

Darley Park, Derby, Derbyshire Archaeological Watching Brief



General view of excavation area, looking south

ARS Ltd Report 2012/106
January 2013

Oasis no: archaeol5-139655

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Darley Park Bin Store, Derby, Derbyshire Archaeological Watching Brief

ARS Ltd Report 2012/106

January 2013

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

In December 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Faithful+Gould to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Darley Park, Derby, Derbyshire. The monitoring was carried out prior to the construction of a bin store.

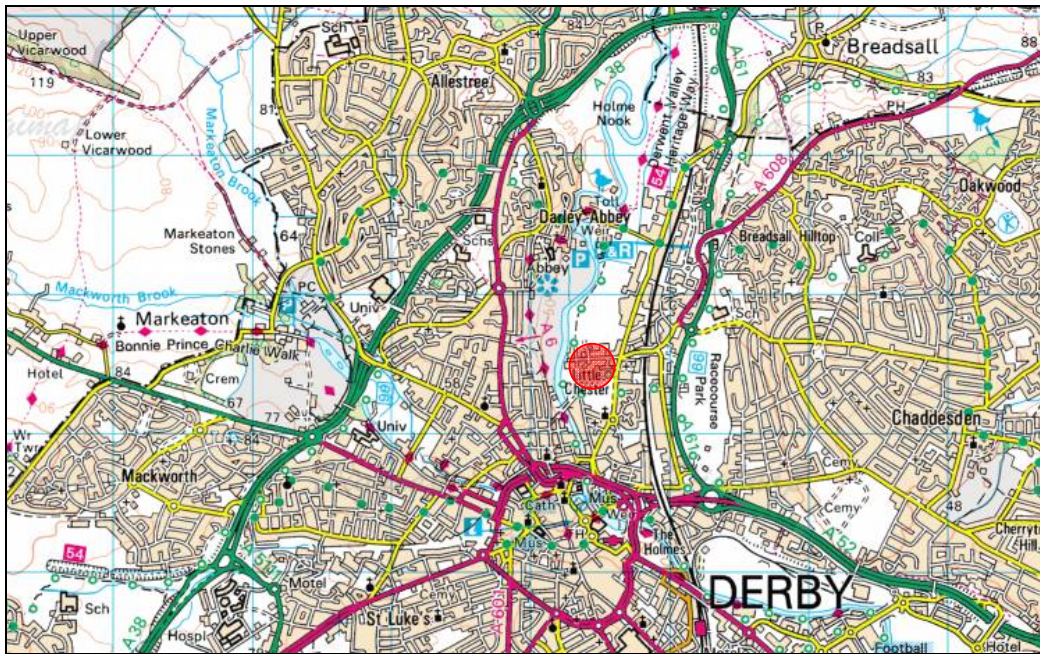
The site is located at Chester Green Community Centre on Old Chester Road, with groundworks impacting an area approximately 6 metres by 0.6 metres.

A possible Roman structure was revealed beneath a deposit that contained 2nd century Roman pottery. The deposit showed signs of modern disturbance and contamination which is likely to be associated with the modern hardstanding and brick structures related to the Chester Green Community Centre.

1. Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1. In December 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Faithful+Gould to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Darley Park, Derby, Derbyshire. The site is located at Chester Green Community Centre on Old Chester Road (SK 35270 37525) (fig.1). The groundwork impacted an area approximately 6 metres by 0.6 metres. The monitoring was carried out prior to the construction of a bin store.



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Figure 1. Site location (circled in red)

1.1.2. Given the historic importance of the area Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring (an active and continuous watching brief) be carried out during the development.

1.1.3. No heritage assets are known to exist within the site; however, the bin store is situated approximately 100m south-west of the site of Derwentio Roman Fort. This fort (Scheduled Monument 147, Derbyshire Historic Environment Record Number 18905) was identified in 1724 by William Stukeley who observed a stone wall and surrounding ditch. No trace survives to the present day; however, several excavations during the 20th century have revealed evidence for occupation between the 1st and 4th centuries AD (Derbyshire Historic Environment Record 2012a).

1.1.4. A 1973 excavation at SK 355376 located the site of the *vicus* of Derwentio Roman Fort. The earliest feature found was a large pit dating to c.130-150 AD, containing charcoal, daub, ash, pottery, and a 'dolphin' brooch. A road of hard-packed gravel

bounded by kerbstones was also discovered aligned roughly east to west (English Heritage 2007).

1.1.5. A search of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (2012b) within a 250m radius of the development site returned fifteen results, 7 of which relate directly to Roman activity and include substantial remains such as the aforementioned Derwentio Fort and *vicus*, a bridge, bath house and roads.

1.2 Geology and preservation

1.2.1 The underlying geology of the site is alluvium comprising soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, with layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel (British Geological Survey 2012). The bedrock geology of the area is not recorded.

2. Aims and Objectives

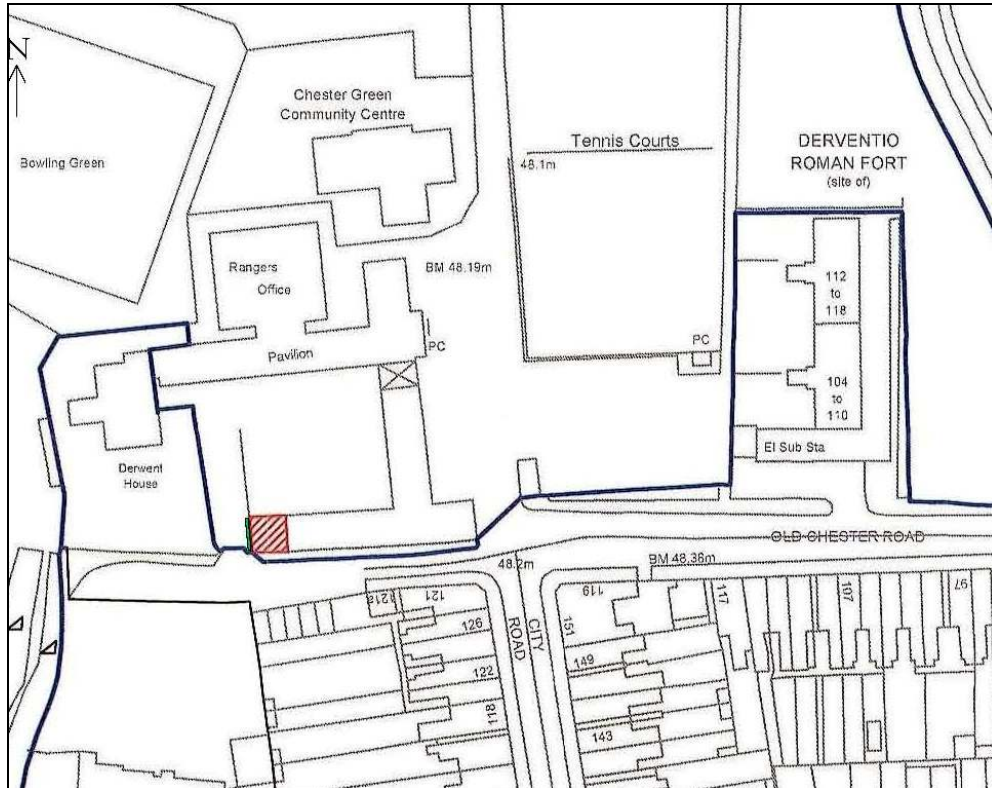
2.1 The objective of the watching brief was to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the ground-works in the specified area were recorded, interpreted and, if at all possible, protected.

3. Methodology

3.1 A watching brief was undertaken by ARS Ltd in December 2012. All machine excavation on the site was observed by an archaeologist. All features and structures were cleaned and recorded in accordance with the standards stipulated by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). The records consisted of the following:

- All features and structures were photographed and recorded. All the contexts were recorded on pro-forma sheets and a context register was maintained.
- Photographs were taken in colour digital in order to record the ground work.

3.2 Full details of the methodology are provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix V).



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Figure 2. Site plan. The red area represents the building demolished during the works, whilst the adjacent green area represents the below ground works. The site of Derventio Roman Fort is identified to the north-east of the investigation area. Scale 1: 1250

4. Results

4.1 Made Ground

4.1.1 Made ground (107) covered the whole of the investigation area and had a maximum thickness of 0.16m and a minimum thickness of 0.12m. It consisted of smooth flat concrete hardstanding overlying a base of red bricks and is currently used as a car park and general outside storage area for the Chester Green Community Centre.

4.2 Modern Wall and Bedding

4.2.1 Modern construction cut [105] truncated Roman ditch fills (103) and (104) at the northern end of the trench and was filled by a modern brick wall and bedding (106), which is currently used as a boundary wall for the Chester Green Community Centre car park. Some of this wall was demolished as part of the works, but to the north of the trench the wall remains standing. The foundations were present below the ground surface in the northern end of the trench, with dark grey clay silt bedding with frequent clinker and mortar and rare charcoal inclusions, upon which the bricks have been laid. The brick wall and associated bedding extends a maximum of 0.80m below the ground surface.

4.3 Roman Ditch and Associated Fills

4.3.1 Construction cut [101] was cut through the drift geology (100) and contains the sandstone wall structure (102), overlain by a deposit containing Roman pottery (103) and sealed by deposit (104). It is possible that this cut represents the original construction cut for sandstone structure (102), and was later backfilled with deposits (103) and (104).

4.3.2 The remnant of a sandstone wall (102) was observed orientated approximately east west at the northern end of the trench. This structure was encountered at approximately 1.10m below ground level, hence it was not deemed safe to enter the trench to investigate further. Three blocks were observed, all of which appeared to be roughly square cut. No bonding was observed. The depth of the structure is unknown as only the upper most layer was exposed. The size of the blocks, with the largest at approximately 0.30m in width, suggests that the building was substantial and this exposed section may represent foundation stones. The structure is considered to be Roman in date due to its form and the dated Roman layer above it and may have formed part of the outer fort buildings, or the associated *vicus* of the nearby Derventio Roman Fort.

4.3.3 Lower fill (103) comprised a very mixed deposit of dark grey, dark grey brown and brown orange silty clay with some medium sand inclusions and had a maximum depth of 0.70m. Frequent charcoal flecks and occasional clinker type material was present along with common brick/CBM and sandstone fragments. Due to the depth of the trench these inclusions could not be thoroughly examined, and although they are considered to be contemporary with the Roman pottery recovered from this deposit, it should be considered that this material may represent modern disturbance. From the exposed section it is unclear whether the mixed nature of this deposit is due to modern disturbance or whether it is a true representation of the original backfill; however, taking into consideration the uneven and unclear upper boundary with (104) and the modern plug casing found in (104), it is not unreasonable to suggest that this deposit has also been subject to some degree of recent disturbance. Four sherds of pottery, including one of samian, were recovered from this layer. The samian fragment has been identified as part of a dish, made in central Gaul between AD 120- 180, whilst the other three fragments originate from large storage vessels of the type known to have been made locally in Derbyshire (pottery report Appendix I). The pottery assemblage dates from between the Flavian-Trajanic period to the Antonine period (late 1st to 2nd century AD) and typifies that of a Roman settlement, with a mixture of high status imported items and everyday local items. The unabraded condition of all four recovered pottery sherds indicates that they have not been subject to any deal of movement or disturbance, suggesting that they are *in situ*, albeit in a deposit likely to have been subject to some degree of modern disturbance.

It is likely that this deposit represents a dumped backfill deposit, deliberately placed in order to backfill the probable construction cut [101], which has since been disturbed. It may be possible that part of sandstone structure (102) was robbed out and this deposit was used as a backfill. The relationship between this deposit, the sandstone structure (102) and the ditch cut [101] is not fully determined as the bottom of the cut or this deposit was not reached.

4.3.4 Upper fill (104) represents a deliberate backfill and had a maximum thickness of 0.25m. It comprised dark grey clay silt with orange mottles and frequent charcoal inclusions. Part of a modern electrical plastic plug casing was found in this layer, suggesting a degree of modern intrusion which probably occurred during the creation of the modern car park (107) and associated brick boundary wall (106). As this deposit is clearly contained within cut [101] and overlies fill (103) which contained Roman pottery, this fill is considered a deliberate backfill of Roman date which has been subject to modern disturbance. The lower boundary contact with (103) is uneven and unclear, likely to be a result of modern disturbance.

4.4 Drift Geology

4.4.1 Deposit (100) comprised brown orange silty gravel, with frequent rounded to sub-rounded pebble sized stone inclusions. The deposit was very uniform, with the stone pebbles making up approximately 50% of the deposit. This deposit was only observed in the southern end of the trench before it was cut by [101] and its associated fills. The British Geological Survey (2012) lists the superficial deposits of this area to be alluvium with some gravelly bands, and it is likely that this is what this deposit represents.



Figure 3. Northern end of the trench, showing sandstone structure (102), fills (103) and (104), modern cut [105] with fill of wall and associated bedding (106) and modern made ground (107).
Scale 1x1m



Figure 4. Northern end of the trench, facing north west, showing sandstone structure (102), fills (103) and (104), modern construction cut [105] and modern wall and bedding (106).



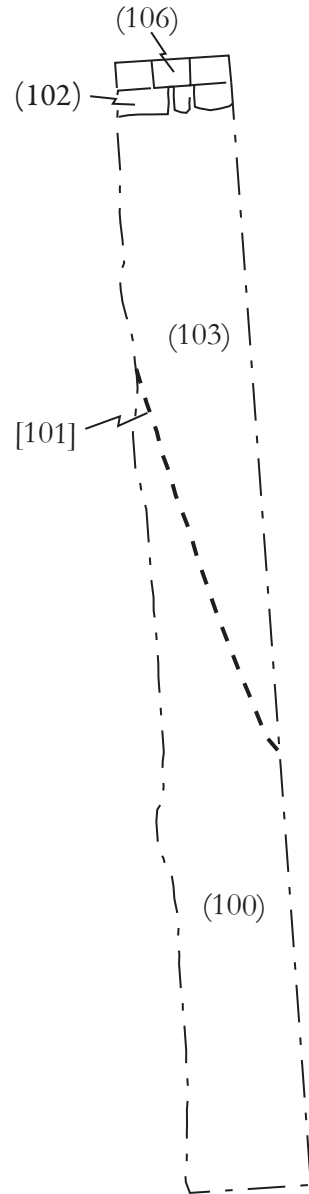
Figure 5. Northern end of the trench, looking north. Sandstone structure (102).



Figure 6. West facing section showing drift geology (100) with cut [101], associated fills (103) and (104) and made ground (107). Scale 1x1m.



Figure 7. Southern end of the trench, showing drift geology (100). Cut [101] and fill (104) are visible in the bottom left. Scale 1x1m.



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 2012
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Darley Park Bin Store
 Figure 8
 Plan

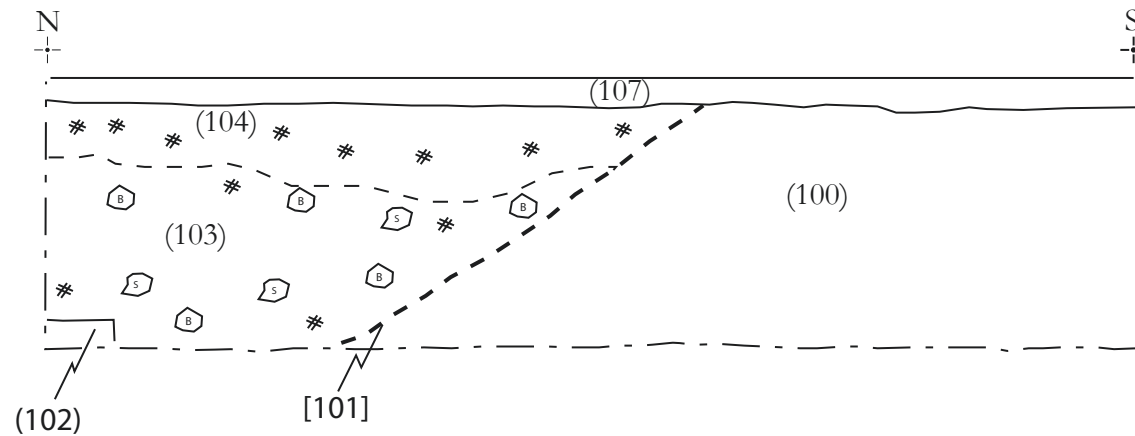


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Darley Park Bin Store
Figure 9
West facing section



- * Charcoal
- ⬡ B Brick fragments
- ⬠ S Sandstone fragments

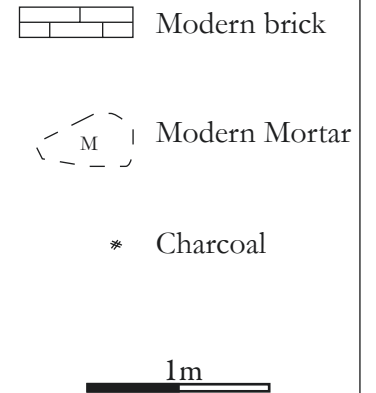
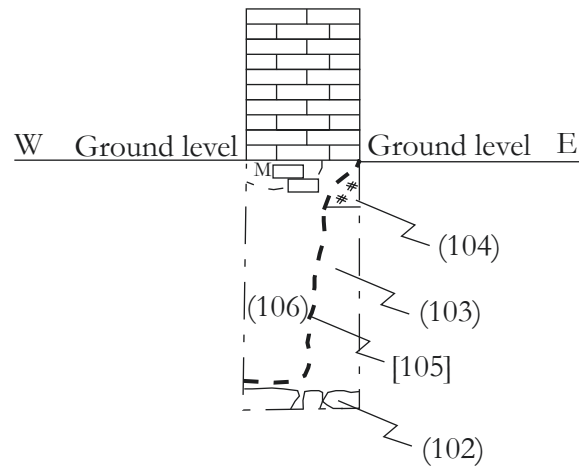
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Darley Park Bin Store
Figure 10
South facing section



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5 Conclusion

5.1 Part of a substantial Roman wall foundation was revealed during groundworks, sealed by deposits dated to the 1st and 2nd century AD. However, due to the limited scale of the development and depth of remains a full understanding of the structures dimensions and preservation has not been possible in this intervention.

5.2 A plastic electrical plug casing found in (104) is indicative of modern intrusion. Cut [105] and the modern brick wall and associated bedding (106) at the very northern end of the trench both truncated deposits (103) and (104) and again represents modern disturbance.

5.3 The structure observed in the base of the trench at the northern end is likely to be Roman given its form, the four separate sherds of Roman pottery recovered from the overlaying deposit (103), and taking into consideration the abundant evidence of Roman activity in the surrounding area. The large and square form of the blocks suggests that these blocks may have been foundation stones for a large structure.

5.4 The pottery assemblage dates from between the Flavian-Trajanic period to the Antonine period and typifies that of a Roman settlement, with a mixture of high status imported items and everyday local items. The samian pottery sherd has been identified as part of a central Gaulish dish, dating from AD 120-180. Such high status tableware is indicative of the wealth associated with Roman forts and the related Roman activity known to have existed in the area. The three coarse ware sherds have been dated from the Flavian-Trajanic period to the mid/late 2nd century AD, which corresponds with the activity related to the *vicus*, the earliest evidence of which dates to AD130-150 (English Heritage 2007).

5.5 Although it is considered likely that the structure is Roman and deposits (103) and (104) represent Roman activity, the area has clearly been subject to modern intrusion. It seems reasonable to suggest that the exposed sequence observed during the watching brief represents an area of Roman activity and settlement from the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD, which has since been disturbed by modern activity. The evidence from this watching brief supports the existing evidence of established Roman activity in the area.

6 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.2 Archaeological Research Services 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 Deposition and Publication

8.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data and is intended to be deposited at the Museum and Art Gallery, The Strand, Derby (accession number: DBYMU 2012-267) by March 2013.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular Lucy Clarke of Faithful+Gould, Nigel Paxton of Mansell Construction Services Ltd and Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council.

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11 Appendix I. Pottery Report

Coarse ware Pottery

R.S. Leary

Dec 2012

The pottery was examined and recorded according to the standard laid down by the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery (Darling 2004). National fabric collection codes (Tomber and Dore 1998) are included where possible.

Three coarse ware sherds were recovered. These comprised the rim and upper body of a CTA1 jar and two bodysherds from an OAA1 closed vessel. The CTA1 sherds came from an everted rim storage jar. A horizontal groove runs along the shoulder and may demarcate an area of arcaded combing as present on other jars of this type from Derby. The OAA1 sherds come from a jar, probably narrow-necked. This is burnished externally with a cordon around the neck and a groove around the upper body. A type made at the Derby Racecourse kilns throughout their production period (Brassington 1971 and 1980, Birss 1985 table 9). All the sherds were in good condition and were unabraded.

Discussion

Both these wares are common at Derby Little Chester (Birss 1985 table 10). CTA1 ware was most common in the Flavian-Trajanic levels and the Derby Racecourse kiln products in oxidised and reduced wares were current from the Flavian-Trajanic period to the Antonine period when the Derbyshire kilns around Belper replace that industry (Martin 2000, 210). The Racecourse kilns were still supplying pottery to Derby in the early Antonine period but the Derbyshire kilns took over the market by the late second century (Birss 1985, 123 and Martin 2000, 210-11). A Northamptonshire source was suggested by Vivien Swan for the CTA1 group at Derby (1984, 125). Such vessels are known from military sites in the east Midlands such as Margidunum (University Museum collection in this form, cf. Oswald 1923, nos 4, 9, 10, 11 and 20 and Oswald 1952, pl. XVIII no. 14), Chesterfield (Ellis 1989 fabric 14 fig. 23 no. 55), Rocester (Leary unpublished), Strutt's Park (Rowlandson in prep) and Derby Little Chester (Brassington 1971, nos 137-142). Analysis of a vessel from Margidunum demonstrated a Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire source (Vince 2008).

The shell tempered wares were only really common at Derby Little Chester in period 1, the Flavian-Trajanic period and the OAA1 sherds could be contemporary or as late as the mid-second century. Both wares are likely to come from activity related to the fort and vicus at Derby.

Fabric Descriptions

Colour: narrative description only

Hardness: after Peacock 1977
soft - can be scratched by finger nail
hard - can be scratched with penknife blade

very hard - cannot be scratched

Feel: tactile qualities
smooth - no irregularities
rough - irregularities can be felt
sandy - grains can be felt across the surface
leathery - smoothed surface like polished leather
soapy - smooth feel like soap

Fracture: visual texture of fresh break, after Orton 1980.
smooth - flat or slightly curved with no visible irregularities
irregular - medium, fairly widely spaced irregularities
finely irregular - small, fairly closely spaced irregularities
laminar - stepped effect
hackly - large and generally angular irregularities

Inclusions:

Type: after Peacock 1977
Frequency: indicated on a 4-point scale - abundant, moderate, sparse and rare where abundant is a break packed with an inclusion and rare is a break with only one or two of an inclusion.

Sorting: after Orton 1980

Shape: angular - convex shape, sharp corners
subangular - convex shape, rounded corners
rounded - convex shape no corners
platey - flat

Size: subvisible - only just visible at x30 and too small to measure
fine - 0.1-0.25mm
medium - 0.25-0.5
coarse - 0.5-1mm
very coarse - over 1mm

The Fabrics

C: shell-tempered ware

CTA: oxidized ware with abundant, ill-sorted, coarse to fine shell inclusions. Hard with hard feel and laminar fracture. Northamptonshire/Bedfordshire shelly ware. Tomber and Dore 1998 HAR SH. One rim and upper body sherd from an everted-rim storage jar. Diameter 260mm. 29% of rim present. 260g.

O: oxidised ware

OAA1: fine orange ware. Hard and smooth with smooth rather conchoidal fracture. Sparse, medium quartz and orange/brown inclusions. Derby Racecourse oxidised ware. Two bodysherds 29g

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Samian Pottery

G. Monteil
January 2013

A single fragment of samian ware was recovered from context (103) during excavations at Darley Street, Derby and submitted for assessment. The sherd was examined, after taking a small fresh break, under a x 20 binocular microscope in order to identify the fabric and basic quantifications taken.

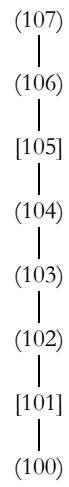
The fragment, weighing 46g, is a rim sherd from a Central Gaulish dish form Dr18/31 that can be broadly dated to AD 120-180. The sherd is in very good condition with a crisp slip and no evidence of burning or wear visible. EVE = 0.12, external rim diameter = 220mm.

Since there is no stamp, little can be done in terms of further work on this vessel. The form is common and not specifically military in nature but the evidence it provides will eventually add to our knowledge of the fort and *vicus* in Derby.

12 Appendix II. Context Register

Context Number	Type	Description
100	Deposit	Drift geology
101	Cut	Cut for possible Roman foundation ditch
102	Structure	Sandstone structure/foundation wall
103	Fill	Mixed fill of possible Roman foundation ditch. 4 x sherds of pottery
104	Fill	Mixed fill of possible Roman foundation ditch. Some signs of modern disturbance
105	Cut	Cut for modern wall
106	Structure	Modern wall and associated bedding
107	Deposit	Made ground

13 Appendix III. Harris Matrix



14. Appendix IV. OASIS Record

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-139655

Project details

Project name	Darley Park Bin Store, Darley, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	In December 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief at Darley Park, Darley, Derbyshire. The monitoring was carried out prior to the erection of a bin store.
Project dates	Start: 18-12-2012 End: 18-12-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY Darley Park Bin Store, Derby
Study area	3.00 Square metres
Lat/Long Datum (other)	SK 35270 37525

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Mike Wood
Project supervisor	Laura Strafford
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Archive ID	DBYMU 2012-267
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Archive ID	DBYMU 2012-267
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive ID	DBYMU 2012-267
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text","Drawing"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Darley Park, Derby, Derbyshire. An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Laura Strafford
Other bibliographic details	ARS Report Number 2012/106
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Description	Watching Brief Report
Entered by	Laura Strafford (laura@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	2 January 2013

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15. Appendix V. Written Scheme of Investigation

Darley Park, Derby, Derbyshire

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological
Watching Brief**



**Archaeological Research
Services Ltd**

1 Introduction

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the construction of a new bin store at Darley Park, Derby (figure 1). Groundwork will largely be confined a six by six metre area adjacent to Old Chester Road, on the site of the Chester Green Community Centre Pavillion (SK 35270 37525).

1.2 Given the historic importance of the area Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring (an active and continuous watching brief) be carried-out during the redevelopment.

1.3 This written scheme of investigation details the works to be undertaken during an archaeological watching brief at the site.

1.4 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any heritage assets encountered during the works in the specified area are recorded and understood.

2 Background

2.1 The site is situated approximately 100m south-west of the site of Derwentio Roman Fort. This fort (Scheduled Monument 147) was identified in 1724 by William Stukeley who observed a stone wall and surrounding ditch. No trace survives to the present day, however several excavations during 20th century revealed evidence for occupation between the 1st and 4th centuries AD (DHER 18905).

2.2 The area of the site currently has buildings related to the Community Centre situated upon it, therefore the ground is likely to have been previously disturbed. However, displaced finds or deep features may still be present.

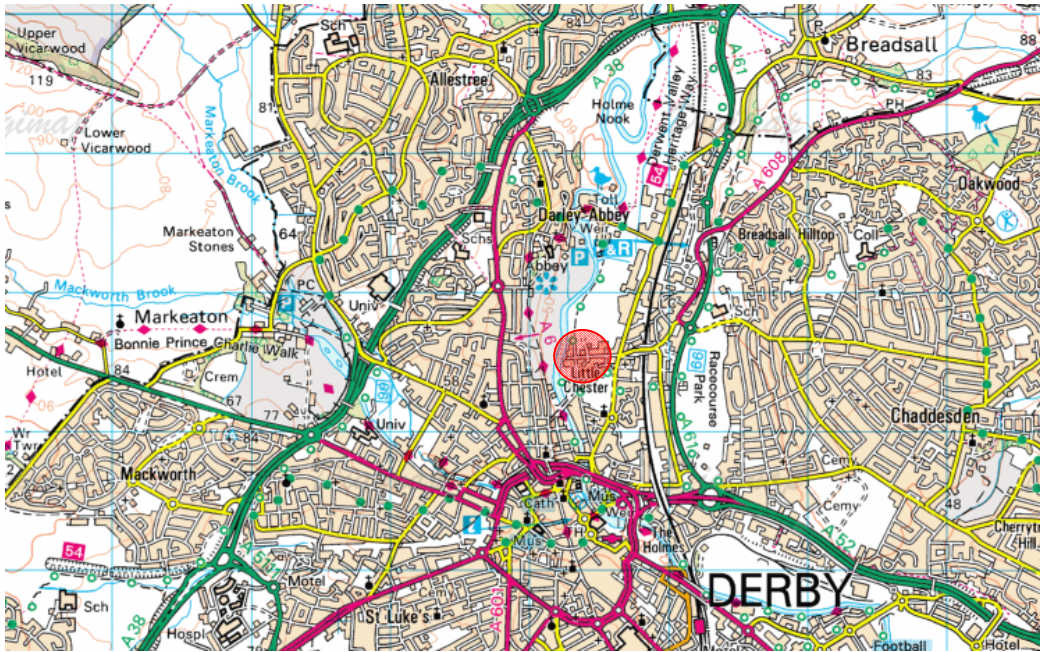


Figure 1. Location of site (highlighted in red)
(Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100045420)

3 Objectives

3.1 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the ground works in the specified area are recorded and interpreted and, if at all possible protected.

4 Fieldwork Methodology

4.1 Watching brief

4.1.1 All relevant groundworks will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket once any overlying concrete and stone has been removed. Archaeological monitoring will not entail excavation beyond the total areas exposed by the development works. Arrangement will be made to avoid any tracking of machinery across recently stripped areas until the areas have been checked and cleared by a representative of Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd). If significant archaeological features are identified, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.1.2 Excavation will be carried out in spits. This will provide the maximum visibility of cut features such as postholes and pits and will allow for minimum disturbance of buried masonry structures. The attending archaeologist will supervise mechanical excavation to ensure maximum archaeological visibility.

4.1.3 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times during any ground works on the site to undertake a watching brief. The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

4.1.4 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief plus all significant archaeological remains will be recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets. All significant architectural features will be photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.

4.1.5 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. All features thus investigated will be recorded in plan and section and significant archaeological finds recovered will be retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified will be photographed and drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, will be recorded.

4.1.6 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).

4.1.7 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. The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height AOD of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

4.1.8 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008a). The records will follow standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS) 2002.

4.1.9 In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, they 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.

4.1.10 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded. Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

4.1.11 A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

4.1.12 Should archaeological remains be encountered for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard, then work on site shall cease and the development control archaeologist shall be notified immediately. Site works will not re-commence until resources are in place to secure preservation *in situ* or adequate archaeological treatment of the relevant remains.

5 Artefact and Ecofact collection and Recording

5.1 Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. All finds of medieval and earlier date will be collected as a matter of course. Discarded artefactual materials will 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 will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see Archive Deposition below).

5.2 Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996).

5.3 Collection and policies for structural remains and industrial residues have been set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993). The presence of such materials within a context will be recorded even where comprehensive retention is not considered appropriate.

5.4 The representative from Archaeological Research Services Ltd will inspect and monitor the upcast spoil from the site investigations, and where artefacts likely to relate to the tram workings are present, a sample will be collected.

5.5 If significant waterlogged deposits are found, which are judged to be of palaeoenvironmental significance in relation to archaeological deposits, contingency will be set aside to allow for retrieval and assessment of such samples.

6 Monitoring Arrangements

6.1 Ideally, At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the groundworks will be given to the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

Steve Baker,
Derbyshire County Council,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773

6.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7 Report

7.1 Within two months of the completion of the watching brief and building recording, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- 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.
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Recommendations for the retention or discard of archive material
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the approved scheme of works (DCA brief or WSI)
- A copy of the OASIS form

7.2 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record.

8 Archive Deposition

8.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the repository museum which in this case is the Derby City Museum and Art Gallery). The archive will be deposited in line with *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives: Museums in Derbyshire* (2003), and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the fieldwork. The accession number for the archive is DBYMU 2012-267. The Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

8.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored

and deposited in the archive (see above).

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

8.4 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 (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

9 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

9.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

10 Publication

10.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. The results of the work will be published at least in summary form in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.

11 References

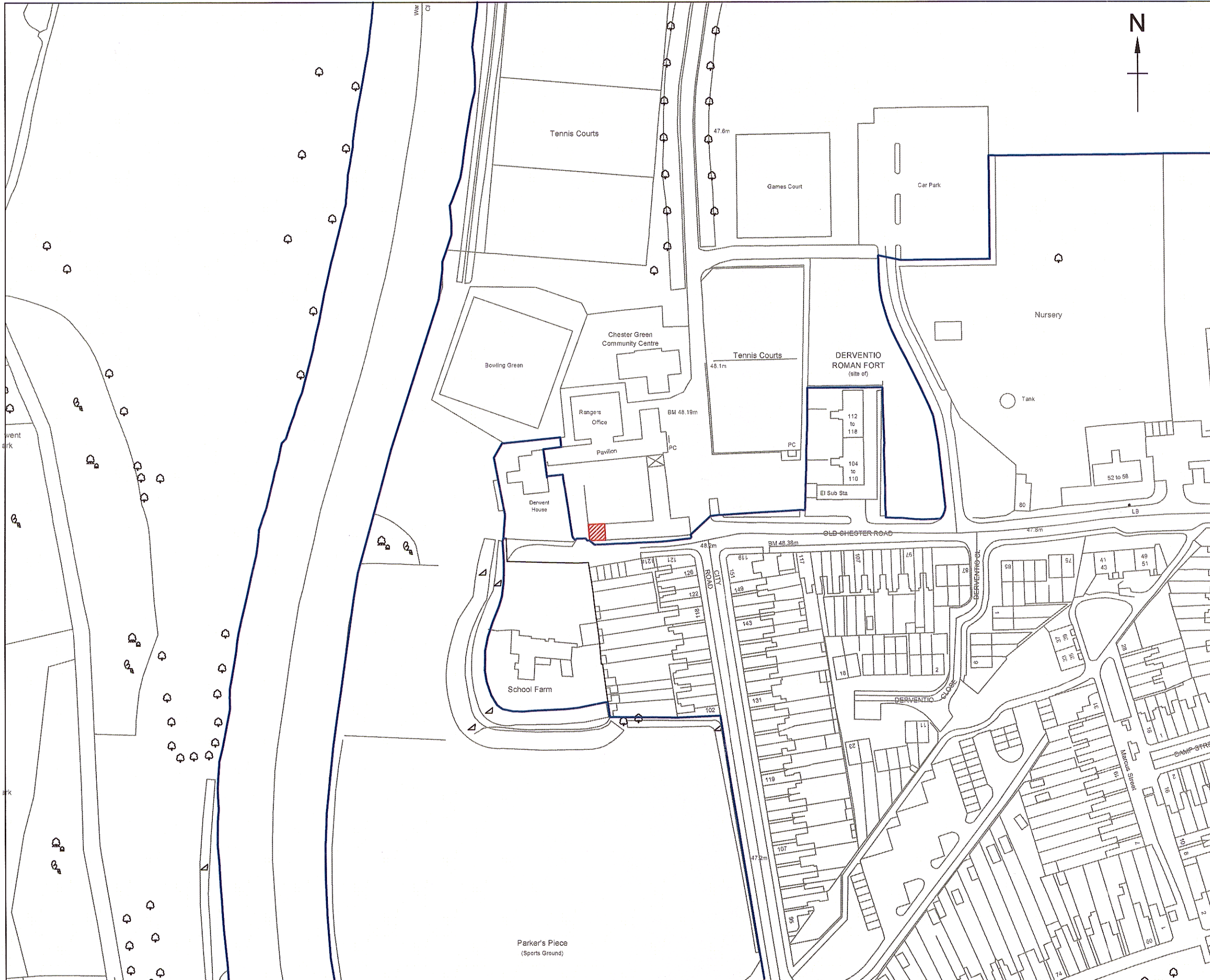
Derbyshire HER, 2012. Derventio Roman Fort (site of), Little Chester, Derby [online]. Available at:
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single_Print.aspx?uid=MDR4518&resourceID=1023 [Accessed 13th December 2012].

English Heritage, 1995. *A strategy for the care and investigation of finds*, English Heritage.

Institute for Archaeologists 2008a. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS). 2002. *Site Manual*. London, Museum of London.

Appendix 1. Detailed Location of Site



Do not scale

Use only written dimensions. All dimensions must be verified prior to the works being put into hand and any discrepancies reported to the originator

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

	Initial	Date
Asbestos Survey		
Structural/Lifting & Handling		
Site Survey		
Access & Egress/Compound		
Hazards Identified		

Key

- Building due for works
- Boundary

Rev.	Details of Revision	Date	Initial

FAITHFUL+GOULD
 Broadgate House
 Broadgate
 Beeston
 Nottingham
 NG9 2HF
 Tel: 0115 957 4800
 FGOULD.COM

DERBY CITY COUNCIL
 Corporate Services Directorate
 Property Services Division
 Design and Property Maintenance
 Roman House
 Friar House
 Derby, DE1 1XB
 Tel. (01332) 293111 Fax. (01332) 255052

Project		
Darley Park Store Derwent House Old Chester Road, Derby		
UPRN Number		
160		
Drawing Number	Revision	
5056201/002/002	-	
Title		
Demolition of bin store & rebuilding boundary wall Site plan		
Scale	Drawn	Checked
1/1250	AS	DH
Original Size	Date	Date
A3	23/07/08	28/07/08
Status		
Planning		
 <small>INVESTOR IN PEOPLE</small>		