University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An archaeological field evaluation on land at Bath Street, Derby (SK 35101 37077)

Leon Hunt

ULAS Report No 2014-015

An archaeological field evaluation on land at Bath Street, Derby (SK 35101 37077)

Leon Hunt

for

Radleigh Group Ltd

Approved by:

Signed: 

Date: 24.01.2014

Name: Patrick Clay

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

ULAS Report No.2014-015

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An archaeological field evaluation on land at Bath Street, Derby (SK 35101 37077)

Leon Hunt

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Bath Street, Derby (NGR: SK 35101 37077).

The work was commissioned by Radleigh Group Ltd in advance of the re-development of the site for new apartments.

The site once contained a silk mill, which had recently been demolished and the site was now covered in a demolition layer and a large spoil heap of rubble.

The site lies close to the River Derwent and close to a medieval well and was once within the grounds of Darley Abbey. Therefore, there was the possibility of archaeological features or riverine deposits.

A total of six trenches was excavated across the site revealing a demolition layer of dark silty clay and brick rubble over a possible foundation layer of orangey brown clay. This lay over a greenish grey silty clay alluvial layer, which lay over riverine sand and gravel, which showed through the silt in places.

Apart from two modern structures associated with the mill, no evidence for archaeological remains was revealed in any of the trenches.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Radleigh Group Ltd to carry out an archaeological field evaluation at Bath Street, Derby (SK 35101 37077). Planning consent is to be sought for the re-development of the site. The site previously contained a silk mill, which has been demolished.

This archaeological work is in accordance with NPPF Section 12: Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment.

The site lies within the Derwent Mills World Heritage site and the Strutt Conservation Area. The mill was demolished for safety reasons following a fire and the site is currently a stripped area with rubble to the west.

Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the mill and associated outbuildings and the erection of 82 Extra Care apartments with associated communal facilities and formation of a car park (P.A. DER/12/12/01527/PRI). Construction will be using pile foundations and the pile caps will be to a depth of 600mm.

Location and Geology

The site lies at the northern end of Bath Street close to the centre of Derby, around 50m from the banks of the River Derwent (Figure 1).

The site is broadly rectangular and flat and covers approximately 4500 square metres. It currently comprises an area of made up ground and soil, with hard standing and a

large area of rubble to the west. The western and northern edges of the site were covered in trees, which were in the process of being removed during the evaluation.

The site is indicated to be initially underlain by superficial deposits of Alluvium, dating from the Quaternary Period (Geodyne Ltd 2013). The site is effectively flat, lies at a height of *c*.47m O.D. Geotechnical investigation suggests made ground overlying the alluvium to depths between 1-1.4m.

Figure 1: Site Location

Historical and Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record indicates that the site lies close to the scheduled monument St Alkmunds Well, a medieval well in land once owned by Darley Abbey. It is also south of Little Chester Roman Fort.

The underlying substratum comprises alluvium within which there may be evidence of riverine structures.

The mill (Bath Street Mill) that occupied the site was built on part of the parkland of St. Helen's House that was owned by William Strutt before it was sold in 1814.

The earliest part of the mill was built in 1848 as a spinning and weaving mill. It was built of brick with iron casement windows. The mill was extended in 1868-9 and there were many modifications and architectural detailing that took place over the next few years.

It was originally intended to convert the building. However, a recent fire had damaged the building and it was considered unsafe.

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 is 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 existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2010). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work* (WSI) prepared by ULAS (Appendix).

A *c*. 5% sample of the area was proposed for trenching (180m²), the equivalent of five 20m x 1.8m trenches, later amended to seven. A geotechnical survey indicates that contaminants are present within the soil (GeoDyne 2013). In view of this it was considered that the location of the trenches may need to be modified.

The amendment asked for six trenches within the main area of the site, with a further trench outside the main area of development behind a wooden hoarding. Due to the position of the hoarding and overhanging trees, it was not possible to manoeuvre the tracked excavator into the available space and Trench 7 was therefore not excavated (Figure 2).

Subject to Health and Safety considerations a sample of the trenches would be excavated into the alluvium to assess potential for palaeoenvironmental information and the possible presence of riverine structures.

The trenches were excavated using a 16 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket (of 2.1m width) under constant supervision of an archaeologist (Plate 1). The trenches were to be excavated to the top of any archaeological remains or the natural sub-stratum, whichever the higher. The trenches were back-filled after recording and photographing.

The work was carried out on the 15th and 16th January 2014.

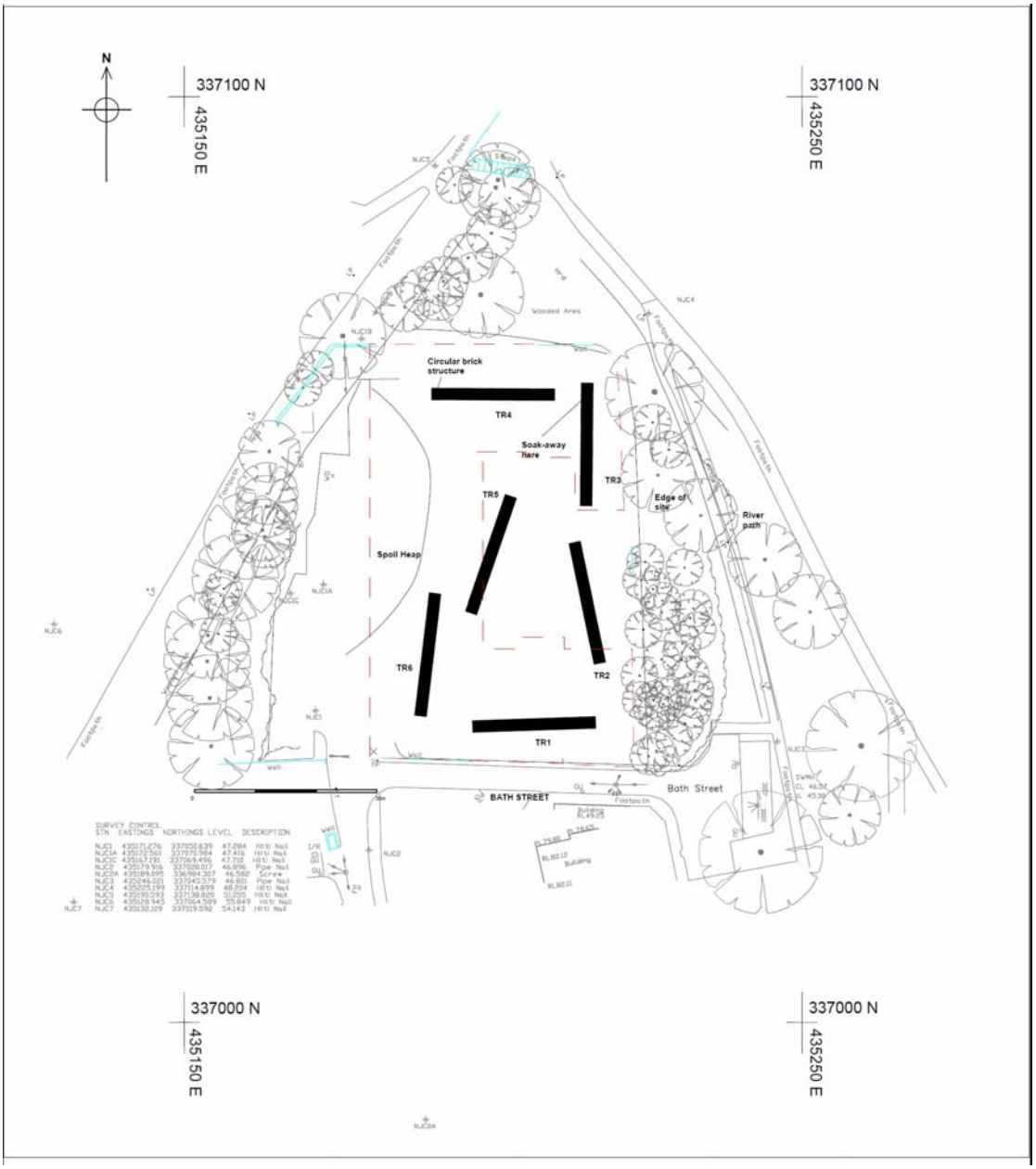

Figure 2: Plan of trench locations

Results

Trench 1

Orientation: E-W

Length: 20m

Width: 2.2m

The sequence of soils consisted of up to 1.4m of dark greyish brown silty-clay demolition layer with brick fragments and stones over a 0.6m layer of light orangey brown firm clay layer, essentially re-deposited natural clay (Plate 2). Under this lay a uniform dark greenish grey alluvial very silty alluvial clay. The trench soon filled with water at the western end and a number of disused drains were disturbed running north to south across the trench further flooding the base of the trench.

Interval	W 0m	5m	10m	15m	20mE
Topsoil Depth	1.40m	0.70m	0.50m	0.60m	0.70m
Subsoil	-	0.50m	-	0.60m	0.40m
Top of natural	1.40m	1.20m	-	1.20m	-
Base of trench	1.40m	1.20m	0.50m	1.20m	1.10m

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within this trench.

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

Plate 2: Post excavation view of Trench 1, showing red clay at base, looking west

Trench 2

Orientation: N-S

Length: 20m

Width: 2.2m

The sequence within this trench was very similar to Trench 1, except that the demolition layer contained a large amount of ash and other waste. The layers were very variable in depth and form. The trench sections were very unstable and soon collapsed. The trench later became filled with water.

Interval	**N 0m**	**5m**	**10m**	**15m**	**20m S**
Topsoil Depth	0.70m	1.50m	1.40m	0.70m	0.70m
Subsoil	0.70m	-	0.10m	0.70m	0.60m
Top of natural	1.40m	1.50m	1.50m	1.40m	-
Base of trench	1.40m	1.50m	1.50m	1.40m	1.30m

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within this trench.

Plate 3: Post excavation view of Trench 2, looking north

Trench 3

Orientation: N-S

Length: 20m

Width: 2.2m

The sequence within this trench was very similar to Trenches 1 and 2. The silty clay at the base was thin in places and excavation revealed sand and gravel beneath the silt (Plate 3).

Interval	N 0m	5m	10m	15m	20m S
Topsoil Depth	0.90m	0.50m	0.50m	0.80m	0.80m
Subsoil	0.40m	0.70m	0.50m	0.20m	-
Top of natural	1.30m	1.20m	1.00m	1.00m	0.80m
Base of trench	1.70m	1.60m	1.90m	1.20m	1.10m

No archaeological features or artefacts were discovered within this trench. There were a number of drains present including one running south-west to north-east that emptied into a rectangular soak-away at the northern end of the trench.

Plate 4: Post excavation view of Trench 3, with alluvial silt and gravel at base, looking north

Trench 4

Orientation: E-W

Length: 20m

Width: 2.2m

The sequence within this trench consisted of mid yellowish grey/brown silty-clay with a large amount (around 20%) of brick and other demolition rubble mixed with pebbles. Under this was the re-deposited orange clay layer over the alluvial silt.

Interval	E 0m	5m	10m	15m	20m W
Topsoil Depth	1.00m	1.10m	1.40m	1.20m	0.30m
Subsoil	0.60m	0.60m	0.20m	0.30m	2.00m
Top of natural	1.60m	1.70m	1.60m	1.50m	-
Base of trench	1.80m	1.80m	1.70m	1.80m	2.30m

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within this trench. At the western end of the trench was a section of a circular structure of bricks, which was around 0.50m in diameter, overlain by the demolition layer (Plate 4).

Plate 5: Post excavation view of Trench 4, looking west

Plate 6: Brick structure in Trench 4, looking south

Trench 5

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Length: 20m

Width: 2.2m

The sequence within this trench was very similar to Trenches 1, 2 and 3, but the demolition layer reached down to the alluvium in places.

Interval	**NNE 0m**	**5m**	**10m**	**15m**	**20m SSW**
Topsoil Depth	1.50m	0.90m	1.10m	1.90m	1.90m
Subsoil	-	0.50m	0.50m	-	-

Top of natural	1.50m	1.40m	1.60m	1.90m	1.90m
Base of trench	1.50m	1.40m	1.60m	1.90m	1.90m

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within this trench. A layer of bricks was visible in the section at the northern end of the trench, close to the base.

Plate 7: Post excavation view of Trench 5, looking south

Trench 6

Orientation: N-S

Length: 20m

Width: 2.2m

The sequence within this trench was very similar to Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Interval	**N 0m**	**5m**	**10m**	**15m**	**20m S**
Topsoil Depth	0.80m	0.50m	0.70m	0.70m	0.70m
Subsoil	0.60m	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m
Top of natural	1.40m	1.00m	1.20m	1.20m	1.20m
Base of	1.40m	1.00m	1.20m	1.20m	1.20m

trench					

No archaeological features or artefacts were revealed within this trench.

Plate 8: Post excavation view of Trench 6, looking south

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation at Bath Street in Derby was negative for archaeological features and deposits.

Some trenches retained small elements of the buildings that once occupied the site, such as the soak-away in Trench 3 and the brick structure, possibly the base of a chimney, in Trench 4.

The trenches largely showed that the site had been stripped of the buildings and foundations, leaving only brick rubble and disturbance. Beneath the made-up ground and demolition layers there mainly lay a deposit of re-deposited orangey brown clay across the site, which is likely to have been brought into the site and lain as a foundation layer before the mill structures were built. Presumably the underlying clays were not considered stable enough to support the building.

At the base of the trenches, across the site was a relatively uniform greenish grey silty-clay, overlying riverine sand and gravel, which is likely to be alluvial silt from the floodplain of the nearby River Derwent, with the older river gravel terrace below.

References

GeoDyne 2013, *Proposed Extracare Facility Bath Street Mills, Bath Street Derby Phase II Exploratory* Investigation Report For Radleigh Homes Ltd GeoDyne Ltd. April 2013.

Plann.it Ltd 2007. *Historic and Archaeological Report and Justification. Bath Street Mills Derby*, Plann.it Ltd September 2007

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Paul Brennan of Radleigh Group for his help and co-operation with this project. The project was managed by Patrick Clay and the work carried out by the author, assisted by Jamie Patrick.

The excavator was supplied by Planters Ltd and was driven by Paul Harris.

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

OASIS data entry

Project Name	Bath Street, Derby
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Leon Hunt
Previous/Future work	None
Current Land Use	Brown field
Development Type	Apartments
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition
Site Co ordinates	SK 35101 37077
Start/end dates of field work	15-01-2014 to 16-01-2014
Archive Recipient	Derby Museums
Study Area	4500 sq. m

Archive

The archive for this project will be retained by ULAS as there are no finds or features associated with it. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Derbyshire.

The archive consists of the following:

6 Trench recording sheets

1 Contact sheet of digital photographs

1 CD digital photographs

1 Set B&W contact sheets

1 Set B&W negatives

Leon Hunt
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email:

lh90@le.ac.uk

23-01-2014

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Appendix: Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

Job title: Land at former Bath Street Mills, Bath Street, Derby

NGR: SK 35191 37072
Client: Radleigh Group Ltd.

Planning Authority: Derby City Council

P.A. DER/12/12/01527/PRI.

Proposed start date: January 2014

1 Introduction

1.1 ***Definition and scope of the specification***

This document is a design specification for archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide indications of 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 and an appropriate mitigation strategy put in place.

1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2010) 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.

2. Background

Context of the Project

2.1 The site lies north of Bath Street, Derby within the Derwent Mills World Heritage site and the Strutt Conservation Area (SK 35191 37072). The Silk Mill has been demolished for safety reasons following a fire and the site is currently a stripped area with rubble to the west.

2.2 An Historical and archaeological report has been undertaken (Plann.it Ltd 2007). The Historic Environment Record indicates that the site lies close to the scheduled monument St Alkmunds Well a medieval well in land once owned by Darley Abbey. It is also south of Little Chester Roman Fort. The underlying substrata comprises alluvium within which there may be evidence of riverine structures.

2.3 *Geology and topography*

2.3.1 The site is indicated to be initially underlain by superficial deposits of Alluvium, dating from the Quaternary Period (Geodyne Ltd 2013). The site is effectively flat, lies at a height of *c.*47m O.D. Geotechnical investigation suggests made ground overlying the alluvium to depths between 1-1.4m.

2.4 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of mill and associated outbuildings and erection of 82 Extra Care apartments with associated communal facilities and formation

of car park P.A. DER/12/12/01527/PRI. Construction will be using pile foundations and the pile caps will be to a depth of 600mm (Figure 2).

2.5 Following the NPPF the planning authority require that evaluation by trial trenching be undertaken in order to ascertain whether any archaeological remains are present and, if so, to ascertain their character and extent. This is the first stage of a conditioned scheme to assess the presence and as appropriate significance of any surviving heritage assets. In the event of the latter further measures for example, preservation in situ or mitigation excavation and recording may be necessary. These will be covered by separate WSI's.

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The archaeological evaluation has the potential to contribute to the following research aims.

The Roman Period (Taylor 2006; Knight et al 2012; English Heritage 2012)

3.1.3 The site lies south of Little Chester Roman Fort. The evaluations may contribute to knowledge on Roman rural settlement, landscape and society. Artefacts may identify trade links and economy. The alluvial deposits may contain evidence of riverine structures.

Medieval (Lewis 2006; Knight et al 2012)

3.1.2 The area lies within the former area of Darley Priory and may contribute to the study of medieval ecclesiastical buildings and East Midlands Research Strategy 6.7.7.2 (Knight *et al* 2012, 94; Lewis 2006).

3.2 *Objectives*

3.2.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:

- 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.

3.2.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is 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.

3.2.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

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). The LCC *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) will be adhered to.

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.

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 area is proposed for trenching (180m²), the equivalent of five 20m x 1.8m trenches. The provisional trench plan (Fig. 1) shows the proposed location of the trenches. A geotechnical survey indicates that contaminants are present within the soil

(GeoDyne 2013). In view of this the location of the trenches may need to be modified. Subject to health and Safety considerations a sample of the trenches will be excavated into the alluvium to assess potential for palaeoenvironmental information and or riverine structures.

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. The contingency will only be initiated after consultation with the Client and Planning Authority. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Authority, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

4.13 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

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.

4.15. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.

4.16 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 using both balck and white 35mm and digital formats. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

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 A draft version of the report will normally be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. The full report in pdf/A-1a and A4 hard copy 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.
- Recommendations for the retention and discard of the material
- 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 Museums within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken and will follow the DCC guidelines (in prep).

7.4 The following procedures will be followed:

1) Contact will be made with Derby City Museum using the notification form in the Museums in Derbyshire guidelines (appendix 1), copied to the DCC Development Control archaeologist as part of the WSI submission.
2) if the evaluation is negative there will be no archive deposition and the report will be submitted to the DCC HER
3) The OASIS record including uploading the report will be submitted
4) If the evaluation generates significant results then a Derby Museum accession number will be drawn and deposited in line with their guidelines.
5) The DCC Development Control archaeologist will be notified by email on final deposition.

7.5 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.

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 to be arranged. The work is likely to take three - four days to complete and a minimum of two experienced archaeologists will 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. Employers Liability Insurance and Public/Products Liability Insurance Allianz Insurance plc Policy No. SZ/21696148 Professional Indemnity Insurance – Newline Underwriting Management Ltd Policy No. WD1100541

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

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Patrick Clay
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

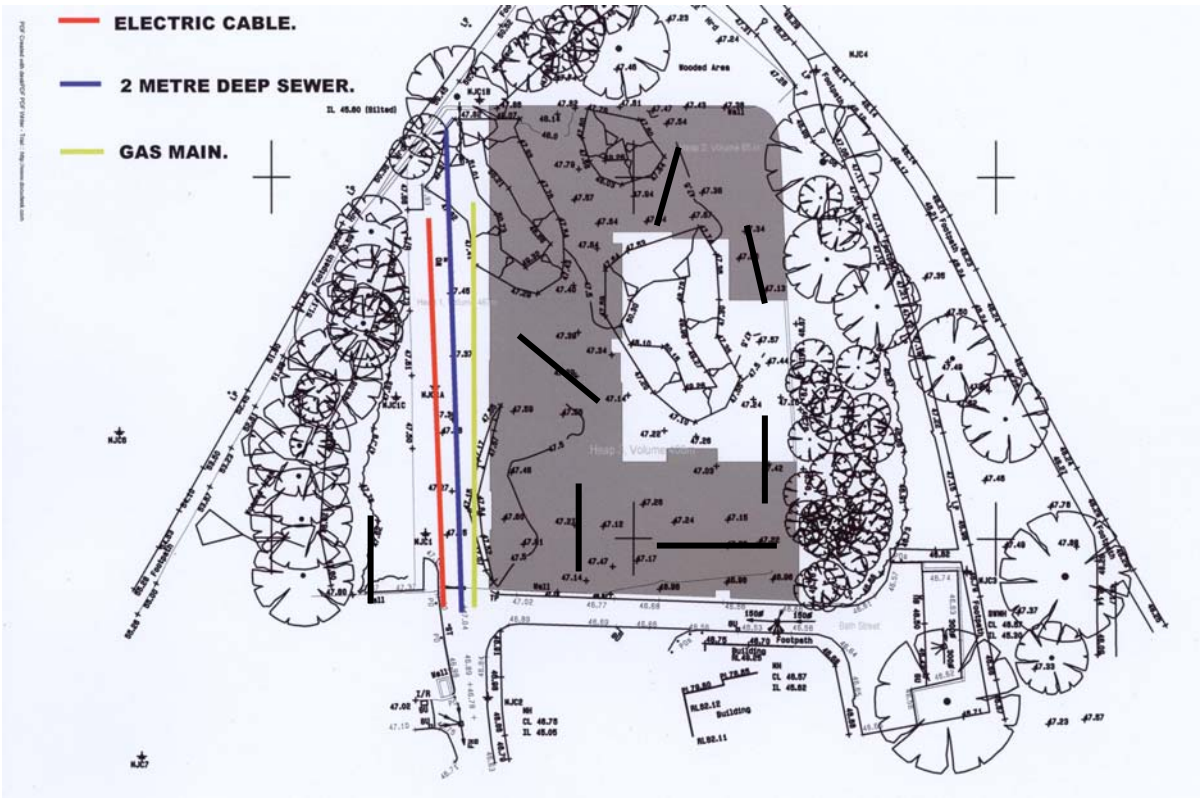

Figure 1: Site location plan in relation to proposed trench locations and services.

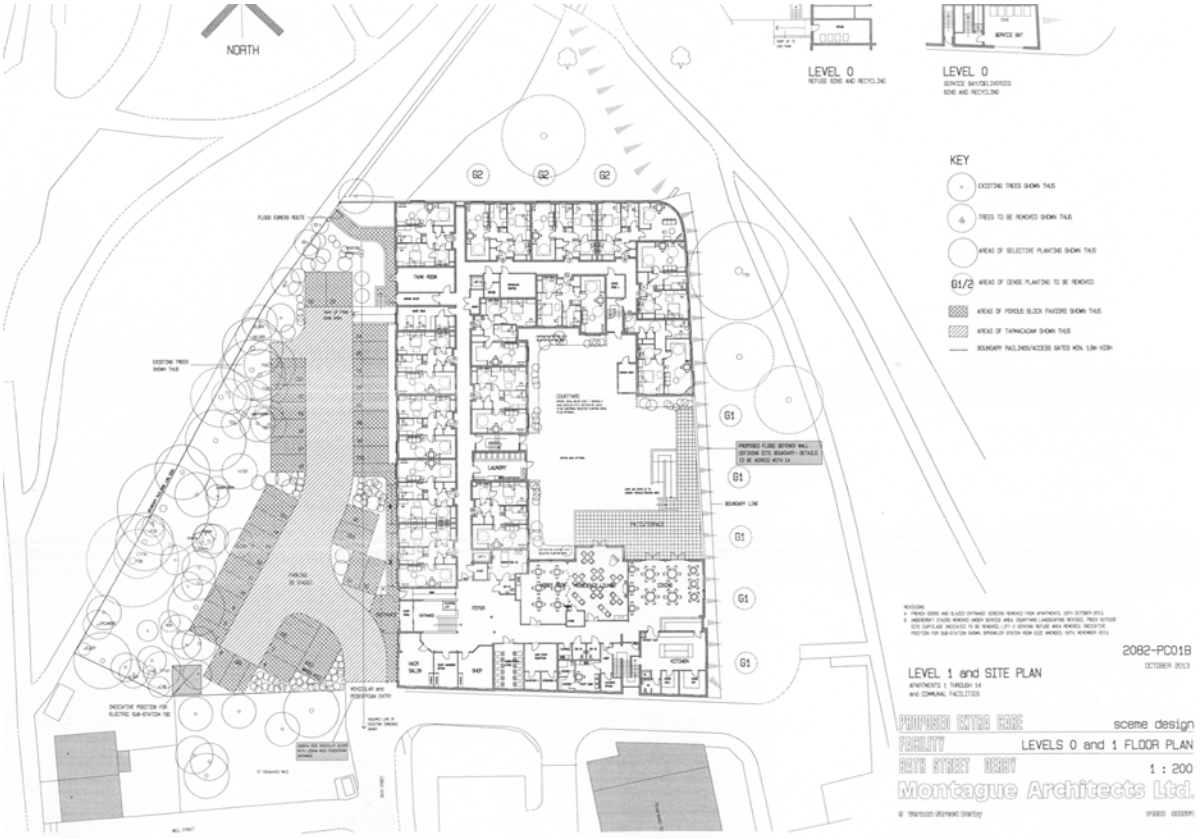

Figure 2 Plan of proposed development

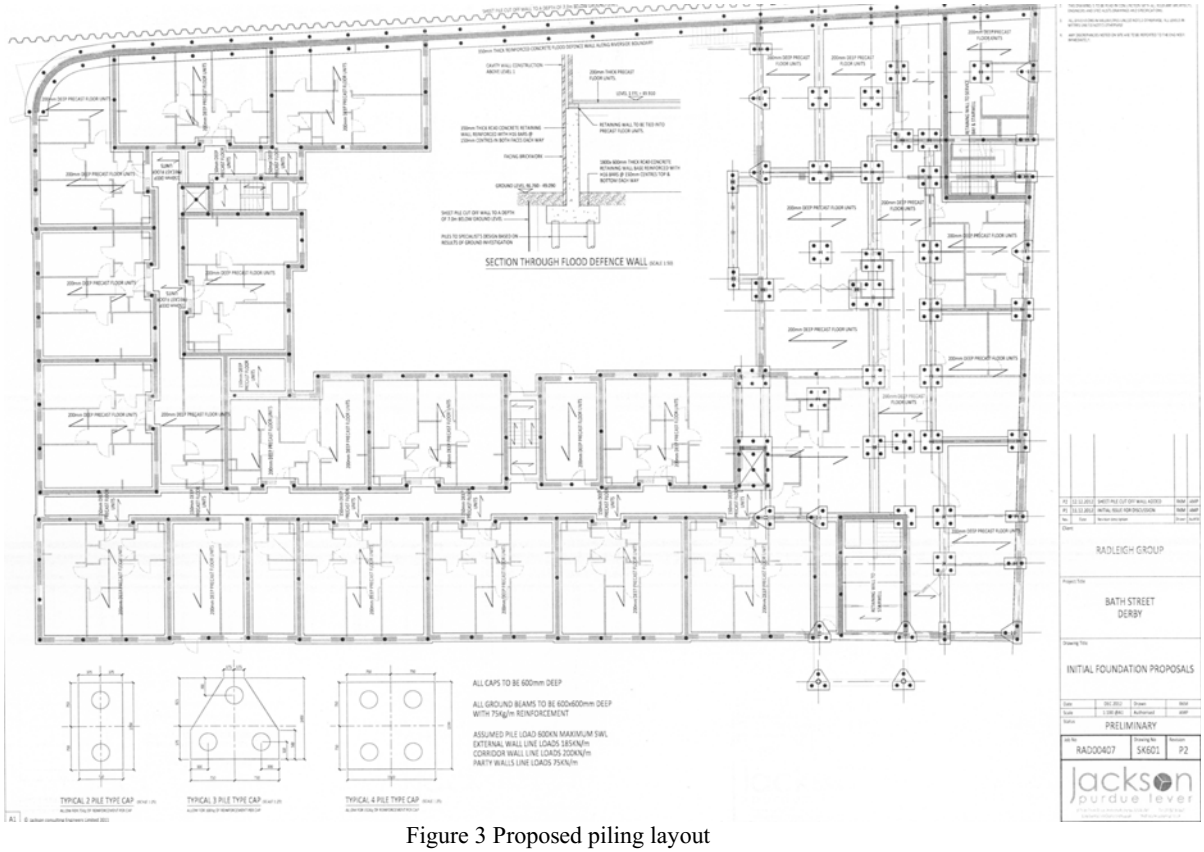

Figure 3 Proposed piling layout

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING METHOD STATEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Name	Job No	PM	Contact
Bath Street, Derby	14/606	Patrick Clay	**0116 252 2848** **07796940240**

Site Director	Site Contacts	Team (Nos)
TBA	TBA	2

SITE WORKS & METHOD STATEMENT
Evaluation trenches are to be machine excavated as detailed in the specification to look at archaeological deposits

Excavation Method Statement

- Access and parking will be gained via authorised routes to be arranged with the land owner/tenant.
- All staff will be inducted by the site director prior to starting work on site (Appendix 3).
- **Services**: A CAT Scanner may be used in both POWER and RADIO mode to scan trench lines for services prior to excavation. [The CAT must be in calibration and used by a competent person and used in both POWER and RADIO mode.
    - Trenches will not be excavated within 15m of known water mains or sewers or in the vicinity of other underground services or electrical cables without a separate SSOW. Any known services will be marked on the ground and avoided. All machine excavation will be carefully monitored.
    - No work will be undertaken beneath overhead cables. If a tracked machine is required to pass below an overhead cable a separate SSOW will be followed.
- **Excavation:** Trenching we conducted as per the *Trial Trenching Methodology* in the specification. Machining will be conducted using ULAS SSOW1. Excavation of trenches will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW3 (Appendix 1).All trenches will be inspected each day by an appointed person and noted on the trench sheet (Appendix 4).
- Any lone working on site will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW2 (Appendix 1).
- A first aid kit and a site phone will be available on site at all times. At least one member of staff will have first aid training.

Equipment

A mechanical excavator will be used for trench excavation. The site director will ensure that the appropriate certification is carried.

ULAS vehicles or personal cars will be used (all appropriately insured and maintained).

Besides the plant, equipment will include a variety of hand tools (e.g. shovels, mattocks, trowels), recording materials (e.g. photographic equipment, computers, levels etc.), survey equipment (e.g. EDM, DGPS) CAT scanners and metal detectors may be used.

Personnel

The site director will be responsible for the day to day running of the site. Specialists and visitors may be invited to visit the site during fieldwork. It is expected to hire plant and operators from a reputable local company.

All personnel are experienced in working with plant and in the excavation of trenches. All site staff hold CSCS cards and many also hold a SPA quarry passport. All site staff have some first aid training.

Normal working hours are 7 hours a day between 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday.

Monitoring and communications

ULAS management and site staff details are as above.

Work will be monitored internally by the ULAS Project Manager and/or Health & Safety Co-ordinators.

ULAS method statements are prepared following standard guidelines and after consultation with the University Safety Services Department. Communication of the contents of the method statement to site staff is the responsibility of the Site Director. The risk assessment will be updated weekly or when conditions change.

Accident Reporting

All accidents will be logged using ULAS accident forms and report to the ULAS Main Office (0116 2522848) and if necessary to the University of Leicester Safety Services Dept (Appendix 2) .

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848
F: +44 (0)116 252 2614
E: ulas@le.ac.uk
W: www.le.ac.uk/ulas

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