

An Archaeological Watching Brief at 19 Ryknield Road, Kilburn, Derbyshire.



Photo showing made-ground deposit located to the north & underlying the property.

ARS Ltd Report 2009/66

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Archaeological Watching Brief at 19 Rykniel Road, Kilburn, Derbyshire.

ARS Ltd Report 2009/66

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd for Scott Nind at 19 Ryknield Road in Kilburn, Derbyshire (NGR: SK 388 453).

The watching brief was carried out on Thursday 26th March 2009 and consisted of the observation of two areas of excavation groundworks located to the east and north of the property.

The first section to be excavated (Area 1) lay to the east of the property and consisted of footing trenches measuring 0.75m deep for the building of a small extension to the rear of the property. During these groundworks no archaeological features or finds were identified and the make up of the underlying strata was found to consist of made ground of re-deposited natural clay forming an artificial raised platform above the natural land surface on which the bungalow had been built

The second section to be excavated (Area 2) lay to the north of the property and consisted of groundworks to remove a raised garden area down to the level of Ryknield Road in order to create a driveway and an area for garaging. During these groundworks it was confirmed that the garden had also been constructed on an artificially created raised platform which was comprised of a single deposit of redeposited natural consisting of crushed sandstone in a clay matrix. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

Although the line of a known Roman road, Ryknield Street, is understood to be aligned north-south along the eastern boundary of the property no evidence for this feature or associated finds was uncovered. Due to the fact that the present excavations consisted of relatively shallow excavations to the rear of the property and the removal of a raised garden area to the north, both of which only disturbed made-ground deposits, it is likely that the groundworks were not deep enough to encounter pre-modern archaeological remains. In summary no physical evidence for pre-modern use of this area was uncovered during this watching brief.

1. Introduction

1.1 Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 The archaeological watching brief at 19 Ryknield Road, Kilburn, Derbyshire was undertaken by Charlotte Burrill of Archaeological Research Services Ltd on Thursday 26th March 2009 for Scott Nind. The watching brief was required by Derbyshire County Council Planning Authority during groundworks to excavate footings for the construction of an extension to the rear of the property and groundworks to remove a raised garden area to the north for the creation of a driveway and garaging area. The location of the site is shown in Figure 1 below.



Fig. 1. Location of archaeological watching brief at 19 Ryknield Road, Kilburn, Derbyshire.

1.2 Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located at NGR: SK 3880 4539. It lies to the east of the A38 and is approximately 4km to the south-east of Belper and 5km south-west of Heanor.
- 1.2.2 The property, which is a modern brick-built bungalow, is situated on a raised platform slightly above the level of surrounding fields to the east of Ryknield Road.

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: 19RYKRD
Date: 12/05/11
Drawn: KM

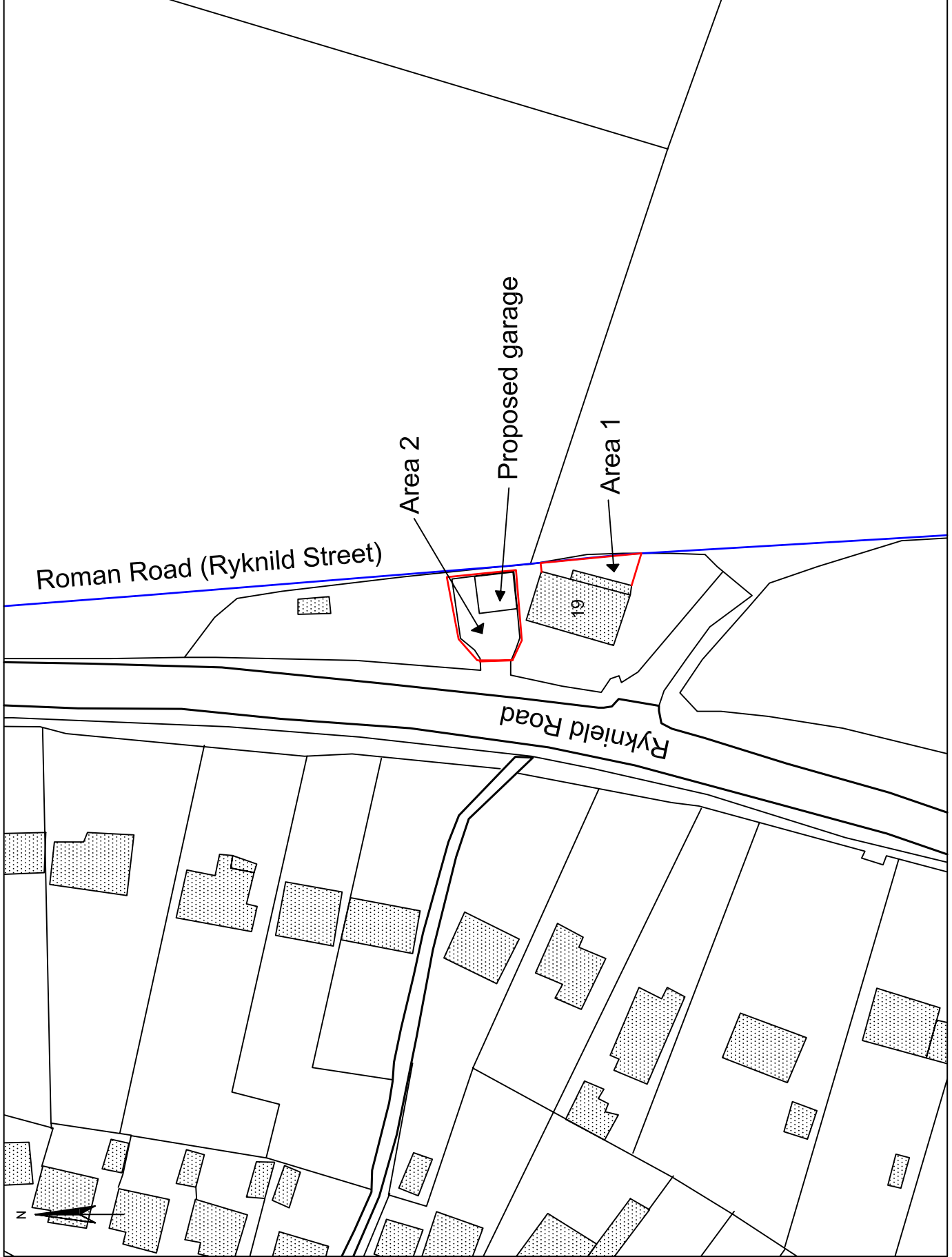
Figure 2:
Site Plan

Key:
— Areas of excavation
— Line of Roman Road

Notes:

Copyright/Licensing:
This drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
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No. 100045420



- 1.2.3 The solid geology of this area consists of underlying Pennine lower coal measures formation comprised of mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, coal, ironstone and ferricrete. The superficial geology overlying this bedrock consists of mixed alluvial clay, silt and sand (www.bgs.ac.uk – British Geological Survey).

1.3 Background

- 1.3.1 The proposed route of a known Roman road, Rykniel Street, is aligned along the eastern boundary of 19 Rykniel Road. A public footpath, following this section of the road, runs alongside the external eastern boundary of the garden over land belonging to nearby Broadfields Farm. Just over 1km to the north of the present site a short section of Rykniel Street has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM: DR164). Recent construction work approximately 250m to the south of the present site at Golden Valley, near Horsley woodhouse, uncovered foundation material of the Roman Road (Myres, 2006).
- 1.3.2 Rykniel Road was an important route running approximately north-south through the midlands, to give access from the Foss Way, north-east of Cirencester to settlements at Alcester, Derby and Templeborough in Yorkshire (Myres, 2006).
- 1.3.3 The modern brick-built bungalow was preceded by a wooden structure reputedly used as a miners' hut (S. Nind, pers comm.). The present bungalow is clearly located on a raised artificial platform which rises up to 1.5m above the natural level of the surrounding landscape but it is not known at what time this was created.
- 1.3.4 Ordnance Survey mapping has shown that in modern times the site was undeveloped until the early years of the 20th century when a smaller square building in roughly the same position as the present property is shown. It is not labelled but it is likely that this is the miners' hut to which the present owner was informed of by the previous occupants (Myres, 2006).

2. Aims of the Project

- 2.1 The project was an archaeological watching brief as stipulated by the local planning authority. The aims were as follows:
- To observe all groundworks for the presence of archaeology.
 - To alert all interested parties to the possible destruction of archaeological features.
 - To fully record and excavate any archaeological features encountered to achieve an appropriate level of preservation by record.

3. Methodology

- 3.1 A watching brief was maintained by a representative of Archaeological Research Services Ltd during the excavation work which took place on Thursday 26th March 2009. The

excavations were carried out in two areas, Area 1 was located to the rear (east) of the property and Area 2 was located to the north of the property.

- 3.2 The excavations in Area 1 were undertaken using handtools due to lack of access for a mechanical excavator. Excavations in Area 2 were undertaken with a 360° excavator machine using a toothless bucket.
- 3.3 All aspects of the investigation and reporting were carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct (Revised 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Revised 1999)*.
- 3.4 Any identified archaeological features were to be sectioned, photographed and recorded. Feature plans were to be made at 1:20 scale and sections at 1:10 scale. All identified contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets, and a context register, along with a section, plan, and photographic register, were produced for inclusion in the archive. A copy of the context register can be found in Appendix I of this report.

4. Results

4.1. Area 1



Fig. 3: Photo showing site stratigraphy to the rear of 19 Ryknield Road. Deposits (101) the topsoil, (102) made ground, (103) a buried land surface and (104) natural/re-deposited clay along the base of the trench. Looking east. Scale: 2 x 1m.

- 4.1.1 The general sequence of layers to the rear of the property uncovered during the creation of footings for an extension consisted of a sequence of four contexts. The lowest strata (004), which is potentially the natural substratum was excavated up to a maximum thickness of 0.05m. It is at this level (AOD : 109.41m) that the required excavation level was met so it was not possible to determine whether this was a true natural deposit. Above (004) was a buried land surface (003) consisting of 0.15-2m of mid grey-brown

silty clay with charcoal flecks and pieces of sandstone of variable size. Overlying (003) was a layer of re-deposited natural clay (002) which created a solid made-ground building platform of 0.4-0.8m for the concrete raft on which the present bungalow is built. Above this made-ground layer was the present topsoil (001) which forms the gardens surrounding the property.

Context	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Depth (mm)	Colour of Fill	Composition
101	Topsoil	Across Area 1	0.10 - 0.20m	Dark orange-black	Clayey-silt (20:80), rooted with inclusions of stones and fragments of modern building debris including window glass and brick fragments.
102	Made-ground	Across Area 1	0.4 - 0.8m	Mid-brown orange	Silty-clay (30:70), inclusions of sandstone pieces of variable size.
103	Buried land surface	Across Area 1	0.15 - 0.2m	Mid grey-brown	Silty-clay (40:60), inclusions of charcoal flecks and sandstone pieces.
104	?Natural clay	Across Area 1	u/k	Mid-brown orange	Silty-clay (20:80) with no notable inclusions.

4.1.2 The made ground deposit (102) was notably thicker nearer to the house and it can be seen in Figure 4 below that during the excavations for the footings immediately adjacent to the present walls of the bungalow no other deposits were encountered at all. It is clear that the present bungalow sits on and within this layer.



Fig. 4: Photo showing site stratigraphy to the rear of 19 Rykniel Road immediately adjacent to the present wall footings. It can be seen that no topsoil (101) is present and (102), the made ground, is much thicker than it is in the footing trench located further from the present building to the east (see Fig. 3). Looking north. Scale: 1 x 1m.

4.1.3 The footings were L-shaped and located between two already existing porch extensions to the rear of the property. The footings were 0.55m wide, 3.15m long and 0.75m deep.

4.1.4 No archaeological features or finds were identified during groundworks in Area 1.

4.2 Area 2

4.2.1 The sequence of layers encountered to the immediate north of the property, during excavations to lower the raised garden area down to the level of Ryknield Road for the creation of a driveway and garaging area, was found to consist of only two deposits. The lower layer consisted of a thick made-ground deposit of re-deposited natural consisting of mid-orange brown silty clay with inclusions of sandstone pieces of variable size (202) and excavated up to a thickness of 1.05m. Above (202) was a layer of topsoil (201) which had formed the raised garden area (Figs. 5 & 6).

Context	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Depth (mm)	Colour of Fill	Composition
201 (same as 101)	Topsoil	Across Area 2	0.4 - 0.6m	Dark orange-black	Clayey-silt (20:80), rooted with inclusions of stones and fragments of modern building debris including window glass and brick fragments.
202 (same as 102)	Made-ground	Across Area 2	Excavated up to 1.05m thick	Mid-brown orange	Silty-clay (30:70), inclusions of sandstone pieces of variable size.

4.2.2 The groundworks excavated an area measuring 14.35m long by 6.7m wide and varied in depth from 1.5m to 1m deep.

4.2.3 No archaeological features or finds were identified during groundworks in Area 2.



Fig. 5: Photo showing site stratigraphy to the north of 19 Ryknield Road. It can be seen that the stratigraphy uncovered in this area is made up of two layers consisting of (202) the topsoil which formed the raised garden area and (201) the made ground. Looking south.
Scale: 1 x 2m & 1 x 1m.



Fig. 6: Photo showing site stratigraphy to the north of 19 Ryknield Road. The retaining wall of the raised garden area can be seen exposed in the background. The natural ground level is shown in the foreground where the grass verge and part of Ryknield Road can be seen. It is evident that present groundworks have not excavated below the upper limit of the present ground surface and are therefore not deep enough to encounter pre-modern deposits. Looking east. Scale: 1 x 1m & 1 x 2m.

5. Discussion

- 5.1 No archaeological finds or features were identified during the course of the watching brief.
- 5.2 During the excavation work it became clear that the property which currently occupies the site was constructed on an artificially created platform which raises it above the natural ground level of the surrounding area.
- 5.3 Due to the depth of this artificial platform present excavations did not prove deep enough to encounter archaeological features which may remain sealed beneath this deposit.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 In summary no significant archaeological features or small finds were identified as surviving within the two areas of groundworks undertaken during this watching brief
- 6.2 No features associated with the Roman road Ryknield Street, which is understood to pass along the eastern boundary of the site, were encountered.
- 6.3 In conclusion it can be said that the present excavation work did not disturb any *in situ* archaeological remains.

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

- 8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9. Statement of Indemnity

- 9.1 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.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the watching brief, especially, Steve Baker, the Archaeological Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire and Scott Nind, the client and owner of 19 Rykniel Road.

11. References

Myers, Andy. 2006. *Brief for an Archaeological Watching Brief – 19 Rykniel Road, Kilburn, Belper*. Planning Ref: AV/A/2006/1323.

IfA, *Code of Conduct*, Revised edition, October 2008

IfA, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Revised edition, September 2001

APPENDIX I
CONTEXT REGISTER

AREA 1

Context	Type	Description
001	Layer	Topsoil
002	Layer	Made-ground of re-deposited natural (building platform)
003	Layer	Former land surface
004	Layer	?Natural/re-deposited clay

AREA 2

Context	Type	Description
201	Layer	Topsoil
202	Layer	Made-ground of re-deposited natural

APPENDIX II
PROJECT BRIEF

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE NAME: 19 Ryknield Road, Kilburn, Belper.

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: AVA/2006/1323

NGR: SK 38809 45399

ISSUED BY: A. M. Myers (Development Control Archaeologist)

ISSUED TO: Mr S. Nind

DATE: 20th December 2006

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Planning application AVA/2006/1323 has received planning consent for a rear kitchen extension and detached garage at 19 Ryknield Road, Kilburn, Belper.

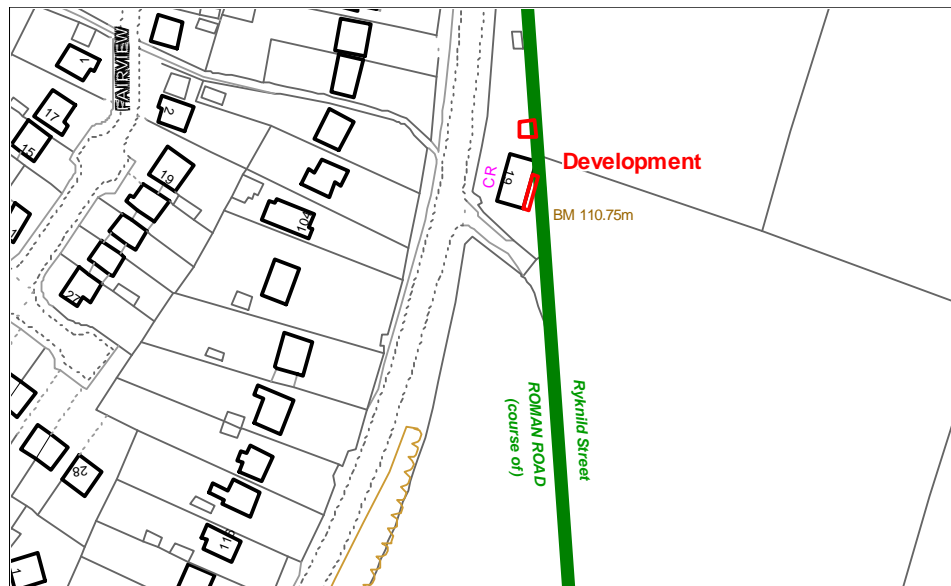


Fig. 1: Location of the development site

1.2 As a condition of the planning consent there is a requirement that no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of an archaeological watching brief in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted by the applicant and approved by the Development Control Archaeologist advising the Local Planning Authority.

1.3 No archaeological desk-based assessment has been produced.

1.4 This document is a brief for an archaeological watching brief.

2.0 Background

2.1 The site is on the alignment of SMR 21201 "Rykniel Street Roman Road". The position and alignment of the road is well established in the general area. The line of the road has been clearly shown in this area on Ordnance Survey mapping since the 1880s. Just over 1km to the north a short stretch of Rykniel Street has been included on the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (DR164), while 250m to the south the foundation material of the Roman road were observed in modern foundation trenches for a new house off Golden Valley. In dry weather a long stretch of the road can be seen as a cropmark running across the golf course to the south towards Horsley Lodge.

2.2 The Roman road known as Rykniel Street seems to have been an important route running nearly due south-north through the Midlands, to give direct access from the Foss Way north-east of Cirencester to settlements at Alcester, Wall (at the junction with Watling Street), Derby and Templeborough in Yorkshire. In summary, the road would have crossed the River Dove into Derbyshire at Stretton, somewhere near its junction with the Trent. Although the present road curves westward, it is likely that the old road made a direct crossing which has long since been destroyed. From here it ran north-east to the Roman site at Little Chester on the northern edge of Derby. It then ran in a more northerly direction towards Chesterfield, its course being visible in some areas and uncertain in others. It probably passed just to the east of the modern core of Chesterfield, and then continued northwards towards the Roman site at Templeborough (Rotherham), although its exact route is less certain in north-east Derbyshire.

2.3 Historic mapping suggests that the site has not been subject to repeated disturbance or development. The 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (fig. 2) shows that, up until the beginning of the 20th century, the site had not been built-upon. A linear earthwork, which may correspond with the Roman road, is indicated.

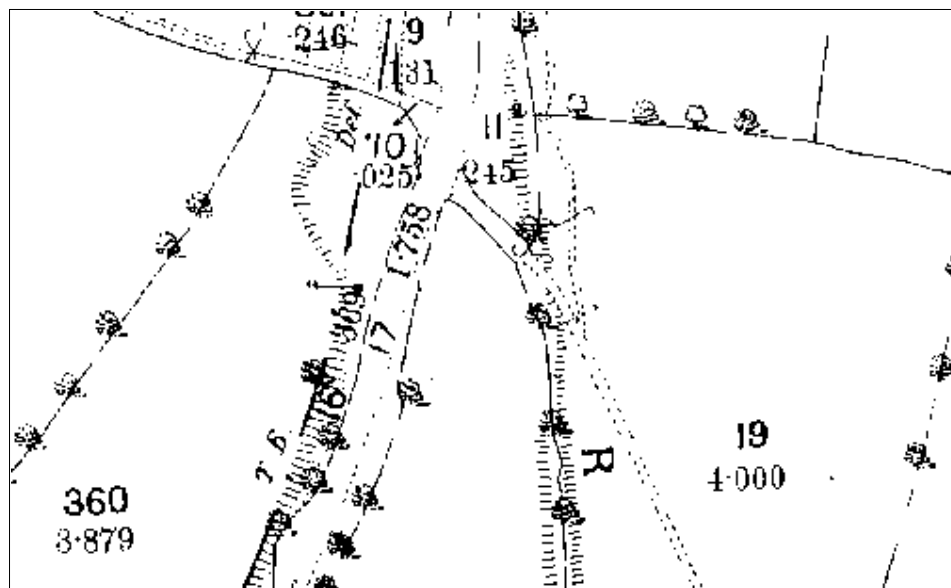


Fig. 2: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey

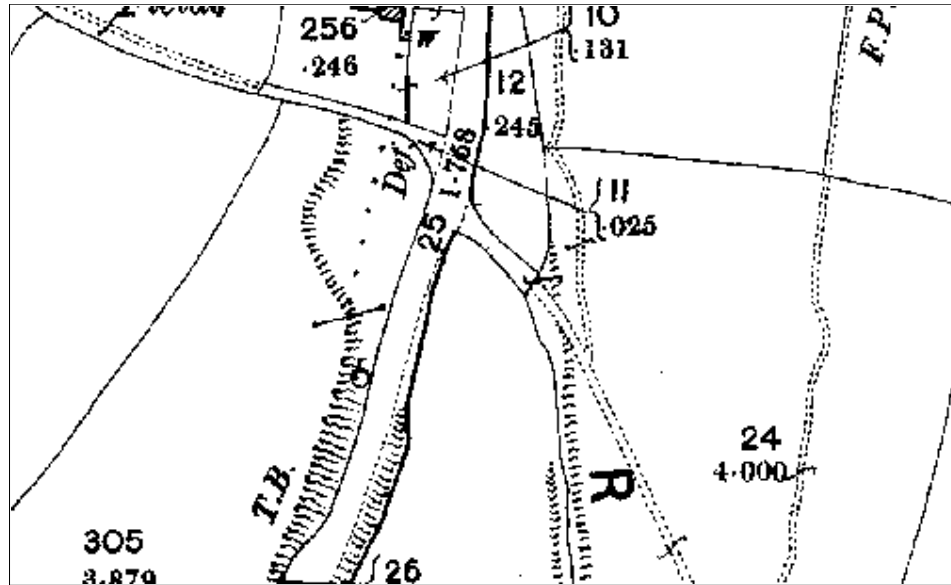


Fig. 3: 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey

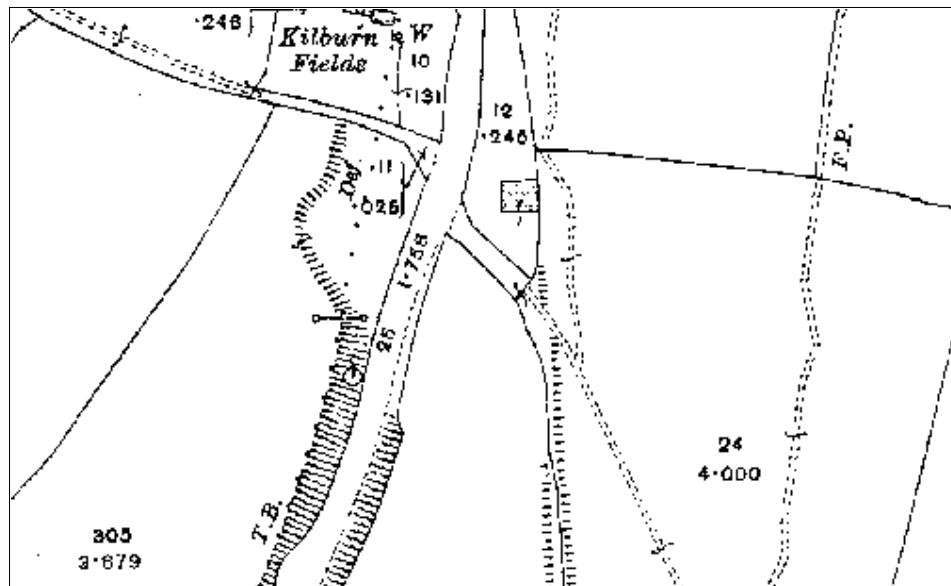


Fig. 4: 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey

2.4 By the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey a building is shown in more-or-less the same position as the present house, but appears to be of a different shape and alignment.

3.0 Objective

3.1 The watching brief should provide for achieving an appropriate level of *preservation by record* for any archaeological deposits exposed during the development groundworks.

4.0 Fieldwork

4.1 The appointed archaeological contractor shall maintain a watching brief during all groundworks and activity that may cause disturbances to the ground surface thereby exposing buried archaeological features.

4.2. During the watching brief should any potential layers, features, structures or finds be exposed the archaeological contractor should be afforded sufficient time to clean, excavate, sample and record the archaeology.

4.3 The watching brief will not entail archaeological excavation beyond the areas exposed by the development works.

4.4 All archaeological fieldwork, recording of archaeological features and deposits and post-excavation analysis should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and to follow the guidance provided in "Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions" (English Heritage 2003).

4.5 The appointed archaeologists should undertake a site risk assessment and operate at all times with due regard to health and safety regulations.

5.0 Monitoring

5.1 During the course of the fieldwork the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) may undertake monitoring visits.

5.2 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor should contact the DCA and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit. Your contact will be:

Dr. Andrew Myers,
Development Control Archaeologist,
Derbyshire County Council,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire DE4 3RY

Andy.myers@derbyshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01629 585146
Mob: 07781 850742
Fax: 01629 585507

6.0 Finds

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

7.0 Human Remains

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

Mr P. G. Ashworth,
St Katherins House,
St. Marys Wharf,
Mansfield Road,
Derby DE1 3TQ
Tel: 01332 294942

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

8.0 Report

8.1 The preparation of the report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

8.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the DCA and the Derbyshire SMR.

8.3 The report should include as a minimum,

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication (see 8.5, 10.1)
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements (see 9.3)
- Copy of this brief

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

8.5 A short summary report (see notes attached) should be supplied as hard copy and a PDF to the DCA along with the evaluation report. The appointed archaeological contractor should also provide the DCA with a written statement on how the project is to be published. *Where no further publication is envisaged then the short report will be published in an annual round-up on Developer Funded Archaeology in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.*

9.0 Archive Deposition

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

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

9.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

9.3 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, must be included as part of the final report.

10.0 Publication

10.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, should be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication (see 8.5). The results of the work should be published at least in summary form in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. A sheet of instructions for contributors is attached.

Guidance notes for contributors to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* of interim and short reports on developer funded archaeology:

The aim is to publish annual compilations of short reports on developer funded archaeology in the county on a regular basis in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, in order to better inform the public of the results of the work being undertaken.

It is envisaged that the reports will take one of two forms;

- 1 Interim reports – short interim descriptions of an excavation or survey that will eventually be subjected to fuller publication.
- 2 Definitive reports – summaries of archaeological work which will not be pursued further. Note that even if the results were negative, if valid questions were posed then a brief explanation will be worthwhile.

MODEL – see ‘Some Fieldwork in Derbyshire by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit in 1998-9’ edited by Graeme Guilbert and Daryl Garton, *DAJ* vol. 121 (2001): 223-5. Number 18 is an example of an Interim report and numbers 19 to 20 are examples of definitive reports.

DETAILED NOTES

Set individual reports out in alphabetical order of site names.

NGR should follow site name, followed by names of those responsible for the report and/or fieldwork.

Give due acknowledgement to sponsors of project within text.

Definitive reports should include whereabouts of the related written, drawn and photographic archive, as well as any artefacts.

Illustrations – include line drawings and/or photographs if appropriate.

References – include where appropriate at the end of each report.

FUNDING

The Derbyshire Archaeological Society will require an offer of grant-aid towards the printing costs of short reports submitted in order to guarantee publication. Costs will be determined from the printer’s estimate. A contribution towards these costs of around 60% will be sought from the relevant contracting archaeological organisation. For further information contact Pauline Beswick (Hon. Editor), 4 Chapel Row, Froggatt, Calver, Hope Valley, S32 3ZA or tel. 01433 631256.

DEADLINE

Reports received by the end of July will be considered for inclusion in *DAJ* in the year following. If too late they will be saved for consideration for the succeeding year.

Reports to be submitted in hard copy and on disc to:

Andy Myers at Environmental Services Department, Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3RY.