

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF ST PETER'S VICARAGE, RADFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

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Prepared by: J. Clarke, P. Webb, L. Binns, D. Strange-Walker,
R. Sheppard & A. Wilson

Project Code: SPR



Trent & Peak Archaeology ©
Unit 1, Holly Lane
Chilwell
Nottingham
NG9 4AB

0115 8967400 (Tel.)

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Registered Office:
47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX



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SUMMARY

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Martin Tucker Ltd, Architectural Services & Interior Designers on behalf of the Diocese of Southwell to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development.
- The site sits predominantly on Lenton Sandstone Formation, and possibly Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation towards the south eastern corner. Drift material includes Leen Sand and Gravel and possible Glaciofluvial Sand and Gravel.
- The Vicarage site (SK 522 056) at c.31m O.D is located to the south of St Peter's church in the historic core of Radford, first mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086 AD).
- Two areas were excavated. Area 01 to the east of the current Vicarage and area 02 adjacent to the street front.
- Excavation in 01 revealed a consistent stratigraphic sequence of c.960mm of natural sand and gravel of alluvial/glaciofluvial origin (0036, 0037, 0054), overlain by c.400mm of possible alluvium/colluvium (0004/0009) and c.1000mm of disturbed/redeposited subsoils (0002/0003) of probable medieval to late post-medieval date. Above this lay garden topsoil. At up to 1000mm thick this may have been redeposited (particularly in the south side) during terracing and landscaping for the present (modern) vicarage building.
- The earliest activity on site is represented by a single residual sherd of Nottingham Fine Sandy Splashed Ware (1100-1250) recovered from layer 0003 in 01.
- Only two features of apparent medieval date were present in 01 at depths of c. 900mm below ground level. A north-south gully probably representing a former property boundary (0006/0016) and the stone foundations (0019/0035) of a structure, the south-east corner of which protruded into 01. Pottery suggests the gully is 13th/14th century in date, while the structure may be of the late 15th/16th century. A glazed roof tile fragment suggest the structure maybe of some substance. Together although limited these elements represent rare and significant evidence of medieval Radford.
- Both features extend outside the excavation areas, while both have been significantly truncated including apparent stone robbing of foundation 0019/0035.
- No other remains of medieval date were present within excavation area 01 (less substantial remains may have been truncated in the post medieval period), which largely corresponds with the planned ground plan for the proposed development in this area.
- In Area 02 the same basal layers as in 01 were present comprising over 900mm of natural sands and gravels of probable alluvial/glaciofluvial origin (0057/0042).
- No evidence of medieval (or earlier) settlement deposits or finds was found within 02. All deposits of archaeological potential above natural 0042 appear to have been truncated by the foundations for the Victorian Vicarage which extends outside of 02 in all directions.
- The small area to the east under the current driveway is likely to also have suffered truncation during construction of the Vicarage; however this can not be confirmed (the area remaining outside the evaluation due to access requirements for the currently occupied Vicarage).
- A survey of stonework present throughout the gardens revealed the presence of material related to 19th century garden follies as well as small amount of medieval fabric from the former St.Peter's Church. Medieval stonework to be affected by the development was removed as requested by the Nottingham City Archaeologist for further recording.

Archaeological Evaluation of St Peter's Vicarage, Radford, Nottinghamshire

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Martin Tucker Ltd, Architectural Services & Interior Designers on behalf of the Diocese of Southwell to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of housing development. The works were carried out in order to ascertain the character, date, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains that may be impacted by the ground works.

1.2 The work was carried out between the 5th and 16th of March 2012 with archaeological monitoring by staff from Trent & Peak Archaeology in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation following on-going liaison and monitoring by the Nottingham City Archaeologist Gordon Young.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 The site is located close to the historic core of Radford, Nottingham, centred at SK 522 056 at a height of c.31mOD.

2.2 The study area sits predominantly on Lenton Sandstone Formation, and may cross into Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation towards the south eastern corner of the site (BGS 1:50,000 Solid and Drift Survey Sheet.126, 1996). Drift material includes Leen Sand and Gravel (brown sand and gravel) and Glaciofluvial Sand and Gravel (brown sand and gravel with erratic pebbles and cobbles).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1. Radford is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, where it was listed as 'Redeford' (Gover et al 1940, 150), meaning red ford. It is likely that the medieval core was centred around the church and the River Leen.

3.2. Domesday lists; William has in desmesne 2 ploughs, 11 villans and 4 bordars having 4 ploughs. There are 4 mills £3, and 30 acres of scrubland and half a fishery. Now, as it was, worth £4.

3.3. St Peter's Church, is located on the opposite side of the road to the excavation site. The church was rebuilt in 1812 in the gothic style with plain aisles and tower, and a more elaborate geometric decorated style chancel and south transept. Stretton describes the Medieval church of St Peter as an old church consisting of 'a nave on the south side aisle covered with lead, and a low tower steeple, also leaded and embattled, of early Norman architecture' (Stretton 1920,47).

3.4. The Sherwood Forest map of 1609 depicts two mills and their associated ponds, the medieval church and also a number of other buildings lining the two main roads through the settlement.

3.5 Woods's 1843 map of Radford depicts what appear to be a row of houses and possible outbuildings within study area. These buildings plus a few additional outbuildings and internally sub-dividing garden walls are also shown on the 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1885.

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1 The objective of the evaluation was to ascertain the character, date extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains that maybe impacted by future groundwork.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of two areas, 01 and 02.

5.2 Area 01 was located within the rear garden to the east and southeast of the vicarage house. This consisted of a c.13m x 2m linear trench running north to south with extensions to the east (c.8m x 8m) and west (c.7m x 3m).

5.3 Area 02, c.12m x 8m with a 6m x 5m south extension was located within the lawn area to the north of the Vicarage house along the street frontage. Due to access requirements for the currently occupied Vicarage the small driveway area could not be evaluated.

5.4 Initial excavation of both areas was carried out by JCB using a toothless ditching bucket. Machine excavation was carried out in spits. Each area was cleaned by hand and the sections and base recorded by drawing and photographs. The location of each area was recorded by GPS. The Victorian Vicarage foundations exposed in 01 were also recorded by Laser Scanner.

5.5 Each identified deposit was given a four digit context number e.g. 0001. Each artefact was given a three letter finds code. Each excavation point of a feature was given an individual cut number.

5.6 To establish the depth and nature of the natural sand and gravel deposits hand excavated trenches were dug within 01 (Cut 5) and 02 (Cut 6), the latter was also supplemented by two machine excavated trenches (Cut 7 and 8).

5.7 Architectural stonework within the garden was individually photographed and recorded using a laser scanner. The position of the loose fragments retrieved for further study were recorded using GPS (record within the archive).

6. RESULTS- AREA 01

6.1. 1. Stratigraphic Sequence

A consistent stratigraphic sequence of five deposits of varying thickness was exposed across 01. Only two features of note uncovered, a stone foundation and a north-south gully/small ditch.

6.1.2. Natural Gravel (0037), Sand and Gravel (0036/0055)

Base deposits comprised gravel (0037) and brown sand and gravel (0036/0055) of probable alluvial/glaciofluvial origin. Hand excavation of a small 2m x 1m trench (Cut 5) through 0036/0055 revealed this material to be 960mm thick and sterile of finds (Figure 3).

6.1.3. Alluvium/ Colluvium 0004, 0009, 0054

Immediately above this material was a c.400mm further layer of alluvium or potential colluvium recorded across the site as contexts 0004, 0009 and possibly 0054, with localised variations in their make-up. On the whole the material comprised brown silty sand with 10%-15% rounded stones/gravel. Only a single artefact was recovered from the very top (interface with 0003) of this material, a sherd of Cistercian ware pottery of 15th/16th date. This appears to be intrusive from the material above. This layer was cut by features of medieval to early post-medieval date and therefore appears to be significantly earlier in origin.

6.1.4 Subsoil Layer 0003, 0013

Above colluvium 0004 was a layer of brown sandy loam, with 5%-10% rounded/sub-rounded stones, varying in thickness from 100mm to 500mm. This material maybe disturbed or redeposited in nature. Pottery from 0003 included two sherds of medieval pottery, Nottingham Fine Sandy Splashed Ware (1100-1250) and Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glaze as well as two later sherds comprising Midland Yellow Ware (1550-1700) and Nottingham Brown Salt Glazes Stoneware (18th Century). These latter two sherds appear intrusive, while 0003 is also cut by two apparent medieval features indicating it to be also medieval or earlier in date.

6.1.5. Subsoil Layer 0002 (17th-19th Century)

This layer was present across 01, lying above 0003 and below topsoil 0001. It comprised of a slightly greyish brown silty clay loam with 5% sub-rounded/rounded stones. It ranged up to c.650mm in thickness. The layer appeared disturbed in nature and may have been subject to some redeposition. Artefacts within it included pottery of 17th-19th century date. Wares present comprised Glazed coarse earthenware (17th/18th century), Brown salt glazed stone ware (18th/19th century), Blue and white wares (19th century), and late Yellow ware (19th century). Also present was a small quantity of animal bone. Together these finds represent domestic refuse discarded on the site during the post-medieval period.

6.1.6. Topsoil 0001 (19th-20th Century)

Present across 01, this consisted of dark-grey to black sandy silt loam, up to 1100mm thick at the south end of the site. The depth of this modern garden topsoil may have been supplemented by the redeposition of topsoil from the terracing/construction of the existing modern Vicarage house immediately to the west. A similar range of pottery and bone to 0002 as well as a number of flower pot rims and other finds including a lead weight, glass and brick and tile fragments were recovered from 0001.

6.2. Gully 0006/0016 (13th/14th Century)

6.2.1. Exposed along the east side of 01 running north-south was a gully/shallow ditch (0006/0016) with a rounded base and u-shaped profile (Figures 9-14). It possessed a single homogenous fill of greyish brown sandy clay. Only a 8m section was exposed in the trench, with 0006/0016 extending north and south beyond the limits of the trench. Furthermore part of the southern section of 0006 lay within the west facing section of 01. Where exposed in the south facing section the gully was found to be up to 600mm wide and 500mm deep (Figure 4).

6.2.2. Stratigraphically the gully appeared to be cut from the base of 0002, through layers 0003 and 0004. Finds recovered from the gully comprised three sherds of medieval pottery, one of Nottingham Reduced Green Glaze Ware (1250-1350) and two of Nottingham Coarse Pink Sandy Ware late 13th- 14th century. These may be residual. Other artefacts consisted of an undated iron nail, two small brick/tile fragments and a modern green plastic button (Cut 1). It is possible given the small size of the button it is intrusive as a result of root/animal disturbance.

6.2.3. Environmental sampling of the fill of 0006 revealed the presence of hammerscale, suggesting the presence of Iron working in the vicinity when the gully was open to weathering.

6.2.4. Given its orientation (north-south) at right angles to the street front and parallel to the existing garden wall, the gully maybe a former property boundary of 13th/14th century date.

6.3. Stone Foundation/Structure 0019/0035 (Late Medieval)

6.3.1. Two short stretches of sandstone wall foundation forming the southeastern corner of a structure was revealed in the southwestern corner of Area 01 (Figures: 15-16, Plates: 5-6). Surviving to a height of 350mm the remains appear to have suffered truncation and the robbing of stone work, with only a few large stones surviving in the foundation.

6.3.2. The north-south aligned section of foundation 0035 protruded only 500mm from the south facing section of 01 (Figure 15). The south end junction with the east-west foundation 0019 had been robbed of stonework. The largest stone within 0035 comprised a flat square like slab (220mm x 200mm) with many of the remainder consisting of smaller, flat to angular pieces possibly broken off during robbing within a matrix of sandy loam. Excavation revealed the foundation at 800mm, to be much wider than first visible comprising of two elements, 0035 along the west side and 0038 along the eastside. It is possible 0035 and the layer 0052 may correspond with a robber trench with the original foundation trench partially surviving as 0038.

6.3.3. The east-west aligned section of foundation 0019 protruded 1200mm from the east facing section of 01. The largest stone within 0019 comprised a large flat rectangular

sandstone slab (840mm x 320mm), with possible faint tool marks on one side. This lay on top of a much smaller flat square slab. As with 0035 due to apparent robbing no further evidence of stone courses survived. Many of the remaining stones consisted of smaller, flat to angular pieces possibly broken off during robbing. The foundation cut for 0019 was barely discernable within the east facing section of 01, again probably due to disturbance from stone robbing.

6.3.4. Both foundations were cut in to layer 0009. Internal to the foundations this layer was given the context number 0054. Only three sherds of medieval pottery were found in association with the foundation. These comprised Nottingham reduced green glaze ware c. 1250-1350, a sherd of hard gritty fabric c. 14th/15th century and Decorated Cistercian ware c. 15th/16th century. In addition, recovered from the top of 0054 was a fragment of medieval green glazed roof tile, typically c.1300-1500 in date. Although probably residual, together these finds could suggest a potential late medieval date for the structure. The presence within layer 0051 (lying above but internal to the structure and thought to be a robbing/demolition layer), of several fragments of 17th/18th century vessel glass could indicate evidence for the demolition date for the structure. From 17th-19th century map evidence no remains appear to correspond with the structure.

6.4. Garden Wall foundation 0010/0020 (19th century)

6.4.1. A north-south linear feature was identified in the south-western extension of area 01. This was visible in both the north facing section as 0010 (Figure: 8) and as 0020 in the south facing section (Figure: 19). The feature appeared to be cut from just under the topsoil 0001 into layer 0002 (containing 17th-19th century pottery). In the south facing section a small localised disturbed spread of material (0050) comprising mixed topsoil (0001) and subsoil (0002) with 20% small sub-rounded stone, lay above 0020. A number of post medieval brick fragments were visible in the fill of 0010/0020, most notably in the north facing section. The linear may represent a robbed out foundation for an internal garden brick wall, a number of which are visible on maps of the late 19th century.

7. RESULTS- AREA 02

7.1. 1. Stratigraphic Sequence

A consistent stratigraphic sequence of natural basal deposits as encountered within 01 were also uncovered in 02. These were cut into by the foundations of a Victorian Vicarage which had completely truncated any deposits above, likely to contain any archaeological remains of interest.

7.1.2. Natural Gravel (0057), Sand and Gravel (0042)

Base deposits comprised gravel (0057) and brown sand and gravel (0042) of probable alluvial/glaciofluvial origin. Hand excavation of a small 2m x 1.5m trench (Cut 6) through 0042 revealed this material to be 900mm thick and sterile of finds (Figures 21-24). This was supplemented by the machine excavation of Cuts 7 and 8. These deposits corresponded with the basal layers of natural gravel 0037, and sand and gravel 0036/0055 found within 01.

7.2.1. Victorian Vicarage (19th Century)

Lying across the whole of area 02 and extending beyond its limits on all four sides were the brick and stone foundations of the former Victorian Vicarage. These cut into 0042 and appear to have completely truncated any potential deposits above this. Within the north-west corner of the foundations there were also present the filled in remains of a vaulted cellar. Structural finds from the Vicarage included decorated floor tiles and the gothic spandrel from a doorway.

7.2.2. These foundations match plans drawn in 1925, which detail proposed alterations and additions to number 8 Churchville Street to form a vicarage house for Old Radford. It is therefore possible to label individual rooms within the vicarage (Figure: 21).

7.2.3. Lying across the foundations were spreads of redeposited sand and topsoil 0044, along with brick and stone rubble 0022.

7.2.4. Pottery artefacts from 0044 included Blue and White Ware (19th century), Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware (18th/19th century), Whiteware (19th century), Mocha Ware (19th century), late Yellow Ware (19th Century), Blackware (17th/18th century), Slipware (18th century), Mottled Ware (18th Century), Industrial slipware (19th century) and a number of clay pipe fragments.

7.2.5. Finds from 0022 included Blue and White Ware fragments (19th century), Whiteware (19th century), Flow-Blue (19th Century) and late Yellow ware (19th century).

7.2.6. A number of disused drain/ pipe trenches were also present cut across Area 02.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1. Area 01

8.1.2. The evaluation revealed a consistent stratigraphic sequence across 01. The basal deposits comprised over 1000mm of natural sands and gravels of probable alluvial/glaciofluvial (0036/0037) upon which a further 400mm layer (0004) of potential alluvium/colluvium was present.

8.1.3. The earliest activity on site is represented by a single residual sherd of Nottingham Fine Sandy Splashed Ware (1100-1250) recovered from layer 0003 lying over 0004.

8.1.4. The presence of *in-situ* medieval settlement activity would appear to be limited to the north-south gully (0006/0016) and the stone foundations of structure (0019/0035), both cut into layer 0003 (depths of c. 900mm below ground level). Both probably represent former medieval domestic activity on the site, with the glazed roof tile possibly originating from a structure of some wealth/substance. This activity corresponds with the sites location within the former historic core of Radford adjacent to the church. The presence of Iron working as indicated by the hammerscale from 0006 would be typical of localised industrial activity on the back property plots of the medieval period. Together, although limited, these elements represent rare and significant evidence of medieval Radford.

8.1.5. The limited pottery present suggests the gully 0006/0016 maybe the earliest in date (13th/14th century), with the stone structure probably 15th /16th century in date. Both extend outside the excavation areas, although both have been significantly truncated including apparent stone robbing of foundation 0019/0035. The latter extends westwards and may correspond with parch marks to the west where preservation maybe better.

8.1.6. No other remains of medieval date were present within the excavation area 01 (less substantial remains may have been truncated in the post medieval period), which largely corresponds with the planned ground plan for the proposed development in this area.

8.2. Area 02

8.2.1. As with 01 the basal layers in 02 comprised over 900mm of natural sands and gravels of probable alluvial/glaciofluvial origin (0057/0042).

8.2.2. No evidence of medieval (or earlier) settlement deposits or finds was found within 02. All deposits of archaeological potential above 0042 appear to have been truncated by the foundations for the Victorian Vicarage which extends out side of 02 in all directions.

8.2.3. The area to the east under the present driveway could not be evaluated due to access requirements to the existing Vicarage. Given this is on the same level as the Victorian Vicarage which extends towards the driveway, it is likely this area has suffered similar truncation during terracing for the construction for this building in the 19th century.

8.3. Stonework

8.3.1. The recording of pieces of stonework scattered around the garden of the site revealed the presence of a small amount of worked pieces originating from the medieval church fabric of St.Peter's Radford in combination with material associated with 19th century garden follies.

8.3.2. The medieval fabric adds significantly to the understanding of St.Peter's appearance prior to rebuilding in 1811-12 for which only a short written description by William Stretton (1910, 47) survives.

APPENDIX 1: STONEMWORK REPORT by Richard Sheppard

1.1. Worked stones found in the garden at Radford include several built into a buttress and others used in the construction of a pillar. In addition, six other pieces were recorded in situ (photographed, their positions recorded with GPS) and recovered from the site to be cleaned and measured. These were subsequently inspected and are described below. These are shown in accompanying plates and drawings.

Stone Catalogue/descriptions

Stone 1. Door jamb piece with a roll with keel moulding at one corner. Flat facing on four sides with mortar still adhering on inner face opposite the roll.

Size 9 x 16 inches (23 x 20cm); depth 8¼ins (21cm).

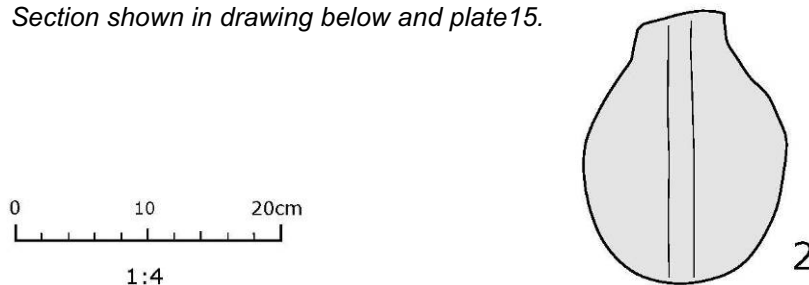
Medium grained Permian magnesian limestone with some diagonal markings.

Section shown in plate 14.

Stone 2. Largely intact piece of shaft, possibly part of compound column or piece that projected from rear wall. Flat end cross-section 8 x 6 inches (20 x 15cm), rounded at one end and irregular projecting tongue at other where it adjoined other masonry. Shallow groove at either end, presumably for mortar or thin lead connection.

Length 12¾ins (32.5cm). Medium grained Permian magnesian limestone with cross markings.

Section shown in drawing below and plate 15.

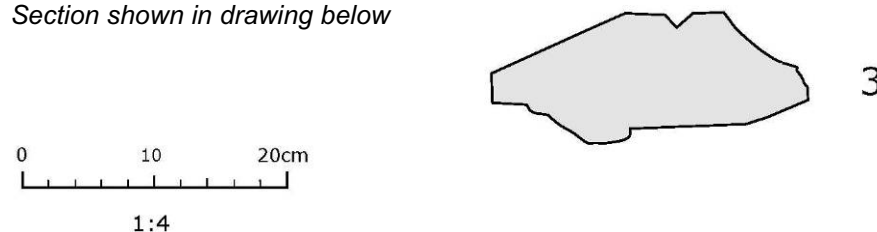


Stone 3. Broken sill piece with V-shaped glazing gully and rectangular sinking for saddle bar. Upper face has flat sloping edge to one side of gully, with curving cavetto edge opposite, truncated with broken edge. Underside has a projecting unworked band but mainly worked flat, rising to one edge.

Width 26cm and length 32cm, both not full measurements. Intact flat-to-flat surface depth 3½ins (9cm).

Medium grained Permian magnesian limestone.

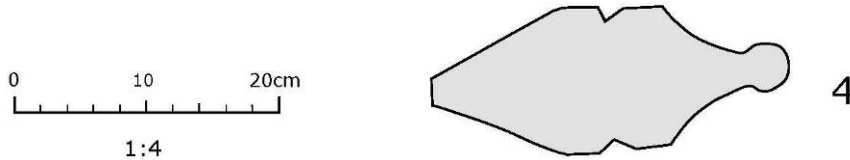
Section shown in drawing below



Stone 4. Window tracery, irregular curved Y-shape in plan with sunken design either side. Has same cross-section as sill piece but with intact round piece at end of cavetto, giving intact depth of 11 inches (28cm).

Long section 22½ inches (57cm) long with slight curve and unworked outer surface up to 4cm thick. Worked width 24cm. Outer curve and slight angle to each of the three intact ends indicate this was part of a large window arch. In good condition, with no adhering mortar and stone type unclear.

Section shown in drawing below and plate 16

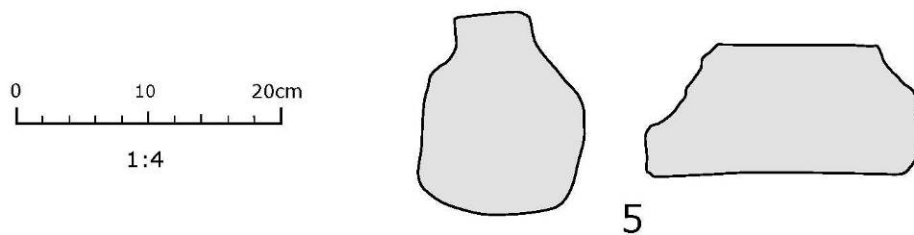


Stone 5. Window tracery, T-shaped with probable part of straight lintel and, at right angle, a short length of mullion ending in flat end, with a rise on both outer faces and with intact cusps to either side.

Lintel part 71cm long, but one end broken off and was probably originally 82cm (32 inches) in length. Width 22cm but largely unworked edges and some remaining mortar shows this was bedded into walling and largely hidden. Turns at the intact end of lintel indicates internal width of 12ins (32cm) to either side of mullion. Much abraded piece and not clear how or where glazing was attached. Probably late 14th-15th century in date.

Stone type unclear.

Sections of both parts shown in drawing below and plate 17

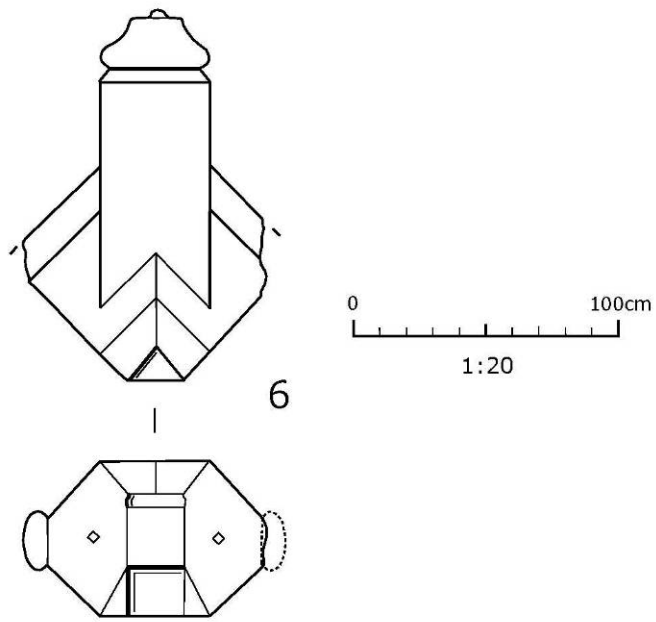


Stone 6. Pinnacle-like piece with a moulded cap with the stump of a former metal projection (perhaps a crucifix) and an expanding lower part fanning out at 45 degrees, flat with rolled tops, broken at either end. Square sinkings for metal dowels on underside. Decorative lozenge-shape projection on both the front and back faces towards the bottom, where a small flat base is just set back from what was presumably the front face.

Full length to a small flat base 69cm, width 46cm and intact depth 11 inches (28cm); pinnacle part 8½ inches (22cm) square. Probably once positioned at the end of a gable wall, of perhaps a church's aisle, nave or chancel. Otherwise, possibly part of a monument.

Stone type unclear.

Plan and base view shown in drawing.



Folly Stone work.

Various 19th century garden folly work was evident. This was recorded by laser scanning and photographic record.

Elevations Shown in plates 18, 19, 20.

APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

SPR: St Peter's Church Radford

Environmental Archaeology Interim Assessment

Introduction:

This report provides a brief interim assessment of the palaeo-environmental samples retrieved during an archaeological evaluation carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology, between 05/03/12 and 16/03/12, on behalf of Martin Tucker Ltd, Architectural Services & Interior Designers acting on behalf of the Diocese of Southwell.

As part of the environmental sampling strategy, a 21 litre sample was taken from a possible medieval gulley (0006). The sample is listed in table form below, with a brief description of the deposit from which the sample was taken and any environmental material found.

Method:

The soil sample was processed in the following manner;

Sample weight and volume was measured prior to processing and a sub-sample was removed in case any further analysis should be required. The sample was then processed using a 'Siraf' flotation tank (Williams 1973), using a sieve with a 250µ mesh and an internal 1mm mesh for the residue.

Both the residue and flot was dried and retained in. A total of 21 litres of soil was processed in this way.

The weight and volume of the residue was recorded, before it was sorted by eye for any environmental and archaeological finds. These were picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged. A magnet was run through the residue in order to recover any magnetised material such as hammerscale. The residue was then discarded.

The flot of the sample was studied using 10x magnification and the presence of environmental finds noted and their abundance and species recorded on the assessment sheet. The flot was then bagged and along with the finds from the residue constitutes the material archive of the sample.

Table 1: environmental finds from SPR - Environmental sample no: 01

Context: 0006

Sediment description: Fill of ditch. Friable mid grey brown silty clay loam <10% >20mm sub-rounded stone <5% root action

Sample volume before processing: 21 litres

Material	Quantity
Charcoal	<1g of unidentified comminuted fragments
Charred grain	An abundance of 1-10
Sp. Chenopodia (Fat Hen)	An abundance of 1-10 seeds

Results:

Residues: The samples washed down to produce residues of varying proportions of sub-rounded gravel, mostly between 1mm and 1cm in size. The residues yielded a small quantity of brick fragments and a coal/charcoal mix, as well as a small amount of hammerscale.

Flots: The flot contained charcoal, but mostly unidentified, comminuted fragments measuring less than 2mm. The charred plant remains were degraded and difficult to identify but could possibly be bread wheat and barley with one grass seed. The Chenopodia seeds were uncharred and likely to be modern contamination.

Conclusion:

Although charcoal and charred grain was present in the samples it was poorly preserved and in very low concentrations. Furthermore, the presence of modern Chenopodia seeds and rootlets indicates a degree of modern contamination. Further analysis of these samples or others from similar deposits does not seem likely to be worthwhile from an archaeobotanical view point.

Bibliography:

Williams, D. 1973 Flotation at Siraf, *Antiquity*, 47, 198-202

APPENDIX 3: Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

<i>Field Records</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Drawing record sheets	List of drawings made on site	1
Photographic record sheets	List of photographs taken on site	4
Context records sheets	Record of contexts recorded on site	57
Site drawings on perma trace sheets	Section drawings @1:20 on A3 perma trace	24
Site drawings on perma trace sheets	Section drawings @1:10 on A3 perma trace	6
Photographs:-		
Digital	All views	259
B&W (with negatives)	Recorded sections	3 x films
Finds	Animal bone	24
	Ceramic	21
	Glass	11
	Flint	1
	Metal	8
	Plastic	1
	Pottery	73
	Shell	1
	Marble floor tiles	3
	Wood	1
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement & risk assessment	2
Report to client	Report of findings of the evaluation.	1

Archive Deposition.

The archive is currently held in the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB. It will be deposited at Brewhouse Yard museum, Nottinghamshire TPA project code SPR. The archive will be deposited by the end of 2012.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clarke, J. 2011. *St Peter's Vicarage Radford. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. Trent and Peak Archaeology, Nottingham. Unpublished report.

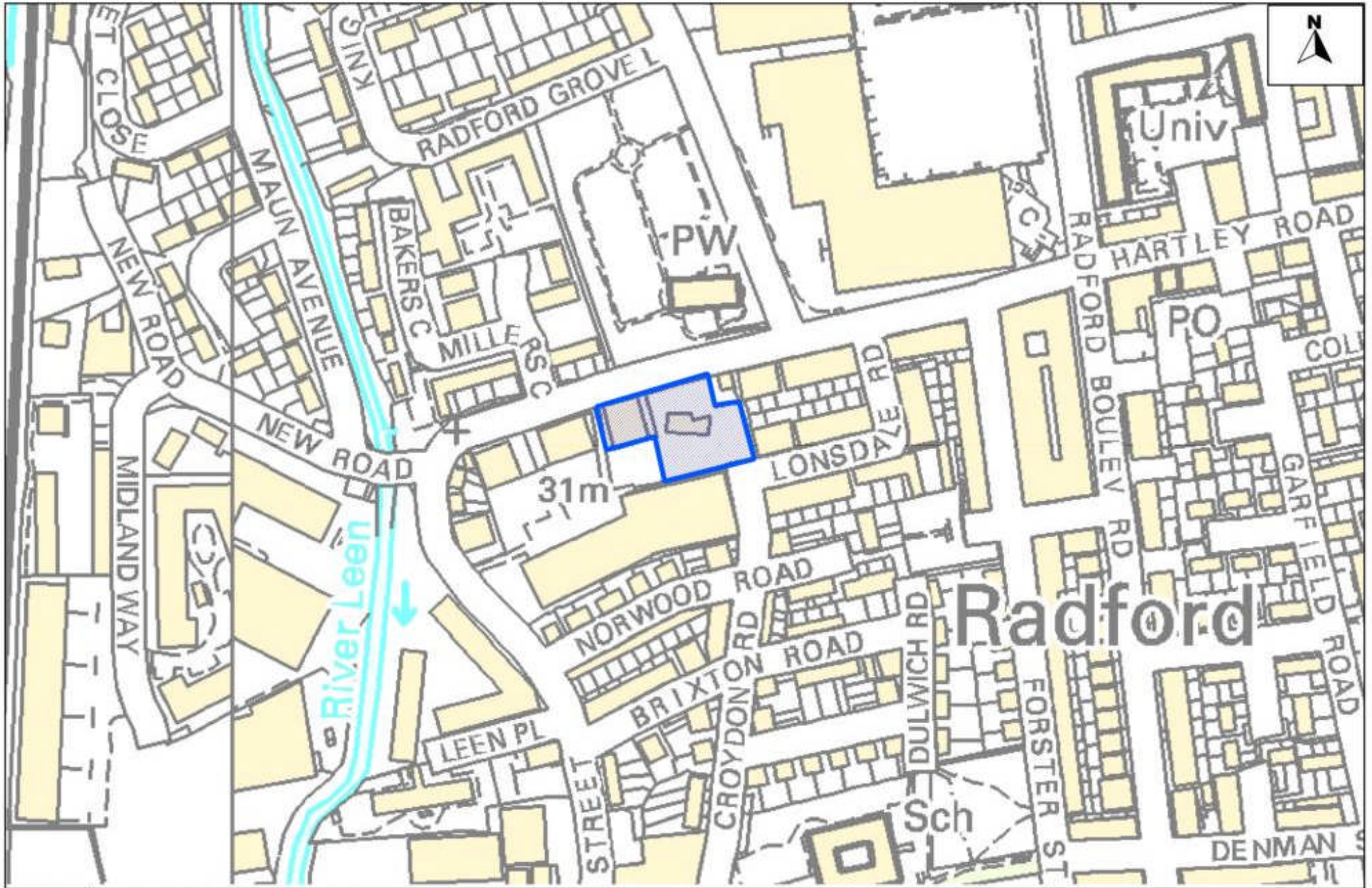
Gover J E B, Mawer A,
and Stenton F M, 1940 *The place-names of Nottinghamshire*. Cambridge: University Press.


Mellors R. 1914. *Old Nottingham Suburbs: Then and Now*.

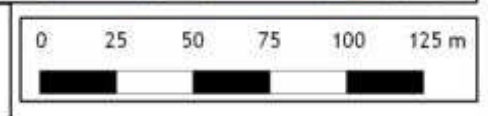
Stretton W. 1755-1828. *'The Stretton Manuscripts, being notes on the History of Nottinghamshire by William Stretton (of Lenton Priory).'* John T Godfrey. Nottingham 1910

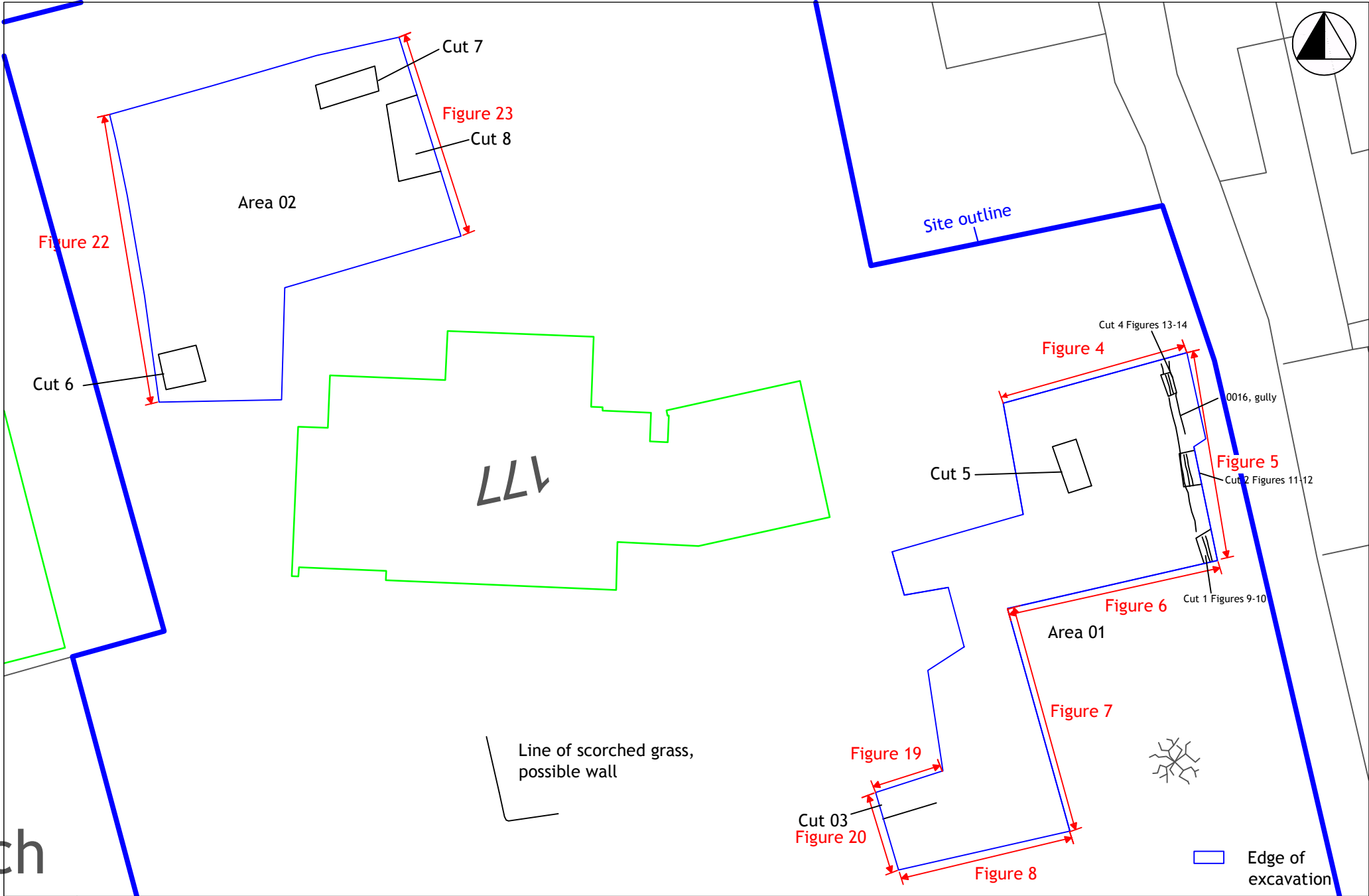
Maps

British Geological Survey 1:50000 series, England and Wales Sheet 126, Nottingham solid and drift Geology

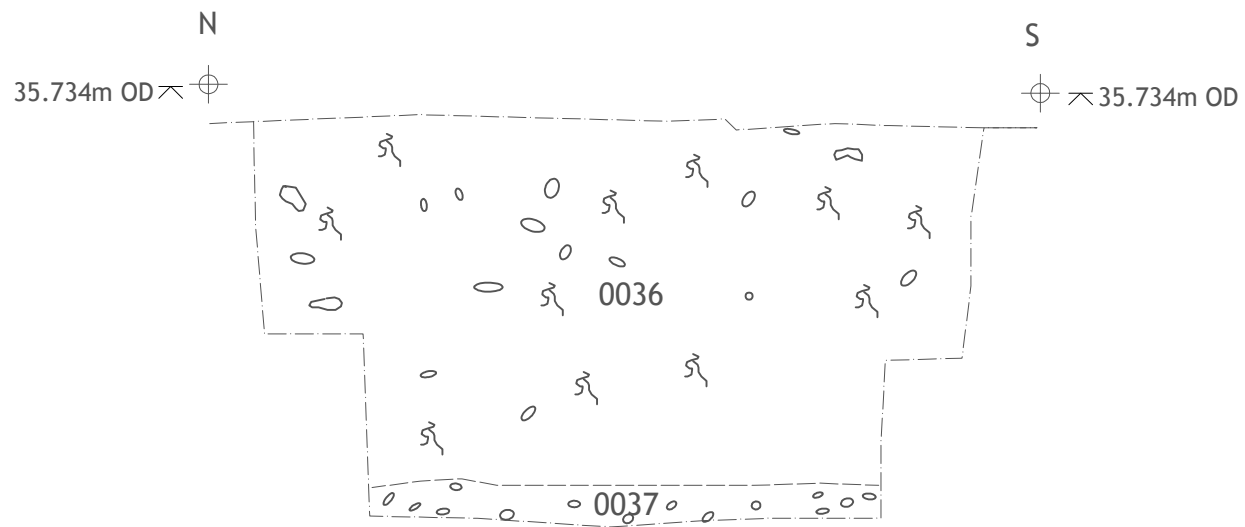


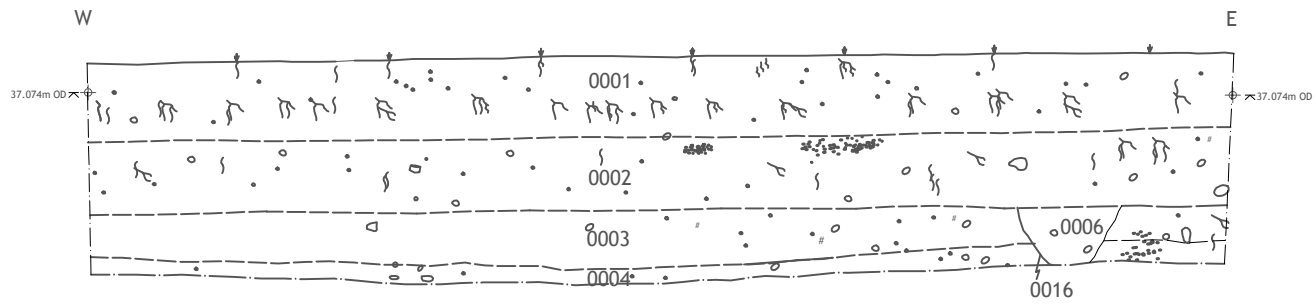

 SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 1 Location of the evaluation area, Radford
 Scale at A4 1:2500



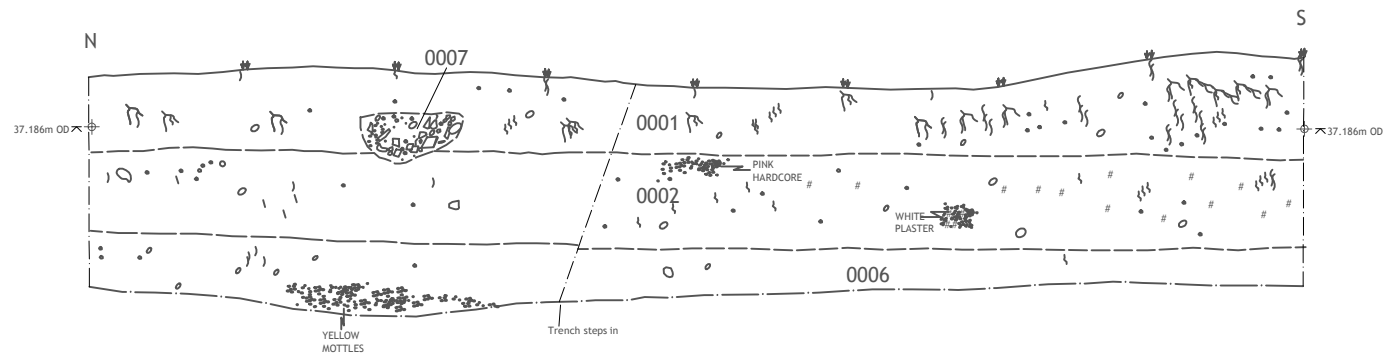


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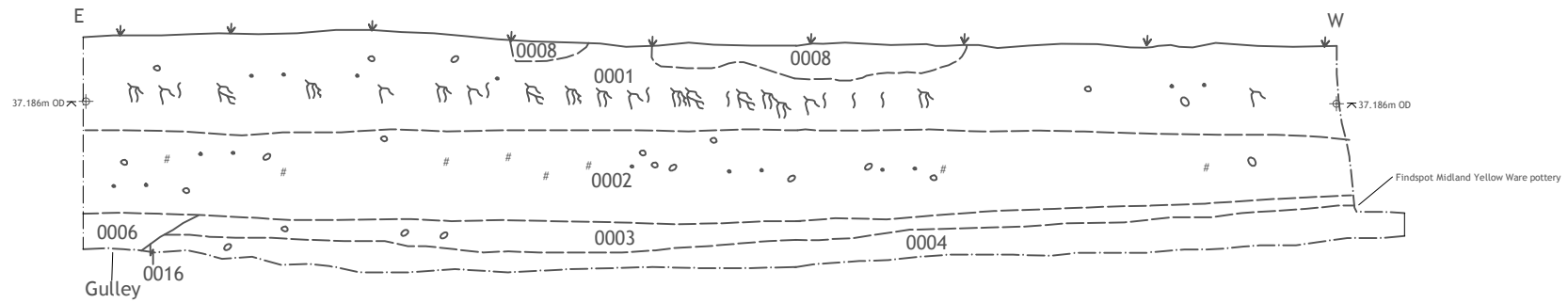


SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 4 Area 01. South facing section
 Scale at A4 1:50

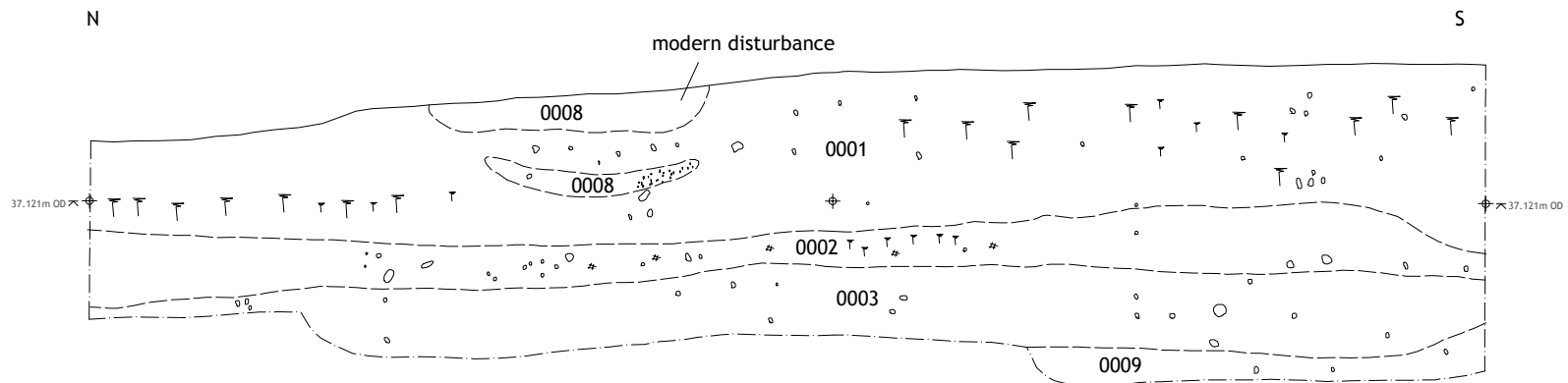


tp
 Trent & Peak
 ARCHAEOLOGY
 SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 5 Area 01. West facing section
 Scale at A4 1:50



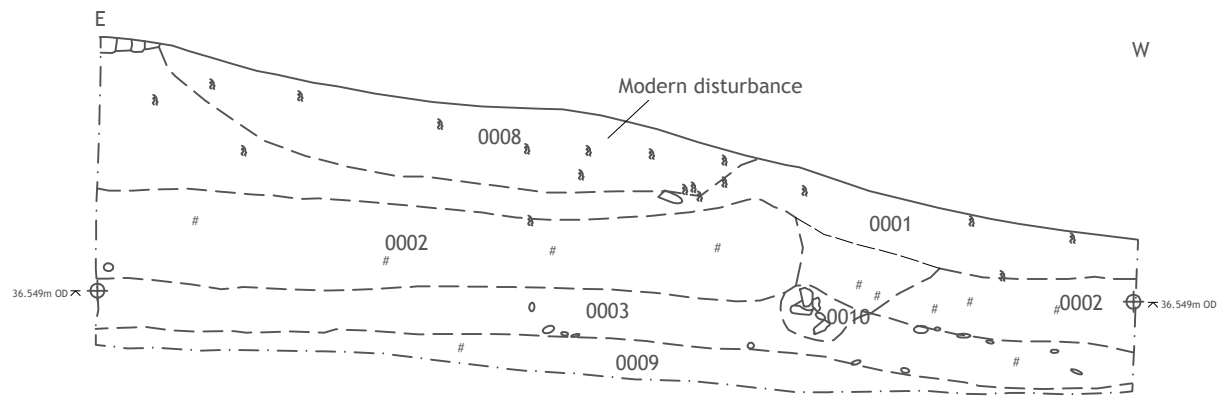


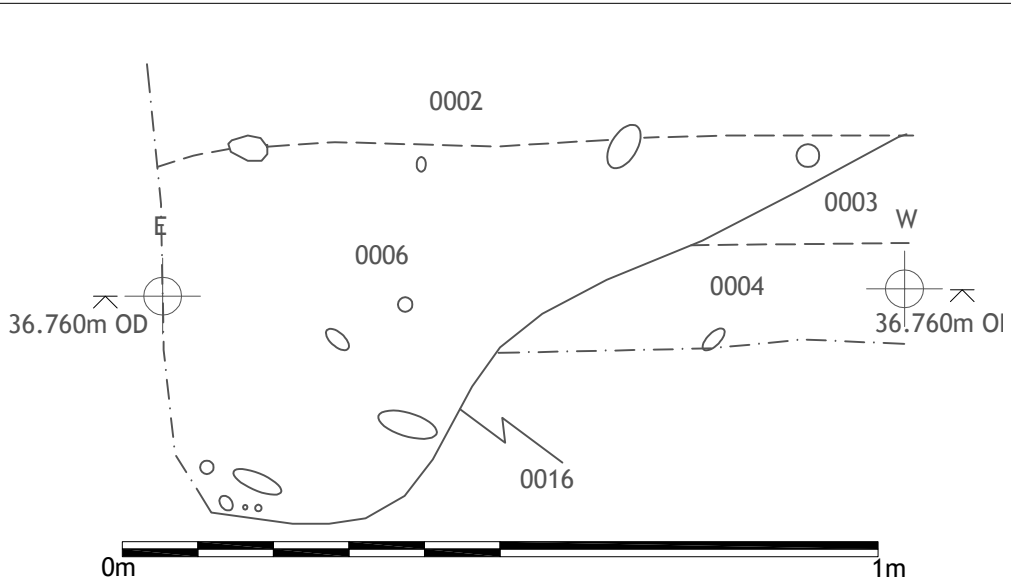
SPR St. Peter's, Radford
 Figure 6 Area 01. North facing section
 Scale at A4 1:50



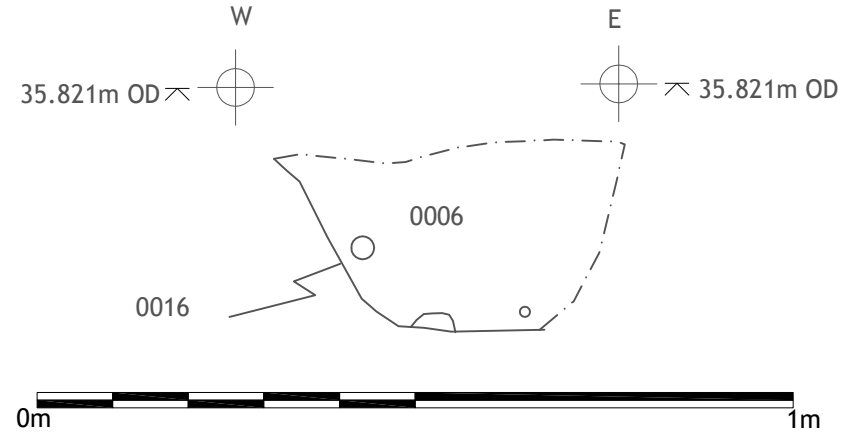
tp SPR St. Peter's, Radford
 Figure 7 Area 01 West facing section of south end
 Scale at A4 1:50



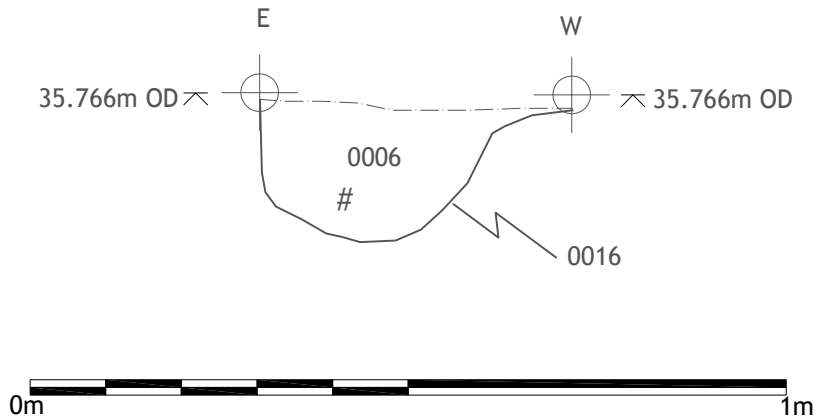




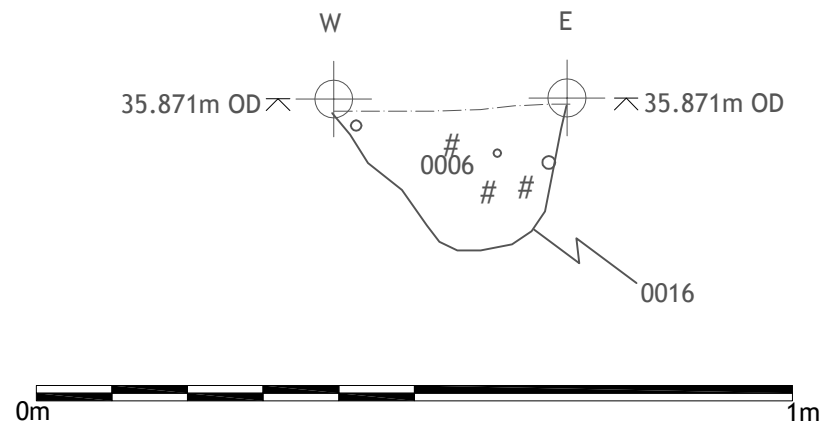
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 Figure 9 Area 01. North facing section 0006, cut 1
 Scale at A4 1:10



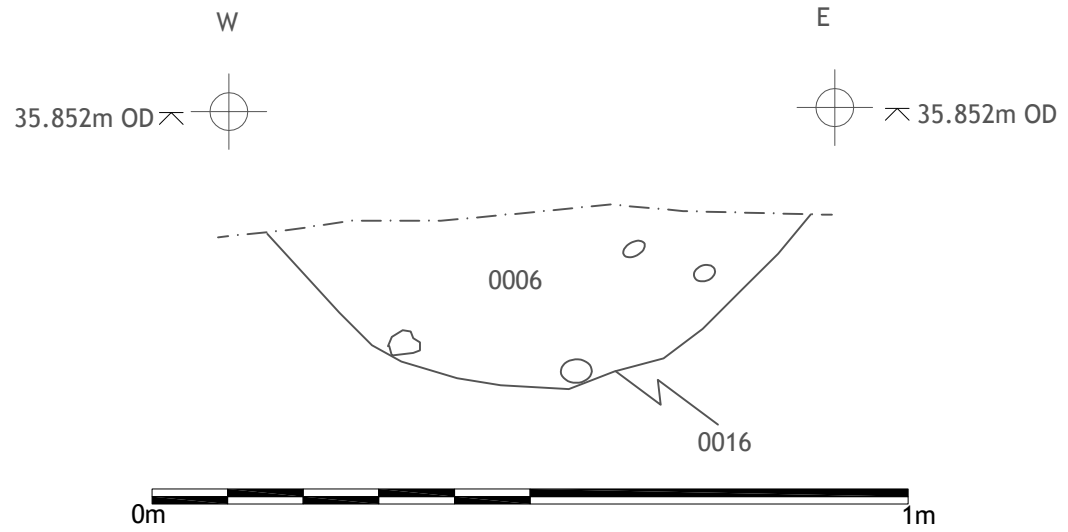
SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 10 Area 01. South facing section 0006, cut 1
 Scale at A4 1:10



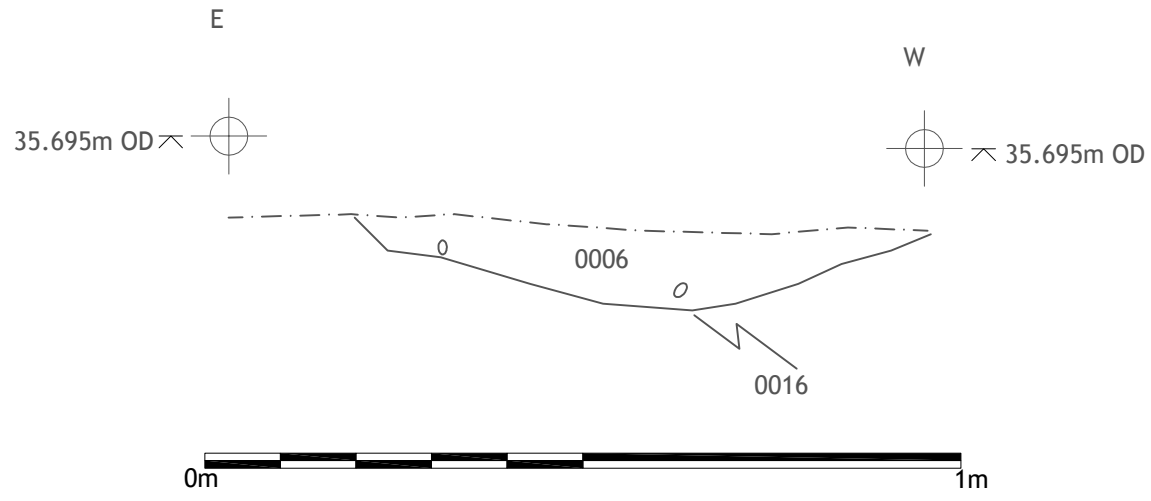
SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 11 Area 01. North facing section 0006, cut 2
 Scale at A4 1:10



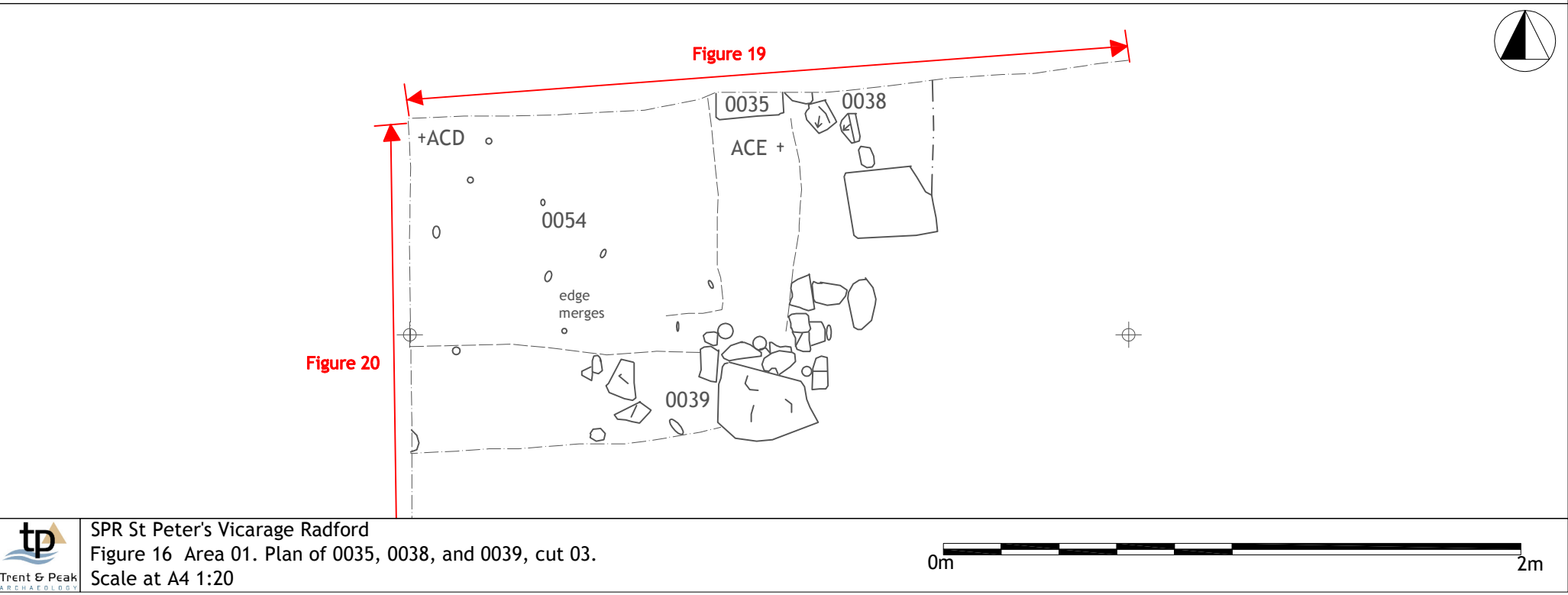
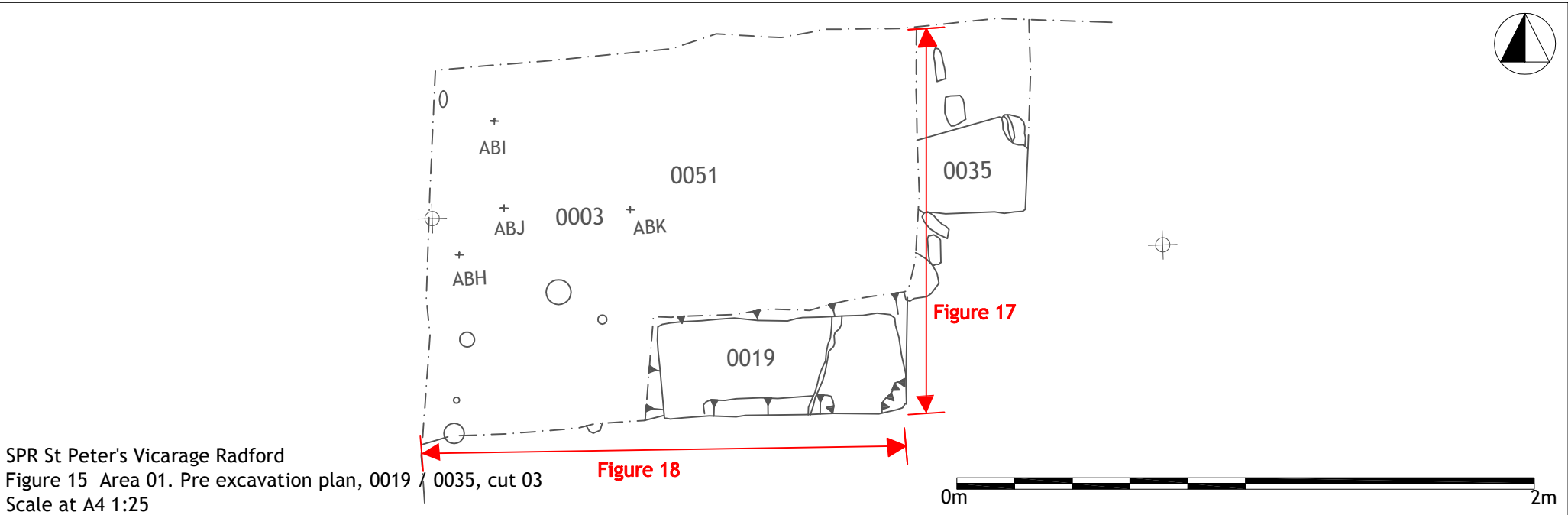
SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 12 Area 01. South facing section 0006, cut 2
 Scale at A4 1:10

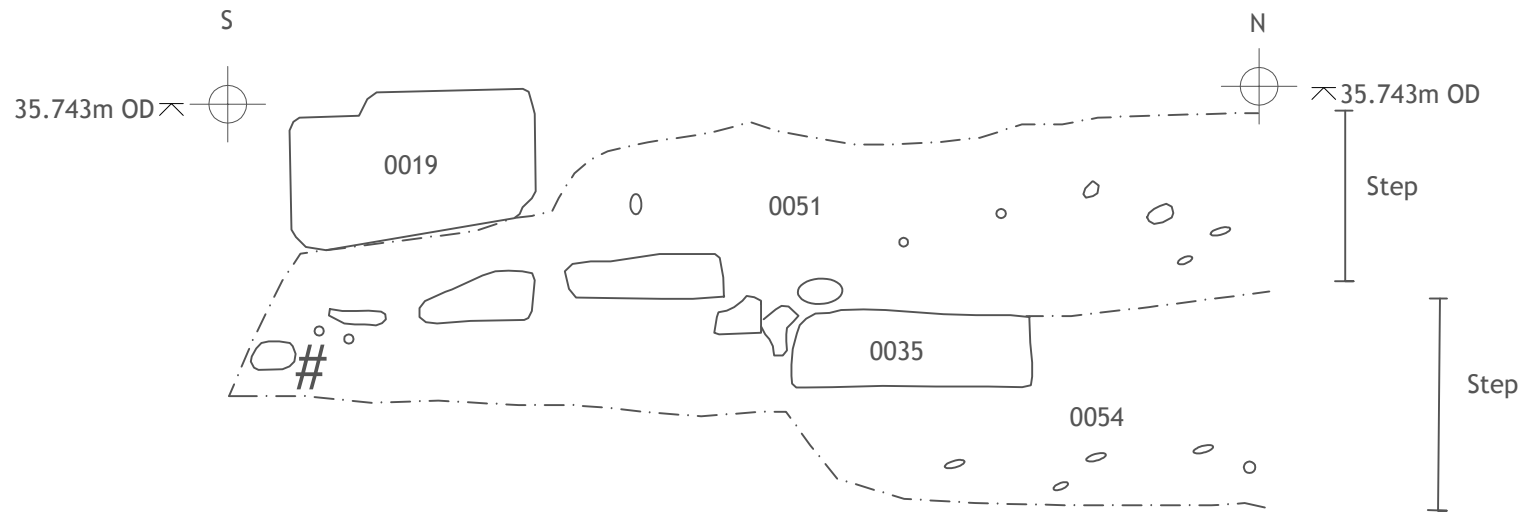


SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 13 Area 02. South facing section 0006, cut 4
 Scale at A4 1:10

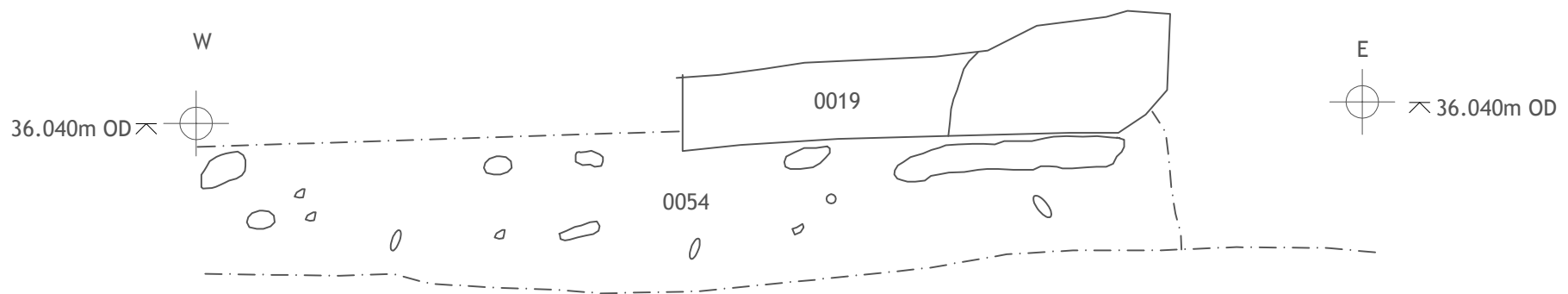


SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 14 Area 01. North facing section 0006, cut 4
 Scale at A4 1:10



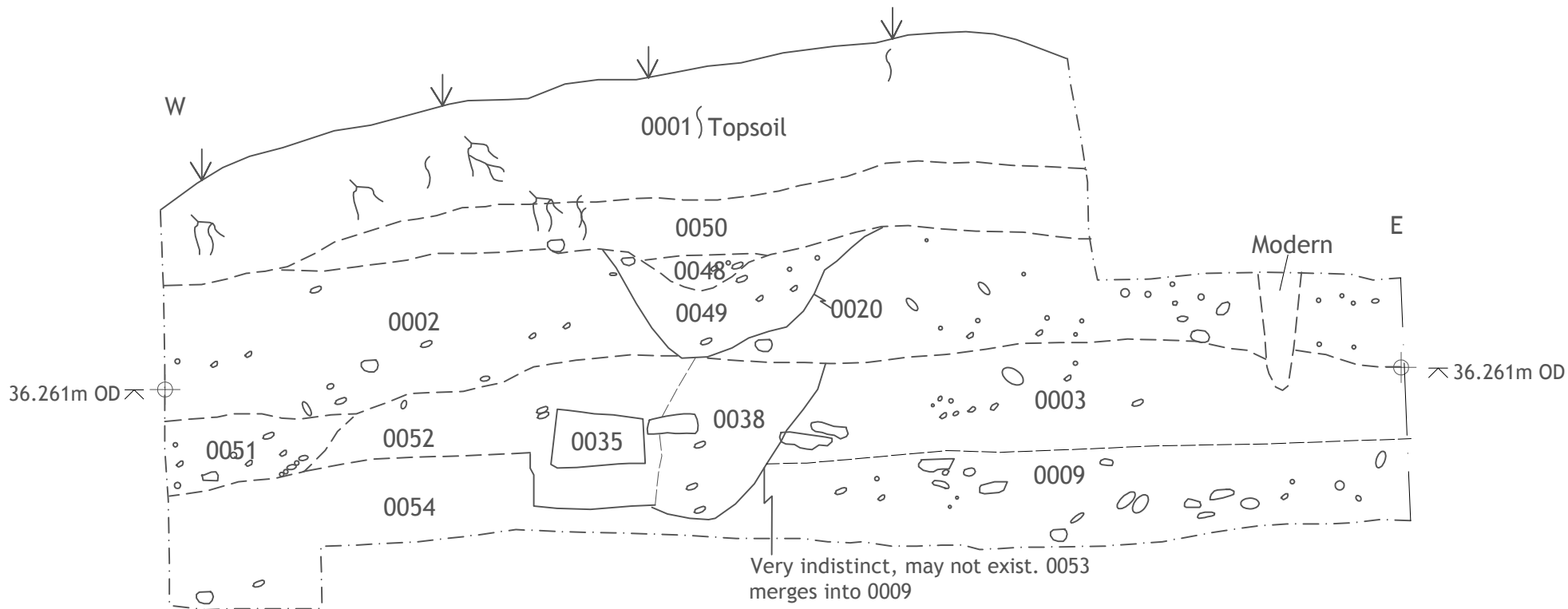


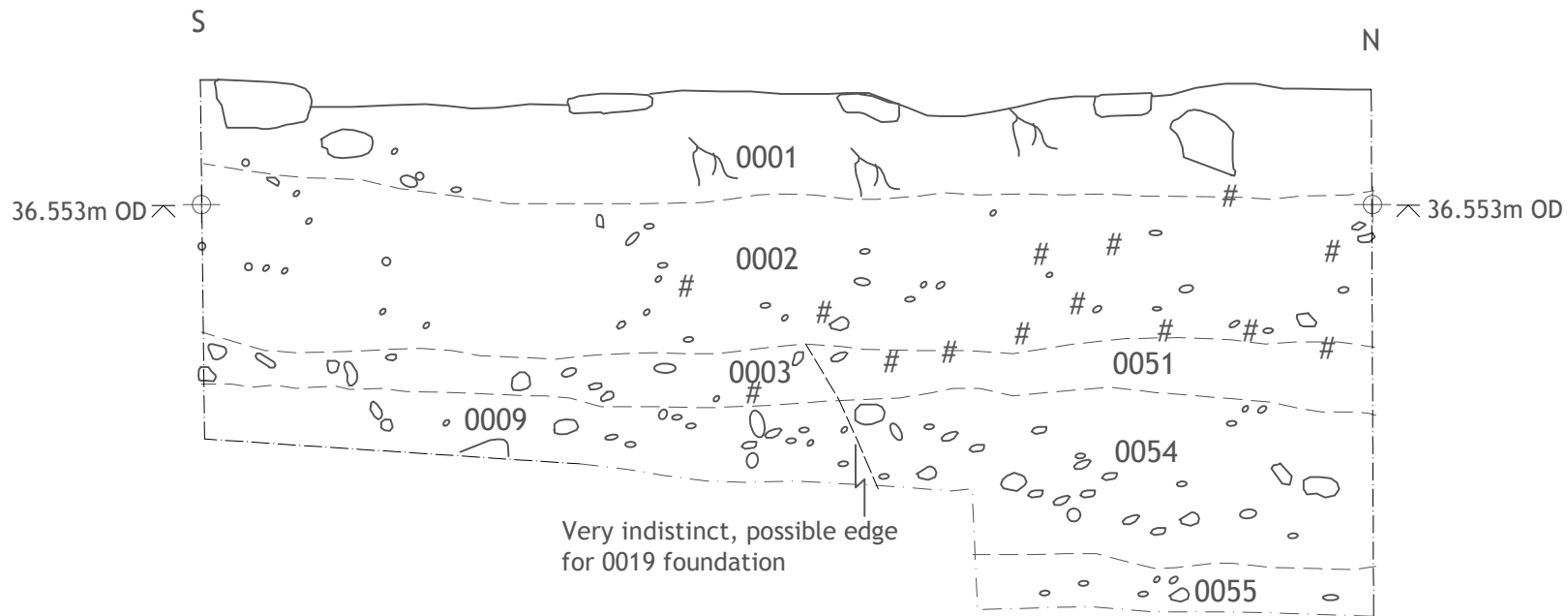
SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 17 Area 01. East facing section, 0019 / 0035, cut 3
 Scale at A4 1:10

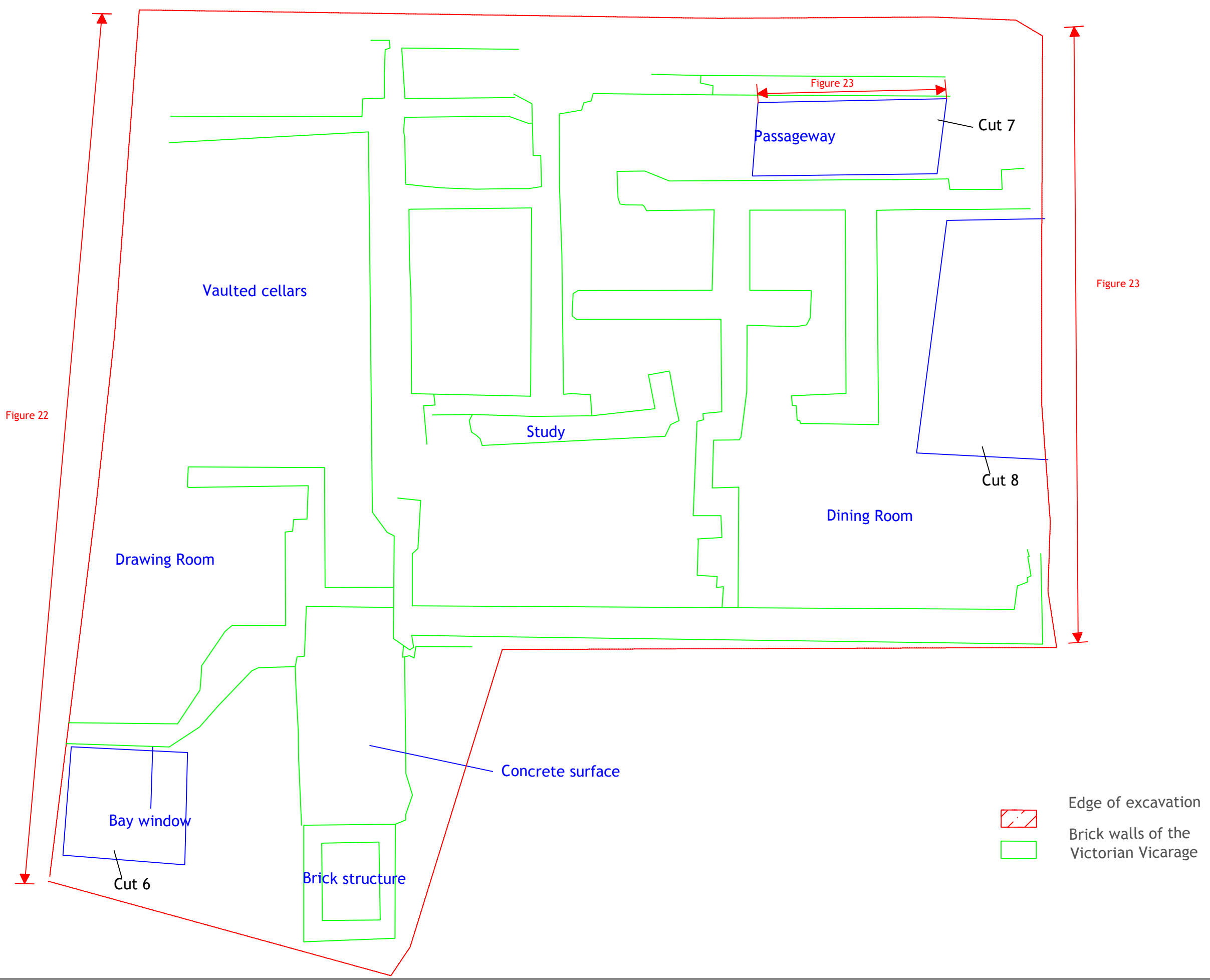


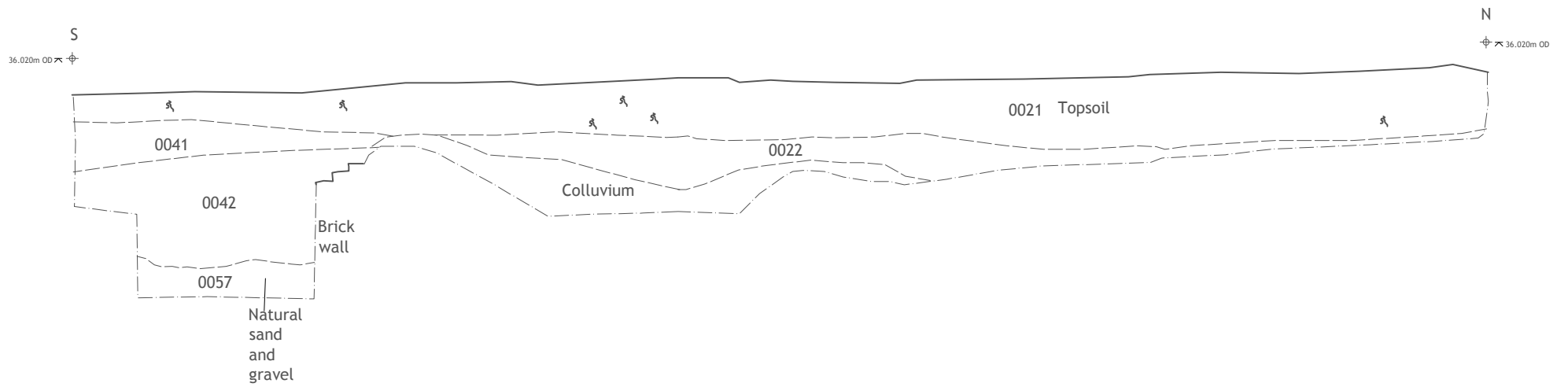
SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 18 Area 01. South facing section, 0019, cut 3
 Scale at A4 1:10

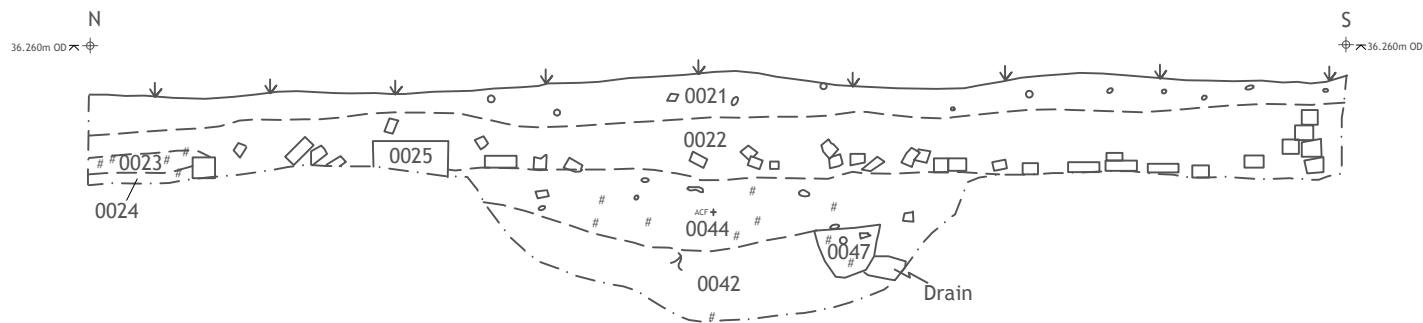




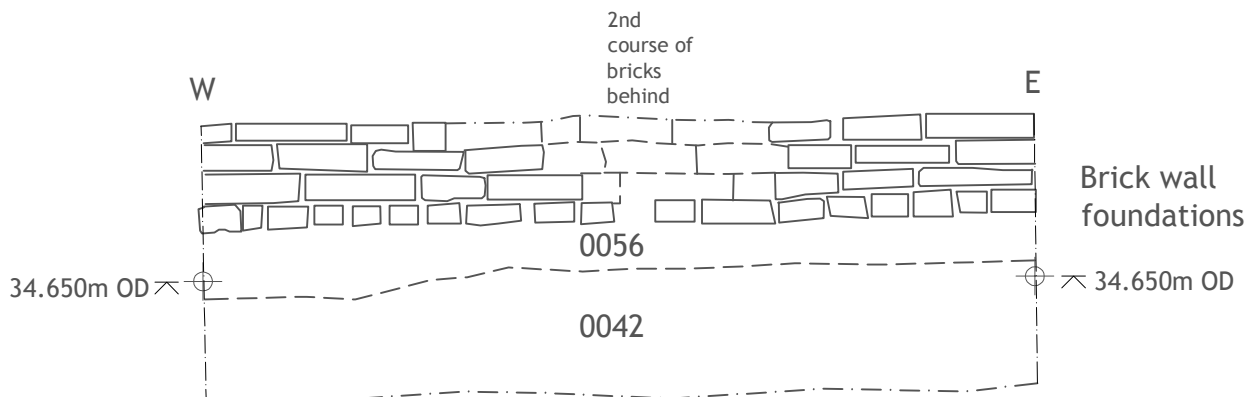








SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 23 Area 02. West facing section
 Scale at A4 1:50



SPR St Peter's Vicarage Radford
 Figure 24 Area 02. South facing section
 Scale at A4 1:20





Plate 1: Area 01. North facing section. Showing topsoil (0001) deposits (0002 ,0003 and 0004 below).



Plate 2: Area 01. North facing section, south end. Showing possible 19th century garden wall foundation (0010)



Plate 3: Area 01. Gully 0006/0016 Cuts 1 and 2.



Plate 4: Area 01. Cut: 03. Pre excavation shot of east to west aligned wall (0019) and north south wall 0035



Plate5: Area 01, Showing foundations (0019) and (0035) during excavation



Plate 6: Area 01. Showing foundations (0019) and (0035) during excavation



Plate 7: Area 01. Cut 05 through layers (0036) down to natural sands and gravels (0037)



Plate 8: Area 02. Foundations of the Victorian Vicarage. Looking north.



Plate 9: Area 02. Cut 6. Showing layer (0042) down to natural sand and gravels (0057)



Plate 10: Area 02. Cut 8. Showing topsoil (0021), rubble layer (0022), redeposited topsoil (0044) over foundations of Vicarage and natural sand and gravels (0042).



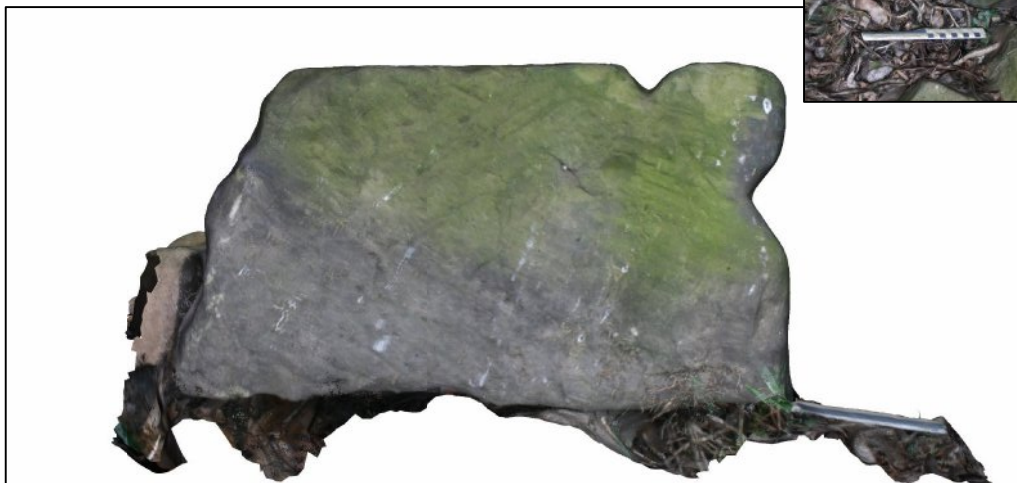
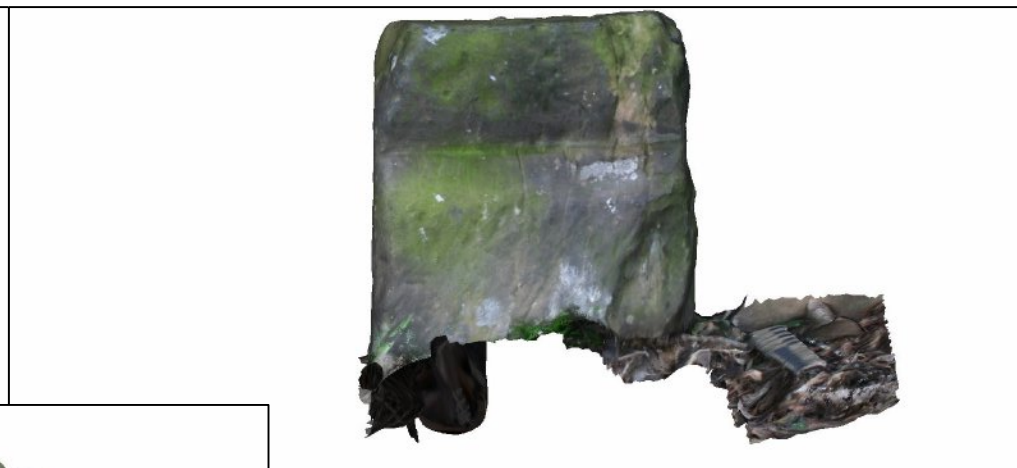
Plate 11: Area 02. Cut: 07. South facing section through east to west aligned wall of Victorian Vicarage down to natural sands and gravels (0042).



Plate 12: Area 02. Victorian architectural features from the old vicarage house.



Plate 13: Area 02. Vaulted cellars in the old vicarage with redeposited sand and rubble below topsoil





SPR: Orthographic front elevation of Stone 2. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic plan view of Stone 2. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic left elevation of Stone 2. Scale 1:5 at A3.



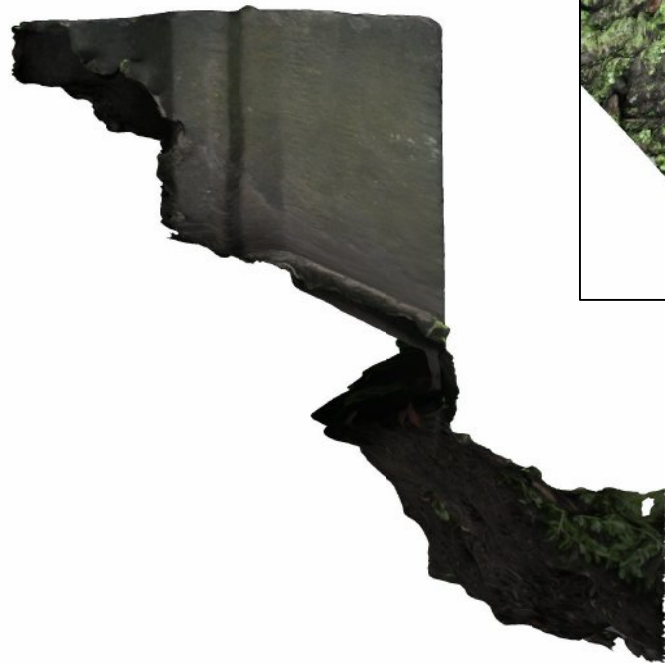
SPR: Orthographic right elevation of Stone 2. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic front elevation of Stone 4. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic plan view of Stone 4. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic left elevation of Stone 4. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic right elevation of Stone 4. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic front elevation of Stone 5. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic plan view of Stone 5. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic left elevation of Stone 5. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Orthographic right elevation of Stone 5. Scale 1:5 at A3.



SPR: Pillar, North-facing orthographic elevation. Scale 1:20 at A4



SPR: Pillar, East-facing orthographic elevation. Scale 1:20 at A4



SPR: Pillar, Orthographic plan view. Scale 1:20 at A4



SPR: Pillar, South-facing orthographic elevation. Scale 1:20 at A4



SPR: Pillar, East-facing orthographic elevation. Scale 1:20 at A4



SPR: Pillar, projected view. Not to scale.



SPR: Butters, East-facing orthographic elevation. Scale 1:20 at A3



SPR: Butters, North-facing orthographic elevation. Scale 1:20 at A3



SPR: Butters, West-facing orthographic elevation. Scale 1:20 at A3



SPR: Butters, projected view, looking south-east. Not to scale.

