



**THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.**

Land Adjacent to Garden City Tavern  
Watching Brief

---

June 2017

# Contents

Non-technical Summary

Acknowledgements

1. Introduction

2. Site Location

3. Aims and Objectives

4. Methodology

5. Historical Background

6. Results and Conclusions

Bibliography

Appendix 1: Figures

Appendix 2: Plates

Appendix 3: OASIS Form

Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

An archaeological watching brief was a requirement of condition 7 of the planning permission for proposed works at Garden City Tavern, Vivian Street, Derby. The works included the excavation of foundation trenches to the south side of the Tavern for the erection of two houses. The natural clay was found c. 1m below the ground surface with a mixed demolition layer above this with 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century artefacts. The earliest archaeological evidence dated from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due to Rebecca Cadman-Jones and Vicky Barton who commissioned the survey. The assistance provided by the staff of Derbyshire Records Office is also acknowledged.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was required as condition 7 of planning permission for the groundworks at Garden City Tavern, which stated that:

*A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include a statement of significance and research objectives; and:*

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

*B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A).*

*C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured*

- 1.2 This procedure followed the advice previously given by central government as set out in Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) which has now been superseded by Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework. This came into effect in March 2012 and requires that “Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment

gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible” (NPPF 2012, 141). The works included the excavation of foundation trenches for the erection of two houses.

## **2. SITE LOCATION**

- 2.1 Garden City Tavern is located on the southern side of Vivian Street, at its eastern end. The area to be excavated is immediately to the south of this. The site lies c. 1.5km north of Derby centre and the postal address is Garden City Tavern, Vivian Street, Chester Green, Derby, DE1 3RZ. The National Grid Reference is SK 35737 37524.
- 2.2 The Historic Environment Record lists 203 sites within 1km of the site, 42 of which are within 0.5 km. Ten of these entries are Roman, including the site of the Derventio Roman fort, which lies 400m to the west and the site of a Roman vicus 300m to the northwest. The tavern also lies along the course of the roman road. A fragment of a Neolithic polished stone axe was discovered in the late 1970's c. 350m to the east of the site. Chester Green Park, opened 1886, lies c. 250m to the southwest. The Green, for centuries part of the Borough's commons, was opened as a public park in 1886 funded by a sale of land to the Railway Company nine years before.

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1 The purpose of a watching brief, as stated by the IFA is:

- “to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, their presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.” (IFA rev.1999)

3.2 The results of a Watching Brief are used to produce a record of the location, nature and date of any archaeological remains encountered on the site. It also adds to the knowledge about the previous history of activity on the current site and its surroundings as well as providing information to influence future planning decisions in the area.

3.3 As stated in the WSI, the research questions were to discover whether there was further Roman activity to the east of the fort and vicus and whether the line of the Roman road could be located within this area.

#### **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of The Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd ed. 1991 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct.
- 4.2 Photographs were taken using an Olympus E-600 DSLR (12.3 megapixels). Where possible and safe, a 1 or 2m scale was used in the photographs and a photograph location plan produced
- 4.3 The site was visited on 26th and 27th of June 2017 when groundworks were undertaken by mechanical digger. Where appropriate plans and sections were produced at 1:100 or 1:20 scale.
- 4.4 An Archaeologist was present during the groundworks. Ground excavation was carried out with a toothless bucket, to a depth of 1.2 – 1.6m with opportunities for archaeological observation. The attending archaeologist was given opportunity to direct the machine to stop to allow inspection, excavation and/or recording of potential archaeological features. Where archaeological features were deemed to be present they were archaeologically exposed and recorded.
- 4.5 The assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs.



## 5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Although there have been a few finds of prehistoric origin in the surrounding area, none have been found on the site itself. Iron Age tools have been discovered at Little Chester and a Neolithic polished axe was found to the east of the site, but there is little evidence for settlements in the area.
- 5.2 In AD50 the Roman army established a fort at Strutt's Park, to protect the river crossing on the west side of the Derwent. They remained here for 30 years before constructing a fort across the river at Little Chester, which was called Derventio. As well as protecting the river crossing, this fort also stood at the junction of five Roman roads. A Vicus was also established and industrial sites set up, such as that on the edge of the Old Derby Racecourse. Although the fort remained garrisoned until the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, by then the Roman Empire was starting to collapse with the final break in 410 (Hutton 1817; Brassington 1981; Derbyshire HER).
- 5.3 Anglo-Saxons settled in Northworthy but their occupation was ended by the Vikings in 874, after the Danish chieftain Halfdene established his headquarter in Derby. This area suffered greatly in the Danish wars and after Alfred settled a colony here he bestowed the whole of Mercia to Æthelred. Derby became a place of importance, with coins bearing the mark 'Deoraby' made there (Glover 1829).
- 5.4 The Norman Conquest saw William I retain Derby for himself as a royal demesne and at the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 Derby had a population of around 2,000. In the Medieval period Derby grew in importance as a busy centre of trade and in 1229 Henry III granted the town a charter to run a weekly market. Over the next century other markets began to be held, such as the cattle market at Friar Gate, which remained there until the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Lambert n.d; Hutton 1817).
- 5.4 Derby was quite prosperous during the 16<sup>th</sup> century due to the rich mineral resources in the area and silk manufacturing became an important cottage industry. Following the dissolution of the monasteries a great deal of land was sold to rich merchants and local families began to set up estates. In the early 18<sup>th</sup>

century Daniel Defoe described Derby as “a town of gentry rather than trade”. However, at this time the work had already begun for the piping of water from the Derwent to the town, making Derby the first town to have a town centre water supply. Mills were also already established at the start of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with Cotchet and Lombe opening a silk mill on the banks of the Derwent, although failing soon after. Learning from this mistake Lombe travelled to the silk mills of Italy where he made drawings of their machines which he smuggled back to England, allowing him to build a more successful mill factory. This became the town’s largest employer, with 300 people working there (Hutton 1817; Glover 1829).

5.5 Derby continued to prosper in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in 1839 the railway was opened. Three railway companies initially operated from Derby but by 1844 they had amalgamated to form the Midland Railway. This appears to have attracted many workers from across the country as the 1851 census shows that 43% of people were born outside of the county, with most having jobs in the railway works. The garden city tavern is shown on maps from 1882, although a clearer plan of the building is shown in the 1883 1:500 OS map. Here the tavern is clearly visible, with the area to the rear shown as a garden with two buildings on the east side, fronting what was then New Chester. The census returns record that the City Tavern was number 25 New Chester and ran by Thomas Thornhill. He ran the pub with his wife Sarah and also employed a servant. His neighbour to the south, at 23 was Arthur Sherwin, an engine fitter, who lived there with his wife Ann along with his nephew and niece. Number 21 was occupied by George Bird, a labourer for the Midland Railway. He lived there with his wife Louisa and their son and daughter.

5.6 The 1891 census returns show that the City Tavern had changed hands, although still belonged with the Thornhills. Christopher Thornhill was the licenced vintner, with his wife Ann. They also had three daughters and a son. At 23 was Martin Ford, a general labourer, along with his wife Mary, their three daughters, son and step-son. The step-son, George Rede (aged 17) was also a general labourer. Number 21 had also changed hands, with Edward Russel, a boiler

maker, residing there with his wife Sarah and their three sons. They also had a boarder, William Gosling, also a boiler maker.

- 5.7 Derby's reputation as an industrial town was further bolstered in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with Rolls Royce setting up a car manufacturing factory. The site didn't change much over the turn of the century, although a small out building was erected in the taverns garden, as shown on the 1900 OS map. The census for 1901 shows that by this time the numbering had altered, with the City Tavern being 51 New Chester Street. It was run by Ernest Grudgings and his wife Sarah. Their daughter Clara (aged 17) was a barmaid and their son William (aged 14) was a porter. They also had a younger son and daughter. The next number is 41, suggesting that the tavern had taken over the adjoining buildings, as shown on later mapping. At 41 lived Joseph Taylor, a booker, living there with his wife Annie and next door William Morley was listed as a boarder at number 39. By 1911 Charles Robinson was the occupier of City Tavern, with his wife Emma and his son Harry, who also worked there. By this time the tavern was number 57. Again the next house on this side of the street was number 41, occupied by William Henry Smith, a labourer at the railway, and his wife Mabel, a brass bobbin winder. At 39 was John Spendlove, a fettler, along with his wife Ada. They had three daughters and a son.
- 5.8 The OS mapping of 1914 shows the site unchanged, although by 1951 the tavern is shown as a single unit, combined with the adjoin building (formerly number 23) with the southern building (number 21) demolished. New Chester Street was redeveloped in the 1970's with the houses demolished and the road blocked in the centre.

## 6. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The excavation revealed three main contexts. At the base was context (03), a soft, pale yellow clay, which was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2 – 0.6m. Above this was (02), a dark brown/grey mixed clay loam, with large amounts (c. 30%) of brick fragments, mortar, broken slate and stones. This was c.0.8m thick across the site and contained some 20<sup>th</sup> century finds (such as plastic sheeting and bottle) as well as 19<sup>th</sup> century pot sherds and clay pipe stems. This lay below the topsoil (01) which was c. 0.3m thick.
- 6.2 A pit was discovered to the western end of the site, cut into the clay (03). The cut (05) was sub-circular and c. 1.6m in diameter with straight sides. It was filled with a hard and compact sand with medium sized stones and ferrous material (04). A 19<sup>th</sup> century pot sherd was also recovered from this.
- 6.3 Along the eastern side the foundations of the former boundary wall were discovered (06). These were concrete, down to a depth of 0.6m with the remains of brick footings above. To the north of the site, close to the pub, an angled brick wall (07) was discovered running from the northern edge of the trench to the southeast. This did not appear in the other trenches.
- 6.4 Regarding the research questions, there was no evidence of Roman activity on the site. The whole consisted of a mixed dump of demolition material over the natural clay, from the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This was likely during the redevelopment of the street and the demolition of many of the houses in the 1970's. Prior to this evidence of the earlier buildings were found in the form of the wall (07), although the bricks were 20<sup>th</sup> century and did not relate to anything shown on the historic mapping. The earliest feature was the dump of ferrous material (04) dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **7. ARCHIVE**

- 7.1 The results from the archaeological monitoring were negative and as such deposition with the Derbyshire County Record Office and museum is not required.
- 7.2 The site archive shall be prepared and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term-storage (1990) and the Museum and Galleries Commission Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (1992) 'Standards for the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives'.
- 7.3 A copy of this report will be supplied to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record comprising a single bound hard copy plus a PDF/A copy on disk. This is on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period (six months after completion of the field work unless another date is agreed). A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Local Planning Authority responsible for the planning decision as well as being uploaded to the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) and the form completed.
- 7.4 Once a report has become a public document by submission into the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) the information may be placed on a web-site. Unless we hear to the contrary it will be assumed that our client is agreeable to this. Provision and agreement will be made for the appropriate academic publication of any results that are not to form part of further work.

## **8. COPYRIGHT**

- 8.1 Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for archaeologists

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

OS Ordnance Survey

### Published Sources

Brassington, M. 1981. 'The Roman Roads of Derby', Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Vol. 101, pp 88-92.

Glover, S 1829 "The History of the County of Derby"

Hutton, W 1817 "The History of Derby"

Lambert, T n.d. "A Brief History of Derby, Derbyshire"

### Maps

1882 OS Map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale

1883 OS Map Derbyshire 1:500 scale

1900 OS map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale

1914 OS map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale

1951 OS map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale

## Appendix 1: Figures



## Contents

Figure 1: Location plan

Figure 2: 1882 OS Map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale

Figure 3: 1883 OS Map Derbyshire 1:500 scale

Figure 4: 1900 OS map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale

Figure 5: 1914 OS map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale

Figure 6: 1951 OS map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale

Figure 7: Excavation Plan

Figure 8: Sections

Figure 9: Photo Location Plan

Figure 10: Photo Register

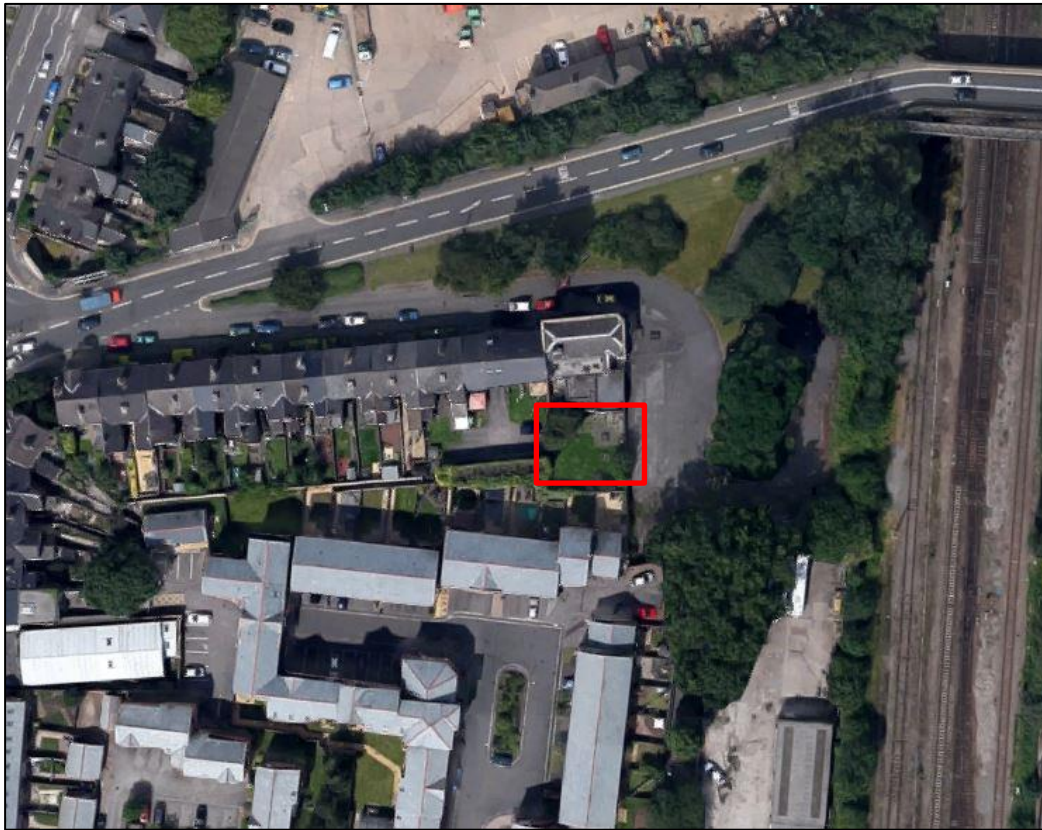


Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: 1882 OS Map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale

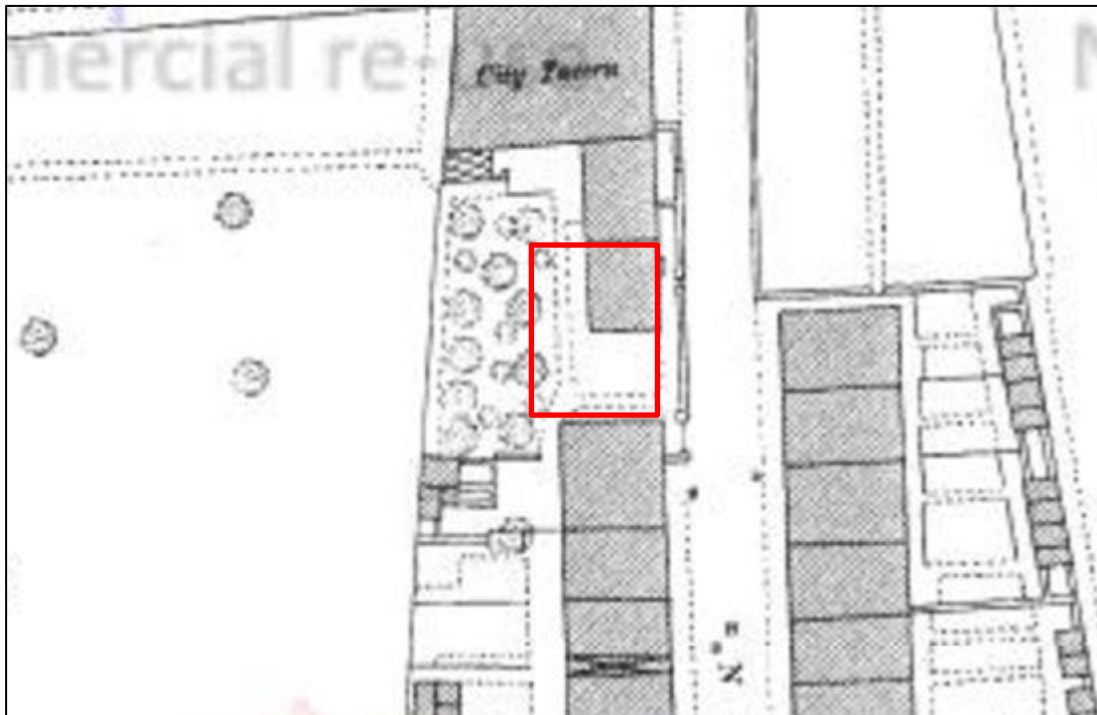


Figure 3: 1883 OS Map Derbyshire 1:500 scale

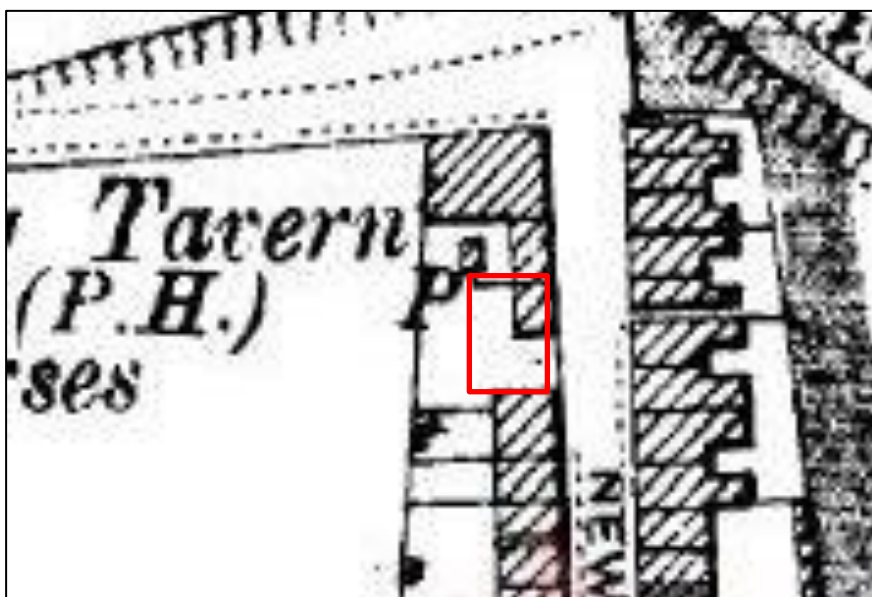


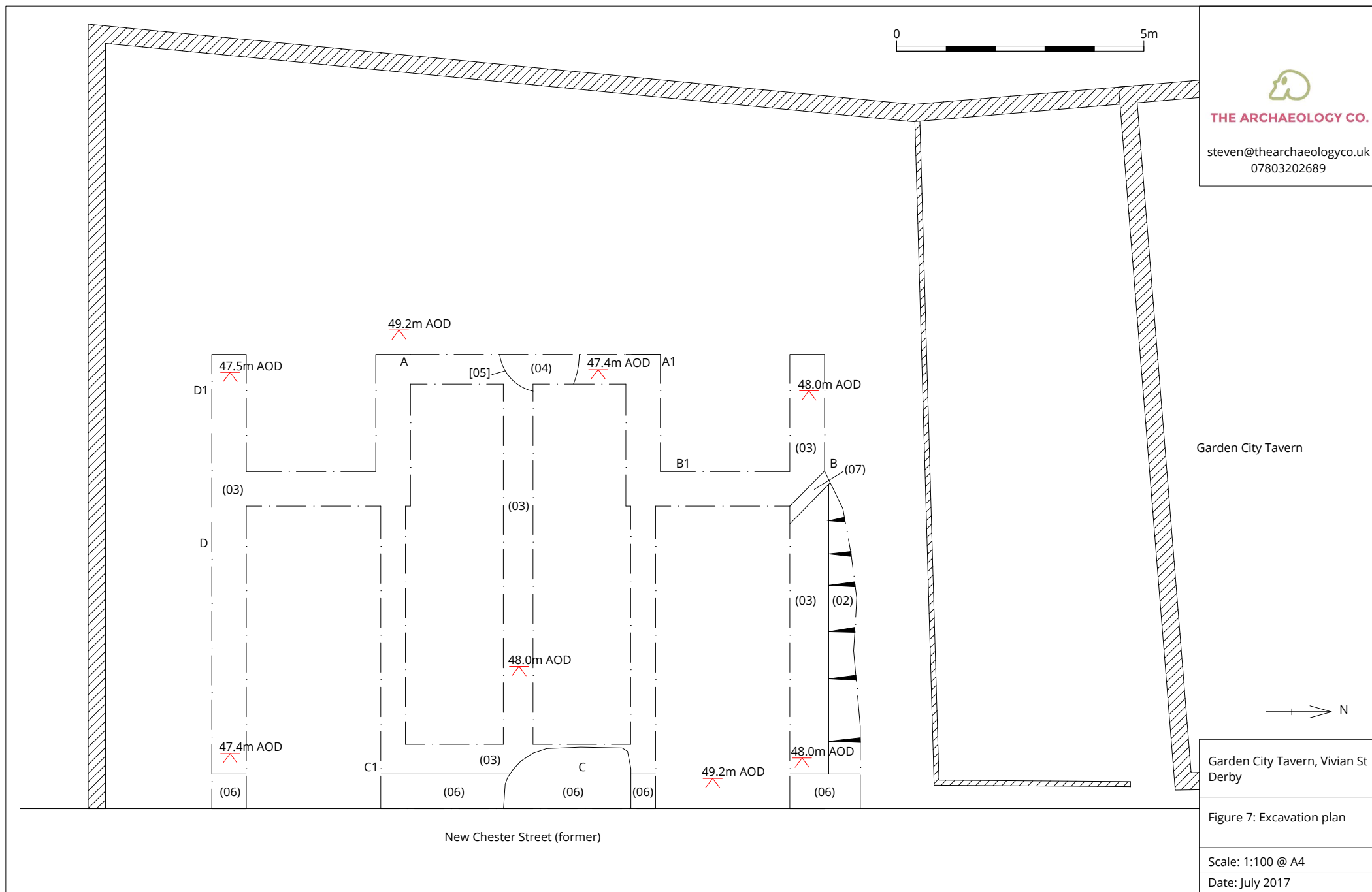
Figure 4: 1900 OS map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale



Figure 5: 1914 OS map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale



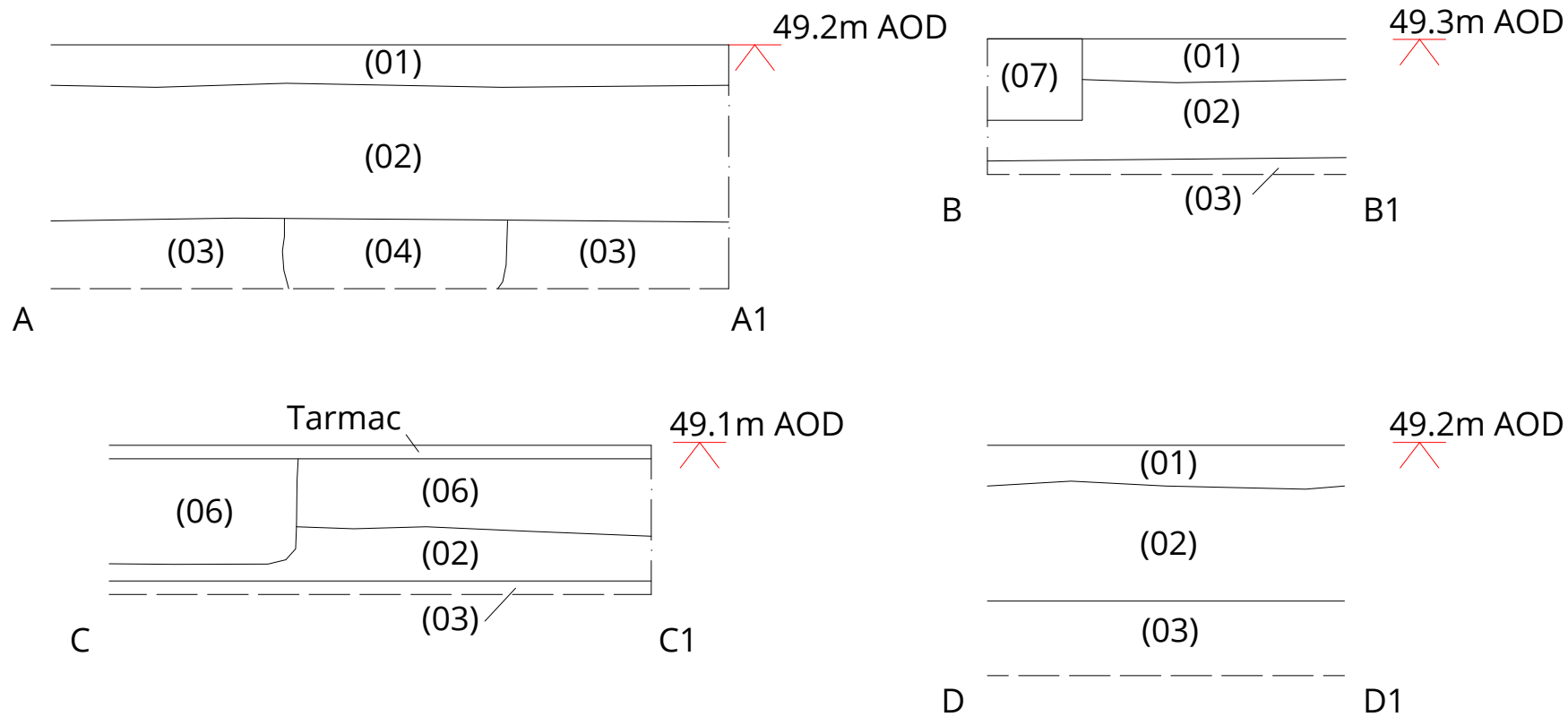
Figure 6: 1951 OS map Derbyshire 1:2500 scale





THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

steven@thearchaeologyco.uk  
07803202689



Garden City Tavern, Vivian St  
Derby

Figure 8: Sections

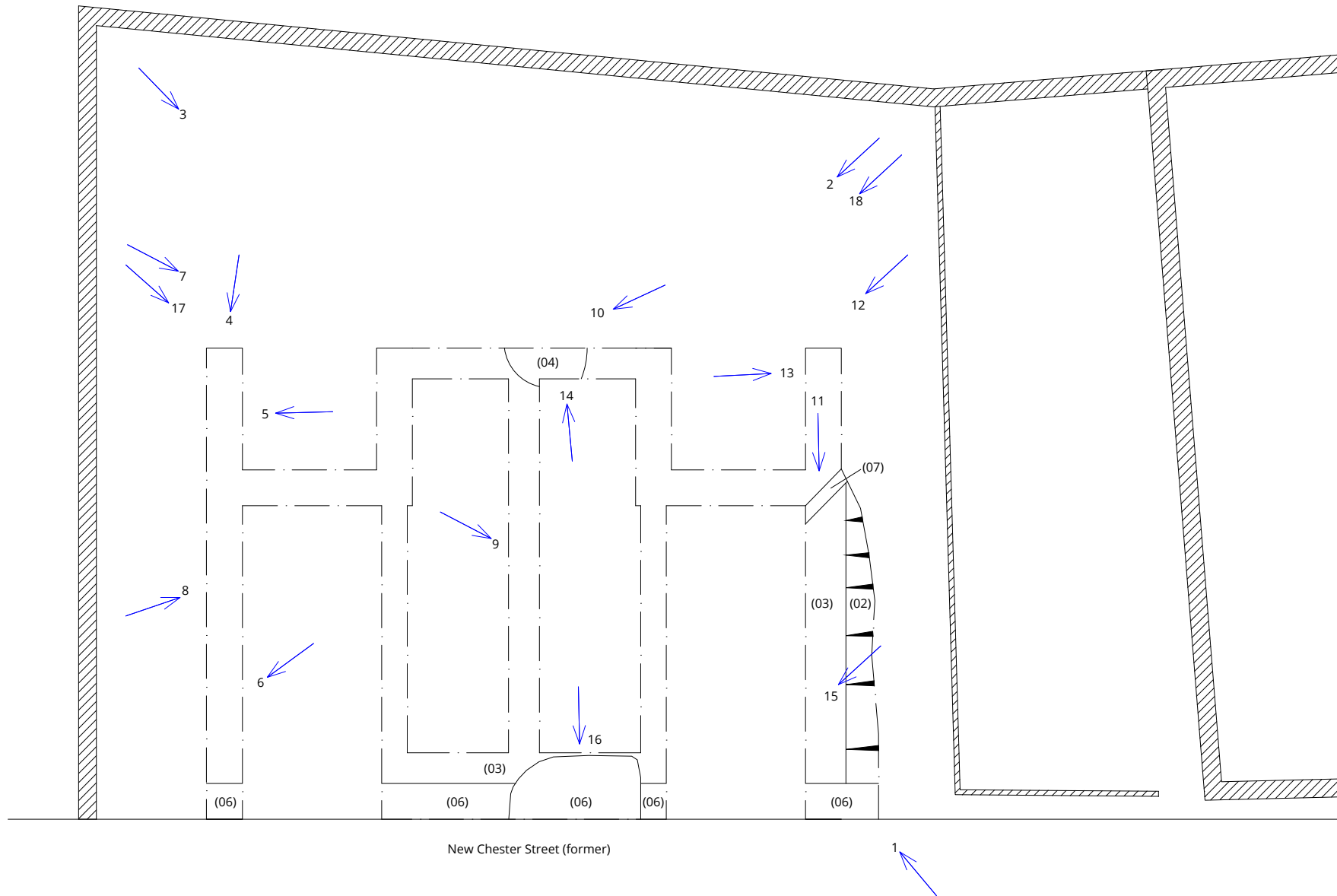
Scale: 1:50 @ A4

Date: July 2017



THE ARCHAEOLOGY CO.

steven@thearchaeologyco.uk  
07803202689



Garden City Tavern

N

Garden City Tavern, Vivian St  
Derby

Figure 9: Photo location plan

Scale: not to scale

Date: July 2017



Figure 10: Photograph Register

<b>Plate No.</b>	<b>Digital No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>View to</b>
1	P6080	General shot of the site prior to excavation, looking southwest	SW
2	P6080	General shot of the site prior to excavation, looking southeast	SE
3	P6080	General shot of the site prior to excavation, looking northeast	NE
4	P6080	Initial opening of trenches	E
5	P6080	Trench section towards southwest corner of site	S
6	P6080	Trench section towards southeast corner of site	SE
7	P6080	Working shot	NE
8	P6080	General shot of open trenches	NW
9	P6080	Trench section towards centre of site	NE
10	P6080	General shot of trenches to the west side of the site, showing section	S
11	P6080	Wall (07) showing modern bricks	E
12	P6080	Working shot at north end of site	S
13	P6080	Section in northwest corner of site	N
14	P6080	Section to west side of site showing context (04)	W
15	P6080	Section towards northeast corner of site	SE
16	P6080	Section at east side of site showing thick concrete (06)	E
17	P6080	General shot showing finished trenches	NE
18	P6080	General shot showing finished trenches	SE



## Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: General shot of the site prior to excavation, looking southwest



Plate 2: General shot of the site prior to excavation, looking southeast



Plate 3: General shot of the site prior to excavation, looking northeast



Plate 4: Initial opening of trenches





Plate 5: Trench section towards southwest corner of site



Plate 6: Trench section towards southeast corner of site



Plate 7: Working shot



Plate 8: General shot of open trenches





Plate 9: Trench section towards centre of site



Plate 10: General shot of trenches to the west side of the site, showing section



Plate 11: Wall (07) showing modern bricks



Plate 12: Working shot at north end of site





Plate 13: Section in northwest corner of site



Plate 14: Section to west side of site showing context (04)





Plate 15: Section towards northeast corner of site



Plate 16: Section at east side of site showing thick concrete (06)



Plate 17: General shot showing finished trenches



Plate 18: General shot showing finished trenches

## **Appendix 3: OASIS Form**



## OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

### Printable version

OASIS ID: thearcha4-259829

#### Project details

Project name	Watching Brief at Garden City Tavern, Derby
Short description of the project	A watching brief during the excavation of footings for a new building
Project dates	Start: 22-08-2016 End: 23-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY Land adjacent to Garden City Tavern
Postcode	DE1 3RZ
Study area	0.01 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 35737 37524 52.933809773928 -1.468251102879 52 56 01 N 001 28 05 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	The Archaeology Co.
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Steven Price
Project director/manager	Steven Price
Project supervisor	Steven Price
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No



Paper Media available	"Photograph", "Report"
Entered by	Steven Price (stevenprice@gmail.com)
Entered on	10 July 2017

## OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice  
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012  
cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

## **Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation**



Garden City Tavern, Derby  
Written Scheme of Investigation

---

August 2016

## 1: Introduction

Steven Price of The Archaeology Co. has been commissioned to prepare a WSI for monitoring groundworks to be carried out at Garden City Tavern. It is a requirement of condition 7 of the planning permission consent that:

*A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include a statement of significance and research objectives; and:*

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

*B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A).*

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

The works include the digging of footing trenches for the proposed building.

## 2: Site Location

Garden City Tavern is located on the southern side of Vivian Street, at its eastern end. The area to be excavated is immediately to the south of this. The site lies c. 1.5km north



of Derby centre and the postal address is Garden City Tavern, Vivian Street, Chester Green, Derby, DE1 3RZ. The National Grid Reference is SK 35737 37524.

The Historic Environment Record lists 203 sites within 1km of the site, 42 of which are within 0.5 km. Ten of these entries are Roman, including the site of the Derventio Roman fort, which lies 400m to the west and the site of a Roman vicus 300m to the northwest. The tavern also lies along the course of the roman road. A fragment of a Neolithic polished stone axe was discovered in the late 1970's c. 350m to the east of the site. Chester Green Park, opened 1886, lies c. 250m to the southwest. The Green, for century's part of the Borough's commons, was opened as a public park in 1886 funded by a sale of land to the Railway Company nine years before.

### **3: Historical Background**

Although there have been a few finds of prehistoric origin in the surrounding area, none have been found on the site itself. Iron Age tools have been discovered at Little Chester and a Neolithic polished axe was found to the east of the site, but there is little evidence for settlements in the area.

In AD50 the Roman army established a fort at Strutt's Park, to protect the river crossing on the west side of the Derwent. They remained here for 30 years before constructing a fort across the river at Little Chester, which was called Derventio. As well as protecting the river crossing, this fort also stood at the junction of five Roman roads. A Vicus was also established and industrial sites set up, such as that on the edge of the Old Derby Racecourse. Although the fort remained garrisoned until the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, by then the Roman Empire was starting to collapse with the final break in 410.

Anglo-Saxons settled in Northworthy but their occupation was ended by the Vikings in 875, after capturing Repton, and calling their settlement 'Deoraby'. In the Medieval period Derby grew in importance as a busy centre of trade and in 1229 Henry III granted the town a charter to run a weekly market. Over the next century other markets began to be held, such as the cattle market at Friar Gate, which remained there until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Derby was quite prosperous during the 16<sup>th</sup> century due to the rich mineral resources in the area and silk manufacturing became an important cottage industry. Following the dissolution of the monasteries a great deal of land was sold to rich merchants and local families began to set up estates. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century Daniel Defoe described Derby as “a town of gentry rather than trade”. However, at this time the work had already begun for the piping of water from the Derwent to the town, making Derby the first town to have a town centre water supply. Mills were also already established at the start of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with Cotchet and Lombe opening a silk mill on the banks of the Derwent in 1702, although failing soon after. Learning from this mistake Lombe travelled to the silk mills of Italy where he made drawings of their machines which he smuggled back to England, allowing him to build a more successful mill factory. This became the town's largest employer, with 300 people working there.

Derby continued to prosper in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in 1839 the railway was opened. Three railway companies initially operated from Derby but by 1844 they had amalgamated to form the Midland Railway. This appears to have attracted many workers from across the country as the 1851 census shows that 43% of people were born outside of the county, with most having jobs in the railway works. Derby's reputation as an industrial town was further bolstered in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with Rolls Royce setting up a car manufacturing plant.

#### **4: Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Significance**

##### **Prehistoric**

Although the surrounding area has revealed traces of prehistoric activity, the potential for the site itself to contain prehistoric archaeology is low. Artefacts found from the period would add to the body of information about the prehistory of the area and the significance of such archaeology would be regional.

##### **Roman**

The site lies close to the Roman centre, with the Vicus and Fort to the west and it lies close to the line of the Roam Road. The surrounding area has revealed a lot of evidence of Roman activity and the potential for the site itself to contain Roman archaeology is high. However, the site has been built on previously, as shown on maps from the 1880's, which may impact the potential to medium. Artefacts found from the period would add to the body of information about the Roman period of the area and the significance of such archaeology would be local to regional.

### **Medieval/post Medieval**

Excavations in the surrounding area have revealed furrows plough soils and the potential for the site to contain similar evidence is medium. However, as with the potential for Roman evidence, subsequent building may have impacted upon their survival. Artefacts found from the period would add to the body of information about this period. The significance of such archaeology would be local.

### **Industrial**

The Garden City Tavern was extended to the south, as shown on 1882 OS mapping. This covers most of the area to be investigated. The potential for the site to contain Industrial archaeology is high and such artefacts would be of local significance, likely relating to the tavern

## **5: Research Questions**

Research questions shall include:

What evidence is there for further Roman activity to the east of the fort and vicus;  
Can the line of the Roman road be located within this area.

## **6: Watching Brief**

## **Aims**

The purpose of a watching brief is to allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works. It also provides an opportunity for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

## **Method**

An Archaeologist shall be present during the digging of the footings. Ground excavation is to be carried out with a toothless bucket or toothless ditching bucket in level spits, with opportunities for archaeological observation. The attending archaeologist will be given opportunity to direct the machine to stop to allow inspection, excavation and/or recording of potential archaeological features. Where archaeological features are deemed to be present they shall be archaeologically exposed and recorded. Recording shall take the form of digital photography (DSLR 10Megapixel minimum). Should significant archaeology be discovered then 35mm b/w SLR print film shall also be used to record features, along with colour slide film where colour is an important component. An appropriate photo scale shall be present in each of the shots and a photo register compiled, recording the direction and subject of each shot. Features shall be located in plan at 1:50 scale. If the features warrant it, details of will be drawn at 1:20 and sections also produced. The assessment will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs

## **Reporting**

Following the watching brief, the results will be described within a fully illustrated report, which will include the following:

1. A non-technical summary of the survey's findings;
2. Introductory statements;
3. Aims and objectives;
4. The background to the survey, which will include an outline of the planning context, the survey dates and location details;
5. An outline of the survey methodology;

6. Results of the watching brief;
7. Conclusions;
8. A set of measured scaled drawings;
9. A photograph register including the direction of shot as well as details of the subject;
10. A copy of the Online access to the index of archaeological investigations form (OASIS);
11. A catalogue of photographs and other archive items;
12. Archive location; and
13. Appendices containing a copy of the WSI and other essential technical and supporting detail.

## **7: Archive**

The site archive will follow the procedures set out in the “Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives” document by Museums in Derbyshire. The archive will be placed with Derby Museum who has been notified using the notification form from the above document. By accepting this WSI the client agrees to the transfer of archaeological material to the museum. Should the project produce archaeologically significant finds then the museum and development control archaeologist shall be notified at the earliest opportunity and an accession number drawn for the site. Decisions on the significance of finds archives should be supported by the recommendations/assessments of suitably qualified specialists and the guidance of the appropriate museum curator and development control archaeologist. Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds then a report shall be submitted to Derbyshire HER (1 bound copy plus PDF/A on CD) and the OASIS record completed, including an upload of the report as well as digital images. The Development Control Archaeologist will be notified by email once deposition has taken place.

## **8: Staff**

Steven Price of the Archaeology Co. is nominated to carry out the works. All fieldwork will be undertaken by Steven Price BA (Hons.) MA, MPhil, PCIfA as well as other trained staff under his guidance, should it be warranted. Steven Price will also compile the report and undertake any CAD work.

## **9: Monitoring**

Monitoring shall follow the guidelines set out in the ClfA's Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs. Monitoring will be undertaken against the WSI and visits will be documented. Non-compliance with the agreed WSI or project design must be pointed out by the monitor to the archaeologist undertaking the work, and their client if appropriate, at the earliest opportunity. The archaeologist on site shall keep the Development Control Archaeologist (Steve Baker) abreast of the works, so that he may monitor the work on behalf of the local planning authority. He should also be notified immediately of any significant findings.

## **10: Timetable**

The watching brief is largely dependent on the contractor, although within 12 weeks of the completion of the development the reporting shall have been completed.

## **11: 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 appropriate Standard and Guidance notes prepared by the Institute for Archaeologists and all staff will wear appropriate PPE.



Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: 1882 OS map showing approximate location of trenches



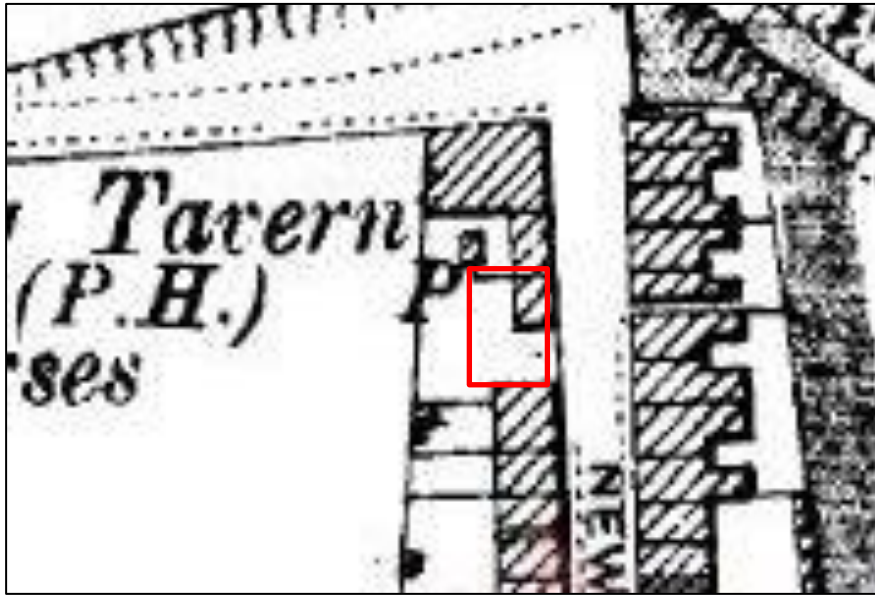


Figure 3: 1900 OS map showing approximate location of trenches