Regent Street Beeston

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Prepared by T. Linington

2014

Project Code – REB

TPA Report No. 86/2014

Lower Regent Street looking North-West

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

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Report Number	86/2014
Status	Version 1.2

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SUMMARY

- Trent and Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Hofton and Son to carry out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording of the works taking place during the construction of nine dwellings and associated car parking, as well as the associated services off Regent Street, Beeston

- The work was carried out between the 15th May and 11th July 2014 with archaeological monitoring by staff from Trent and Peak Archaeology in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Davies 2014).

- The site was located on a plot of land between Lower Regent Street and King Street, Beeston.

- The aim was to identify the presence of any archaeological remains and how they would be affected by any intrusive groundwork; furthermore any geo-archaeological features were also to be recorded. (Davies 2014).

- A total of 6 geotechnical pits were monitored archaeologically up to a depth of 3m below ground level (BGL). These were located throughout the site, in advance of the main construction phase.

- Two test pits, were also monitored at the northern and south-eastern ends of the site

- In total, the foundation trenches of six plots were monitored archaeologically. The final four plots were not monitored, due to extensive truncation by Victorian cellars.

- The works revealed a number of Victorian cellars, which had truncated large parts of the underlying strata. Where this had not occurred, it was possible to observe a potential roman soil horizon with plough scarring of the underlying natural gravels.

- These deposits demonstrate that the upper valley slope of the Trent at this point was evidently reserved for – at the very least – agricultural production at times during the Roman period. This is a significant find and the furthest east that either Late Prehistoric or Roman period material has been identified in the Beeston area. The recovery of a large proportion of a late 3rd-4th century Nene valley colour-coat vessel suggests that more concentrated activity might also have been occurring nearby. No cut features were positively identified, so this find could represent evidence of nearby Roman settlement activity or possibly even an isolated feature such as a cremation or inhumation burial

Regent Street Beeston, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Hofton and Son to carry out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording of ground works (comprising a number of trial holes and foundation trenches) during the construction of nine dwellings on Lower Regent Street, Beeston.

1.2 The development, hereafter 'the site', was located between Lower Regent Street and King Street in Beeston, Nottingham (SK53109, 37072).

1.3 The archaeological monitoring was conducted as part of construction works in order to record the surviving archaeological deposits within the area of development.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Hofton and Son are constructing nine dwellings, comprising of ten plots, as well associated car parks and services. The work comprised of: excavation of six geotechnical pits, two test pits to locate any existing services, as well as the foundation trenches of the ten plots.

2.2 Hofton and Son appointed Trent and Peak Archaeology to undertake the Scheme of Monitoring and Recording to the requirements set-out in a brief issued by Nottingham City Council.

2.3 Prior to the commencement of the works, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) relating to the archaeological monitoring of the ground works was prepared by Trent and Peak Archaeology (Davies 2014) and approved by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Nottinghamshire County Council.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 *Topography:* As noted above, the site is located in Beeston, within an entirely built-up area presently used as housing. The majority of the site was covered in brick demolition rubble. The topography across the study area was sloping gently from north-west (high, 32.29m AoD) to south-east (low, 30.46m AoD).

3.2 *Geology:* The solid geology underlying much of the site was Nottingham Castle Sandstone. This was formed 246 to 251 million years ago during the Triassic Period, within an environment dominated by rivers. (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

3.3 The solid geology of most of the site was overlain by the Beeston Sand and Gravel Member, which was formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period. (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

3.4 *Prehistoric:* There were two recorded prehistoric find spots in the vicinity of the site. Both were Palaeolithic in date, one being stone implements recovered from the Stoney Street gravel pit (Pastscapes ref. SK 53 NW 7), the other being a collection of flint axes and scrapers recovered from Tottle Brook gravel pit (Pastscapes ref. SK 53 NW 11)

3.5 *Roman:* Evidence of roman activity in the area is from Romano-British pottery recovered in Highfield Park (Pastscapes ref. SK 53 NW 23), within the University of Nottingham grounds to the north-east of the site. Late Prehistoric/Romano-British gullies indicative of relict field systems have also been identified adjacent to Styring Street within the historic core of Beeston indicating that this landscape was certainly occupied during the Roman period. Further north and west - towards Attenborough nature reserve- a number of Roman period artefacts have been recovered from gravel extract ion in the mid Twentieth century.

3.6 *Medieval:* The only surviving evidence of medieval activity in the Beeston area is a 15th century church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. While originally, 15th century, it was extensively rebuilt in 1842, with only the surviving part of the original church being the nave. Furthermore, a stone cross was located on Church Street. The original date and location of this cross was unknown.

3.7 *Post-Medieval:* There is evidence of extensive use of the area during the post-medieval and early modern period. Some examples of this were the post-medieval buildings on West End, to the south-west of the site. Such as West End House (NHL ref. 1277990), the Stables at the Elms(NHL ref. 1263853), The Elms and Adjoining Waterpump (NHL ref. 1247964), The Old Cottage (NHL ref. 1248249). Furthermore, a former lace factory built in 1892 and the Anglian Scotian Mill still survive to this day, off Wollaton Road.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 *General conditions*

4.1.1 *Staffing:* The work was undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA according to accepted archaeological practice and the 'Standard and Guidance' produced by the Institute for Archaeologists.

4.1.2 *Notice:* Clients were requested to give at least one week's notice of the commencement of works to both TPA and the Development Control Archaeologist/Archaeological Officer for Notts CC.

4.1.3 *Services:* The client was responsible for carrying out service checks prior to groundworks, and was to provide plans of all services within the development area.

4.1.4 *Base maps:* The client was requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for the Unit to use in the report.

4.1.5 *Contingency:* If an unusually high volume of artefacts or deposits worthy of palaeoenvironmental investigation were recovered, these may have been subject to a request for contingency funding covering additional staffing and/or specialist attendance and post-excavation analysis. No requests for contingency funding would be made without the approval of the client and the recommendation of the Development Control Archaeologist/Archaeological Officer for Notts CC.

4.1.6 *Report:* A record of the results, whether positive or not, was to be made and presented in an appropriate report format to the client and Archaeological Officer for Notts CC within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

4.1.7 *Fencing:* The client was responsible for securing the site from unauthorised public access.

4.2 *Fieldwork*

4.2.1 All soils (topsoil, subsoils, overburden) were to be removed under archaeological supervision down to a level at which archaeological features/layers were apparent, or sterile natural/formation deposits were exposed/the level required by the development was reached. Where preliminary groundworks and/or site clearance was of insufficient depth to determine with reasonable certainty the presence/absence of archaeological features/layers, then additional attendance may have been necessary to monitor all deeper excavations required as part of the development: foundations, service runs etc.

4.2.2 Where appropriate, the archaeological contractor would also implement the following requirements:

4.2.3 *Machining:* Wherever possible the contractor had to ensure the use of a toothless ditching bucket on any excavator/machine so that a clean surface was exposed and the archaeologist could inspect the deposits revealed. Any exceptions to this required by intractable deposits/ground conditions, was only to occur following agreement with the archaeologist on site. There was to be no trafficking by vehicles on the exposed surface until the archaeologist had agreed that there were no archaeological deposits of significance.

4.2.4 Where practical, it was recommended that the building footprints and any associated areas of intrusive ground-works (e.g. driveway, landscaping) was to be stripped of topsoil and overburden in a single preliminary phase. This would permit an efficient, accurate and rapid assessment of the areas archaeological potential and thereby minimise attendance costs.

4.2.5 *Service trenches:* Within Health and Safety constraints, the contractor was to ensure access to service and/or foundation trenches to permit examination/cleaning and where necessary recording of sections. It was important that time was allowed for such work, before any form of backfilling occurred. Where excavation could quickly demonstrate not to have revealed significant archaeological deposits, delay was minimal.

4.2.6 *Spoil-heaps:* Where practical and safe to do so, all spoil heaps were regularly examined for archaeological material, this included the use of a metal-detector.

4.3 *Recording – general*

4.3.1 Recording included, to a minimum the location and extent of the monitored areas of excavation, their depth, and the deposits exposed, both by scale drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and photograph (monochrome prints/digital). For further details of the recording methodology see below.

4.3.2 *Project staff:* The fieldwork was managed by Dr. Gareth Davies, details of the attending archaeologist were supplied following confirmation of the timetable for the works.

4.3.3 *Reporting and Liaison:* A report on the results has been prepared in the appropriate format and presented to the client and the curator within 8 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. A summary of the findings will also be submitted for inclusion in the next edition of the Transactions of the Thoroton Society. For further details of the contents of the report see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording).

4.3.4 The Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire Co. Council was given a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of the ground works, and TPA continued to liase closely throughout the period of the works. The curator was free to visit the site to monitor fieldwork subject to access conditions imposed by the client and/or landowner, and adherence to relevant health and safety guidance.

4.3.5 *Welfare, Access and Insurance:* The client ensured safe access to the ground-works and made toilet and hand-washing facilities available to archaeological staff.

4.3.6 *Services Checks:* The client made available all information relating to buried services prior to the commencement of intrusive groundworks.

4.3.7 *Health and Safety:* TPA adhered to all relevant health and safety regulations. No archaeological staff was allowed to enter the site until they had undergone a health and safety induction organised by TPA and/or the principal contractor. TPA completed a task specific risk assessment and safe working method statement before the commencement of the ground-works, and copies of this were made available to the client. This was in compliance with the industry guidelines laid out in SCAUM/FAME Manual, *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*. TPA staff wore appropriate personal protective equipment at all times.

5. RESULTS

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1 An outline narrative of the results of the archaeological monitoring during the ground works is presented below.

5.2. Geotechnical Trial Holes

(For the location of Geotechnical Trial holes Fig. 2)

5.2.1 **Trial hole TP1 (31.71m OD):** After the removal of the dark-brown subsoil (0001), to a depth of 0.50m BGL, a yellow –brown sandy-gravel (0002) was observed to a depth of 0.82m BGL. At a depth of 3m compacted sand/degraded sandstone (0003) was observed; this was interpreted as the superficial geology of the area. (See Fig. 3).

5.2.2 **Trial hole TP2 (30.44m OD):** After the removal of a dark-black loam and overlying concrete slab (0004), to a depth of 0.36m BGL, a thin layer of light-gray sandy loam (0014) was observed to a depth of 0.4m BGL. At a depth of 0.4m to 0.72m BGL, dark-brown subsoil (0005) was observed. A sand and gravel deposit (0006) was then observed to a depth of1.78m, this material was not completely uniform and had two lenses of dark material separating it into three distinct bands. At a depth of 1.78m a deposit of sand/degraded sandstone (0003) was observed to the full depth of the pit, 3m BGL, (fig. 3).

5.2.3 **Trial hole TP3 (30.79m OD)** After the removal of a dark-black loam and overlying concrete slab (0004) to a depth of 0.30m BGL, a layer of black modern rubble (0007) was observed at a maximum depth of 0.6m BGL. This material (0007) sealed a deposit of dark –brown subsoil (0005), which extended to a maximum depth of 0.68m BGL. A deposit of sand and gravel (0006) was then observed to a depth of 1.96m BGL, this material was not completely uniform and had one lenses of dark material separating it into two distinct bands. A deposit of sand/degraded sandstone (0003) was then observed to the full depth of the pit, 3m BGL, (fig. 3).

5.2.4 **Trial hole TP4 (30.71m OD)** After the removal of the topsoil (0008) and subsoil (0001) to a depth of 0.58m BGL, a loose dry gravel layer (0009), consisting of undisturbed small round pebbles up to 5mm in size, was observed to a depth of 1.10m BGL. A deposit of clean yellow/orange sand (0010) was observed to a depth of 1.90m BGL. This deposit (0010) was sealed by a sand and gravel layer (0006), which extended to a depth 2.04m BGL. At this depth very wet pea gravel was observed (0011), this extended to a depth of 2.24m BGL. This material (0011) sealed a deposit of sand/degraded sandstone (0003), this extended to the full depth of the pit, 3m BGL. Deposits (0009) and (0010) were interpreted as a possible post-medieval horizon, sealing the possible roman deposit (0006); (fig. 4).

5.2.5 **Trial hole TP5 (30.47m OD):** After the removal of the topsoil (0008) to a depth of 0.10m BGL, a brick rubble demolition deposit was observed, this extended to a depth of 1.6m BGL. This material sealed a thin ash deposit (0015), which extended to a depth of 1.7m BGL and in turn sealed a brick cellar floor (0013), consisting of a single course of bricks, which extended to a depth of 1.81m BGL. At this depth a deposit of degraded sandstone/sand (0003) was observed to the full extent of the pit, 3m BGL, (fig. 4).

5.2.6 **Trial hole TP6 (32.16m OD):** After the removal of the topsoil (0008) to a depth of 0.10m BGL, a brick rubble demolition deposit (0016) was observed to a depth of 2.58 m BGL. At this depth a deposit of degraded sandstone/sand (0003) was then observed to the full extent of the pit, 3m BGL. (See Fig. 4)

5.3. Test Pits

(Location of the test pits see Fig. 2)

5.3.1 **Test pit 1 (32.39m OD):** This pit was dug to identify the location of an existing drain. It measured 2 x 2m and was 1.44m deep. The drain cut extended from the top of the intervention to its base, extending up to 0.5m into the intervention from its north-western limit. After the removal of a grey-brown sand and gravel layer (0017), with inclusions of brick rubble, to a depth of 0.44m BGL, a red-brown sand (0018) with frequent inclusions of rounded cobbles (up to 125mm across) and pebbles (up to 5mm across) as well as occasional large angular stone fragments (up to 250mm across) was observed, this extended to a depth of 1.0m BGL. At this depth, compact red-brown sand/degraded sandstone (0003) was observed. The gravel layer (0018) contained fragments of Romano-British colour coated pot dating from the second to fourth century AD and was interpreted as possible evidence that activity observed across the site could date to the roman-british period, (fig. 5).

5.3.2 **Test pit 2 (30.44m OD):** This pit was dug to identify a good place to dig a soak away. It measured 1 x 1m and 1m deep. After the removal of the modern topsoil (0043) to a depth of 0.4m BGL, a thin layer of disturbed grey sand and gravel (0044) was observed to a depth of 0.5m BGL. This material was interpreted as a disturbed gravel horizon associated with the construction of the 19th century terrace housing. At a depth of 0.5m to 0.8m BGL, a light yellowish brown gravel and silty sand was observed. This deposit (0044) sealed a band of friable reddish-brown silty-sand (0046), which extended to a depth of 0.9m BGL. The material (0046) sealed compacted yellow-brown sand with bands of red-brown sand throughout (0047), and extended to the limit of the pit. The gravel (0045) was interpreted as a possible Romano-British horizon. The sand (0046) was interpreted as a possible band of sand observed within (0047), but due to the location and size of the pit it was given a separate context. Both (0046) and (0047) possibly represent the natural geology of the area, (fig. 5).

5.4. Foundation Trenches

(For the location of the foundation trenches see Fig. 2)

5.4.1 **Plots 1 and 2 (32.43m OD):** The excavation of the foundation trenches of plots one and two revealed that a combination of a modern drainage trench [0026] and 19th century cellars (0028) had truncated most of the earlier archaeology. Where it did survive, there was evidence of a possible buried roman soil horizon (0022) 0.66m BGL. Deposit (0028) produced a large portion of a late 3rd-4th century AD colour coat vessel; the only artefact finds from the site (see Plate 9 and 10). The Roman vessel was apparently not contained within The depth of this gravel was only 0.2m, at which point the natural sand/degraded sandstone (0021) was observed, which extended to the depth of the foundation trench, 1.9m BGL (see Fig. 6).

5.4.2 **Plots 3 - 6:** The geotechnical pit showed that this area was very badly truncated by the Victorian terraces and cellars. Thus it was determined that it was not necessary to monitor the excavation of these trenches.

5.4.3 **Plots 7 – 10 (between 30.71m and 30.47m OD):** The excavation of the foundation trenches of Plots 7 – 10 revealed that, while the area closest to Regent Street had been truncated by Victorian cellars, the area to the south-west of Regent Street contained an intact sequence of archaeological material. In this area after the removal of modern levelling deposit (0017), related to the construction/demolition of the 19th century housing, to a depth of up to 0.5m, a gravel deposit, (0048), probably post-medieval in date was observed to a depth of up to 1.14m

BGL. This material sealed heavily compacted gravel, within a matrix of brown clayey sand (0030), which extended to a maximum depth of 1.38mBGL. This deposit was interpreted as probably being the same as the Roman ploughsoil horizon observed in both Test pit 1, and Plots 1 and 2. In this area, it was, however, also possible to observe possible plough scarring within this deposit (Plot 9), as well as a small pit cutting into it [0033]. The identified plough-scarring in Plot 9 was evidently orientated with the contour on a northeast to southwest alignment (which explains why undulations were not observed obliquely in Plot 1). Pit [0033] was interpreted as being roman or later in date, but pre-dating the post-medieval gravel overlying it, though no finds were recovered from it. As stated above, the gravel deposit (0030) extended to a maximum depth of 1.38m BGL, at which point the compacted sand/degraded sandstone (0021) was observed, that had been observed in numerous other interventions. This material extended to the maximum depth (1.6m BGL) of the foundation trenches (see Fig. 6).

6. Discussion

6.1 **Modern Deposits:** The entirety of the site was either covered in concrete, rubble or modern topsoil. Furthermore, it was observed that across large parts of the site, the pre-19th century deposits had been truncated by 19th century cellars associated with the terrace housing that occupied this site. This was especially noticeable across the eastern, northern and south-western extents of the site; corresponding to the majority of plots one and two, the entirety of plots 3-6 and the eastern extent of plots 7-10. Archive shots of the Victorian cellars have been made, but they are not included in this report.

6.2 **Post Medieval soil horizo**n: A post-roman/possibly post-medieval gravel horizon was observed in a number of the intervention, namely in Geotechnical Pit 4 and the foundation trenches of Plots 7 -10. No dateable material was recovered from this deposit, but its composition and texture, lead to the interpretation of it being possibly post-medieval in date. It was only observed in interventions at the south-eastern extent of the site and could represent a post-medieval levelling deposit/terracing of the hillside.

6.3 **Roman soil horizo**n: Where the 19th century cellars did not fully truncate the archaeology, it was possible to observe a possible Roman buried soil horizon. It was observed in Test pits 1 and 2, Geotechnical Pits 2-4 as well as the foundation trenches of plots 1,2 and 7-10. Across the whole site, Roman pottery was only recovered from this deposit in one intervention (this was a Nene valley colour coat poppy head beaker, dating to the late 3rd to 4th century AD). This find could represent evidence of Roman settlement activity in this area, but possible also an isolated feature such as a cremation or inhumation burial. The possible plough scars observed in the foundation trenches of plots7-10, could represent evidence for this area being used as agricultural land during the roman and later period. Only one feature was observed to be cutting this material, and no finds were recovered from it, making it impossible to date it accurately. The slope of the roman horizon did not differ greatly from that of the current slope, in both cases ca. 1.8m from the north-western corner of the site to the south-eastern corner of the site.

7. Conclusion

7.1 Although limited securly dated finds were recovered from the horizons observed across the site, the limited findings of the project, reveiled evidence of Roman period activity inthis part of Beeston. This area was probably being used as farmland at times during the 3rd-4th century AD, although the findspot of a large proportion of a Roman ceramic vessel hints at more concentrated activity (Plate 10). The topography of the area does not seem to been altered greatly over the last 2000 years, despite later construction and surface leveling. Further observations could not be made, due to large scale truncation by 19th century housing and cellars.

8. Bibliography

Davies 2014, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief, Regent Street, Beeston, Nottinghamshire*, Trent and Peak Archaeology

BGS. British Geological survey 2012, Geology of Britain Viewer, http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology

Appendix 1 Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

Field Records	***Description***	***Number***
Watching brief record sheets	Record of visit and work carried out	22
Drawings Sheets	Sections and Plans	15
Photographs:-		
Digital	All views	222
Documents	*Description*	*Number*
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health and Safety	Safe working statement and risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of findings of the watching brief.	1

The archive is currently held in the offices of Trent and Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB. It will be deposited at an appropriate museum upon approval of this report.

Appendix 2 Plates

Plate 2: Geotechnical Pit 1

Plate 3:Geotechnical Pit #2

Plate 4: Geotechnical Pit #3

Plate 5: Geotechnical Pit #4

Plate 6: Geotechnical Pit #5

Plate 7: Geotechnical Pit #6

Plate 8: Test pit 1 showing possible roman horizon

Plate 9: General Shot of Plots 9 and 10 looking south-east

Plate 10: Foundation Trench of Plot 9, example of possible Roman horizon

Plate 10: Reconstructed Nene Valley Colour Coated Beaker

Appendix 3 Written Scheme of Investigation

1. BACKGROUND

***Site Name*:** Regent Street, Beeston
NGR: SK53109, 37072 (centred)
***Client/Agent*:** Hofton and Son
Planning Application No.: 08/00753/FUL
Brief: N.A.
Proposed Development: Construction of 9 dwellings and associated car-parking/services.
Geology: Sand and gravel terrace
Archaeology: The development falls within the historic commercial core of Beeston.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. The objective of the archaeological watching brief can be stated as:
To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record*. This will include an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains. Any features of geoarchaeological significance will also be recorded and where there is the potential for palaeoenvironmental data, an appropriate level of sampling will be undertaken.

2.2. The proposed archaeological work comprises:
Archaeological monitoring of intrusive ground works with the potential to impact on features and layers of archaeological significance. Monitoring may be intermittent in areas where it can be demonstrated that a specific element of the ground works has reduced/no significant archaeological potential.

All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the IfA Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 General conditions
Staffing. The work will be undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA according to accepted archaeological practice and the 'Standard and Guidance' produced by the Institute for Archaeologists.

Notice. Clients are requested to give at least one week's notice of the commencement of works to both TPA and the Development Control Archaeologist/Archaeological Officer for Notts CC.

Services. The client will be responsible for carrying out service checks prior to groundworks, and will provide plans of all services within the development area.

Base maps. The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for the Unit to use in the report.

Contingency. If an unusually high volume of artefacts or deposits worthy of palaeoenvironmental investigation are recovered, these may be subject to a request for contingency funding covering additional staffing and/or specialist attendance and post-excavation analysis. No requests for contingency funding would be made without the approval of the client and the recommendation of the Development Control Archaeologist/Archaeological Officer for Notts CC.

Report. A record of the results, whether positive or not, will be made and presented in an appropriate report format to the client and Archaeological Officer for Notts CC within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. For further details of the report structure see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording).

Fencing.

The client will be responsible for securing the site from unauthorised public access.

3.2 Fieldwork

All soils (topsoil, subsoils, overburden) will be removed under archaeological supervision down to a level at which archaeological features/layers are apparent, or sterile natural/formation deposits are exposed/the level required by the development is reached. Where preliminary groundworks and/or site clearance is of insufficient depth to determine with reasonable certainty the presence/absence of archaeological features/layers, then additional attendance may be necessary to monitor all deeper excavations required as part of the development: foundations, service runs etc.

Where appropriate, the archaeological contractor will also implement the following requirements:

Machining
Wherever possible the contractor must ensure the use of a toothless ditching bucket on any excavator/machine so that a clean surface can be exposed and the archaeologist can inspect the deposits revealed. Any exceptions to this required by intractable deposits/ground conditions, must only occur following agreement with the archaeologist on site. There should be no trafficking by vehicles on the exposed surface until the archaeologist has agreed that there are no archaeological deposits of significance.

Where practical, it is recommended that the building footprints and any associated areas of intrusive ground-works (e.g. driveway, landscaping) be stripped of topsoil and overburden in a single preliminary phase. This will permit an efficient, accurate and rapid assessment of the areas archaeological potential and thereby minimise attendance costs.

Service trenches
Within Health and Safety constraints, the contractor will ensure access to service and/or foundation trenches to permit examination/cleaning and where necessary recording of sections. **It is important that time is allowed for such work, before any form of backfilling occurs.** Where excavation can be quickly demonstrated not to have revealed significant archaeological deposits, delay will be minimal.

Spoil-heaps
Where practical and safe to do so, all spoil heaps will be regularly examined for archaeological material, this will include the use of a metal-detector.

Recording – general

Recording will as a minimum include the location and extent of the monitored areas of excavation, their depth, and the deposits exposed, both by scale drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and

photograph (monochrome prints/digital). For further details of the recording methodology see below (*Detailed specification of archaeological recording*).

Project staff
The fieldwork will be managed by Dr. Howard Jones and/or Laurence Platt, details of the attending archaeologist will be supplied following confirmation of the timetable for the works.

Reporting and Liaison
A report on the results, whether positive or not, will be prepared in the appropriate format and presented to the client and the curator within 8 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. A summary of the findings will also be submitted for inclusion in the next edition of the Transactions of the Thoroton Society. For further details of the contents of the report see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording).

The Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire Co. Council will be given a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of the ground works, and TPA will continue to liase closely throughout the period of the works. The curator will be free to visit the site to monitor fieldwork subject to access conditions imposed by the client and/or landowner, and adherence to relevant health and safety guidance.

3.3 Welfare, Access and Insurance

The client will ensure safe access to the ground-works and if possible make toilet and hand-washing facilities available to archaeological staff.

Services Checks
The client will make available all information relating to buried services prior to the commencement of intrusive groundworks.

Insurance/compensation
As part of the University of Nottingham, TPA carries the appropriate public, third party and employee insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

Any compensation claims for disruption to the land should be directly between the client and landowner.

3.4 Health and Safety

TPA will adhere to all relevant health and safely regulations. No archaeological staff will be allowed to enter the site until they have undergone a health and safety induction organised by TPA and/or the principal contractor. TPA will complete a task specific risk assessment and safe working method statement before the commencement of the ground-works, and copies of this will be made available to the client. This will be in compliance with the industry guidelines laid out in SCAUM/FAME Manual, *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*. TPA staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times.

4 *Detailed specification of archaeological recording by watching brief*

In the Event of Excavation
The investigation will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute for Archaeologists.

Within the confines of site safety, contexts (the smallest usefully-definable unit of stratification) will be cleaned by hand and recorded.

All finds will be assigned an individual finds code. *In-situ* finds will be recorded three dimensionally, while finds from spoil will be noted in relation to their location within the trench/stripped area.

Excavation will be sufficient to securely establish the character and where possible date, and stratigraphic relationship of features.

In the event that important archaeological remains are uncovered, the client's site representative will be informed immediately, with a proposal for the most effective measures for dealing with the remains. If they cannot be preserved *in situ,* their excavation may require contingency resources and additional time: the Senior Archaeological Officer for Notts. County Council will be informed of such events and their input and approval requested.

Recording
Plans of all contexts including features will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and will show at least:
context numbers,
all colour and textural changes,
principal slopes represented as hachures,
levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if benchmark absent,
sufficient details to locate the subject on a 1:500 plot of the area of ground-works and o.s 1:2500 map (i.e. the national grid).

Sections will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on plan.

Photographs of each context will be taken as monochrome prints/colour slides and digital images, together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.

Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual (as accepted by all regional county archaeologists).

Post-excavation processing
All finds will be stored as recommended in "First Aid for Finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation), and marked with the site and find codes.

Should human remains be uncovered, the Senior Archaeological Officer for Notts. County Council and the Coroner will be informed immediately and a Ministry of Justice burial license obtained.

Where appropriate small finds will be submitted to relevant regional/national specialists for analysis and reporting.

Archive
The archive will be fully indexed and contain where relevant:
copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
site notebooks/diaries
original photographic records
site drawings (plans,sections,elevations)
original context records
artefacts
original finds records
original sample records
original skeleton records

computer discs and printout
matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts.

Archive and finds deposition
The documentary archive will be compiled in line with the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990), and with reference to the requirements of Nottinghamshire Museums and Records Service. All major components of the archive will carry the site accession number. Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the nominated museum subject to their approval.

Reporting
Within 8 weeks of the completion of fieldwork, a report on results will be completed and copies provided to the client and following their approval, the Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council.

The report will include:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum.
- Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
- Supporting data - tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.
- Index to archive and details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition.
- References
- A copy of the OASIS form

A summary of the results will be submitted for publication within the next edition of the *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire*. If significant archaeological results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal and a copy of the archive report deposited in the NMR.

Copyright
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Appendix 4 Figures

Figure 1: Location of Site

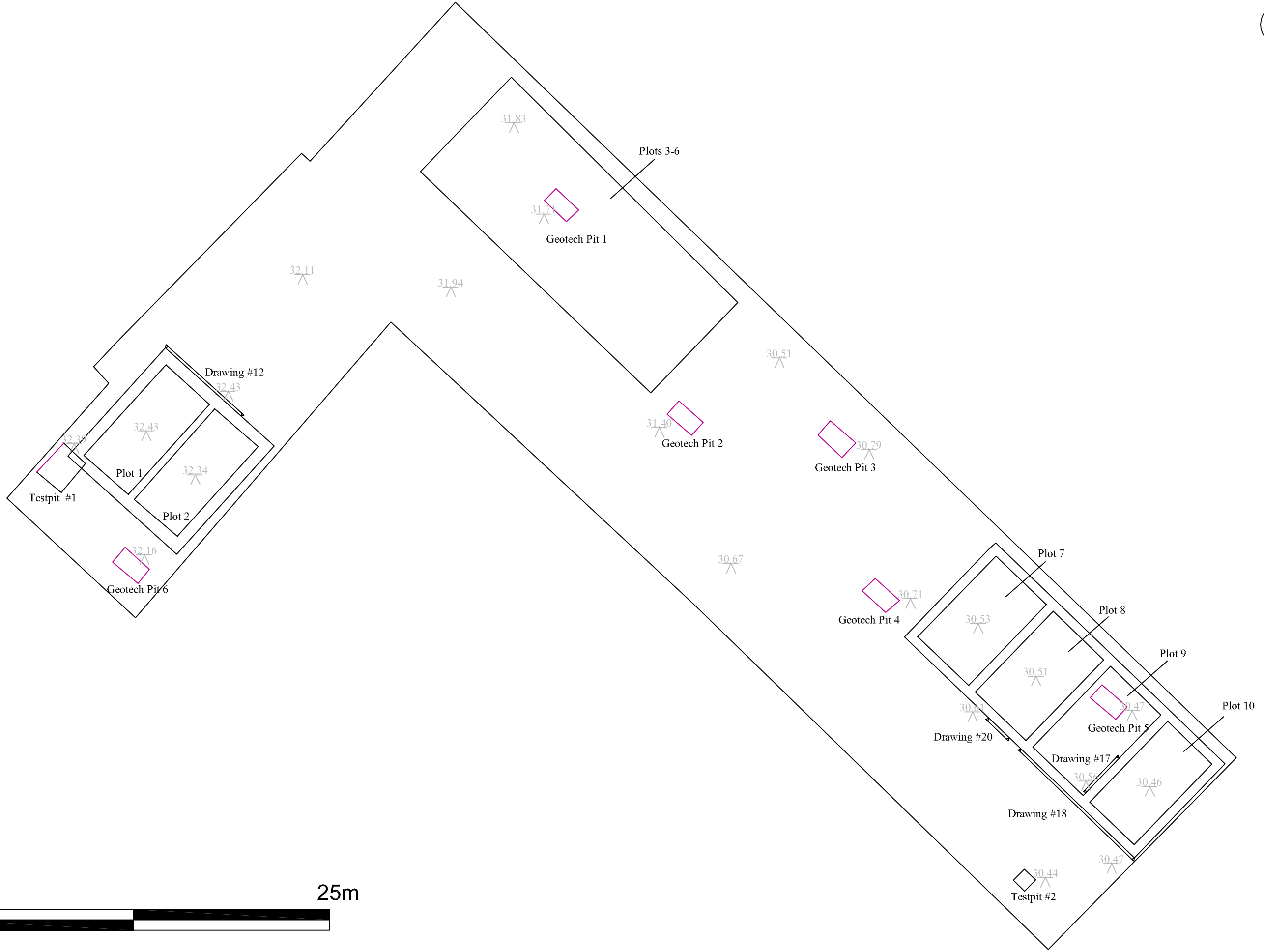


Figure 2: Site Plan

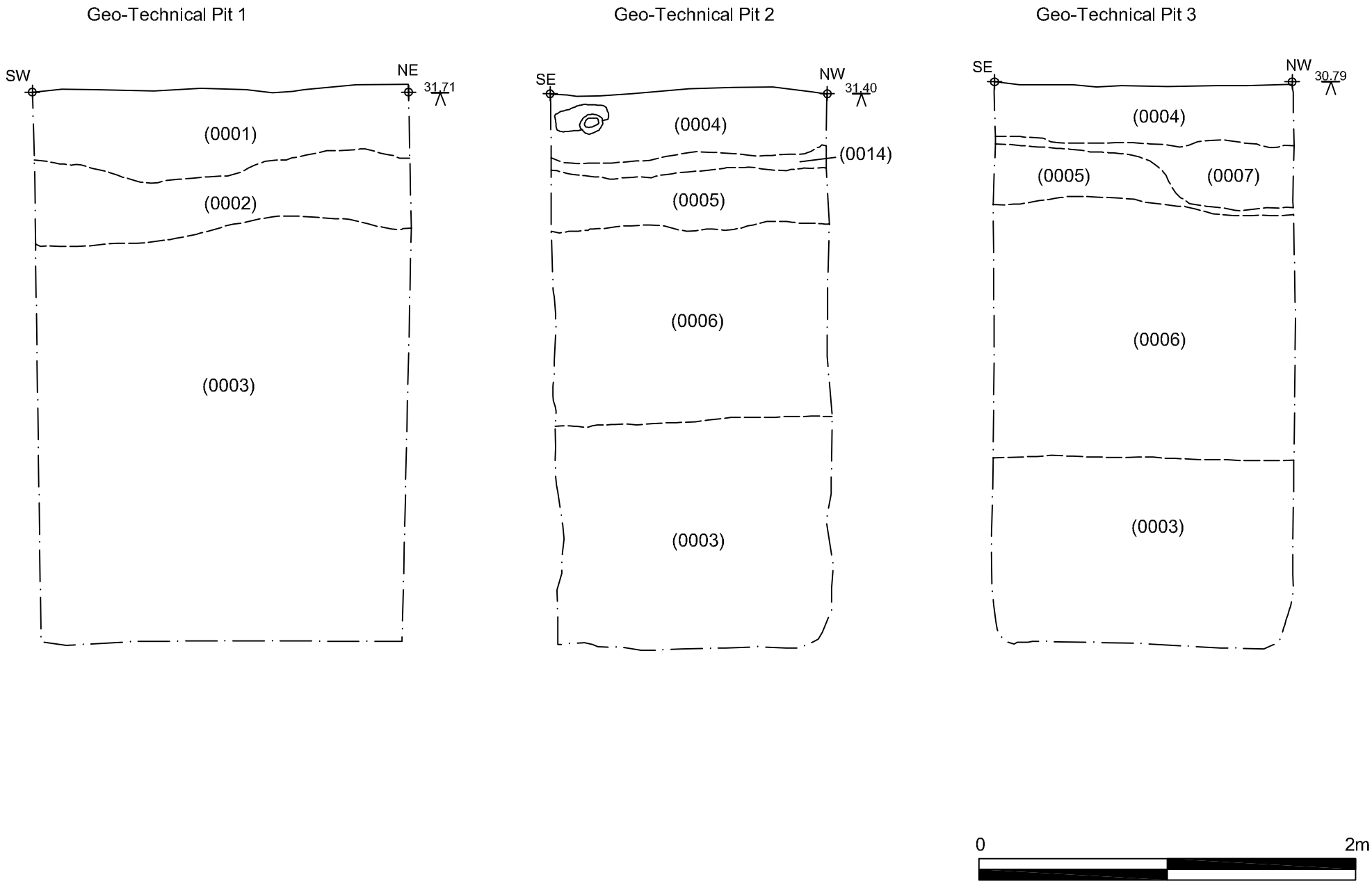


Figure 3: Sections of Geotechnical Pits 1-3

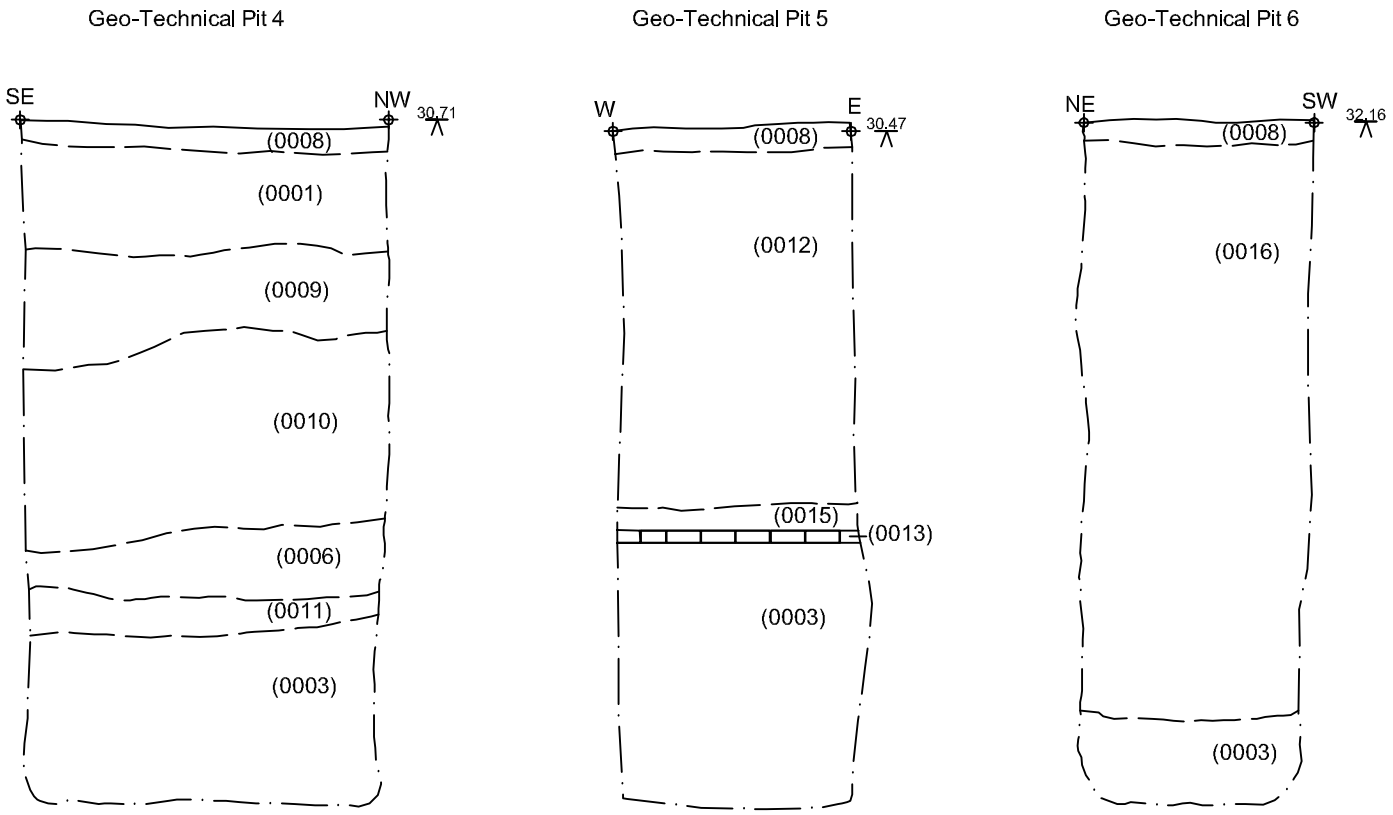
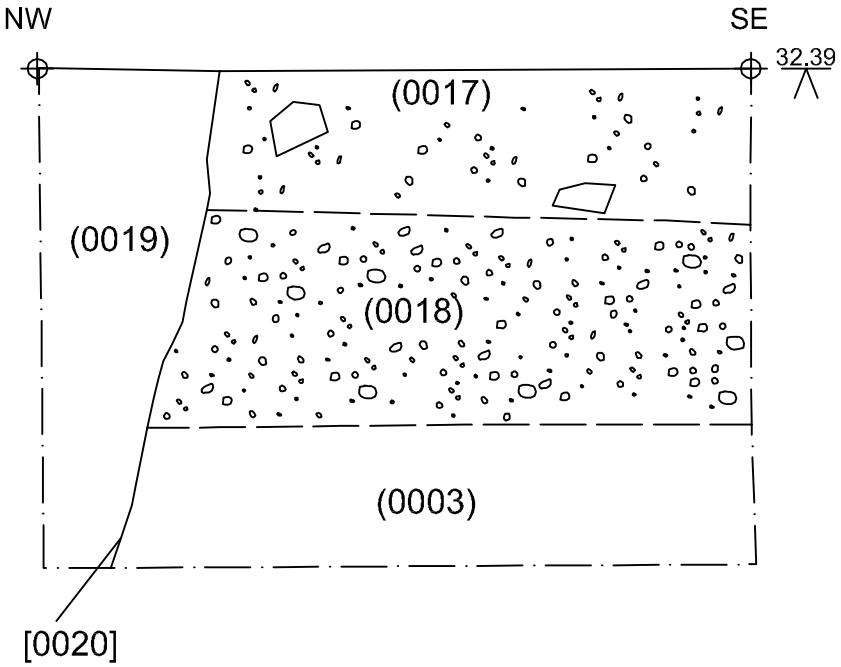
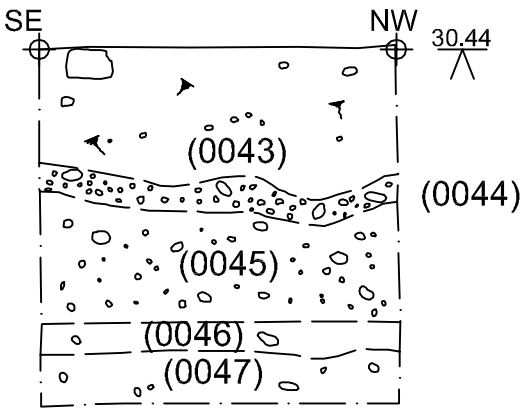


Figure 4: Sections of Geotechnical Pits 4-6

Testpit #1 Southwest facing Section



Testpit #2 Northeast facing Section



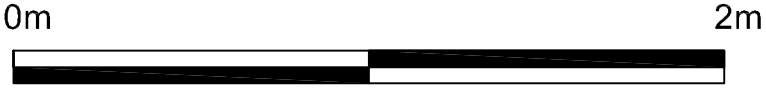


Figure 5: Sections of Testpits 1 and 2

Southwest Facing Section of Northeastern Foundation Trench of Plots 1 & 2

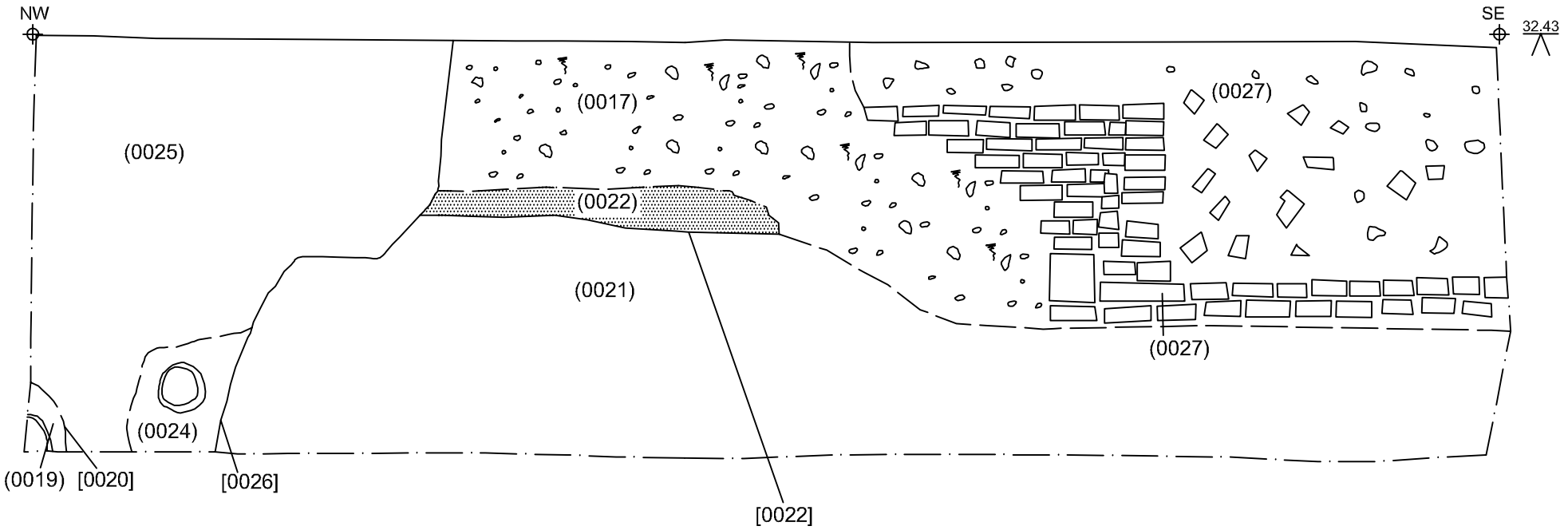
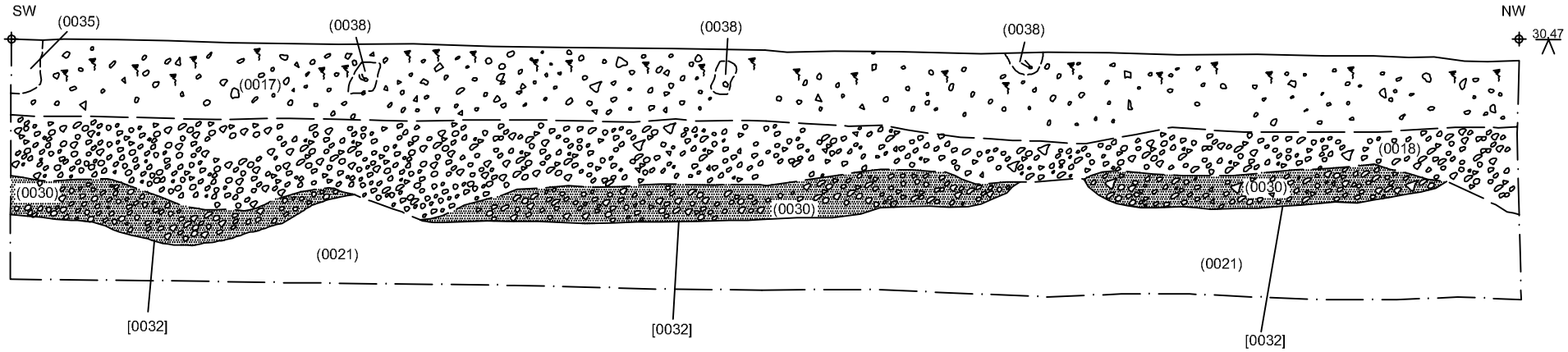
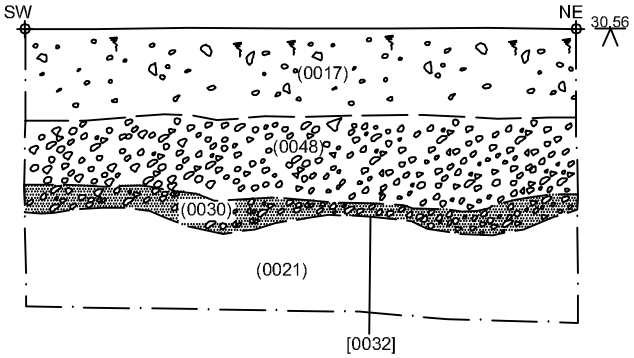


Figure 6: Southwest facing section of Plots 1 & 2

Northeast Facing Section of Southwestern Foundation Trench of Plots 9 & 10



Southeast Facing Section of Southeastern Foundation Trench of Plot 9



Northeast Facing Section of Southwestern Foundation Trench of Plot 8

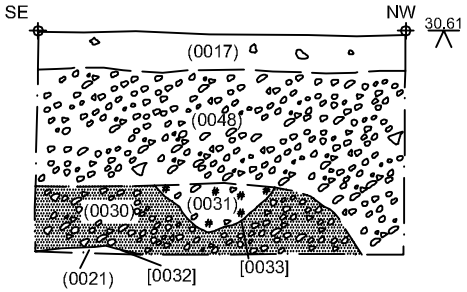


Figure 7: Sections showing possible roman terracing in plots 7-10