

# 31 Woods Lane, Derby: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

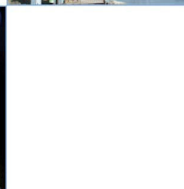
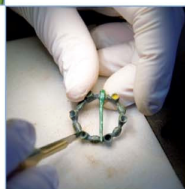
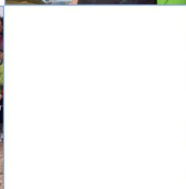
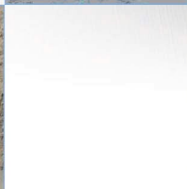
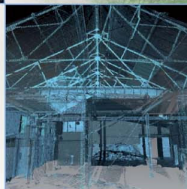
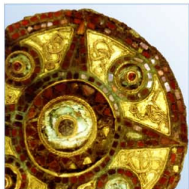
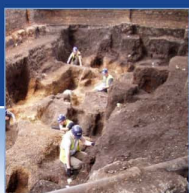
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National Grid Reference Number: SK 347 356

AOC Project No: 30759

Site Code: DBYMU 2010-31

Date: July 2010



## 31 Woods Lane, Derby: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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On Behalf of:	East Midlands Renewable Energy Ltd
National Grid Reference (NGR):	SK 347 356
AOC Project No:	30759
Prepared by:	Stella Bickelmann
Illustration by:	Jonathan Moller
Date of Fieldwork:	6 <sup>th</sup> July 2010
Date of Report:	July 2010

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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## Non-Technical Summary

*On 6<sup>th</sup> July AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at 31 Wood Lane, Derby on behalf of East Midlands Renewable Energy Ltd. The work comprised the monitoring of a soil strip and the excavation of five trial pits.*

*The watching brief met its primary objective, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area. No archaeological horizons were encountered. The only feature identified was a service trench containing a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century glazed ceramic drain pipe in the north-eastern part of the site.*

*Due to the limited results it is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the site.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The proposed development site was previously occupied by industrial units, which have recently been demolished. The site is located in a residential area on the east side of Woods Lane, which runs parallel to Abbey Street to the east, c. 9km to the south-west of Derby City centre and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 3478 3565 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief, which comprised the monitoring of a soil strip and the excavation of five trial pits located throughout the site (Figure 2).

## 2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Derby City Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Derbyshire County Council's Development Control Archaeologist, Steve Baker.
- 2.2 The site does not contain any Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and does not lie within any Area of Archaeological Importance.
- 2.3 The development comprises of nine zero carbon dwellings.
- 2.4 In accordance with *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS 5) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 2010) and the recommendations of Steve Baker, an archaeological investigation was to be carried out as part of the following condition to inform on the planning decision (Planning Reference No.12/08/01756):
- 2.5 *"No development shall take place within the site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This scheme shall include on-site work, and off-site work such as the analysis, publication, and archiving of the results. All works shall be carried out and completed as approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority"*
- 2.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2010) was prepared to satisfy the requirement within the conditional planning permission.

## 3. Geology

- 3.1 The site lies upon solid geology of Edwalton Formation which forms part of the Triassic Mudstone Group.

4.4.2

## 4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The following information is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2010).

### Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.2 There is a relatively rich amount of prehistoric remains in Derby. This includes a Bronze Age cremation cemetery and an alignment of prehistoric pits. It is possible that these cremations followed the line of a prehistoric trackway which later became Rykneld Street (Vinnels 2006), c.4km south-west of the proposed site.
- 4.3 A Bronze Age battleaxe was found in a garden off Burton Road, c. 3.5km south-west of the site.

### **Roman (c.AD 43 – 410)**

- 4.4 A great deal of Roman activity has been recorded around Derby. A fort was established near Strutts Park, west of the River Derwent, between AD 52 and AD 57. By the mid 70's AD this fort was replaced by a timber fort at Little Chester, located around 3km northeast of the site. This fort known as *Derventio* was subsequently abandoned before being re-occupied in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A bath house, an ironworking site and a cemetery have also been found around the fort (AOC 2009).
- 4.5 Roman activity is evident along the previously prehistoric Icknield Street, now named Rykneld Street. Features associated with the road include construction pits, drainage and boundary ditches and Roman coins and pottery have also been found (Derby City Council 2010).

### **Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410 – 1066)**

- 4.6 During the Saxon period Derby was part of Mercia. After the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum, from AD 878-890, it became one of the five Burghs of the Danelaw and part of Danish Mercia. Derby was subsequently restored to Saxon hands under Edward the Elder (AD 899-924) (AOC 2009).
- 4.7 Saxon Derby was located in the area of the modern city centre with an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery situated near Little Chester.

### **Medieval (c.AD 1066 – 1485)**

- 4.8 The centre of Saxon activity continued to be the focus of medieval activity in Derby. The settlement of Littleover, 3.4km south-west of the site, is mentioned in the Domesday Book as *Parva Ulfra*.
- 4.9 In close proximity to the proposed site is St Leonard Leper Hospital which was founded in 1171 by Henry II. A priory of Benedictine nuns, known as King's Mead or de Pratis Priory was located on Nuns Street just over 1.5km north of the site, which was founded in 1160 and was destroyed in the reformation in 1536 (AOC 2009).
- 4.10 Darley Abbey is a medieval Grade II\* Listed Building and is located 3.7km north of the proposed site. The Augustinian priory was founded in 1146 and there is remaining evidence of 12<sup>th</sup> century masonry work (Derby City Council 2010).

### **Post-Medieval (c.AD 1485 - Modern)**

- 4.11 Derby expanded greatly in the post-medieval period, mainly due to the cloth industry in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, while the porcelain industry became extremely prosperous in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The River Derwent was the major method of transporting goods for much of this period. Many textile mills and early factories are situated close to the River in the World Heritage site known as Derwent Valley Mills (Vinnells 2006).
- 4.12 St Mary's Bridge crosses the River Derwent 1.7km to the north of the site, which is Grade II\* Listed, a Renaissance bridge constructed in 1790 (Derby City Council 2010).
- 4.13 The industrial character of the area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century is highlighted by the presence of several surviving mills in the vicinity of the site. The mills in the area represent several different industries, such as the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century former silk mill on Abbey Street (HER 32160), approximately 250m to the east of the site, and the 20<sup>th</sup> century tape mill (HER 32170) on Boyer Street, approximately 150m to the south. In the vicinity of the mills were other substantial structures which include the 19<sup>th</sup>

century Grade II\* Listed Building of St. Luke's Church (HER 32336) c. 300m to the north, and the white brick 19<sup>th</sup> century villa of Ravenshoe (HER 32547) c. 300m to the south.

- 4.14 Of local interest is the Old Spa Inn (HER 32467) which lies immediately to the east of the site, where it is thought a health spa was established in 1733.

## **5. Aims of the Investigation**

- 5.1 The aims of the watching brief were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To preserve by record any archaeological remains threatened by development on site.
- To recover ecofactual and environmental evidence from any suitable archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to the Derby City Council to make an informed decision as to the necessity for any further work that may be required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

- 5.2 The specific aims of the Watching Brief were:

- To determine the presence of any remains of a post-medieval date.
- To identify and record any features associated with the spa complex though to be present in the vicinity of the site.

- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

## **6. Methodology**

- 6.1 The watching brief was carried out on 6<sup>th</sup> July and was focussed on the initial monitoring of a site soil strip and the excavations of five trial pits located across the site (Figure 3). All work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2010).

- 6.2 Machining was done with a flat bladed bucket (toothless), and in horizontal spits, where practicable.

- 6.3 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition) (MoL 1994).

- 6.4 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998).
- English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).

- Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
- Rescue/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – First Aid for Finds (Second Edition) (CBA 1998).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

6.5 Archaeological recording consisted of:

- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
- The collection of dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil scans.
- A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
- A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits, where obtainable.

6.6. A unique site code, DBYMU 2010-31, was obtained from Derby Museum and Art Gallery prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

6.7. The watching brief was undertaken by Jon Moller, under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian; General Manager. The work was monitored by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council on behalf of Derby City Council.

## 7. Results

### 7.1 Site Strip

7.1.1 The site strip was undertaken on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2010 and was observed by Jon Moller. The strip only impacted into modern made ground, comprising brick and tarmac rubble and stone hardcore; no record photographs were taken. The decision was taken to excavate 5 test pits through this material to investigate its depth.

### 7.2 Trial Pit 1 (Plate 1)

7.2.1 Surface of Trial Pit = 53.63m OD

Level (mOD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
53.63	0.00m	(101)	Modern Made Ground, including demolition rubble, bricks and tarmac fragments.
53.26	0.37-1.00m	(102)	Natural. Mid- dark brown silty clay.
53.53	0.10m – 0.50m (NFE)	(103)	Concrete foundation, following the line of the former Coop building.



- 7.2.2 Test Pit 1 was located in the southeast corner of the site, and measured 1.60m E-W by 2.00m N-S in plan (Figure 3).
- 7.2.3 The earliest deposit recorded was a firm mid brown silty clay (103), interpreted as the natural deposit. At its highest, the clay was recorded at 53.26m OD and measured up to 0.63m in thickness.
- 7.2.4 Cut into the layer was a concrete foundation measuring 0.35m E-W by 2.00m N-S. Modern made ground (101), including demolition rubble, bricks and fragments of tarmac sealing these deposits at 53.96m OD. The made ground was 0.34m thick.



**Plate 1: Test Pit 1 (facing south)**

### **7.3 Trial Pit 2 (Plate 2)**

- 7.3.1 Surface of Trial Pit = 53.90m OD

Level (mOD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
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53.90	0.00m	(201)	Modern Made Ground, including demolition rubble, bricks and tarmac fragments.
53.60	0.30m	(202)	Natural. Mid- dark brown silty clay.
52.70	1.20-1.40m (NFE)	(203)	Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay.

7.3.2 Test Pit 2 was located in the south-west corner of the site adjacent to the existing entrance from Wood Lane. It was orientated roughly east-west and measured 1.70m N-S by 2.00m N-S (Figure 3).

7.3.3 The earliest deposit identified was a firm yellowish brown natural clay (203), recorded at a height of 52.70m OD. This was overlain by a firm mid- dark brown silty clay (202) of up to 0.90m thickness. Both were thought to be natural soil horizons.

7.3.4 These natural deposits were sealed by the modern made ground (201), recorded as up to 0.30m thick, containing demolition rubble, brick and tarmac fragments.



Plate 2: Test Pit 2 (facing south-east)

## 7.4 Trial Pit 3 (Plate 3)

7.4.1 Surface of Trial Pit = 53.96m AOD

Level (mOD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description/Interpretation
53.96	0.00m	(301)	Modern Made Ground, including demolition rubble, bricks and tarmac fragments.
53.81	0.15-1.00m (NFE)	(302)	Natural. Mid- dark brown silty clay.



7.4.2 Trench 3 was to the north of Trench 2 in the north-western area of the site. The trench measured 1.50m E-W by 1.70m N-S in plan (Figure 3).

7.4.3 The earliest recorded deposit was a 0.85m thick firm mid to dark brown silty clay (302) encountered at a height of 53.81m AOD. This natural deposit was sealed by modern demolition rubble (301) including bricks and tarmac fragments recorded at 53.96m OD.



**Plate 3: Test Pit 3 (facing south)**

## **7.5 Trial Pit 4 (Plate 4)**

7.5.1 Surface of Trial Pit = 53.78m AOD

Level (mOD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
53.78	0.00-0.10m	(401)	Modern Made Ground, including demolition rubble, bricks and tarmac fragments.
53.68	0.10-1.10m	(402)	Natural. Mid- dark brown silty clay.
52.68	1.10-1.20m (NFE)	(403)	Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay.

7.5.2 Trench 4 was located in the central area of the site, and measured 1.70m N-S by 1.70m E-W in plan (Figure 3).

7.5.3 The natural yellowish brown clay deposit (403) was recorded at 52.68m OD and was sealed by another mid brown natural silty clay deposit (402), measuring up to 1.00m thick.

7.5.4 Sealing the natural deposits was modern demolition rubble (401) encountered at 53.78m OD.



**Plate 4: Test Pit 4 (facing from south)**



## 7.6 Trial Pit 5 (Plate 5)

7.6.1 Surface of Trial Pit = 53.72m OD

Level (mOD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
53.72	0.00m	(501)	Modern Made Ground, including demolition rubble, bricks and tarmac fragments.
53.62	0.10-0.50m	(502)	Service trench, including 8 inch glazed ceramic drain pipe of 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century date.
53.42	0.30-1.30m	(503)	Natural. Mid- dark brown silty clay

7.6.2 Trial Pit 5 was located in the north-eastern area of the site, north of Trial Pit 1. It was orientated roughly northwest–southeast and measured 1.70m by 1.30m (Figure 3).

7.6.3 The earliest deposit encountered was mid to dark brown silty clay (503) interpreted as the natural deposit. The clay was up to 1.00m thick and was encountered at a height of 53.42m OD.

7.6.4 A service trench [502] including a glazed ceramic drain pipe, dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century, cut the natural deposit. This was sealed by 0.10m thick modern made ground (501) at a height of 53.72m OD.



Plate 5: Test Pit 5 (facing north-west)

## **8. Finds**

- 8.1 Building material and animal bone were noted in the made ground (101, 201, 301, 401 & 501) and backfill (502) deposits but due to the relatively late date these were not retained.

## **9. Conclusions and Recommendations**

- 9.1 The watching brief met its primary objective, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area. No archaeological horizons were encountered. The only feature identified was a late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century service trench.
- 9.2 Due to the limited results it is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the site, although the final decision rests with the Derbyshire County Council and its archaeology advisor.

## **10. Archive and Dissemination**

- 10.1 Publication will be in summary form in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Publication of the results will be available via the online OASIS form (Appendix D).
- 10.2 The index to archive has been prepared (Appendix C). Once the planning condition has been discharged, the Development Control Archaeologist and museum curator for Derby Museum and Art Gallery will be informed and the archive will be deposited by the end of January 2011. The Development Control Archaeologist will then be informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

## 11. Bibliography

AOC Archaeology (2010). *31 Wood Lane, Derby: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching brief.*

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Figure 1



Figure 2

Figure 3

## Appendices

## Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
101	Made Ground: Demolition rubble, brick and tarmac fragments	2.00m	1.60m	0.34m
102	Natural: Mid brown sticky clay	2.00m	1.60m	0.70m
103	Concrete Foundation	2.00m	0.40m	0.30m
201	Made Ground: Demolition rubble, brick and tarmac fragments	2.00m	1.70m	0.30m
202	Natural: Mid to dark brown clay silt	2.00m	1.70m	1.00m
203	Natural: Yellow brown silty clay.	2.00m	1.70m	0.10m
301	Made Ground: Demolition rubble, brick and tarmac fragments.	1.70m	1.50m	0.10m
302	Natural: Mid to dark brown silty clay.	1.70m	1.50m	0.90m
401	Made Ground: Demolition rubble, brick and tarmac fragments.	1.70m	1.70m	0.10m
402	Natural: Mid to dark brown silty clay.	1.70m	1.70m	1.00m
403	Natural: Yellow brown gravel.	1.70m	1.70m	0.10m
501	Made Ground: Demolition rubble, brick and tarmac fragments.	1.70m	1.30m	0.10m
502	Service Trench containing 8" diameter ceramic pipe.	1.70m	1.30m	0.20-0.45m
503	Natural: Mid to dak brown silty clay.	1.70m	1.30m	0.80-1.00m

## Appendix B – Written Scheme of Investigation

# 31 Woods Lane, Derby: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

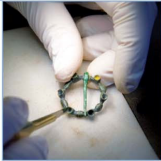
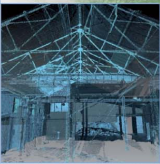
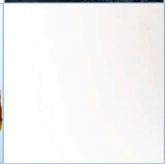
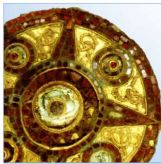
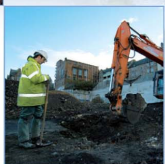
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Site Code: DBYMU 2010-31

Date: June 2010



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## **31 Woods Lane, Derby: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief**

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<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>East Midlands Renewable Energy Ltd</b>
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	<b>SK 347 356</b>
<b>AOC Project No:</b>	<b>30759</b>
<b>Prepared by:</b>	<b>Tara Fidler</b>
<b>Illustration by:</b>	<b>Jonathan Moller</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>June 2010</b>

**This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.**

**Author: Tara Fidler** **Date: June 2010**

**Approved by: Melissa Melikian** **Date: June 2010**

**Draft/Final Report Stage: Final** **Date: June 2010**

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## Illustrations

Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Detailed Site Location Plan



## 1. Introduction

- 4.4.2 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out a methodology for an archaeological watching brief at 31 Woods Lane, Derby (Figure 1).
- 4.4.2 1.2 The proposed development site was previously occupied by industrial units, which have recently been demolished (Figure 2). It is located in a residential area on the east side of Woods Lane, which runs parallel to Abbey Street to the east, c. 9km to the south-west of Derby City centre and is centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) 3478 3565 (Figure 1).
- 4.4.2 1.3 This WSI details how the watching brief will be undertaken, comprising the monitoring of intrusive groundworks associated with the development of the site.

## 2. Planning Background

- 2.7 The local planning authority is Derby City Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Derbyshire County Council's Development Control Archaeologist, Steve Baker.
- 2.8 The site does not contain any Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and does not lie within any Area of Archaeological Importance.
- 2.9 The development comprises of nine zero carbon dwellings.
- 2.10 In accordance with *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS 5) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 2010) and the recommendations of Steve Baker, an archaeological investigation is to be carried out as part of the following condition to inform on the planning decision (Planning Reference No.12/08/01756):
- "No development shall take place within the site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This scheme shall include on-site work, and off-site work such as the analysis, publication, and archiving of the results. All works shall be carried out and completed as approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority."*
- 2.5 This Written Scheme of Investigation is a method statement for the proposed archaeological work.
- 2.6 This WSI conforms to the requirements of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS 5) (DoE 2010). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
  - Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 2010).

## 3. Geology

- 3.2 The site lies upon solid geology of Edwalton Formation which forms part of the Triassic Mudstone Group.

## 4. Archaeological and Historical Background

### Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1 There is a relatively rich amount of prehistoric remains in Derby. This includes a Bronze Age cremation cemetery and an alignment of prehistoric pits. It is possible that these cremations followed the line of a prehistoric trackway which later became Rykneld Street (Vinnels 2006), c.4km south-west of the proposed site.
- 4.2 A Bronze Age battleaxe was found in a garden off Burton Road, c. 3.5km south-west of the site.

### Roman (c.AD 43 – 410)

- 4.3 A great deal of Roman activity has been recorded around Derby. A fort was established near Strutts Park, west of the River Derwent, between AD 52 and AD 57. By the mid 70's AD this fort was replaced by a timber fort at Little Chester, located around 3km northeast of the site. This fort known as *Derventio* was subsequently abandoned before being re-occupied in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A bath house, an ironworking site and a cemetery have also been found around the fort (AOC 2009).
- 4.4 Roman activity is evident along the previously prehistoric Icknield Street, now named Rykneld Street. Features associated with the road include construction pits, drainage and boundary ditches and Roman coins and pottery have also been found (Derby City Council 2010).

### Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.5 During the Saxon period Derby was part of Mercia. After the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum, from AD 878-890, it became one of the five Burghs of the Danelaw and part of Danish Mercia. Derby was subsequently restored to Saxon hands under Edward the Elder (AD 899-924) (AOC 2009).
- 4.6 Saxon Derby was located in the area of the modern city centre with an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery situated near Little Chester.

### Medieval (c.AD 1066 – 1485)

- 4.7 The centre of Saxon activity continued to be the focus of medieval activity in Derby. The settlement of Littleover, 3.4km south-west of the site, is mentioned in the Domesday Book as *Parva Ulfra*.
- 4.8 In close proximity to the proposed site is St Leonard Leper Hospital which was founded in 1171 by Henry II. A priory of Benedictine nuns, known as King's Mead or de Pratis Priory was located on Nuns Street just over 1.5km north of the site, which was founded in 1160 and was destroyed in the reformation in 1536 (AOC 2009).
- 4.9 Darley Abbey is a medieval Grade II\* Listed Building and is located 3.7km north of the proposed site. The Augustinian priory was founded in 1146 and there is remaining evidence of 12<sup>th</sup> century masonry work (Derby City Council 2010).

### Post-Medieval (c.AD 1485 - Modern)

- 4.10 Derby expanded greatly in the post-medieval period, mainly due to the cloth industry in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, while the porcelain industry became extremely prosperous in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The River Derwent was the major method of transporting goods for much of this period.

Many textile mills and early factories are situated close to the River in the World Heritage site known as Derwent Valley Mills (Vinnells 2006).

- 4.11 St Mary's Bridge crosses the River Derwent 1.7km to the north of the site, which is Grade II\* Listed, a Renaissance bridge constructed in 1790 (Derby City Council 2010).
- 4.12 The industrial character of the area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century is highlighted by the presence of several surviving mills in the vicinity of the site. The mills in the area represent several different industries, such as the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century former silk mill on Abbey Street (HER 32160), approximately 250m to the east of the site, and the 20<sup>th</sup> century tape mill (HER 32170) on Boyer Street, approximately 150m to the south. In the vicinity of the mills were other substantial structures which include the 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* Listed Building of St. Luke's Church (HER 32336) c. 300m to the north, and the white brick 19<sup>th</sup> century villa of Ravenshoe (HER 32547) c. 300m to the south.
- 4.13 Of local interest is the Old Spa Inn (HER 32467) which lies immediately to the east of the site, where it is thought a health spa was established in 1733.

## **4. Aims of the Investigation**

- 5.1 The aims of the Watching Brief are defined as being:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.

To preserve by record any archaeological remains threatened by development on site.

To recover ecofactual and environmental evidence from any suitable archaeological features and deposits encountered.

To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.

To enable the archaeology advisor to the Derby City Council to make an informed decision as to the necessity for any further work that may be required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.

To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

- 5.2 The specific aims of the Watching Brief are:

- To determine the presence of any remains of a post-medieval date.
- To identify and record any features associated with the spa complex though to be present in the vicinity of the site.

- 5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

## **6. Scope of Works**

- 6.1 The scope of works will comprise the continuous monitoring of all intrusive ground excavations. The work will be monitored closely and where areas can be demonstrably proven to be truncated the watching brief will cease, in consultation with Derby City Council's Archaeologist.

## **7. Strategy**

- 7.1 The excavation, recording and reporting will conform with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998a).
- English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2008).
- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (Third Edition) (MoL 1994).
- RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

- 7.2 Insurances, copyright and confidentiality and standards are defined in Appendix A.
- 7.3 A unique site code, **DBYMU 2010-31**, was obtained from Derby Museum and Art Gallery prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 7.4 All site attendances (plant, fencing, welfare etc.) will be supplied by the Principal Contractor, East Midlands Renewable Energy Ltd.
- 7.5 Any variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with the Archaeological Advisor in advance of implementation.
- 7.6 The Watching Brief will be monitored by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council on the behalf of Derby City Council and Melissa Melikian, General Manager for AOC Archaeology.

## 8. Watching Brief Methodology

- 8.1 The archaeologist will be present to observe ground works, primarily involved with the control and direction of earth-moving machinery. This will be done positioned outside the working area of the mechanical excavator, in the normal working arrangement. If access to the trench is needed the machine will cease operations and if necessary relocate to ensure safe access. Subject to safe access, the archaeologist will enter the trench to carry out close inspection or record limited sections.
- 8.2 If archaeological features are identified they will be cleaned, excavated and recorded.
- 8.3 If an area is excavated to a vertical depth beyond 1.2m, recording will be conducted from ground level, and no archaeologist will enter an unshored excavation in excess of 1.2m.
- 8.4 Machining will be carried out with a flat bladed bucket (toothless), and in horizontal spits.
- 8.5 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, will consist of
- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
  - The collection of dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil scans.

- A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
  - A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.
- 8.6 Records will be produced using either pro-forma context or trench record sheets and by the single context planning method and will be compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoL 1994).
- 8.7 A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the Watching Brief will be made. Plans and sections of features will be drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:10 and provided NGR points and levels relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 8.8 Where structural remains are identified, within the confines of the works taking place, their full extent will be established and all accessible elements cleaned. Each element of the structure will be individually numbered and receive a written and drawn (1:20) recorded. Both a general and detailed photographic recorded will be made of each overall structure.
- 8.9 A photographic record of all significant features observed will be undertaken. This will consist of 35mm SLR black and white print film, supplemented by digital SLR photography at a minimum of 7 megapixels.
- 8.10 Bulk samples of a minimum 40 litres will be taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of environmental data. Provision will be made for column and other appropriate samples to be taken. Sampling methods will follow English Heritage guidelines (EH 2002) and the guidelines set out in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994).
- 8.11 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material, i.e. post-medieval pottery and building material may be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological representative of the local authority and the receiving museum.
- 8.12 Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition the artefacts will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.
- 8.13 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2.
- 8.14 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of their spatial distribution.
- 8.15 Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be

effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

- 8.16 Any finds of human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected. The Ministry of Justice and the local Police Constabulary will be informed and advice on how to proceed will be sought from the Ministry of Justice.
- 8.17 At the beginning of the project (prior to commencement of fieldwork) the landowner and the relevant museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.

## **9. Report and Archive Preparation**

### **Watching Brief Report**

- 4.4.2 9.1 The Watching Brief Report will be completed within four weeks of the end of fieldwork, subject to the availability of specialist reports.
- 4.4.2 9.2 The watching brief report will include as a minimum the following:
- Non-technical summary
  - Introductory statement
  - Aims and purpose of the project
  - Methodology
  - An objective summary statement of results
  - Conclusion
  - Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum. Drawings should follow the conventions developed in the MoLAS Archaeological Site Manual (1994).
  - Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
  - Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.
  - Index to archive and detail of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition
  - References
  - A copy of the OASIS form
  - A copy of this brief
- 4.4.2 9.3 A list of specialist staff that may be used for assessment of samples and artefacts is given in Appendix B.
- 4.4.2 9.4 Copies of the Watching Brief Report will be issued to the Archaeological Advisor, the Derbyshire Environment Record, the Local Planning Authority, the client and the Local

Archaeological Society on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.

4.4.2 9.5 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts should be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM attached to the report.

4.4.2 9.6 Publication should be in summary form in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, unless more extensive publication is warranted.

### **Archive Preparation**

4.4.2 9.7 The Development Control Archaeologist and museum curator must be informed in writing on completion of the fieldwork, with a proposed deposition date for the archive. Details of this will be confirmed in the Watching Brief report. The Development Control Archaeologist will be informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

4.4.2 9.8 On completion of the project the developer/landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the local museum, Derby Museum and Art Gallery. The site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record.

4.4.2 9.9 The site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the receiving local museum's guidelines (Museums in Derbyshire 2003) and in accordance with national guidelines (UKIC 1990).. The excavation archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR) before post-excavation analysis begins or as soon after as can be arranged.

4.4.2 9.10 The site archive will be deposited within the recipient museum within six months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

4.4.2 9.11 An OASIS form has been initiated (Appendix C) and this will be completed and an electronic copy of the Watching Brief Report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

## **10. Health and Safety**

10.1 Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment.

10.2 The project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under the defined Health and Safety Policy. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 (CDM) may apply to the archaeological work depending on whether contractors other than the archaeological team are present on the site.

10.3 A H & S Risk Assessment / Method statement (RAMS) is provided as a separate document.

10.4 Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which will be issued as necessary. Facilities will be made available on site for washing.

10.5 Where AOC is not the main contractor on a site the main contractor's Risk Assessment will have primacy over the AOC document given that:

- The main contractors' risk assessment is aware of, and takes account of, AOC's working practices – i.e. it does not compromise normal and safe archaeological procedure as set out in our Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment;
- AOC was notified of the full suite of hazards present prior to arriving on site;
- There is a proper induction and monitoring process in place and AOC staff have been through this process;
- There is no significant conflict between AOC H & S procedures and those proposed by the main contractor;
- AOC are made aware of new threats or hazards as they arise during the course of our on-site involvement.



## 12. Bibliography

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- Derby City Council (2010). *Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Derby*. Found online: [www.derby.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/builtheritage/Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Derby.htm](http://www.derby.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/builtheritage/Archaeology%20and%20Scheduled%20Ancient%20Monuments%20in%20Derby.htm)
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Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Detailed Location Plan

## Appendices

## Appendix A – General

### Insurances

1. AOC holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details can be supplied on request.
2. AOC will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:
  - damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor)
  - the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way light air or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
  - any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
  - injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents servants or their contractors (not being employed by AOC Archaeology or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto)
3. Where excavation has taken place evaluation trenches will be backfilled with excavated material but will otherwise not be reinstated unless other arrangements have previously been agreed. Open area excavations normally will not be backfilled but left in a secure manner unless otherwise agreed.

### Copyright and Confidentiality

4. AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive license to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
5. AOC will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
6. AOC will advise the Client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects, which are not AOC's copyright.
7. AOC undertake to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition AOC further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that Clients respect AOC's and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

### Standards

8. AOC conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.

9. Where practicable AOC will liaise with local archaeological bodies (both professional and amateur) in order that information about particular sites is disseminated both ways (subject to client confidentiality).

## Appendix B – Specialist Staff

The following specialist staff may be used on this project depending on the type of artefacts and soil samples recovered during the course of the fieldwork.

Macroscopic plant remains	Quaternary Scientific	Reading University
Soils and sediments analysis	Quaternary Scientific	Reading University
Palaeoenvironmental archaeology	Quaternary Scientific	Reading University
Human remains	Rachel Ives	AOC
Conservation	Pieta Greaves	AOC
Building material	Sue Pringle	ASE
Lithics	Chris Butler	Freelance
Mammal and bird bone	Jackeline Roberts	AOC
Prehistoric pottery	Anna Doherty	ASE
Roman pottery	Anna Doherty	ASE
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Luke Barber	ASE
Metal	Andy Heald	AOC
Glass	Elke Raemen	ASE
Geoarchaeology	Quaternary Scientific	Reading University



## Appendix D – OASIS Form

### OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-78521**

#### Project details

Project name 31 Woods Lane, Derby

Short description of the project Watching brief on proposed development site.

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project 30759 - Contracting Unit No.  
reference codes

Any associated project 12/08/01756 - Planning Application No.  
reference codes

Type of project Recording project

Current Land use Other 15 - Other

Investigation type 'Watching Brief'

Prompt Planning condition

#### Project location

Country England

Site location DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY 31 Woods Lane

Postcode DE22 3UA

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Melissa Melikian
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	East Midlands Renewable Energy Ltd

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	31 Woods Lane, Derby: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fidler, T.
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 text and illustrations

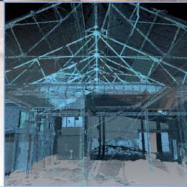
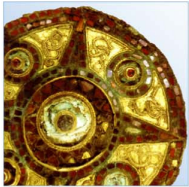
Entered by	Tara Fidler (tara.fidler@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	17 June 2010

### OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2006 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Friday 3 February 2006

Cite only: /d1/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page



**AOC**  
Archaeology  
Group



[www.aocarchaeology.com](http://www.aocarchaeology.com)

## **Appendix C – Index to Archive**

### **DBYMU 2010-31 – 31 Woods Lane, Derby**

#### **Index to Archive**

##### **Introduction**

A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief (AOC) 2010

##### **Reports**

An Archaeological Watching Brief Report (AOC) 2010

##### **Primary Context Records**

2x Trench Record

##### **Synthesised Context Records**

Context Register

##### **Primary Drawings**

2x Section Drawings

##### **Catalogue of Photos/Slides**

Image Register

##### **Photographic Records**

5x JPEG Images (CD-Rom)

## Appendix D - Oasis Form

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-78521**

### Project details

Project name	31 Woods Lane, Derby
Short description of the project	On 6th July AOC Archaeology Group undertook a watching brief at 31 Wood Lane, Derby on behalf of East Midlands Renewable Energy Ltd. The work comprised the monitoring of a soil strip and the excavation of five trial pits. The watching brief met its primary objective, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area. No archaeological horizons were encountered. The only feature identified was a service trench containing a late 19th/early 20th century glazed ceramic drain pipe in the north-eastern part of the site. Due to the limited results it is recommended that no further work be undertaken on the site.
Project dates	Start: 06-07-2010 End: 06-07-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	30759 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	12/08/01756 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY 31 Woods Lane
Postcode	DE22 3UA
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 345 356 52.9163940145 -1.486860790660 52 54 59 N 001 29 12 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53.26m Max: 53.81m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Melissa Melikian
Project supervisor	Jon Moller
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	East Midlands Renewable Energy Ltd

**Project archives**

Physical      No  
Archive Exists?

Physical Archive recipient Derby City Museum and Art Gallery

Physical Archive ID DBYMU 2010-31

Digital Archive recipient Derby City Museum and Art Gallery

Digital Archive ID DBYMU 2010-31

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography'

Digital Archive notes JPEG images

Paper Archive recipient Derby City Museum and Art Gallery

Paper Archive ID DBYMU 2010-31

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Map','Microfilm','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

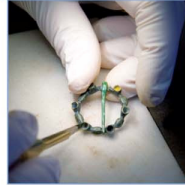
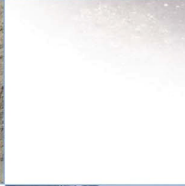
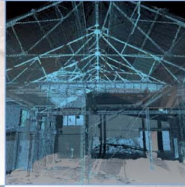
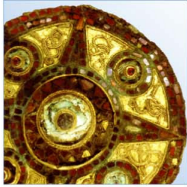
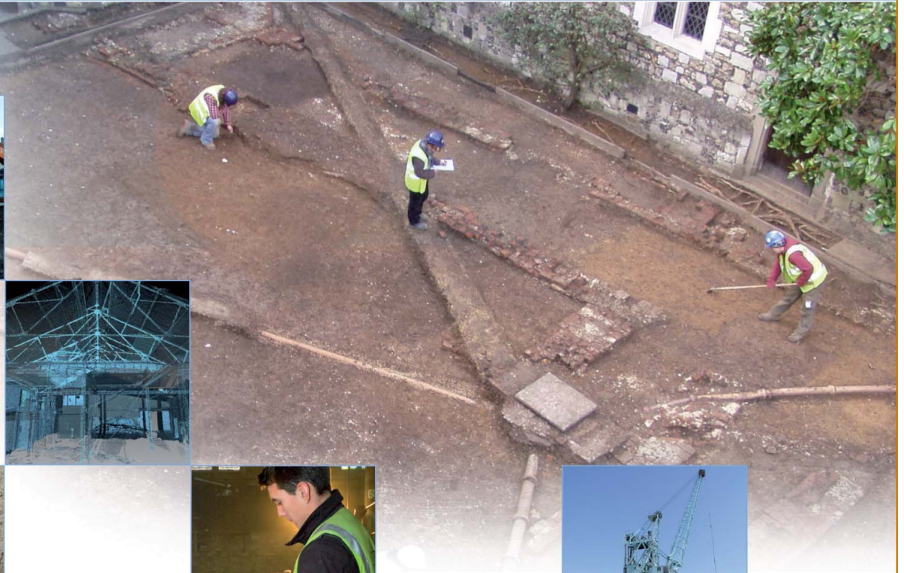
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	31 Woods Lane, Derby: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fidler, T.
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 text and illustrations

**Project bibliography 2**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	31 Wood Lane, Derby: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bickelmann, S.
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by	Stella Bickelmann (stella.bickelmann@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	15 July 2010





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