

# North Avenue, Darley Abbey, Derbyshire

## Archaeological evaluation



Evaluation trenches on land off North Avenue, Darley Abbey.

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**Executive Summary**

*Project Name: North Avenue, Darley Abbey, Derbyshire – Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation*

*Site Code: NADA'15 (evaluation)*

*Planning Authority: Derbyshire Dales District Council*

*Location: Land to the north of North Avenue, Darley Abbey, Derbyshire*

*Geology: Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation – Sandstone and Bowland Shale Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, with superficial deposits of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (British Geological Survey 2015)*

*NGR: SK 35142 39278*

*Date: January 2015*

*In January 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Richard Pigott of Planning Design Practice Ltd, on behalf of Tom Shally, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of North Avenue, Darley Abbey, Derbyshire. The evaluation consisted of four trial trenches within the site of the proposed development. Three of them targeted a north/ south line of a possible course of a Roman road which has been established from previous research. No evidence of a Roman road was identified. The natural sub-stratum was established in most of the trenches although clear evidence of modern disturbance within the site, which included substantial made ground and the backfill of large depressions, was also identified. It is probable, therefore, that no significant heritage assets are present within the site.*

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 In January 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Richard Pigott of Planning Design Practice Ltd, on behalf of Tom Shally, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the north of North Avenue, Darley Abbey, Derbyshire (Fig. 1). The evaluation forms part of a planning application for the construction of new dwellings at the aforementioned site. The Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist has recommended an archaeological evaluation to establish the presence/absence, level of preservation and significance of remains of a Roman road (HER 99030) within the site. This recommendation is in line with government guidance as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework 2012* (DCLG 2012) paragraph 128 (DCLG 2012, 30) and follows the guidelines stipulated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2013).

### *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 1.2 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the application site crosses the line of a Roman road, a major Roman route known as 'The Street' running between Derby and Buxton (HER 99030). The route of this road along the Derby end is not known with certainty, but the current suggested alignment has been established from previous research based on detailed map and landscape analysis by Farnsworth and Whirritry (2006).

### *Method Statement*

- 1.3 A detailed project design – Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) – was prepared by ARS Ltd which was subsequently approved by Steve Baker, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (Appendix 3).
- 1.4 The work outlined in the WSI is designed to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains. The objectives of the evaluation were to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character and extent of any remains relating to the possible Roman road at the site.

## **2. Results**

- 2.1 The archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of January 2015. The fieldwork was led by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano ACIfA and assisted by Michelle Burpoe. Following consultation with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, four trenches were excavated within the field of the proposed development site. Three trenches aimed to target a putative course of a former Roman road identified from previous

research. The fourth trench was excavated to evaluate the western part of the site. The location of the excavated trenches is shown on the site plan (Fig. 2). Detailed summary of the trench records, including plans and sections, is presented in Appendix 1.

#### *Trench 1*

- 2.2 Trench 1 measured 100 metres in length (E/W), 2 metres in width and reached an overall depth of 400mm down to the natural sub-stratum horizon. The initial location of this trench was modified slightly in order to avoid disturbed grounds in close proximity to a track-way which provides access to a farmstead towards the north of the site, as well as to cover a larger area across the line of the putative Roman road towards the east. Thus the western end was relocated c.20 metres southwards and the eastern end was moved closer to a fence (c.8 metres). The stratigraphic sequence comprised a layer of topsoil (101), consisting of a dark brown firm silty clay with an overall thickness of 150mm which produced one small piece of modern white-glazed earthenware. The topsoil overlay a subsoil layer (102), comprising mid reddish brown firm silty clay with an overall thickness of 200mm, which in turn overlay the natural sub-stratum (103) composed mainly of sand with occasional small sub-round gravel and pebble stones. The excavation revealed no archaeological remains, although several land drains and sewage pipes were exposed (Figs 3 – 6).

#### *Trench 2*

- 2.3 Trench 2 measured 50 metres in length (E/W) and was positioned across the track-way aforementioned. The excavation, therefore, was designed to open two sections at either side of the track-way. The eastern side was initially excavated to a maximum depth of c.1.80 metres through a thick layer of made ground whose unstable composition (mainly modern demolition debris) did not allow the excavation to go any deeper and thus the natural sub-stratum was not identified. To the western side of the track-way the excavation encountered equivalent made ground and, although it was excavated deeper than in the eastern side (2.50 metres in depth), the natural horizon was not reached. The excavation of this area ceased due to its significant depth and unstable ground; however, a further trial pit was excavated at the western end of the trench with comparable results despite being excavated to a depth of c.3 metres (Figs 7 – 9). This trench failed to establish the natural sub-stratum or any subsoil as this area and revealed substantial made ground comprising fairly modern demolition debris.

#### *Trench 3*

- 2.4 Trench 3 measured 50 metres in length (E/W) was the only one that was not designed to target the putative course of a Roman road. Instead, it was

positioned towards the western area of the site to evaluate this part of the site, although aligned east to west in case the course was further west than previously established. Despite substantial disturbance in the form of modern made ground and backfill deposits, the undisturbed natural sub-stratum (303) was established at c.700mm in depth within the central area. The western area contained deeper deposits including a significant tarmac surface which went down to the disturbed natural horizon at a depth of 1.30 metres. The eastern side (12 metres long) was further disturbed and the excavation reached 2 metres in depth, although the natural was not identified (Figs 10 and 11). No significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered.

#### *Trench 4*

- 2.5 Trench 4 was slightly re-positioned as the initial location was intended to be over a series of well-preserved ridge-and-furrow terminals. The west end was therefore moved 6 metres north and 10 metres away from the adjacent houses, rather than 5 metres, in order not to disturb a manhole (Figs 12 and 13). The trench was intended to be 50 metres long but it was extended to the easternmost limit of the site boundary providing a length of 75 metres (E NE/W SW). The extended trench meant that an entire, although staggered, east to west trenching investigation was undertaken perpendicular to the putative course of a Roman road. The extension of the trench had to be diverted 22° northwards due to the obstruction of trees.
- 2.6 The western side (17 metres long) comprised a topsoil layer (401) underlying a thin subsoil (402) over the natural sub-stratum (403) whose upper horizon was established at a depth of 400mm. A large central area (extending from 17 metres west of the trench to 40 metres) consisted of disturbance truncating the natural sub-stratum. This disturbance was excavated down to c.1 metre and consisted mainly of modern demolition debris (404) backfilling a disturbed/reduced natural sub-stratum horizon. The remaining 20 metres within the eastern side of the trench was comparable to the western side although slightly deeper as it contains a thin band of the made-up ground/backfill deposit (404) beneath the topsoil.
- 2.7 Of note, was a short section of a sandstone foundation wall (405) cutting the natural sub-stratum although no actual cut was discerned. This wall was composed of a single course of roughly hewn sandstone masonry of two skins and bonded with sandy silt, and was partially dismantled establishing that it extends southwards beyond the edge of the trench (Figs 14 – 19). The nature of this wall or possible foundation wall is not known. Historic Ordnance Survey maps (dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards) were consulted but none of the editions depicts any walls or structures within this location. Thus, it cannot be ruled out that the structural remains may have an earlier origin than the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is also worth noting that the southernmost end of the well-

preserved ridge-and-furrow earthworks appear to be proper terminals created by oxen turning around during deep ploughing activities. These terminals are located approximately 15 metres away from the foundation wall which would have enabled concurrent existence between the former masonry structure and the ridge-and-furrow pre-enclosure field, although a contemporary date is not suggested.

### **3. Finds assessment**

– Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

- 3.1 A small assemblage of artefacts was retrieved from the evaluation. A small fragment of modern white-glazed earthenware was found within the topsoil (101) of Trench 1. Three small fragments of modern pottery were retrieved from the made ground deposit of Trench 4, including a fragment of a drain pipe. An additional piece was retrieved from the subsoil layer (402) which consisted of a late medieval sandy ware rim fragment of a cooking vessel. This sherd is small and abraded. It represents part of a vessel used for the storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink but may have been discarded on the site through manuring practises.
- 3.2 Post-medieval regional research objectives for ‘developing further the study of ceramic assemblages’ and ‘exploring the evidence for continuing non-factory trades and industries’ highlight relevant topics of further research as “studies of individual assemblages which offer the chance to contribute to biographies of households and individuals” (Knight *et al.* 2012, 119) and archaeological studies in conjunction with economic historians and geographers to “illuminate the scale and use of buildings and associated rubbish deposits, economic and demographic factors, and the topographic context” (Knight *et al.* 2012, 132). This assemblage, though, is small in size and not unusual in any respect for a site of this nature. Certainly, the mass-produced pieces are in no way unusual and parallels can be found on most sites producing material of late medieval to post-medieval date and is thus of no potential for further analysis. The potsherds could, therefore, be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection, archived or discarded.

### **4. Discussion**

- 4.1 Four trial trenches were excavated within the site of the proposed development. Three of them targeted a north/ south line of a possible course of a Roman road which was established from previous research. No evidence of a Roman road was identified. The natural sub-stratum was established in most of the trenches although clear evidence of modern disturbance within the site, which included substantial made ground and backfill of large depressions, was also identified. It

is probable, therefore, that no significant heritage assets are present within the site.

- 4.2 With the exception of a small, abraded late medieval sandy ware rim fragment of a cooking vessel, the artefacts retrieved date from 18<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries; they are residual and bear little significance.

## **5. Archive Deposition**

- 5.1 A small quantity of artefacts retrieved from the evaluation trench are of little significance and may be discarded following consultation with Steve Baker, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, and the archaeological curator of Derby Museum. Thus, an archive deposition may not be required. However, a hard copy of the report will be submitted with the Derbyshire HER and an online OASIS record will be also completed and uploaded detailing all the relevant information about the project.

## **6. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

- 6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. 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. Publication**

- 8.1 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.



## **9. Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular Richard Pigott of Planning Design Practice Ltd for commissioning the archaeological work on behalf of Tom Shally; and Steve Baker, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

## **10. References**

British Geological Survey 2015. *Geology of Britain viewer*. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed January 2015].

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2013. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012. *The National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

Farnsworth, A. and Whirrity, P, 2006. *Possible Roman roads between Derby and Kirk Ireton – Southern Sections of 'The Street'?* Self-published report, Derby.

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012. East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands. Nottingham Archaeology Monographs 6.

**Appendix 1- Archaeological records**

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	101	Layer	Topsoil, consisting of a mid grey brown firm silty clay with frequent root penetration
	102	Layer	Sub-soil, composed of mid orangey brown medium-fine hard silty clay
	103	Layer	Natural sub-stratum, composed of reddish sand with occasional gravel and pebble stones
2	201	Layer	Topsoil, consisting of a mid grey brown firm silty clay with frequent root penetration
	202	Layer	Made ground/backfill composed of modern demolition debris
3	301	Layer	Topsoil, consisting of a mid grey brown firm silty clay with frequent root penetration
	302	Layer	Made ground/backfill composed of modern demolition debris
	303	Layer	Natural sub-stratum, composed of reddish sand with occasional gravel and pebble stones
4	401	Layer	Topsoil, consisting of a mid grey brown firm silty clay with frequent root penetration
	402	Layer	Sub-soil, composed of mid orangey brown medium-fine hard silty clay
	403	Layer	Natural sub-stratum, composed of reddish sand with occasional gravel and pebble stones
	404	Layer	Made ground/backfill composed of modern demolition debris
	405	Structure	Sandstone foundation wall

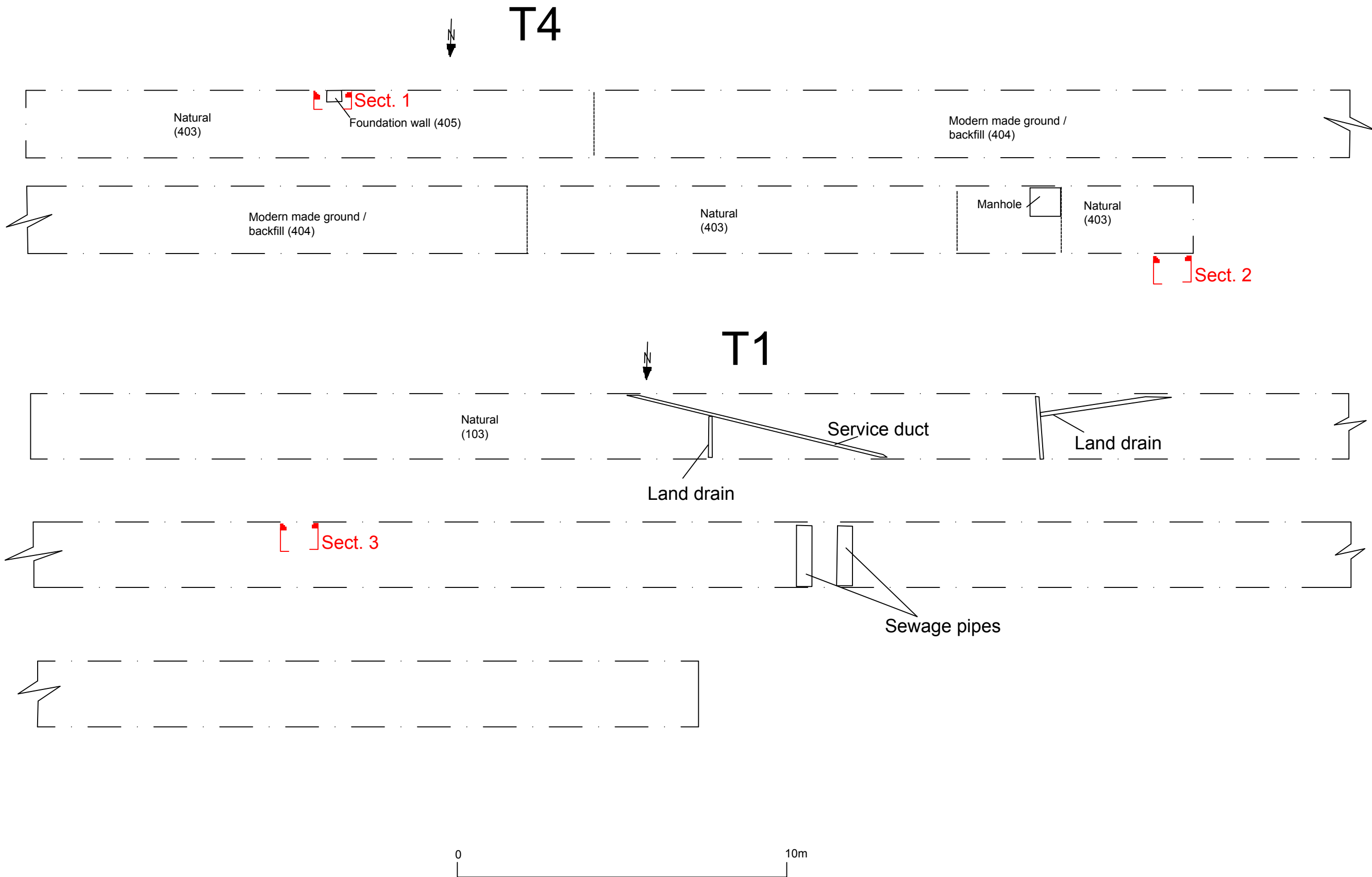
Key:

Notes:

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Site Code: NADA'15  
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Date: 2 February 2015  
Drawn: AMO  
Scale: 1:20@A3

Drawing 2:  
Sections 1 -- 3

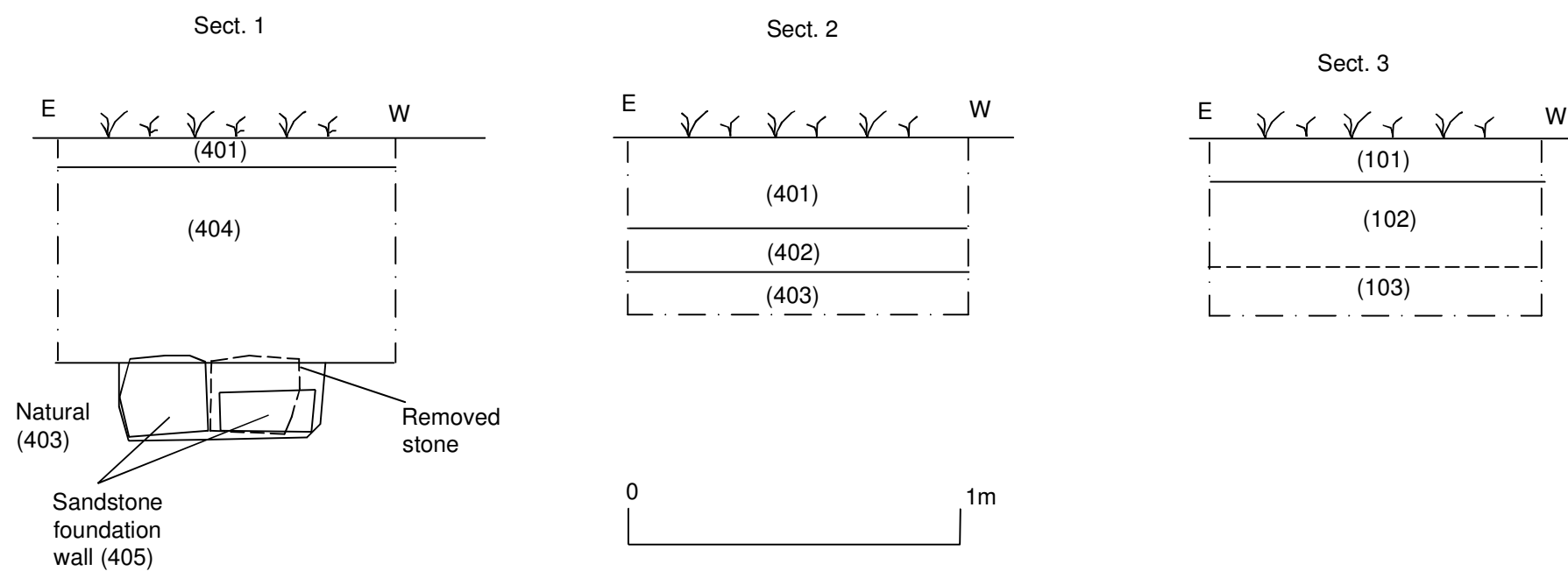
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**Appendix 2 - Figures**

*An Archaeological Evaluation at North Avenue, Darley Abbey, Derbyshire*

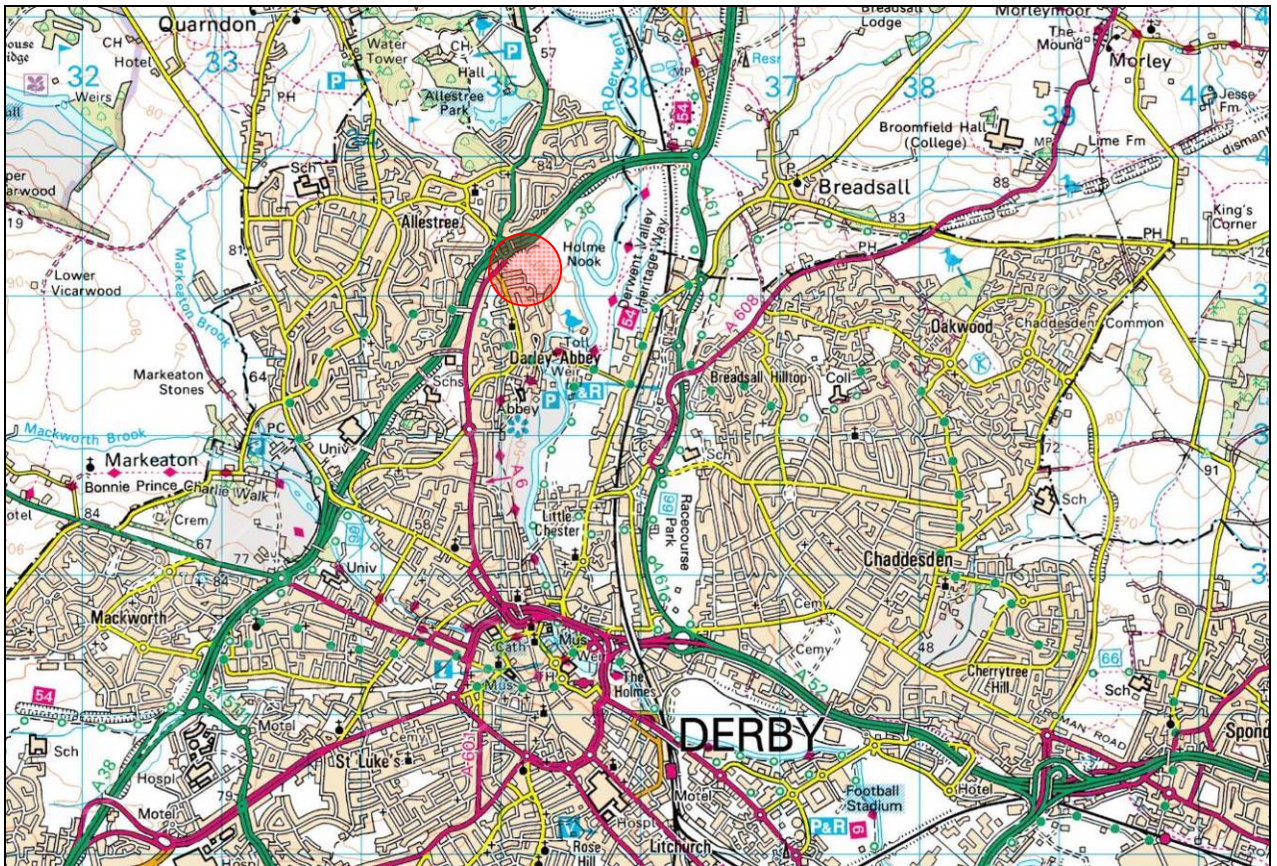
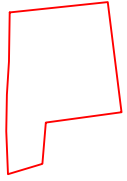
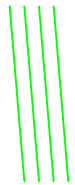




Figure 1: General site location (circled).

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Figure 2: Trench Location Plan  
Scale: 1:1500@A3

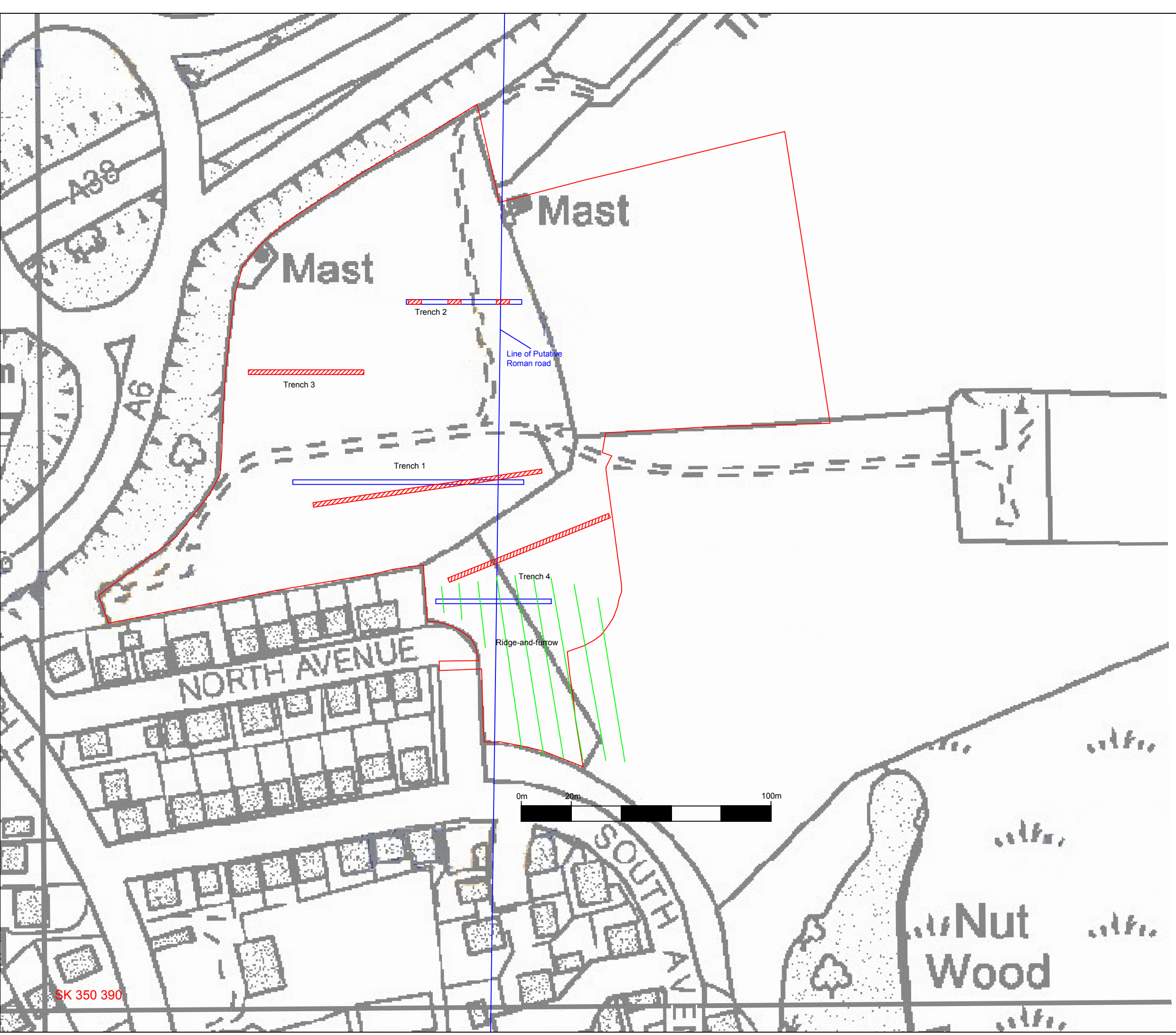
Key:

-  Redline Site Boundary
-  Ridge and Furrow
-  Excavated Trenches
-  Initial Trench Location



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SK 350 390



Figure 3: General view of trench 1 during excavation, looking south-west.



Figure 4: Trench 1, looking east (scale 2m).





Figure 5: Eastern side of Trench 1, looking east (scale 2m).



Figure 6: Sample section of Trench 1, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 7: East end of trench 2, looking north (scale 2m).



Figure 8: Central area of trench 2, looking north (scale 2m).



Figure 9: West end of trench 2, looking north (scale 2m).



Figure 10: Western end of trench 3, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Figure 11: General view of trench 3 viewed from the eastern end (scale 2m).



Figure 12: Southernmost area of the site with extant ridge-and-furrow earthworks, looking south.



Figure 13: Detail of pre-enclosure ridge-and-furrow terminals, looking west.



Figure 14: General view of trench 4, viewed from the western end (scale 2m).



Figure 15: Sample section of Trench 4, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 16: Central area of trench 4, looking west (scale 2m).



Figure 17: Eastern end of trench 4 with remnants of a sandstone wall foundation (scale 2m).



Figure 18: Detail of sandstone foundation wall (405), looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 19: Partial dismantlement of wall (405), looking south (scale 300mm).



**Appendix 3- Specifications and OASIS FORM**

## Land at North Avenue, Darley Dale, Derbyshire

### Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching



Archaeological Research  
Services Ltd

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed residential development of Land at North Avenue, Darley Dale, Derbyshire, DE22 2DF. This Written Scheme of Investigation covers the evaluation trenching to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) prior to the proposed housing development takes place.

1.1.2 Planning Design Practice Ltd is preparing a planning application for a proposed housing development of up to 45 dwellings on the site. In consultation with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, targeted trench evaluations will be carried out on site to assess for potential archaeological remains.

1.1.3 The aim of the programme of work is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (CLG 2012), 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 Location and Land Use

1.2.1 The site comprises of open fields with an unmade track running through it from a gated access from the turning head of North Avenue, and is subdivided by hedges and individual trees. It is bordered by the A38/A6 junction to the west, housing to the south, and the Nutwood Local Nature Reserve to the south-east. The site lies within the buffer zone of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (WHS), which immediately abuts the site itself. The site is centred at NGR SK 35145 39248 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the site is Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation – Sandstone and Bowland Shale Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone, with superficial deposits of Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (British Geological Survey 2015).

## 2 Archaeological background

2.1 The site of the proposed development is crossed by the probable route of the Roman road known as 'The Street' between Derby and Buxton (HER 99030). The route of this road along the Derby end is not known with certainty, but the current suggested alignment is based on detailed map and landscape analysis by

Farnsworth and Whirrity (2006), and can certainly be accorded a reasonable level of trust.

- 2.2 The probable presence of a Roman road and the sites proximity to a World Heritage site suggest that there is potential for below-ground archaeology to survive within the site.

### **3 Objectives**

- 3.1 The objectives of the programme of work are to recover and record through excavation any potential archaeological features prior to the proposed development taking place.
- 3.2 Achieving these objectives will involve a phased programme of works as follows.
- Targeted trench evaluations to confirm the origin of several potential archaeological features.
  - On completion of the on-site archaeological works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving to be carried out.

### **4 Excavation Methodology**

- 4.1 Within the area of proposed development, which measures *c.*4.1 hectares in size, 4 evaluation trenches will be excavated in order to determine if any archaeological remains exist on the site, especially in regards to the Roman road (see Figure 2 below). Trench 1 will measure at least 100m long by 2m wide and trenches 2 to 4 will measure at least 50m long by 2m wide. In total, *c.*250 linear metres will be opened up.
- 4.2 ARS Ltd will provide suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists to undertake the excavation in accordance with the CIfA (2013a) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* and *Code of Conduct* (2014).
- 4.3 Hard standing, unstratified modern material and topsoil will be removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery will track over the proposed area of development until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.
- 4.4 The areas will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.5 Any features and deposits will be excavated sufficiently to determine their character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.
- 4.6 Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structures or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.
- 4.7 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective

products of the brick working process will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

- 4.8 Discovery of any human remains will be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice Guidelines.
- 4.9 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections such as those across ditches or pits will be shored as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

### **Recording**

- 4.10 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 using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.
- 4.11 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate.
- 4.12 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 4.13 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.
- 4.14 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken using a digital colour camera, and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.
- 4.15 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

### **Finds Processing and Storage**

- 4.16 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2013b) *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*.
- 4.17 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.
- 4.18 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labeling 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.
- 4.19 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.

- 4.20 During and after the excavation 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.
- 4.21 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.
- 4.22 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

## **5 Monitoring arrangements**

- 5.1 Ideally, at least one week prior notice of the commencement of the trenching will be given to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist:

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

- 5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.
- 5.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, or his representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation.

## **6 Report**

- 6.1 Within two months of the completion of the excavation, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following as a minimum.
- Non-technical summary of the background to the project and the findings of work undertaken
  - Introductory statement
  - Aims and purpose of the project
  - An outline of the methodology employed
  - A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads

- A descriptive and illustrated developmental account of the excavated and recorded features, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence
  - Specialist assessment of the various categories of artefacts recovered
  - Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections.
  - 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 (WSI)
  - A copy of the OASIS form.
- 6.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 9.4 below).

## 7 Archive deposition

- 7.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS 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 Derby Museum and Art Gallery). The archive will be deposited in line with the CIfA (2013c) *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*, and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The Derbyshire 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 Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.
- 7.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see 4.17-5.21 above).
- 7.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD- ROM.
- 7.4 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).

## **8 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme**

- 8.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

## **9 Publication**

- 9.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication.

## **10 References**

British Geological Survey. 2014. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. [Accessed 14<sup>th</sup> January 2015].

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2013a. *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2013b. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2013c. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

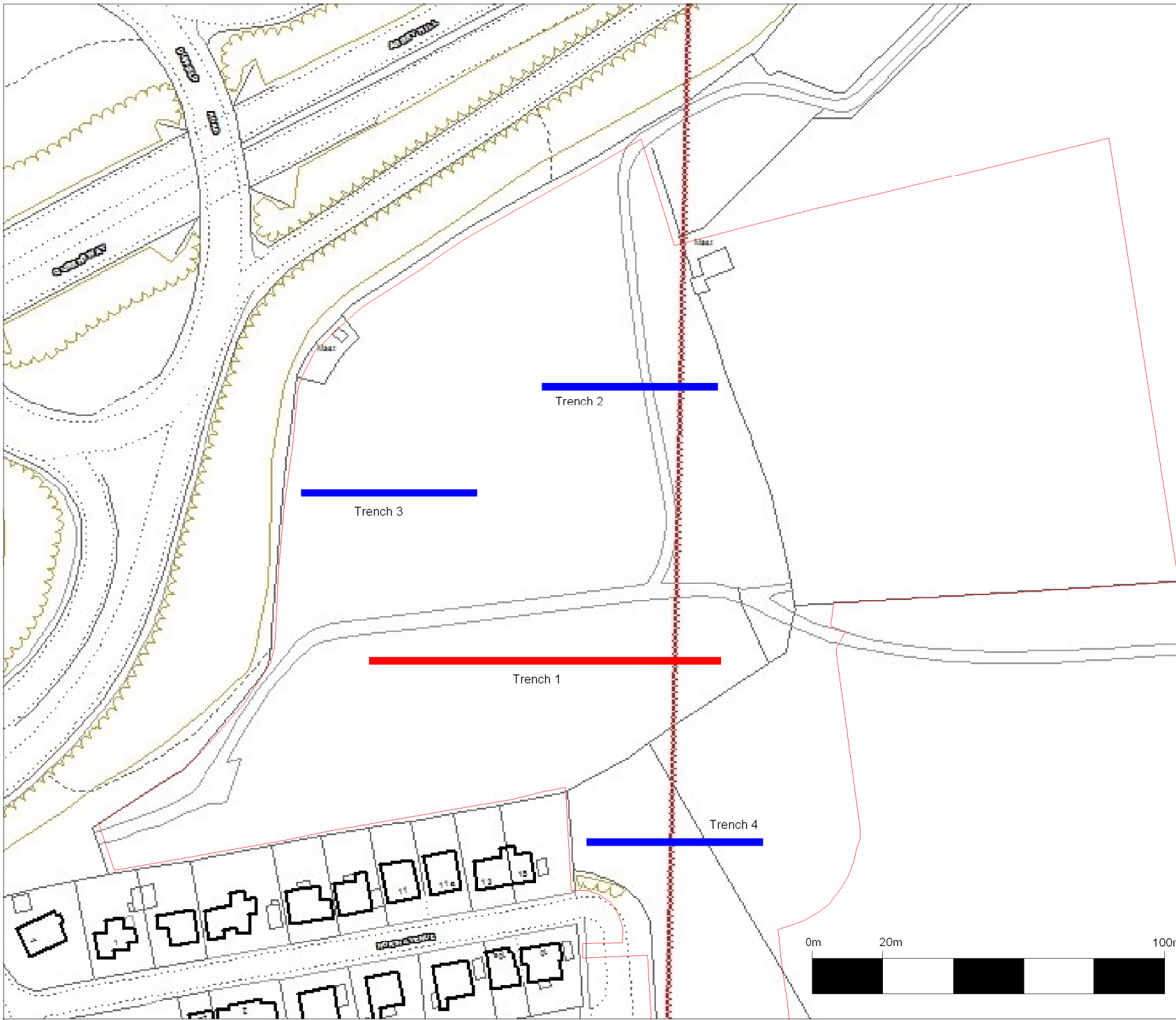
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2104. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2012. *The National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

Farnsworth A and Whirritty P, 2006. *Possible Roman roads between Derby and Kirk Ireton – Southern Sections of 'The Street'?*, self-published report, Derby.

Society of Museum Archaeologists. 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.

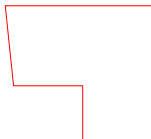


United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.



Title: North Avenue, Darley Abbey.  
Trench Location Plan

Scale: 1:1500 @ A4

Key:

-  Redline site boundary
-  Trench 1 - 100x2m
-  Trenches 2, 3 and 4 - 50x2m

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-201227**

### Project details

Project name	North Avenue, Darley Abbey, Derby. Evaluation
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation on land to the north of North Avenue, Darley Abbey consisting of 4 trenches which aimed to find the course of a Roman road. No sign of the putative road was identified.
Project dates	Start: 19-01-2015 End: 21-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	FIELD Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES DARLEY DALE North Avenue, Darley Abbey
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 3514 3927 52.9493456146 -1.47694449841 52 56 57 N 001 28 37 W Point

### 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 Robin Holgate  
Project supervisor Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive Exists? No

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title North Avenue, Darley Abbey, Derby. Evaluation  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Mora-Ottomano, A.  
Date 2015  
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd.  
Place of issue or publication Bakewell  
  
Entered by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)  
Entered on 22 January 2015

# OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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