

The contact will be Jonathon Wallis, Principal Curator at Derby Museums and Art Gallery. Procedures and requirements of the museum will be followed for the deposition of archaeological archives.

8.0: TIMETABLE

The building recording will be carried out in two main stages described below. Stage 1 will be undertaken in June/July 2005, whereas the timetable for Stage 2 will depend on accessibility being made available by Derbyshire City Council, with a provisional date being set for September 2005.

Stage 1

Level 1

67-87 Abbey Street
 82-98 Abbey Street
 67-71 Babington Lane

97 Curzon Street
98 Curzon Street
99-101 Curzon Street
13-15 Dunkirk
19 Ford Street
27-33 Forester Street
Hawthorn Court, Kedleston Road
3 Leopold Street
Wall to frontage of No.4 Leopold St adjacent to No.45 Leopold St
40-42 Monk Street
59 Monk Street
65-71 Monk Street
80-82 Osmaston Road
36-42 Talbot Street
1 Uttoxeter New Road

Level 2/3

89/91 Abbey Street
Station goods yard wall and gate piers
5-13 Kedleston Road (retaining wall)
43-44 Talbot Street
40 West Avenue

Level 3

Boundary wall between 71 King Street and Seven Stars

Stage 2

Level 2/3

5 Agard Street
33-35 Ford Street

Level 3

71 King Street, Unit 1
2-14 St Helen's Street

The evaluation fieldwork will be undertaken over a period of three weeks (excluding any contingency). The current aim is to begin fieldwork at the beginning of July. This is contingent on access being granted to the locations.

A report will be prepared within two months of the completion of the fieldwork.

12.0: HEALTH AND SAFETY

All work will be carried out in observance of Health and Safety Policy as outlined in SCAUM Manual, Health & Safety in Field Archaeology, 1997.

13.0: GENERAL

All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999) and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological field evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).

A detailed Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

Birmingham Archaeology 27th June 2005

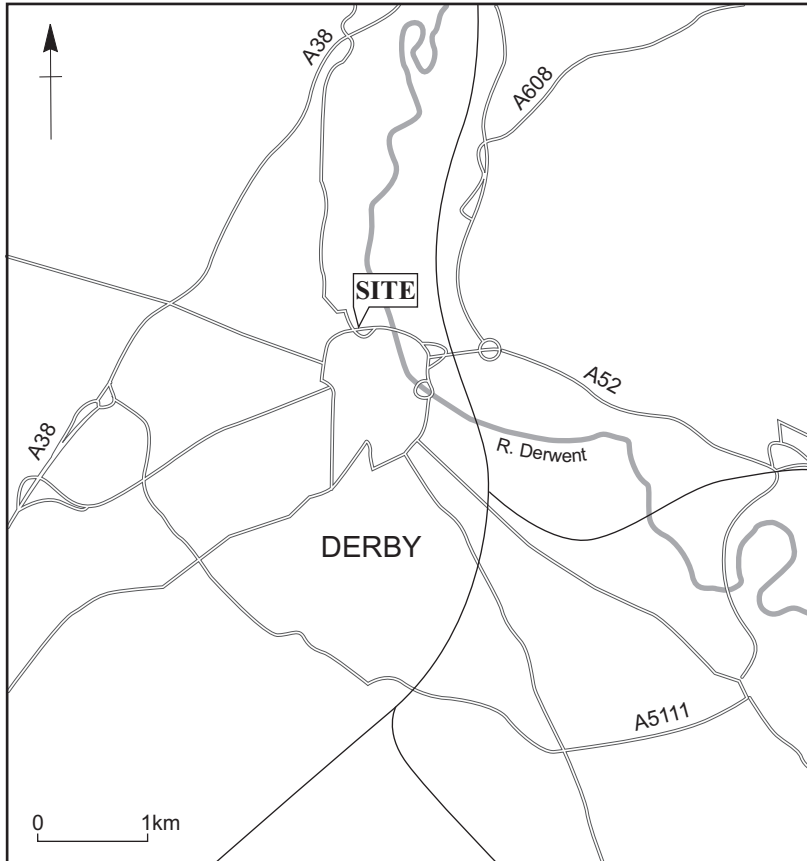


Fig.1

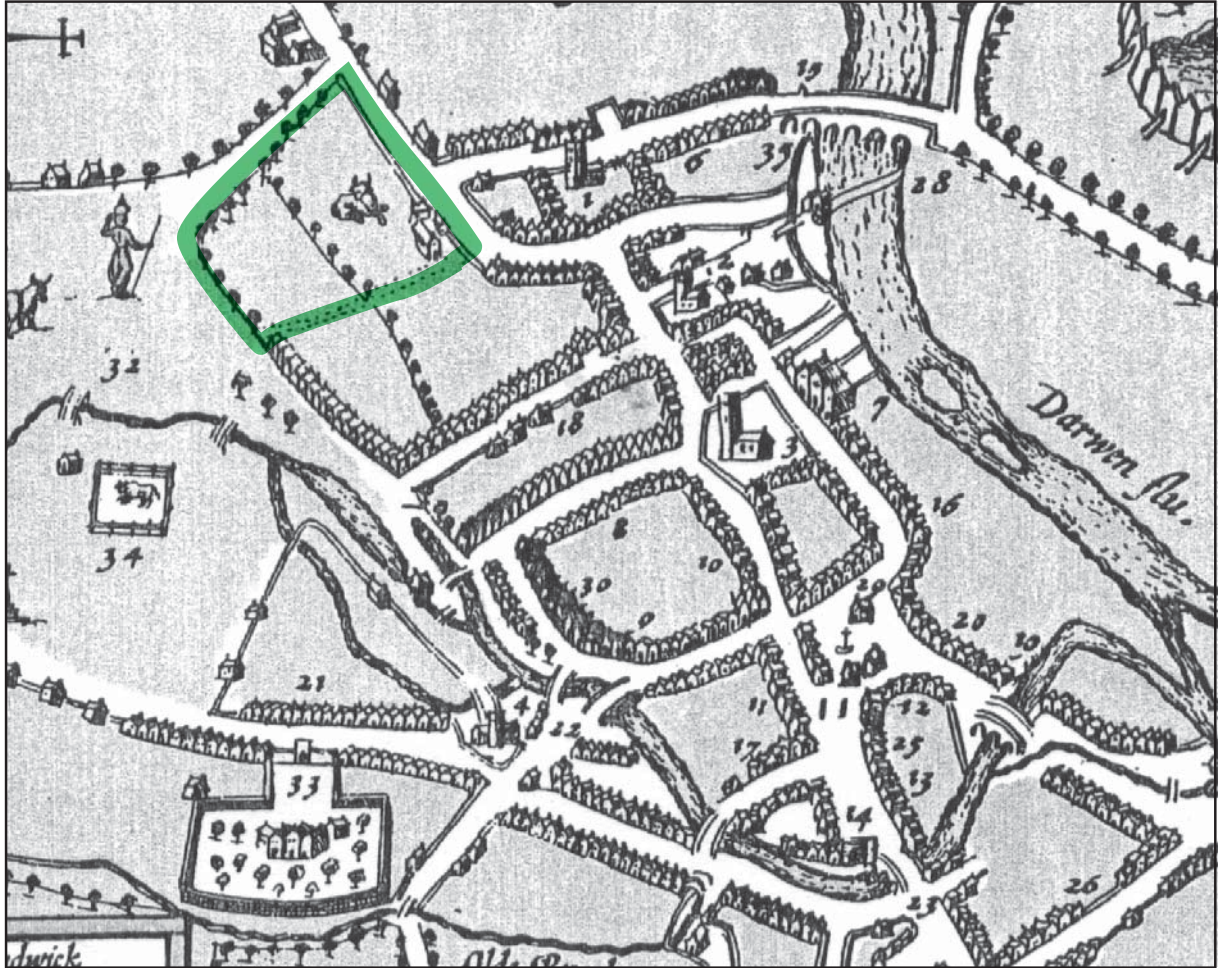


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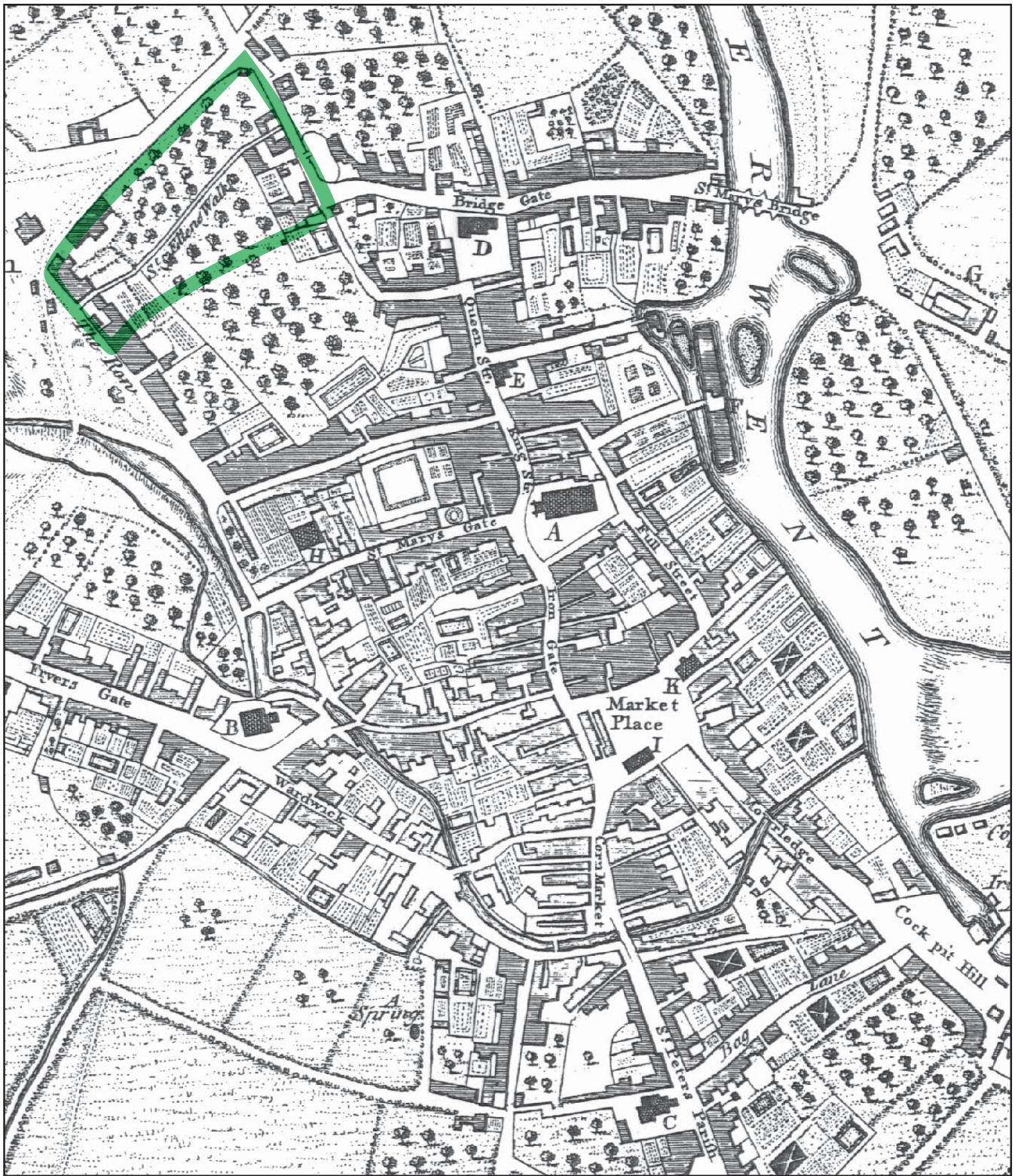


Fig.3 (1767)



Fig.4 (1819)



Fig.5 (1852)

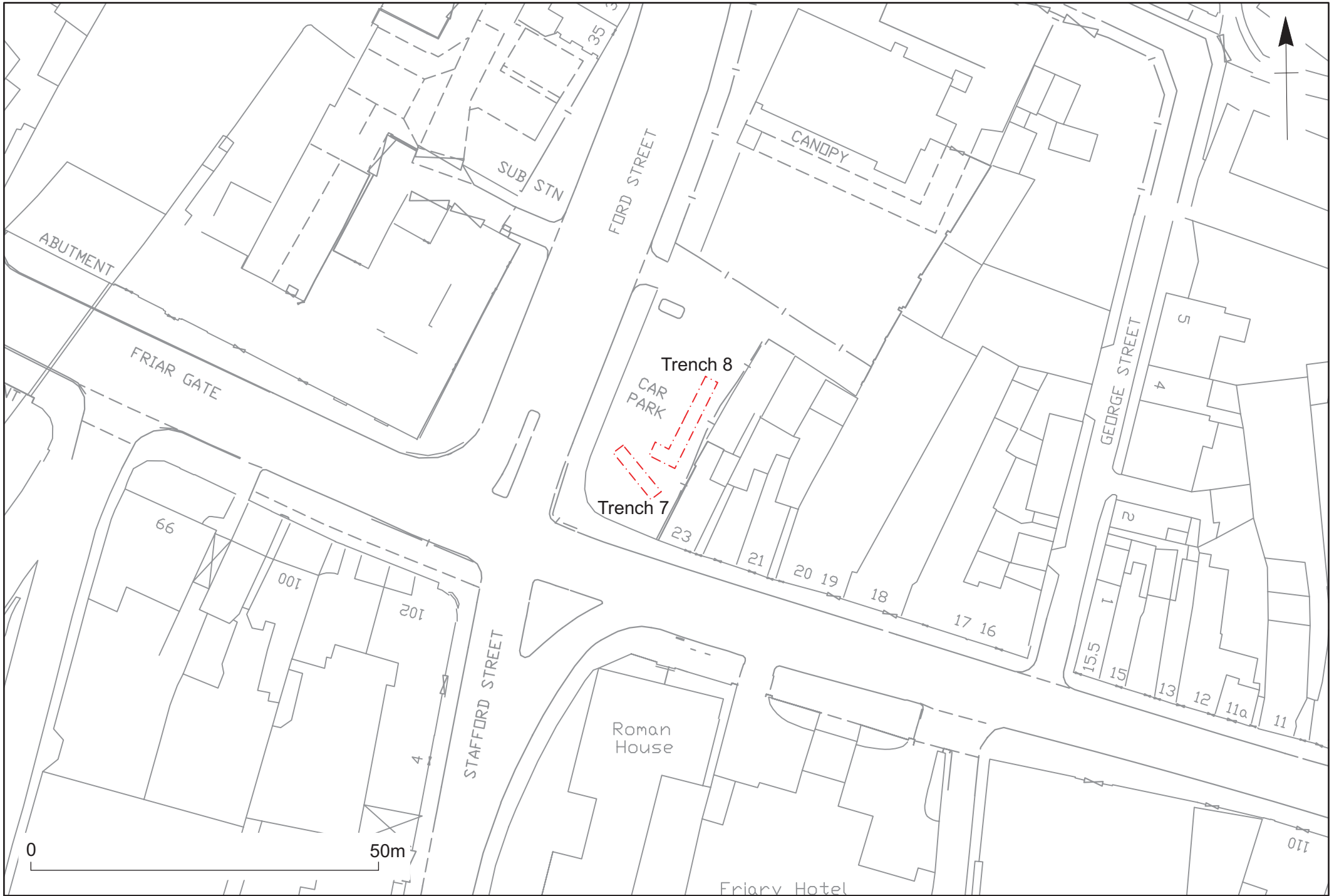


Fig.6

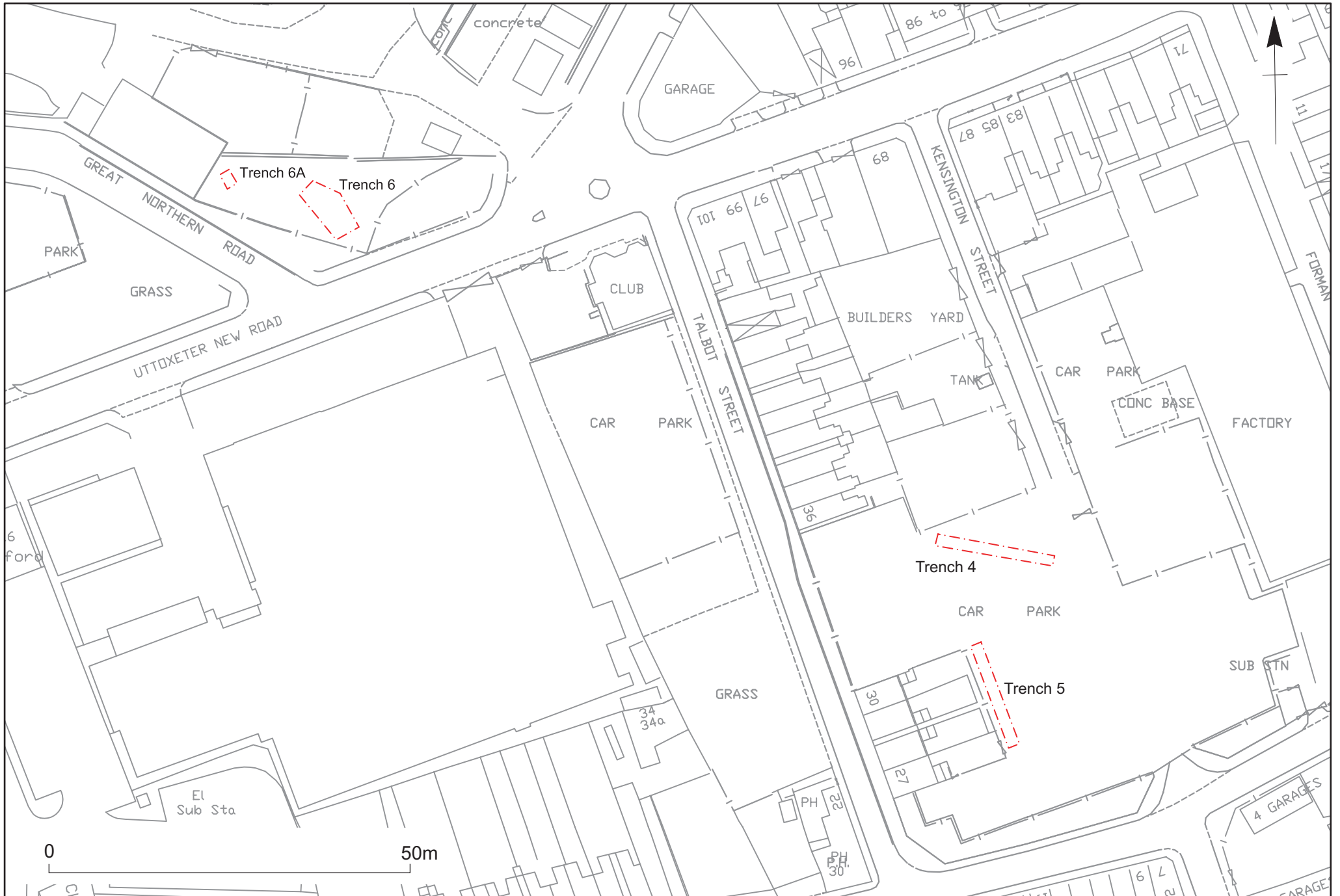


Fig.7

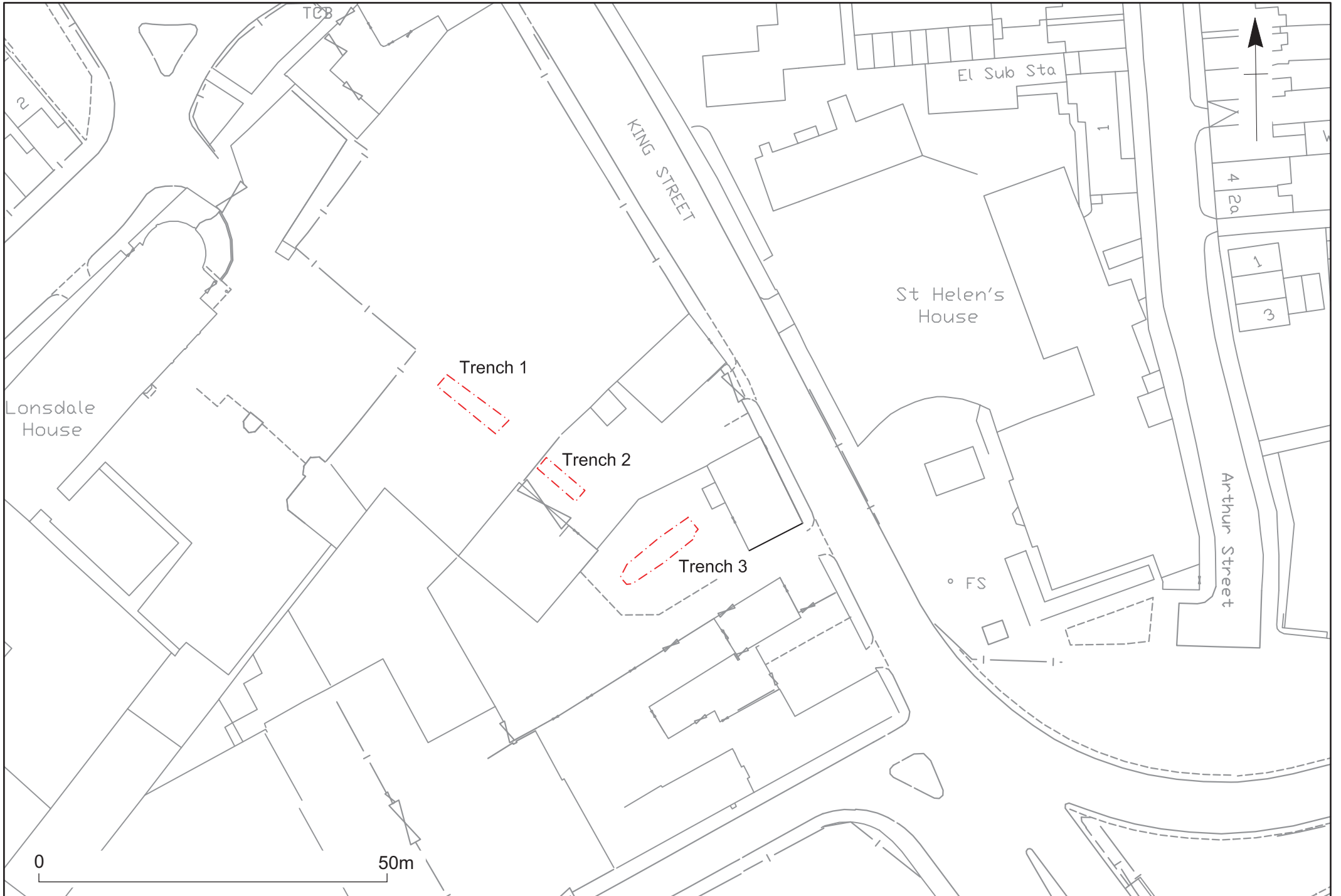


Fig.8

Trench 1

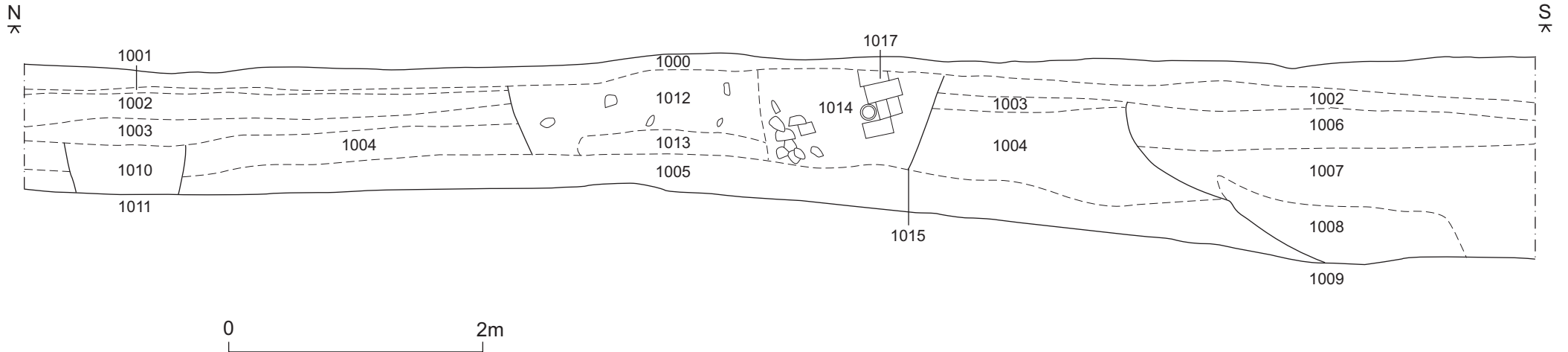
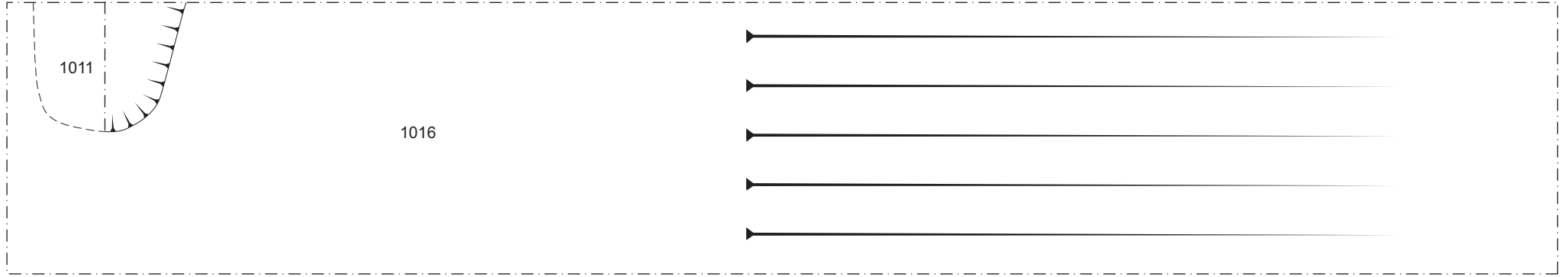


Fig.9

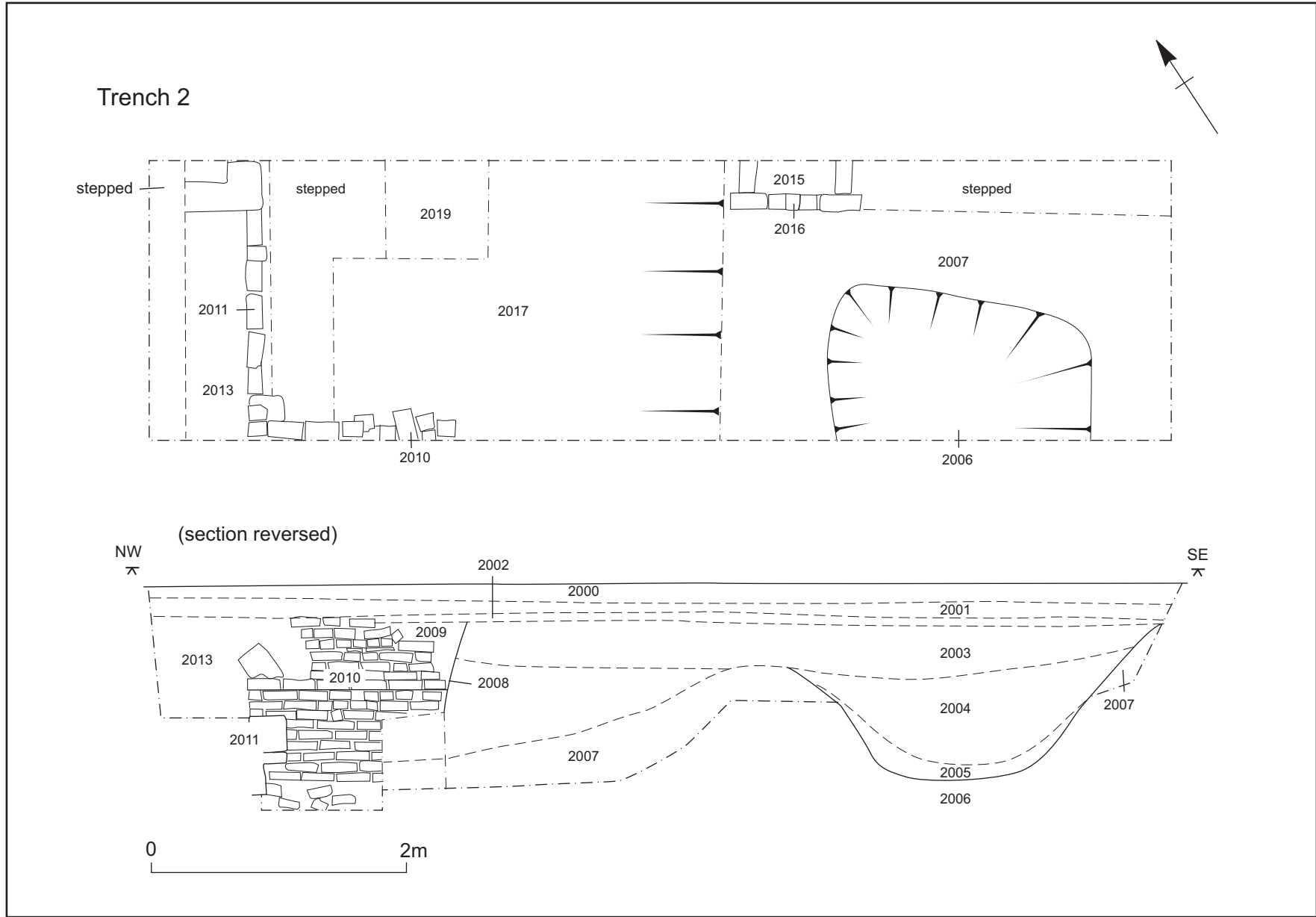


Fig.10

Trench 3

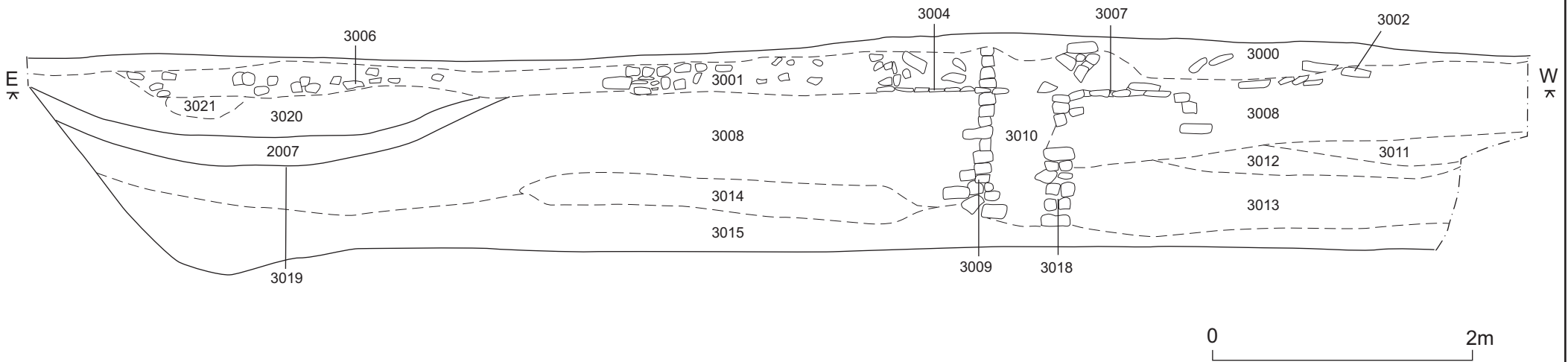
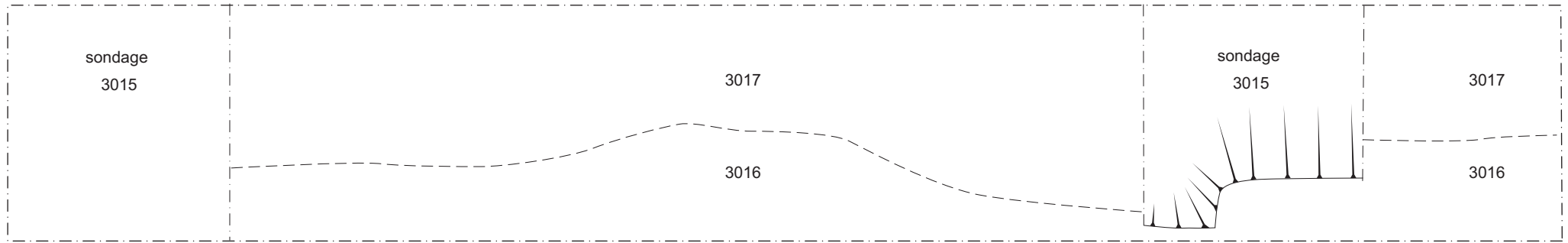
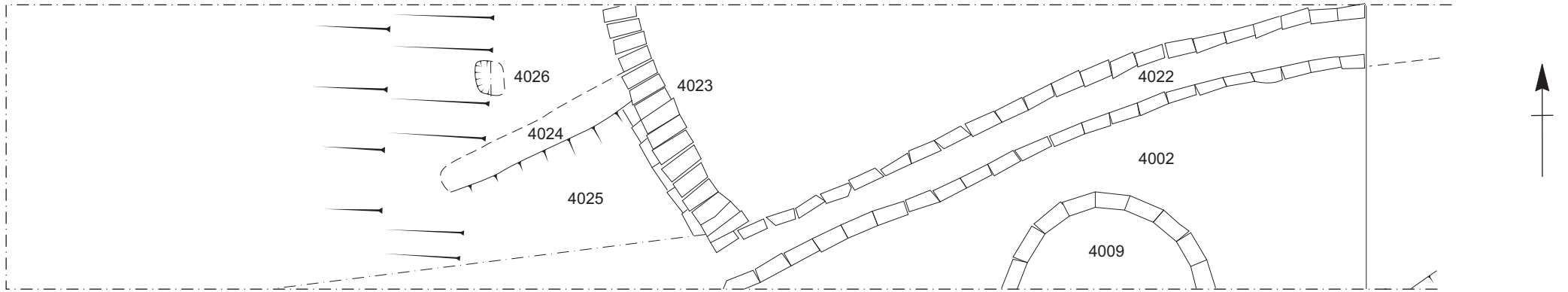


Fig.11

Trench 4



Sandstone

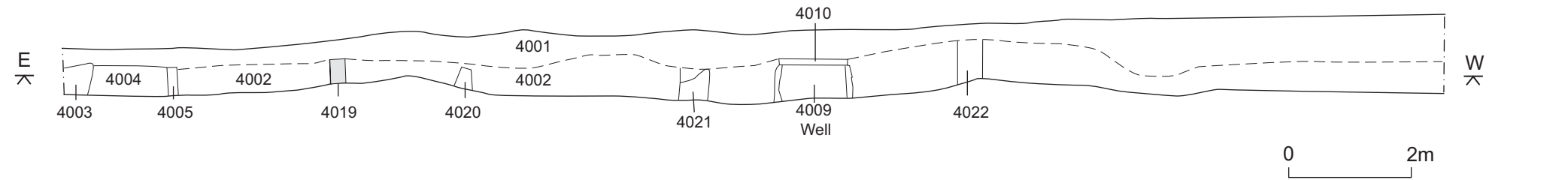
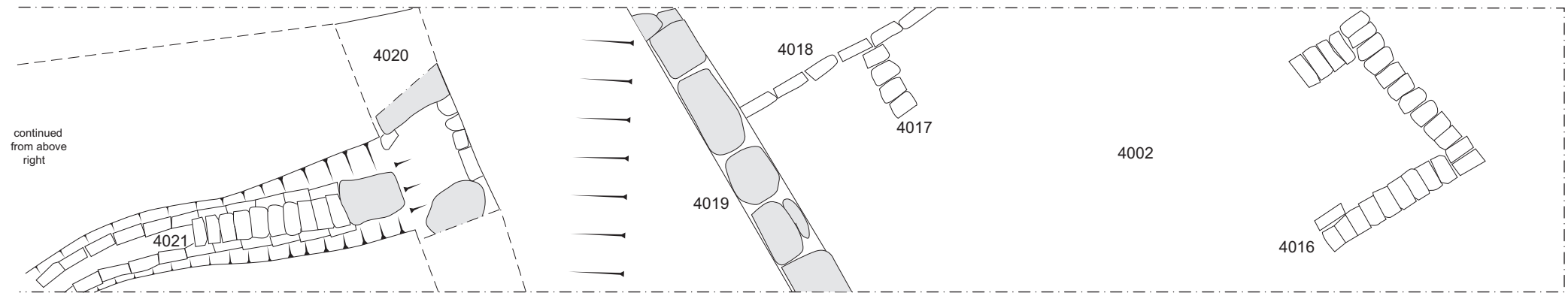
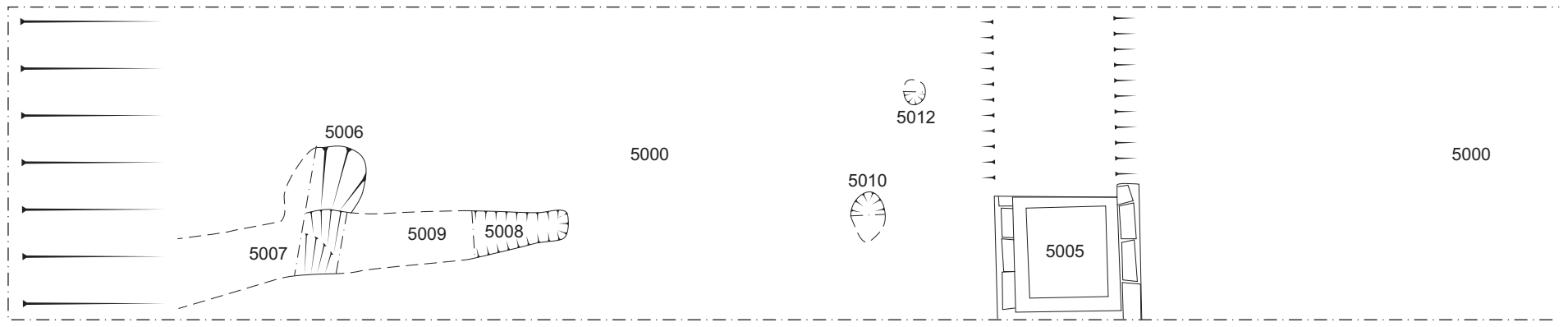
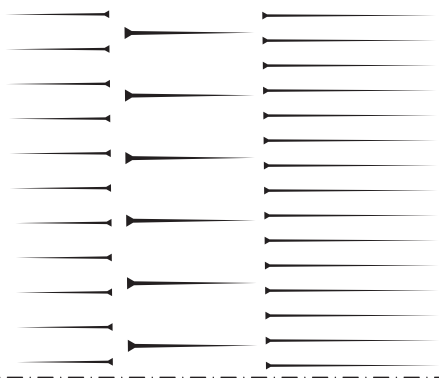


Fig.12

Trench 5



continued
from above
left

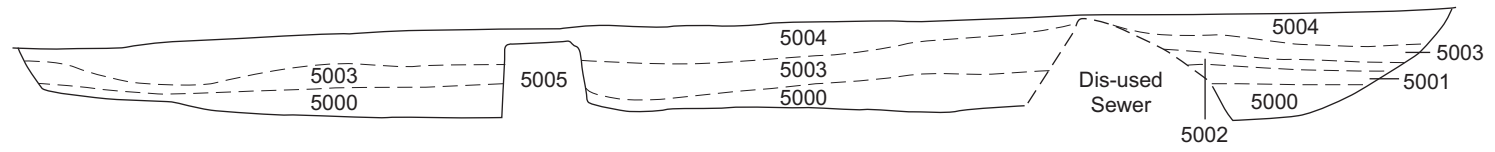


5000

Dis-used
Sewer



N



S

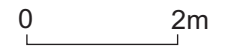


Fig.13

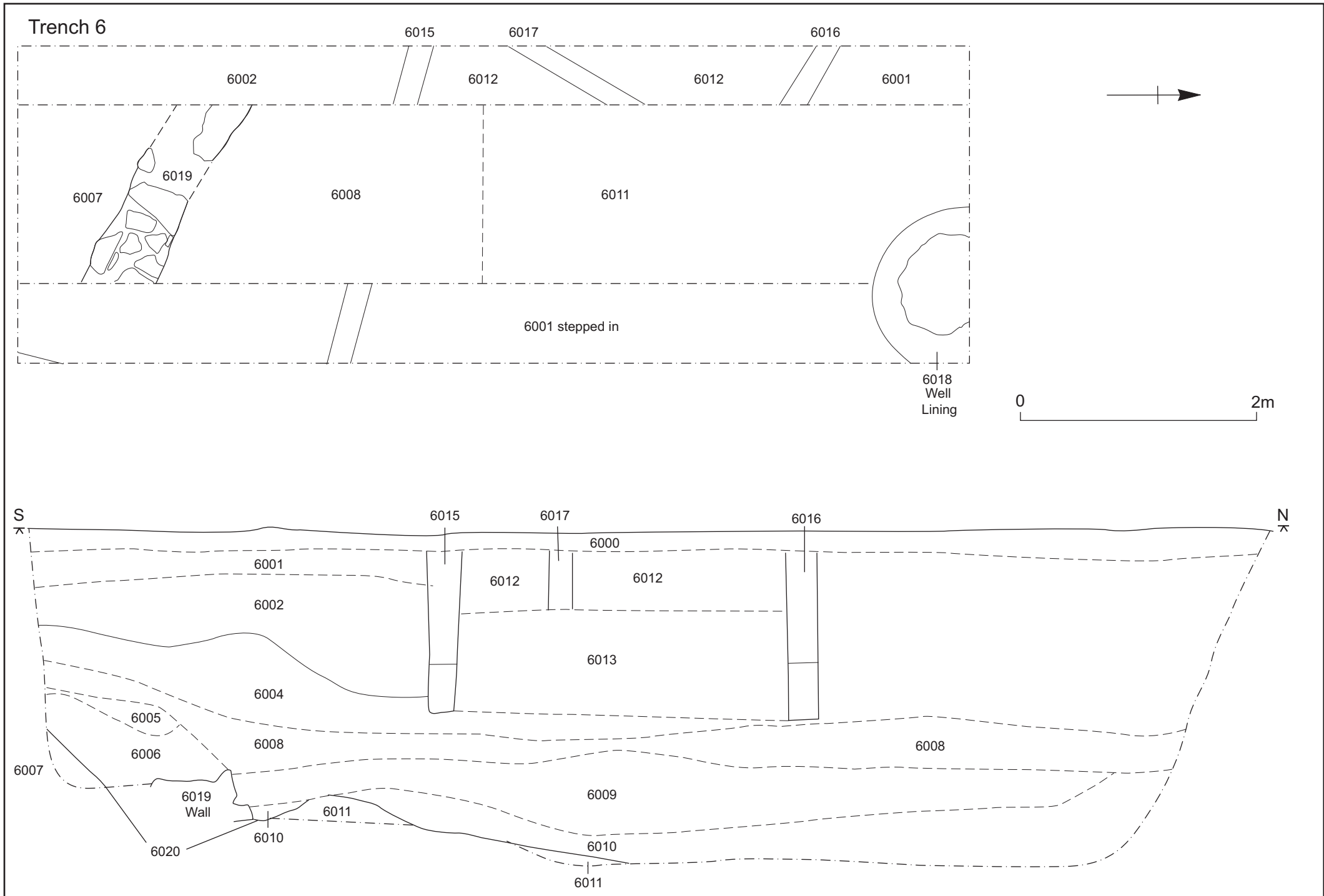


Fig.14

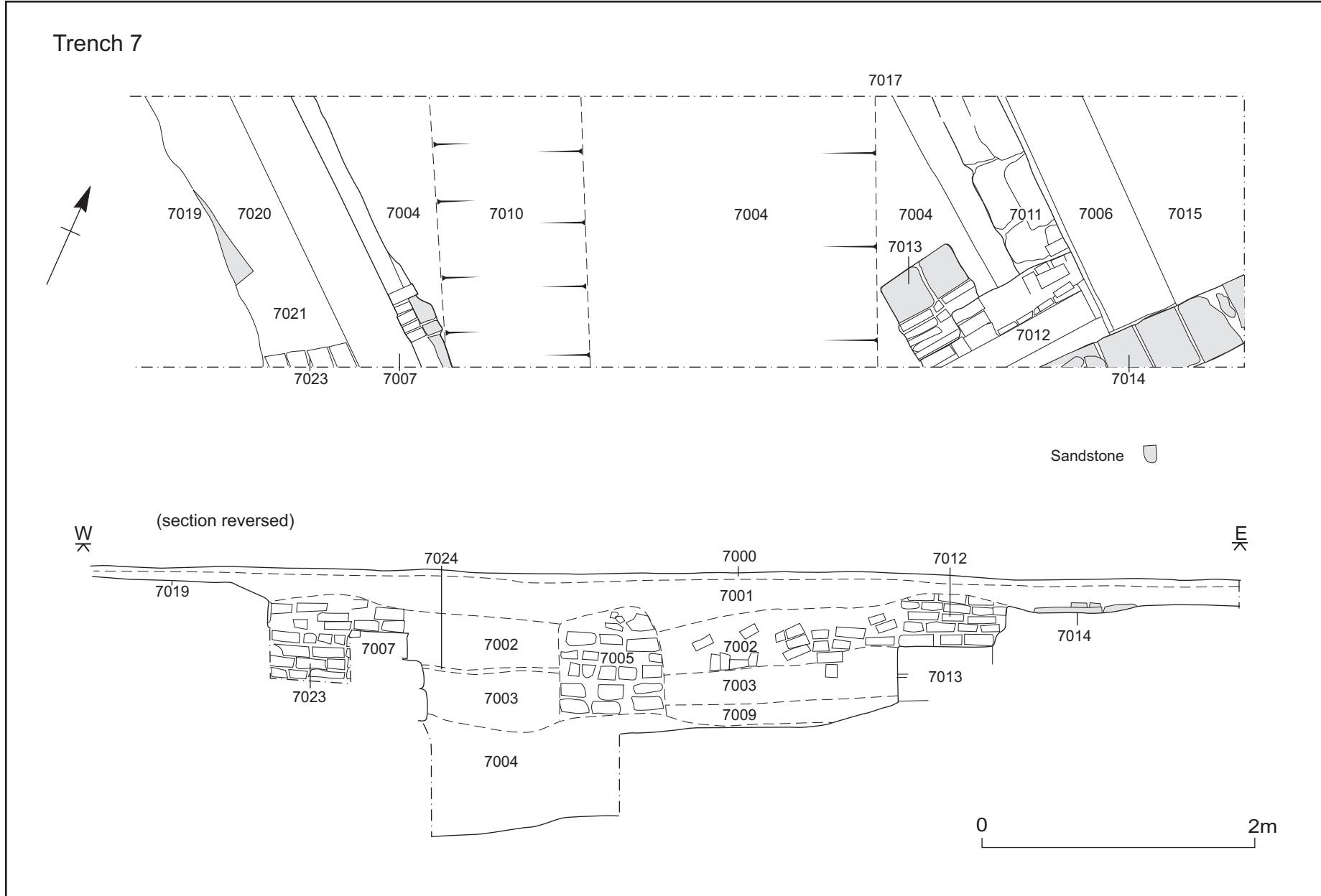
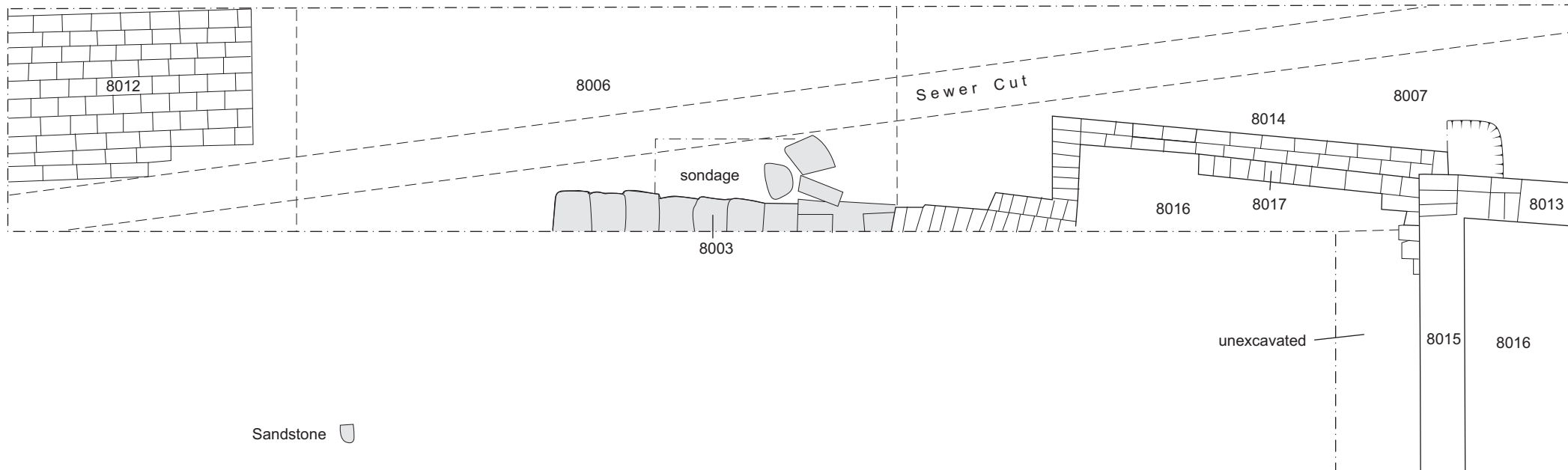


Fig.15

Trench 8



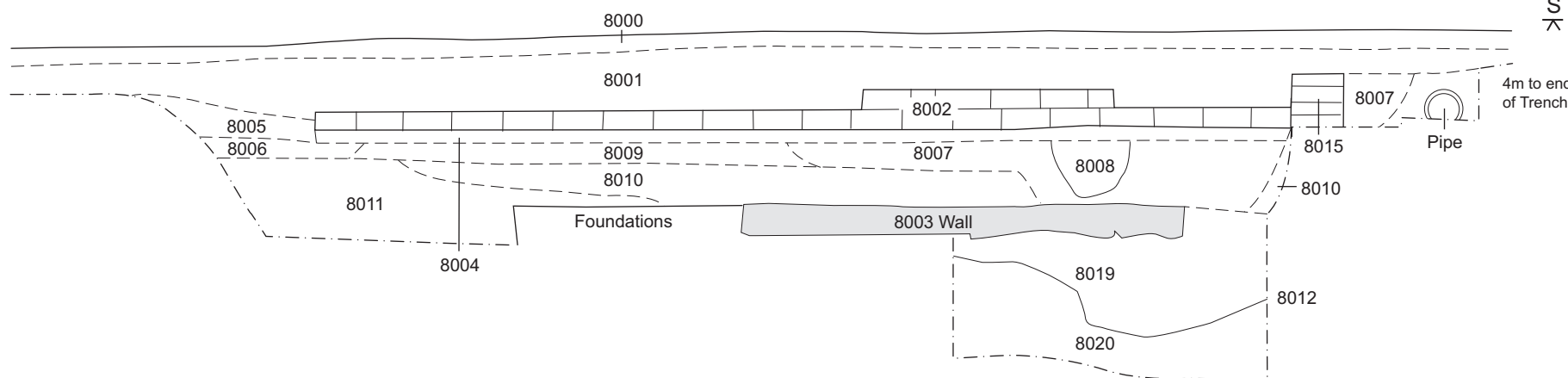
Sandstone

N

2m to end of Trench

S

4m to end of Trench



0 2m

Fig.16



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7a



Plate 7b



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12