

# **Kingsway Hospital Derby**

## **Archaeological Evaluation (Area 1)**

*for*

**Kier Partnership Homes Limited**

CA Project: 660134  
CA Report: 13407

June 2013

# Kingsway Hospital Derby

## Archaeological Evaluation (Area 1)

CA Project: 660134  
CA Report: 13407  
Accession Number: DBYMU 2012-218

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date	19 June 2013
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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Kingsway Hospital
<b>Location:</b>	Derby
<b>NGR:</b>	SK 3294 3537
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	12 to 18 June 2013
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Derby City Council Museums
<b>Accession Number:</b>	DBYMU 2012-218
<b>Site Code:</b>	MKH 13

In June 2013, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology for Kier Partnership Homes Limited at Kingsway Hospital, Derby. A total of fourteen trenches was excavated following a recommendation for trial trenching prior to proposed development of the site.

A number of ditches corresponding to anomalies identified through geophysical survey and representing a broadly north/south and east/west orientated field system were identified. These are dated to the post-medieval period, although it is also possible that some of the identified features may have originated in the medieval period.

The evaluation identified archaeological features in six of the fourteen trenches excavated, with broadly north/south orientated furrows identified within all trenches.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2013, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Kier Partnership Homes Limited at Kingsway Hospital, Derby (site centred on NGR: SK 3294 3537; Fig. 1). Following discussions with Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Derby City Council, a programme of archaeological work was recommended, which included archaeological trial trenching prior to the proposed development of the site. The evaluation follows a desk-based assessment (WYG 2006), heritage statement (Taylor Young 2008), geophysical survey (WYAS 2012) and a programme of historic building recording (CA 2012a). Informed by the results of the geophysical survey, two areas were designated for evaluation, Areas 1 and 5. This report presents the results of the evaluation of Area 1; the evaluation of Area 5 will be undertaken at a later date.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2012b) and approved by Steve Baker. The fieldwork also followed the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008) and the English Heritage procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development site is located approximately 1km to the west of Derby City centre and immediately to the north of the historic settlement of Littleover, which has since been subsumed within suburban Derby. The proposed development site covers approximately 51ha, a large proportion of which was formerly occupied by the main Kingsway Hospital buildings, formerly the Derby Borough Lunatic Asylum. A number of extant Hospital buildings exist within the site along with areas of car parking, access roads and landscaping. In the south of the site is a large field that was until recently in arable cultivation; this forms the focus of the current evaluation.
- 1.4 The site is generally flat and lies at c. 83m AOD. There are minor fluctuations in ground level around the site with gentle slopes to the south and west. The

underlying geology comprises mudstones of the Edwalton Member to the south of the site and of the Mercia Mudstone Group to the north of the site (BGS 2013).

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.5 The detailed archaeological background of the site has been presented in the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (WYG 2006). This identified two heritage assets within the site: Kingsway Hospital and Thornhill House (SMR 32314), and Thornhill Park (SMR 32315). A summary of this information is presented below.
- 1.6 Thornhill House was a stuccoed Regency villa, constructed in 1821 for the Long Eaton mill owner John Trowell (Craven 2006). Thornhill Park was a designed landscape around the villa. The villa and park were later incorporated into the Hospital complex. Thornhill House has since been demolished.
- 1.7 Kingsway Hospital was purpose-built as Derby Borough Lunatic Asylum. It was built in the 1880s and modified and extended up until recently. The Hospital was originally located in open countryside but has since been surrounded by the suburban expansion of Derby. Most of the Hospital buildings have been demolished.
- 1.8 No other assets are recorded within the site although the desk-based assessment concluded that 'it can be supposed that there is a medium potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods to be found within the proposed development area' (WYG 2006, 1). This conclusion was reached on the basis of the proximity of activity of these periods, particularly the route of the Rykneld Street Roman road, which may pass close to, or even clip, the south-eastern corner of the site.
- 1.9 A magnetometer geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in September and October 2012. The survey covered approximately 14ha in several areas around the site (WYAS 2012). The survey areas closest to the former Hospital buildings were dominated by strong ferrous responses indicative of substantial ground disturbance. There was also evidence for buried services, a former building and a possible bowling green. The disturbance reduces further away from the former Hospital buildings and anomalies were recorded that were indicative of former ridge and furrow ploughing, former field boundaries and land drains. In particular the arable field in the south of the site showed little evidence for disturbance even if there were few anomalies identified that could be interpreted as of archaeological origin. On this

basis it was concluded that the archaeological potential of the areas covered by the survey was low although it should be noted that the geological substrate is not the most conducive to geophysical survey and dispersed, ephemeral, prehistoric features may not always be detected by this prospection method.

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.10 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008). This information will enable Derby City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 1.11 In assessing the significance of the archaeological resource, reference will be made to *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012).

### **Methodology**

- 1.12 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 14 trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench numbering adheres to the sequence identified in the original WSI (CA 2012b), although it should be noted that trenches within Survey Area 5 were not excavated and only trenches within Survey Area 1 form part of this evaluation. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.13 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (EH 2011). However, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 3 Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.15 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Derby City Council Museums under accession number DBYMU 2012-218, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. EVALUATION RESULTS

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 Furrows were located within trenches 1-14 on a broadly north/south alignment (Figs. 3 and 4); they contained artefacts dated to the post-medieval and modern periods (not retained). No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within trenches 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12 and 14.

### *General Stratigraphy*

- 2.3 The geological substrate within each of the trenches comprised pink clay. This was overlain by intermittent silty clay subsoil, up to 0.3m thick, concentrated to the immediate north of ditch 704/907, indicating that the subsoil accumulated against this boundary. This was in turn overlain by a silty-clay topsoil, c. 0.3m thick. All identified archaeological features cut the geological substrate or subsoil where this was present, except where re-cutting of earlier features occurred.

### **Trench 1**

- 2.4 Located towards the centre of the trench was a broadly east/west orientated ditch, 104 (Fig. 3). The primary fill, 105, consisted of a ceramic land drain overlain by type



1 aggregate. A fragment of building material and three iron objects were recovered from this context. The secondary fill, 106, consisted of a deliberate backfill of mixed topsoil and clay.

2.5 This feature is the continuation of ditch 303, 704, 907 and 1103 identified within Trenches 3, 7, 9 and 11 respectively. It correlates with a geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2012, fig. 6, A) and is depicted on the 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

2.6 A small section of cast iron pipe and a field drain, 103, identified at the north-eastern end of the trench, correspond to anomalies identified through geophysical survey.

### **Trench 3**

2.7 Located at the south-western end of the trench was broadly east/west orientated ditch 303 (Fig. 3). This feature was not excavated but one sherd of pottery dating to the 19th century was recovered from the surface of fill 302.

2.8 This feature is the continuation of ditch 104, 704, 907 and 1103 identified within Trenches 1, 7, 9 and 11 respectively. It correlates with a geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2012, fig. 6, A) and is depicted on the 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

### **Trench 7**

2.9 Located towards the north-western end of the trench was broadly east/west orientated ditch 704 (Fig. 3).

2.10 This feature, which was not excavated, is the continuation of ditch 104, 303, 907 and 1103 identified within Trenches 1, 3, 9 and 11 respectively. It correlates with a geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2012, fig. 6, A) and is depicted on the 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

### **Trench 9**

2.11 Located at the centre of the trench was a north/south orientated ditch, 903 (Fig. 3). Primary silting, 904, comprised grey brown silty clay, overlain by ceramic field drain and aggregate 905, which was in turn sealed by deliberate backfill 906, consisting of mixed topsoil and clay. Modern glass, pottery, iron objects and fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the fills of this ditch. To the immediate south-

west was broadly east/west orientated ditch 907. The primary fill, 911, comprised re-deposited clay that most likely derives from the initial slumping of the ditch sides after it was first cut. The secondary fill 908 contained a concrete drain and type 1 aggregate overlain by deliberate backfill deposits 909 and 910. Deposit 909 contained glass, pottery, iron objects and building material dating to the 19th century.

- 2.12 Ditch 903 is the continuation of ditch 1321 identified within Trench 13. It correlates with a north/south orientated linear geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2012, fig. 6, B) and is depicted on the 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 2.13 Ditch 907 is the continuation of ditch 104, 303, 704 and 1103 identified within Trenches 1, 3, 7 and 11 respectively. It correlates with an east/west orientated linear geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2012, fig. 6, A) and is depicted on the 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

### **Trench 11**

- 2.14 Located within the south-western part of the trench was a broadly east/west orientated ditch, 1103 (Figs. 3 and 5). The primary fill, 1104, comprised silty clay and represents initial silting. One fragment of medieval pottery and one sherd of modern glass were recovered from this deposit. The secondary fill, 1105, contained a concrete drain and type 1 aggregate overlain by deliberate backfill deposits 1106 and 1107. Modern glass, pottery, iron objects, fragments of building material and four fragments of post-medieval clay pipe were recovered from deposit 1106. Cutting the upper fill of ditch 1103 was north/south orientated ditch 1108, which contained a ceramic land drain at its base, overlain by backfill deposit 1109. Deposit 1109 contained modern glass, pottery, iron objects, slag, shell and fragments of ceramic building material.
- 2.15 Ditch 1103 is the continuation of ditch 104, 303, 704 and 907 identified within Trenches 1, 3, 7 and 9 respectively. It correlates with an east/west orientated linear geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2012, fig. 6, A) and is depicted on the 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 2.16 Ditch 1108 correlates with a north/south orientated linear geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2012, fig. 6, C) and is depicted on the 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

### **Trench 13**

- 2.17 Located at the centre of the trench was a broadly north/south orientated ditch, 1321 (Figs. 3 and 6). The primary fill, 1322, comprised re-deposited clay, most likely derived from initial slumping of the ditch sides. It contained one sherd of post-medieval/modern pottery and one fragment of ceramic building material. This was overlain by secondary fill 1323, formed by gradual silting, overlain by ceramic field drain and aggregate 1324, which was in turn sealed by a backfill deposit of mixed topsoil and clay, 1325. Modern glass, pottery, iron objects, fragments of ceramic building material, slag and animal bone were recovered from the fills of this ditch.
- 2.18 Ditch 1321 is the continuation of ditch 903 identified within Trench 9. It correlates with a north/south orientated linear geophysical anomaly (WYAS 2012, fig. 6, B) and is depicted on the 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

### ***The finds evidence by Jacky Somerville***

- 2.19 Finds recovered during the evaluation included pottery sherds, CBM (ceramic brick and tile), glass, iron objects, animal bone, slag and shell.
- 2.20 Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered: a rod handle from a jug, in a glazed, sandy fabric and featuring stabbed decoration; and a jar rim sherd in an oxidised sandy coarseware. The former dates to the 13th/14th centuries and the latter to the 12th to 14th centuries. However, these were both residual items which were recovered from later contexts.
- 2.21 Apart from the above-mentioned medieval pottery, all other pottery recovered was post-medieval or modern, dating to the 18th to 20th centuries. The glass and CBM were also modern, probably dating to the 19th or earlier 20th century. The clay pipe fragments were post-medieval or modern. It was not possible to date the iron objects, slag, animal bone or shell.
- 2.22 Overall, the finds assemblage points to a post-medieval/modern date and none of the material will be retained.



### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The results of the evaluation trenching correlate closely with the preceding geophysical survey that identified anomalies interpreted as components of former agricultural activity (WYAS 2012).

#### *Medieval*

- 3.2 Evidence for medieval activity was restricted to the ploughed out remnants of ridge and furrow. The sinuous nature of this ridge and furrow ploughing is suggestive of a medieval date (Beresford 1975).

#### *Post-medieval*

- 3.3 The identified post-medieval or modern features relate to agricultural activity and land division. The alignments of the ditches throughout the site suggest a co-axial field system aligned broadly north/south and east/west. Elements of this field system cut identified medieval furrows within the site and appear to follow slightly divergent alignments, indicating that they post-date the putative medieval open field. These ditches correspond with boundaries depicted on the 1887 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, which were removed in the western part of the site by 1955, although not completely removed in the eastern part of the site until sometime between 1972 and 1979 according to Ordnance Survey mapping. Finds recovered from the respective fills of the ditches were dated to the modern period and further indicate that elements of the field system remained extant until the late 20th century.
- 3.4 The field system fits within the general alignment identified from the First Edition OS map for surrounding field boundaries and relates to the enclosure of medieval open fields, which predominantly occurred in the 18th/19th centuries (Rippon 2004). Ceramic and concrete pipes were encountered within the bases of all the backfilled ditches, forming part of a system of modern land drains.
- 3.5 With reference to *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 122), the findings from the current evaluation can be related to Section 9.6.2, *How did Parliamentary enclosure and other agricultural improvements impact upon the rural landscape?* There are no specific research objectives relating to this Agenda, although the findings fit within the overall research themes of recording the 'development of fields and field systems' (*ibid.*, 137). As such, it is recommended that

a short publication note or summary report will be produced for inclusion within the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal's annual round up of archaeological work within the County.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 4.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Anthony Beechey, Aleksandra Osinska and Sarah Foster. The report was written by Stuart Joyce, with a contribution by Jacky Sommerville, and the illustrations were prepared by Jonathan Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Stuart Joyce and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle.

#### 5. REFERENCES

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- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2013 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed 20 June 2013
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Taylor Young 2008 *Manor Kingsway: Heritage Statement*, unpublished report **3643**

WYAS (West Yorkshire Archaeological Services) 2012 *Manor Kingsway Hospital, Derby: Geophysical Survey*, unpublished report no. **2397**

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.3	
	101	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches				
	102	Fill	103	Single fill	Dark grey slag and clinker		0.35	0.2	
	103	Cut		Land drain	Linear in plan. Steeply sloping symmetrical U-shaped sides		0.35	0.2	
	104	Cut		Ditch	Field boundary ditch. Moderately sloping, slightly uneven sides, concave base		1.29	0.39	
	105	Fill	104	Primary fill	Dark grey brown silty clay containing ceramic land drain and aggregate		1.1	0.17	MOD
	106	Fill	104	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown with orange brown patches.		1.29	0.22	
	107	Cut		Furrow					
	108	Fill	107	Single fill	Light yellow brown silty sand				
	109	Cut		Furrow					
	110	Fill	108	Single fill	Light yellow brown silty sand				
	200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt				
2	201	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches				
3	300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.24	
	301	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches				
	302	Fill	303	Upper fill	Dark grey brown clay silt		1.6		C19
	303	Cut		Ditch	Field boundary ditch. Not excavated		1.6		
4	400	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.3	
	401	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches				
5	500	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.28	
	501	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches				
6	600	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.3	
	601	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches				
7	700	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.26	
	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay			0.12	
	702	Layer		Natural	Natural				
	703	Fill	704	Upper fill	Dark grey brown clay silt		1.6		
	704	Cut		Ditch	Field boundary ditch. Not excavated		1.6		
8	800	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.26	
	801	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches				
9	900	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt				
	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty clay				
	902	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches				
	903	Cut		Ditch	Field boundary ditch. Moderately steep sides, flat base. Symmetrical profile				
	904	Fill	906	Primary fill	Dark grey brown silty clay				MOD
	905	Fill	903	Secondary fill	Ceramic field drain and aggregate				
	906	Fill	903	Tertiary fill	Mid grey brown and orange brown silty clay.				MOD
	907	Cut		Ditch	Field boundary ditch.		2.3	0.74	
	908	Fill	907	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown clay sand		1.2	0.5	
909	Fill	907	Tertiary fill					MOD	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date	
9	910	Fill	907	Uppermost fill						
	911	Fill	907	Primary fill						
10	1000	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.28		
	1001	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches					
11	1100			Ploughsoil	Mid to dark grey brown clay silt			0.25		
	1101			Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clayey fine sand			0.1		
	1102			Natural	Pink clay					
	1103			Ditch	North/south orientated linear ditch. Steeply sloping sides, V-shaped profile, concave base		1.5	0.6		
	1104			1st fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay		1.3	0.2	MOD	
	1105			2nd fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt		0.6	0.1		
	1106			3rd fill	Dark grey brown silty sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions		0.9	0.15	MOD	
	1107			4th fill	Dark grey brown clay		0.45	0.05		
	1108			Ditch	North/south orientated linear ditch. Steeply sloping sides. U-shaped profile, concave base		1.6	0.3		
	1109			Single fill	Grey brown silty clay and ceramic land drain		1.6	0.3	MOD	
	1110			Cut	Removed hedge line					
1111			Single fill	Dark grey brown clay silt, frequent charcoal flecks						
12	1200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.32		
	1201	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches					
13	1300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid to dark grey brown clay silt			0.25	C18	
	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clayey fine sand			0.1		
	1302	Layer		Natural	Light orange brown clay					
	1303 – 1316 not used									
	1317	Fill		Single fill	Mid yellow brown clay silt					
	1318	Cut		Furrow	Unexcavated					
	1319	Fill		Single fill	Mid yellow brown clay silt					
	1320	Cut		Furrow	Unexcavated					
	1321	Cut		Ditch	Field boundary ditch. Moderately sloping sides, U-shaped profile, concave base		1.74	0.52		
	1322	Fill		1st fill	Pink-grey sandy clay		1.74	0.08	C18	
	1323	Fill		2nd fill	Grey brown silty clay		1.74	0.25	MOD	
13	1324	Fill		3rd fill	Dark brown silty clay		0.62	0.37	MOD	
	1325	Fill		4th fill	Red brown silty clay		1.10	0.16	MOD	
14	1400	Layer		Ploughsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt			0.25		
	1401	Layer		Natural	Pink clay with green grey patches					



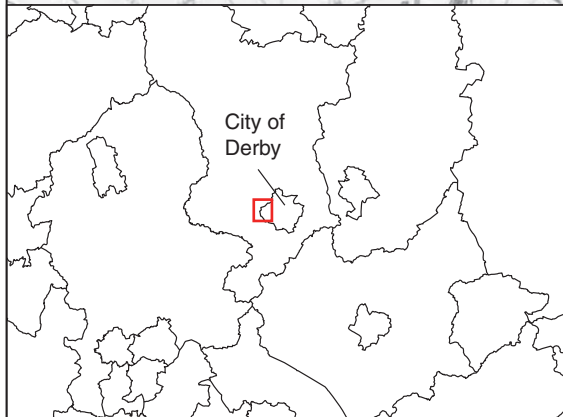
## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
105	Modern CBM fragment	1	1007	Modern
	Iron object	3	70	
302	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Refined white ware	1	31	C19
904	Modern glass: bottle stopper	1	9	Modern (C19)
	Iron object	1	13	
906	Modern CBM fragment	2	1045	Modern (C19)
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Yellow ware; Refined white ware; Stoneware	9	7	
	Modern glass: fragment	1	16	
	Iron object	4	215	
909	Modern CBM fragment	1	2482	Modern (C19)
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Porcelain; Refined white ware	2	0	
	Modern glass: fragment	1	4	
	Iron object	3	594	
1104	Medieval pottery: rod handle in glazed sandy fabric with decorative stabbing	1	94	Modern
	Modern glass: fragment	1	29	
1106	Modern CBM fragment	1	2333	Modern (C19)
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Stoneware; Mocha ware; Refined white ware	15	92	
	Modern glass: fragment	2	49	
	Post-medieval clay pipe: fragment	4	7	
	Iron object	1	234	
	Iron and rubber object	1		
1109	Modern CBM fragment	7	1075	Modern (C19)
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Yellow ware; Black glazed earthenware; Refined white ware	10	60	
	Modern glass: fragment	3	41	
	Slag	4	83	
	Shell	1	8	
	Modern electrical object	1	150	
	Iron object	3	549	
1300	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Staffordshire mottled brown glazed ware	1	16	C18
	Medieval pottery: Oxidised sandy coarse ware	1		
1322	Modern CBM fragment	1	42	C18
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Staffordshire mottled brown glazed ware	1	27	
1323	Modern CBM fragment	1	89	Modern
1324	Modern glass: fragment	4	83	Modern
1325	Modern CBM fragment	19	1620	Modern (C19)
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Refined white ware; Stoneware; Flowerpot	3	18	
	Modern glass: fragment	3	24	
	Slag	1	131	
	Animal bone: fragment	2	53	
	Iron object	7	54	

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Kingsway Hospital, Derby	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2013 at Kingsway Hospital Derby. A total of fourteen trenches was excavated.</p> <p>A number of ditches corresponding to anomalies identified through geophysical survey and representing a broadly north/south and east/west orientated field system were identified. These are dated to the post-medieval period, although it is also possible that some of the identified features may originate in the medieval period.</p> <p>The evaluation identified archaeological features in 6 of the 14 trenches excavated, with broadly north/south orientated furrows identified within all trenches.</p>	
Project dates	12 to 18 June 2013	
Project type	Archaeological Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (WYG 2006) Heritage Statement (Taylor Young 2008) Geophysical Survey (Archaeological Services WYAS 2012) Historic Building Recording (CA 2012).	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Kingsway Hospital, Derby	
Study area	51ha	
Site co-ordinates	SK 3294 3537	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	UF: Regular enclosed field system	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Derby City Council Museums/DBYMU 2012-218	Pottery and CBM
Paper		WSI, pro forma registers, recording forms and photographs
Digital		Digital photographs, digital survey data
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Kingsway Hospital, Derby: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 13407		





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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Kingsway Hospital, Derby

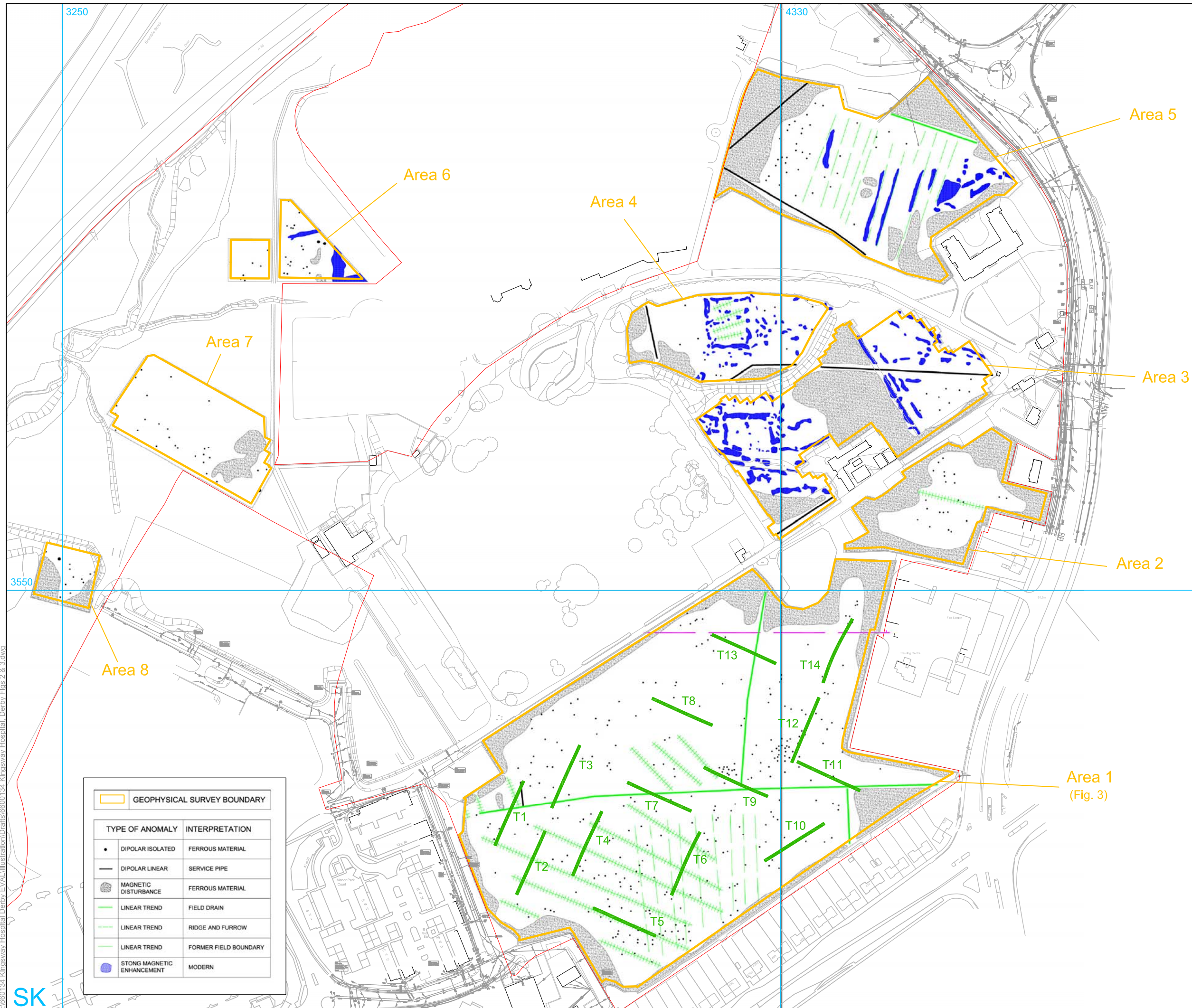
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 660134    DATE 08-07-2013  
 DRAWN BY JB    REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM    SCALE@A4 1:25,000

**FIGURE NO.**  
**1**

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- site
- evaluation trench
- area of survey



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Kingsway Hospital, Derby**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results**

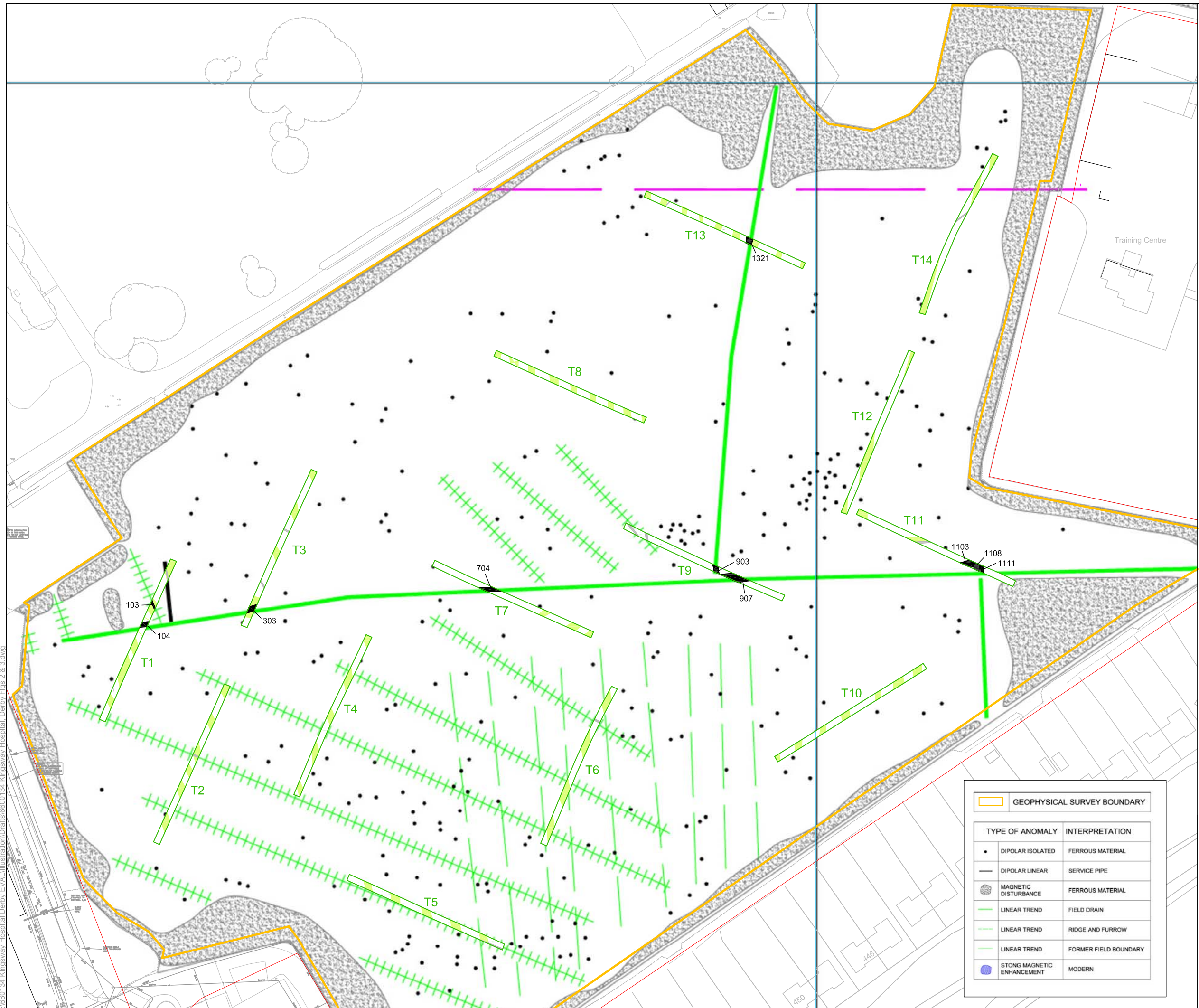
PROJECT NO. 660134 DATE 08-07-2013 FIGURE NO.  
 DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00 2  
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A3 1:2500

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BOUNDARY	
TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR ISOLATED FERROUS MATERIAL
—	DIPOLAR LINEAR SERVICE PIPE
■	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE FERROUS MATERIAL
—	LINEAR TREND FIELD DRAIN
—	LINEAR TREND RIDGE AND FURROW
—	LINEAR TREND FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
■	STRONG MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT MODERN

P:\660134 Kingsway Hospital Derby EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\660134\_Kingsway Hospital\_Derby\_Figs 2 & 3.dwg







- ▭ site
- ▭ evaluation trench
- ▭ area of survey
- archaeological feature
- ▭ furrow
- ▭ modern



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GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BOUNDARY	
TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
•	DIPOLAR ISOLATED FERROUS MATERIAL
—	DIPOLAR LINEAR SERVICE PIPE
■	MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE FERROUS MATERIAL
—	LINEAR TREND FIELD DRAIN
—	LINEAR TREND RIDGE AND FURROW
—	LINEAR TREND FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Kingsway Hospital, Derby

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Survey Area 1, trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO. 660134 DATE 08-07-2013 FIGURE NO. 3  
 DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A3 1:1000

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4

**4 Trench 4, looking north-east (scales 1m)**



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PROJECT TITLE

**Kingsway Hospital, Derby**

FIGURE TITLE

**Photograph**

PROJECT NO.	<b>660134</b>	DATE	<b>08-07-2013</b>	FIGURE NO.	<b>4</b>
DRAWN BY	<b>JB</b>	REVISION	<b>00</b>		
APPROVED BY	<b>PJM</b>	SCALE@A4	<b>N/A</b>		





5



6

5 Ditch 1103, looking south-west (scale 1m)

6 Ditch 1321, looking north (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Kingsway Hospital, Derby

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 660134 DATE 10-07-2013  
 DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

5 & 6