

**An Archaeological Evaluation
At Cathedral Road, Derby
(SK 34912 3656)**

James Harvey

For: Cedar House Investments.

Planning Reference: DER/11/03/01992/PRI

Checked by Project Manager

Signed: **Date:.....**

Name:

**University of Leicester
Archaeological Services**

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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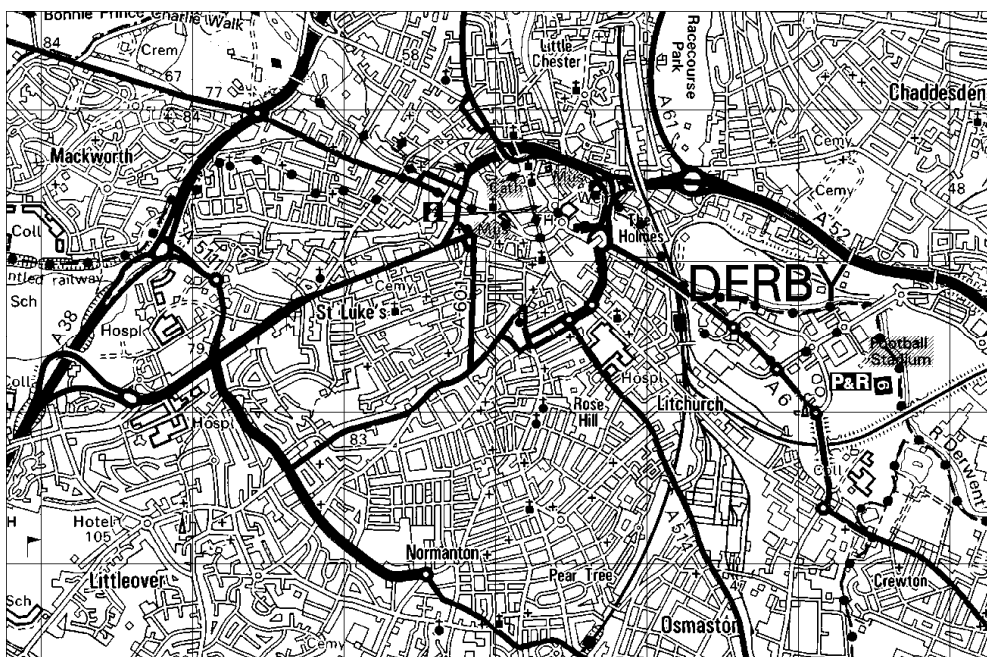
Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services undertook an archaeological field evaluation of a site for proposed redevelopment at Cathedral Road, Derby (SK 34912 3656) between 17/02/04 and 14/02/04 on behalf of Cedar House Investments. Six trial trenches were examined, covering a minimum area of 234 sq m. Beneath modern disturbance, evidence for probable medieval garden soils was identified, together with the fragmentary remains of a stone structure of post-medieval or later date. Of note was a small dump of 19th-century kiln waste, comprising fragments of saggars and biscuit-fired pottery from the Derby Crown Porcelain Company Ltd. No other significant archaeological features were identified.

Finds and records will be deposited with Derby City Museum Service, DBYMU: 2003-195.

1 Introduction

1.1 Planning approval has been granted by Derby City Council for the construction of a new educational establishment on Cathedral Road in the centre of Derby (DER/11/03/01992/PRI). The site is bisected by Cathedral Road, and for convenience has been divided into two: Site 1 to the south of Cathedral Road and Site 2 to the north (figures 1 and 2).



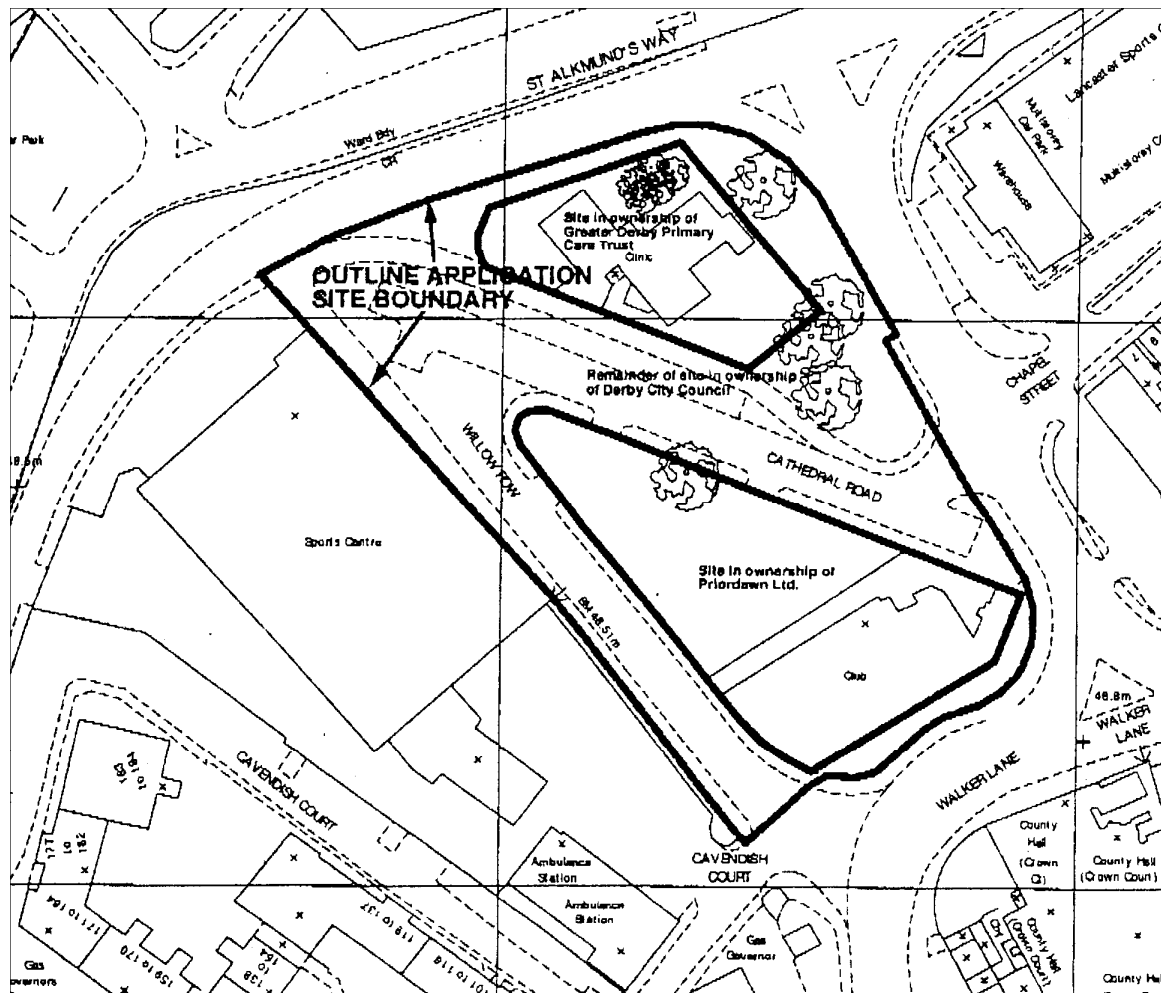
1. Site Location

Reproduced from the Landranger 128 Derby and Burton on Trent area Scale 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved.
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1.2 In view of the fact that the site was considered to be of high archaeological potential due to its location on the edge of the medieval town, the Derby Development Control Archaeologist recommended a programme of archaeological work in accordance with DoE Planning Policy Guidance 16 (Archaeology and Planning) in

order to assess the possible impact of the proposals on buried remains. In this way, it would then be possible to formulate an appropriate mitigation strategy to ensure that archaeological remains were either preserved *in situ* or subject to detailed excavation and recording before destruction ('preservation by record'). The archaeological assessment formed part of conditions attached to the planning permission and commenced with an archaeological desk based assessment (Gnanaratnam 2003). The latter summarised its findings thus:

This lies on the edge of the medieval town and probably within the Anglo-Saxon settlement area, and map evidence strongly suggests the presence of late medieval or early post-medieval activity on site. Excavations close to the development area, on the south side of Walker Lane, revealed a well-preserved sequence, including possibly late Anglo-Saxon activity and evidence of small-scale medieval industrial activity involving clay-lined water-filled tanks. It is likely that evidence of similar activity may be present on site, especially given the proximity of the Markeaton Brook.



2. Area of Proposed Development (Maber Associates) (Scale 1:1250)

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1.3 Subsequently, a Brief was issued by the Development Control Archaeologist outlining the requirements for a further phase of intrusive archaeological evaluation in order to clarify the potential (hereinafter the Brief, Appendix 3). The Brief required that a 6% sample of the site area be evaluated by trial trench to give an indication of the potential archaeological resource within the site area.

1.4 Due to site constraints – in particular the fact that the Health Centre on Site 2 would remain in operation – it was agreed at a site meeting between the client, ULAS and the Development Control Archaeologist, that the required 6% sample would not be possible to achieve, and that as many trenches would be examined as practicable as part of this phase. A design specification was then prepared by ULAS on behalf of the client with further details of a proposed methodology for the trial trenching works (Appendix 3). This was approved by the Development Control Archaeologist and proposed locating one 30m trench and two 20m trenches on each site to achieve a total area of 210 sq. m, or a 4.8% sample of the site with scope for an additional 20m trench if the results warranted it. The layout of the trenches on Site 1 subsequently had to be altered considerably from the original specification because construction work was taking place on foundations for a temporary building for the relocation of the health clinic. This meant that trenching along the Willow Row frontage – an area with some potential for post-medieval properties – was more restricted than planned. Also, the underground services in the south-eastern corner of Site 2 proved to be more widespread than anticipated, resulting in the need for the trench there to be reoriented and reduced in size. In all, some 234 sq m of trench was examined, amounting to about 5.25% of the total site area of 0.444ha (figure 3).

1.5 The work was undertaken by ULAS between 17/02/04 and 14/02/04.

2. Geological and Topographical Background

2.1 The site lies at *c.*49.0m OD. The total site area is approximately 0.444ha.

2.2 The underlying geology of the site is recorded in the desk-based assessment as being located on alluvial deposits.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 There is no recorded Prehistoric activity within the development area and Roman activity is concentrated 1km to the north of the site. The nature of settlement in the Anglo-Saxon period remains unclear. Although the name 'Derby' derives from Old Scandinavian *diurby*, for village or homestead, and the town was one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw in the 10th century, little archaeological evidence of this period has come to light, with the exception of the remains of a pre-conquest church revealed by the excavation of St Alkmund's church in the late 1960s (Barrett 2001). It has been suggested that the original notion that the settlement was concentrated at the junction of Markeaton and Bramble Brook is too simple and current theories suggest the site may well lie within the Saxon settlement.

3.2 The development area lies to the north-west corner of the medieval town. John Speed's 1610 map shows a typical pattern of settlement for the outskirts of a medieval town with buildings fronting Walker Lane and Willow Row and yards, gardens or orchards to the rear.

3.3 Excavations carried out recently by Archaeological Investigations Ltd on the other side of Walker Lane, directly adjacent to the development site, have revealed late pre-Norman Conquest levels, with medieval floor levels towards Markeaton Brook as well as ditches and a bank associated with the brook. Backyard activities in the form of a kiln or oven as well as a series of clay-lined pits representing industrial activities utilising the brook were observed (Gnanaratnam 2003).

3.4 The site of St Helens Abbey (SMR **18957 – DR4458**) is located 150m north of the development area. A priory was founded here in 1137 and by 1160 it had become a hospital. It is possible the grounds of this complex may have extended into the development area.

4 Archaeological Objectives

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks
- Assess the potential impact upon buried archaeological deposits from the proposed development.
- To produce an archive of any results.

4.1 The evaluation is intended to help provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made by the Development Control Archaeologist regarding potential strategies for mitigating the effects of the development upon the archaeological remains.

5 Methodology

5.1 Trenches on Site 1 were excavated using a JCB 3C machine with a 2.0m toothless ditching bucket. A mini digger was used on Site 2 with a 1.7m wide toothless ditching bucket. A 1m wide toothed bucket was also used in some areas of trenches 2 and 3 on Site 2 where modern concrete, tarmac and brick wall obstructions needed to be removed. All areas were surveyed using CAT scan to locate services prior to and during the excavation of the trenches.

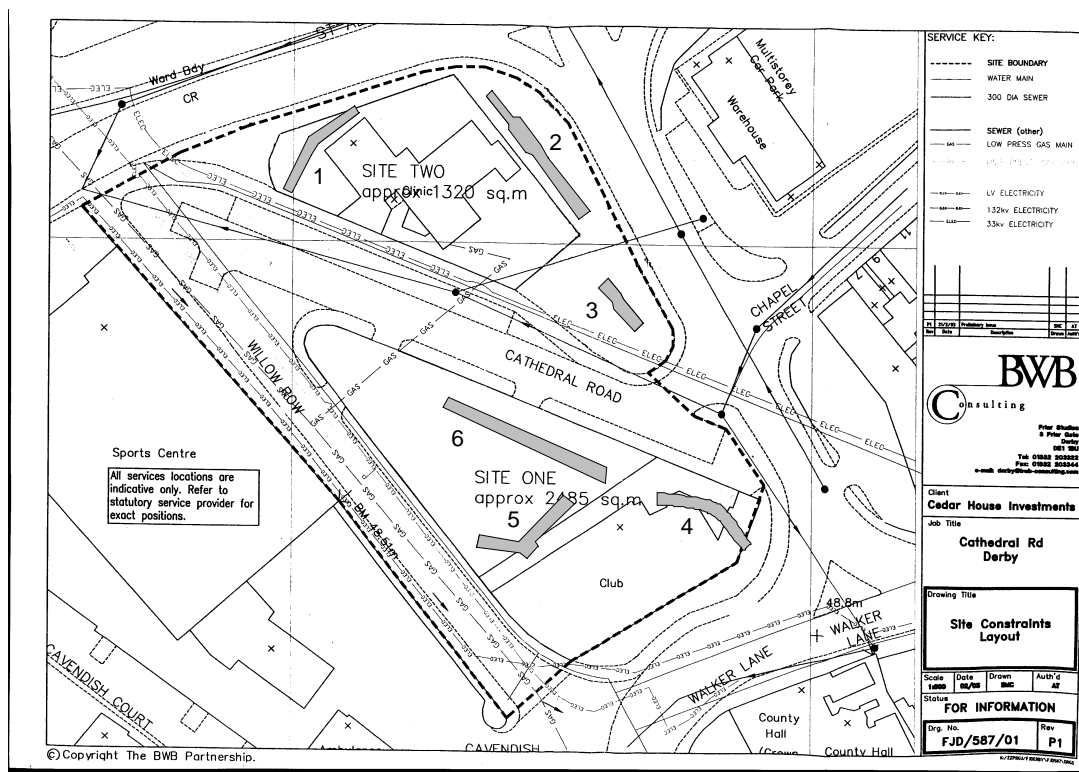
5.2 Where possible, within the health and safety constraints of the site, trenches were examined by hand cleaning and all deposits revealed were planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans have been tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

5.3 Spot heights were taken across the evaluation area and tied into the Ordnance Survey Datum, using a temporary benchmark located on Walker Street (49.1m OD) provided by Bowmer and Kirkland.

5.4 The ULAS recording manual was used as a guide for all recording.

5.5 A photographic record of the investigations was taken illustrating in general context the archaeological evaluation and its findings.

5.6 All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).



3. Trench locations. Base plan supplied by Maber Associates (100m grid)

6 Results

SITE 2

6.1 Trench 1

Length: 21.15 m

Width: 1.7m

Ground Level: 49.3m – 50.11m OD

Base of Trench: 48.67m – 49.59m OD

Natural Ground: 48.67 – 48.99m OD

6.1.1 Trench 1 was located at the west end of Site 2 between the northwestern side of the extant clinic building and St Alkmunds Way (figure 3). The upper layers of the trench included turf and modern overburden to a depth of 0.3-1.0m.

6.1.2 The northern end of the trench was machined onto deposits relating to former buildings that stood in the area, this area of disturbance extended c.14m to the south from the end of the trench. Below this was a small pit [33] located 4.9m from the north end of the trench backfilled with a dark-grey silty-clay deposit (34) that contained a small sherd of Cistercian ware, dating to the late medieval period as well as a fragment of industrial residue. This feature cut the yellowish-brown silty clay natural (figure 7).

6.1.3 Beyond this disturbance, a dark grey-brown silty-clay soil layer (32) was encountered at a depth of 0.3m and between 0-0.35m thick (figure 7). This was truncated in a number of places by former walls. This homogeneous deposit contained a sherd of Midland Purple ware pottery dating to the late medieval period and it is likely that it represents garden soil of the late medieval or post-medieval period. The deposit directly overlay the silty-clay natural that showed evidence of substantial root disturbance; no archaeological features were observed cutting the natural.

6.2 Trench 2

Length: 29.82m

Width: 1.7m – 3.12m

Ground Level: 50.47 – 50.70m OD

Base of Trench: 49.07m – 48.39m OD

Natural Ground: 49.07

6.2.1 Trench 2 was located at the north end of Site 2 between the northeastern end of the clinic boundary hedge and Cathedral Road (figure 3). The upper layers of the trench consisted of turf overlying tarmac and kerbstones. Modern overburden was observed to depths between 1.1-2.3m

6.2.2 Modern disturbance at the north-western end of the trench was machined through to expose the natural yellowish-brown silty clay. Beyond this, c.6m from the north-western end of the trench, there was heavy disturbance from former modern buildings. Substantial brick walls and a cellar were located aligned in the same direction as the trench. Associated with these walls was a square drain (38) that contained a substantial quantity of biscuit-fired pottery and saggars that evidently represent waste from one of the Derby potteries. One of the plates contained the mark 'DERBY' and a crown symbol. The pottery mark is not cited in Goddens' Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain marks, but this was a mark apparently used at the Derby Crown Porcelain Company, Ltd in the late 19th century (Anneke Bambery pers.comm.).

6.2.3 The trench was expanded to run alongside the cellar wall in an attempt to avoid more walls. Between 6m and 16m from the northwestern end, a dark brown clayey-silt soil layer between 0.5-0.6m thick was observed below the modern overburden at a depth of 0.9-1.1m. This layer is likely to be similar to the garden soil observed in Trench 1; no finds were retrieved because the trench could not be entered for health and safety reasons. This layer was cut by the cellar wall and by a brick-built well. This deposit overlies the natural silty clay.

6.2.4 At 14.4m from the northwest end of the trench, a possible gully cut [35] was located within the natural silty clay, running north northwest - south southeast, located beneath the modern disturbance at a depth of 1.6-2.3m. The cut was observed to be approximately 0.5m wide and could be seen for 8m before becoming obscured by the return of the cellar wall at 22.2m from the northwest end. It is unknown whether the gully cut the garden soil whether it was overlain by it because its backfill (36) was a similar dark grey-brown colour and the section could not be closely inspected. The date and function of this feature remains unclear, but may well be associated with agricultural practices occurring on the site.

6.2.5 Beyond the return of the cellar wall, garden soils some 0.2m thick were observed below the overburden at a depth of 2.1m. From 24m to the end of the trench only overburden was observed. The trench was only excavated to a depth of 2.3m as

the area was only accessible to a small machine that could not excavate any deeper than this.

6.3 Trench 3

Length: 11.15

Width: 1.9m

Ground Level: 50.51 – 50.35

Base of Trench: 48.92 – 48.1m OD

Natural Ground: 48.1m OD

6.3.1 Trench 3 was located at the south-eastern corner of Site 2, on a large grass verge where several mature trees had recently been felled. The ground here was clearly raised, resulting in the upper levels of the trench comprising 1.6-1.7m of modern laid turf and overburden. Below this, two brick walls, orientated north-south truncated apparently otherwise undisturbed soil layers (1) and (2), which consisted of a mid greyish-brown clayey silt with green mottles, containing tile and pottery dating to the late medieval period. These layers were again similar to those observed in Trenches 1 and 2. A sondage was excavated through layer (2), revealing its thickness to be 0.5m. Below this was clean reddish gravel that was taken to be the natural. The deposits in this trench could not be closely examined for health and safety reasons.

SITE 1

6.4 Trench 4

Length: 20.97m

Width: 2.0 – 2.45m

Ground Level: 49.15 – 50.17m OD

Base of Trench: 47.78 – 48.19m OD

Natural Ground: 47.78 – 48.19m OD

6.4.1 Trench 4 was located close to the corner of Walker Lane and Cathedral Road on Site 2, partly running across the site of the recently demolished club building (figures 3 and 4). The material from this building was spread across the site, raising the ground level and resulting in overburden measuring between 1.2 and 1.6m in depth.

6.4.2 For about 11.8m eastwards, the western end of the trench was heavily truncated with brick walls and brick-lined pits that had removed all earlier deposits and also truncated the natural mid yellowish-brown alluvial clay. This disturbance was not unexpected because this part of the trench is located within the footprint of the former club building and some of the truncation may relate to this. Beyond this the natural level rose up.

6.4.3 At the south-eastern end of the trench were the remains of Victorian brick building to a depth of 1.3m, but the rest of the trench was clear of any modern truncations. Below the floor of this building was a dark grey-brown silty clay soil layer (10); this was 0.2m in depth and contained post-medieval and modern pottery. Below this, a homogeneous mid grey-brown clayey-silt soil layer (9) was encountered, 0.75m thick, that sealed a pale-brown clayey-silt soil layer (8). This deposit was 0.8m thick and produced a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and

brick (figure 8). These deposits probably represent post-medieval garden soils, possibly within the backyards of properties fronting onto Walker Lane.

6.4.4 Below these deposits was a cleaner light greyish-brown silty-clay layer (4). This layer was 0.15m thick and had the appearance of subsoil or redeposited subsoil and contained no finds. Below this layer a mid grey silty clay layer (6) was encountered that was 0.15m thick. Although this deposit was clearly of archaeological origin, it contained no dating evidence and its extent and function are unknown. It directly overlay the mid yellowish brown clay natural, through which a sondage was excavated 1m from the northeast end of the trench to a depth of 2.07m. This showed that this undisturbed geology was 0.35m thick and overlay reddish brown sandy gravel.

6.5 Trench 5

Length: 21.4m

Width: 2.5 – 3.16m

Ground Level: 48.98 – 49.33m OD

Base of Trench: 47.50 – 48.42m OD

Natural Ground: 47.63 – 47.97m OD

6.5.1 Trench 5 was located in the centre of Site 1 (figure 3 and 5). Modern overburden ranged in depth from 0.7-1.3m. At the western end of the trench, the ground was disturbed by a brick-built, stone-capped drain that was truncated by a more recent sewage pipe trench. These features truncated an undated dark greenish-brown silty clay layer (13) that contained common medium rounded pebbles. Its extent was unclear but it may suggest a possible yard surface here directly overlying the natural yellowish-brown clay and gravels (figure 9). Beyond this, from 3.4-8.8m eastwards, a brick-walled building with rubble backfill was present cutting the natural. Between 8.3-10.6m, at the point where the trench was angled to turn towards the north-east, a modern pit containing brick was located cutting the natural.

6.5.2 To the north-east of this pit, another brick wall was located, past which a cobbled surface in a sand matrix (18) was observed in the section (figure 9). The surface extended past the northeast end of the trench but is likely to be fairly modern as it overlay a mid-brown clayey-silt layer (17) that contained brick and mortar fragments. The latter overlay a mid-brown clayey-silt layer (16) with few inclusions. These layers are likely to be garden soils above a mid greenish-brown clayey silt subsoil layer (15) which in turn overlaid the mid yellowish brown sandy gravel natural. The northeast end of the trench also contained various modern truncations that cut these layers and the natural.

6.6 Trench 6

Length: 35.6m

Width: 2.3m

Ground Level: 49.23 – 49.51m OD

Base of Trench: 47.91 – 48.46m OD

Natural Ground: 48.16 – 48.40m OD

6.6.1 Trench 6 was located adjacent to, and approximately parallel with, Cathedral Road. Modern overburden was present at a depth of 0.82-1.1m (figures 3 and 6). The eastern end of the trench was not fully machined for a length of 5m due to the presence of a cast iron service pipe that had neither been picked up by an initial CAT scan, nor had it been indicated on any plan. The trench was machined higher at this

point to avoid damage to this pipe. It was not damaged during the excavation or backfilling of the trench.

6.6.2 The service pipe cut through a clay-lined brick well that was located between 4.0-7.2m from the eastern end of the trench. This well truncated a dark greyish-brown layer (29) that directly overlay the natural mid-brown clay.

6.6.3 The main area of interest existed at the western end of the trench where two wall footings (20) and (22) were observed aligned north/south and east/west at right angles to each other. Wall (20) was 0.4m wide and ran north, beyond the limits of excavation. Wall (22) was also 0.4m wide but only survived for 1.6m, heading east where it was truncated by a cellar. The walls only survived as a single course of roughly-shaped, unbonded sand stone blocks, but probably relate to the same structure. Abutting wall (22) was a layer of light-brown sandy-clayey silt (23), which contained a high quantity of coarse gravel that overlay a similar mid orangey-brown sandy-clayey-silt layer (24). The wall construction cuts [19] and [21] truncated a dark greyish-black clayey-silt layer (25), which was also overlain by layer (23). A section was excavated through layer (25), which proved to be 0.2m thick and directly overlying the natural mid-brown clay. This yielded a single sherd of medieval pottery and an (?) early post-medieval roof tile. This layer is probably the remains of post-medieval garden soil, therefore Walls (20) and (22) are likely to be associated with a structure, which is post medieval or later in date.

6.6.4 At 8.7m from the east end of the trench, a possible posthole [27] was located that cut the mid-brown clay natural. It was circular, with a diameter of 0.54m and a depth of 0.32m. Earthenware pottery located within the dark-grey clayey-silt fill (28) dates the feature to the 17th to 18th century. It is unclear what this post-medieval feature relates to, but it is possible that it forms part of a timber structure.

6.6.5 Between 9.5-21m from the east end of the trench the whole area was heavily truncated by modern features consisting of brick walls, rubble backfills and demolition layers including a dark-grey demolition layer (39) consisting of mortar and ash.

7 Conclusion

Although the programme of archaeological trial trenching was severely restricted by the presence of a standing building, portacabins and the operations of building contractors, a reasonable sample of the site – some 5.25% – was examined by trial trenching. Unfortunately it was not possible to place trenches very close to the Willow Row or Walker Lane street frontages where medieval and post-medieval properties might be expected, and trench locations were dictated mainly by the constraints of the site.

On site 1, overburden varied in depth between 0.7 and 1.6m, revealing disturbances from 19th and 20th-century buildings, together with post-medieval garden soils and an undated yard surface, possibly modern. Cutting the garden soil in trench 6 were two very fragmentary stone walls that could relate to the remains of an outbuilding or boundary wall associated with a property fronting on to Willow Row. Apart from these, no other archaeological features of note were identified, although small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered.

Site 2, to the north of Cathedral Road, revealed probable late medieval garden soils and an undated gully, possible agricultural in origin. Of some interest was the presence of fragments of saggars and biscuit-fired pottery of the late 19th-century

deriving from the Derby Crown Porcelain Company, Ltd dumped in a Victorian drain. Again, small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery were found, attesting activity of these periods in the vicinity.

Overall, the results of the work have not suggested the presence of significant archaeological deposits on the site. Although it could be argued that this is in part due to the location of trenches away from street frontages, in the back yards of postulated medieval and post-medieval properties, such areas are themselves usually intensively occupied, and this is not indicated by the finds evidence, with only small amounts of medieval and post-medieval material being recovered.

8 Site Archive

The archive consists of context sheets, permagraph planning sheet, trench sheets, appropriate indices, colour transparency slides and monochrome negatives to be held by Derby Museums and Art Gallery under the Accession number DBYMU: 2003-195

9 Publication

A summary of the results of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* in due course.

10 Acknowledgements

This archaeological evaluation was carried out by James Harvey and Anthony Gnanaratnam. The project manager was Richard Buckley.

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James Harvey
University of Leicester Archaeological Services
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Jrh20@le.ac.uk

Tel: 0116 252 2836

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Appendix 1: The Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds

D.Sawday

The pottery, fifteen sherds, weighing 1,591 kg., and four fragments of flat roof tile, weighing 275 grams, were examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to comparative material in the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999) and to published descriptions of the pottery from the county, (Coppack 1980), (McCarthy and Brooks 1988). Bearing in mind these limitations, the identification of the medieval wares in particular, remains tentative.

Eight of the sherds apparently dated from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, and the remainder were post medieval or modern in date. The modern finds included eleven fragments of biscuit fired plates, one clearly imprinted with a ‘Derby’ mark on the base, together with parts of three saggars. The latter are comparable, although not identical to those recorded at the Longton Hall porcelain factory near Stoke on Trent (Tait and Cherry 1980, fig.6.3 and 4), dated *circa* 1751-60. Evidently the biscuit fired pottery and the saggars represent waste from one of the Derby potteries. The pottery mark is not cited in Goddens’ *Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain marks*, but this was a mark apparently used at the Derby Crown porcelain Company, Ltd in the late 19th century (Anneke Bambery pers.comm.)

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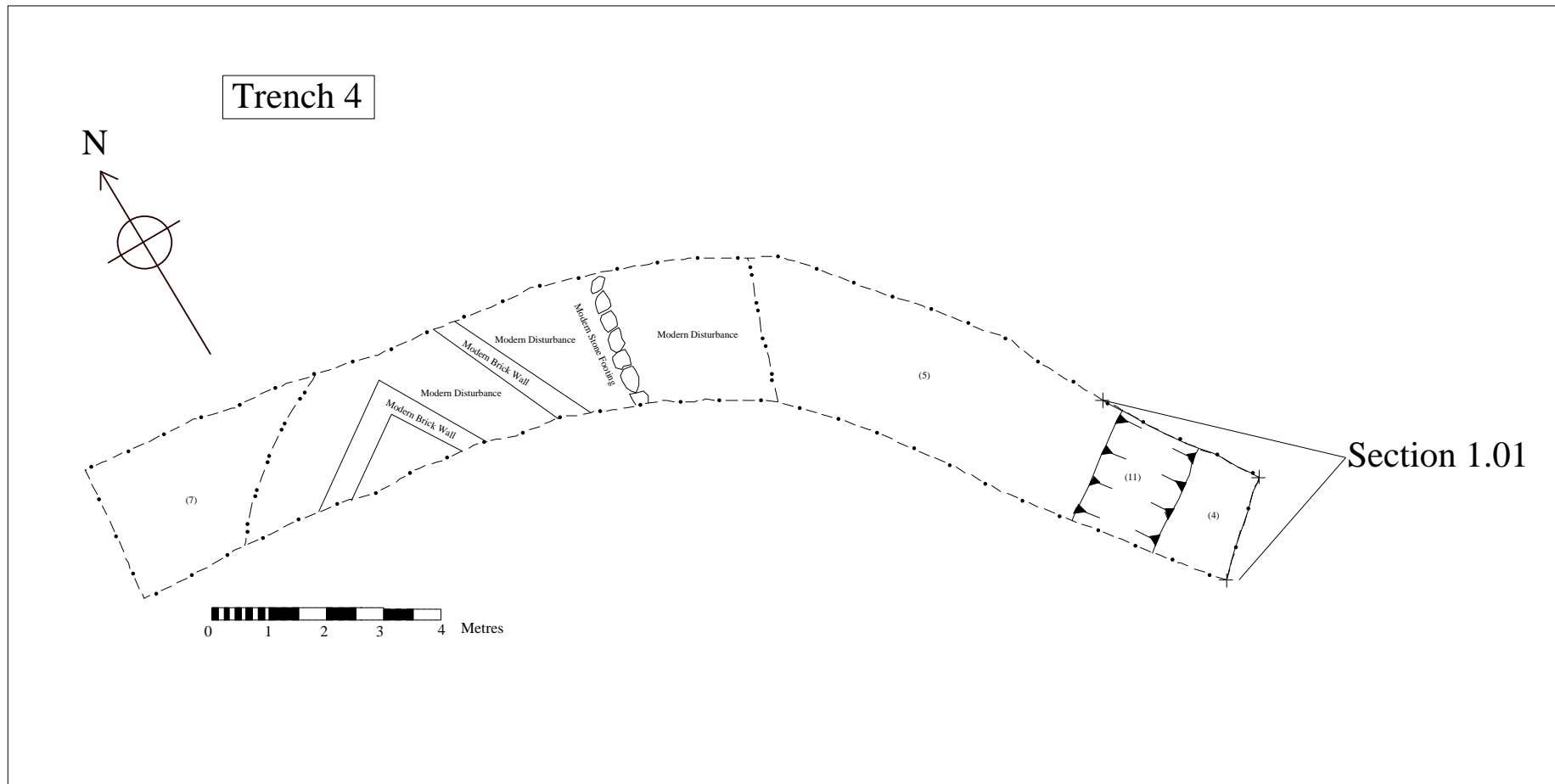
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context	fabric/ware	sherd nos.	weight grams	comments
POTTERY				
T3 (2)	Medieval Sandy ware	1	37	Hard fired, purple glaze, later medieval
T4 (4)	?Orange Sandy ware	1	37	Bowl rim, white clay, grog & misc. inclusions, ?later medieval
T4 (8)	?Pink Sandy ware – Burley Hill type	1	5	Grey surfaces. Grey core, pink margins
T4 (8)	?Orange Gritty ware	1	12	
T4 (8)	Earthenware	1	8	Post medieval
T4 (8)	Midland Yellow ware	1	6	Post medieval
T4 (10)	Coarse Earthenware	2	27	Both glazed, one slipped, post medieval
T4 (10)	?Imitation Mottled ware	2	12	Cup base, mid 17th C.+
T4 (10)	?Burnt Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware mug	1	11	? Later 17th – early 18th C.
T4 (10)	White Earthenware/china	1	12	Modern
T6 (25)	?Grey Gritty ware	1	10	Or possibly a reduced splashed ware – medieval
T6 (28)	Earthenware	1	4	Slipped & glazed, 17th – 18th C.+
T4 (32)	?Orange Sandy ware	1	3	Thin yellow glaze

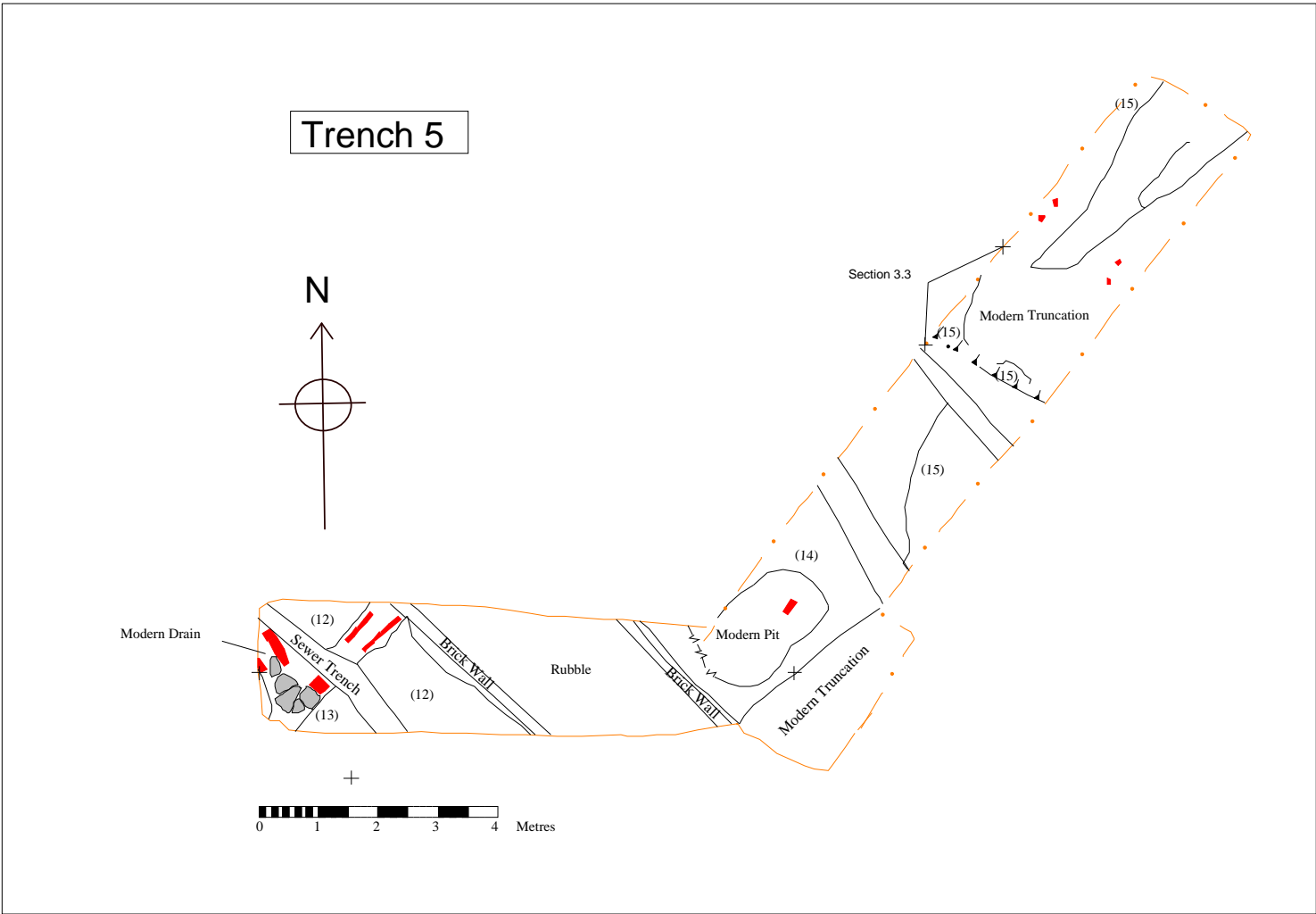
T4 (32)	Midland Purple	1	8	Later medieval
T1 (33) [34]	Cistercian ware	1	4	Pierced hole in ware, chafing dish fragment, late medieval.
T2 Modern drain	White Earthenware	1	575	Modern bowl, blue on white dec.
T2 drain	White Earthenware	3	15	
T2 drain	Earthenware	11	805	Biscuit fired plates, three with part of the makers' mark, 'Derby', underneath. Probably post dates 1780, most Derby porcelains of the 1750-1780 period are unmarked.
TILE				
T3 (2)	Earthenware	1	97	Flat roof tile, ?later medieval
T4 (10)	Earthenware	2	148	Fat roof tile
T6 (25)	Earthenware	1	30	Flat roof tile, ?early post medieval
MISC				
T1 (33) [34]	Industrial residue	1	40	
T2 'Victorian' Drain	clay	1	1488	?Saggar – incomplete - ?flared bowl shape
T2 'Victorian' Drain	clay	1	282	?Saggar fragment, as above
T2 'Victorian' Drain	clay	1	214	?Saggar – incomplete, shallow straight sided with convex base, or alternatively a 'lid' shape

Appendix 2: Site Context Index

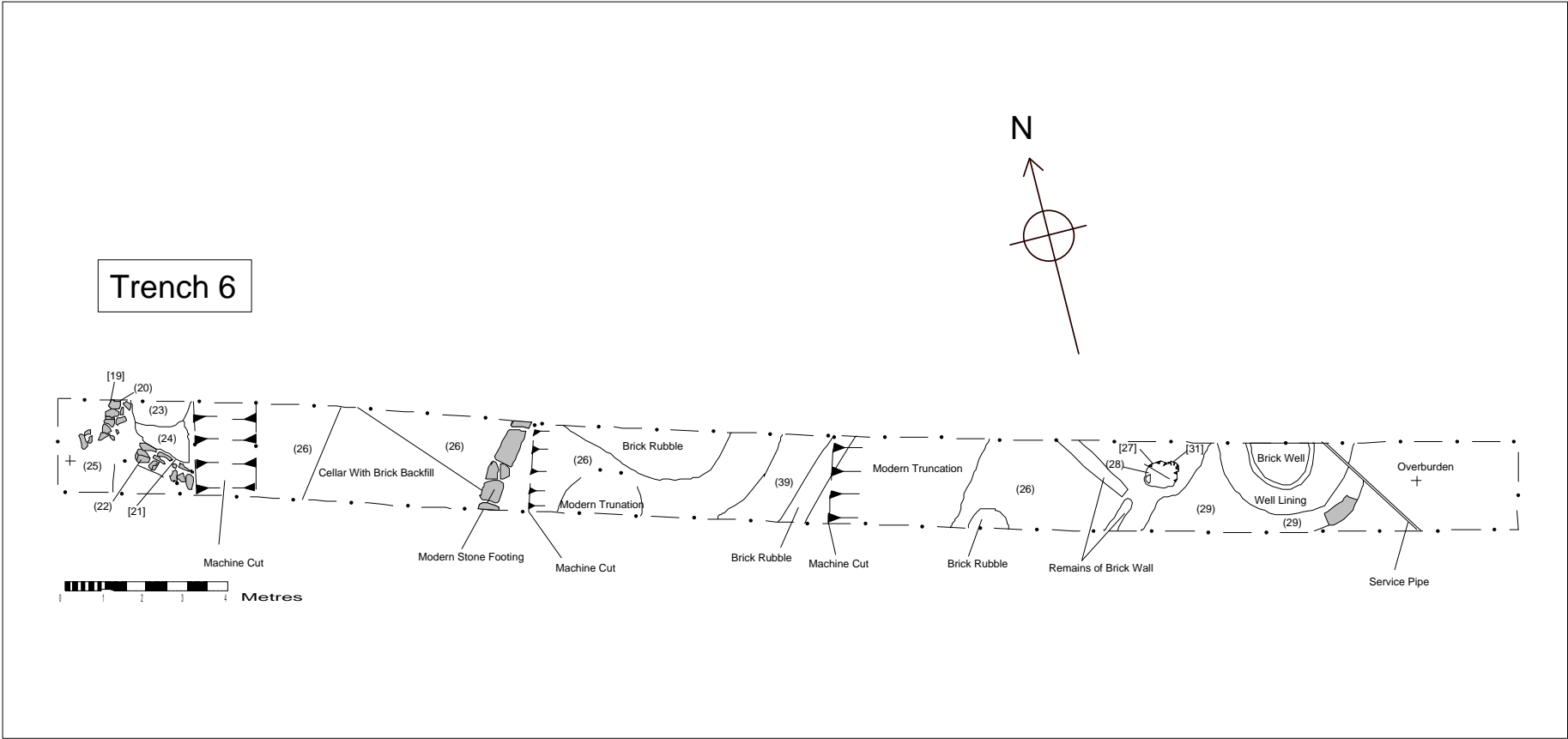
CONTEXT	TRENCH	FEATURE	DESCRIPTION
1	3	Layer	Mid greyish brown with greenish mottles
2	3	Layer	Dark greyish brown with greenish mottles
3	3	Layer	Mid reddish brown sandy gravel
4	4	Layer	Firm light greyish brown
5	4	Layer	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay
6	4	Layer	Firm mid grey silty clay
7	4	Natural	Firm mid yellowish brown with grey flecks. Clay
8	4	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown
9	4	Layer	Firm mid brown clayey silt
10	4	Natural	Loose dark greyish brown silty clay
11	4	Layer	Loose mid reddish brown sandy gravel
12	5	Natural	Firm mid yellowish brown clay and gravel
13	5	Layer	Soft dark greenish brown silty clay
14	5	Natural	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy gravel
15	5	Layer	Firm mid greenish brown clayey silt
16	5	Layer	Firm mid brown Clayey silt
17	5	Layer	Firm mid brown Clayey silt with mortar inclusions
18	5	Layer	Cobbles in sandy matrix
19	6	Wall Cut	
20	6	Wall	Unbonded sandstone wall
21	6	Wall Cut	
22	6	Wall	Unbonded sandstone wall
23	6	Layer	Compact light brown sandy clayey silt
24	6	Layer	Moderate mid orangey brown sandy clayey silt
25	6	Layer	Smooth dark greyish black Clayey silt
26	6	Natural	Compact mid brown sandy silty clay
27	6	Posthole Cut	
28	6	Posthole Fill	Moderate dark grey clayey silt
29	6	Layer	Moderate dark greyish brown clayey silt
30	6	Posthole Fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay
31	6	Posthole Cut	
32	1	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay
33	1	Pit Cut	
34	1	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay
35	2	Gully Cut	
36	2	Gully Fill	Dark greyish brown
37	2	Layer	mid greenish brown
38	2	Victorian Drain Fill	Deposit containing dump of pottery kiln waste
39	6	Layer	Loose dark grey mortar



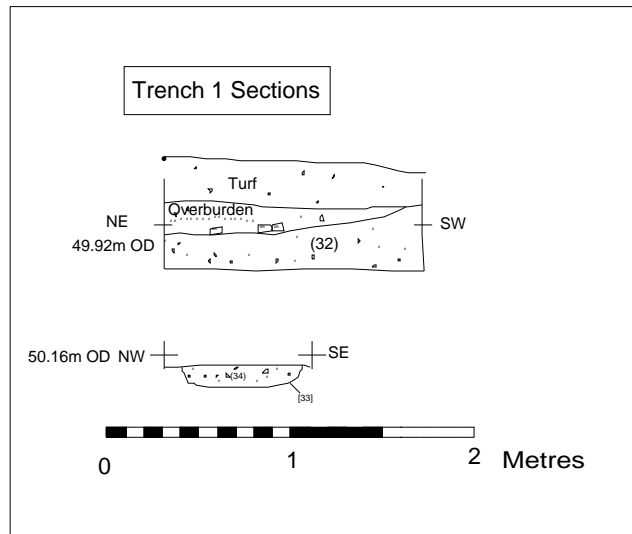
4. Plan of Trench 4



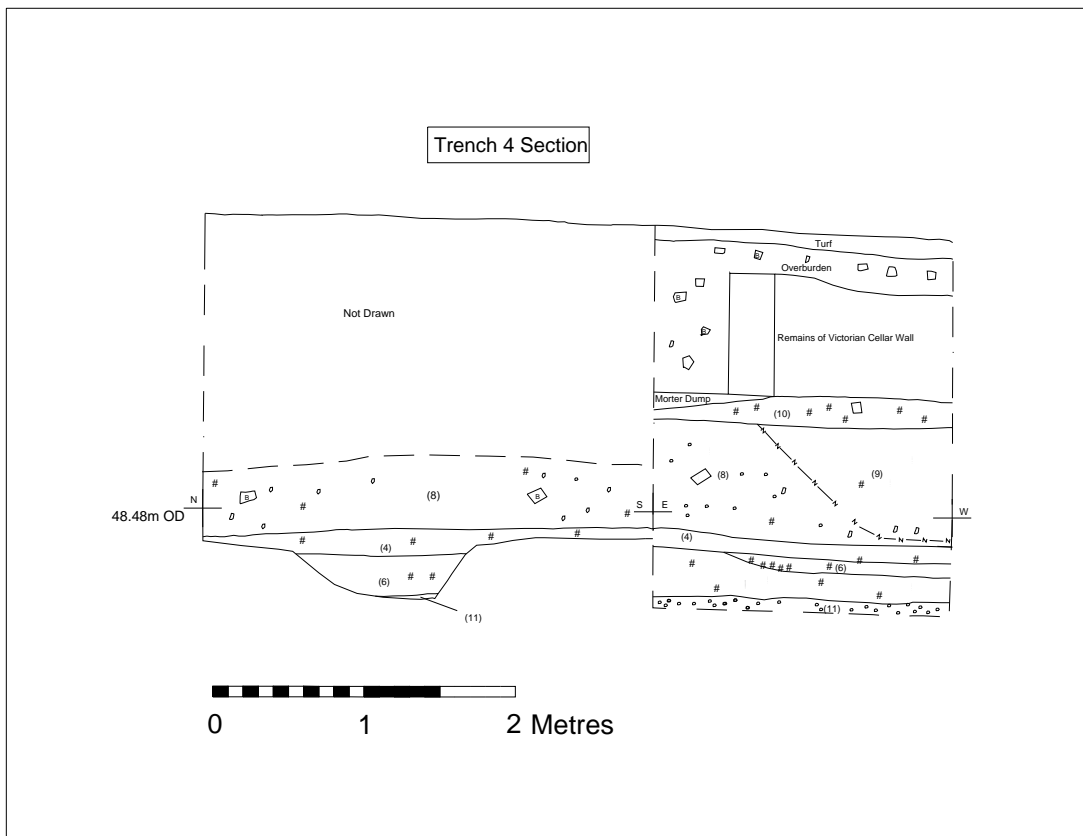
5. Plan of Trench 5



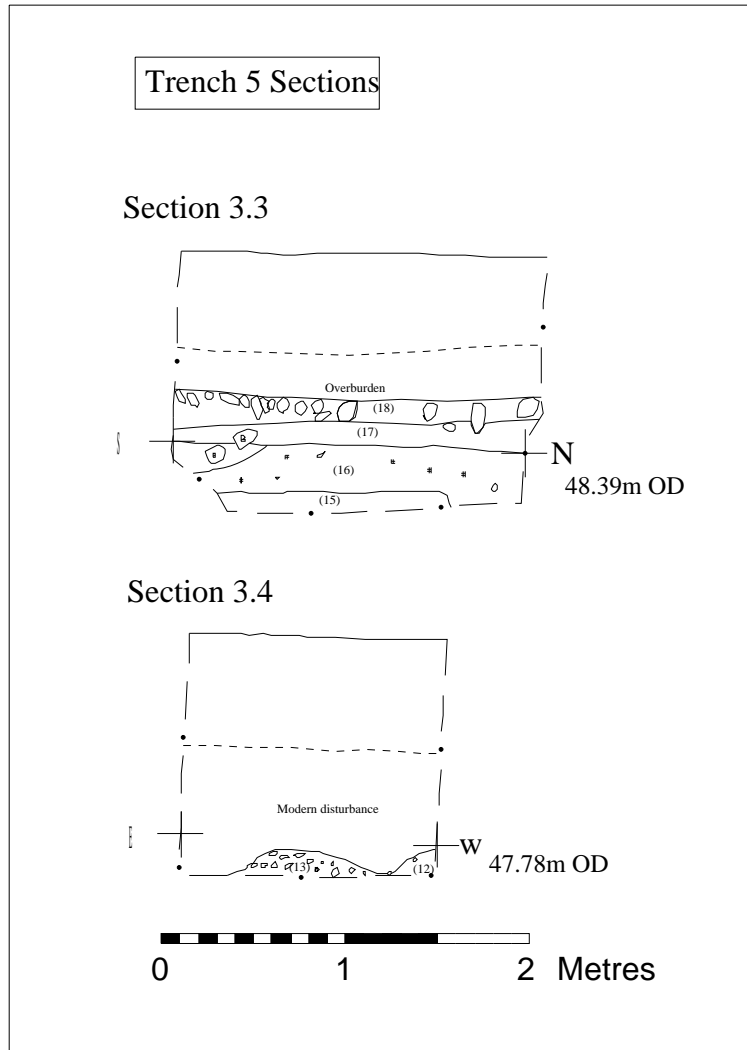
6. Plan of Trench 6



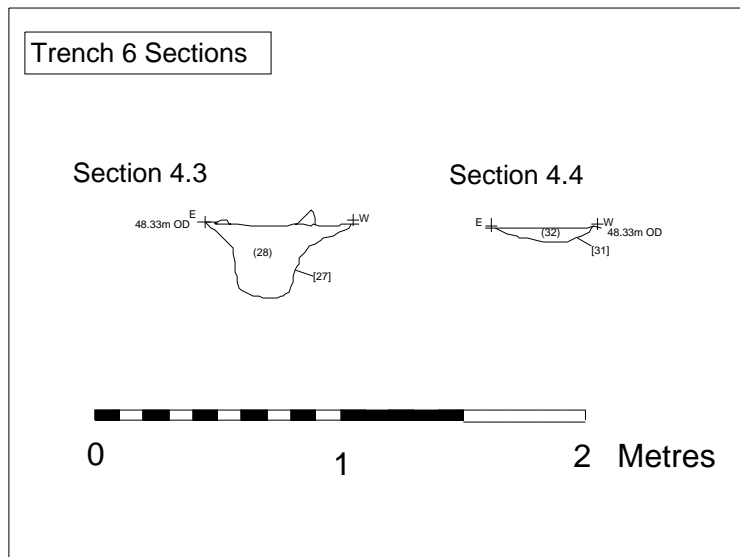
7. Representative Section of Trench 1 and section of pit [33]



8. Representative section of Trench 4



9. Sections within Trench 5 showing cobbling and a possible surface



10. Sections of postholes [28] and possible posthole [30]

Appendix 3: ULAS Specification (including Brief)

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological evaluation

*Cathedral Road, Derby,
(SK34912 3656)
for Cedar House Investments*

Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching has been requested by the Development Control; Archaeologist for Derby City Council, Council, in partial satisfaction of planning conditions placed on the development of land at Cathedral Road, Derby. The work is required to characterise the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeology, which may be present on the site, and to determine whether or not it may be impacted upon by the development proposals. This specification provides details of the aims and methodologies to be adopted in the course of the work.

1. Definition and scope of the specification

- 1.1 This specification is for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of proposed development of a site at Cathedral Road, Derby ((SK34912 3656) Fig. 1).
- 1.2 It addresses the recommendations of Development Control Archaeologist for Derby City Council following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning), para.30.
- 1.3 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*.

2. Background

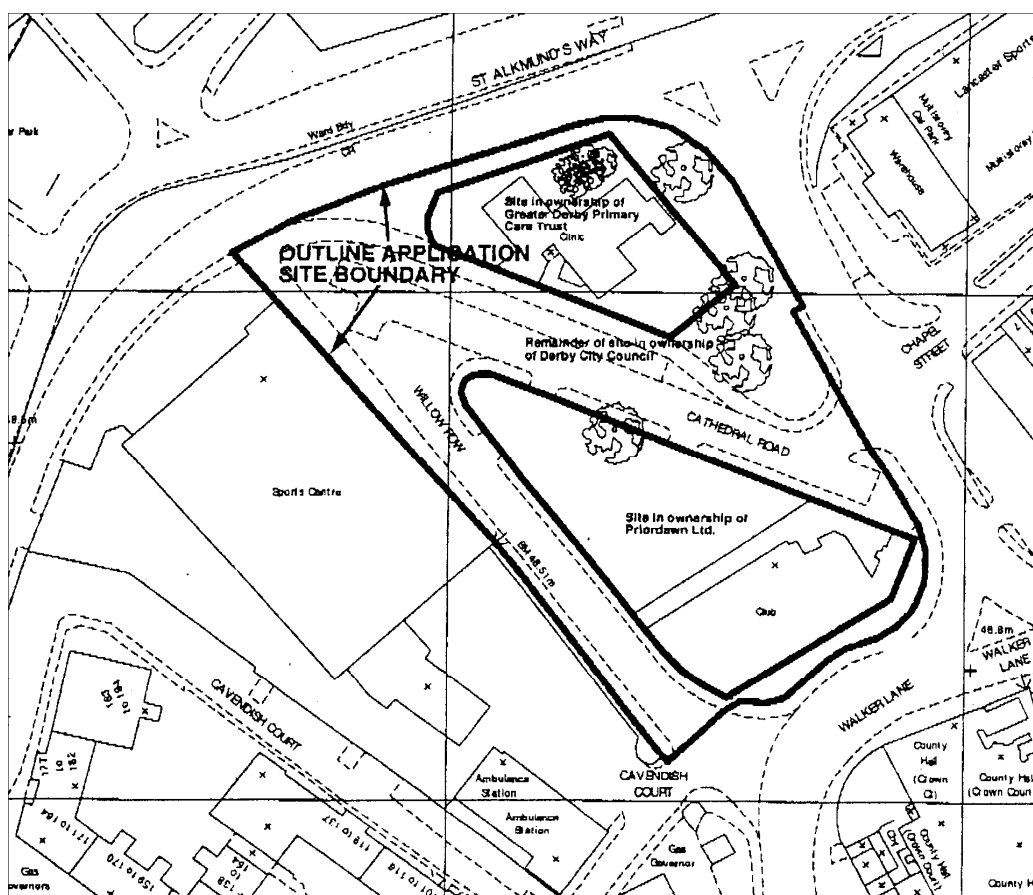
2.1 The proposed works involve the construction of a new educational establishment on Cathedral Road in the centre of Derby. Planning approval has been granted subject to a programme of archaeological work (DER/11/03/01992/PRI) defined in a brief set by the Derbyshire County Council planning archaeologist in his capacity as adviser to Derby City Council (hereinafter the 'Brief' – Appendix 1).

2.2 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Gnanaratnam 2003) has suggested that significant archaeological deposits may survive within the development area. The site lies on the edge of the medieval town and probably within the Anglo-Saxon settlement area, and map evidence strongly suggests the presence of late medieval or early post-medieval activity on site. Excavations close to the development area, on the south side of Walker Lane, revealed a well-preserved sequence, including possibly late Anglo-Saxon activity and evidence of small-scale medieval industrial activity involving clay-lined water-filled tanks. It is likely that evidence of similar activity may be present on site, especially given the proximity of the Markeaton Brook. The Speed map of 1610 suggests continuous settlement along the Walker Lane and Willow Row frontages, so there is also high potential for post-medieval activity. Although there is no documented evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity on the site, the possibility of remains of this period cannot be wholly discounted. It is likely that there has been some truncation from later building activity, but it is not possible to determine whether ground has been built up or reduced.

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objective of the evaluation will be:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- Assess the potential impact upon buried archaeological deposits from the proposed development.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.



1. Area of proposed development (Maber Associates) (Scale 1:1250)

Reproduced from the OS map Scale 1:1250 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 2002. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002186.

4. General Methodology

4.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

4.2 Staffing, recording systems, Health and Safety provisions and insurance details are provided.

4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the sites from the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are being met and professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with representatives of the Client, Derby City Council and the Development Control Archaeologist. The strategy will be reviewed in the light of the quality of the archaeological resource as revealed at different stages of the fieldwork.

4.6 Trial Trenching (fig.2)

4.6.1 For convenience, the site has been divided into two: Site 1 to the south of Cathedral Road and Site 2 to the north.

Site 1: it is proposed to examine one 30m by 1.6m and two 20m by 1.6m trenches to achieve a 4.8% sample of the total site area of 2618 sq. m. An additional 20m by 1.6m trench will be excavated in addition to provide the 6% sample required if the results of the initial trenches warrant it. It is important that trenches can be sited as close to the Willow Road frontage as possible as this may be the area of highest archaeological potential for post-medieval activity.

Site 2: This area is to be evaluated whilst the Health Centre remains in use. It is proposed to examine one 30m by 1.6m and two 20m by 1.6m trenches to achieve a 5.4% sample of the total site area of 2300 sq. m. Due to the constraints of the site, the final area evaluated may prove to be slightly less than this. The Client will arrange for the area of ground at the south-west corner of the site to be cleared of trees and securely fenced. The trench at the north-west end of the site will require breaking through an existing hedge which will then need to be secured with fencing. Trenches will, in any event, be enclosed with orange plastic hazard fencing

4.6.2 The topsoil will be removed in spits by machine with a toothless ditching bucket (or similar) under full supervision, until archaeological deposits or undisturbed substrata are encountered. Where appropriate furrows will be removed by machine.

4.6.3 The location of the trenches will be surveyed using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a Psion hand held computer.

4.6.4 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate to address the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM).

4.6.5 Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer. Deposits which may provide radiocarbon dating evidence will be sampled.

4.6.6 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at an appropriate scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

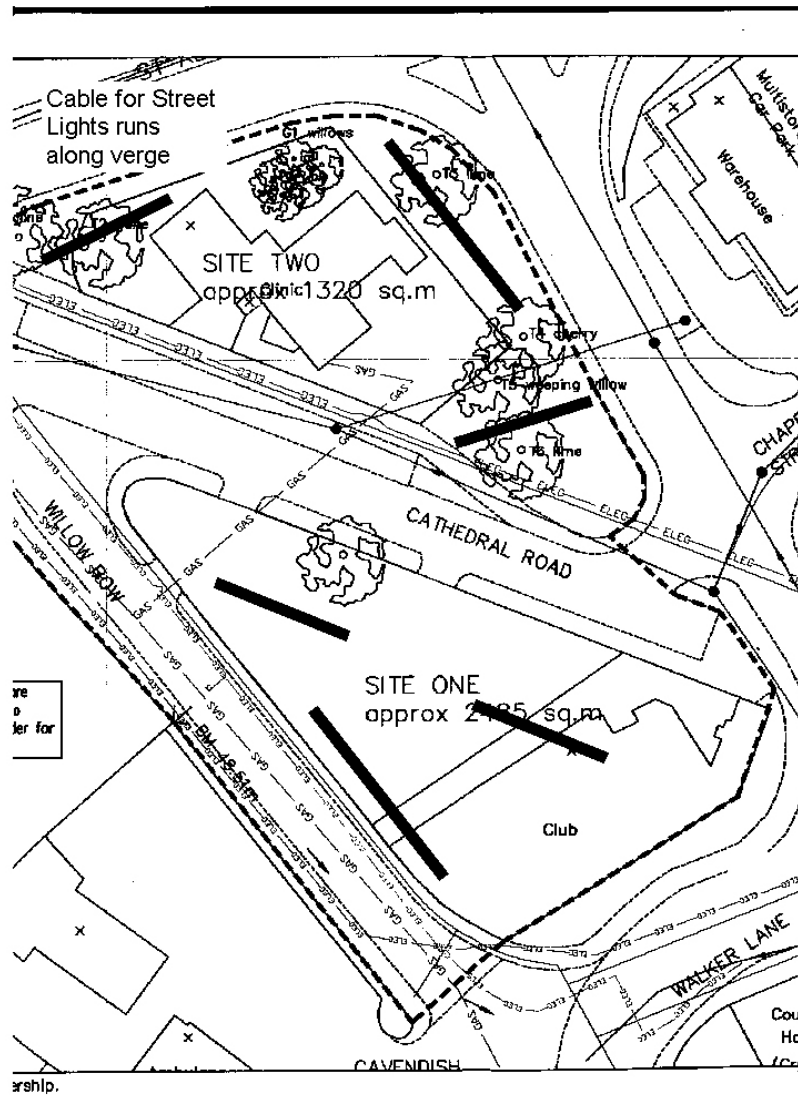


Fig. 2: proposed trench locations

4.6.7 Any human remains encountered will only be removed under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. Miller Homes, Derbyshire County Council and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.6.8 All finds recovered from site will be described and quantified in the field. Retained finds will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate for long term storage. Analysis of finds will be undertaken as necessary by suitably qualified specialists.

4.7 Mitigation Strategy

4.7.1 Depending on the results of the trial trenching and following consultation with the Derby City Council Development Control Archaeologist and the Client, a mitigation strategy may need to be formulated.

5. Recording Systems

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

5.2 A site location plan based on a current Ordnance Survey map at an appropriate scale (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by detailed plans of the location of the areas investigated.

5.3 Some 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 an appropriate scale. 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.

5.4 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies 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 undertaken.

5.5 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavation.

5.6 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6 Report and Archive

6.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork and analysis of the records and materials, a full report will be produced following IFA guidelines and submitted to the Local Planning Authority, DCC curatorial staff and the SMR.

6.2 The report should include as a minimum

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of the results
- Conclusion, including a confidence statement.
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales
- 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
- References

6.3 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.

6.4 Arrangements should be made from the outset of the project for a full copy of the archive as defined in the 'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage' (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections (MGC 1992) and 'Guidelines for the preparation of site archives and assessments for all finds (other than fired clay objects) (RFG/FRG 1993) to be deposited in the Derby City Museum. This archive will include all written, disk-based, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7. Timetable and staffing

7.1 The trial trenching will be undertaken within a two week period and will commence during the week beginning 17.02.2004.

8. Health and Safety

8.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and ULAS Safety manual (2001), 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. All ULAS staff will follow the site contractors' Health and Safety policy.

9. Insurance

9.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with Gerling Insurance Services Policy No. 62/99094/D, Risk Reference LT 35101 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Sun Alliance Insurance Policy No. 03A/5A 001 05978, Risk Reference LT 27229.

10. Bibliography

A.M. Myers 2002, *Brief For A Conditioned Programme Of Archaeological Work: Land Adjoining Cathedral Road, Derby* (Sk34923660).

Gnanaratnam, A., 2003 *An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for land on Cathedral Road, Derby*.
ULAS report 2003/64

MAP 2, 1991, *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd edition English Heritage

MGC 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission)

RFG/FRG 1993, *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives* (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700)

SMA 1993, *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

24/07/2008

APPENDIX 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Cathedral Road, Derby

For: Cedar House Investments

1. Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for trial trenching in advance of proposed development of land at **Cathedral Road Derby**. It will be revised following the commencement of operations when the extent of risks can be assessed in full.

1.2 The work will involve machine dug trial trenching during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.5m -1.2m This will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the ULAS Safety manual (2001), with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work, together with the following relevant Health and Safety guidelines, including the following.

HSE Construction Information Sheet CS8 Safety in excavations.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)143 (L): Getting to grips with manual handling.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)145 (L): Watch Your back.

CIRIA R97 Trenching practice.

CIRIA TN95 Proprietary Trench Support Systems.

HSE Guidance Note HS(G) 47 Avoiding danger to underground services. HSE Guidance Note GS7 Accidents to children on construction sites

1.3 The Health and Safety policy on site will be reassessed during the evaluation .All work will adhere to the company's health and safety policy.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within an excavation.

Precautions. No work will be undertaken beneath section faces deeper than 1.2m. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. A member of staff qualified in First Aid will be present at all times. First aid kit, vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Precautions. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. No examination of the area of stripping will take place until machines have vacated area. Observation of machines will be maintained during hand excavation.

2.3 Working within areas close to services

Precautions.

1. Locate and mark electricity cables shown on the services plan. No machining to be undertaken within 1m of the cable.
2. Undertake CAT scan of areas to be investigated to locate buried cables, especially those which serve the building and which are not shown on service plans.
3. Trenches to be kept 3-5m away from gas pipe locations.

4. Attempt to locate the sewer main on the ground and keep 5m from this.
5. Machinery working beneath the overhead BT cable serving the Health Centre to be supervised by a banksman at ALL times.
6. Suite supervisor to have read ULAS service notes and 'HS (G) 47 'Avoiding Danger from Underground Services' in ULAS H&S file.
7. All site staff to be inducted by supervisor on location of cables and procedures.

2.4 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Vialls disease or similar.

2.5 Working with chemicals.

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

2.6 Other risks

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.

2.6 No other constraints are recognised over the nature of the soil, water, type of excavation, proximity of structures, sources of vibration and contamination.

13.2.04

3 Insurance Details



Corporate Division
P.O. Box 35
9 South Parade
Leeds LS1 1JW
Tel: (0113) 2915004
Fax: (0113) 2830251

E-Mail: dennis.poundford@ars.aon.co.uk

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

19 October 2003

Our Ref: **EU/DP/SN**
Direct Dial 0113 2915004
Direct Fax 0113 2830251

Dear Sirs

Liability Insurances – University of Leicester

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above and can confirm that we have arranged on their behalf the following liability insurance:-

Public/Products Liability

Insurer	:	Gerling Insurance Service Company Ltd
Policy Number	:	62/99094H/D
Expiry Date	:	31 July 2004
Indemnity Limit:	:	£10,000,000 any one occurrence £10,000,000 any one period for Products Liability
Extension	:	Indemnity to Principal Liability assumed under Contract or Agreement

We trust that the above information is sufficient for your needs if not, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

Dennis Poundford
Associate Director
Education Unit
For and on behalf of Aon Limited



Education Unit
P.O. Box 35
9 South Parade
Leeds LS1 1JW
Tel: (0113) 2915004
Fax: (0113) 2830251
E-Mail: dennis.poundford@ars.aon.co.uk

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

5 August 2003

Dear Sirs

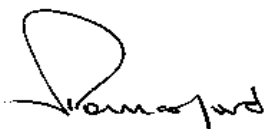
Professional Indemnity Insurance – University of Leicester

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above and can confirm that we have arranged on their behalf the following insurance:-

Insurer : Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance London
Policy Number : PI45000A
Expiry Date : 31 July 2004
Indemnity Limit: : £10,000,000 any one claim and in all
Deductible : £25,000 each and every claim

We trust that the above information is sufficient for your needs if not, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully



Dennis Poundford
Associate Director
Education Unit
For and on behalf of Aon Limited

APPENDIX 2

Brief from Derbyshire County Council

BRIEF FOR A CONDITIONED PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK: LAND ADJOINING CATHEDRAL ROAD, DERBY (SK34923660)

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: DER/11/03/01992/PRI

ISSUED BY: A. M. MYERS

(DEVELOPMENT CONTROL ARCHAEOLOGIST FOR DERBY CITY COUNCIL)

ISSUED TO: RICHARD BUCKLEY, ULAS

DATE: 09/12/2003

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Planning application DER/11/03/01992/PRI proposes the construction of a new 6th form education centre on land adjoining Cathedral Road, Derby (NGR SK34923660).

1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (Gnanaratnam 2003 University of Leicester Archaeological Services) was submitted as part of the application.

The assessment identified that the site retained archaeological potential, particularly with reference to Anglo-Saxon, Saxo-Norman and medieval remains.

1.3 As a condition of planning consent it has been required that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken prior to the commencement of the new development.

1.4 This document is a brief for a programme of archaeological works. Geo-technical investigations are being completed that will inform both the foundation design for the development and the implementation of the archaeological programme.

1.5 From this brief a written scheme of work will be produced by the appointed archaeological contractor.

1.6 The scheme of work will be submitted for final approval to the Development Control Archaeologist prior to the commencement of fieldwork

2.0 Background

2.1 The development site lies 100m north of the Derby Magistrate's Court site where recent excavations revealed stratified medieval deposits of the 11th – 15th century. More specifically, it was demonstrated there were preserved house floors along the street frontage

sealing, beneath them, intact eleventh century and possibly even earlier deposits, and that there were also clay spreads believed to be associated with thirteenth or fourteenth century

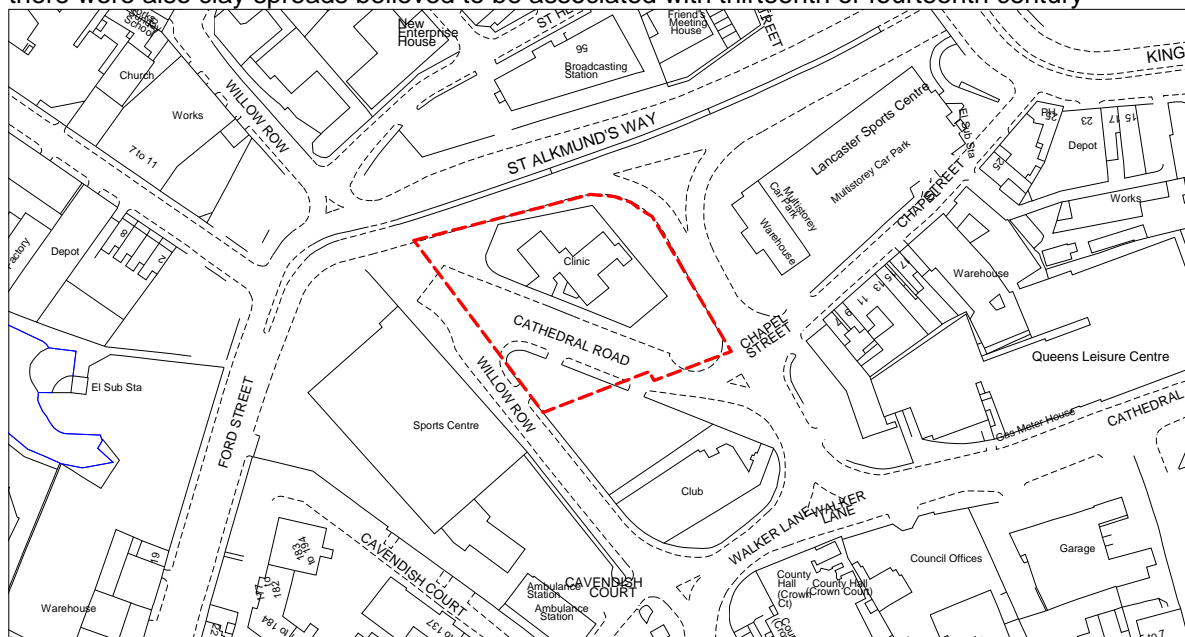


Fig1. Location of the development site.

tanning activity. Some 225m to the east is the former site of St. Alkmund's Church (SMR 32003, 18911) which had Saxon origins and is thought to possibly coincide with an area of 7th to 8th century settlement. Just 150m to the north lies the site of St. Helen's, a 12th century Augustinian priory and hospital. By at least the early 1600s, if not earlier, the development site lay in the gardens, orchards and yards belonging to houses fronting onto Willow Row and Walker Lane. This remained the case until the early 1800s when a process of infilling development commenced with many small properties being constructed by the 1880s. It is not possible at this point to know how this development may have affected buried archaeological remains across the site. However, development of this character may have required only light foundations with few properties being cellared.

2.2 The site lies just c.60m to the west of Markeaton Brook . It is quite likely that in earlier periods this was an area used for a variety of industrial or craft activities requiring water.

2.3 The desk-based assessment suggests that there is a real potential for the survival of archaeological remains below ground for the Saxon period, and medieval periods. Remains of earlier periods may also survive.

3.0 Objectives

3.1 It is anticipated that the programme of archaeological work will require a phase approach entailing,

- a) an initial phase of 'evaluation', and
- b) targeted open-area excavation.

3.2 The objectives of the evaluation phase will be:

- a) to establish the presence/ absence of archaeological deposits across the development site,
- b) identify their period, rarity, group value, condition, fragility, diversity, documentation and potential (PPG16 Annex 4)
- c) evaluate their importance (local, regional, national) using the criteria in b)

d) evaluate the likely impact of the development upon their survival

The evaluation should provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made by the Development Control Archaeologist regarding potential strategies for mitigating the effects of the development upon the archaeological remains.

4.0 Evaluation Fieldwork

4.1 It is proposed that a trenching scheme is devised to provide a view of below ground deposits across the development site.

4.2 The development site covers an area of approximately 0.444ha. It is anticipated that the evaluation trenching scheme will provide a sample involving up to 6% of the development site area (depending upon the information available from the geo-technical survey).

4.3 Once any solid concrete rafts or deposits have been removed any machine excavation should use a toothless bucket. All such excavation should be done under close archaeological supervision.

4.4 Once *in situ* archaeological deposits are encountered they should be cleaned and excavated by hand and recorded. Evaluation phase excavation need not continue beyond providing sufficient information to meet the objectives as set-out in 3.2.

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

4.6 All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features and deposits, should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4.7 The archaeologists operating on site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

5.0 Monitoring

5.1 During the course of the fieldwork it is anticipated the curatorial staff at Derbyshire County Council – either the County Archaeologist or the Development Control Archaeologist – will undertake monitoring visits. The curatorial staff should be kept informed about dates when the evaluation excavations will be underway and staff on-site. In particular, should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor should contact the curatorial staff and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit. Your contact will be:

Dr. A. Myers
Development Control Archaeologist,
Derbyshire County Council,
County Hall,
Matlock,
Derbyshire DE4 3AG

Andy.myers@derbyshire.gov.uk

Tel: 01629 580000 (7146)

Fax: 01629 585143

Mob: 07881 850742

6.0 Finds

6.1 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. Discarded artefactual materials should be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds should be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see **9.0 Archive Deposition** below).

7.0 Human Remains

7.1 In the event of human remains being encountered site works will cease and the Coroner's office notified. Such remains will remain *in situ* until authorised to continue by the Coroner and a Home Office licence obtained. The Coroner for Derby City is:

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

Tel: 01332 613014

Fax: 01332 294942

7.2 Analysis of any human remains will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

8.0 Report (see 8.4 regarding the evaluation phase report)

8.1 The preparation of the report on the completed programme of archaeological work should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

8.2 Upon completion of the programme of fieldwork a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the DCC curatorial staff and the SMR.

8.3 The report should include as a minimum,

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion, including a confidence statement
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References

A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts should be supplied to the SMR and deposited with the archive either as colour slides, or as digital images on a CD ROM.

8.4 It may prove advantageous to achieve a high degree of continuity between the evaluation and mitigation phases. In such cases the evaluation results may be reported in a summary form. However, it is essential that the results of a basic analysis of the finds, undertaken by appropriately qualified specialists, is available. This should assist in enabling rapid decisions to be made concerning appropriate mitigation strategies.

9.0 Archive Deposition

9.1 Arrangements should be made from the outset of the project for the full and final archive to be deposited in Derby City Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. Your contact will be:

Jonathan Wallis,
Principal Curator (Collections)
Derby Museums and Art Gallery
Tel: 01332 716657

10.0 Publication

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

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K\DYCC\Cathedral Road\CondBrief091203.doc

APPENDIX 3

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES (ULAS)

ULAS is an independent professional archaeological unit embedded in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History at Leicester University - a leading UK department with a grade 5 research rating. It is a registered organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) offering a comprehensive archaeological service. It has an annual turnover in excess of £700,000 and employs a staff of 32.

The unit has undertaken a wide variety of large-scale archaeological projects covering all stages from assessment to mitigation for major developments including road schemes, pipelines, airport extensions, mineral extraction and housing. We have provided a consultancy and contracting service for numerous developers including the Highways Agency, Anglian Water Services, Birch Homes, East Midlands Airport, Lafarge Redland Aggregates, RJB Mining (UK) Ltd, RMC Group, Sainsburys, Severn Trent Water, Scottish Power, Wilson Bowden Properties and White Young Green. The unit is experienced in providing archaeological assessments for Environmental Statements and Public Inquiries.

Within the School, ULAS has consultants who cover all periods and types of archaeology, many of whom are accepted leaders in their fields, such as the industrial archaeologist Professor Marilyn Palmer. The unit has particular expertise in urban archaeology and in achieving design solutions to enable development to proceed with the minimal impact to underlying archaeology.

ULAS also contributes to undergraduate and post-graduate courses on Professional Skills and the Organisation and Management of Archaeology in Britain.

ULAS senior staff

Head of Board of Management

Professor Marilyn Palmer BA, Phd, FSA

Directors

Dr Patrick Clay BA, Phd, FSA AMA, MIFA

Richard Buckley BA, MIFA

Project Manager

James Meek BA, MIFA

Project Officers

Matthew Beamish MA AIFA

Lynden Cooper BA

Susan Ripper BA

Neil Finn

Vicki Priest BA

Field Officers

John Thomas BA

Roger Kipling BA, MA, Ph.d, MIFA

Jon Coward

Wayne Jarvis BA MA

Environmental Officer

Angela Monckton BSc. MIFA

Finds Specialists

Deborah Sawday BA DipEd (Medieval pottery)

Simon Chapman MA (human bone)

Nicholas Cooper BA Dip arch (Roman pottery; small finds)

Tony Gnanaratnam BA MA PIFA(Building materials)

Site Supervisors

Tony Gnanaratnam BA MA PIFA

Andy Hyam BA

Tim Higgins

James Harvey BA

Steve Jones BA

Leon Hunt BA

Martin Shore

Sophie Clark BA

Sam George BA

Jennifer Browning BA, MA

Selected profiles

Dr. Patrick Clay Director

Qualifications: BA Hons History University of Lancaster 1973

Phd University of Leicester 1996

FSA (Fellow of the Society of Antiquities)

AMA (Museums Association 1984)

Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists MIFA (AoC excavation and finds study)

Hon Museums Research Fellow Leicester University (1989-90)

After gaining considerable archaeological experience on a wide variety of sites since graduating in 1973, Patrick Clay was appointed as a Field Officer with Leicestershire Archaeological Unit in 1978 and Project Manager in 1990. He was joint founder of ULAS in 1995 where he is a Director. He has directed numerous projects including excavations of round barrows and Iron Age settlements. He has published over twenty archaeological reports, his particular interest being prehistoric and alluvial archaeology, and has recently completed doctoral research into prehistoric settlement and land-use in the East Midlands. He has also published small finds reports and is a founder member of the Roman Finds Group. Since 1990 he has managed over 300 archaeological projects including major fieldwork programmes in advance of the A46 Leicester Western Bypass, long distance pipeline projects in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Rutland, gravel and opencast coal extraction in Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Warwickshire. He has acted as a consultant for various organisations including RJB Mining (UK) Ltd, Scottish Power, Hallam Land Management and White Young Green. These have included the major road improvements to the N18-N19 in the Shannon – Ennis area, Co Clare, Eire and providing Proofs of Evidence for a Public Inquiry into a major railfreight distribution centre at Alconbury Airfield in Cambridgeshire.

Richard Buckley Director

Qualifications: BA Hons Archaeology University of Durham 1979

Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists MIFA (AoC excavation)

Hon Museums Research Fellow Leicester University (1992-3)

Hon Research Fellow De Montfort University (1994)

After reading Archaeology at Durham, Richard Buckley joined Leicestershire Archaeological Unit in 1979. He worked on a variety of excavations and undertook post-excavation analysis on a number of Leicester urban backlog projects, including research on a large assemblage of Roman painted wall plaster.

Since 1989, he has managed over 300 fieldwork projects including major urban and rural excavations and historic building surveys. He has also been consultant on two major local HLF bids and has prepared evidence for two public enquiries. His principal interest is in urban archaeology, and he is currently archaeological consultant on two major schemes within Leicester for Hammerson plc (Shires shopping centre phase III) and De Montfort University (campus improvements). He has also acted as consultant for Wilson Bowden Developments, Crosby Homes, Lafarge Redland Aggregates and East Midlands Airport on both urban and rural developments. In 1995 he was joint founder with Patrick Clay of ULAS, where he is a Director. He teaches in several of the School's courses, including Professional Archaeological Practice and the archaeology of Standing Buildings. He has also directed training excavations at Leicester Abbey over several seasons, following on from the preparation of a multidisciplinary survey of the site for Leicester City Council in 1998. In recent years he has

undertaken work on a number of historic buildings, including an early post-medieval timber framed cottage and the 1930s modernist Savoy Cinema in Northampton. His publications include Leicester Town Defences (with J. Lucas, 1987), Leicester Castle Hall (with N.W. Alcock, 1987) and Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester (with A. Connor 1999). He edited *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* from 1990-2003

James Meek BA Project Manager

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Arch. (Southampton)

Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists MIFA (AoC excavation)

James has been working in full-time archaeology since 1988. Previous employment has been with Winchester Archaeological Unit, Test Valley Archaeological Trust, Bedford Archaeology Unit, Leicestershire Archaeological Unit and Warwickshire Archaeological Unit. He has supervised and directed both rural and urban evaluations and excavations. He has expertise in Roman and medieval archaeology. He has produced a number of archaeological and cultural impact assessments of large developments for companies such as RJB Mining (UK) Ltd. and Landmark Environmental Consultants. James has produced large urban surveys for the Highcross Street area of Leicester and De Montfort University. Other skills include EDM survey, PC work: databases, word-processing, survey software, CAD. Publications include reports in local journals, a contribution to a monograph and forthcoming reports on a major Iron Age settlement site and medieval sites of Rutland.

Matthew Beamish BA.,: Project Officer

Qualifications: BA Arch. & Anth. (Cantab)

Associate of the Institute of Field Archaeologists AIFA

Matthew obtained his BA in Archaeology and Anthropology at Cambridge University, he also holds a City & Guilds in AutoCAD 3D.

Matthew's field excavation experience began in 1983, and he has worked for a number of organisations including Leicestershire Archaeological Unit, Essex Archaeological Unit and the Institute of Archaeology. He has directed rural excavation projects including the important sub-alluvial site at Willington, South Derbyshire. Particular areas of expertise include prehistoric, wetland sites and wood technology. Other skills include surveying, use of EDM theodolites and the use of CAD programmes, which he teaches within the School. Other skills include computer networking, databases, word processing, survey software, and adult education. Publications include the major excavation report on an Iron Age site at Wanlip, Leicestershire, and interim reports of excavations in local journals. Forthcoming are reports on the archaeology of an East Midlands pipeline and a specialist contribution to a medieval bridge site.

Lynden Cooper BA

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Arch. and Prehist. (Sheffield)

Lynden obtained his BA (Hons) in Archaeology and Prehistory from Sheffield University in 1986.

Lynden has been involved in archaeological fieldwork since 1983 and has been employed professionally since 1986. Previous employment includes Northamptonshire Archaeology Unit, Reading University, Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Museum of London (DGLA) and York University.

Since 1991 he has been based in Leicester firstly with LAU, joining ULAS at its inception in 1995/6. He has directed major rural and urban projects and has published reports on a Roman cemetery and the Northern defences in Leicester, and numerous interim reports in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. These have been augmented by national and international conference reports, local popular reports and WEA teaching. Forthcoming publications include a prehistoric and Romano-British site at Kirby Muxloe, the [Hemington Bridges Project](#) (with S. Ripper) and a Late Upper Palaeolithic site at Launde. He has recently managed the nationally significant Early Upper Palaeolithic Project at [Glaston](#), Rutland and will be contributing to the academic report.

He is a member of the Lithics Studies Society and undertakes lithics analysis for ULAS. Published lithics work includes reports on a large multi-period assemblage from Wanlip and Late Glacial material from N.W. Leics. Forthcoming reports include the Glaston and Launde Upper Palaeolithic assemblages and several later prehistoric sites, including Eye Kettleby.

Susan Ripper BA

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Arch & Classical Studies (Nottingham)

Susan obtained her BA (Hons) in Archaeology and Classical Studies from the University of Nottingham in 1985. She has been employed with ULAS since its inception in 1995 and has previously worked with the Museum of London (DGLA), York University, Lampeter University and Leicestershire Archaeological Unit.

Susan has worked on a wide range of both urban and rural sites in the UK and been involved with the Cusichacca Project in Peru. Since working on riverside excavations in London she has specialised in excavating waterlogged remains, supervising inter-tidal excavations on the Severn Estuary 'Goldcliff Project' and subsequently directing several major excavations in the Midlands including the nationally important medieval riverine structures at [Hemington](#).

Publications include: Wall plaster Report in 'Causeway Lane, Leicester', A popular report on the [Hemington Bridges](#), reports in local journals and a short paper in a national journal. Forthcoming publications include the 'Hemington Bridges Project' (with L. Cooper), a multi-period site at Castle Donington and the Cossington Barrow Cemetery. National and local conference reports, local popular reports and WEA teaching have augmented these.

Neil Finn: Project Officer

Neil has worked in professional archaeology since 1989, having previously worked for Leicestershire Archaeological Unit and Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit.

He has directed a number of major excavations, most notably the extensive Prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval site at Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire. He has particular expertise in the recording and analysis of standing buildings and has directed training excavations, providing fieldwork experience for students from the University of Leicester's School of Archaeological Studies, between 1995 and 2000. Publications mainly consist of shorter contributions in local journals. Forthcoming are major reports on a suburban excavation and a large, multi-period rural site. He is also a Member of the Vernacular Architecture Group.

Vicki Priest Field Officer

Qualifications: BA University of Cardiff

Vicki obtained her BA in Archaeology from University College of Cardiff in 1991.

Vicki has been working in full time archaeology since 1991. She worked as a Supervisor with Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit for 8 years before becoming a Field Officer with ULAS. Vicki has a wide range of experience in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork especially the direction of large-scale projects in advance of gravel quarrying and prehistoric landscapes. She is very experienced in handling complex data and has customised data bases for analysis. Other skills include landscape surveying, using an EDM and processing of data using various CAD and GIS packages. She is also a Health and Safety Co-ordinator for ULAS and has written the existing Health and Safety Policy and Manual.

Deborah Sawday BA., Dip.Ed: Finds specialist

BA (Hons) History (Manchester)

PGCE (Leicester)

Experience of field archaeology since 1973. Supervisor and asst. director of a number of field projects, post-excavation analysis of post-Roman pottery from a large number of urban and rural sites. Other work has included publicising the work of the unit through displays and popular publications (including the newsletter of LAU), teaching and adult education. Publications include pottery reports on a number of urban and rural sites. Other skills include PC work: databases and word processing.

ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel 0116 252 2848

Fax 0116 252 2614

Email rjb16@le.ac.uk

On the Internet. <http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas>