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# Former Sixt Car Hire Plot, Cathedral Road, Derby

Archaeological Assessment



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## **Former Sixt Car Hire Plot, Cathedral Road, Derby**

### **Archaeological Assessment**

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# Former Sixt Car Hire Plot, Cathedral Road, Derby

## Archaeological Assessment

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# Former Sixt Car Hire Plot, Cathedral Road, Derby

## Archaeological Assessment

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Prosperity Student Living Derby Limited to carry out a programme of archaeological excavation and recording in advance of the construction of new student accommodation on the site of the former Sixt car hire depot on Cathedral Road, Derby, NGR 435089 336523.

Features recorded on the site include two parallel ditches possibly defining the backplots of properties once fronting onto St. Mary's Gate. One was undated, the other was of 11th to 13th century date. Five pits or postholes spanning the late 10th to mid-13th century were found in association with these ditches, probably representing activity carried out within the backplots. Following this phase of activity, a substantial deposit of dark earth accumulated over the majority of the Site, from the later medieval period onwards. A number of brick walls and drains overlay the dark earth. These appear to correspond with structures present on 19th- and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps. In the north-east corner of the Site, modern ground truncation had reached the natural geological horizon.

The artefactual assemblage recovered from the Site is of moderate size, and reflects disposal of household waste with some possible craft/industrial activity in the medieval period. Environmental samples typically contained high numbers of charred plant remains, with the assemblages again generally indicative of settlement waste and activities.

No evidence of early medieval occupation was recorded, suggesting that the Site lay beyond the confines of the pre-Conquest settlement at Derby.

Pottery dating evidence reveals that the Saxo-Norman period marked the commencement of concerted activity at the Site. The dating and alignment of the boundary features on the Site support the supposition arising from work on the neighbouring Magistrates Court site that the regular nature of the property boundaries hereabouts is due to this part of Derby being established as a planned Norman development. At some point around the 13th century, activity on the Site appears to have halted; this may be due to the devastation wrought by the Black Death.

The remains identified are judged to be of local interest and illuminates some aspects of the settlement during the post-Conquest expansion of the town of Derby and it is therefore recommended that a report is prepared to be published in a regional journal.

It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Derby Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code DBYMU 2015-1. An OASIS form (ref. wessexar1-200100) will be finalised upon project completion.



# Former Sixt Car Hire Plot, Cathedral Road, Derby

## Archaeological Assessment

### Acknowledgements

The archaeological work at Cathedral Road, Derby was commissioned Prosperity Student Living Derby and the assistance of Mike Stares is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

Thanks are extended to Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, who provided curatorial support and guidance.

Fieldwork was directed by Patrick Daniel and carried out by Natasha Brett, Hannah Holbrook, Mike Howarth, David Inglis, Jonathan Landless, Phillip Maier, Jeanette Plummer Sires and Lucy Reddin. This report was written by Patrick Daniel, with illustrations by Alix Sperr. Environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah Wyles. The pottery was assessed by Chris Cumberpatch, with contributions by Jane Young (the shell-tempered ware) and Gwladys Monteil (the Roman pottery). Lorrain Higbee undertook the assessment of the animal bone. Other finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Alex Grassam.





# Former Sixt Car Hire Plot, Cathedral Road, Derby

## Archaeological Investigation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Prosperity Student Living Derby (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological excavation and recording in advance of the construction of new student accommodation on the site of the former Sixt car hire depot on Cathedral Road, Derby, NGR 435089 336523 (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The Site has previously been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) by ARCUS (2007) which indicated there was a moderate to high potential of encountering medieval or later archaeological deposits. A trial trench evaluation by Wessex Archaeology (2015a) identified buried archaeological remains of possible medieval or post-medieval date.
- 1.1.3 Following discussions between client and curator a scope of works was agreed. Wessex Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met (Wessex Archaeology 2015b). The WSI was approved by the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist prior to work commencing.

#### 1.2 Site location and topography

- 1.2.1 The Site is located off Cathedral Road in the centre of Derby (**Figure 1**). At the time of the archaeological investigation, the Site was under hard standing and was being used as a car park (**Plate 1**). Prior to this, it was occupied by a maintenance garage, filling station and parking areas for the Sixt motor vehicle hire company. The Site is bounded to the west by a multi-storey car park for the Magistrates Court, to the east by the car park for The Island public house, to the north by Cathedral Road and to the south by a wall separating the Site from the back plots of properties fronting on to St. Mary's Gate.
- 1.2.2 The Site slopes gradually downwards from east to west, with a fall of around 1m, with the average height approximately 51m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3 The Site is underlain by bedrock geology of the Mercia Mudstone Group which is overlain by superficial Glaciofluvial Deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey: Sheet 125 – Derby).



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A full archaeological and historical background was written as part of an archaeological desk-based assessment produced by by ARCUS (2007), a summary of which is provided here.

### 2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 2.2.1 There are no prehistoric sites or find-spots record within 500m of the Site. It has been suggested the area was prone to flooding during part of the prehistoric period, and did not attract major settlement.
- 2.2.2 At least two phases of Roman settlement have been recorded in the vicinity of Derby, both related to military forts. Archaeological excavations at Strutt's Park to the north of the Site indicate occupation from c.50 AD with civilian settlement continuing into the 2nd century. The settlement known as *Derventio* is thought to have been located on the east bank of the Derwent and occupied from c.80 AD. Both forts were located near a crossing point on the river, and were probably sited to control this crossing.
- 2.2.3 Excavations over the site of the fort at *Derventio* uncovered pottery kilns, a large cemetery and a bath house. They also indicated the fort was rebuilt in the mid-2nd century before being abandoned in the 3rd century.

### 2.3 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 2.3.1 Evidence, including a cemetery, from excavations indicates the *vicus* continued to be occupied during the Anglo-Saxon period. The focus of settlement appears to have shifted to the area around the the cathedral by the 9th century. The settlement was known by the English as *Northworthy* ('northern enclosure') but by the 9th century the Scandinavian name Derby ('farm of the animals or deer') had replaced the English one, one of the few recorded examples of this happening.
- 2.3.2 Derby was part of the Danelaw from 873 until it was recaptured by Anglian forces in 917. A new minster, now the cathedral, was constructed in 943 and served as a collegiate church with a dean and six canons. Derby's political significance seems to have decreased during the Norman period, with no known castle in the town and responsibility for the county resting in the hands of the sheriff of Nottingham prior to 1200.
- 2.3.3 Immediately to the west of the Site, deposits associated with medieval industrial practices on land to the rear of tenement plots were found during excavations in advance of the construction of the new Magistrates Court. The excavations, carried out in 2001-02, revealed the remains of possible late Anglo-Danish use of marginal land, followed by a brief hiatus before a period of relatively intense use with remains including structures, cobbled surfaces and a variety of pits. Evidence was recorded of horn-working with associated small-scale tanning activities, grain drying, and some metal working.

### 2.4 Post-medieval, 19th century and modern

- 2.4.1 The evidence from the excavations at the Magistrates Court adjacent to the Site suggests this area was unlikely to have been intensively used during the early part of the post-medieval period with cess pits and rubbish pits uncovered indicating the use of the land as gardens and domestic waste dumps.



- 2.4.2 This is supported by early cartographic evidence from Speed's map of 1610 which shows the Site to have been occupied by standard town houses. A map of 1791 suggests these buildings are likely to have been to the west, with the Site occupied by a rectangular garden or small park.
- 2.4.3 Historic maps from the early 19th century indicate there was no development within the majority of the Site during the first two decades although there may have been part of a building within the north-west corner. This was sold to the Baptists in c.1842 and converted into a chapel. A building was constructed to the west of the chapel, although it is unclear whether it was part of the chapel complex or not. The western section of the garden was sold off for development, possibly at the same time as the construction of the chapel.
- 2.4.4 The 1852 map shows a number of small terraced houses having been constructed within the Site arranged in rows known as 'courts'. The houses were accessed by footpaths running between houses on the street frontage and likely had cellars for coal and meat storage. Documentary evidence mentions the courts in a report on the drainage and sanitary condition of the borough of Derby in 1849 indicating their construction before this time.
- 2.4.5 In 1851 All Saints National School was built at the north-east corner of the Site which was closed in 1938 due to plans for widening Walker Lane. The courts around the terraced houses were condemned as part of the improvement plans with indications they had been unoccupied since before 1935. The chapel and houses were finally demolished in 1951 with Walker Lane widened and renamed Cathedral Road.
- 2.4.6 By 1951 an L-shaped building to the west of the chapel is shown as being part of a carriage works. The works had been extended by 1963, by which time it was Kennings garage. The former school was incorporated into the garage in the 1960s but had been demolished by 1973. The garage remained unaltered until the 21st century when most of the central structure was demolished with full site clearance happening recently.

## **2.5 Summary of trial trench evaluation**

- 2.5.1 An evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in January 2015 (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). The following is a summary of the results of the evaluation.
- 2.5.2 The Site was covered by a 0.6m to 1m thick layer of modern hard-core material used as made ground and the current car park surface. The excavations revealed that this layer directly overlay the natural geology across most of the Site, apart from in the south-west quadrant. This suggests that the Site had been subjected to intensive remediation prior to the establishment of the existing car park, with voids and services uncovered indicating that structures visible on historic mapping were removed as part of the remediation. Trenches 1, 2 and 5 were archaeologically sterile.
- 2.5.3 The south-west quadrant of the Site (Trenches 4 and 6) appeared to have been subjected to less disturbance. Two layers of buried soil had survived. The upper buried 'garden' soil likely formed during the 19th century and was associated with terraced housing located on the Site. The lower soil had built up prior to the 'garden' soil and may have related to the rectangular garden or park evident from historic mapping at the end of the 18th century. Animal bones indicative of food refuse suggest that this lower soil could represent an even earlier period than the formal gardens.



- 2.5.4 A patch of gravel surface with a defined eastern edge was uncovered below the lower buried soil in Trench 6. The north-south alignment of the edge matches the burgrave plots evident from at least the late 16th century and possibly earlier. A small posthole to the east of the gravel area may have related to a later structure or land division.
- 2.5.5 Three potentially earlier features were also uncovered, although these contained no dateable artefacts. Trench 4 revealed the southern terminus of a north-south aligned curvilinear feature which extended beyond the limits of the excavation. Trench 3 uncovered an east-west aligned ditch which was truncated to the south by a smaller south-west to north-east gully.
- 2.5.6 The results of the evaluation revealed that archaeological survival was present within the south-west quadrant of the Site (Trenches 4 and 6) and extended in a central 'bar' to the east (Trench 3). Trenches 1 and 2, to the north, revealed that this area has sustained significant damage due to previous groundworks.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and objectives: general**

3.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the archaeological works were to:

- *Identify, investigate and record any archaeological remains located within the proposed area of mitigation;*
- *Provide for the publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the Site; and*
- *Provide for the archive deposition of the analysis and records of the Site investigation.*

#### **3.2 Aims and objectives: specific**

3.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the archaeological works were to:

- *Clarify the nature and date of the archaeological remains identified in Trenches 4 and 6 during the evaluation;*
- *Identify and record any remains associated with occupation from the medieval period and later;*
- *Understand how any remains identified relate to other archaeological remains identified in the near vicinity (e.g. the Magistrates Court site); and*
- *Explore what information the remains can provide about the development of Derby from the medieval period onwards.*

#### **3.3 Fieldwork methodology**

3.3.1 The results of the archaeological trench evaluation had indicated that archaeological remains were most likely to be present in the south-western portion of the Site. Consequently, following discussion with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, an area measuring 20m long by 16m wide, located in this part of the Site was subjected to archaeological investigation (**Figure 1**).



- 3.3.2 The excavation area was laid out by a Leica dGPS operating in RTK mode, and CAT scanned prior to the start of works. Superficial deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket working under the constant supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist. The results of the evaluation had indicated that archaeological horizons would be encountered below deposits of dark grey buried soil, and so machining proceeded accordingly. However, structural remains of 19th- to 20th-century date, chiefly walls and drains, were encountered overlying the dark buried soil. These were left 'pedastalled' until they had been recorded, when they were also removed by machine.
- 3.3.3 All exposed archaeological features were investigated, with 50-100% of each feature hand-excavated. This high percentage marked an augmentation of the methodology proposed in the WSI, and was based on advice from Steve Baker, Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, in light of the modest amounts of remains encountered.
- 3.3.4 All recording was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b) and Wessex Archaeology and industry standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014a and b).

### **3.4 Monitoring**

- 3.4.1 Steve Baker, Development, Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, visited the Site on Friday 27<sup>th</sup> March 2015 and made the recommendation for the supplementary excavation detailed above.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Summary**

- 4.1.1 The results of the investigation are summarised below and a list of contexts is provided in Appendix 1 .
- 4.1.2 The former ground surface was found to slope down to the west and south-west corner of the Site, according with a natural drainage fall toward the previous course of the Markeaton Brook. In the north-east corner of the Site, modern ground truncation had reached the natural geological horizon. Several features were found cutting the natural geology. These include two parallel ditches, possibly defining the backplots of properties once fronting onto St. Mary's Gate. Five pits or postholes were found in association with these ditches, probably representing activity carried out within the backplots. Pottery dates suggest a range spanning the late 10th to mid-13th century for these features. Following this phase of activity, a substantial deposit of dark earth accumulated over the majority of the Site, probably from the later medieval period onwards. A number of brick walls and drains overlay the dark earth. These appear to correspond with structures present on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps.
- 4.1.3 The artefactual assemblage recovered from the Site is of moderate size, and reflects disposal of household waste with some possible craft/industrial activity in the medieval period. Environmental samples typically contained high numbers of charred plant remains, with the assemblages generally indicative of settlement waste and activities. The cereal remains present are compatible with the general medieval/post-medieval pottery dating evidence. The weed seeds suggest grassland, field margins and arable environments, with some evidence of hedgerow/scrubland in the vicinity.

## 4.2 Natural deposits

- 4.2.1 The underlying natural geology comprised stiff mid-reddish pink clay containing pockets of well-sorted coarse gravel (**104**). This was overlain in places by a mid-yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (**105, 143**). The depth at which this natural horizon was encountered varied across the site, with a gentle downward slope descending towards the west and south-west apparent: in the north-east corner of the excavation area, natural geology was found at around 50m aOD; in the south-west corner it lay at around 49.50m aOD. This accords with a drainage fall towards the course of the Markeaton Brook, now culverted and lying at the western end of Cathedral Road.
- 4.2.2 In the north-east corner of the excavation area, the natural clay was directly overlain by modern rubble laid on geotextile matting, suggesting it had been affected by truncation, and that the gradient of the old ground surface would once have been steeper.
- 4.2.3 A number of archaeological features were found cutting the natural geology.

## 4.3 Boundary ditches

- 4.3.1 Ditch **150** formed the most substantial feature present in the excavation area. It was aligned north-south and ran for over 20m, continuing beyond the northern and southern limits of excavation. It survived best close to the southern site limit, where it was preserved under a 0.45m-thick accumulation of dark grey buried soil (**103**) (**Figure 3; Plate 2**). Here, the ditch measured 1.8m wide by 0.6m deep and had a flared 'U'-shaped profile. At the northern Site limit, the ditch directly underlay modern geotextile matting, suggesting it had also suffered truncation. At this location the ditch measured 0.77m wide by 0.5m deep.
- 4.3.2 A total of five separate interventions were dug across the ditch (**111, 117, 125, 129** and **146**). The ditch was generally found to contain a single fill of mid-greyish brown silty clay (**Plate 3**). An assemblage of animal bone (4936g/244 pieces) and pottery (108g/9 pieces) was recovered from ditch **150**. The pottery was predominantly of 10th to 11th century date, with Stamford type ware predominating and a single residual sherd of samian ware. One fragment of wood and a single fragment of possible hearth bottom slag were also collected. A number of soil samples were recovered from the ditch fills, which were found to contain good quantities of charred plant remains. The cereal material included grains of free-threshing wheat, barley and rye, with weeds and remains of hazel and hawthorn/sloe also present.
- 4.3.3 A second ditch, **133**, lay some 5m to the west of ditch **150**, and appeared to share its alignment (**Figures 2 and 4a; Plate 4**). The feature had a visible length of some 4m and appeared to terminate shortly before the southern Site limit, although its diffuse form in plan made this uncertain. In addition, its northern extent could not be traced due to poor drainage conditions within the excavation area, although it did not appear to extend as far as the northern Site limit. Ditch **133** was 1.22m wide by 0.28m deep and had a bowl-shaped profile. No artefacts were present within its mid-brown sandy clay fill. Soil samples from the ditch fill contained grains of free-threshing wheat and barley, and remnants of vetch-type plants.

## 4.4 Pits

- 4.4.1 A total of five pits and other cut features were recorded.
- 4.4.2 Pit **126** was the most substantial of these, measuring approximately 2.2m in diameter by 0.84m deep. It contained a succession of three fills. The basal fill, **130**, consisted of a



0.3m-thick accumulation of dirty redeposited natural. This was overlain by a 0.5m-thick deposit of dark brown clay, **123** which contained a relatively large amount of cobbles. The uppermost fill of the pit, **124**, was a seemingly heat-affected deposit of dark orange and red sandy loam, **124**, which measured 0.18m thick. A relatively large assemblage of animal bone (2397g/188 pieces) and pottery (1374g/62 pieces) was recovered from pit **126**. Over half of the pottery assemblage consisted of sherds of Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware of late 11th to early to mid-13th century date. Two sherds of Burley Hill ware were present, thought to date to between the mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> century and early 15<sup>th</sup> century.

- 4.4.3 Large quantities of charred plant remains were present within the soil samples taken from pit **126**; the range of species represented was similar to those observed in boundary ditch **150**.
- 4.4.4 Pit **126** cut through ditch **150** (**Plate 5**), indicating that the pit was the later feature, which is in accordance with the pottery dating evidence.
- 4.4.5 Pit **127** lay 9m to the south of pit **126**. It is presumed that only a small proportion of this feature survived, as it had been cut to the north by a later drainage structure (see below). The remaining portion measured 1.3m east-west by 0.35m north-south and was filled with a single deposit of mid-to-dark grey silty clay, **128** (**Figure 3**; **Plate 2**).
- 4.4.6 Pit **144** lay in the south-east corner of the Site, where it extended beyond the limits of excavation (**Plate 6**). The visible portion measured 1.3m north-south by 0.65m east-west; the feature was 0.95m deep. It contained a single fill of dark grey silty clay, **145**, which was found to contain a small quantity of animal bone (90g/12 pieces). Two pot sherds were recovered, a fragment of Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware of late 11<sup>th</sup>- to early/mid-13<sup>th</sup>-century date, and a sherd of Reduced Sandy ware jug dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century. This deposit appeared very similar to buried soil **103** (see below), making it difficult to determine a sequential relationship between the two deposits.
- 4.4.7 Two small pits or postholes lay towards the south-west corner of the Site. Feature **138** was the larger of these, measuring 0.48m in diameter by 0.2m deep (**Figure 4c**; **Plate 12**). It contained a single fill of very dark grey clay, from which two sherds of possible Lincoln Saxo-Norman Sandy ware type pottery, probably dating to the late 10th to late 11th century, were recovered.
- 4.4.8 Approximately 3m to the south-west of feature **138** was a smaller cut, **136**, measuring 0.3m in diameter by 0.15m deep (**Figure 4b**). A small assemblage of animal bone and post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from its grey black clay fill.

#### 4.5 Buried soil

- 4.5.1 A substantial deposit of dark grey or black clay, **103**, was encountered across much of the excavation area. This was thickest in the south-west corner of the Site, where it measured up to 1.55m deep. However, it measured just 0.15m deep in the south-east corner (**Plate 2**), and was entirely absent in the north-east corner, potentially having been removed by modern ground truncation.
- 4.5.2 Based on the results of the evaluation, this deposit was removed by machine. The finds assemblage consists of small amounts of pottery and animal bone, along with a fragment of clay pipe. Pottery dating evidence indicates that the layer accumulated from the later medieval period onwards with the latest material from it being of 18th to early 19th century date.

4.5.3 This material sealed the medieval features, and its accumulation marks the cessation of medieval activity on the Site. Overall, the pottery dating evidence presents a early to mid-13th-century *terminus post quem* for the commencement of its formation.

#### 4.6 Structural remains

4.6.1 Several brick-built walls and drains were recorded in the excavation area. These all either cut or overlay deposit **103 (Plate 10)** and appear to correspond with structures shown on 19th- and 20th-century mapping of the Site. The walls were poorly preserved, being fragmentary and generally only surviving to a height of three or four courses.

4.6.2 Walls **102**, **106** and **108** lay in the south-west quadrant of the Site (**Figure 2**). They may have once defined the north-east corner of a building but the difference in the frogging and dimensions of their component bricks, along with the different coursing used in their construction, suggests that they were not contemporary. For example, shallow frogging was evident on some of the bricks used within wall **108**, the foundation course of which consisted of header bricks laid on their beds. In contrast, the bricks used for wall **106** appeared unfrogged, and its foundation course included header bricks laid on their edges. Full details are available in the site archive.

4.6.3 The remains of a possible floor, **115**, abutted the eastern side of wall **106**, on the 'outside' of the building postulated above (**Plates 8 and 9**). The remains comprised slabby fragments of mortar/concrete and a brick set on its bed, laid to form a rough, dry-built surface. The original extent appeared to have been largely destroyed, with this remnant measuring just 1.14m north-south by 0.35m east-west. As with wall **106**, floor **115** overlay deposit **103**.

4.6.4 The Site was crossed by three brick-built drains. Drain **107** lay just to the east of wall **106**, and comprised a rudimentary brick culvert capped by slabs of unfaced sandstone rubble (**Plate 7**). Drain **107** also overlay deposit **103**. To the east, drain **113** had been cut into the natural, and ran for over 17m across the site on a north-west to south-east course. At its south-east end it fed into a large chamber or soakaway, the construction of which had affected ditch **150** and pit **127**.

4.6.5 Two segments of a west-north-west to east-south-east aligned drain (**110** and **116**) crossed the northern part of the site. Fragments of roofing slate formed the base of this drain; distinctive plinth bricks had been used to cap it (**Plate 11**). Although the drain was dry-built, fragments of mortar was seen adhering to some bricks, indicating that they had been re-used from some earlier structure. This drain appeared aligned on and therefore likely associated with the brick drain man-hole recorded in the evaluation as structure **405**. During the excavation reported on here, finds of 19th to 20th-century date were recovered from the fill of the man-hole (**119**).

4.6.6 Bulk samples were taken from fills of two of the drains. A few free-threshing wheat grains were recovered from drain **107**, with no charred plant remains present in drain **113**.

#### 4.7 Modern

4.7.1 In correspondence with the results of the evaluation, a 0.6m-thick deposit of crushed building rubble lying on a geotextile mat formed the modern ground surface across the entire Site (**100, 101; Plate 2**). This material was presumably laid down after the demolition of the car hire depot.





## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 An artefactual assemblage of moderate size was collected from the Site, weighing 12.23kg in total. Animal bone and pottery are the two most common elements. The material reflects disposal of household waste with some possible craft/industrial activity in the medieval period.

**Table 1: All finds, other than pottery, by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Other Finds
103	26/490		1/5	1 bone object
109	5/5			
112	15/376			
118	14/225			
119			1/10	1 synthetic
122	3/115			
123	45/1020			
128	25/35			
131	61/1955			1 slag; 1 wood
135	119/1990			
137	2/80	2/400		
139	14/13			
140	1/5			
141	124/1212			
142	18/160			
145	12/90			
147	32/275			
148	4/70			
604	1/39		2/6	
605	13/314	1/71		1 bone object
606				3 metal
Total	534/8469	3/471	4/21	

### 5.2 Pottery

#### **By Chris Cumberpatch**

##### *Introduction*

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage from Cathedral Road consisted of 102 sherds of pottery weighing 2339g representing a maximum of 63 vessels. The data are summarised in **Appendix 2**.

##### *The Roman pottery*

5.2.2 A single sherd of samian ware was recovered. The sherd was examined, after taking a small fresh break, under a x20 binocular microscope in order to identify the fabric.

5.2.3 The fragment, recovered from context **131**, comes from a decorated bowl form Dr.37 from Lezoux in Central Gaul. What remains of the decoration is very partial but perhaps shows ovolo B223, a motif used by a number of Antonine potters from Lezoux (Rogers 1974): Cinnamus ii (Ser. No. 0010698), Pugnus ii (Ser. No. 0007193), Secundus v (Ser. No. 0012552) and Casurius ii (Ser. No. 0010603). AD 140-190. The serial numbers (Ser. no.) quoted are taken from *European intake of Roman Samian ceramics* (<http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm>).

#### *The medieval pottery*

5.2.4 Medieval pottery formed the largest single component of the pottery assemblage, as summarised in **Appendix 2**.

5.2.5 One sherd was identified as of probable late Saxon date (context **103**). This sherd, the rim of an everted rim jar, had a fine brown sandy fabric with fine rounded quartz temper up to 0.4mm and occasionally up to 0.5mm. It did not match known types of late Saxon reduced wares and may be a local product. A date range spanning the late 9th to 11th centuries is suggested. It was a residual find in a disturbed context.

5.2.6 Three sherds (contexts **139** and **141**) were initially believed to be of Roman date but this was discounted after they had been examined by Ruth Leary. Two of the sherds were rims with a distinctive 'hammerhead' profile (more marked in the case of the sherd from context **139** than in that from context **141**). The fabrics were pale grey in colour and contained abundant clear rounded to sub-rounded quartz grains up to 0.4mm with occasional rounded black rock 'pebbles' of a similar size. The fabrics were hard and dense in texture, suggesting a high firing temperature. The sherds may belong to the Lincoln Saxo-Norman Sandy ware type (Young *et al.* 2005:77-81) with the sherd from context **139** resembling an example from Lincoln (*ibid.* Figure 71, 448) but further work is required to verify this. A date range within the late 10th to late 11th century has been attributed to the type.

5.2.7 The medieval pottery was, with only a few exceptions, of earlier medieval type and appeared to span the end of the late Saxon period and the early post-Conquest period with little material identified as definitely post-dating the mid/late 13th century. Amongst the sherds identified to known and dated types, Stamford type ware was of particular significance. It should be noted that the term 'Stamford type ware' has been preferred to the more conventional 'Stamford ware' as an origin in Stamford itself can no longer be sustained in the light of the discovery of evidence for manufacture in Pontefract, West Yorkshire (Roberts *et al.* 2013).

5.2.8 The fabrics of the Stamford type ware sherds were pale buff-grey to dark grey in colour although it appeared that the darker grey colour was commoner where the sherds had been heavily burnt, suggesting that the original colour was a light buff to grey-white, consistent with what is expected from Stamford type ware. The fabric has a fine, even, sandy or slightly granular texture which has its best parallel amongst the Fabric E/F type from Stamford itself. Comparison with examples from the Pontefract kiln showed the Pontefract material to have a finer, denser texture and were somewhat more yellow in colour. It is highly unlikely that Pontefract was the source of the material. Stamford remains a possibility although the E/F fabric is of an early date (late 9th century), significantly earlier than the pottery with which the sherds from Derby were associated. Jane Young considers the sherds similar to types seen in Lincoln where they would be considered as early Stamford ware (EST) fabric A and would date to the late 10th to early/mid-11th century (Young *pers. comm.*).

- 5.2.9 The possibility that a Stamford type ware was being produced in Derby and that such local production is reflected in the apparent concentration of the ware in Derby (Roberts *et al.* 2013) must be seriously considered. Petrographic analysis might cast more light on the issue although the absence of a body of comparative material might preclude a definite conclusion as to the origin of the sherds. The range of vessel forms was limited. Parallels for the everted rim jars (contexts **103** and **131**) include Full Street, Derby; (Coppack 1972, fig. 9, vessels 26, 27 and 28) and Stamford itself (Kilmurry 1980, fig. 42; vessels 32, 33). In Stamford the form (Form 2) has been dated to the 10th and early 11th centuries. A small, heavily burnt rim sherd from context **130** resembled Kilmurry's Form 14, dated to the 10th to late 11th centuries but given the extreme burning is perhaps more likely to be a crucible fragment (Kilmurry's form 19; 1980, fig. 64; vessels 1, 6, 7), most probably of late 10th to mid 11th-century date (Young, *pers comm.*). It is possible that appropriate analysis (XRF) might cast some light on the use of the crucible and its contents.
- 5.2.10 The majority of the medieval wares were not identifiable to specific known types and have been described using generic names. The common factors linking these wares was the presence of quartz grit and smaller quantities of iron-rich black and red inclusions. The dating of these wares relies upon the presence of splashed glaze, a technique normally dated to the post-Conquest period and which was replaced by suspension glaze during the mid- to late 13th century. A fuller consideration of these wares will form part of the full report but some notes on specific types can be included here.
- 5.2.11 The name Splash Glazed Orange Gritty ware has been taken from Coppack's report on the Full Street assemblage (1972, 45), with the addition of the qualifying term 'splash glazed', as Coppack's description of the fabric is broadly consistent with the sherds identified here. The examples in this assemblage were hand-made with thick walls, bright orange margins and grey cores (cf Coppack's Grey Gritty ware) and contained abundant quantities of angular and sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, occasionally larger, with sparse sub-angular non-crystalline red grit up to 1.5mm. The examples from contexts **123** and **141**, probably from the same vessel, were decorated with parallel lines of angular rouletted triangles not dissimilar from the decoration seen on 12th-century, splash glazed Brunssum type ware (Young *et al.* 2005, 131, fig. 118) although the fabrics differ considerably in all respects.
- 5.2.12 Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware, a type apparently absent from Coppack's type series and also distinct from splash glazed glazed Nottingham wares because of its buff to white colour (the Nottingham wares seem generally to be iron-rich) was identified in contexts **123** and **141**. It can be described as a fine white to buff fabric, occasionally showing a very pale orange tint. It contained abundant, fine, sub-rounded to rounded quartz grains up to 0.5mm and sparse round red grit of a similar size but with rare 'pebbles' up to 4mm, although the latter were rare and probably accidental. Superficially the fabric resembles Doncaster Hallgate B ware and this similarity may indicate a Coal Measures clay source of similar origin and character to that used by the Doncaster potters. No definite parallels can be cited but earlier work on the Derby Inner Ring Road (Cumberpatch 2012, table 5.1) identified a Buff Sandy ware which included a splash glazed variant and the examples from Cathedral Road are believed to be of the same ware type. Vessel forms identified included wheel-thrown, strap-handled jugs which were decorated with patchy yellow-green to pale green splashed glaze. Two distinct rim forms were identified but the small size of the assemblage should be noted; the two examples are unlikely to represent the full range of vessel forms. In terms of dating, and lacking any definite parallels, a broad date range of the late 11th to early / mid-13th century has been ascribed but further work on pottery from Derby might allow this to be refined. It should be noted that context **123** produced a group of 36 sherds probably from a single jug. Other sherds of this type were decorated with applied and impressed strips.

- 5.2.13 A third common type, Buff Coarse Sandy ware, was characterised by its buff-coloured fabric with a thin grey core, slightly coarser in texture than the Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware and with a higher density and greater range of inclusions which include round quartz and red and black non-crystalline grit up to 1mm but mainly finer. The example from context **123** appeared to be hand-made.
- 5.2.14 A small number of sherds (contexts **123** and **141**) were identified as of Burley Hill 01 type, known primarily from excavations and surface survey on the site of the pottery in Allestree Park but which remains poorly dated (Cumberpatch 2002-2003). It is very similar to Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed ware (NOTGR) and it is possible that the two types are, in fact, the same. This poses potential problem in the present context in that NOTGR is currently dated to the later medieval period (late 13th to early 15th century) which would not be consistent with the dating of the other sherds in the two contexts. Extensive residuality is a possible explanation. Other types and sub-types listed in the data tables are described briefly in the 'Notes' column.
- The shell-tempered ware*
- 5.2.15 Two shell-tempered sherds in a leached condition were submitted for examination. Fabric identification was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope and sherds were directly compared to type sherds held at the Collection, Lincoln.
- 5.2.16 The earliest sherd (found in deposit **103**) was from a small wheel-thrown jar in what is probably a Lincoln Kiln-Type fabric (LKT). This type was in production from the mid/late 9th to late 10th centuries (Young *et al.* 2005), but this sherd is unlikely to pre-date the late 9th century. The rim shape is in use throughout the life of the industry, although it is most commonly found in deposit dating to before the mid/late 10th century.
- 5.2.17 The other sherd, found in deposit **140**, was almost completely leached with little of the original fossil shell temper remaining. The form is typical of large jars in Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware (LEMS) dating to between the mid/late 12th and early/mid-13th centuries. Microscopic examination of the voids left by the dissolved fossil shell do not contradict this identification.
- The post-medieval, early modern and recent pottery*
- 5.2.18 Pottery of post-medieval (c.1450 –1720), early modern (c.1720 –1840) and recent (c.1840 –1950) was present in only small quantities. Post-medieval pottery was represented by sherds of Cistercian ware from context **103** and sherds of Midlands Purple type ware and Yellow ware from contexts **604** and **605**. Early modern wares were represented by sherds of Late Blackware and Brown Glazed Fineware from context **103** and Slipware from context **604**. Recent wares included Bone China (plain and transfer printed) from context **119** and transfer printed Whiteware from context **604**. Brown Glazed Coarsewares from contexts **604** and **605** were datable only generally to the 18th and 19th centuries. The fragment of plastic from context **103** and the tile fragments from contexts **131** and **605** are further evidence of recent activity disturbing earlier material.
- 5.2.19 A full discussion of the relationship between the pottery is not presented here, although briefly summarised, the material from contexts **119**, **604** and **605** was of recent date with a degree of residuality identifiable in contexts **604** and **605**. Context **103** also showed evidence of residuality with post-medieval and early modern wares present alongside a group of medieval wares.
- 5.2.20 Context **131** included residual Roman material alongside early medieval wares, the latter contemporary with the material from other contexts which were of early medieval date.

### *Discussion*

- 5.2.21 Broadly speaking, and even given its small size, the pottery assemblage suggests a complex history of activity on the site which may have begun in the Romano-British period. The 10th and 11th centuries saw a significant level of activity with occupation in the late post-medieval, early modern and recent periods disturbing the medieval deposits, which appear to be the main phase of activity on the site.

## **5.3 Other finds**

### ***By Lorraine Mephram***

#### *Ceramic building material (CBM)*

- 5.3.1 Three pieces of ceramic building material were recovered, comprising two post-medieval brick fragments (from bricks of unknown dimensions and form) from posthole **136**, and a 19th/20th-century floor tile from buried soil **605**.

#### *Clay tobacco pipe*

- 5.3.2 The fragment from fill **119** (evaluation structure **405**) is part of a pipe bowl, with a pronounced mould seam, probably of 19th- or early 20th-century date.

- 5.3.3 The fragment from buried soil **103** is from a stem, and is stamped with the mark L. Fiolet à St Omer Déposé. The Fiolet firm (along with Gambier of Paris) was one of the most prolific of the 19th-century French pipemakers, and their pipes are the commonest French type found in this country. Louis Fiolet took over control of the factory from his father in 1834, and operated it until his death in 1892; the firm had an office in London from 1853–84.

- 5.3.4 The two fragments from evaluation context **604** (garden soil) are plain stem fragments, which cannot be dated more closely.

#### *Worked bone*

- 5.3.5 Two worked bone objects were recovered. The first, from buried soil **103**, is an incomplete pin beater (or thread picker) made from a section of long bone shaft from a large mammal (**Plate 14**). Both ends are missing, and it is therefore uncertain whether the object was originally double- or single-ended. The cigar-shaped double-ended form, usually made of bone or antler, was associated with the warp-weighted loom, and examples are relatively common finds on early medieval settlement sites, often occurring in pairs of different sizes (e.g. Riddler 1993, 117-9). The single-ended form would have been used with the two-beam vertical loom, which seems to have emerged in English towns in the 10th century; examples similar to the object from buried soil **103** are recorded from this period up to the 12th century in York (MacGregor *et al.* 1999, 1967, fig. 923).

- 5.3.6 The second object came from buried soil **605** and is the proximal half of a cattle metatarsal which has a large sub-circular hole through the proximal articular surface. The mid-shaft of the metatarsal had been chopped diagonally across and may once have formed a blunt point. The object is of uncertain function.

#### *Miscellaneous*

- 5.3.7 Other finds comprise a metal washer and two metal wire fragments; a plastic bottle top (stamped with the mark of G Henson & Co Ltd of Burton on Trent); a single piece of iron smithing slag, possibly a hearth bottom; and a small piece of worked wood which appears to be part of a plank.



5.3.8 Apart from the bottle top, which is clearly modern, none of the other finds are intrinsically datable, but the slag and wood came from a fill of ditch **150**, a feature that produced pottery dating to the 10th to 11th century.

## 5.4 Animal bone

*By Lorrain Higbee*

### *Introduction*

5.4.1 The assemblage comprises 419 fragments (or 8.208kg) of hand recovered animal bone and a further 115 fragments (or 261g) of bone from the sieved residues of eight bulk soil samples. Once conjoins are taken into account the total fragment count falls to 471 (**Table 2**). Bone was recovered from a small number of ditches and pits, and includes material of medieval and post-medieval date.

### *Methods*

5.4.2 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

**Table 2: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period**

Species	Medieval	Post-medieval	Total
cattle	60	11	71
sheep/goat	35	3	38
pig	10		10
horse	2		2
dog	1		1
cat	1		1
mole	1		1
badger	3		3
domestic fowl	3		3
goose	1		1
Total identified	117	14	131
Total unidentifiable	244	96	340
Overall total	361	110	471

### *Results*

5.4.3 Bone preservation varies from good to poor. The well-preserved fragments have intact cortical surfaces on which fine details such as cut marks are clear and easily observed, while the poorly preserved fragments have exfoliated cortical surfaces and abraded edges indicating exposure to physical and chemical weathering most probably as a result of being reworked and redeposited.

5.4.4 There is limited direct evidence that the assemblage has been significantly biased by the scavenging habit of carnivores; indeed, gnaw marks were present on only 3% of fragments.

5.4.5 The medieval assemblage comprises 361 fragments, a large proportion of which are from just two features - pit **126** (41%) and from ditch **150** (38%). Thirty-two percent of fragments are identifiable to species and bones from livestock species, in particular cattle and sheep/goat, predominate. Identified cattle bones include a range of different body



parts from separate processes in the carcass reduction sequence. However, there is a slight bias towards waste elements from primary butchery (e.g. heads and feet). A calf metatarsal was noted from pit **130** although the rest of the cattle bones are from adult animals. The range of ages tentatively suggests that the meat supplied to Derby's meat markets primarily came from dairy herds. A vertebra from pit **126** had been split in half down the midline of the centra. This butchery technique splits the carcass into sides of beef and was a commonly used technique at the time. Sheep bones are also relatively common and, like cattle, are also represented by a range of different body parts. Other identified species in the medieval assemblage include pig, horse, dog, cat, mole, badger (both probably intrusive), domestic fowl and goose.

- 5.4.6 The post-medieval assemblage comprises 110 fragments, most of which came from layers of garden/buried soils. Only 14 fragments are identifiable to species, and the only identifiable species are cattle and sheep.

#### *Conclusions and recommendations*

- 5.4.7 Industrial waste typical of small-scale, medieval and post-medieval backyard activities has been recorded in the vicinity of the Site (Archaeological Investigations 2003). The evidence indicates trades that use carcass by-products, such as tanners, tawyers and horners. However, the small assemblage of animal bone from the Site is largely devoid of the deposits of horn cores and metapodials that characterise other local sites.

## **6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

*By Sarah Wyles*

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 A series of 12 bulk samples were taken from a range of ditches, pits and drains of medieval and post-medieval date. These were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

### **6.2 Charred plant remains**

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25/0.5mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 3**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots varied in size with low numbers of roots and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation and no mineralised remains were observed in the assemblages from the drains.
- 6.2.3 High numbers of charred plant remains were recovered from boundary ditch group **150** and a smaller assemblage from ditch **133**. The cereal remains included grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Other potential crop remains were those of celtic bean (*Vicia faba*) and oat (*Avena* sp.). The weed seeds included seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.),



oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.). There were also hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, hawthorn/sloe (*Crataegus monogyna/Prunus spinosa*) type thorns and a charred alder (*Alnus* sp.) cone.

- 6.2.4 The samples from pits **127**, **138** and **144**, and one of those from pit **126** contained large quantities of charred plant remains. The assemblages were similar to those observed in boundary ditch **150**, with free-threshing wheat, barley and rye grains together with oats and celtic beans. The weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass, vetch/wild pea, brassica (*Brassica* sp.) and docks (*Rumex* sp.) and runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) capsules. Hazelnut shell fragments were also present.
- 6.2.5 Only a few free-threshing wheat grains were recovered from drain **107** and no charred plant remains were recorded from drain **113**.
- 6.2.6 These assemblages generally appear to be indicative of settlement waste and activities. They would be compatible with a medieval/post-medieval date as free-threshing wheat, along with rye and barley, is the commonplace cereal recovered from charred assemblages in England within the Saxon and medieval periods (Greig 1991). The weed seeds are mainly those typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. There is some evidence of the presence of a hedgerow/scrub environment in the vicinity.
- 6.2.7 There are comparisons between these assemblages and some from other medieval deposits in the area such as at Hemp Croft, Thurvaston (Moffett 1999), St Mary's Gate, Derby (Monckton 2003) and Full Street, Derby (Hall 1975).

### **6.3 Charcoal**

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 3**. Charcoal fragments of greater than 2mm were retrieved in moderately large quantities from boundary ditch group **150** and pits **126**, **127**, **138** and **144**. The charcoal included round and mature wood fragments.





**Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal**

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
<b>Boundary ditch group 150</b>													
111	112	2	24	150	1	B	-	Free-threshing wheat, barley +? rye grain frags	A	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Chenopodium</i> , charred <i>Alnus</i> cone, <i>Crataegus/Prunus</i> thorns, stems	10/40 ml	Sab/f (B), coal	
129	131	5	20	225	2	A*	-	Free-threshing wheat, barley + rye grain frags	A*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Galium</i> , <i>Crataegus/Prunus</i> thorn	20/35 ml	coal	P
146	147	12	25	175	2	A	-	Free-threshing wheat + barley grain frags	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i>	10/30 ml	coal	
<b>Ditch 133</b>													
133	134	4	17	40	5	B	-	Free-threshing wheat + barley grain frags	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	2/3 ml	coal	
<b>Pits</b>													
126	140	7	10	50	10	-	-	-	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	3/8 ml	coal	
	141	8	10	80	2	A	-	Free-threshing wheat + barley grain frags	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	10/25 ml	Sab (B), coal	
	142	9	13	30	2	B	-	Free-threshing wheat grain frags	B	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	2/2 ml	Sab (C), coal	
127	128	6	19	350	2	A*	-	Free-threshing wheat, barley + rye grain frags	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Raphanus</i> , <i>Brassica</i>	25/30 ml	Sab (B), coal	P
138	139	10	10	100	2	A	C	Free-threshing wheat grain frags, culm nodes	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Rumex</i>	10/20 ml	Sab (B), coal	
144	145	11	20	400	2	A	-	Free-threshing wheat + barley grain frags	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i>	25/100 ml	Sab/f (A), coal	P
<b>Drains</b>													
107	109	1	20	750	1	C	-	Free-threshing wheat grain frags	-	-	8/10 ml	Sab/f (A), coal	
113	114	3	2	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	1/2 ml	-	

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Analysis: P = plant



## 7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The archaeological investigations at Cathedral Road have revealed evidence relating to the occupation of Derby spanning a considerable period of time, although the date of its commencement is not currently resolved.
- 7.1.2 One residual sherd of Roman pottery was found, from ditch **150**. Although there was occupation around Derby in the Romano-British period, this was focussed some way to the north, around Strutt's Park and Little Chester. Roman pottery was found on the neighbouring Magistrates Court excavation, but was again residual material in medieval deposits, with these possibly imported (Archaeological Investigations 2003). In light of these factors, we must remain circumspect about suggesting that the samian sherd is a direct (albeit redeposited) product of Roman activity on the Site.
- 7.1.3 No evidence of early medieval occupation was recorded, suggesting that the excavation area lay beyond the confines of the pre-Conquest settlement. The precise location of this is uncertain, although it has been postulated from that the foci of the settlement lay at St Alkmunds and St Werburghs, located approximately 300m north-east and 800m south-west of the Site respectively (Hewitson 2012, Archaeological Investigations 2003).
- 7.1.4 Pottery dating evidence reveals that the Saxo-Norman period marked the commencement of concerted activity at the Site. This may correspond with Derby's post-Conquest expansion, at which time the Site would probably have lain on the northern periphery of the settlement. The main evidence from this phase was ditch **150**, which was substantial enough to support the notion that it divided two different properties or burgages. Both the pottery dating evidence and the alignment of ditch **150** share strong parallels to the remains recorded on the neighbouring Magistrates Court site: land boundaries there shared the north-north-west/south-south-east orientation of ditch **150**, and the earliest activity was also associated with Saxo-Norman ceramics. Together, the two sites provide a common window onto the townscape of the northern fringe of the settlement in the medieval period.
- 7.1.5 The predominant north-north-west/south-south-east orientation of medieval land boundaries to the north of St Mary's Gate has continued into the modern period. The archaeological sequence reveals that individual plots have altered in extent over time, but have largely respected the enduring template of the local street pattern. Ditch **133** also followed the predominant north-north-west/south-south-east alignment, but with no dating evidence recovered it is not possible to secure it to any particular phase. However, as it pre-dated the formation of deposit **103**, the likelihood is that it stood open at some point in the medieval period.
- 7.1.6 It has been suggested that the regular nature of the property boundaries hereabouts is due to this part of the city being established as a planned Norman development (Archaeological Investigations 2003, Hewitson 2012, 14) and the results from the Site support this.
- 7.1.7 The small assemblage of animal bone from the Site is largely devoid of the deposits of horn cores and metapodials that characterised the Magistrates Court site. There is not sufficient evidence to identify exactly what, if any, craft or industrial processes the Site hosted during the 11th to 13th centuries. The similarities between pit **126** and pit 3005 from the Magistrates Court site, with both features used to dispose of industrial waste including charcoal and pink heat-affected clay might, however, suggest that the Site witnessed some extension of the activities undertaken next door.

- 7.1.8 Fewer features were recorded at the Site compared to the Magistrates Court, with the corollary being that its exploitation was less intense. The ground truncation that occurred on the former Sixt plot may have removed some evidence, although the arrangement as recorded may largely be a reflection of original circumstances. This would support the suggestion made in the Magistrates Court site report that the 'industrial' use of this part of the settlement was more marked towards the water resources available at the Markeaton Brook, whereas further upslope towards the cathedral, landuse was more domestic in nature (Archaeological Investigations 2003).
- 7.1.9 At some point around the 13th century, activity on the Site appears to have halted and the dark earth deposit began to accumulate, with no evidence for resumption of occupation until the 19th century. The chronology of this again finds strong parallels with the Magistrates Court site, where a late medieval abandonment is also posited. As suggested in the 2003 report, this abrupt (and seemingly widespread) abandonment may be an archaeological expression of the devastation wrought by the Black Death (Archaeological Investigations 2003).
- 7.1.10 A significant difference between the two areas of excavation is that nothing similar to the dark earth deposit **103** was recorded at the Magistrates Court site. Abandonment deposits there consisted of dark orange or brown silts between 0.05 and 0.4m thick, whereas deposit **103** was a distinctive black clay, up to 1.55m thick, with its depth seemingly increasing downslope towards the Magistrates Court. This disconnection in the recorded stratigraphy is striking. One possibility is that the two areas of excavation were separated by a property boundary substantial enough to contain deposit **103**, with the formation of that material seemingly a result of processes occurring on the eastward side of the boundary only. That the Site was turned over to horticulture, perhaps with an initial importation of soil followed by further accumulation as the land continued to be cultivated and middened may account for the presence of deposit **103**, with a different sequence of events occurring on the Magistrates Court site.

## **8 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **8.1 Stratigraphic evidence**

- 8.1.1 The stratigraphic data from the investigations is not particularly complex and further analysis is unlikely to enhance our understanding of the archaeology of this site.
- 8.1.2 No further work is recommended on this category of data.

### **8.2 Artefacts**

- 8.2.1 The finds assemblage recovered from the Site is not particularly extensive but it has nevertheless produced some useful information on Late Saxon and medieval Derby.

#### *Pottery*

- 8.2.2 The primary dating evidence is provided by the small pottery assemblage, which indicates occupation from (at the earliest) the late 9th century, with a significant level of activity in the 10th and 11th centuries. Post-medieval and modern activity has, however, led to disturbance to, and reworking of, the medieval deposits, leading to a significant level of residuality amongst the medieval assemblage. Several different sources of pottery supply are represented amongst the medieval assemblage, and there is a possibility that there was a local source in Derby for one regional type (Stamford-type ware). Other wares remain unidentified to source or source area, and there is potential for further work to elucidate this.

8.2.3 The following further work is recommended for the pottery assemblage:

- Full description of the local and generic wares identified during the assessment;
- Positive identification of the greyware sherds from contexts **139** and **141**;
- Review of the data in the light of the site narrative and information from other classes of finds;
- Discussion of the relationship between the Cathedral Road assemblage and those from other sites in Derby;
- Illustrations: Eight sherds have been identified as requiring illustration. These are identified as Figures 1 to 8 in **Appendix 2**.

#### *Animal remains*

8.2.4 The faunal assemblage is limited, and the medieval portion derived mainly from two features. It seems to be limited to domestic refuse, particularly primary butchery, and the evidence for industrial activity (e.g. tanning) found elsewhere in the town, including on an adjacent site, is absent here. Information relating to the age, size and butchery of livestock offers limited scope for further more detailed study.

8.2.5 No further work is required, however if the results of the fieldwork are to be published then a brief summary of this report should be included.

#### *Other finds*

8.2.6 The potential of finds in other material types is limited by the small quantities recovered, although the presence of a pin beater of Late Saxon or early medieval date is of interest. All other datable finds are post-medieval/modern.

8.2.7 A short report on the pin beater, based on that presented in this report, should be included in any publication, and the object should be illustrated (line drawing and/or photograph). No work is proposed on any of the other finds.

### **8.3 Environmental evidence**

#### *Charred plant remains*

8.3.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment and the range of crops. The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other medieval deposits in the area such as at Bold Lane (Oxford Archaeology North 2010 and forthcoming), Hemp Croft Thurstaston (Moffett 1999), St Mary's Gate Derby (Monckton 2003) and Full Street Derby (Hall 1975) which could be of interest to environmental studies. Three samples (from boundary ditch **150** and pits **127** and **144**) are suitable for such analysis. These samples are indicated with a "P" in the analysis column in **Table 4**.

#### *Wood charcoal*

8.3.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal has the potential to provide some limited information on the species composition and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site. However, the wood charcoal assemblages do not appear to be related to any specific functions or structures on the site other than general domestic activities. Therefore, no further work is proposed on the wood charcoal.

### **8.4 Publication**

8.4.1 The discovery of medieval remains at the former Sixt Car Hire plot is of local interest and illuminates some aspects of the settlement during the post-Conquest expansion of the town of Derby. The results from the recent excavations combine with those from the adjacent Magistrates Court site to provide detailed information about settlement layout at

the northern periphery of Derby. The most significant category of evidence is the pottery assemblage which provides the dating evidence for the Site and the assessment suggests that there may be a previously unknown local source for Stamford-type ware.

8.4.2 Although the results of further pottery analysis could provide information of value to regional ceramic studies, the site is primarily of local interest. In order to achieve the required dissemination of information to these different audiences it is recommended that publication takes two forms:

- An illustrated summary of the results relating to pre-18th-century activity should be submitted to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*.
- A 'project page' will be prepared and hosted on the Wessex Archaeology website from which the unedited pottery and environmental analysis reports and data tables will be made available for specialists to download

8.4.3 The method and scope of dissemination and publication will be agreed in consultation with Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist and the Client.

8.4.4 An outline of the contents for a c. 12 page article is presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Proposed journal publication**

Description	Word count	No. of figures
Introduction, background, method	200	
Results	800	
Pottery	800	
Other artefacts	200	
Animal bones	200	
Environmental remains	400	
Discussion	1000	
Bibliography	800	
Site location and plan		2
Sections		2
Plates		2
Pottery illustrations x 8		1
Other finds illustrations x 1		1
Total word count	4400	8



## 9 FURTHER WORK

### 9.1 Project team

Regional manager	Andrew Norton MCIfA
Quality and publication manager	Pippa Bradley MCIfA
Post-excavation manager	Andrea Burgess MCIfA
Project manager	Alexandra Grassam
Main author	Patrick Daniel ACIfA
Pottery	Chris Cumberpatch PhD
Illustrator	Alix Sperr

### 9.2 Task list

Description	Days
Review archaeological evidence	1
Research	1
Pottery analysis and report	2
Review and update other finds reports	0.25
Prepare publication report	2.5
Site illustrations	1
Artefact illustration	2
Collate and finalise publication report	1
QA and submit to journal	1
Website publication	1
Archive preparation and deposition	2

### 9.3 Management structure

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team is headed by a Project Manager, who assumes ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project, and the achievement of performance targets (academic, budgetary or scheduled).
- 9.3.2 The Project Manager will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme and will have a major input into the writing of the publication report. The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive.



## 9.4 Performance monitoring and quality standards

- 9.4.1 Wessex Archaeology's Quality Management System is ISO 9001 accredited. The Project Manager will ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines. The overall progress and quality will be monitored internally by the Quality and Publications Manager.
- 9.4.2 In addition to internal monitoring and checking, quality standards will be maintained by internal and/or external academic advisers, as appropriate. These referees will appraise the academic quality of the report prior to the submission of a draft publication text to the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist and the Client.

## 9.5 Programme

- 9.5.1 The analysis programme will commence immediately on approval of the proposals by the Client and Curator. Subject to instruction by the Client, it is anticipated that a draft publication text and illustrations will be available by the end of **February 2016**. Subject to approval it is anticipated that the finalised text and illustrations can be submitted to the journal editor with the final date of publication dependant on the existing publication backlog of that journal.
- 9.5.2 The finds and archive will be prepared and deposited with the museum on completion of the analysis programme; it is anticipated that this will take place by the end of **March 2016**. The Consultant and Curator will be informed when the archive has been deposited.
- 9.5.3 Wessex Archaeology understands that submission of the article to the editor of the journal for publication and deposition of the finds and archive will represent the completion of the programme of archaeological work.

## 10 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Derby Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **DBYMU 2015-1**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### 10.2 Preparation of archive

- 10.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site and accession code (**106993; DBYMU 2015-1**), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:
- 2 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
  - 1-2 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics





10.2.3 An OASIS form for the project has been initiated (ref. **wessexar1-200100**) and will be finalised when the project is completed (**Appendix 3**).

### **10.3 Discard policy**

10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

10.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

### **10.4 Security copy**

In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.





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## 12 APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Context summary

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth/thickness/height (m)	Length (m)
100	Layer	Car park surface. Compacted rubble	-	0.10	-
101	Layer	Made ground. Demolition rubble used as levelling layer. Same as 601 from the archaeological evaluation	-	0.55	-
102	Structure	Foundation wall, probably the remnants of 19th century housing. Same as 608 from the archaeological evaluation.	0.40	0.25	1.70
103	Layer	Buried soil	-	0.80	-
104	Layer	Natural	-	-	-
105	Layer	Buried soil	-	0.18	-
106	Structure	Wall, probably the remnants of 19th century housing	0.42	0.19	3.40
107	Drain	Redbrick drain	0.40	0.24	11.00
108	Structure	Wall, probably the remnants of 19th century housing	0.50	0.08-0.25	1.70
109	Fill	Secondary fill of drain 107	0.40	0.24	11.00
110	Structure	Redbrick drain	0.28	0.20	3.12
111	Cut	Ditch cut. Component of context group (150)	0.74	0.22	1.00
112	Fill	Secondary fill of [111]	0.74	0.22	1.00
113	Structure	Redbrick drain	0.23	0.19	17.00
114	Fill	Secondary fill of drain 113	0.23	0.19	17.00
115	Layer	Floor surface comprising redbrick and mortar/concrete	0.35	0.20	1.14
116	Structure	Redbrick drain	0.30	0.15	3.40
117	Cut	Ditch cut. Component of context group (150)	0.77	0.50	1.30
118	Fill	Secondary fill of [117]	0.77	0.50	1.30
119	Fill	Fill of eval 405	0.39	-	0.74
120	Fill	Natural fissure	0.90	0.80	1.35
121	Fill	Natural fill	0.90	0.38	1.35
122	Fill	Fill of ditch [125]. Component of context group (150)	0.57	0.24	3.07
123	Fill	Fill of pit [130]	1.30	0.84	2.55
124	Fill	Fill of pit [126]	-	0.18	1.12
125	Cut	Ditch cut. Component of context group (150)	0.57	0.24	3.07
126	Cut	Pit cut	1.30	0.84	2.55
127	Cut	Truncated cut feature. Possible pit	0.33	0.48	1.10
128	Fill	Secondary fill of [127]	0.33	0.48	1.10
129	Cut	Ditch cut. Component of context group (150)	1.80	0.60	1.20
130	Fill	Fill of pit [126]	0.30	1.30	2.55
131	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [129]. Component of context group (150)	1.80	0.60	1.20
132	Layer	Possible subsoil cut by [129]	1.40	0.27	1.10
133	Cut	Cut of ditch	1.22	0.28	2.00
134	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [134]	1.22	0.28	2.00



Context	Type	Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness/ height (m)	Length (m)
135	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [129]. Redeposited (132). Component of context group (150)	1.00	0.16	1.20
136	Cut	Posthole	0.30	0.15	0.33
137	Fill	Secondary fill of posthole [136]	0.30	0.15	0.33
138	Cut	Pit cut	0.48	0.20	-
139	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [138]	0.48	0.20	-
140	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [126]. Same as (124)	0.12	0.18	-
141	Fill	Secondary fill of pit [126]. Same as (123)	1.10	0.54	2.00
142	Fill	Primary fill of pit [126]. Same as (130)	1.10	0.34	2.00
143	Fill	Natural subsoil	-	0.25	-
144	Cut	Possible pit	0.65	0.80	>1.30
145	Fill	Secondary fill of [144]	0.65	0.80	>1.30
146	Cut	Ditch cut. Component of context group (150)	0.96	0.49	0.80
147	Fill	Fill of ditch [146]. Component of context group (150)	0.95	0.48	0.80
148	Layer	Possible subsoil. Interface between (103) & (105)	0.34	0.20	-
149	-	Not issued	-	-	-
150	Group	Boundary ditch	<0.18	<0.60	>20



## Appendix 2: Pottery data

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Figs
103	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	3	1	Rim	Dish?	Brown glaze int	C18 <sup>th</sup> – EC19 <sup>th</sup>	Orange fabric	
103	Buff Coarse Sandy ware type	1	43	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	SFN 1; Fabric resembles BCSW but this example is wheel-thrown	
103	Cistercian ware	2	9	2	BS	Cup/tyg	Black glaze int & ext	c.1450 – c.1600	Hard, fine red fabric	
103	Late Blackware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny black glaze int & ext	C18 <sup>th</sup>	Dense grey fabric w/ abundant fine black grit	
103	Late Saxon Sandy ware	1	10	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed int & ext	LC9 <sup>th</sup> – C11 <sup>th</sup>	See text	1
103	Local Buff Gritty ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown friable glaze int; odd finish	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	Abundant quartz grains up to 1.2mm in a grey to buff body	
103	Local Oxidised Fine Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear splashed glaze ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	A fine bright orange fabric w/ a grey core; common fine quartz up to 0.2mm	
103	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	Clear splashed brown glaze ext, slightly friable	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	Dense, bright orange fabric w/ varying quantities of quartz & red grit	
103	Local Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splashed glaze int only	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	Abundant quartz grit up to 0.5mm in a hard, dense dark grey body	
103	Local Reduced Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Yellow-green to pale green glaze ext only	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	A fine, even sandy fabric w/ abundant, well-sorted quartz up to 1mm but mainly finer	
103	Local Sandy ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	A hard, dense even fabric w/ dull orange margins & a wide grey core;	
103	Lincoln Kiln type	1	12	1	Rim	Small jar	Smoothed int & ext	C10 <sup>th</sup>	See text	2
103	Stamford type ware	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C10 <sup>th</sup> – C11 <sup>th</sup>	cf. Coppack 1972; Fig 9; 27, 28	3
103	Stamford type ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C10 <sup>th</sup> – C11 <sup>th</sup>		
119	Bone China	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>		
119	TP Bone China	1	54	1	Base	Mug	U/ID TP design ext; two figures & a brazier	LC19 <sup>th</sup> – C20 <sup>th</sup>		
122	Splash Glazed Reduced Sandy ware	2	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splashed glaze ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	A hard, dense, reduced fabric w/ an orange int margin; quartz up to 1mm, fresh-break	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Figs
123	Buff Coarse Sandy ware	1	24	1	BS/b ase	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	Burnt ext; see text for discussion	
123	Burley Hill 01	1	82	1	BS/S hould er	Jug	App & comb impressed strips ext; cf cxt 141	M/LC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC15 <sup>th</sup>	See text for discussion of dating; Cumberpatch 2002/3	
123	Local Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup> ?	Abundant quartz grit up to 0.5mm in a hard, dense dark grey body	
123	Local Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	1	39	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green splashed glaze ext; all-over glaze int	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	Abundant quartz grit up to 0.5mm in a hard, dense dark grey body	
123	Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	63	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy yellow-green to pale green splash glaze on rim	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	See text for discussion of the type	5
123	Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	3 6	67 3	1	Rim, base & BS	Jug	Patchy yellow-green to pale green splash glaze on rim	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	See text for discussion of the type	6
123	Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Jug	Pale green glaze ext w/ app & impressed strip ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	See text for discussion of the type	
123	Splash Glazed Orange Gritty ware	1	41	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dull green splashed glaze over angular rouletting	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – EC13 <sup>th</sup>	Hand-made; see notes & cxt 141	
131	Samian ware	1	8	1	BS	Bowl?	Moulded pattern ext	Roman	Requires specialist report	
131	Stamford type ware	1	6	1	Rim	Crucible	Glazed ext	C10 <sup>th</sup> – LC11 <sup>th</sup>	Very heavily burnt & discoloured w/ overfired glaze ext; Kilmurry form 19	
131	Stamford type ware	3	41	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C10 <sup>th</sup> – C11 <sup>th</sup>	Burnt & sooted ext	
131	Stamford type ware	1	13	1	Rim	Jar/CP	Small spots of splashed glaze on rim	C10 <sup>th</sup> – C11 <sup>th</sup>	Burnt ext & on rim	
131	Stamford type ware	1	23	1	Rim	Jar/CP	U/Dec	C10 <sup>th</sup> – C11 <sup>th</sup>	Some burning ext	4
139	Lincoln Saxo-Norman Sandy ware?	1	20	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10 <sup>th</sup> – LC11 <sup>th</sup> ?	Requires verification	7
139	Lincoln Saxo-Norman Sandy ware?	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10 <sup>th</sup> – LC11 <sup>th</sup> ?	Requires verification	
140	Lincoln Early Medieval Shelly ware	1	19	1	Rim	Jar	Angular overhanging rim	C13 <sup>th</sup>	Requires specialist report	
141	Buff Coarse Sandy ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dry-smoothed ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	A buff to pale orange coarse sandy fabric w/ abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Figs
141	Burley Hill 01	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	App & comb impressed strips ext; cf cxt 123	M/LC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC15 <sup>th</sup>	See text for discussion of dating; Cumberpatch 2002/3	
141	Lincoln Saxo-Norman Sandy ware?	1	17	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC10 <sup>th</sup> – LC11 <sup>th</sup> ?	Requires verification	8
141	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, dense fabric w/ orange margins & pale grey core; moderate, well-sorted quartz & grit up to 0.5mm, occ larger	
141	Local Sandy ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec; ext surface unusually pitted & abraded	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup> ?	Dark grey to orange with moderate, poorly sorted quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer	
141	Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	3	21	2	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext w/ app & impressed strip ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	Fabric is grey rather than buff but otherwise similar; fresh breaks	
141	Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	92	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy yellow-green to pale green splashed glaze ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	Abundant round quartz up to 0.3mm, occ larger	
141	Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy yellow-green to pale green splashed glaze ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>		
141	Splash Glazed Coarse Buff Sandy ware	1	19	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Patchy yellow-green to pale green splashed glaze ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	Pulled spout; the fabric resembles the buff wares but with a slight orange colour	
141	Splash Glazed Coarse Orange Sandy ware	1	13	1	Rim	Jug?	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	A hard dark orange fabric w/ abundant quartz & rounded red grit up to 1mm	
141	Splash Glazed Orange Gritty ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy dull green splashed glaze over angular rouletting	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – EC13 <sup>th</sup>	Hand-made; see notes & cxt 123	
141	Splash Glazed Orange Sandy ware	1	76	2	Strap handle	Jug	Patchy pale green splashed glaze ext; impressed edge of handle	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	An orange to grey fine sandy textured fabric w quartz & red grit	
141	Splash Glazed Reduced Sandy ware	3	55	2	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green splash glaze ext	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	A hard, dense reduced fabric w/ orange int & ext margins; quartz up to 0.4mm, occ larger	
141	Splash Glazed Reduced Sandy ware	1	32	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of splashed glaze ext w/ a patch of applied red slip/clay	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	A hard, dense reduced fabric w/ orange ext margin; quartz & sparse black rock frags	
145	Reduced Sandy ware	1	24	1	Strap handle?	Jug	Patchy green glaze (splashed?) on upper surface w/ deep slashes	C12 <sup>th</sup> – C13 <sup>th</sup> ?	Decoration resembles Burley Hill but the fabric does not	
145	Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	30	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patches of splashed glaze on underside	LC11 <sup>th</sup> – E/MC13 <sup>th</sup>	Slightly coarser in texture than the examples from cxt 123	
604	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	27	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, dense light orange fabric w/ fine red grit	



Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Figs
604	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	73	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC18 <sup>th</sup> - C19 <sup>th</sup>	Light orange fabric w/ pale streaks & fine red grit	
604	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext	LC18 <sup>th</sup> - C19 <sup>th</sup>	Fine dark red fabric	
604	Slipware	1	18	1	Rim	Dish	White on red slip int; pie-crust rim	C18 <sup>th</sup>	Press-moulded dish	
604	TP Whiteware	1	34	1	Rim	Carver/server	Willow border	M - LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Part of a large vessel	
604	Yellow ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed lines ext w/ deep impressions; thin yellow glaze int & ext	C17 <sup>th</sup> - C18 <sup>th</sup>	Fine white fabric	
605	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	34 2	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int only	C18 <sup>th</sup> - C19 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, dense, light buff fabric w/ fine red grit	
605	Midlands Purple type ware	1	46	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark metallic purple glaze int only; glaze fuming ext	C17 <sup>th</sup> - C18 <sup>th</sup> ?	Hard, dense, semi-vitrified purple to grey fabric w/ rock frags	





## Appendix 3: OASIS form

### OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: wessexar1-200100

#### Project details

Project name	Former Sixt Car Hire Plot, Cathedral Road, Derby
Short description of the project	Features recorded include two parallel ditches possibly defining the backplots of properties once fronting onto St. Mary's Gate. One was undated, the other was of 11th to 13th century date. Five pits or postholes spanning the late 10th to mid-13th century were found in association with these ditches. Following this phase of activity, a substantial deposit of dark earth accumulated over the Site, from the later medieval period onwards. A number of brick walls and drains overlay the dark earth, corresponding with structures present on 19th- and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps. The artefactual assemblage recovered from the Site is of moderate size, and reflects disposal of household waste with some possible craft/industrial activity in the medieval period. Environmental samples typically contained high numbers of charred plant remains, with the assemblages again generally indicative of settlement waste and activities. No evidence of early medieval occupation was recorded, suggesting that the Site lay beyond the pre-Conquest settlement at Derby. Pottery evidence reveals that the Saxo-Norman period marked the commencement of concerted activity at the Site. The dating and alignment of the boundary features on the Site support the supposition arising from work on the neighbouring Magistrates Court site that the regular nature of the property boundaries hereabouts is due to this part of Derby being established as a planned Norman development. At some point around the 13th century, activity on the Site appears to have halted; this may be due to the devastation wrought by the Black Death.
Project dates	Start: 12-01-2015 End: 01-04-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	106991 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	106993 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DBYMU 2015-1 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	10/14/01424 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval



Monument type	PIT Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	PIN BEATER Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	General structure plan/local plan/minerals plan guidance

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY Cathedral Road, Derby
Postcode	DE1 3PA
Study area	0.03 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 35089 36523 53.8235806557 -1.46689249667 53 49 24 N 001 28 00 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Alexandra Grassam
Project supervisor	Neil Dransfield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Prosperity Student Living Derby Limited

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Archive ID	DBYMU 2015-1
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Archive ID	DBYMU 2015-1
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"



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Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive ID	DBYMU 2015-1
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices"

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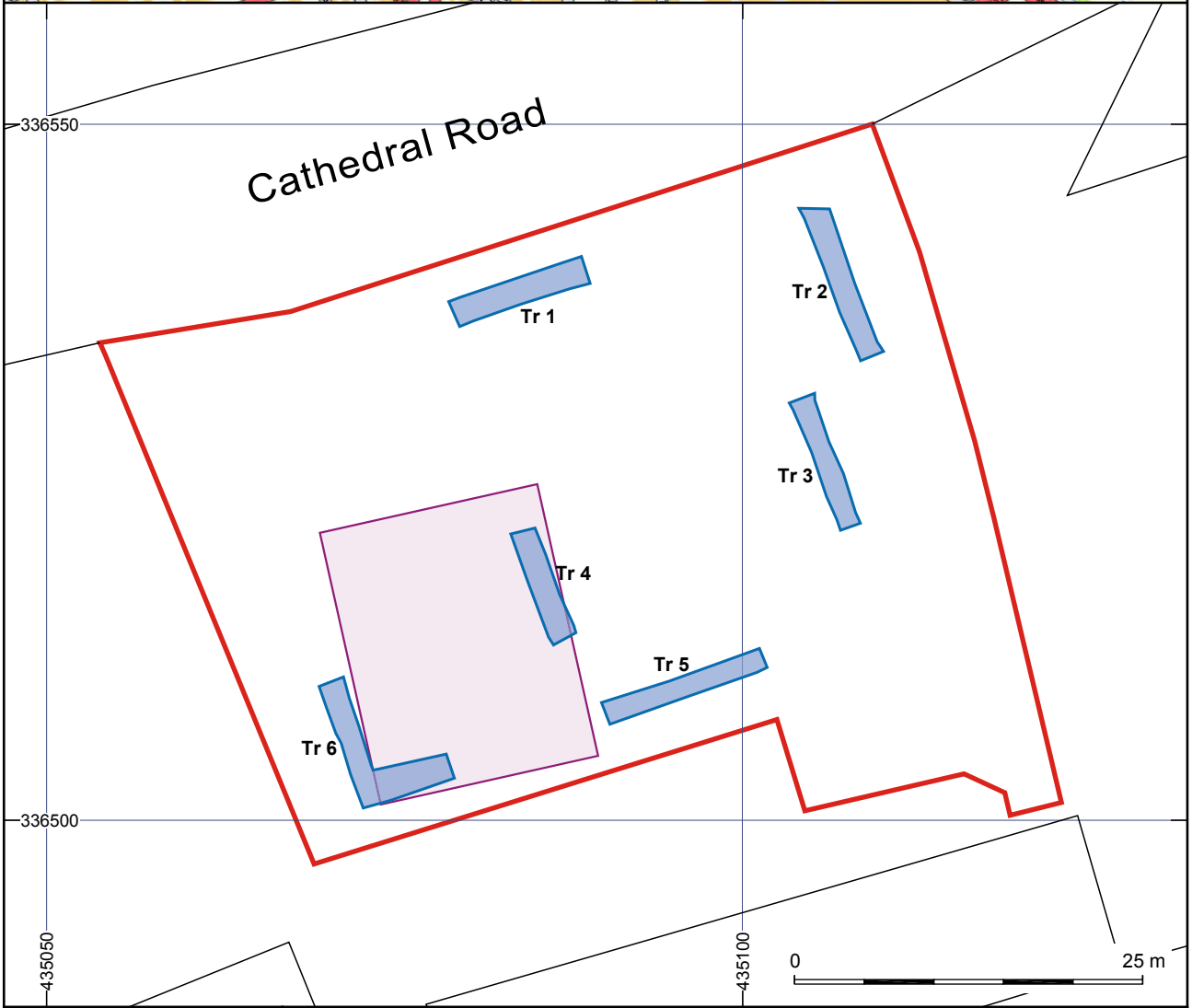
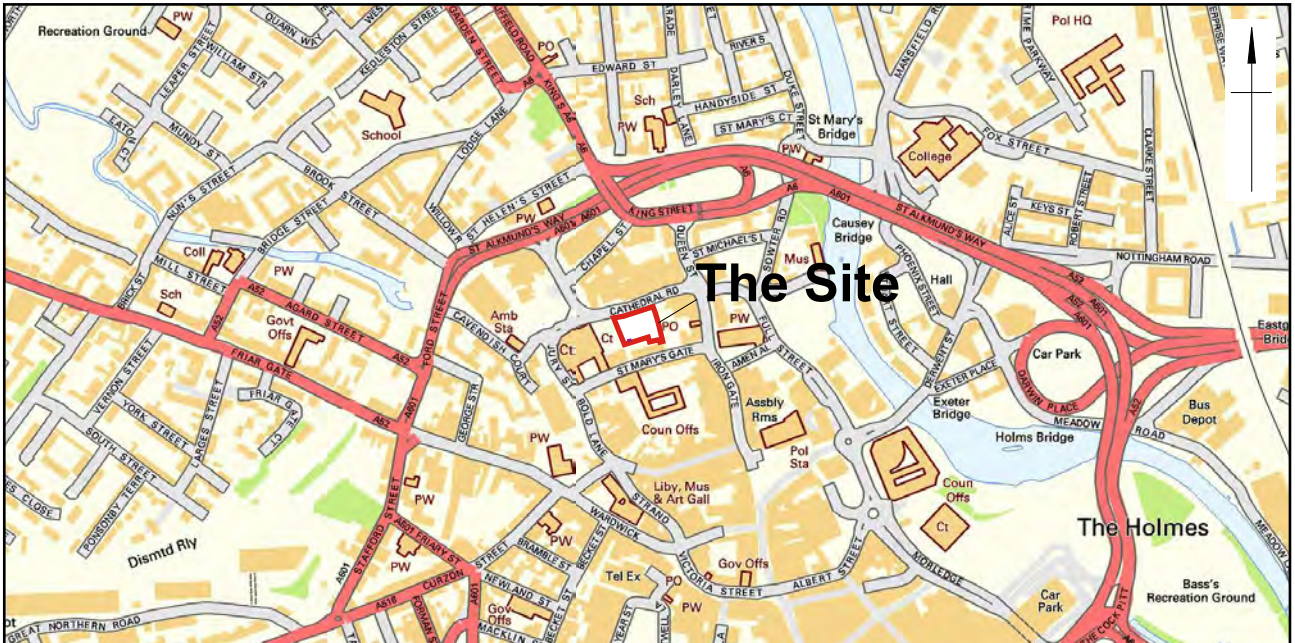
### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Sixt Car Hire Plot, Cathedral Road, Derby: Archaeological Investigation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	Spiral bound A4 report with colour plates and figures.

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Entered by	Patrick Daniel (p.daniel@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	2 September 2015

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Site boundary  
  Excavated area  
  Tr 5 Evaluation trenches

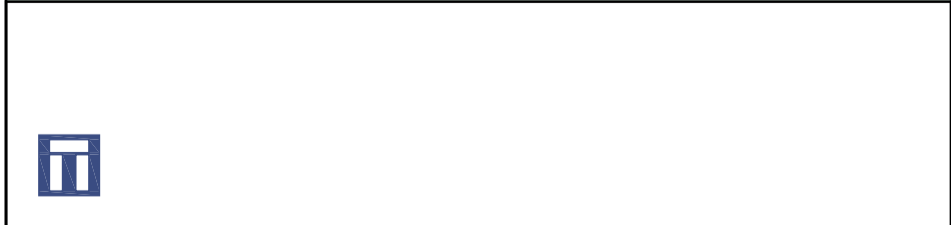
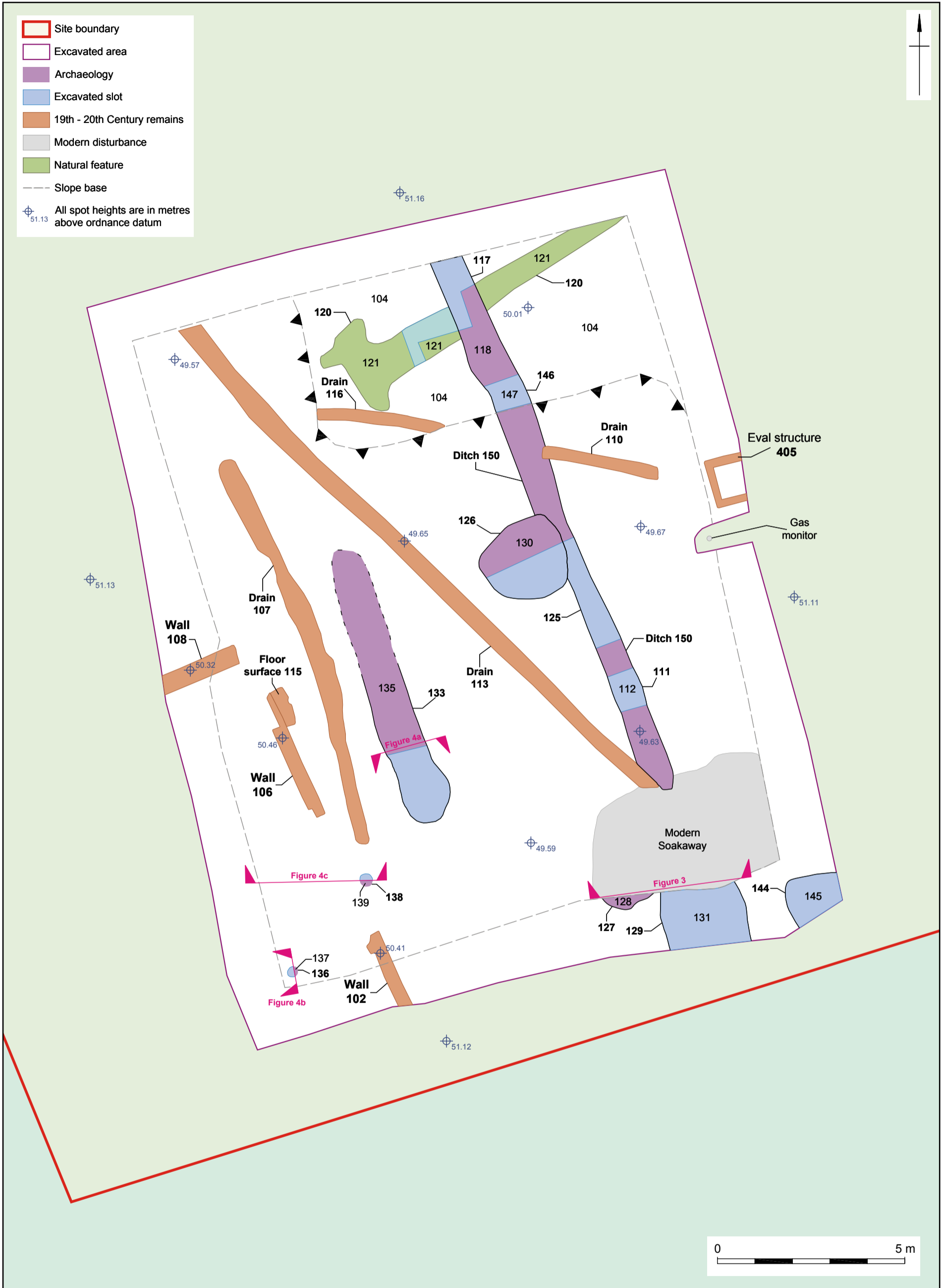
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Site location and mitigation areas

Figure 1

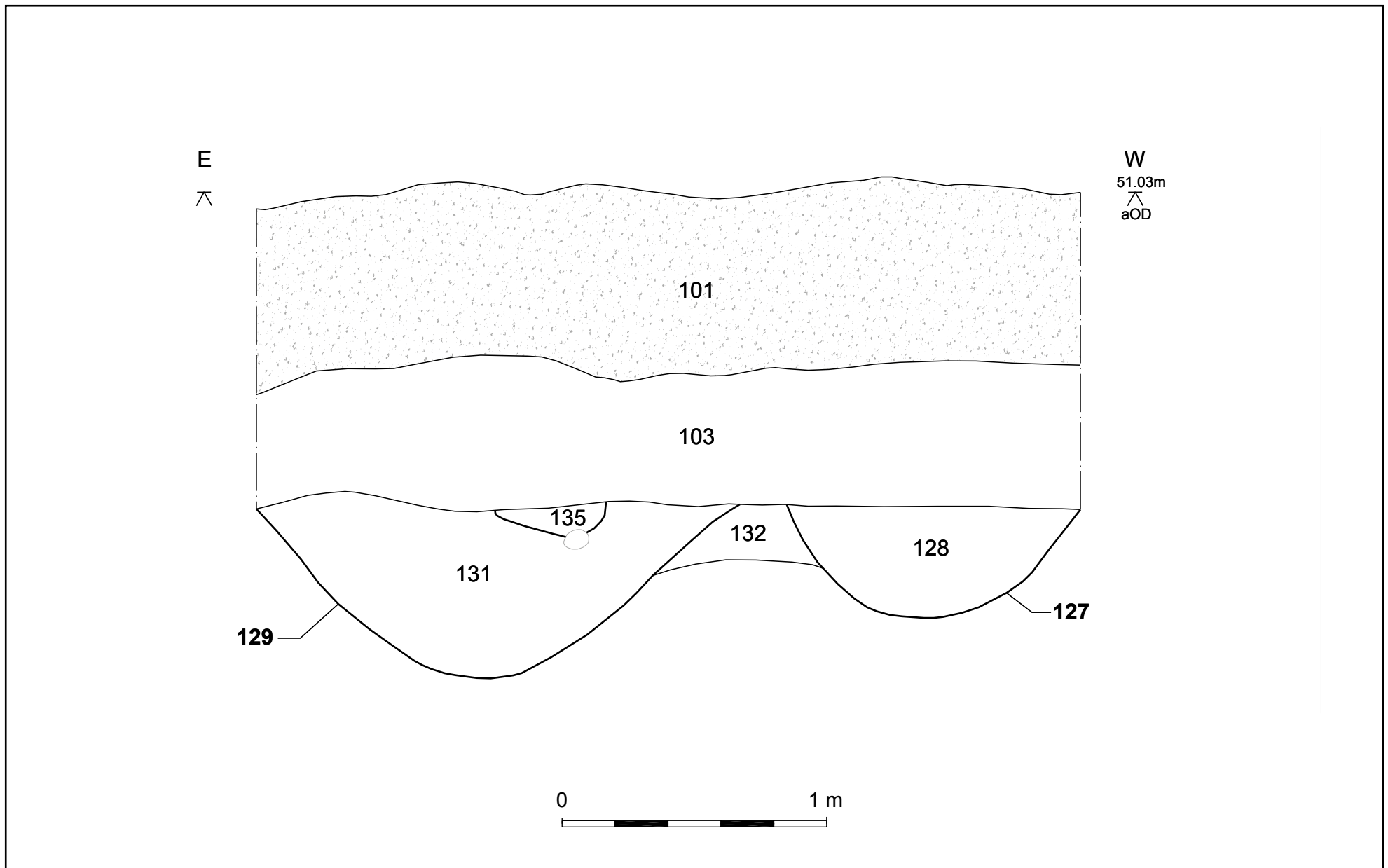


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Site plan

Figure 2



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North-facing section through ditch 150 and pit 127

Figure 3

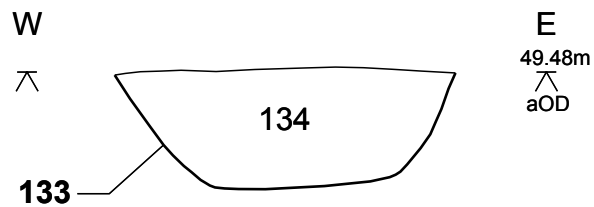


Figure 4a

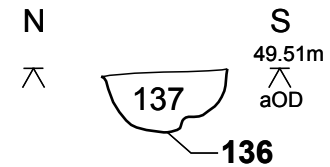


Figure 4b

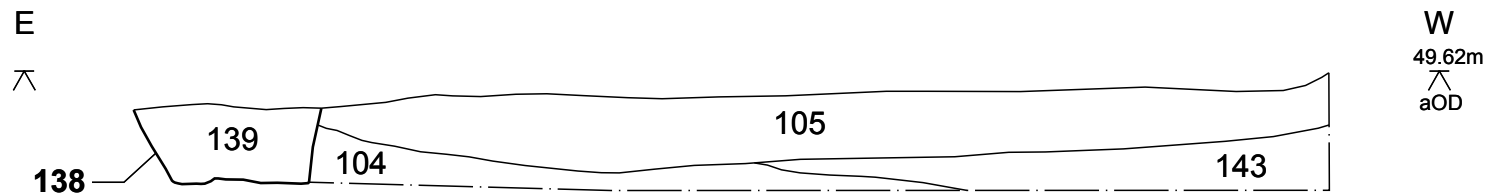


Figure 4c



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Plate 1: Site at start of works, looking south-east to rear of St. Mary's Gate



Plate 2: Ditch 150 and pit 127 overlain by buried soil 103 and hardcore 101 (north-facing section)


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Plate 3: South-facing section through ditch 150



Plate 4: South-facing section through ditch 133


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Plate 5: Pit 126 cutting ditch 150 (south-facing section)



Plate 6: Pit 144 in south-east corner of Site


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Plate 7: South facing section through wall **106** and drain **107**



Plate 8: Floor **115** abutting wall **106**


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Plate 9: Floor 115, wall 106 and wall 108



Plate 10: Wall 102 overlying buried soil 103, camera facing north-west


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Plate 11: Plinth bricks capping drain **110**, camera facing south-west



Plate 12: North-facing section through pit **138** and associated deposits


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Plate 13: Site shot, camera facing west



Plate 14: Bone pin beater from deposit 103

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