



**University of  
Leicester**

**Archaeological Services**

**An archaeological field evaluation  
at Chaddesden Park,  
Chaddesden, Derby  
SK 382 367**

Leon Hunt



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**An archaeological field evaluation  
at Chaddesden Park,  
Chaddesden, Derby  
(SK 382 367)**

**Leon Hunt**

**for:**

**Derby City Council**

Checked by:

Signed:



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## **An archaeological field evaluation at Chaddesden Park, Chaddesden, Derby (SK 382 367)**

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### **Summary**

*An archaeological field evaluation was carried out on land at Chaddesden Park, Maine Drive, Chaddesden, Derby by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of a proposed new library building at the site, which lies within Chaddesden Park, once the parkland associated with Chaddesden Hall, which was demolished in the 1920s.*

*The line of a Roman road runs to the south of the park and a Roman coin has been found in the area.*

*A geophysical survey had been undertaken by Stratascan on the site. These indicated that much of the area was likely to have been disturbed but some anomalies with a possible archaeological origin were located.*

*Three trenches were excavated along the footprint of the proposed new building. Trenches 1 and 3 were negative for archaeological remains. Trench 2 contained a linear feature, which after excavation was found to be a modern brick drain.*

*Trench 3 was foreshortened as a electric cable, later revealed to be disused, was severed.*

### **Introduction**

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on land at Chaddesden Park, Maine Drive, Chaddesden, Derby (NGR: SK 382 367). The work was commissioned by Derby City Council and was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of a proposed new library building at the site, which lies within Chaddesden Park and consists of a grassed area with a number of large flower beds.

Chaddesden Park is now a public park, but was once associated with the post-medieval Chaddesden Hall. A Roman road runs to the south of the park and a Roman coin was discovered on the park in the 1970s.

The work was in accordance with PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment and with Policy E21 of the City of Derby Local Plan Review 2006.

The fieldwork was intended to provide preliminary indications of the character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent,

quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.



Figure 1: Site location plan. Contains Ordnance Survey Data. Scale 1: 10 000

### Site Location, Geology and Topography

The site lies within Chaddesden Park, within a self-contained area associated with the bowling green, tennis courts and other play areas. The proposed library site is on a grassed area containing a number of beds containing flowers, shrubs and ornamental trees. The area is enclosed by a wire fence, and large hedges. The western beech hedge would appear to have been extant at the time of Chaddesden Hall.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 125 (Derby) records that the underlying geology is likely to be alluvium overlying Mercia Mudstone Group Clay with skerry bands. The overlying soils are Whimple 3 stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (Soil survey of England and Wales Sheet 3 Midland and Western England). The site lies at a height of *c.* 50m OD and is flat.

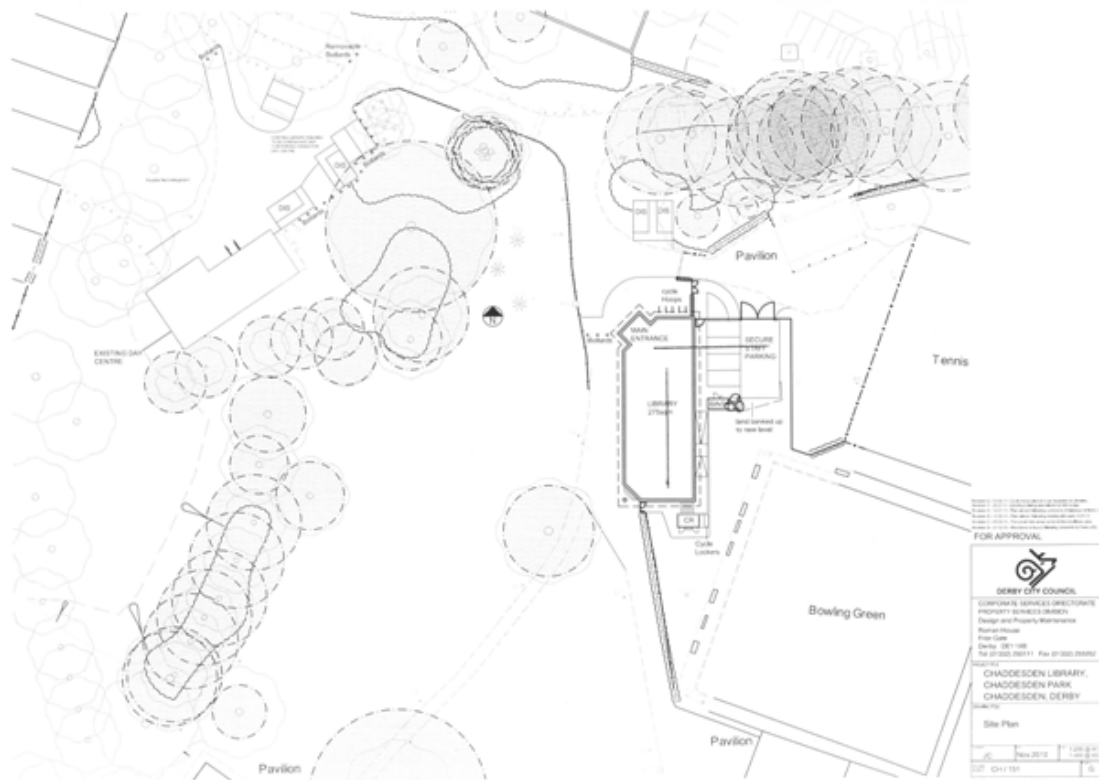


Figure 2: Proposed development plan. Provided by developer. Scale Unknown

### Historical and Archaeological Background

The parkland was once associated with the post-medieval Chaddesden Hall, the final building phase of which was demolished in the late 1920s (May 2008; Hunt 2010). The postulated course of a Roman road runs to the south of the site and a Roman coin was discovered within the development area in the 1970s. The present proposed development site lies partially within an area associated with the site of the hall.

The proposed library site itself lies just to the east of the hall site within an area that has not knowingly been developed previously (Figure 3). Therefore, the potential for the survival of earth-fast archaeological remains within this particular area was identified as being good. The potential for buried remains within the other part of the development area was variable as much of the area currently contains amenity buildings, car parks and access roads that may have damaged underlying archaeological remains.

There was therefore moderate potential for remains from Roman or post-medieval periods to be discovered on the site, and low potential for archaeological remains from other periods.

Geophysical surveys had been undertaken by Stratascan of alternative locations for the development. While these indicated that much of the area was likely to have been disturbed some anomalies with possible archaeological origin were located (Marsh 2011).

### Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the presence of archaeological deposits that may exist within the area.

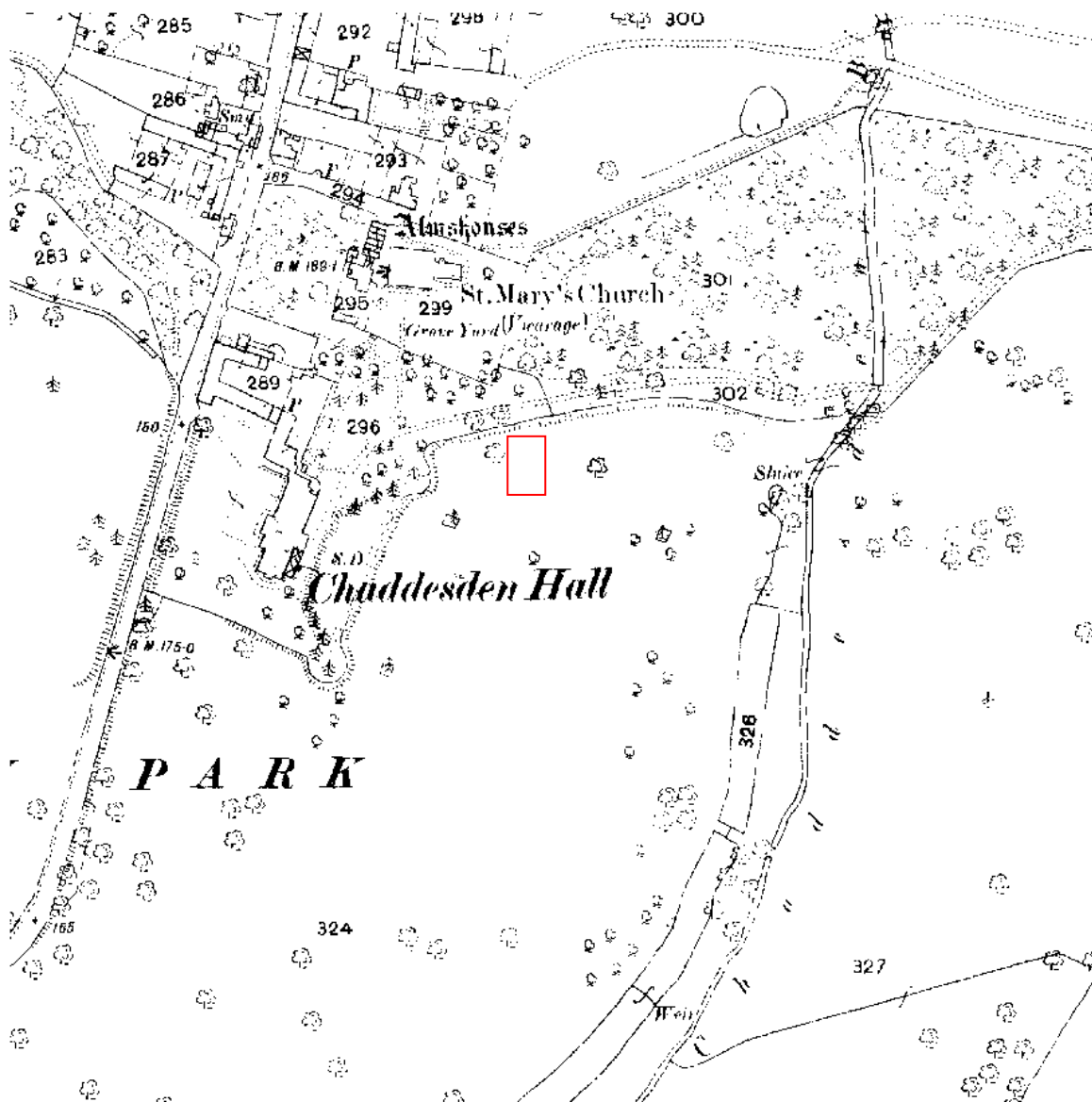


Figure 3: Detail of 1883 OS map of Chaddesden. Approximate position of site highlighted. Scale 25 inch to 1 mile

## Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work* prepared by ULAS.

A c. 5% sample of the c. 1200 sq m., area was proposed totalling c. 60 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of two 19m x 1.6m trenches. The constraints of the site, however meant that a total of three trenches was excavated; a 10m trench, a 9m trench and a proposed 19m trench (which was later foreshortened to 11m, see below).

The area was scanned prior to excavation by a CAT scanner and no live services were detected at this stage.

Topsoil and overburden were removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator (JCB 3CX) using a toothless bucket (Plates 1 & 2). Trenches were to be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground (substratum), whichever was reached first.

After the trenches were recorded they were backfilled.

## Results

### *Trench 1*

**Orientation:** North - South

**Length:** 9m

**Width:** 1.6m

**Topsoil:** Very dark brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones

**Subsoil:** Yellowish brown clayey silt

**Substratum:** Yellowish brown clay with small boulders

Interval	0m(S)	2m	4m	6m	8m	9m(N)
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.19m	0.17m	0.16m	0.14m	0.18m	0.18m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.39m	0.37m	0.39m	0.36m	0.30m	0.32m
<b>Top of Substratum</b>	0.58m	0.54m	0.55m	0.50m	0.48m	0.50m
<b>Base of trench</b>	0.62m	0.60m	0.60m	0.55m	0.50m	0.52m

**Features:** Negative for archaeology

### *Trench 2*

**Orientation:** South-west to north-east

**Length:** 10m



**Width:** 1.6m

**Topsoil:** Very dark brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones

**Subsoil:** Yellowish brown clayey silt

**Substratum:** Yellowish brown clay with small boulders

Interval	0m(SW)	2m	4m	6m	8m	9m(NE)
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.20m	0.35m	0.30m	0.40m	0.30m	0.23m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.40m	0.33m	0.34m	-	0.30m	0.39m
<b>Top of Substratum</b>	0.60m	0.68m	0.64m	-	0.60m	0.62m
<b>Base of trench</b>	0.62m	0.70m	0.68m	-	0.65m	0.64m

**Features:** A linear feature was located running east to west across trench at c.6m from the south western end of the trench. Investigation showed it to be a brick drain at around 1.2m depth.

### *Trench 3*

**Orientation:** East-West

**Length:** 11.6m

**Width:** 1.6m

**Topsoil:** Very dark brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stones

**Subsoil:** Yellowish brown clayey silt

**Substratum:** Yellowish brown clay with small boulders

Interval	0m(SW)	2m	4m	6m	8m	9m(NE)
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.30m	0.30m	0.35m	0.29m	0.23m	0.40m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.35m	0.40m	0.40m	0.45m	0.60m	0.40m
<b>Top of Substratum</b>	0.65m	0.70m	0.75m	0.74m	0.83m	0.80m
<b>Base of trench</b>	0.70m	0.80m	0.82m	0.82m	0.84m	0.81m

**Features:** A water pipe was revealed at 7m and an electric cable at 11.6m from the western end. The electric cable was damaged by the machine and so the excavation of

this trench was halted at 11.6m. As the potential for other services was unknown and after it was agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby County Council, the trench was terminated at this point.

### **Conclusion**

The evaluation at Chaddesden Park had some potential for yielding features associated with the former Chaddesden Hall, which lay to the west of the proposed development area at the edge of the current park. There was also potential for Roman remains, given that the line of a former Roman road runs to the south of the park.

No archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation, except for a linear feature in Trench 2, which was later revealed to be a brick drain. The cut for this could be seen high up in the sequence in the section within the trench, which would suggest that the drain is fairly modern.

Trench 3 was foreshortened due to health and safety issues as two undetected services were encountered during the excavation of this trench, and it was unclear whether more services existed further to the east.

The subsoil within the trenches was relatively deep; up to 0.6m deep in some areas. This is possibly an alluvial deposit from the nearby Chaddesden Brook, which lies to the east of the site.

### **Acknowledgements**

ULAS would like to thank Jenny Cole at Derby City Council, Ruth Lynam at the ranger's office, Darley Park, Derby for their help and co-operation with this project. Thanks are also due to the staff at Chaddesden Park.

### **Archives**

The archive for the site will be deposited with Derby Museums Service by 31.12.2011 with accession number DBYMU-2011-68 and consists of the following:

An unbound copy of this report (2011-168)

An unbound copy of the Desk-based assessment (ULAS Report 2010-155)

3 Trench recording sheets

1 Photographic Record (1 A4 sheet)

1 Set of B & W Photographs (contact sheet)

1 Set of B & W Negatives

1 Contact sheet of digital photographs

### **Bibliography**

Brown, D., 2008 Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives (Institute for Archaeologists)

Hunt, L., 2010 An archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Chaddesden Park, Derby (SK 383 365) ULAS Report 2010-155

Marsh, B., 2011 Chaddesden Library, Chaddesden, Derby Stratascan Report J2829

May, R. 2008 An Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Chaddesden Park, Derby. ARCUS (Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield) Report No. 1249.1 (1)

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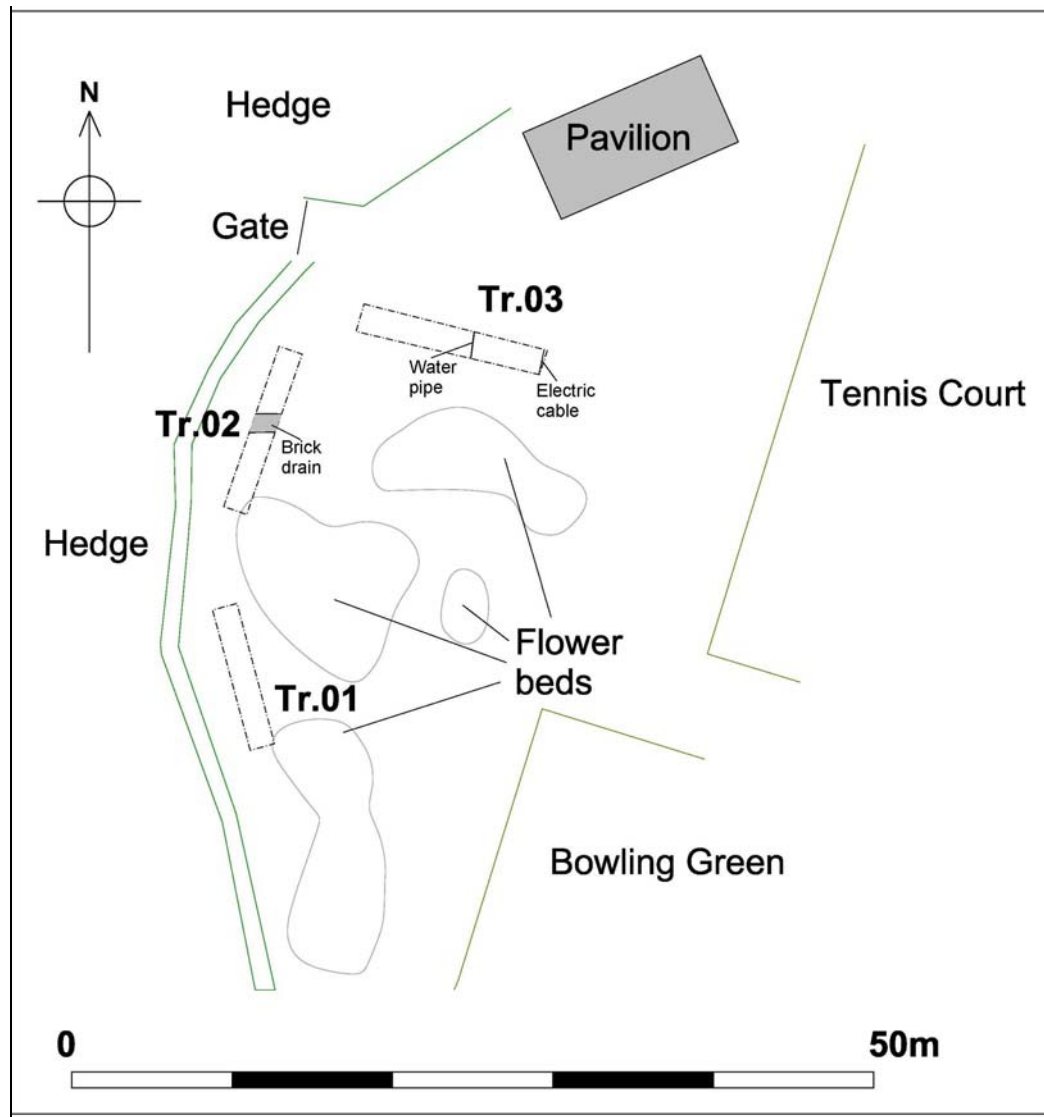


Figure 4: Plan of evaluation trenches within proposed development area.



Plate 1: Work in progress on Trench 2, looking north-east



Plate 2: Work in progress on Trench 3, looking east



Plate 3: Post excavation shot of Trench 1, looking south



Plate 4: Post-excavation shot of Trench 2, looking north-east



Plate 5: Post-excavation shot of Trench 3, looking east



Plate 6: Brick drain in Trench 2, looking west

## **Appendix: Design Specification for Archaeological Work**

### **UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

#### **Design Specification for archaeological work**

**Chaddesden Park, Derby  
(SK 382 367)**

#### **Written scheme of investigation for evaluation by trial trenching**

**For Derby City Council**

#### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a conditioned scheme of work at Chaddesden Park, Derby advance of redevelopment for a new library building. The Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) has been consulted as part of the pre-application process and had recommended that archaeological evaluation be carried out to assess the possibility of heritage assets being present within the area of the proposed development. The condition is placed upon the planning consent following desk-based assessments (May 2008; Hunt 2010) and geophysical survey (Marsh 2011) at the pre-application stage. The conditioned scheme will involve a phased approach starting with a trial trench evaluation of potential archaeological deposits with a further phase if significant archaeology is revealed. This is in line with government guidance as set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) Planning and the Historic Environment (2010), and with Policy E21 of the City of Derby Local Plan Review 2006.
- 1.2 Subject to the results of the first phase of exploratory trial trenching discussion with the DCA will include the options of 'designing out' archaeological impacts by preservation in situ, watching brief or extensive open area excavation. Any second phase will require a separate WSI.
- 1.3 The site (centred on NGR: SK 382 367) is located at Chaddesden, around 2.5m to the east of Derby City Centre. The site comprises the north-west side of Chaddesden Park, between Maine Drive, to the north and Chaddesden Lane and Church Lane to the west and north-west (Figure 1).

#### **2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.1 Desk-based assessments undertaken for the area (May 2008; Hunt 2010) have shown that the parkland was once associated with the post-medieval Chaddesden Hall, the final building phase of which was demolished in the late 1920s. The assessment also showed that the postulated course of a Roman road runs to the south of the site and that a Roman coin was discovered within the development area in the 1970s. The present proposed development site lies partially within an area associated with the site of the hall. The proposed library site itself lies just to the east of the hall site within an area that has not knowingly been developed previously. Therefore, the potential for the survival of earth-fast archaeological remains within this particular area may be very good. The potential for buried remains within the other part of the development area is variable as much of the area currently contains amenity buildings, car parks and access roads that may have damaged underlying archaeological remains. There is therefore moderate potential for remains from Roman or post-medieval periods to be discovered on the site, and low potential for archaeological remains from other periods. Geophysical surveys have been undertaken by Stratascan of alternative locations for the development. While these indicated that much of the area was likely to have been disturbed some anomalies with possible archaeological origin were located (Marsh 2011).

#### **3. Geology and Topography**

- 3.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet 125 (Derby) records that the underlying geology is likely to be alluvium overlying Mercia Mudstone Group Clay with skerry bands. The overlying soils are Whimple 3 stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (Soil survey of England and Wales Sheet 3 Midland and Western England). The site lies at a height of c 50m OD.

#### **4. Methodology**

##### ***General Methodology and Standards***

- 4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2010) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).
- 4.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Authority and the Client, if required. This will include a site meeting with the DCA to establish the requirements for a further phase of work if the results indicate that this is necessary.

##### ***Trial Trenching Methodology***

- 4.4 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas may be taken.
- 4.5 A c. 5% sample of the c. 1200 sq m., area is proposed totalling c. 60 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of two 19m x 1.6m trenches. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) shows the proposed locations of the trenches. The size and position of the trenches indicated on the provisional trench plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints or the presence of archaeological deposits.
- 4.6 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first. All excavation by machine and hand will be undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they will be adequately protected from deterioration.
- 4.7 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.8 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.9 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.
- 4.10 Trench locations will be recorded by an appropriate method. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.11 Any human remains encountered will initially be left in situ and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.
- 4.12 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project a contingency may be required to clarify the character or extent of additional features. A c 10% contingency for trench expansion is proposed (c. 10 sq metres). The contingency will only be



initiated after consultation with the Client and the DCA. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

- 4.13 At the end of the evaluation the trenches will be kept open until visited by the DCA, after which they will be backfilled and levelled.

#### **Recording Systems**

- 4.14 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard procedures as outlined in the ULAS recording manual. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required to fulfill the aims of the evaluation in consultation with the DCA.
- 4.15. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.16 The trenches and deposits encountered will be surveyed using GPS or EDM total station equipment. A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.
- 4.17 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The primary medium will be 35mm black and white print film supplemented by digital colour DSLR at 7 megapixel minimum. A pro-forma index will record the position and direction of each image.
- 4.18 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the project.

#### **5. Finds**

- 5.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Planning Archaeologist.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context.
- 5.6 Finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996 must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

#### **6. Environmental Sampling**

- 6.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
  - Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
  - Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
  - Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- 6.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.
- 6.3 Appropriate contexts (i.e datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 6.4 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.
- 6.5 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.
- 6.6 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (eg indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g hammer scale).
- 7 Report and Archive**
- 7.1 The report content will depend on the results and whether a further stage of work is required. If so the report on this phase of work will be incorporated into the second phase and covered by a separate WSI. A draft version of the report will normally be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks. Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.
- 7.2 The report will include consideration of:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
  - The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
  - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
  - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
  - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
  - Summary.
  - a summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
  - The location and size of the archive.
  - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Derby City Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. An ordered archive to be prepared according to *Procedures for*

*the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (Museums in Derbyshire 2003), including marking of material with accession number. Initial contact has been made with the museum (using the form at Appendix 1 of the archive procedures), and an accession number of DBYMU 2011-68 has been allocated. On completion of fieldwork the DCA and museum curator will be notified, with a proposed deposition timetable. On final deposition the DCA will be notified in writing.

- 7.4 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

## **8 Publication and Dissemination of Results**

- 8.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.
- 8.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.
- 8.3 Dissemination of the results, if significant, will also be provided to local societies, CBA East Midlands and Derbyshire Archaeology day as appropriate.

## **9 Acknowledgement and Publicity**

- 9.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 9.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

## **10 Copyright**

- 10.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

## **11 Monitoring arrangements**

- 11.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site.
- 11.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008)
- 11.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

## **12 Timetable and Staffing**

- 12.1 A start date is likely to be late September 2011 and a week's notice will be provided to the DCA. The work is likely to take 1-4 days to complete and two experienced archaeologists are likely to be present during the work.
- 12.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

## **13 Health and Safety**

- 13.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

#### **14. Insurance**

- 14.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

#### **15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances**

- 15.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

#### **16. Bibliography**

Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

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Marsh, B., 2011 *Chaddesden Library, Chaddesden, Derby* Stratascan Report J2829

May, R. 2008 *An Archaeology Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Chaddesden Park, Derby.* ARCUS (Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield) Report No. 1249.1 (1)

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**FIGURES**

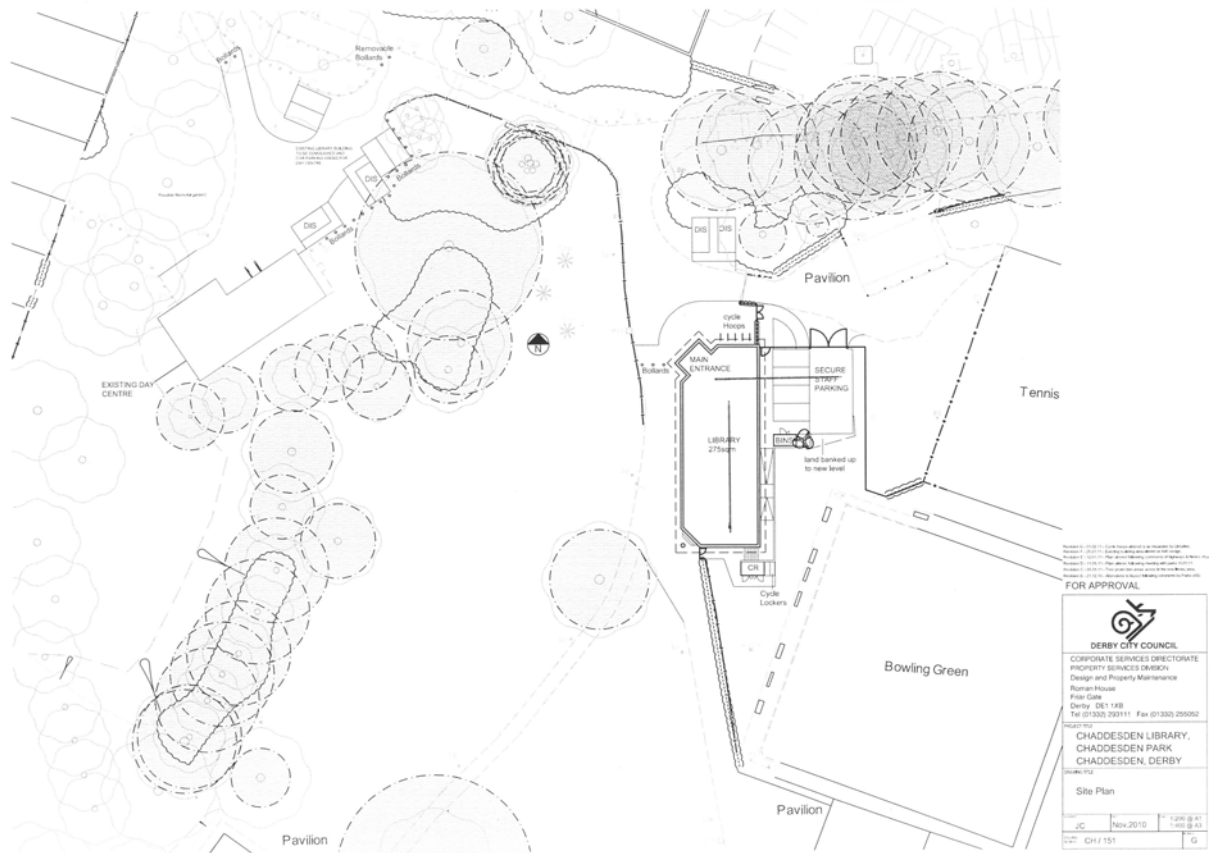


Figure 1 Location of trial trenches in relation to the proposed library building (hachered)

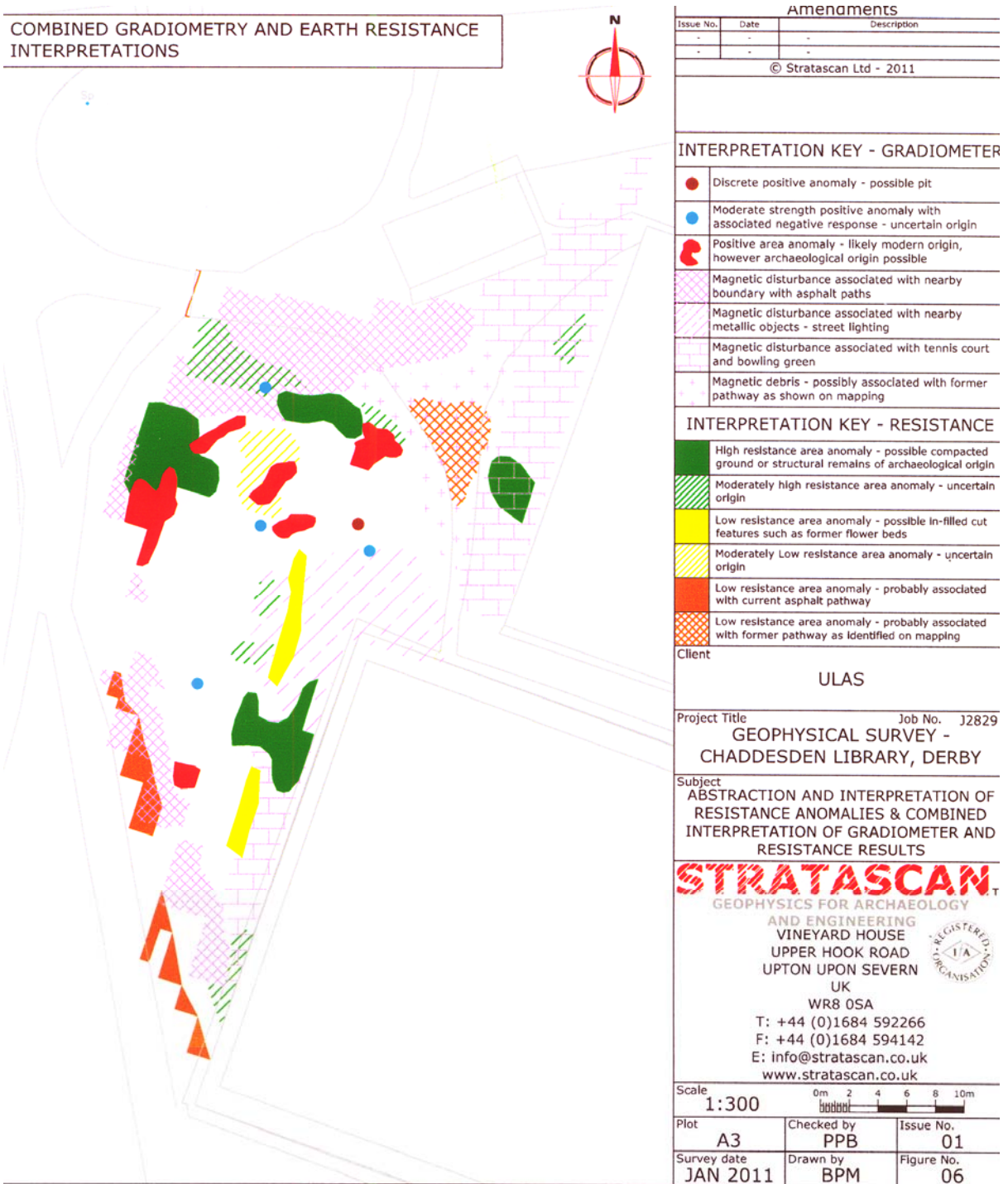


Figure 2 location of the trial trenches in relation to the geophysical anomalies

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