

Archaeological Watching Brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby



ARS Ltd Report 2020/103
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Archaeological Watching Brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby



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ARS Ltd Report 2020/103

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<i>Project Name:</i>	<i>Archaeological Watching Brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby</i>
<i>Site Code:</i>	<i>BRD20</i>
<i>Planning Authority:</i>	<i>Derby City Council</i>
<i>Planning Reference:</i>	<i>18/01805/FUL</i>
<i>Location:</i>	<i>104 Belper Road DERBY DE1 3EQ</i>
<i>Parish:</i>	<i>St. Alkmund and St. Werburgh</i>
<i>Geology:</i>	<i>Tarporley Siltstone Formation</i>
<i>NGR:</i>	<i>SK 34908 37548</i>
<i>Date of Fieldwork:</i>	<i>06.07.20 to 07.07.20</i>
<i>Date of Report:</i>	<i>30/07/2020</i>

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Nigel Trafford to undertake an archaeological watching brief, and strip, map and record exercise at 104 Belper Road, Derby. This was to satisfy conditions of planning permission granted by Derby City Council, for a development comprising of the demolition of an existing garage, the construction of a two-storey side extension and single storey rear extension to the dwelling that will comprise a garage, office, an enlargement of kitchen/dining area, an extension of a basement and landscaping works to the rear elevation. The site lies within an area of previously attested archaeology, having been identified as a focus for early Roman activity.

Between the 6th and 7th of July 2020, a watching brief was undertaken which monitored the excavation of footings for the garage. At this time footings for the garage only were dug. Excavations for the rest of the planned extension, and landscaping to the rear of the property, were not carried out at this date. These will need to be monitored with a further phase of watching brief, and the strip, map and record required for the landscaping, in order for the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared and agreed with the Derby Development Control Archaeologist (DDCA) in order for the relevant planning condition to be fulfilled.

The present watching brief comprised of the monitoring of approximately 16.5m in length of trench being dug for the footings of the garage. The stratigraphy of the site was recorded and a photographic record of the works taken. No archaeology was identified. The ground appeared minimally disturbed by previous construction.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 Planning consent (18/01805/FUL) was granted, subject to condition, by Derby City Council for a residential redevelopment at 104 Belper Road, Derby, comprising of the demolition of the existing garage and the subsequent construction of a two-storey side extension and single storey rear extension to the dwelling that will comprise a garage, office, an enlargement of kitchen/dining area, an extension of a basement and landscaping works to the rear elevation.

1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019, 56). The site lies within an area of previously attested archaeology and, as such, Condition 4 of planning consent required archaeological works consisting of an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the groundworks. There will also be a strip, map, and record excavation prior to the landscaping works for the installation of an extended patio to the rear of the property. This was in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 189 (MHCLG 2019, 56) requirement to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archived generated) publically accessible. It was also fully compliant with the stipulations laid out by Sarah Whiteley, Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (DDCA).

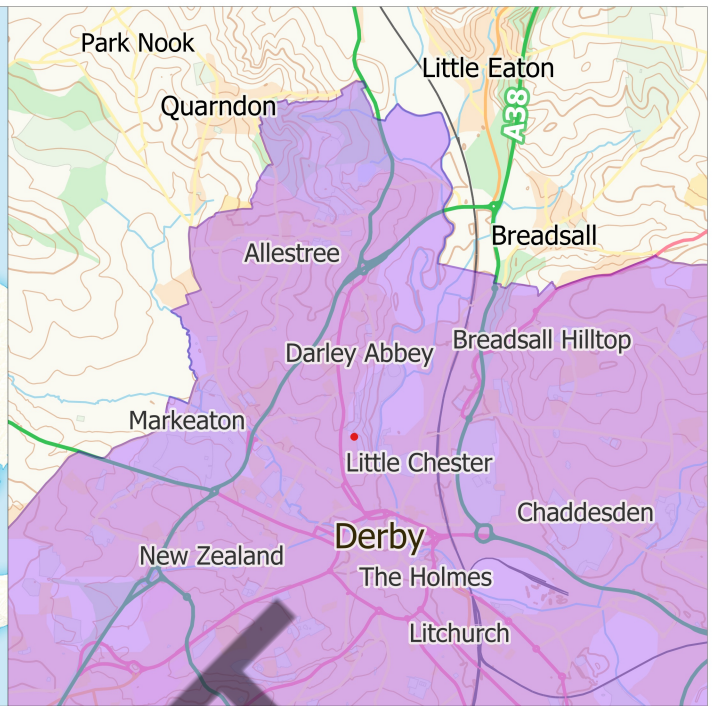
1.1.3 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Nigel Trafford to undertake the archaeological watching brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby (Figure 1).

1.1.4 The watching brief comprised of the monitoring of approximately 16.5m in length of footings over two days.

1.1.5 Works were undertaken in compliance with an agreed and approved, Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and took place between 6th and 7th July 2020. The watching brief was undertaken by Caitlin Tilt at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed by Lawrence Pontin, Project Manager at ARS.


1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is illustrated by Figure 1 (below). The site was centred at SK 34908 37548 and comprised the property boundary of 104 Belper Road. The PDA was bounded to the north by 106 Belper Road, to the east by Derwent Park, to the west by Belper Road, and to the south by 102 Belper Road.



Site name: 104 Belper Road, Derby
 Date: June 2020
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:5000 @ A4 (main map only)

 City of Derby

 Proposed development area



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**Figure 1:
 Site location**

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology consisted of the Tarporley Siltstone Formation, comprising mudstone and siltstone, which formed approximately 242 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by lakes. No specific superficial deposits are recorded within the PDA but deposits of mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial sand and gravel and alluvium, comprising clay, silt and sand have been identified in the vicinity. These were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by glacial conditions and rivers respectively (British Geological Survey 2020).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 Excavations and findspots within the vicinity of Strutt's Park have identified the area as a focus for early Roman activity. Noble's *The History of the County of Derby, Part 1* notes possible prehistoric findspots and the remains of a possible Roman cemetery excavated from the early 18th century in the vicinity but no clear location is recorded (HER 32022; Noble 1829, p. 293). The extant remains of a Roman fort at Little Chester (*Derwentio*) across the river from Strutt's Park was surveyed by Stukeley in the 18th century. Excavation of portions of that site noted the prevalence of Flavian Roman finds in contrast with provenanced earlier Roman finds in the vicinity of Strutt's Park led to speculation of an older fortification or settlement having been located there (Webster 1961).

1.4.2 During the 20th century evidence for a 1st century Roman fort and *vicus* (HER 18948) has been identified over the course of numerous archaeological watching briefs and excavation projects. Within close proximity to the PDA, a silver *denarius* dating to c. 41 AD was identified in the garden of 91 Belper Road in 1985 (HER 32649), and excavations carried out at 93 Belper Road in 1977 identified a bow brooch as well as sherds of *amphorae* and rustic ware (HER 32657; Dool 1985, 24 - 25). An archaeological evaluation consisting of two trenches was carried out by Trent and Peak Archaeology south of 73 Belper Road in August 2000 identified the remains of a stone spread, six gulleys, and four pits with associated material culture including coinage associated with Claudius and Nero, samian ware and other ceramics, as well as metalwork including a Hod Hill Brooch, a horse-harness pendant, and possible plume holder (Trent and Peak Archaeology 2001). These remains extended beyond the limits of excavation of both trenches in multiple directions and this evidence of surviving Roman archaeology has been corroborated by several subsequent archaeological watching briefs carried out in the area. The remains of a possible Roman gully was identified during monitoring by Trent and Peak Archaeology in 2004 at 91 Belper Road (Baker and Sheppard 2005). Another recent scheme of archaeological monitoring at 18 Chevin Road, also by Trent and Peak Archaeology in 2018 identified the remains of a pit which might have been associated with the Roman fortifications (Douthwaite and Owen 2018). As a result of these discoveries, the area of Strutt's Park was designated as an Archaeological Alert Area by Derby City Council

1.4.3 Strutt's Park originally formed part of the Darley Hall estate until the land north of Bridge Gate was purchased by John Gisbourne in 1766. This was in turn sold to William Strutt in 1803 after whom the area is named but the family apportioned various areas off and sold them rather than maintain an estate. The area of Belper Road, Ruskin Road, and Chevin Road were laid out in 1879 but construction did not commence until the 1890s (Derby City Council 2003). The area was designated as a Conservation Area in 1991, as it features several Listed Buildings particularly along the architecturally eclectic Duffield Road (Derby City Council 2003).

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The proposed archaeological works had the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) for the Roman-British period (AD 43 – c. 410), most notably the following:

- ◆ Research Agenda 5.1.1 Chronology: *How can we enhance our knowledge of developing pottery industries, particularly during the Conquest period and 3rd to 4th centuries?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.1.4 Chronology: *How can we advance our knowledge of the chronology of metal finds, particularly brooches?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.2.1 The military impact: *How far was the military conquest a motor of social and economic change?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.3.1 The growth of urban centres: *What was the impetus for the foundation of extramural settlements (vici) adjacent to early forts and how was the development of vici and forts related?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.3.3 The growth of urban centres: *What processes may have spurred the growth of secondary urban centres?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.6.1 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity: *What resources moved in and out of the region during this period?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.6.1 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity: *What resources moved in and out of the region during this period?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.6.3 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity: *How may studies of the production, movement and consumption of pottery contribute to understanding of the regional economy?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.6.5 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity: *How can we utilise most effectively the regional coin resource as evidence for the transition to a monetary economy?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)

2.2 Watching Brief Aim and Objectives

2.2.1 The principal aim of the archaeological watching brief was to ensure that any potential archaeological remains encountered during the ground works were not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.

2.2.2 The following objectives contributed towards accomplishing this aim.

- ♦ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ♦ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ♦ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ♦ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function, and likely status of any surviving archaeological.

3 Method Statement

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology for the evaluation is outlined in detail in the WSI (Cockcroft, 2020 and Appendix III this volume) but has been summarised here.

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 The watching brief involved archaeological supervision of ground works for the proposed new structures, namely the garage and basement extensions, down to the formation level of the proposed development, and the investigation and recording of any archaeological remains and finds exposed.

3.2.2 The footprint of the strip, map, and record area (see Figure 2) will be excavated at a later date down to the level of any surviving archaeological horizon or the maximum impact depth of the development (whichever is the shallower) under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

3.3 Standards

3.3.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).

3.3.2 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.4 The Watching Brief

3.4.1 The trench was opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in spits to the first archaeological/natural horizon which was carefully investigated for archaeological potential before allowing works to continue to a deeper level.

3.4.2 The trench was tied into Ordnance Survey, all deposits were levelled and their spot heights calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

3.4.3 All staff employed on the project were suitably qualified for their respective project roles and had substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff were made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and were fully briefed on the work required by the WSI before commencing.

3.5 Recording

3.5.1 The site was tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site was recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd. Field recording manual.

3.5.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) was made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations were drawn where required at the appropriate scale and in accordance with best practice.

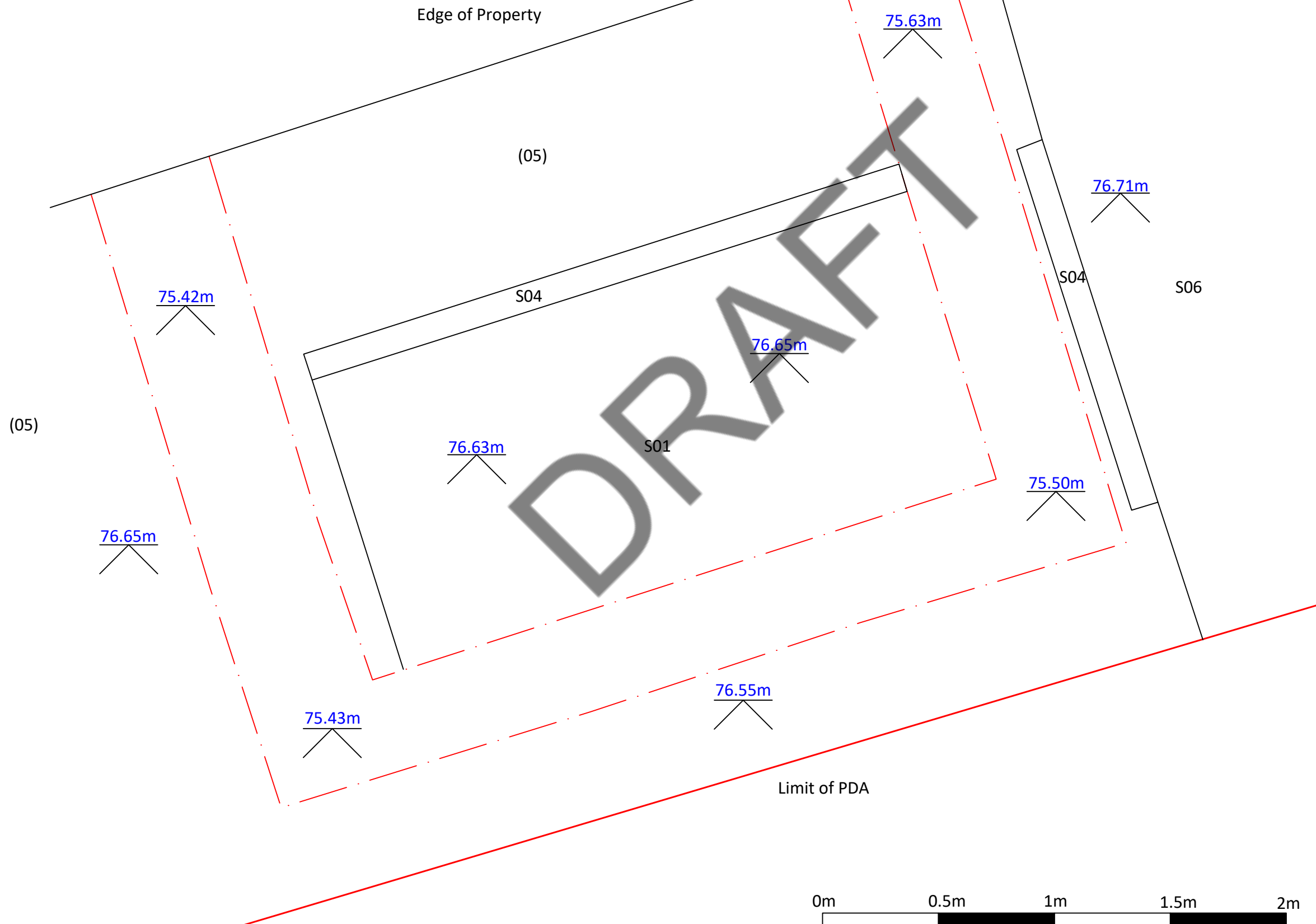
3.5.3 A stratigraphy of the site was recorded even where no archaeological deposits were identified



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Figure 2: Site Plan
Showing L.O.E

Scale: See Inset



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4 Description and Results

4.1 The monitoring of the excavation of footings for the garage was carried out. The footprint covered a rectangular area orientated South-West to North East measuring approximately 7.5m by 5.5m, extending out from the current South-East facing external wall of the property on 104 Belper Road. Due to the floor level of the property being significantly higher than the outside ground level the decision was taken by the building contractor that excavations for the floor slab for the garage would not be necessary. Therefore this did not need to be monitored as laid out in the W.S.I. At the time of the watching brief the excavations for the basement and landscaping works to the rear of the property were also not being carried out, as the work was planned to be done in stages following the securing of planning permission. Therefore these were not monitored at this time and will need to be done so at a future date when the work commences.

4.2 The footings partially overlay the previous garage. Therefore the first deposit encountered was either the tarmac of the drive (05), the concrete floor of the previous garage [01] or the double skin wall of the previous garage [04], depending on the part of the trench.

4.3 In the driveway areas, at a height of between 75.42m aOD and 76.63m aOD, the first deposit encountered was a dark grey tarmac (05) between 100mm and 50mm thick. This extended from the patio area [06] at the rear of the property down to the road. This overlay layer of coarsely textured, light grey hardcore (02), which was 0.1m thick.

4.5 This lay directly on the natural geology (07), encountered between 76.48m aOD and 76.33m aOD, which was a coarsely textured, light yellowish brown, gravelly mix of silt, sand and small to medium, sub-rounded pebbles and stones. This was very likely to be glaciofluvial sand, gravel and alluvium formed up to two million years ago in glacial/river conditions, consistent with the British Geological Survey's data on the area (British Geological Survey 2020).

4.6 Where the footings went through the floor of the previous garage the first deposit encountered was a layer of mid-grey concrete 50mm thick, at between 76.63m aOD and 76.65m aOD. This overlay a layer of the same hardcore (02) which underlay the tarmac drive (05).

4.8 Below the hardcore (02) was a layer of brownish red bricks (03), approximately 230mm by 110mm by 70mm, although this was difficult to ascertain as they weren't all whole. They did not appear to be bonded into any kind of structure but rather laid down as a deposit of made ground to form a base for the concrete pad to secure to. These appeared to be laid directly onto the natural geology (07).

4.9 A single course of the double skin wall [04] of the garage was present at ground level, at 76.59m aOD, the upper courses having been demolished prior to the commencement of groundworks. This was partially demolished by the excavation of the footings. It survived to six courses below ground and appeared built straight onto the natural geology (07) with no significant footings, or packing, in the form of concrete or other material. It was made of reddish-brown bricks, smoothly finished, approximately

230mm by 110mm by 70mm. They were bonded with cement. A construction cut [09] was assumed for the wall [04] and concrete garage floor [01] but one was not observed. This was due to the gravelly nature of the natural geology; cuts can be extremely diffuse and difficult to observe if features were dug and filled in quickly with the same material that was removed.

4.10 In places a variance in the natural geology was observed, between 76.41m aOD and 75.70m aOD. It changed to a finely textured, reddish-brown clay with few to no inclusions (08). This is in accordance with expectations for glacial deposits in which a mixture of clay, sand and gravel can be found and is not significant. (07) and (08) can be regarded as part of the same geological deposit.

4.11 No archaeology or indications of any archaeological potential were encountered, anywhere, during the groundworks. The ground was overall very clean and undisturbed. The previous garage had a minimal impact on the ground, due to it being only a single storey structure and not meant for human habitation, and therefore not requiring significant insulation etc. that might be expected of a larger or domestic structure, causing it to leave a deeper footprint.



Figure 3: Shot of Representative Section Showing Tarmac (05), Hardcore (02) and Natural Geology (07) and (08)



Figure 4: Post-Excavation Shot Showing Concrete (01), Hardcore (02), Bricks (03) and Wall [04]

5 Conclusion

5.1 Although potential was identified for archaeological remains to be present on site, particularly in relation to nearby Roman activity, no remains were encountered.

5.2 There is still potential for archaeological remains elsewhere which could be uncovered during the next phase of planned works to the rear of the property, especially as the level of ground disturbance was low in the area monitored. This indicates a high potential for preservation if there are any remains present.

5.3 Although no archaeology was encountered during these groundworks it is nonetheless valuable and furthers the archaeological record to know where archaeology is not.

5.4 A further watching brief will need to be carried out if and when the client commences with the rest of the extension they have planning permission for, as well as a strip, map and record to the rear of the property.

6 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7 Statement of Indemnity

7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8 Archive

8.1 One digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

8.2 As the archaeological works produced no significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Derby Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museum and Art Gallery* (2016).

8.3 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank to thank Nigel Trafford. We would also like to thank Sarah Whiteley, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist for her assistance with the project.

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APPENDIX I: Context Summary Table

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Archaeological Watching Brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby

Context No.	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height (m aOD)
S01	Structure	A light grey concrete floor with inclusions of small angular stones. Overlying hardcore (02). Represents the construction of a garage.	6.4m x 3m x 50mm	76.63m to 76.60m
(02)	Deposit	A coarsely textured, light grey deposit of hardcore material, comprised of silt, sand and stones. Underlying tarmac (05) and concrete S01. Overlying bricks (03) and natural geology (07). Represents the construction of a garage and driveway.	15m x 6.5m x 0.1m	76.58m to 75.32m
(03)	Deposit	A coarsely textured, reddish brown deposit of bricks, measuring approximately 230mm by 110mm by 70mm. Not arranged in any visible bond or structure. Underlying hardcore (02). Overlying natural geology (07). Represents the construction of a garage.	6.4m x 3m x 0.15m	76.48m to 75.22m
S04	Structure	A double-skin wall orientated South-West to North-East for 6.5m, North-West to South-East for 3.25m and North-East to South-West for 6.5m, forming a three sided structure. Surviving to six courses below ground, the above-ground courses having been demolished. Reddish-brown bricks, smoothly finished, measuring 230mm by 110mm by 70mm, bonded together with cement. The bond was not visible. Appears to be built directly onto the natural geology (07). No construction cut visible but one assumed [09]. Represents the construction/demolition of a former garage, the fourth side having contained a garage door.	16.25m x 0.24m x 0.72m	76.59m to 75.87m
(05)	Deposit	A coarsely textured, dark grey deposit of tarmac, with frequent inclusions of small, angular stones. Overlying hardcore (02). Represents the construction of a driveway.	15m x 6.5m x 0.1m	76.63m to 75.32m
S06	Structure	A brick patio, comprising of grey bricks laid face-up in stretcher bond. Not excavated. Represents the construction of a patio	3.2m x 6.63m x unknown	76.67m to unknown
(07)	Deposit	A coarsely textured, light yellowish-brown deposit of mixed silt, sand and small to medium sub rounded pebbles and stones. Underlying hardcore (02), bricks (03) and wall S04. Represents the natural geology. Probably mid-pleistocene glaciofluvial sand, gravel and alluvium formed up to two million years ago in glacial/river conditions.	Extent of site x 1m+	76.33m to unknown
(08)	Deposit	A finely textured, reddish-brown, deposit of clay with few to no inclusions. Overlain by deposit (07). Represents a variation in the natural geology. Probably part of the same deposit of glaciofluvial material as (07).	Extent of site x 0.2m+	76.41m to unknown

Archaeological Watching Brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby

[09]	Cut	Construction cut for garage, containing wall [04] and floor deposits (01) (02) and (03). Cut not observed due to gravelly natural geology resulting in cuts appearing very diffuse if they only stood open a short time but assumed to be there. <i>Represents the construction cut for a garage.</i>	6.4m x 3m x 0.8m	76.33m to 75.53m
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APPENDIX II: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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104 Belper Road, Derby

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Works**

June 2020



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Prepared on behalf of: Nigel Trafford

Date of compilation: June 2020

Compiled by: David Cockcroft

Planning Reference: 18/01805/FUL

Local Authority: Derby City Council

Site central NGR: SK 34908 37548

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Service Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Nigel Trafford. It details a scheme of archaeological works for proposed development at 104 Belper Road, Derby. This development comprises the demolition of the existing garage and the subsequent construction of a two-storey side extension and single storey rear extension to the dwelling that will comprise a garage, office, and enlargement of kitchen/dining area, an extension of a basement and landscaping works to the rear elevation. These archaeological works will consist of an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of foundations and floor slab for the garage extension and the excavation of the basement extension. There will also be a strip, map, and record excavation prior to the landscaping works for the installation of an extended patio to the rear of the property.

1.1.2 Planning permission (18/01805/FUL) has been granted by Derby City Council for the proposed development. Condition numbers 4 require that:

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

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

No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition.

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



1.1.3 This document has been prepared to comply fully with the stipulations laid out by Sarah Whiteley, Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (DDCA). It describes the objectives and methods to be employed and has been approved, in final issue form, by the DDCA.

1.1.4 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 199 (MCHLG 2018), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is illustrated by Figure 1. The site is centred at SK 34908 37548 and comprises the property boundary of 104 Belper Road. The PDA is bounded to the north by 106 Belper Road, to the east by Derwent Park, to the west by Belper Road, and to the south by 102 Belper Road.

1.3 Landform and Geology

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology consists of the Tarpoley Siltstone Formation, comprising mudstone and siltstone, which formed approximately 242 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by lakes. No specific superficial deposits are recorded within the PDA but deposits of mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial sand and gravel and Alluvium, comprising clay, silt and sand have been identified in the vicinity. These were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by glacial conditions and rivers respectively (British Geological Survey 2020).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Excavations and findspots within the vicinity of Strutt's Park have identified the area as a focus for early Roman activity. Noble's *The History of the County of Derby, Part 1* notes possible prehistoric findspots and the remains of a possible Roman cemetery excavated from the early 18th century in the vicinity but no clear location is recorded (HER 32022; Noble 1829, p. 293). The extant remains of a Roman fort at Little Chester (*Derventio*) across the river from Strutt's Park was surveyed by Stukeley in the 18th century. Excavation of portions of that site noted the prevalence of Flavian Roman finds in contrast with provenanced earlier Roman finds in the vicinity of Strutt's Park led to speculation of an older fortification or settlement having been located there (Webster 1961).

2.2 During the 20th century evidence for a 1st century Roman fort and *vicus* (HER 18948) has been identified over the course of numerous archaeological watching briefs and excavation projects. Within close proximity to the PDA, a silver *denarius* dating to c. 41 AD was identified in the garden of 91 Belper Road in 1985 (HER 32649), and excavations carried out at 93 Belper Road in 1977 identified a bow brooch as well as sherds of *amphorae* and rustic ware (HER 32657; Dool 1985, 24 - 25). An



archaeological evaluation consisting of two trenches was carried out by Trent and Peak Archaeology south of 73 Belper Road in August 2000 identified the remains of a stone spread, six gulleys, and four pits with associated material culture including coinage associated with Claudius and Nero, samian ware and other ceramics, as well as metalwork including a Hod Hill Brooch, a horse-harness pendant, and possible plume holder (Trent and Peak Archaeology 2001). These remains extended beyond the limits of excavation of both trenches in multiple directions and this evidence of surviving Roman archaeology has been corroborated by several subsequent archaeological watching briefs carried out in the area. The remains of a possible Roman gully was identified during monitoring by Trent and Peak Archaeology in 2004 at 91 Belper Road (Baker and Sheppard 2005). Another recent scheme of archaeological monitoring at 18 Chevin Road, also by Trent and Peak Archaeology in 2018 identified the remains of a pit which might have been associated with the Roman fortifications (Douthwaite and Owen 2018). As a result of these discoveries, the area of Strutt's Park was designated as an Archaeological Alert Area by Derby City Council

2.3 Strutt's Park originally formed part of the Darley Hall estate until the land north of Bridge Gate was purchased by John Gisbourne in 1766. This was in turn sold to William Strutt in 1803 after whom the area is named but the family apportioned various areas off and sold them rather than maintain an estate. The area of Belper Road, Ruskin Road, and Chevin Road were laid out in 1879 but construction did not commence until the 1890s (Derby City Council 2003). The area was designated as a Conservation Area in 1991, as it features several Listed Buildings particularly along the architecturally eclectic Duffield Road (Derby City Council 2003).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) for the Roman-British period (AD 43 – c. 410), most notably the following:

- ◆ Research Agenda 5.1.1 Chronology: *How can we enhance our knowledge of developing pottery industries, particularly during the Conquest period and 3rd to 4th centuries?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.1.4 Chronology: *How can we advance our knowledge of the chronology of metal finds, particularly brooches?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.2.1 The military impact: *How far was the military conquest a motor of social and economic change?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.3.1 The growth of urban centres: *What was the impetus for the foundation of extramural settlements (vici) adjacent to early forts and how was the development of vici and forts related?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.3.3 The growth of urban centres: *What processes may have spurred the growth of secondary urban centres?* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)



- ◆ Research Agenda 5.6.1 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity: *What resources moved in and out of the region during this period?* (Knight et al. 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.6.1 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity: *What resources moved in and out of the region during this period?* (Knight et al. 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.6.3 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity: *How may studies of the production, movement and consumption of pottery contribute to understanding of the regional economy?* (Knight et al. 2012, 70)
- ◆ Research Agenda 5.6.5 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity: *How can we utilise most effectively the regional coin resource as evidence for the transition to a monetary economy?* (Knight et al. 2012, 70)

Depending upon the results of the scheme of archaeological works, other research objectives and overarching research themes might come to the fore.

3.2 Watching Brief Aim and Objectives

3.2.1 The principal aim of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that any potential archaeological remains encountered during the ground works are not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.

3.2.2 The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing the following aim.

- ◆ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ◆ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function, and likely status of any surviving archaeological.

3.3 Strip, Map, Record Aim and Objectives

3.3.1. The aims and objectives of the strip, map and record excavation will be to:

- ◆ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ◆ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function, and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this document.



4 METHOD STATEMENTS

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The watching brief will involve archaeological supervision of ground works for the proposed new structures, namely the garage and basement extensions, down to the formation level of the proposed development, and the investigation and recording of any archaeological remains and finds exposed.

4.1.2 The footprint of the strip, map, and record area (see Figure 2) will be excavated down to the level of any surviving archaeological horizon or the maximum impact depth of the development (whichever is the shallower) under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1. All elements of the archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019). The archaeological watching brief will follow the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2020) and the strip, map, and record will follow the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014a).

4.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the circumstances and potential archaeological importance of the work and will be fully briefed on the requirements of this specification.

4.2.3 All groundwork covered under this specification will be undertaken with a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket or by hand. If significant archaeological features are identified, the DDCA will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.2.4 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded. In the strip, map, and record area, no machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd in consultation with the DDCA.

4.2.5 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. In addition, the area of the strip, map, and record area will be demarcated to prevent accidental impacts from ongoing works on the wider site. Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the DDCA's requirements.

4.2.6 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.



4.2.7 The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site and will be given, at their request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated and allowed for recording any such features.

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd's field recording manual and single context recording system, and will include as a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present.

4.3.2 Topsoil will be removed by a tracked or wheeled excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil and subsoil will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon or depth of development, whichever is the higher, in successive level spits.

4.3.4 All excavated spoil will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

4.3.5 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

4.3.6 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the strip, map, and record excavation then said features will be mapped/drawn using suitable equipment and tied into Ordnance Survey supplemented with a photographic record.

4.3.7 Once the area has been stripped, cleaned, and recorded as outlined in 4.3.2 and 4.3.6 above, consultation will take place with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist to identify and agree the further excavation/recording strategy. The area subject to strip, map and record excavation might be increased incrementally to capture the area of archaeological interest as appropriate.

4.3.5 Isolated, discrete features such as non-structural pits or features representing industrial activities will be 50% sampled. If they produce artefacts, then provision is made for full excavation.

4.3.6 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land-use regime, a minimum sample of 40 litres will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller.

4.3.7 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L will be taken.

4.3.8 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present column sampling may be considered.

4.3.9 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell et al. 2011) and



will be targeted in order to provide an evaluation of the type of preservation that may be present.

4.3.10 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered; appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Science Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.3.11 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the DDCA.

4.3.12 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner

Dr Robert Hunter
St Katherine's House
St. Mary's Wharf
Mansfield Road
Derby
DE1 3TQ
Tel No: 01332 343225

Finds Liaison Officer

Maria Kneafsey
Derby Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS
Tel No: 01332 641903

4.3.13 The DDCA will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd's field recording manual and single context recording system, and will include as a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present.

4.4.2 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the Cifa guidance and the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

4.4.3 A full and proper record (written, drawn and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system. Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and/or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

4.4.4 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).



4.4.5 The heights above UK mean sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.4.6 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with a 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition, key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

4.4.7 A stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

4.4.8 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

4.5 Finds Processing and Storage

4.5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014b) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

4.5.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

4.5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

4.5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

4.5.5 During and after the fieldwork all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

4.5.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Derby Museum and Art Gallery, prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

4.5.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of Derby Museum and Art Gallery.



5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 ARS Ltd will contact the DDCA whose responsibility it is to monitor the archaeological works no less than two weeks before commencement and to arrange monitoring visits.

Sarah Whiteley
Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (DDCA)
Conservation, Heritage and Design Service
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3YR
Tel: 01629 539774

5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the DDCA at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the DDCA or her representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 The outline timetable for the works is as follows. This will be updated by email as the project progresses.

Proposed Commencement Date	Task
TBC	Archaeological watching brief
TBC	Strip, Map, and Record excavation
TBC	Archaeological report and archive

6.2 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Reuben Thorpe, Chief Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be a suitable qualified and experienced archaeologist appointed for the task by Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

6.3 Specialist analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed below and subject to availability.

- ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British pottery: Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
- ◆ *Terra Sigillata*: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- ◆ Romano-British small finds: Alex Croom



- | | |
|--|---|
| ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery: | Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA |
| ◆ Post-medieval glass, metalwork and clay pipes: | Mike Wood MCIfA |
| ◆ Archaeometallurgy and Industrial residues: | Dr Rod MacKenzie |
| ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: | Luke Parker |
| ◆ Human and animal bone: | Milena Grzybowska |
| ◆ Radiocarbon dating: | Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC) |
| ◆ Finds conservation: | Vicky Garlick (Durham University) |

7 REPORT

7.1 Following completion of the archaeological works, ARS Ltd will produce a report that will include the following.

- ◆ Non-technical summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ◆ A narrative summary of results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
 - ◆ Specialist Reports
 - ◆ Structural and Stratigraphic details
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form.



8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

8.1 One bound copy with a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

8.2 Should the archaeological works produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Derby Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museum and Art Gallery* (2016).

8.3 Should the archaeological works produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with Derby Museum and Art Gallery. The archive will comprise the primary record and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

8.4 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), ClfA's (2020b) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. In addition, the recommendations of the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museum and Art Gallery* will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

8.5 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

8.6 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

8.7 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

8.8 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

8.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form



will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

9 GENERAL ITEMS

9.1 Health and Safety

9.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Tony Brennan.

9.2 Insurance Cover

9.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£5 million) and all-risks cover.

9.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

9.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the DDCA.

9.4 Community Engagement and Outreach

9.4.1 Any opportunities for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings should be sought, for example a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

9.5 Publication

9.5.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with the DDCA and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

9.5.2 If no other publication is recommended, a brief site summary in text format will be provided for Derbyshire Archaeological Journal's annual fieldwork round-up. This will be sent to chriswardle01@btinternet.com at the same time as submitting the final report to Derbyshire HER.

9.5.3 Provision will be made for updating the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (EMHERF) where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This would be done using the interactive digital resource at <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/> and noted explicitly in the conclusions of the relevant report.



9.6 Copyright

9.6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).



10 REFERENCES

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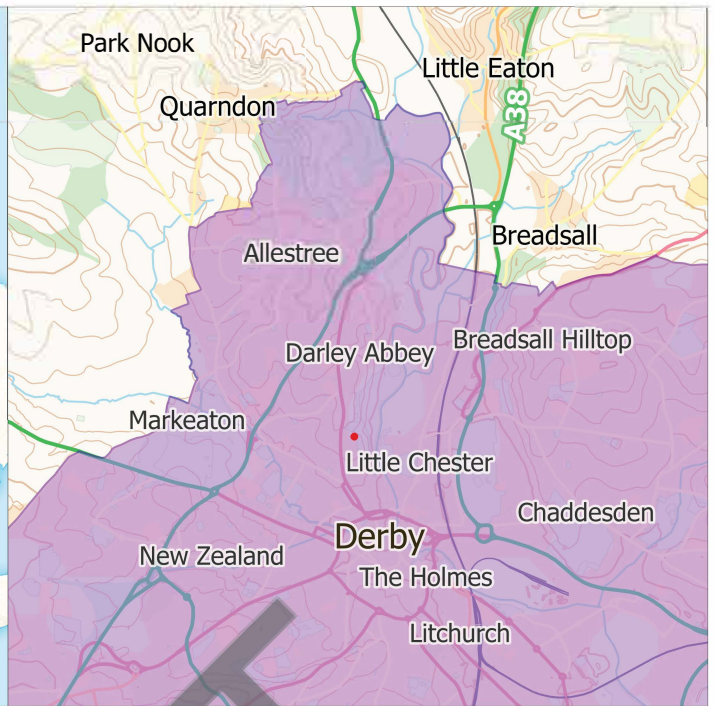


- Trent and Peak Archaeology. 2001. 73 Belper Road, Strutts Park, Derby: a Report on the Archaeological Evaluation. Nottingham: Trent and Peak Archaeology.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.
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FIGURES





Site name: 104 Belper Road, Derby
 Date: June 2020
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:5000 @ A4 (main map only)

 City of Derby

 Proposed development area



This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2020

Figure 1:
Site location

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 RESEARCH SERVICES LTD
 Digging with Purpose

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

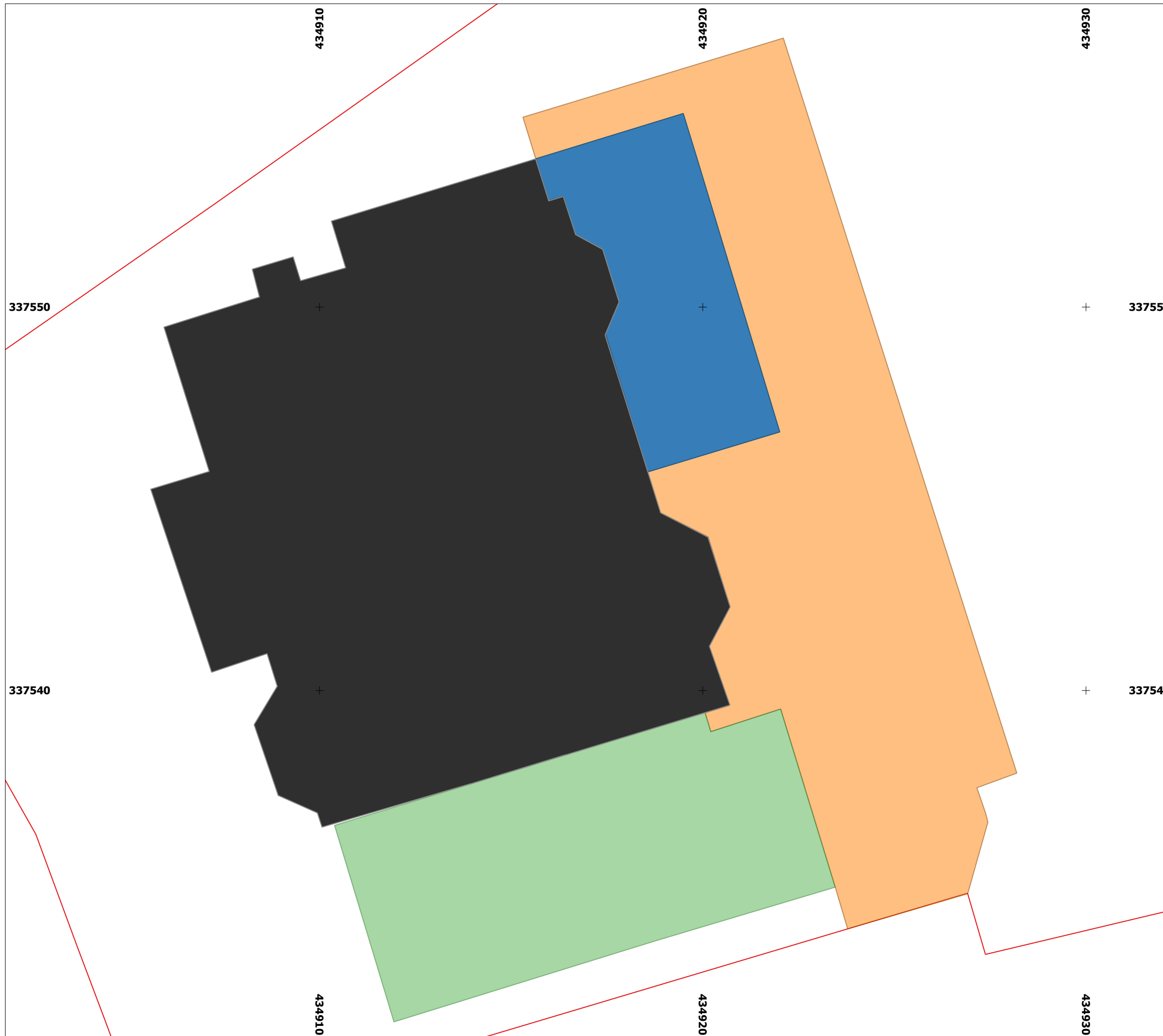





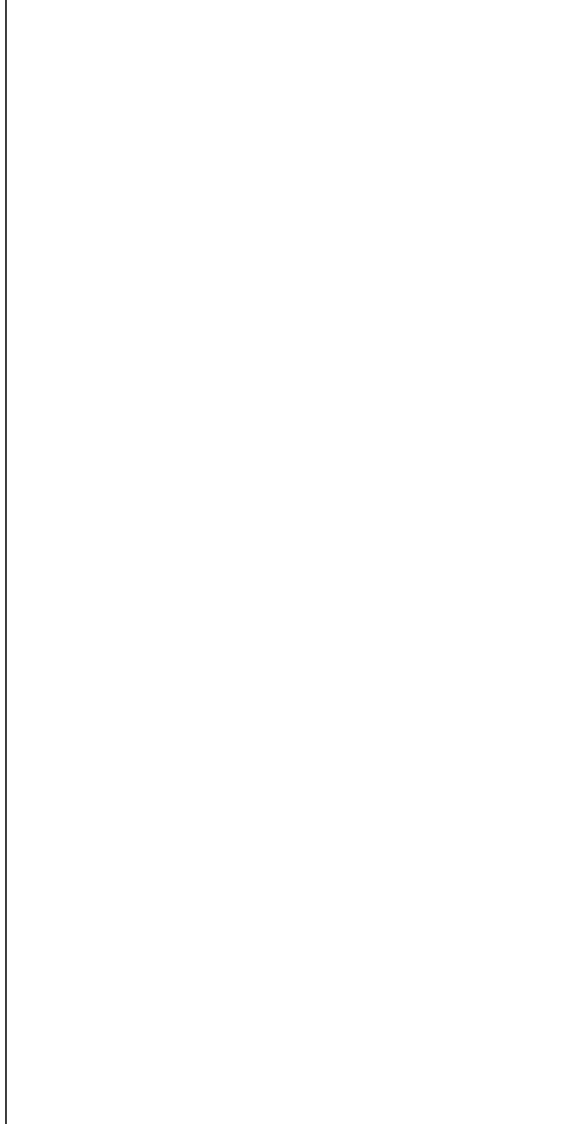


Figure 2: Proposed Archaeological Works

- Legend**
-  PDA
 -  Current Property Extent
 - Archaeological Works**
 -  Strip, Map, Record Area
 -  Basement Watching Brief
 -  Garage Watching Brief



Site name: 104 Belper Road Date: June 2020 Drawn by: DGC Scale: 1:100 @ A3	Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Tel: 01629 814540 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com
This drawing: © ARS Ltd Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown copyright and database right 2020.	



APPENDIX IV: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-400107

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Nigel Trafford to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby. This was to satisfy conditions of planning permission granted by Derby City Council, for a development comprising of the demolition of an existing garage, the construction of a two-storey side extension and single storey rear extension to the dwelling that will comprise a garage, office, an enlargement of kitchen/dining area, an extension of a basement and landscaping works to the rear elevation. The site lies within an area of previously attested archaeology, having been identified as a focus for early Roman activity. Between the 6th and 7th of July 2020, a watching brief was undertaken which monitored the excavation of footings for the garage. The watching brief comprised of the monitoring of approximately 16.5m in length of trench being dug for the footings of the garage. The stratigraphy of the site was recorded and a photographic record of the works taken. No archaeology was identified. The ground appeared minimally disturbed by previous construction.
Project dates	Start: 06-07-2020 End: 07-07-2020
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY 104 Belper Road, Derby
Postcode	DE1 3EQ
Study area	954 Square metres
Site coordinates	0 0 34908 00 00 N 37548 00 00 E Point
Site coordinates	SK 34908 37548 52.933880093369 -1.48058307056 52 56 01 N 001 28 50 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 75.7m Max: 76.48m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council

Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Lawrence Pontin
Project supervisor	Caitlin Tilt
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Nigel Trafford

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derby museums and Art gallery
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pontin, L
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tilt, C
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Description	A4 Booklet
Entered by	Caitlin Tilt (caitlin.tilt@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	30 July 2020

OASIS:

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

ARCHIVE STATEMENT

Archive Composition and Meta-Data Statement

The Archive

As the archaeological works produced no significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Derby Museum and Art Gallery. One digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

Meta-Data

This report has been compiled in Microsoft Word® 360 on a 64-bit PC running Windows 10®. All illustrations have been digitally drawn in DraftSight®. All original site drawings were scanned at a scale of 1:1 and converted into Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) before being imported into DraftSight® and digitised in two dimensions (X and Y).

The accompanying table provides a metadata statement and details the location of the digital archive at ARS Ltd. Arrangements will be made for this digital archive to be uploaded to and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. Derby City Council will be notified in writing on archive deposition

Archaeological Watching Brief at 104 Belper Road, Derby

Record type	Quantification	Location
Context Register	9 records, 1 page of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\104_Belper_Road_Derby\Fieldwork\Site_Records\Site_Paperwork_Scans\BRD20_Site_Registers.pdf
Drawings Register	1 records, 1 page of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\104_Belper_Road_Derby\Fieldwork\Site_Records\Site_Paperwork_Scans\BRD20_Site_Registers.pdf
Digital Photograph Register	1 records, 1 page of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\104_Belper_Road_Derby\Fieldwork\Site_Records\Site_Paperwork_Scans\BRD20_Site_Registers.pdf
Context Sheets	9 records, 9 pages of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\104_Belper_Road_Derby\Fieldwork\Site_Records\Site_Paperwork_Scans\BRD20_Context_Sheets.pdf
Scanned Drawings	1 drawing in 1 individual TIFF file	Z:\Contract Projects New\104_Belper_Road_Derby\Fieldwork\Draftsight\SHEET_1.tif
Written Report	1 file, 46 pages in a single PDF/A	Z:\Contract Projects New\104_Belper_Road_Derby\Fieldwork\Report\BRD20_Report_Draft_1.pdf
Digital Photographs	31 digital images as JPEG	Z:\Contract Projects New\104_Belper_Road_Derby\Fieldwork\Photographs\BRD20_001 to BRD20_031