

NET Phase Two, Beeston Archaeological Watching Brief.



The churchyard wall close to St. John the Baptist's Church, Beeston, (looking NE)

For VINCI Construction UK Ltd


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SUMMARY

- The NET Phase Two development proposed to build two extensions to the existing NET Line One tram network within Nottingham. These will add 17.5 km to the existing network, bringing it to a total of 32km. The two routes link directly into NET Line One at Nottingham Railway Station.
- Following the production of a Desk-based Assessment (Brown & Kinsley 2006) and an Environmental Statement (ES 2006), Beeston Historic Core (BHC) was identified as an area requiring archaeological mitigation.
- Trent and Peak Archaeology (TPA), part of the York Archaeological Trust, were contracted by VINCI Construction UK Ltd to undertake a watching brief on the NET Phase Two trackbed excavations and utilities installations within Beeston.
- Both prehistoric and Roman remains were entirely absent from the investigation area. Although evidence for these periods has previously been identified within the town, it appears as though this activity was limited to discrete areas beyond that of the development.
- A low number of features dating to the medieval and Post-Medieval periods were located within the south-west end of the development route. These remains provide useful support to existing documentary evidence and extant architectural remains which have previously indicated that the early medieval origins of Beeston were focused within what has become the western end of the town.
- The most consistent remains to be encountered were 19th century foundations and cellars. These were particularly evident towards the north-east end of the town which was increasingly developed to provide housing during the population boom that resulted from the industrialisation of the local economy.

NET Phase Two, Beeston Historic Core - Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The NET Phase Two development was designed to build two extensions to the existing NET Line One network within Nottingham. Upon completion, these will add 17.5 km to the existing network, bringing it to a total of 32km. The two routes link directly into NET Line One at Nottingham Railway Station. The extensions comprise the following:
- A 10km Chilwell route serving the Meadows, the NG2 (former Royal Ordnance Factory) development site, the area's main hospital at QMC, the University of Nottingham, Beeston Town Centre and Chilwell before terminating at Toton Park & Ride site.
 - A 7.5 km Clifton route serving the Meadows, the Wilford and Ruddington Lane area, and the Clifton Estate before terminating at Clifton Park & Ride site.
- 1.2 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA), part of the York Archaeological Trust, were contracted by VINCI Construction UK Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief to monitor the construction of the NET Phase Two trackbed and utilities installation throughout Beeston.
- 1.3 Preliminary utilities work commenced in mid 2012, with track bed construction commencing at the beginning of 2013 and continuing until mid 2014. This report presents the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken by TPA along the route of the development between Chilwell Road and Humber Road, Beeston.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Chilwell and Clifton routes were the subject of a desk-based study (Brown & Kinsley 2004), later revised to take account of minor route alterations (Brown & Kinsley 2006). An Environmental Statement has been presented by ERM (ES 2006), where Archaeology and Cultural Heritage was dealt with in Chapter 11.
- 2.2 SLR were informed by Mott MacDonald that a planning condition (NET.P6/11) had been imposed on the scheme as follows:

"No part of the development within or immediately adjacent to an area which is identified in Tables 11.1 to 11.3 of the Environmental Statement as being of medium or high archaeological potential can commence until a scheme to deal with any archaeological remains on the land covered by that part has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

The scheme shall also identify areas where a watching brief is required and also the appropriate measures to be taken during and after construction should any significant archaeological remains be found. The scheme shall also require that any archaeological works carried out on site shall be by a suitably qualified investigating body acceptable to the local planning authority."

- 2.3 The Environmental Statement (ES) submitted for the NET schemes (Tables 11.1-11.3 and desk-based study) identified the Beeston section of the route as of medium archaeological potential. It was consequently determined that mitigation of this potential would be provided by an archaeological watching brief during construction work.

3. SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The area of the development ran north-east along the Chilwell Road from the junction with Middle Street (SK 52706 36689), north-east along the Chilwell Road. It passed alongside Beeston Parish Church before turning to the south-east across the northern limit of the churchyard to link with Strying Street. Running the full length of Strying Street, the route then turned to the NE along Middle Street. The development works were monitored along much of Middle Street, ending at the junction with Humber Road (SK 53361 37081).
- 3.2 This section of the development route was almost exclusively located within the footprint of existing roads. Notable exceptions included the widening work that impacted upon the churchyard of the Parish Church, and the short section between Chilwell Road and Strying Street, which required the demolition of several buildings associated with *The Square* shopping development. There was also an area adjacent to Commercial Avenue, which was formerly occupied by a building.
- 3.3 The town of Beeston, lies on a gravel terrace, situated between the alluvial deposits of the River Trent to the south-east and the Mercian Mudstone slopes of the valley side to the north-west. The solid geology of the Mercia Mudstone also underlies the superficial gravels and alluvial deposits. Due to its location within the valley bottom, there is little topographical variation along the development area, which generally sloped downwards from north-west to south-east between 32m and 30m AOD.
- 3.4 More detailed topographical and geological information is provided within the individual chapters concerning each specific portion of the development route.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A detailed archaeological desk based assessment of the entire development route was undertaken by TPA in 2004, with subsequent alterations to take account of minor route changes being produced in 2006 (Brown and Knsley). The information produced during this study has been summarised below, alongside the results of the *Nottinghamshire Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment* (Stroud 2000).

4.1 Prehistoric

- 4.1.1 Stroud (2000) highlights that numerous prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from the Beeston area. In the 1920s several Palaeolithic implements were found in the Stoney Street Gravel Pit, including four handaxes and two flint flakes (SMR 718a). Further to the north-west, a blade of translucent grey flint with rough secondary working along one edge was found in a garden (SMR 5252), while to the north-east at least 16 Palaeolithic flint axes and 30 flint flakes were found in the Tottle Brook gravel pit between 1897 and 1909 (SMR 5217).
- 4.1.2 Located to the north-east of Beeston a Bronze Age sword, human remains and other prestige objects (including a silver cup) were recorded at Highfields Lake, adjacent to University Boulevard, around 1830 (Godfrey, 1884: 15-16). Further reports of Bronze Age artefacts and thick peat deposits date to the eastern extension of the University lake in 1937 (Swinnerton, 1937). Colquhoun and Burgess report that a Ewart-Park-type sword (Bronze Age) was found in 1902, during excavations at the lake at Highfield House (Nottingham museum 02.14; Colquhoun and Burgess, 1988: 80-1 (no.391, pl.59). Both swords are similar in form, and it may be that it is the same artefact as is represented in

Godfrey's account, as both appeared to be of similar size with consistent damage. It may be that the artefact was only *acquired* by Nottingham Museum in 1902.

- 4.1.3 The well documented phenomenon of Bronze Age deposition of artefacts in watery locations has been discussed by Scurfield and with both ceremonial deposits and burials being the most likely cause (Scurfield, 1997: 33).
- 4.1.4 During dredging of the Trent, to the south-east of Beeston in 1938, a significant number of prehistoric finds were recovered, including stone axes, a bronze rapier, spear heads, three dug-out canoes and probably boundary ditch (Hurford 2005).

4.2 Roman

- 4.2.1 Between May and June, 2014 an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Trent and Peak archaeology on a site adjacent to Regents Street, Beeston. A total of 6 geotechnical pits were monitored archaeologically up to a depth of 3m below ground level (BGL), revealing a potential Roman soil horizon with plough scarring of the underlying natural gravels. During the field work a near complete, late 3rd-4th century Nene Valley colour-coat vessel was recovered, and although no cut features were positively identified, it could represent evidence of nearby settlement activity or possibly even an isolated feature such as a cremation or inhumation burial (Linington 2014).
- 4.2.2 Additionally, horse skulls and human remains have been recorded in Keighton Meadows (also to the north-east), along with a tessellated pavement found there during the early 19th century (Godfrey, 1884, 14). Records also indicate that wall foundations, pottery and bronze objects 'of undoubted Roman origin' were found near Highfields House, at an unspecified date.
- 4.2.3 To the west of Beeston, two Roman coins (SMR0545 and SMR5915) were found in Highfield Road Chilwell. Although no major Roman roads are recorded in the region of the development works, two separate finds of coins in close proximity do suggest a Roman site of some significance within the vicinity.

4.3 Medieval

- 4.3.1 The name "Beeston" has its roots in Saxon language and is probably derived from the Saxon words; "beos" meaning bent or rough grass and "tun", a place or settlement. It is thought to come from the wild grass which early settlers found in the riverside meadows (Gover et al 1940).
- 4.3.2 Although there is no evidence for early medieval activity within Beeston, the settlement was mentioned in the Domesday survey, proving that settlement was present prior to the conquest:

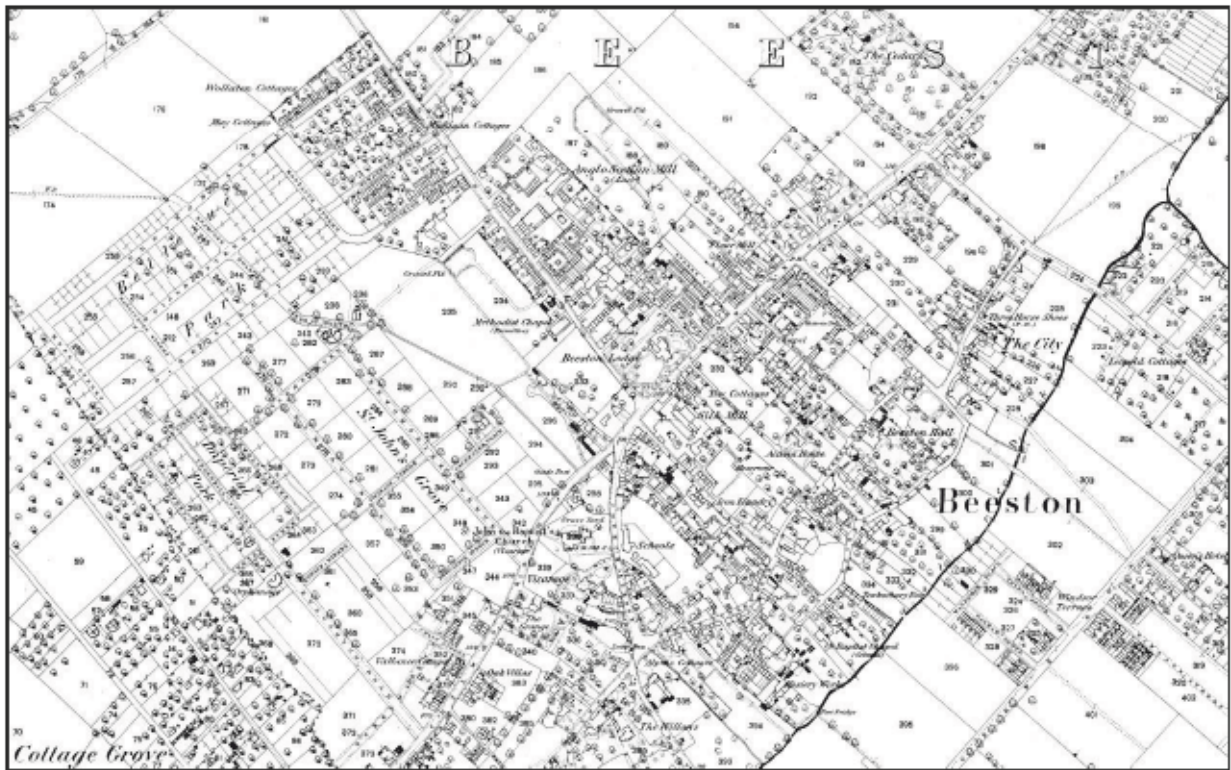
M. In BEESTON Alfheath, Alwin and Ulfkell had 3 c. Of land taxable. Land for 4 ploughs. William has in lordship 2 ploughs and 17 villagers and 1 Freeman. Who have 9 ploughs. Meadow, 24 acres. Value before 1066 and now 30s. (Domesday Book, Philmore edition).

- 4.3.3 On the south side of Middle Street stands Manor House. The manor of Beeston formed part of the estates of William Peveril in 1086, later transferring to the family of Bellocampo, also known as Beauchamp. The building currently known as Beeston manor has a visible stone plinth beneath the structure, which led Barley to suggest that the existing brick building stands on the foundation of an earlier timber-framed building (Barley and Wallmark 1982), presumably of medieval date.

- 4.3.4 The presence of the church and manor house at the SW end of the village suggests an early focus at this location. The church of St John the Baptist has its origins around the end of the 12th century as Lenton Priory moved to change the status of the church to that of a chapel, with Lenton as the mother church (Stroud 2000). Over the centuries this was to be rebuilt several times, notably in the 16th century and was eventually, in 1843, to become the church building, dedicated to John the Baptist.
- 4.3.5 Brown and Kinsley note that the recently demolished 19th and 20th century houses, west of Arcacia Walk, may have well occupied plots of medieval origin. The frontages of which may have indicated the original northern frontage of Middle Street. It has also been noted by Stroud (2000), that Church Street cuts the grain of adjacent property boundaries, and suggests that this may be a secondary – albeit early – feature.
- 4.3.6 It has also been identified that the later post-medieval development along Styring Street and east of the Church could be concealing medieval, or post-medieval habitations within this area.

4.4 Post-medieval

- 4.4.1 For a significant portion of time, Beeston appears to have been little more than a small village based upon an agricultural economy. It was not until the 19th century that substantial growth began to take place, as Beeston developed into a small factory town. Between 1801 and 1901, the 10 yearly census shows that the population of Beeston grew from 948 to 8960. By 1931, this figure had risen to 16, 017. Consequently there was significant development to provide sufficient housing, alongside the various factories that fuelled the population increase.
- 4.4.2 The 1885 Ordnance Survey 6" map shows an Iron Foundry and a silk mill adjacent to the current Station Road, within the area currently occupied by Tesco superstore. A hosiery works is also located on this map towards the south of Beeston. Although both of these have gone from the Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1914, several lace factories and a dye works were subsequently established within Beeston.
- 4.4.3 The rapid growth and expansion of Beeston during the late 19th century is demolished below in the following two maps.



OS County Series: Nottinghamshire 1885 1:2,500 (not to scale)



OS County Series: Nottinghamshire 1914 1:2,500 (not to scale)

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (MoRPHE PPN3) (English Heritage 2008), and the requirements and standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in their *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching-Brief* (2008), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (CIfA 1994; revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological material* (CIfA 2001; Revised 2008); *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 1985; revised to 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2009).

General and Specific Aims

- 5.2 The purpose of any archaeological investigation is to determine and understand the nature, function and character of an archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting.

- 5.3 More specifically, the purpose of an archaeological watching brief can be defined as follows:

- 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, including* (where practical within the constraints of the watching brief and development):
 - recovering evidence for the date, nature and extent of any archaeological features or structures or artefacts which may be discovered during excavation for construction
 - recovering evidence for the past environment preserved in organic sediments which may be exposed during excavation for construction.
- But also, the analysis and publication of the evidence gathered during the watching-brief will need to include interpretation and setting in its historic context, to fully implement the preservation by record mitigation strategy. This includes an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) for features of less than national significance.

- 5.4 All works were undertaken with the approval of the Nottinghamshire City Council Archaeologist (Gordon Young).

Surveying and setting out

- 5.5 Excavation areas were surveyed as excavated and tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and Ordnance datum, using a GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS. TPA holds full co-ordinate data which can be supplied as DXF/DWG files if necessary.

Mechanical excavation

- 5.6 Where possible, topsoil and subsoil or overburden was removed using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All such mechanical excavation was undertaken under by VINCI contractors, and was observed by suitably qualified Trent & Peak Archaeology staff.

- 5.7 Where possible, the plant was initially tracked across topsoil over defined routes to avoid impacting on freshly exposed archaeological surfaces until they were appropriately recorded and excavated. This was also to avoid causing damage by deep rutting, compaction and displacement under adverse climatic conditions such as heavy rain.

- 5.8 The location of any significant artefacts recovered in the topsoil/subsoil or overlying overburden was recorded three-dimensionally, and metal detecting of freshly machined areas and topsoil was regularly undertaken.

Hand Excavation

- 5.9 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Excavation firstly aimed to establish and record the extent of the archaeological remains exposed following the soil stripping, with a resulting detailed ground plan produced by GPS/Total Station survey. Features then prioritised for excavation were those best preserved, or those where there may have been potential to recover structural remains, palaeo-environmental or industrial evidence.
- 5.10 Targeted hand excavation aimed to assess the date, form, function and interrelationships of archaeological features on the site. In particular, assessing the structural development of the archaeological components on site and establishing the function of archaeological activity were important research goals detailed within the approved WSI.
- 5.11 To date the various features identified, sections through cut features were excavated in order to retrieve datable artefacts and environmental samples. Artefacts were either recorded three dimensionally in order to distinguish between feature fills or by spit/context where substantial quantities were encountered.

Recording

- 5.12 All excavated contexts were fully recorded on TPA written context records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, etc.
- 5.13 All features were recorded on at least one plan (normally at 1:20 scale) and at least one section drawing (normally at 1:10 scale). A complete post-excavation plan and long section of each trench was prepared. All drawings included co-ordinate data and spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey Datum and accurate to two decimal places. The level of recording increased relative to the presence of features of archaeological significance.
- 5.14 All excavated features and deposits were recorded photographically using black and white negative film, in a 35mm format. Additional illustrative photographs were taken using digital photography (minimum four Megapixels). All black and white record photographs were taken using silver based film only, being suitable for long-term storage (Brown 2007, 13).
- 5.15 All finds were recorded by context; and individually significant finds were also individually labelled with a TPA three-letter code (e.g. AAA) and recorded three-dimensionally. All artefacts recovered were retained and removed from site for conservation (if necessary) and specialist examination/analysis (see Section 6). All recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds has been carried-out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2001, revised 2008).

Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

- 5.16 All environmental archaeology was undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and with reference to the Association for Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluation* (1995).

5.17 Soil samples comprising at least 40 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds shall be taken from appropriate contexts. These comprised basal/primary fills of at least 50% of all cut archaeological features and at least 25% of all other anthropogenic soil deposits, including all deposits containing any visible charcoal or other carbonised material and all deposits considered to be of particular interest on the basis of artefactual content or other characteristics.

Site Archive

5.18 Archive consolidation was undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork. The site record was checked, cross-referenced and indexed.

5.19 The archive has been assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Appendix 1, P1 of MoRPHE PPN3 (English Heritage 2008). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- site matrices where appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context records;
- a summary of the artefact record; and
- a summary of any other records or materials recovered.

The integrity of the primary field records shall be preserved and the Contractor shall create security copies in digital, fiche or microfilm format of all primary field records.

5.20 The paper and digital archive will be deposited at Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham, as advised by Nottinghamshire City Council.

Site	Description	Number	Notes
BHC (B12)	Context Master	18	
	Context sheets	831	2001-2696; 3000-3077; 0001-0058
	Watching Brief Day Record Sheets	390	
	Drawings Record Sheet	8	
	Permatrace Drawings (Plans/Sections&elevations)	240	112 Sheets
	Photograph Record Sheet	18	
	Environmental Records Sheet	1	3 samples
	Small Finds Record Sheet	1	
	All finds	410	126 x bone 2 x brick/tile 11 x clay pipe 54 x glass 5 x leather 20 x metal 185 x pot 5 x shell 2 x wood 6 x stone

Table 1: Archive quantification.

5.21 The archive is temporarily stored at the TPA office at Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB.

6. RESULTS

The archaeological observations made within Beeston during the various stages of development works are presented below. Due to the linear nature of the site and to ease discussion, the archaeological features have been divided into distinct spatial groups based upon the following sections of the route:

- Chilwell Road to Styring Street
- The Square
- Styring Street to Middle Street
- Middle Street West (Church Street to Station Road)
- Middle Street and Station Road junction
- Middle Street (Station Road to Regent Street)
- Middle Street (regent Street to Humber Road)

The remains within these sub-divisions have then been grouped based on feature type and phasing where dating has been possible. For clarification of sentences, cardinal points are abbreviated, e.g. Southwest = SW.

6.1 Chilwell Road to Styring Street

Within this area of the development, excavations demonstrated that the natural sand and gravel deposits were located at a depth of up to 1m below the ground surface – this was typically overlain by between 0.3m and 0.4m of dark grey brown, sandy silt (2565), representing either made ground or garden soils. Particularly within the churchyard, an overlying deposit (2564) of orangey brown, sandy silt, with frequent stones was observed with a thickness of approximately 0.3m. This was then overlain by a topsoil layer (2561) approximately 0.2m thick. During the demolition of the various buildings, several deposits of made ground were identified (0004) and (0005), from which both 19th century pottery and later medieval Midland Purple Ware were recovered.

Churchyard wall

- 6.1.1 To the NW of Beeston Parish church, alongside Chilwell road, a number of limestone masonry structures (2534 / 2536 / 2532 / 2357) were exposed. Although largely discontinuous with limited stratigraphic associations, the earliest phase of construction appeared to be wall (2534). This was observed as a rectangular structure of roughly squared limestone blocks, covering an area 1.9m x 1.03m along a NNE-SSW alignment. Larger limestone blocks measuring up to 0.4m across, were placed as facing stones along the SE and NW edges. At the centre of the structure, smaller stones had been used to fill the core. The full depth of the structure was not exposed during excavation, and so just two courses were visible. Of which, the upper course was extremely fragmentary, represented by just five blocks which had remained in-situ along the SE face. Interestingly, this upper course was slightly offset from the facing below, and so it appears that (2534) was a stepped foundation.
- 6.1.2 Abutting the SE side of wall (2534) was a later foundation, (2532)(Plates 1-4). This later construction was observed as a discontinuous structure along a distance of approximately 20m, on a NNE-SSW alignment, adjacent to the Chilwell road. It was also constructed of limestone blocks, squared and regularly coursed, with the blocks varying in size between 0.1 and 0.6m across. The foundations survived to a maximum depth of 0.7m with up to four courses preserved in places. The full width of the wall was not observed at it was revealed longitudinally, at the edge of the excavation area.
- 6.1.3 Towards the NE end of (2532), a NE-SW aligned portion of wall (2536) was observed along a distance of 1.9m. Its exact relationship with wall (2532) was not observable due

to significant later disturbance, but as it was constructed in an identical manner, it is possible that they were contemporary. It may even be the case that (2536) was a disturbed portion of (2532) and could originally have continued along the same alignment prior to disturbance and truncation.

- 6.1.4 The SW end of foundation (2532) was tied-in to a separate wall (2537), to form a WNW-ESE return. Foundation (2537) was shown extending to the SE, at least 0.6m in length and continuing beyond the limit of excavation. It was also constructed from squared limestone blocks, laid in courses, with the blocks measuring at least 0.3m across. The foundations measured 0.76m wide, with just a single course visible, approximately 0.16m deep. As these two walls were constructed in a similar way, and were tied-in together, it appears as though they were contemporary constructions.
- 6.1.5 Towards the northern extent of the churchyard a separate masonry structure (0023) was revealed. This consisted of numerous roughly hewn limestone blocks, measuring up to 0.49m across. They were unbonded and had been deposited along a linear, NE-SW orientation covering an area measuring 2.78m x 0.67m. These stones were revealed along a different alignment, offset from the other portions of wall foundation, discovered to the SW. It is therefore unlikely that they would have been a continuation of the same boundary. Given the small portion revealed, it is unclear if the lack of bonding means that these stones were the disturbed remains of a wall foundations, or simply a dump of unwanted material.
- 6.1.6 A 19th century wall foundation (2407) (Plate 5) was recorded to the NW of the churchyard, where it was bounded by the pavement adjoining Chilwell Road. At the base of the foundations was a concrete footing (2408), approximately 0.4m below ground level. Built onto the concreted footings was a red brick wall, with English Cross bonding at least four courses high. The bricks measured 240mm in length, and 80mm high. On top of the bricks, large limestone blocks had been laid as stretchers. The blocks had been squared, and each measured >0.7m x 0.3m x 0.3m.
- 6.1.7 A wall of identical construction was recorded near to the SW limit of the churchyard as structure (2526). It was visible over a total distance of 2m at this location, although it had been partially truncated by the later insertion of a concrete pile.
- 6.1.8 At the northern boundary of the churchyard a section of red brick wall (0044) was exposed, following the removal of the foundations for the former 'Wilkinsons' shop (Plate 6). The surviving element was aligned NW-SE, measured a length of 3m, 0.2m wide and was preserved to a height of 0.5m. It had been constructed within a foundation trench, [0046] onto a compact layer of light yellow brown, lime mortar (0045), up to 0.18m deep. The wall itself was comprised of red, unfrogged bricks measuring 220mm x 110mm x 60mm, laid as headers. A separate, later phase of construction, (0043) had been added to the top of wall (0044), and was recorded to a maximum height of approximately 0.35m. This consisted of similar unfrogged red bricks, measuring 240mm x 120mm x 70mm, and laid as English Cross bonding, with a yellow cream, sandy mortar. These two phases of wall are likely to have defined the boundary at the northern limit of the churchyard.

19th and 20th Century Foundations

- 6.1.9 Partially exposed and aligned perpendicular to (2526) were the remains of a separate wall (2525), orientated ENE-WSW. This separate structure was only revealed in section, but comprised a combination of both limestone and concrete blocks, randomly coursed, with no bonding material. It was preserved with a minimum length of 1.94m, to a height of 0.4m. The presence of the concrete blocks (possibly kerbstones) indicates that this was a 20th century construction, however its exact function remains unclear as its full extent was not revealed.

- 6.1.10 Foundations of a rectangular brick structure aligned NE-SW were recorded close to Chilwell Road, on land formerly occupied by 'Wilkinsons' shop. The entire structure (Plate 8) covered an area measuring 6.06m x 3.08m, and comprised of four, red brick walls (0029), (0030), (0031) and (0032). The bricks were on average 220mm x 110mm x 80mm and bonded using a creamy white sandy mortar. The NW and NE walls ((0030) and (0032)) consisted of double width stretchers, and the SE and SW walls were a single brick width, also arranged as stretchers. No occupation surfaces or artefactual material were revealed in association with this structure. The 1:2500 OS County series does indicate several rectangular structures at this location as early as 1881-1883.
- 6.1.11 The stepped foundations of a NE-SW aligned brick wall (2480) were located within a trial hole on the SW side of Chilwell Road, close to Beeston Parish Church (Plate 7). The observed remains were 0.8m in length and approximately 0.5m wide at the base where the bottom two courses were arranged as a double width of headers. Above these two courses, the wall stepped in, with at least 3 courses of red bricks arranged as stretchers, totalling 0.25m. The bricks were unfrogged, and measured 240mm x 120mm x 70mm. They had been bonded using a soft, light grey lime mortar.
- 6.1.12 At the NW end of Styring Street, excavations revealed a small rectangular structure, (0011) aligned NW-SE. It measured 2.4m x 1.6m in plan, with a double width of red bricks laid as stretchers forming the outer limits (Plate 9). Within the centre of the structure was a thin layer of mortar, coated with a black tar-like substance (0012), which presumably provided a layer of waterproofing.
- 6.1.13 Partially truncating the NE edge of structure (0011) was a circular cut, [0013] which appeared to be the construction cut for a brick-lined well or soakaway, (0015). The construction cut was approximately 1.2m in diameter, and contained within it the circular brick structure, (0015) with an internal diameter of approximately 0.8m. The construction cut had been backfilled with a mid to dark grey brown deposit of sandy silt (0014), and the centre of the brick structure contained a deposit of dark grey brown silt (0016). Neither the rectangular structure (0011), nor the circular structure, (0015) were excavated as they were beneath the impact depth of the development. However, several sherds of late 18th to 19th century pottery were recovered from the surface of deposit (0016).
- 6.1.14 Also located close to the NW end of Styring Street were a number of cellar walls, (0035), (0036), (0041), (2166) and (2178). Either, only visible in section, or as short lengths at the base of a utilities trench, it is difficult to determine the precise orientations and layouts formed by these structures. Walls (0035) and (0036) were observed to a depth of 1.62m and each measured 0.22m thick. Located parallel to each other, with a deposit of backfilled material (0034) between them, and natural gravels to the exterior, it is likely that these were exterior walls of the same cellar. Wall (0041) was a similar construction, on the opposing side of the excavation area, and may have been a continuation of the same structure.
- 6.1.15 Wall (2166) was located approximately 30m to the SE of foundations (0035), (0036) and (0041). It was a double width of red bricks, approximately 0.26m wide. Presumably a cellar wall, natural gravel deposits were located to the NW, with square white tiles mortared to the SE side, indicating the interior of the structure.
- 6.1.15 Foundation wall 2178 was observed in section, approximately 30m to the NW of structure 2166. It was constructed using red bricks, measuring 220mm x 110mm x 80mm and laid as an English Garden Wall bond. The wall measured a width of 0.22m and was preserved to a depth of 0.64m. Aligned with the churchyard boundary wall which continues down Church Street, it is possible that this wall originally bounded Church Street which formerly continued to the north and joined with Chilwell Road.

Burials

- 6.1.17 Located at the northern extent of the churchyard, just to the rear of the plot formerly occupied by 'Wilkinsons' shop, was a single burial, SK101. It had been placed within a rectangular, NE-SW aligned cut measuring 1.49m x 0.5m. Present at the edge of the cut, were fragments of wood and iron indicating that the burial had been placed within a coffin. Subsequent bioturbation of the burial also introduced disarticulated remains of a separate individual SK 101a. Section 7.1 provides details resulting from analysis of these remains. The backfill of the grave contained three 19th century vessels, indicating that these remains were associated with the latest phase of the church.
- 6.1.18 Located to the west of Beeston Parish Church, a large square trench (Plate 10) was excavated (approximately 3.5m x 3.1m) revealing a total of 9 burials, plus a further 3 probable grave cuts, that were recorded in section, but did not contain any visible human remains ([2517], [2519] and [2521]). The following burials SK11, SK15, SK16, SK17, SK18 and SK19 were left in-situ as they were not subjected to any further disturbance after being revealed. The exposed skeletal remains of SK12, SK13 and SK14/14a (Plate 14) were removed during the development works and are detailed in section 7.1.
- 6.1.19 Within the excavated area, the human remains were revealed at a depth of approximately 1.2m below ground level, each cutting into deposit (2505), a light brown, slightly clay silt. Where observable, the cuts for the burials were vertically sided, with flat bases and were each aligned NE-SW. None of the burials were revealed in their entirety, as they were either at the edge of the excavation, or truncated by later structural development of the area. In particular, SK12 (Plates 11 and 12), had been truncated below the pelvis by a circular concrete pile, c.0.75m in diameter. The grave cuts were also particularly difficult to see and so the precise stratigraphic sequence of the burials was also difficult to determine.
- 6.1.20 Coffin fittings were encountered in association with burials SK15, SK12 and SK13. In the case of SK15 two iron coffin handles were noted at the eastern end of the burial - these were not retained as the skeleton was left in-situ (Plate 13). Iron fragments recovered from the fills of burials SK12 and SK13 included both coffin nails and probable brackets.
- 6.1.21 Undated remains of both a dog (SK20) and a cat (SK21) were also revealed within the area of the churchyard, within deposits (2531) and (2540) respectively. Details of these remains are contained within section (7.2).
- 6.1.22 During development works to the NW of the churchyard, a large trench, [2557] was encountered measuring approximately 2.5m x 1.3m and a minimum depth of 0.42m. Within the trench were 5, stone grave markers which had been placed within the trench, and then backfilled with a deposit of light grey, fine sand (2558). Stacked on top of each other, the first stone deposited was (2556), followed by (2555), (2554), (2553) and finally (2552). Details of the headstones, including their inscriptions have been incorporated as Appendix 5.

Other Features

Ditch [2562]

- 6.1.23 To the NW of Beeston Parish Church, a NE-SW aligned ditch, [2562] was partially exposed at the edge of the development area (Plates 15 and 16). The visible portion of the feature measured approximately 15m long, and at least 1.6m wide, although the SE edge was not exposed within excavated area. At the NE end of the ditch, only a narrow portion was visible, but it did appear as though the ditch may have been either terminating, or turning towards the SE. The edge of the ditch was moderately sloped, leading to a concave base, at least 1.05m deep. A thin primary deposit (2567), comprising light grey and orange brown, slightly sandy silt was observed at the base of

the ditch, to a depth of 0.14m. This was overlain by natural silting event (2559), represented by a deposit of mid grey brown, slightly clay sandy silt. Several sherds of Midlands purple were recovered from the upper fill suggesting that it may have accumulated during this period. Given that this is broadly contemporary with the first phase of alterations to the parish church, it is possible that this ditch formed part of a boundary associated with the very earliest, 11th/12th century phase of the church – silting up and going out of use around the time that later remodelling took place.

Pits [2462] and [0051]

- 6.1.24 Two sub-oval pits, [2462] and [0051] were recorded to the north of the churchyard. Pit [2462] measured 0.72m x 0.41m in plan, with very steep slopes leading to a 0.31m deep, concave base (Plate 17). It was filled by an initial deposit of orange brown, silty sand (2461), approximately 0.12m thick, followed by a more deliberate deposition of dark grey silt, with occasional pebbles (2460) filling the remainder of the feature.
- 6.1.25 Pit [0051] measured 1.15m x 0.56m and 0.41m deep (Plate 18). The sides were very steep, with a concave profile at the base. It contained a primary fill of mid to light brown silty sand, (0050) to a depth of 0.24m. It was overlain by a secondary upper fill comprising light brown silty sand, with a mix of mortar flecks, charcoal fragments and occasional fragments of CBM. Both features are likely to have been refuse pits associated with 19th century activity within the area.

Pit [2485]

- 6.1.26 Pit [2485] was observed at the base of a machined excavated trench, within the churchyard, close to Chilwell Road. Positioned at the base of a narrow slot, it was not possible to determine the precise form of the feature, although it did appear to have been circular, at least 1.2m in diameter, with a concave profile 0.36m deep. The feature contained a single deposit (2468), of dark grey, silty loam with a significant amount of charcoal present throughout the fill. Cutting into the natural sand layer (2478), the pit was sealed by a several made ground deposits (2463), (2462) and (2484) which presumably relate to the area becoming incorporated into the churchyard.

Drain [2570]

- 6.1.27 Located just beyond the northern end of Church Street were the remains of a NW-SE aligned sandstone drain. The cut, [2570] was only observed in plan but measured a minimum length of 4.04m and at least 1.06m wide. Within the cut, roughly squared sandstone blocks measuring between 0.56 and 0.8m across had been placed to form a stone-lined drain approximately 0.76m wide. Isolated within the centre of the track bed, and truncated by demolition work, it was not possible to determine the original extent of the drain, or if it was related to any other structures.

6.2 The Square

Excavation work through 'The Square' was limited to a single utilities trench approximately 1m wide and up to 0.7m below ground level. The natural substrate was not observed during these works, with the earliest deposit visible being an orangey brown silty sand, with gravel (2628). Overlying this deposit were a series of formation layers, onto which a layer of brick paving had been set.

19th Century Foundations

- 6.2.1 Within the trench excavated through the pedestrianised shopping area, four separate wall foundations, 2634, 2632, 2630 and 2670 were observed. Located as they were within a narrow, machine excavated trench, it was not possible to determine their precise orientations, or what type of structure they were associated with. However, all four walls were constructed using red bricks, measuring 220mm x 110mm x 80mm. The

bonding pattern was not discernible, but a light grey sandy mortar was used in the construction of the walls. None of these four walls were exposed to their full depth, each exceeding at least 0.35m in height.

6.3 Styring Street to Middle Street

The development works along Styring Street were largely confined to the footprint of the existing road, although this was widened to incorporate a portion of the land to the NE which had formerly been occupied by a multi-storey carpark. Consequently, there was considerable truncation of earlier deposits. The sand and gravel deposits of the superficial geology were visible within large portions of the excavations, typically at a depth of c. 0.4m below the current ground level, with subsequent layers of made ground to support to former road surface.

19th Century Foundations

- 6.3.1 During the excavation of a utilities trench leading from the NW end of Styring Street into the Bus station, a brick wall (2680) was revealed in the SE facing section of the trench. A total of 9 courses were observed, to a height of 0.94m. The bricks measured 220mm x 110mm x 80mm, and were laid as stretchers with regular coursing. A maximum length of 3.18m of the structure was exposed, along a NE-SW orientation, with NW-SE aligned returns visible at either end of the wall. This was presumably the remains of a cellar wall, resulting from 19th century occupation of the area.
- 6.3.2 Further trenching along Styring Street exposed the remains of wall foundations, (2440), (2441) and (2442) within the section of the excavations (Plate 20). Walls (2441) and (2442) were broadly perpendicular to the trench and both aligned NE-SW, parallel to each other. The third wall, (2440) had been damaged during the excavation work, but was orientated NW-SE and would likely have been adjoined to the other two portions of wall. The bricks used in all three walls were identical, and measured 220mm x 110mm x 80mm, laid with an English Cross bonding style, to a height of at least 1m. Given the proximity of these walls to foundation (2680), it is quite possible that these originally formed part of the same or closely related structures.
- 6.3.3 Foundations (2142) represented the fragmentary remains of a rectangular structure, exposed in plan towards the NW end of Styring Street (Plate 19). The remains observed covered an area measuring approximately 4.7m x 3.3m. The bricks used to construct the wall measured 240mm x 120mm x 90mm. Only visible in plan, it was not possible to determine the bonding pattern, only that the bricks were laid as stretchers to double thickness. Later truncation of the structure has been attributed to modern service trenches that were observed in the area.
- 6.3.4 These walls represent the remains of terraced properties constructed, along with Styring Street between 1885-1900 and later demolished during the 1960s.

Other Features

Pit [2602]

- 6.3.5 Located several metres to the NE of the junction between Styring Street and Middle Street, excavation of a drainage trench revealed a large pit, [2602]. Only observable in section, the feature measured 1.46m across, and 0.77m deep, with a broad concave profile. Within the feature was a single deposit of mid greyish brown, sandy silt gravel (2601). The pit was cut into the natural gravels, as was sealed by 0.5m of modern made

ground and tarmac. No dating material was recovered from the feature, but it did contain a large quantity of animal bone

Pit [2434]

- 6.3.6 Pit [2434] was recorded at the eastern edge of the track bed excavation, near to the SE end of Styring Street (Plate 21). The full extent of the feature was not visible, as it extended beyond the limits of the development area, but the exposed portion was circular in shape, measuring approximately 1.5m in diameter. It was only visible to a depth of 0.52m, where machining had revealed it in section, although it was not investigated further, and so the full depth was not seen. Within the pit was a single deposit, (2433) comprising dark greyish brown, silty sand with charcoal and CBM fragments throughout. Based upon the brick fragments within this feature it appears to have been backfilled during the 20th century.

Pit [2108]

- 6.3.7 Whilst monitoring development works near to the centre of Styring Street, an elongated oval pit [2108] was observed. The feature measured 2m x 0.5m in plan, and excavation revealed steep near vertical sides, leading to a concave base 0.34m deep. Contained within the pit was a single deposit, of brownish grey, silty clay (2107). Fragments of CBM noted within the fill of this feature (but not retained) would suggest that it was backfilled during the post medieval period.

6.4 Middle Street West (Church Street to Station Road)

Within the excavations along Middle Street undisturbed archaeological horizons were exposed at a depth of 0.2m below ground level. As the development works were located within the footprint of existing roads and footpaths, several deposits of hardcore and made ground were recorded beneath the surface layer of tarmac, overlying the archaeological remains. The superficial geology of sand and gravels were exposed at a depth of approximately 0.6m, beneath a mixed layer presumably combining former soil horizons and demolition material (2269).

19th Century Foundations

- 6.4.1 Several brick foundations were uncovered within utilities diversion trenches, excavated either side of Middle Street, between Church Street and Station Road. Towards the west, at the junction between Middle Street and Church Street, wall foundation 2622 was recorded in the section of a machine excavated trench. It was not possible to precisely determine the orientation or dimensions of the wall as it had been truncated at an angle, but appeared to be orientated NNW-SSE. Only 2 courses were evident, surviving to a depth of 0.17m, within construction [2620]. It was presumably demolished when the junction between Church Street and Middle Street was altered during the 20th century.
- 6.4.2 Directly in front of Falcon House, at the junction between Hallam Road and Middle Street, further utilities trenching revealed walls 2268 and 2264. Foundation 2264 was aligned NE-SW and was observed over a length of 2.3m, measuring 0.24m and 0.2m deep. The second wall, 2268 was positioned to the east, on a N-S alignment, measuring 0.48m wide and at least 0.76m in length, built as a stepped foundation. Both walls were constructed of red bricks measuring 220mm x 110mm x 80mm, with a pale grey lime mortar. Because these two walls appear at an unusual angle to each other, it is uncertain whether they were contemporary or related in any way.
- 6.4.3 On the eastern side of the Hallam Road and Middle Street junction were further remains of 19th century foundations and cellars. Wall 2383 was a dog-legged structure aligned NE-SW and NW-SE. It was preserved to a depth of 0.7m with nine courses visible, and a

brick surface forming a floor (Plate 23). The bricks used in the construction measured 200mm x 100mm x 60mm, and had been laid as English course bond with a lime mortar.

Wall (2265)

- 6.4.4 Located between walls (2264) and (2268) was a NNW-SSE aligned foundation, constructed, within cut [2266], using fragments of architectural stone (Plate 22). The foundation measured 0.42m wide and at least 0.7m in length, extending beyond the limits of the excavated area. The blocks were measured between 0.15m and 0.3m, and were bonded using a soft lime mortar. A detailed report on the worked stone is provided in section 7.4 with a corresponding catalogue forming Appendix 4. It appears as though they were originally part of an ecclesiastical structure, dated to the 12th or 13th century. The most likely origin for such material would be the Parish church as this is known to have been constructed during the 12th century. It is known that the church underwent significant rebuilding during the 16th century and so it may have been procured at this time for use as foundation stone. Certainly the fact that red brick was not used would imply that this wall predates much of the late 18th and 19th century development within the area. This theory is further supported by the presence of unstratified pottery from the same area comprising Midland Yellow hollowware, a Ticknall-type chamber pot and Red bodied black glazed storage vessels which generally date to the mid 17th to early 18th century period.

Other Features

Pit [2425]

- 6.4.5 The track bed excavations revealed a large pit, [2425] at the centre of Middle Street, in front of the Star Inn. The pit measured 2.04m x 1.42m in plan, with steep sides leading to a narrow concave base, 1.47m deep (Plate 24). The majority of the feature had been filled by grey brown, clay sandy silt (2424) containing several large sub-rounded pebbles and frequent charcoal fragments, to a depth of 1.05m. This was overlain by deposit (2423), which comprised orange brown, sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal to a depth of 0.11m. Both deposits contained fragments of pottery and animal bone. Within deposit (2423) was a single sherd of later medieval pottery dated to between 1350 and 1500AD. The upper fill, (2424) contained a single sherd of 14th century Nottingham Reduced Green glazed jug.

Pit [2537]

- 6.4.6 Located close to the Middle Street, Station Road was a partially exposed pit, [2537]. Broadly oval shape in plan, excavation revealed moderately steep sides and a concave base, 2.3m x 1.38m x 0.8m. It contained a single deposit of greyish brown, clay sand (2538). Recovered from this deposit was a moderately amount of faunal remains, and some 19th century artefacts indicating that this was probably a rubbish pit.

6.5 Middle Street and Station Road Junction

The superficial geology of sand and gravel was partially exposed within this area at a depth of approximately 1m. In similarity to the Middle Street West area, this was overlain by several deposits of soil and demolition material ((2210) and (2209)), culminating in a surface layer of tarmac.

19th Century Structures

- 6.5.1 Excavation of a utilities trench to the NW of the Middle Street and Station road junction revealed a circular brick structure, (2174) . The structure was built from curved red bricks, (240mm x120mm) within a sub-circular cut, [2167] measuring at least 1.68m in

diameter (Plate 25). The internal diameter of the structure was 0.8m, and the exterior had been sealed using a deposit of blue grey clay (2169) indicating an intention to waterproof the structure. The remainder of the construction cut was backfilled using orange sand (2170).

- 6.5.2 Additional 19th century structures were located to the south of the junction, close to the White Lion pub as a number of red brick walls were revealed indicating the locations of several former cellars (Plate 26). Cellar 3001, was constructed using a single thickness of brick (each 220mm x 110mm x 80mm), creating an cellar space 1.9m wide and at least 6 courses high. The backfill of the cellar (3002), was a dark grey brown silty sand, containing frequent fragments of CBM and numerous sherds of 19th century pottery.
- 6.5.3 Although not revealed during the excavations, it is likely that the cellar continues to the NE, or that an adjacent cellar was present as utilities trench to the north revealed brick steps, (2390) leading into this area. The bricks used measured 220mm x 110mm x 70mm, and created a stairway 0.85m wide and 0.46m deep. It is possible that this was related to a further wall, (2386) located approximately 4m to the NW. Constructed from similar bricks within cut [2387], this wall was observed on a NE-SW alignment, to a height of 1m using an English Cross style bond, two bricks wide (0.32m).
- 6.5.4 To the SE of the junction, within Station Road, wall 2063 was observed on a NW-SE orientation. It too was constructed using red bricks (220mm x 110mm x 80mm), although the bonding pattern was English Garden Wall. It was preserved to a depth of 0.5m, with a width of 0.22m and at least 0.65m in length. A later, abutting deposit (2062) contained several sherds of late 19th century and early 20th century pottery. The most significant of which was a Grimwade pie dish, which dates no earlier than 1908.
- 6.5.5 Approximately 7m to the NE of wall 2063 were further foundations, represented by structure 2206. This wall was aligned NW-SE and had been partially truncated by modern services, but the remains measured 0.38m wide and at least 0.28m deep. It was constructed with foundation trench [2208], which cut through deposits (2209) and (2210). The bricks were similar to those used nearby, each measuring 240mm x 110mm x 80mm.

6.6 Middle Street (Station Road to Regent Street)

The excavations between Station Road and Regent Street revealed relatively shallow made ground deposits and formation layers beneath the surface of the road. Where present, the archaeological remains were sealed beneath these demolition layers, often cutting directly into the natural geology of sand and gravel, approximately 0.5m below ground level.

19th Century Structures

- 6.6.1 A small utilities trench opposite Jessamine Court brought to light a short section of wall (2100) and associated flooring (2103). The wall measured approximately 2m in length, although it had been partially truncated by an earlier service trench. The bricks used in the construction of the wall measured 240mm x 120mm x 70mm, and were laid in regular courses as stretchers, with 9 nine courses still extant. The same bricks had been used to create the floor, the presence of which is highly indicative that this would have been a cellar.
- 6.6.2 Beneath the kerb, to the SW of No. 54 Middle Street was a NE-SW aligned brick structure, 2331. The structure measured approximately 5m in length, but was only partially exposed at the edge of the development area. At either end of the wall, there appeared

to be NW-SE aligned returns indicating that this was part of a larger structure that continued to the SE. The bricks used in the construction of the wall were orangey red in colour, and measured 250mm x 120mm x 80mm. It is likely that this was the foundation to a 19th century structure that formerly occupied the location.

- 6.6.3 At the junction between City Road and Middle Street, the track bed excavations revealed the surface of several wall foundations, 2656, 2646 and 2650. Wall 2656 was orientated NW-SE and measured 2.6m x 0.24m, with bricks laid as headers (within the surface course) (Plate 27). Approximately 8.5m to the NE, wall 2646 was located on a similar alignment, although not quite parallel to 2656 (Plate 28). The surface course of this wall indicated that it had been laid as English Cross bonding, and although it had been truncated by several utilities trenches, it measured an overall length of 6.8m and 0.24m wide. Later excavations recorded this same wall as structure 2278, demonstrating a total depth of 0.4m. The third wall at this location was positioned a further 5m to the NE. Wall 2659 measured 2.45m in length was orientated NE-SW with a single line bricks laid as stretchers, with two sets of bricks laid at right angles, possibly creating buttresses. During the excavation of the track bed, this wall was exposed in section and recorded as structure 2275, present to a depth of at least 0.2m. Identical bricks were used in the construction of all three walls, each measuring approximately 220mm x 110mm x 80mm.
- 6.6.4 Also visible within the section of the track bed excavations was structure 2289, located to the SW of the junction between Middle Street and City Road. It was recorded as a single course of bricks, laid as headers, along a total length of 5.42m. The bricks measured 220mm x 110mm x 80mm, and were bonded with a hard, light grey sandy mortar. It is most likely that this was the remains of brick surface, probably within a yard to the rear of the properties formerly lining City Road.
- 6.6.5 Within a utilities test pit located in the pavement, adjacent to Jessamine Court, a small patch of cobbles, 3075 were encountered. They covered an area approximately 0.7m x 0.3m using squared granite blocks between 0.1m and 0.15m across. The date of this surface is uncertain, but they would probably have served as a part of a yard or maybe as an earlier phase of the footpath under which they were located.

Other Features

Pit [2458]

- 6.6.6 During track bed excavations opposite Jessamine Court, machining exposed a 19th century pit, [2458]. Although not fully exposed, it measured at least 0.66m in diameter and 0.28m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (Plate 29). Within the pit was a single deposit (2457) comprised of dark grey, sandy silt, with occasional lenses of brown orange, sandy silt indicating a deliberate backfill. Fragments of pottery and glass were recovered from the feature, which indicates it was in use during the 19th century.

6.7 Middle Street (Regent Street to Humber Road)

Between Regent Street and Humber Road, the development work revealed a similar sequence of deposits to those identified further to the SW. The natural geology of sand and gravel was located at approximately 0.5-0.6m below ground level, with features seemingly cut directly into this natural. An overlying deposit of dark brown, clay loam, approximately 0.5m deep (3073), then sealed the main archaeological horizon.

19th Century Structures

- 6.7.1 A significant number of wall foundations and cellar structures were revealed beneath Middle Street, to the east of Regent Street. Track bed excavations along the northern side of Middle Street revealed foundations 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051,

3052 and 3053 as shown in Figure 27 (Plate 30). Many of the walls were bonded to each other, or constructed on parallel alignments indicating that the structures were contemporary. A consistent use of red bricks, measuring 220mm x 110mm x 80mm was noted throughout the structures, although some blue (vitrified?) bricks of the same dimensions were also observed within wall (3046). During the machine excavation of the foundations a large cellar was revealed in the space between walls 3046 and 3025, measuring at least 4.4m x 4m to a depth of 9 courses (c. 0.8m). The floor of the cellar (3054) was also constructed from brick, with isolated deposits of coal residue indicating the cellar function (Plate 31).

- 6.7.2 Subsequent excavations within the southern half of Middle Street revealed additional foundations, (2219), (2221), (2225) and (2228) (Plates 32 and 33). Although no stratigraphical or physical links could be made between these walls, and those found to the NW, it is probable that they were contemporary, if not continuations of the same structure. The central structure comprising walls (2221) and (2219), proved to be a brick built cellar, measuring at least 2.6m x 2.1m, with the walls preserved to a depth of 1.1m. In similarity with wall (3046) to the NW, wall of structure (2221) was constructed using a combination of red and blue bricks, 220mm x 110mm x 80mm.
- 6.7.3 Structure (2225) was a rectangular foundation measuring approximately 2.1m x 1m, constructed using identical bricks to those used in the adjacent buildings. Whereas structure (2228) was the remains of a drain, within which a several sherds of late 19th century and early 20th century pottery were recovered from a deposit of black silt (2230).
- 6.7.4 Approximately 3.4m to the SW of wall (3045), were the remains of another structure, (3059) that had been partially revealed within the NW facing section of the track bed excavations (Plate 34). The remains appeared to be the corner of a brick structure, with the two adjoining walls aligned NW-SE and NE-SW respectively. Constructed from both red and blue bricks (220mm x 110mm x 80mm), the wall was preserved to a depth of 0.5m.
- 6.7.5 Because this section of road was constructed during the 20th century, it is likely that these walls related to the former Three Horseshoes pub, and surrounding structures which previously stood at this location.

Other Features

Ditch 3025

- 6.7.6 Towards the NE end of Middle Street, excavation of the development route revealed a short length of a curvilinear ditch, [3025]. The total length observed measured c.3m, and the profile of the ditch was a broad concave shape, with moderately steep sides. Within the ditch was a single deposit of mid to light grey silty sand, with occasional stones (3026).

Pits [3076], [3077], [3038] and [3039]

- 6.7.7 Several pits were recorded to the SW of ditch [3025], including [0002], [0003], [3038] and [3039]. Pits [3076] and [3077] were adjacent to each other. The larger of the two, [3076] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a broad, slightly concave base measuring approximately 1m diameter and 0.25m deep. Within the pit was a single dumped deposit of dark grey brown, slightly sandy silt (3062). Pit [3077] was located immediately to the west and was much smaller, with a diameter of just 0.32m. Circular in plan, it had a concave profile, 0.15m deep containing a single deposit of dark grey brown, sandy silt, (3063).
- 6.7.8 Pits [3038] and [3039] were also observed adjacent to each other (Plate 35). Pit [3038] was circular in plan, measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with a broad concave

profile. Accumulated within the pit was a deposit of dark greyish brown, loamy sand (3040). The slightly smaller pit, [3041] measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with steep sides and an irregular concave base. Within the pit was a single deposit of dark, orangey grey-brown loamy sand with occasional stones. Neither of the pits produced any artefactual material.

Pit [3032]

- 6.7.9 Pit [3032] was observed within the NW facing section of the track bed trench, as a slightly irregular, steep sided concave feature. It measured 1.1m across, and 0.65m deep, but as it was only in section, the form in plan was not discernible. It was cut through a dark grey brown, sandy loam deposit (3028), which likely represents a former soil horizon. Filling the majority of the pit was a deposit of mid brown sandy loam, containing fragments of CBM, charcoal and occasional stones, to a depth of 0.5m (3031). This was immediately overlain by a thin layer of dark brown sandy loam, (3030) forming a final upper fill 0.08m thick. The feature was then presumably truncated when Middle Street was constructed as it was sealed by several layers of made ground beneath the road.

Pit [3033]

- 6.7.10 Pit [3033] was also identified within the NW facing section of the area excavated for the track bed. It was observed as a steep sided, concave feature, 1m wide and 0.57m deep. It appeared to be cut into a similar horizon to that of pit [3032], and was filled by a deposit of mid greyish brown sandy loam (3034), with a shallow upper fill of dark grey brown, sandy loam (3035), measuring 0.52m and 0.2m deep respectively.

Pit [3055]

- 6.7.11 Situated close to the junction of Middle Street and The City, pit [3055] was recorded within the NW facing section of the excavation area. It was a broad concave feature, with moderately sloped sides measuring 1.25m across and 0.55m deep. It contained a single deposit (3056), comprising mid to dark grey, sandy loam with frequent brick fragments present throughout.

Pits [3064], [3069], [3067] and [3071]

- 6.7.12 To the NE of pits [0002] and [0003], several closely positioned pits were observed within the SE facing section of the excavated area (Plate 36). The earliest feature within the sequence was pit [3064], a broad flat bottomed feature measuring 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a single deposit of light blue-grey sandy loam, (3065) and sealed by a layer of light brown sandy loam, (3066) up to 0.3m thick. The three remaining pits were then cut into the surface of deposit (3066). Towards the SW was pit [3069], which measured 0.8m across and 0.3m deep, with cut [3067] towards the centre (0.72m wide and 0.12m deep) and pit [3071] to the NE (0.44m wide and 0.22m deep). Although these pits varied in size, they were all a similar broad concave profile, and each contained near identical deposits of dark grey sandy loam with occasional stones ((3070), (3068) and (3072) respectively).

7. SPECIALIST REPORTS

7.1 Human Remains

By K. Mapplethorpe and M. Ilie

Methodology

- 7.1.1 The remains were carefully washed with a soft brush and allowed to air dry over a period of several days. The remains were then laid out in anatomical position and each bone examined for completeness, non-metric traits and pathological lesions. Age and sex was determined where possible.
- 7.1.2 The methods used in the analysis of the remains are based on the recommendations of Brickley and McKinley (2004) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). As the adult remains were incomplete, especially in the skull and pelvis which are the areas of the body that are the most reliable for use in sex and age estimation, adult age estimation was based on epiphyseal fusion (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994) and the presence and degree of degenerative joint disease in the spine (Stewart 1956, Snodgrass 2004). Sex estimation of the adult remains was undertaken using the sexually dimorphic traits of the skull and os coxae (pelvis).
- 7.1.3 Stature of the adult individual was calculated using the formula for white females recommended by Brickley and McKinley (2004), which follows previous research by Trotter (1970) and Trotter and Gleser (1952, 1953, 1977).
- 7.1.4 Age estimation of the disarticulated perinatal femur was undertaken using dry bone measurement of the shaft length, following the equations set out by Scheuer *et al.* (1980). Sex estimation in an infant so young is not possible without destructive analysis which was not undertaken in this case.
- 7.1.5 A proforma recording sheet detailing age, sex and pathology was completed. These form the basis of the archive.
- 7.1.6 Although the remains of burials SK 0011 SK 0015 SK 0016 and SK 0017 were identified during the excavation, it was possible to leave them in-situ. Consequently, they do not appear in the following report on the human remains recovered.

The Assemblage

SK101

- 7.1.6 These remains were recovered during an archaeological watching brief within the churchyard of St. John the Baptist, Beeston. Human remains were recovered from a single context (101) and consisted of a single articulated adult individual oriented east-west in a supine position with arms were crossed at the waist. A further disarticulated perinate femur (labelled for this analysis as SK 101(a)) was included within the assemblage, probably as the result of animal disturbance.
- 7.1.7 Following excavation the remains were removed to the Trent & Peak Archaeology offices and examined by an osteoarchaeologist. Several animal bones were removed from the assemblage and packaged separately.

Condition

- 7.1.8 Preservation of the adult individual is moderate-good with much of the surface morphology of the bone remaining intact. Several of the bones show slight surface erosion with the right femur shaft showing extreme erosion. The remains were

incomplete (between 50% and 75%), with most of the skull, most of the pelvis and most of the lower legs missing. The skull had been fractured by the repositioning of a headstone, while a large part of the lower legs had been accidentally removed by vacuum excavation.

Age Estimation

- 7.1.9 Due to the absence of most of the pelvic region and cranial vault, it was not possible to use several of the most reliable age estimation methods that are normally used. It was also not possible to use any of the methods involving the dentition, as there was only one damaged tooth still present. Epiphyseal fusion of the distal radius indicates an age at death of greater than around 17 years. The degree of degenerative joint disease present in the lumbar spine (see section 3.4 below) suggests an age of greater than 40 years. This method is unreliable due to the many variables involved with the causes of degenerative joint disease. However, it seems clear that this individual is likely to be a young-middle adult.

Sex Estimation

- 7.1.10 Although both the pelvis and skull were damaged, the presence of the left sciatic notch, the mandible and part of the left temporal enabled sex to be assessed. All of the sexually dimorphic traits that were present (mastoid process, posterior zygomatic arch, mental eminence, orbital rims and sciatic notch) indicated that the individual was female. This was supported by metrical data taken from complete bones.

Stature

- 7.1.11 Measurements of the right humerus, radius and ulna indicated a stature of around 150cm (4'11"). It was not possible to use more long bone measurements to refine this assessment due to the fact that all other long bones had been fractured. This result suggests that the individual was very small and gracile, further supporting the assessment that the individual was female.

Pathology

- 7.1.12 The remains were in poor-moderate condition with several showcasing heavy surface erosion. For this reason it is possible that pathology originally visible on the bone surface has been destroyed. However, there are several areas where pathology is still visible. A total of six vertebrae (lumbar and thoracic) showed evidence of degenerative joint disease in the form of osteophytic lipping on the margins of the vertebral body. L5 (the fifth lumbar vertebra at the base of the spine) also showed degeneration on the articular processes. These changes indicate stress to the lower back over a prolonged period of time, but this does not necessarily mean stresses related to occupation. Most individuals over around 30 years of age will show some degree of spinal joint disease, with 80-90% involvement after 75 years (Aufderheide and Rodriguez-Martin 1998, 96).
- 7.1.13 All but one of the teeth are missing: most have been lost post-mortem but several were lost ante-mortem with the gum fully healed. The only remaining tooth (the upper right first canine) has broken post-mortem, probably due to the presence of a large carious lesion within the root. An abscess was also observed over the socket of the upper right second incisor, with an anterior sinus. Periodontal disease is present in much of both the mandible and maxilla, however closer analysis is not possible due to post-mortem erosion of the gum surface.
- 7.1.14 Also worth mentioning is an increased porosity in the shaft of the right femur, possibly indicating an infection. This cannot be confirmed, however, due to the fact that the surface is heavily eroded.

SK101(a)

Condition

7.1.15 The perinatal femur was well preserved and pale in colour, with only slight surface erosion around the margins.

Age Estimation

7.1.16 Dry bone measurement of the length of the disarticulated perinatal femur indicated an age of 37 weeks *in utero* (± 2.08 weeks). No further analysis of the individual was possible.

SK0010

Condition

7.1.16 The remains consisted of the right ischium and several fragments of sacrum. The bone surface morphology is in good condition, with minimal weathering or wear.

Age Estimation

7.1.17 The appearance the pubic symphysis suggests an age range of between 18 and 22, although the individual could be a younger teenager. As no long bones are present it was not possible to determine a minimum age from epiphyseal fusion.

Sex Estimation

7.1.18 The ventral arc and subpubic concavity both suggest that the individual was a male, as did the ischiopubic ramus ridge.

Stature

7.1.19 As no long bones were present it was not possible to estimate stature.

Pathology

7.1.20 No pathological lesions were present on the remains.

SK0012 and SK0012(a)

7.1.21 The remains included within the assemblage labelled SK0012 actually consisted of the remains of two separate individuals: one adult and one infant. For the purposes of this analysis the adult individual was left as SK0012, while the infant was labelled SK0012(a).

SK 0012

Condition

7.1.22 The bones were moderately well preserved, although no complete long bones were present. Most of the surface morphology was slightly, but not severely, eroded. The legs, feet, pelvis, arms and lumbar spine were present.

Age Estimation

7.1.23 Epiphyseal fusion of the bones of the feet suggests that the individual was over 16 years of age, while the auricular surface suggests an age range of 25-29.

Sex Estimation

7.1.24 The greater sciatic notch suggests that the individual was female. The preauricular sulcus is present and well defined, also suggesting female. The diameter of the radial head suggests a female, as does the humeral head.

Stature

7.1.25 The only long bone sufficiently complete enough to measure was the left humerus, which had a length of 29.9cm. Using the stature equation for a white female this suggests a stature of 158.43cm \pm 4.45cm (5' 2³/₈").

Pathology

7.1.26 No pathological lesions were visible on the remains.

SK0012(a)

Condition

- 7.1.27 The remains are poor to moderately well preserved. No complete long bones are present and the ends of the long bones are eroded. The surface morphology is also eroded. The assemblage is no more than 75% complete.

Age Estimation

- 7.1.28 Development of the teeth suggests that the individual was approximately one year old at death, \pm 4 months.

Pathology

- 7.1.29 No pathological lesions were present on the remains.

SK0013

Condition

- 7.1.30 The remains were of a juvenile and consisted of the tibiae and fibulae only, none of which was complete. The bone ends were eroded although surface morphology was mostly intact.

Age Estimation

- 7.1.31 As none of the long bones were complete it was not possible to use dry bone measurement to estimate the age of the juvenile. The stage of epiphyseal fusion of the distal tibiae and fibulae shows that the individual was below the age of 20. A general estimate of age from the size of the bones suggests an infant or young child.

Pathology

- 7.1.32 No pathological lesions were visible on the remains.

SK0014 and 0014a

Condition

- 7.1.33 The remains were of two juveniles, poorly represented. 0014a is represented by a single humerus, an incomplete scapula and a clavicle fragment. Skeleton 0014 is better represented, consisting of a fairly complete skull (maxilla, sphenoid, both temporal bones, parietal, frontal and occipital bones), a mandible, and eight ribs. With the exception of the left canine and both incisors, all the mandibular teeth have been recovered. Both maxillary canines as well as the right second molar have also been recovered. Bone morphology is has been slightly eroded, but the surface preservation is overall good.

Age Estimation

- 7.1.34 Based on the length of the humerus, SK0014a had an age at death of around 1 – 1.5 years old. Eruption stages of the deciduous dentition of SK0014 indicate an age at death between 11-12 years old.

Pathology

- 7.1.35 No pathological lesions were visible on the remains.

Unstratified remains

- 7.1.35 A total of eight unstratified human bones were recovered from the Beeston Historic Core excavation. These consisted of the 1st and 2nd right metatarsals from a single adult individual, sixteen fragments of infant cranium, an infant humerus, an infant clavicle and an adult right ischium.

- 7.1.37 The surface of the metatarsals was slightly eroded, with rounding of the edges present. The proximal end of the 2nd metatarsal was most severely damaged, with most of the surface eroded. No pathological lesions were present on the remains.
- 7.1.38 The cranium fragments were recovered from three separate areas, and were fractured with the surfaces highly degraded. There are no pathological lesions present, and the degree of fragmentation makes it impossible to glean any information about the children's age at death.
- 7.1.39 The infant humerus and clavicle both have degraded ends, meaning that they could not be measured to determine age. However their size would suggest a young infant. No pathology was visible.
- 7.1.40 The adult ischium was mostly in good condition, although the pubic symphysis was eroded. Enough remained to tentatively suggest an age of less than 25 years, but this is not definite. The shape suggested a probable female, although the sexually dimorphic traits were not particularly well defined. The pubic tubercle was enlarged, which probably relates to parturition, again suggesting a female.
- 7.1.41 The minimum number of individuals within the unstratified assemblage is two.

Discussion

- 7.1.42 The value of the assemblage in archaeological terms is limited due to its small size. It is not possible to undertake statistical analysis on such a small sample. No further analysis is recommended for the recovered bones. If additional work is undertaken at the site the results of this assessment should be added to any further relevant assessment produced.

7.2 Faunal Remains

by M. Ilie

Introduction

- 7.2.1 An assemblage of 155 animal bone specimens weighing 13060 g was recovered from Beeston Historic Core, Nottinghamshire. Of these, 165 specimens belonged to 9 contexts from 5 different trenches, while 29 specimens were unstratified. The material was assessed to determine its potential to contribute to our understanding of the site.

Materials and methods

- 7.2.2 The osteological material was excavated both manually and using a mechanical digger from 9 different contexts. Each bone was examined macroscopically and weighed. Taxa were identified according to morphological features (Schmid 1972). To assist in cataloguing the unidentifiable specimens in the assemblage, three distinct categories were used: large mammal (horse, cattle), medium mammal (sheep, goat, pig) and small mammal (cat, small breeds of domestic dog). Minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated using the diagnostic zone method (Dobney and Rielly 1988). Butchery marks were identified by type and recorded. Age at death was determined based on the level of wear on the molars (O'Connor 1988, Payne 1973) and epiphyseal fusion (Schmid 1972). No sexually dimorphic traits were present in any of the specimens, making determination of sex impossible. The distinction between sheep and goat could not be made due to the lack of diagnostic features in the specimens. A complete inventory of the material is available in appendix 1.

Results

7.2.3 Specimen distribution according to context and taxon can be seen in figure 1. Contexts (2538) and (5008) make up most of the assemblage, with the third largest sub-sample being unstratified. Context (2538) was contained within a 19th century pit, whilst (5008) represents unstratified material from the southern end of Styring Street. Consequently There is little opportunity for making a comparison of different phases.

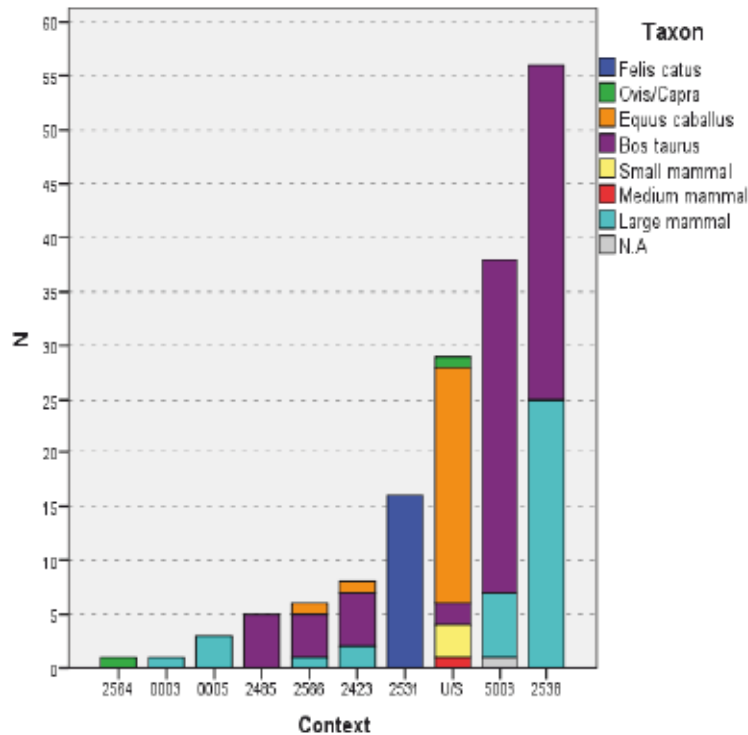


Fig. 1. Taxa distribution according to context.

7.2.4 Taxa distribution can be seen fig. 2 and 3. The assemblage is represented exclusively by mammals. Only 75% of specimens (N=116) could be identified according to taxon. Of these, 48.4% (N=75) were identified as cattle (Bos taurus.), 15% (N=23) were horse (Equus caballus), 10% (N=16) cat (Felis catus) and 1.3% (N=2) sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra) (fig.2).

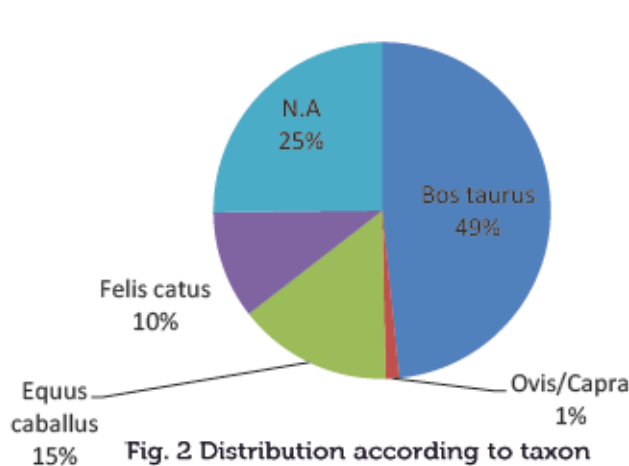


Fig. 2 Distribution according to taxon

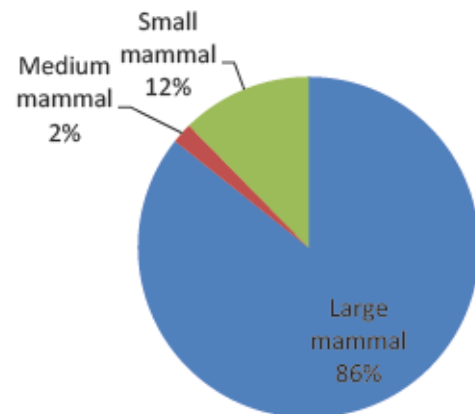


Fig. 3 Distribution according to size category

- 7.2.5 Fig. 2 shows the distribution of specimens (including the taxonomically unidentified ones) according to size. Most of the assemblage (86%, N=132) is comprised of large mammals. Small mammals make up for 12.3% (N=19), while medium mammals make up 2% (N=3). An additional 92 anatomically unidentifiable fragments weighing 613 g were identified. They all come from large mammals.
- 7.2.6 Cat and sheep/goat each have a calculated MNI value of 1 for the entire site. All the cat remains come from one individual from context (2531) and could represent a modern pet burial. For cattle, contexts (2538) and (5008) have a MNI of 2, while for the remaining three contexts which have yielded cattle remains MNI is 1. Interestingly, the unstratified subsample of the assemblage has yielded the remains of a single horse individual (BGE) belonging to a small breed (Shetland?), as well as an unidentified small mammal (AAB).
- 7.2.7 Age at death could be determined for twelve cattle specimens (11 long bones and one mandible). Seven of these are under 3.5 years old, while three of them indicate an age at death between 2 and 3 years old. They all come from context (5008), potentially indicating the age at death of the two individuals identified through MNI calculations. The mandible belongs to an adult.
- 7.2.8 In terms of butchery, two specimens have marks indicating rodent gnawing while six specimens show signs of butchery activity. The latter all come from cattle, with cut, chop and saw marks being present on two specimens each.

Discussion & Conclusions

- 7.2.9 Overall, the assemblage is dominated by large mammals, with a virtual absence of sheep/goat and pig remains. An individual cat burial has been clearly identified, and it seems likely that a pony burial was also present on site, though the latter interpretation should be approached cautiously as the material is unstratified. In terms of taxa distribution, it would appear that cattle make up the most significant taxon on site. The identified age at death and butchery marks cannot offer any particular insights on economic activities on the site due to the small sample size and relatively small amount of contextual information. No further work is recommended.

7.3 Pottery

By V. Nailor

Introduction

- 7.3.1 A total of 191 sherds of pottery and tile weighing 23.75 kilograms representing about 127 vessels ranging in date from the 14th to the 20th century were recovered from the site. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x10 hand lens, then recorded using the fabric codenames of the Nottingham Pottery Type Series and other nationally agreed codenames. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, maximum vessel count and weight and the resulting archive entered onto an Excel database using the Nottingham pottery type series located at Brewhouse Yard Museum Nottingham (see individual pottery catalogue). The pottery is currently stored in 3 archive boxes and at present is located in Trent and Peak Archaeology Unit stores, Chillwell, Nottingham.

Condition

- 7.3.2 The later Post medieval pottery was mostly of large sherd size including complete and virtually complete vessels.

The Assemblage

- 7.3.3 In total about 127 vessels in 14 identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types, a plant pot, possible chimney pot fragment, late moulded tiles, window and moulded glass vessels were recovered from the site, summarised below:

Wares	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
Black-glazed ware(Ticknall?)	1550	1750	1	1
English Porcelain	1760	1900	11	6
Light-Bodied Gritty ware	1350	1500	1	1
Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	8	3
Midlands Purple/Earthenware (butterpot)	1600	1700	1	1
Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	3	1
Mocha/Late Yellow	1780	1900	6	6
Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed ware	1300	1420	1	1
Pearlware	1770	1900	5	2
Red Earthenware Black Glazed(Ware 46)	1600	1900	18	12
White bodied ,red slipped brown ware (W48)	1700	1800	3	3
Stoneware English	1690	1900	25	22
Transfer printed ware(includes 'Blue Flow')	1770	1900	39	20
'Victorian' –miscellaneous, origin unidentified/Modern	1803	1900 (1915)	9	8
Whiteware	1800	1900	52	42

- Not recorded on table: plant pots. tiles. drainpipes. glass. semi-vitreous vessels
- Date range is identified as closing at 1900 however some wares continue beyond this date

Old Bus Station - Unstratified

Sherds: 34 Wght: 5752gms EV: 20

- 7.3.4 Average sherd size is large and includes a part profile of a Stoneware flagon(BBY) stamped DAKIN BR BOTANICAL BRE BEEST ILKE NOT PLEASE on the upper body, on the blue stopper DAKIN BROB BEESTON and an impressed stamp on upper body - Pearson and Co, 6 in middle and below unidentified letters. Dakin Botanicals at Beeston was produced from 1890-1941, while Pearson and Co. traded from 1922, although the producer was known from 1810. Other wares include Transfer Print, miscellaneous Whitewares, a Brown stoneware stew pot (BBV), Red bodied black glazed storage vessels and possible chimney pot fragment. The Dakin flagon dates the context to the earlier 20th century.

Chilwell road to Styring Street - (0016), Well [0013]

Sherds: 10 Wght: 66gms EV: 10

- 7.3.5 Vessels are late post medieval with examples of Transfer Print, Mocha ware, Pearlware and Whitewares. There is a moulded tile fragment, (ACZ). Sherd size is small. One of the Transfer Print ware sherds has a stamp 'Ceylonese' with the name G.Phillips, on the base with a date range 1834-48, (ADB). may be 20th in date. Most of the pottery is 19th century with one vessel probably being 20th century.

Middle Street/Station Road - Unstratified

Sherds: 25 Wght: 6632gms EV: 20

- 7.3.6 This context contains a large number of virtually complete vessels. Vessels include a cake plate(ABM), a large stoneware jar lid (ABO), a ring stand (ACC), a small trinket vessel (ACE), parts of candlesticks (ABY, ACI), a decorated lid (ACH) a stew pot(ABX), a teapot (ABZ) and a well used pie dish (ABN). There is an example of a virtually complete foot warmer (ABP) which has no stamp to identify production. Foot warmers were

produced in many local stoneware potteries including Denby, Moria and Lovatt's, Langley. They were produced over a considerable period from the earlier 19th to mid 20th centuries. Wares from this primary deposit include porcelain, whitewares, some with gold paint or flower decoration, stonewares and other 'Victorian' style pottery. There was an absence of Transfer Print ware. Vessels include those used in the bedroom and in the kitchen. The date range may extend from the 19th into the earlier 20th century.

Middle Street/Station Road - Unstratified

Sherds: 42 Wght: 3087gms EV: 18

- 7.3.7 Sherd size is large and includes lots of miscellaneous whitewares including a meat plate and a moulded white –glassy form (BLD). There are gold painted jug handles, Transfer Print cups and stoneware kitchen forms. The most common ware is whiteware with a few of the sherds appearing modern, post 1900.

Middle Street/Station Road – (3002)

Sherds: 8 Wght: 1848gms EV: 8

- 7.3.8 Sherd size is large and includes a virtually complete conical jelly mould (ADS) and a pedestal vase with moulded, applied and blue glazed decoration, (ADL). Some window glass occurred in the context. Probable date Victorian.

Middle Street/Hallam Road - Unstratified

Sherds: 7 Wght: 314gms EV: 3

- 7.3.9 The pottery is earlier in date with a Midland Yellow hollowware, a Ticknall –type chamber pot and Red bodied black glazed storage vessels. The absence of other wares may indicate a mid 17th to early 18th century date.

The Square - Unstratified

Sherds: 3 Wght: 138gms EV: 2

- 7.3.10 There are two vessels; a Red bodied black glazed pancheon and a Late Yellow ware bottle which was probably produced in Swadlingcote, Derbyshire, and late 18th to end 19th century.

Styring Street (2105), (2107)

Sherds: 5 Wght: 382gms EV: 5

- 7.3.11 The five domestic vessels are Red bodied black glazed; Red slipped brown glazed and Stoneware storage vessels. 19th century or later.

Foster Ave Car Park - Unstratified

- 7.3.12 Sherds: 1 Wght: 24gms EV: 1

Probable Stoneware jar or flagon. 19th/early 20th century.

SK101

Sherds: 4 Wght: 120gms EV: 3

- 7.3.13 The three vessels include Red bodied black glazed and Red slipped brown glazed storage vessels and a Brown stoneware jar, 19th century or later.

Wilkinsons Demoliton - (0004)

Sherds: 4 Wght: 892gms EV: 3

- 7.3.14 The vessels are either complete or mostly complete and include a complete very small Brown stoneware ink bottle, (ABC), a small Stoneware jar with three indentations on the rim, (ABF) with an unidentifiable stamp on the base and a marmalade jar with JOHN MOIR & SON PURE ORANGE MARMALADE ABERDEEN printed on the side, (ABG). John Moir and Son have been producing marmalade since 1822. The stoneware is probably of local origin from the Derbyshire area. They may all date to post 1822 and could extend into the early 20th century.

Wilkinsons Demoliton – (0005)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 12gms EV: 1

- 7.3.15 Only one vessel of Midland Purple ware, 1380-1600.

Middle Street and Station Road – Layer (2062)

Sherds: 25 Wght: 2994gms EV: 18

- 7.3.15 Average sherd size is large and includes a Grimwade pie dish (BCX) which dates to 1908 or later. A mixing bowl (BCT) may have been made by T.G. Green at Greasley, Derbyshire as it was stamped GREASLEY MADE IN ENGLAND with an image of a church. Made in England was made law by 1921 but adopted as early as 1890. A Transfer Print (Blue Flow) bowl (BCP) was stamped BAMBOO, KAOLIN WARE which was produced by Thomas Dimmock and Co., patented 1829-59. The rest of pottery included examples of a complete handled lid (BCJ), candlesticks, a small pot lid and a partly complete small porcelain Chinese style decorated jug (BCI) which has 'Chinese marks' on the base. The forms include bedroom, drawing room and kitchen vessels. The latest pottery dates to the early 20th century.

Middle Street and Station Road - Layer (2072)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 54gms EV: 1

- 7.3.17 Single plant pot base, Victorian or later.

Chilwell Road and Middle Street - Layer (2115)

Sherds: 3 Wght: 1181gms EV: 2

- 7.3.18 The vessels are post-medieval consisting of a Red bodied black glazed storage vessel and a fragment of a slab built large stoneware vessel with a large circular hole with screw lines for a probable stopper. The exact form was not identified but would have probably contained liquids, 19th or early 20th centuries.

Drain – Middle Street (2230)

Sherds: 11 Wght: 179 gms EV: 10

- 7.3.19 The sherd size is small and there are of late post medieval vessels including Transfer Print, miscellaneous whiteware tableware and late stoneware flagons or jars. The stoneware may date from the 19th to the earlier 20th centuries.

Middle Street – (2245)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 18gms EV: 1

- 7.3.20 A possible drain sherd with a black glazed interior, probably dating from the 19th or later.

Middle Street West Pit [2425] – (2423)

Sherds: 3 Wght: 64gms EV: 1

- 7.3.21 A single Light Bodied Gritty ware cooking vessel with a thin interior orange glaze with a flat trimmed base, sooted externally. Date range 1350-1500.

Middle Street West Pit [2425] – (2424)

Sherds: 1 Wght: 10gms EV: 1

- 7.3.21 Single abraded sherd of Nottingham Reduced Green glazed jug with neck cordon. Date 14thc

Summary

- 7.3.22 Virtually all the pottery from the site is of late post medieval date. The sherd size is mostly large and includes a number of virtually or largely complete vessels. The unstratified material from the Station Road and Middle Street junction contained many part and virtually complete vessels, while (0004) has 2 complete and a part profile of stoneware vessels. There are a number of vessels which include specific information about their production including a Grimwade pie dish (2062, BCX), Stoneware flagon (Dakin Botanicals, Beeston, (Old Bust Station – unstratified, BBY), a John Moir and Son

marmalade jar (0004, ABG), a Transfer Print 'Ceylonese' ware by G.Phillips (0016, ADB) and a BAMBOO, KAOLIN WARE plate (2062, BCP). Other virtually complete vessels were unstamped and included a stoneware foot warmer (unstratified, ABP) a highly decorated pedestal vase, (3002, ADL), a brown stoneware inkwell, (0004, ABC), a small Red bodied black glazed bottle or vase (unstratified, ABJ) and a conical jelly mould (3002, ADS). There many virtually complete vessels particularly from contexts, 2062, 0004, 3002, and some vessels from the area of the Old Bus Station. Wares from the Beeston historic core excavations include English Porcelain, Mocha/Late Yellow ware, Pearlware Red earthenware black glazed ware, White bodied red slipped brown ware, Stoneware, Transfer Print, 'Victorian' –miscellaneous, origin unidentified, and general Whitewares. Most of these wares post date 1780, some could be as late as 1900 and a few later. The forms are typical of a domestic context with kitchenware, dining and possible bedroom vessels represented. There is little pottery that pre dates 1780 with only single examples of Light Bodied Gritty ware, Midland Purple, Midland Yellow and Ticknall-type ware, 1350-1650. An abraded jug in Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed ware (2424) is the only medieval pottery from the site.

Medieval 13th-14th Century

- 7.3.23 There was a single abraded 14th Century Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed ware jug sherd, (2424).

Late Medieval/Early Post- Medieval late 14th-16th Century

- 7.3.24 Several contexts provided datable pottery from this period, including a single Light Bodied Gritty ware cooking vessel from (2423), a residual Midland Purple vessel from (0005) and seven sherds of Midland Purple from (2559).

Later Post-Medieval 17th- 19th Century

- 7.3.25 Virtually all of the 127 vessels are 19th or early 20th century in date. The only exceptions were residual unstratified sherds from Middle Street/Hallam Road, where there was a Midland Yellow ware hollowware, a Ticknall type probable chamber pot and three Red bodied black glazed storage vessels. The later Post medieval period from 1770-1900+ included twenty Transfer Print plates, cups and saucers, six Mocha/late Yellow ware vessels, twenty-two Stoneware flagons, jars, stew pots, foot warmers and other vessels, twelve Red earthenware black glazed ware and three White bodied, red slipped brown ware storage vessels, eight 'Victorian' – miscellaneous, origin unidentified trinket boxes, candlesticks and ring dish, and forty- two general Whitewares including lids, jugs, plates, tea cups, cake plates and tureen lids. There were eleven Porcelain and two Pearlware vessels. Both kitchenware and tableware occurred.

Dating evidence and Pottery

- 7.3.26 There were a number of dateable vessels which were stamped with names and wares. These were a Grimwade pie dish (2062, BCX post 1908), a Stoneware flagon (Dakin Botanicals, Beeston, (Old Station Well BBY, post 1922), a John Moir and Son marmalade jar (0004, ABG, post 1822 but long production date), a Transfer Print 'Ceylonese' ware by G.Phillips (0016, ADB 1834-48) and a BAMBOO, KAOLIN WARE (2062, BCP, patented 1829-59). When attributable, wares have been given specific dates, (table 1). Some of the wares, such as Red bodied kitchen/storage wares have a long date range with little variation in form. Others continue into the 20th century for example kitchenware such as stoneware flagons and mixing bowls. Other wares remain generic such as Whiteware pie dishes. It is probable that the contexts extend into the early 20th century.

Discussion

- 7.3.27 The pottery from The Beeston Historic Core can be compared with assemblages found elsewhere within the city. The large number of complete, or virtually complete vessels provide good examples of wares and forms occurring in Beeston in the Victorian period of the 19th and of the earlier part of the 20th centuries.

7.4 Worked Stone

By P. Ryder

7.4.1 In total, 6 pieces of worked stone were recovered during the excavations within Beeston Historic Core. Interestingly, all 6 pieces were derived from the same context, as they had been placed to form wall foundation (2265). The pieces have been summarised below, followed by a short discussion. A separate inventory and photographic record of the pieces is provided in Appendix 4.

- BGO - A section of a jamb, possibly with a keeled moulding, but damaged, possibly from a doorway. Tooling unclear, perhaps 13th century.
- BGP - Fragment with a small roll moulding, probably 12th century. Tooling unclear, as above, probably a window jamb
- BGQ - A block with one squared angle, perhaps part of a window reveal, deep diagonal tooling, probably 12th century.
- BGR - Another piece with a roll moulding and a shallow concave moulding adjacent, with diagonal tooling, again probably of the 12th century.
- BGS - A stone with a crude socket or hollow which looks drilled. It could be a 'cup stone', of virtually any date. If from a medieval building, it might be the socket from the lintel or sill of a harr-hung door or shutter. No obvious tooling.
- BGT - A lump with neat diagonal tooling, probably 13th century, of no obvious function

7.4.2 These pieces represent a small collection of fragments containing examples of the usual 12th/13th century elements and are consistent with the material used to construct Lenton Priory. In this instance the original source has been a building or buildings of early- to mid-12th century date.

7.5 Metalwork

7.5.1 A small quantity of metal objects were recovered from the site. These have been summarised in the following table.

Finds Code	Object	Period	Context	Count	Weight (g)
ACS	Nail	P/M	U/S	1	2
BAT	Fasteners	P/M	SK101	2	1
BEU	Iron objects	P/M	U/S	2	398
BEV	Fork & spoon	P/M	U/S	2	64
BEY	Iron stake?	P/M	U/S	1	133
BFC	Metal frag.	P/M	U/S	2	112
BGA	Iron frag.	Undated	U/S	2	25
BGK	Iron frag.	Undated	U/S	2	58
ABA	Tools?	P/M	0004	2	63
ADK	Coin – Napoleon III	1854	2253	1	9
BGI	Coffin handle	P/M	SK0010	1	53
BDJ	3 x iron frag.	P/M	SK0012	3	22

BDL	Iron Coffin fittings	P/M	SK0012	30	83
BFT	Iron frag.	Undated	SK0013	4	13
BAU	Coffin fittings	P/M	SK101	6	437
BCB	Nails	P/M	0016	2	22
BAM	Bolt/nail	P/M	2230	1	26
ABT	Candlestick top?	P/M	U/S	1	69

7.5.2 The majority of the artefacts were recovered from machine excavated, unstratified deposits along the development route. While much of the stratified material was dominated by iron coffin fittings, including nails and coffin brackets. The remainder of the assemblage comprised a variety of post-medieval iron objects, with the exception of the coin and the possible candlestick top. The coin provides a particularly interesting insight into 19th century life within Beeston, as this was a Cu Alloy, Napoleon III (1854) - Dix Centimes (see image below). It was recovered from the backfill of a drain, believed to have been part of the Three Horseshoes public house, formerly located along the City Road. Overall, where dating has been possible, it appears that the objects are consistent with the pottery assemblage, representing post-medieval domestic activity.



0cm 5cm

Coin (ADK) (2253) – Dix Centimes, Napoleon III 1854.

8. Discussion and Conclusion

- 8.1 Due to the nature of urban development, it is often difficult to access and investigate the origins of our towns and cities. It is often possible to draw significant conclusions from both the existing built environment and historical mapping, but there are clearly many limitations to this evidence. Consequently, the excavations resulting from the development of the NET 2 project provided a unique archaeological opportunity to investigate a large transect through the town of Beeston.
- 8.2 Documentary evidence had previously indicated that there was permanent settlement within the area from at the least the 11th century. For this reason, one of the most striking observations of this investigation is the relatively low density of archaeological features given the density of the existing urban environment and presumably more than a millennium of human activity. Other sections of the NET 2 development (notably Meadows Way - MWN2) have provided limited archaeological remains because the impact depth of the construction works was not sufficient enough to expose the appropriate horizon. However, it has been noted that a significant majority of the development area was stripped to an appropriate depth to expose any preserved remains. It must therefore be concluded that remains recorded are an accurate representation of the archaeological record.
- 8.3 Correspondingly, there were very few artefacts to be recovered during the excavations, with the majority of the assemblages being heavily dominated by 19th century material. The low frequency of features is evidently one factor to be considered as an explanation, but the nature of the excavation was also a contributor and comprises several elements for consideration. Evidently, much of the excavation was mechanical, which naturally hampers artefact recovery. Moreover, the use of vacuum excavation meant that artefact recovery was limited to the few hand excavated features, or unstratified spoil heaps.
- 8.4 Despite any limitations to the investigation, the resulting evidence can usefully be employed to support the general themes currently understood about the development of Beeston.
- 8.5 Both prehistoric and Roman evidence was entirely absent from the investigation area. Although evidence for these periods has previously been identified within the town, it appears as though this activity was limited to discrete areas, or perhaps removed through later development and truncation.
- 8.6 Medieval activity was principally evidenced by pit [2425] located on Middle Street West. There were also several fragments of architectural stone within wall (2265), which although removed from their original context, clearly demonstrate high status 11th century activity. The location of these features at the SW end of the development route corresponds well with previous understanding of how Beeston began. Both the Church and Beeston Manor are still extant within this area, providing good evidence that this was the medieval focus.
- 8.7 Continued activity into the early post-medieval period was also located within the vicinity of the church – evidenced particularly by ditch [2562]. It would therefore appear this area remained the core of activity, at least into the 16th century. But also the presence of wall (2265), combined with the 17th/18th century ceramic evidence located within Middle Street West, would suggest that the settlement remained nucleated within this area up until the 19th century expansion.
- 8.8 Along much of the route the remains of 19th century foundations and cellars were encountered. These were particularly evident towards the NE end of the town, which

both historic mapping, and existing buildings clearly demonstrate was one of the main areas of habitation during the 19th century. This development was clearly a result of the population boom that had been fuelled by the industrialisation of the local economy. With an 845% increase in population between 1810 and 1910, it unsurprising that the most persistent archaeological evidence relates to this period.

- 8.9 The generally low quantity of archaeological features is a clear reflection of the way Beeston developed. Unlike some larger towns and cities which have undergone sustained periods of occupation and corresponding development over many centuries, resulting in deeply stratified remains – Beeston’s development was rapid and relatively recent. The major changes took place within the last few centuries, and much of the evidence of those changes is still evident within the built environment.

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Appendix 1 – Context Register

Context	Category	Description
0001	Structure	Concrete floor
0002	Layer	Brick and demolition consolidation layer
0003	Layer	Mid brown silt and brick consolidation layer
0004	Layer	Light-mid brown silt
0005	Layer	Tarmac
0006	Layer	Type 1 bedding surface
0007	Layer	Light-mid grey redeposited silt and CBM
0008	Layer	Pre-Victorian sand levelling layer
0009	Layer	Light-mid orange brown natural sand
0010	Layer	Natural sands and gravels
0011	Structure	Structure abutting 0015
0012	Structure	Floor of 0011
0013	Cut	Foundation cut of 0015
0014	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [0013]
0015	Structure	Victorian well
0016	Fill	Fill of 0015
0017	Structure	Concrete footing
0018	Layer	Demolition rubble
0019	Layer	Modern demolition/consolidation layer
0020	Layer	Demolition consolidation layer
0021	Layer	Light brown orange natural clay silt
0022	Layer	Orange natural sands and gravels
0023	Structure	NW/SE church wall foundation
0024	Cut	Footings for Wilkinson's building
0025	Layer	Concrete footing
0026	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
0027	Layer	Orange brown natural silty sand and gravels
0028	Layer	Orange slightly silty sand subsoil
0029	Structure	Remains of outbuilding/storage building
0030	Structure	Wall of small outbuilding/storage building
0031	Structure	Small NE-SW dividing wall between 0029 and 0030
0032	Structure	Thick dividing wall between 0029 and 0030
0033	Deposit	Orange brown redeposited silty clay
0034	Deposit	Demolition backfill and levelling material from 0035 and 0036
0035	Structure	N-S Victorian terrace basement wall
0036	Structure	N-S Victorian terrace basement wall
0037	Layer	Orange brown natural sand
0038	Fill	Backfill of [0040]
0039	Fill	Utility duct within [0040]
0040	Cut	Modern utility cut
0041	Structure	E-W basement/back wall
0042	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silty sand consolidation layer
0043	Structure	NE-SW boundary wall of Beeston Parish Church
0044	Structure	NW-SE earlier boundary wall of Beeston Parish Church
0045	Fill	Construction backfill of [0046]
0046	Cut	Foundation cut of church boundary wall
0047	Layer	Orange yellow natural sand
0048	Layer	Orange yellow natural sand
0049	Fill	Light brown silty sand fill of [0051]
0050	Fill	Light-mid brown silty sand fill of [0051]
0051	Cut	Refuse pit
0052	Layer	Dark grey brown clay sand

0053	Layer	Yellow brown sandy silt build-up layer
0054	Layer	Yellow brown sandy silt and red sandy clay levelling layer
0055	Layer	Yellow brown natural sands and gravels
0056	Layer	Yellow brown sandy silt build-up layer
0057	Layer	Yellow brown natural sands and gravels
0058	Layer	Grey yellow brown silty sand buried soil
2001	Layer	Modern rubble
2002	Layer	Post-med building
2003	Cut	NE-SW linear
2004	Cut	NE-SW linear
2005	Cut	NE-SW linear
2006	Layer	Orange-brown gravel and silty sand
2007	Layer	Sand stone
2008	Layer	Orange-brown gravel and silty sand
2009	Layer	Light-mid orange brown sand
2010	Layer	Tarmac
2011	Layer	Type 1 road stone
2012	Layer	Topsoil
2013	Fill	Fill of [2015]
2014	Structure	Wall
2015	Cut	Foundation cut for 2014
2016	Layer	Tarmac
2017	Layer	Type 1 road stone
2018	Layer	Demolition rubble
2019	Layer	Mid brown silty sand
2020	Layer	Possible buried garden soil
2021	Layer	Possible early road surface
2022	Layer	Mid-brown sandy silt
2023	Layer	Sandy silt
2024	Layer	Demolition deposit
2025	Layer	Possible road surface
2026	Layer	Dark reddish brown sandy silt
2027	Layer	Type 1 road stone ballast
2028	Layer	Possible buried soil
2029	Layer	Natural
2030	Layer	Topsoil
2031	Layer	Possible road surface
2032	Layer	Demolition
2033	Layer	Reddish brown compacted silts
2034	Layer	Possible buried soils
2035	Fill	Fill of pit (2036)
2036	Cut	Cut of possible pit
2037	Layer	Loose mid-dark grey silt
2038	Layer	Possible buried subsoil
2039	Lens	Compacted concrete
2040	Layer	Ballast for modern foot path
2041	Layer	Possible early road surface
2042	Layer	Possible ballast for [2041]
2043	Layer	Loose gravel and sand
2044	Layer	Compacted sand and gravel
2045	Layer	Tarmac
2046	Layer	Type 1 road stone
2047	Layer	Crushed stone and gravel
2048	Layer	Back fill modern services
2049	Layer	Redeposit top soil

2050	Layer	Concrete
2051	Layer	Fragmented stone and silt
2052	Layer	Services back fill
2053	Layer	Modern demolition
2054	Layer	Glacial sand and gravel
2055	VOID	VOID
2056	Cut	Cut for support footings filled by (2057)
2057	Fill	Modern fill of [2056]
2058	Layer	Tarmac
2059	Layer	Hardcore
2060	Layer	Consolidation
2061	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay
2062	Deposit	Demolition
2063	Structure	Cellar wall
2064	Cut	Construction cut
2065	Fill	Construction backfill of [2064]
2066	Layer	Tarmac
2067	Layer	Type 2 ballast
2068	Layer	CBM levelling
2069	Layer	Burnt demolition layer
2070	Layer	Levelling road surface
2071	Layer	Hardcore
2072	Layer	Levelling /build-up
2073	Layer	Tarmac
2074	Layer	Hardcore
2075	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2076	Layer	Demolition layer
2077	Layer	Natural sand
2078	Layer	Brick paving
2079	Layer	Bedding for paving
2080	Layer	Dark grey hardcore
2081	Layer	Reconstruction rubble
2082	Layer	Natural gravel and sand
2083	Cut	Square cut
2084	Layer	Tarmac
2085	Layer	Tarmac
2086	Layer	Hardcore
2087	Layer	Redeposited mid-brown sandy silt
2088	Layer	Hardcore
2089	Cut	Modern services
2090	Fill	Fill of [2089]
2091	Layer	Back fill from old gas main
2092	Cut	Modern communications
2093	Fill	Fill of [2092] dark sandy silt
2094	Fill	Fill of [2083] concrete backfill
2095	Layer	Tarmac
2096	Layer	Hardcore
2097	Layer	Blackish brown sandy silt
2098	layer	Spread of demolition rubble
2099	Cut	Foundation cut for brick wall
2100	Structure	Brick Wall
2101	Cut	Foundation cut
2102	Fill	Plaster rich fill of [2101]
2103	Structure	Brick tiled floor
2104	Layer	Blue grey hardcore

2105	Layer	Orange brown silty clay
2106	Layer	Natural
2107	Fill	Silty clay fill of [2108]
2108	Cut	Possible waste pit
2109	Fill	Secondary fill of [2111] orange brown silty clay
2110	Fill	Primary fill of [2111] grey brown silty clay sand
2111	Cut	Modern drain
2112	Layer	Tarmac pavement
2113	Layer	Type 1 bedding for tarmac above
2114	Cut	Modern cable trench
2115	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt
2116	Layer	Light brown silty clay levelling layer
2117	Layer	Brick consolidation
2118	Layer	Dark grey silty clay
2119	Layer	Orange brown sandy clay natural
2120	Layer	Dark grey brown sandy silt
2121	Layer	Blackish grey sandy silt levelling layer
2122	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt backfill
2123	Layer	Tarmac
2124	Layer	Tarmac
2125	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt consolidation
2126	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt backfilling layer
2127	Structure	Possible foundation wall
2128	Layer	Tarmac
2129	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2130	Fill	Grey orange brown sandy silt fill of [2131]
2131	Cut	Cut of modern sewer
2132	Layer	Natural
2133	Layer	Mid orange sand
2134	Layer	Dark black sand
2135	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt
2136	Layer	Light to mid brown sandy silt
2137	Layer	Redeposited mid brown sandy silt
2138	Layer	Tarmac
2139	Layer	Leveling layer
2140	Layer	Redeposited mid brownish grey sandy silt
2141	Layer	Redeposited mid orange brown sand and gravel
2142	Structure	Victorian wall
2143	Layer	Dark grey brown clay
2144	Layer	Mid greyish brown stone backfill
2145	Layer	Redeposited mid greyish brown sand and gravel
2146	Layer	Light grey sand and gravel modern backfill
2147	Deposit	Small amount of tarmac
2148	Cut	Modern service cut
2149	Fill	Backfill of [2148]
2150	Layer	Redeposited mid brown sandy clay
2151	Cut	Modern service cut
2152	Fill	Backfill of [2151]
2153	Layer	Redeposited light grey sand and gravel
2154	Layer	Redeposited mid brownish grey sand and gravel
2155	Layer	Redeposited mid brown sand and gravel
2156	Layer	Concrete
2157	Cut	Modern drain cut
2158	Fill	Modern ceramic drain
2159	Structure	Bricks forming part of manhole structure

2160	Structure	Bricks forming part of manhole structure
2161	Layer	Tarmac
2162	Layer	Hardcore
2163	Layer	Mid grey brown sand and gravel
2164	Layer	Mid orange brown sand and gravel
2165	Structure	Tiled area, possible fireplace
2166	Structure	Victorian terrace wall
2167	Cut	Foundation cut for Victorian wall
2168	Fill	Backfill of [2167]
2169	Fill	Backfill of [2167]
2170	Fill	Backfill of [2167]
2171	Layer	Grey sandy silt
2172	Cut	Modern service cut
2173	Fill	Backfill of [2172]
2174	Structure	Victorian well
2175	Layer	Concrete with wire mesh
2176	Layer	Levelling layer for (2175)
2177	Layer	Tarmac
2178	Structure	Red brick wall aligned with church wall
2179	Fill	Backfill of [2180]
2180	Cut	Construction cut for 2178
2181	Fill	Backfill of cut [2182]
2182	Cut	Construction cut for services and pavement
2183	Layer	Grey clay consolidation layer
2184	Layer	Red orange sandy clay natural
2185	Layer	Tarmac
2186	Layer	Hardcore
2187	Layer	Tarmac
2188	Layer	Pale grey sandy silt and brick consolidation layer
2189	Layer	Concrete
2190	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2191	Layer	Rubble consolidation layer
2192	Layer	Red orange silty sand natural
2193	Layer	Tarmac
2194	Fill	Concrete backfill of services cut [2195]
2195	Cut	Modern service cut
2196	Layer	Red brick rubble levelling
2197	Cut	Cut for consolidation layer [2196]
2198	Layer	Dark grey clay silt levelling layer
2199	Layer	Light brown sandy silt redeposited natural
2200	Layer	Colluvial pale grey silty sand
2201	Layer	Red orange natural sands and gravels
2202	Layer	Concrete
2203	Fill	Backfill of [2204]
2204	Cut	Gas pipe cut
2205	Layer	Mid brown silty sand consolidation layer
2206	Structure	Red brick wall foundation for Victorian terrace house
2207	Fill	Backfill of [2208]
2208	Cut	Cut for [2206]
2209	Layer	Light grey natural sand and silts
2210	Layer	Red orange silty clay
2211	Layer	Roadstone levelling layer
2212	Layer	Rubble consolidation layer
2213	Layer	Black and mid-brown sandy silt clay
2214	Fill	Hardcore and concrete fill of [2215]

2215	Cut	Rail box cut for tram rails
2216	Fill	Sand and brick rubble fill of [2217]
2217	Cut	Modern service cut
2218	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy silt redeposited subsoil
2219	Structure	SE wall of old pub cellar
2220	Fill	Demolition backfill of cellars
2221	Structure	Wall of pub cellar
2222	Fill	Sand fill of wall cut [2223]
2223	Cut	Construction cut for cellar wall 2221
2224	Fill	Demolition backfill of cellars
2225	Structure	Cellar walls
2226	Fill	Dark grey silty clay backfill of [2227]
2227	Cut	Construction cut for cellar walls 2225
2228	Structure	Surface brick drain
2229	Structure	Drain cap and grate of 2228
2230	Fill	Black sandy silt silting up of 2228
2231	Layer	Tarmac
2232	Layer	Demolition consolidation layer
2233	Layer	Reddish brown sand
2234	Layer	Mid grey disturbed clay and demolition
2235	Layer	Mortar
2236	Layer	Black sand and gravel
2237	Layer	Mid yellow brown clay disturbed layer
2238	Deposit	Concrete
2239	Layer	Mid grey brown sand with CBM and tarmac
2240	Structure	Cement curb stone
2241	Layer	Mixed consolidation layer
2242	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand consolidation layer
2243	Structure	Victorian cellar wall
2244	Structure	Victorian cellar wall
2245	Structure	Remains of Victorian cellar
2246	Layer	Tarmac with concrete/roadstone substrate
2247	Layer	Demolition and grey sand consolidation layer
2248	Layer	Demolition backfill
2249	Layer	Demolition backfill
2250	Structure	Pub cellar wall
2251	Layer	Topsoil at Broxtowe Day Centre front lawn
2252	Layer	Light orange natural sands and gravels
2253	Deposit	Light brown silty sand and gravel
2254	Layer	Hardcore
2255	Layer	Grey black clay silt
2256	Layer	Tarmac
2257	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2258	Layer	Roadstone
2259	Layer	Orange brown silty sand redeposited natural
2260	Layer	Paving slabs
2261	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2262	Layer	Black brown silty sand levelling layer
2263	Layer	Mid brown silty sand
2264	Structure	Early Victorian red brick wall
2265	Structure	13 th -14 th century masonry reused in Manor entrance
2266	Cut	Cut for gateway masonry 2265
2267	Fill	Silty sand clay backfill of [2266]
2268	Structure	Early Victorian red brick wall
2269	Deposit	Demolition material from 2268

2270	Structure	Concrete block
2271	Fill	Stone backfill of [2272]
2272	Cut	Modern service trench
2273	Layer	Mid-dark brown silty sand levelling layer
2274	Layer	Light orange silty sand
2275	Structure	Victorian terrace housing wall fragment
2276	Deposit	Demolition material from 2275
2277	Deposit	Brown orange sand and gravel levelling deposit
2278	Structure	Possibly Victorian wall fragment
2279	Fill	Silty sandy clay backfill of [2280]
2280	Cut	Construction cut for [2278]
2281	Fill	Fill of [2282]
2282	Cut	Modern gas pipe cut
2283	Fill	Hardcore backfill of [2284]
2284	Cut	Modern service cut
2285	Structure	Brick and mortar foundation
2286	Fill	Concrete fill of [2287]
2287	Cut	Modern service cut
2288	Fill	Mid brown silty sand backfill of [2290]
2289	Structure	Red brick backyard surface
2290	Cut	Foundation cut for [2289]
2291	Layer	Type 1 Hardcore
2292	Layer	Modern consolidation layer
2293	Fill	Yellow brown silty sand backfill of manhole cut
2294	Layer	Red brown silty sand
2295	Layer	Tarmac
2296	Layer	Tarmac
2297	Layer	Hardcore
2298	Cut	Modern service cut
2299	Fill	Black grey sand backfill of [2298]
2300	Layer	Redeposited mid reddish brown sand
2301	Layer	Yellowish grey natural clay
2302	Layer	Tarmac
2303	Layer	Concrete
2304	Layer	Alluvial mid brown sandy clay
2305	Layer	Mid reddish brown loam
2306	VOID	VOID
2307	Cut	Foundation cut for 2308
2308	Structure	Victorian wall
2309	Layer	Tarmac
2310	Layer	Hardcore
2311	Layer	Stone consolidation layer
2312	Cut	Modern service cut
2313	Layer	Orange sand and gravel service backfill
2314	Layer	Pink red natural clay and gravel
2315	Layer	Concrete
2316	Structure	Boundary/structural wall outside church
2317	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt backfill of [2318]
2318	Cut	Foundation cut for 2316
2319	Layer	Orange brown silty sand subsoil
2320	Cut	Cut for foundation 2285
2321	Cut	Modern service cut
2322	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt subsoil
2323	Structure	Front garden wall of terraces fronting Middle St.
2324	Fill	Green plastic ducts contained within [2326]

2325	Fill	Orange sand backfill of [2326]
2326	Cut	Virgin Media cable cut
2327	Deposit	Electric Cable
2328	Layer	Orange grey silty clay sand consolidation layer
2329	Layer	Grey sand levelling for pavement
2330	Layer	Orange brown sandy clay subsoil
2331	Structure	19 th century exterior wall
2332	Cut	Foundation cut for 2331
2333	Layer	Tarmac
2334	Layer	Orange yellow sand levelling layer
2335	Layer	Dark grey sand
2336	Layer	Pink red bedding sand
2337	Lens	Cream white sand
2338	Lens	Dark blackish brown silty sand
2339	Layer	Redeposited mid brown sandy clay loam
2340	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay loam fill of [2341]
2341	Cut	Demolition pit
2342	Layer	Tarmac
2343	Layer	Tarmac
2344	Layer	Hardcore
2345	Layer	Black sand backfill
2346	Layer	Mid orange brown silty sand backfill
2347	Cut	Modern service cut
2348	Fill	Mid-dark orange brown fill of [2347]
2349	Layer	Mid orange brown sand services backfill
2350	Layer	Tarmac
2351	Layer	Road stone and clinker
2352	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy silt subsoil
2353	Structure	Limestone curb slabs
2354	Fill	Cement fill of [2355]
2355	Cut	Cut for curb slabs 2353
2356	Structure	Lower courses of early church boundary wall
2357	Structure	Foundation layer for early church boundary wall 2356
2358	Cut	Cut for boundary wall foundation 2357
2359	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy silt
2360	Layer	Concrete
2361	Layer	Dark grey sandy clay silt consolidation layer
2362	Structure	Boundary wall for Beeston Parish Church
2363	Fill	Orange brown clay silt backfill of [2364]
2364	Cut	Foundation cut for boundary wall 2362
2365	Layer	Grey brown silty clay subsoil
2366	Layer	Tarmac
2367	Layer	Dark grey stone road build-up
2368	Layer	Hardcore
2369	Layer	Dark grey/black stone road build-up
2370	Layer	Mid orange brown natural sands and gravels
2371	Layer	Brick pavement
2372	Layer	Brown yellow bedding sand for 2371
2373	Layer	Black stone road build-up
2374	Layer	Hardcore
2375	Layer	Hardcore
2376	Layer	Black stone road build-up
2377	Layer	Demolition material build-up
2378	Layer	Disturbed mid orange brown sand
2379	Layer	Tarmac

2380	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2381	Layer	Orange brown silty sand and gravel
2382	Fill	Grey brown silty sand backfill of [2385]
2383	Structure	Victorian brick built cellar
2384	Deposit	Light orange brown sand
2385	Cut	Foundation cut for 2383
2386	Structure	Cellar wall
2387	Cut	Foundation cut for 2386
2388	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt refuse dump in cellar
2389	Layer	Concrete cap of Virgin Media cables
2390	Structure	Cellar steps of Victorian terrace
2391	Deposit	Demolition material from terraces used for levelling
2392	Cut	Cut for cellar
2393	Layer	Disturbed orange brown natural silty sand
2394	Deposit	Black sandy gritty silt
2395	Fill	Clay silt backfill of [2392]
2396	Layer	Brick paving
2397	Layer	Grey brown bedding sand for 2396
2398	Fill	Hardcore
2399	Cut	Modern service cut
2400	Fill	Type 1 hardcore
2401	Cut	Modern service cut
2402	Fill	Hardcore fill of [2405]
2403	Fill	Type 1 hardcore fill of [2405]
2404	Structure	Brick built box for services
2405	Cut	Modern service cut
2406	Structure	Previous boundary wall of church
2407	Structure	Foundation wall for 2406
2408	Structure	Concrete footing for 2407
2409	Fill	Clay silt backfill of boundary wall foundation cut
2410	Fill	Black silt backfill after removal of wall 2406
2411	Fill	Concrete within cut of footpath
2412	Layer	Concrete footpath
2413	Layer	Orange sand bedding for 2412
2414	Cut	Cut for removal of wall 2406
2415	Fill	Orange brown silty sand backfill of 2406
2416	Layer	Brick paving
2417	Layer	Concrete bedding for 2416
2418	Layer	Dark grey brown silty sand levelling layer
2419	Layer	Light brown sandy gravel
2420	Layer	Yellow orange natural silty clay
2421	Layer	Yellow orange natural sand
2422	Layer	Yellow orange natural sandy gravel
2423	Fill	Post-Med refuse fill of [2425]
2424	Fill	Grey brown clay sandy silt fill of [2425]
2425	Cut	Late-Med refuse pit
2426	Cut	Modern water pipe cut
2427	Layer	Tarmac
2428	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2429	Layer	Black silty sand levelling layer
2430	Layer	Orange brown grey silty clay sub-soil
2431	Layer	Brown orange sand and gravel consolidation layer
2432	Layer	Orange natural sandy gravels
2433	Fill	Silty sand and brick fill of [2434]
2434	Cut	Modern pit

2435	Layer	Hardcore
2436	Fill	Hardcore fill of [2437]
2437	Cut	Modern service cut
2438	Deposit	Orange brown sand used in levelling
2439	Fill	Orange brown sand fill of [2443]
2440	Structure	Wall of cellar of terraced house
2441	Structure	Wall of cellar of terraced house
2442	Structure	Wall of cellar of terraced house
2443	Cut	Foundation cut for 2440 2441 and 2442
2444	Layer	Orange natural sands and gravels
2445	Layer	Tarmac
2446	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2447	Fill	Silty sand backfill over concrete covered drain
2448	Structure	Concrete encasing large drain
2449	Layer	Red stone
2450	Layer	Mid-dark grey sandy silt sub-soil/ground build-up
2451	Layer	Disturbed brown orange natural sand
2452	Layer	Brown orange natural sandy gravel
2453	Fill	Pea gravel backfill of [2454]
2454	Cut	Modern service cut
2455	Fill	Grey brown silty clay sand backfill of [2456]
2456	Cut	Virgin Media cable cut
2457	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt backfill of [2458]
2458	Cut	Victorian refuse pit
2459	Layer	Orange natural sand
2460	Fill	Dark grey silt backfill of [2462]
2461	Fill	Orange brown silty sand fill of [2462]
2462	Cut	Victorian refuse pit
2463	Layer	Dark grey brown silty sand build-up layer
2464	Layer	Orange brown natural sands
2465	Fill	Pea gravel fill of [2466]
2466	Cut	Modern drain cut
2467	Fill	Mid brown silty sand fill of [2475]
2468	Fill	Mid brown silty sand backfill of [2469]
2469	Cut	Virgin Media cable cut
2470	Fill	Red sand backfill of [2471]
2471	Cut	Modern services cut
2472	Fill	Red sand backfill of [2473]
2473	Cut	Modern electric cable cut
2474	Layer	Red and grey natural clay and mudstone
2475	Cut	Cut for large soakaway tank
2476	Layer	Light orange natural sand
2477	Layer	Grey natural silty sand
2478	Layer	Dark orange natural sand
2479	Layer	Orange sand levelling layer
2480	Structure	N-S Victorian wall
2481	Layer	Type 1 road stone
2482	Layer	Mid brown sandy loam subsoil
2483	Layer	Tarmac
2484	Layer	Topsoil
2485	Cut	Victorian domestic pit
2486	Fill	Dark grey silty loam fill of [2485]
2487	Deposit	Orange brown clay loam alluvial deposit
2488	Layer	Mid brown sandy gravel
2489	Layer	Mid brown sandy gravel

2490	Layer	Grey sand loam levelling layer
2491	Layer	Orange brown clay loam
2492	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt
2493	Layer	Mid-dark brown gravel
2494	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand
2495	Layer	Orange brown sandy clay loam
2496	Layer	Orange yellow sand
2497	Fill	Fill of pit containing human bone
2498	Layer	Modern rubble
2499	Layer	Sub-tarmac
2500	Layer	Light brown sandy clay levelling layer
2501	Layer	Light brown gritty sand
2502	Layer	Burnt levelling layer
2503	Layer	Dark grey sandy clay levelling layer
2504	Layer	Builder's sand used to cover fibre optics
2505	Layer	Light brown clay silt
2506	Layer	Dark grey clay silt
2507	Layer	Light brown clay silt
2508	Layer	Black silty clay
2509	Cut	Grave cut for SK0015
2510	Cut	Pit
2511	Fill	Light brown silty sand modern construction backfill
2512	Cut	Grave cut for SK0013
2513	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt fill of [2512]
2514	Fill	Dark brown sandy clay silt fill of [2509]
2515	Cut	Posthole
2516	Fill	Light pink sand fill of [2515]
2517	Cut	Grave cut
2518	Cut	Grave cut
2519	Cut	Grave cut
2520	Fill	Light brown sandy silt fill of [2519]
2521	Cut	Grave cut
2522	Fill	Light brown sandy silt fill of [2521]
2523	Fill	Light brown sandy silt fill of [2524]
2524	Cut	Grave cut
2525	Structure	NW/SE wall
2526	Structure	NW/SE churchyard boundary wall
2527	Deposit	Tarmac
2528	Deposit	Mixed
2529	Structure	Limestone wall
2530	Structure	Brick wall
2531	Layer	Landscaping layer containing SK0020
2532	Structure	Post-Med sandstone wall
2533	Structure	Gate post
2534	Structure	Victorian flag stones
2535	Structure	Gate construction
2536	Deposit	Collapse of [2532]
2537	Cut	Victorian pit
2538	Fill	Brown clay sand fill of [2537]
2539	Cut	Grave cut containing SK0021
2540	Fill	Blackish sandy clay fill of [2539]
2541	Layer	Mid brown silty sand landscaping layer
2542	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay levelling layer
2543	Cut	Modern services cut
2544	Layer	Sandy clay loam subsoil

2545	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy clay subsoil
2546	Cut	Foundation cut for boundary wall
2547	Fill	Silty clay fill of [2546]
2548	Cut	Modern services cut
2549	Layer	Modern electric cable and backfill
2550	VOID	VOID
2551	VOID	VOID
2552	Deposit	Limestone vault stone
2553	Deposit	Limestone vault stone
2554	Deposit	Limestone head stone
2555	Deposit	Sandstone vault stone
2556	Deposit	Sandstone vault stone
2557	Cut	Cut for burial of vault stone
2558	Fill	Light grey sand backfill of [2557]
2559	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt backfill of [2562]
2560	Layer	Mottled orange natural sand
2561	Layer	Topsoil
2562	Cut	Cut of large pit/linear ditch
2563	Cut	Modern cut for turning circle
2564	Layer	Reddish brown gravel sand and silt subsoil
2565	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt demolition layer aligned with church wall
2566	Layer	Context for unstratified finds
2567	Fill	Light grey sandy silt fill of [2562]
2568	Structure	Sandstone lined drain
2569	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [2570]
2570	Cut	Foundation cut for 2568
2571	Layer	Red orange sandy silt and gravel
2572	Fill	Dark blackish brown fill of [2570]
2573	Layer	Modern demolition
2574	Layer	Concrete
2575	Layer	Demolition levelling layer
2576	Layer	Red orange natural sands and clay
2577	Layer	Concrete
2578	Layer	Orange sandy silt consolidation layer
2579	Layer	Tarmac
2580	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2581	Layer	Dark grey silt and gravel levelling layer
2582	Layer	Light brown sand foundation surface
2583	Layer	Orange natural sand and gravel substrate
2584	Layer	Tarmac
2585	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2586	Layer	Orange brown sandy clay silt consolidation layer
2587	Layer	Dark grey brown silty sandy clay subsoil
2588	Layer	Light grey brown sandy silt topsoil
2589	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2590	Fill	Yellow sand fill of [2591]
2591	Cut	Street lighting cable cut
2592	Layer	Red brown clay substrate
2593	Layer	Red and white mudstone
2594	Layer	Reddish brown sand, silts and gravels levelling layer
2595	Layer	Demolition layer
2596	Layer	Pavement slabs
2597	Layer	Concrete
2598	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2599	Layer	Tarmac

2600	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2601	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [2602]
2602	Cut	Refuse pit
2603	Fill	Dark brown grey sandy silt fill of [2604]
2604	Cut	Demolition pit
2605	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty sand
2606	Deposit	Dark grey silty sand fill of [2607]
2607	Deposit	Black ash, clinker and tarmac
2608	Layer	Red brown gravel
2609	Cut	Modern service cut
2610	Fill	Dark greyish brown silt and gravel fill of [2609]
2611	Fill	Orange brown and grey black sandy silt fill of [2609]
2612	Layer	Tarmac
2613	Layer	Compacted limestone consolidation layer
2614	Layer	Modern demolition consolidation layer
2615	Layer	Light yellow builder's sand
2616	Layer	Red brown natural silty sand
2617	Layer	Tarmac
2618	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2619	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay and compacted limestone consolidation layer
2620	Cut	Foundation cut for 2622
2621	Fill	Blackish grey silty sand fill of [2620]
2622	Structure	NW-SE Victorian terrace housing wall
2623	Layer	Grey yellow brown natural silty clay
2624	Layer	Brick paving
2625	Layer	Light brown orange sand bedding for 2624
2626	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2627	Layer	Tarmac
2628	Layer	Grey brown orange natural gravels
2629	Cut	Foundation cut for 2630
2630	Structure	NE-SW Victorian terrace housing wall
2631	Deposit	Silty sand and demolition rubble levelling layer
2632	Structure	NE-SW Victorian external wall
2633	Cut	Foundation cut for 2632
2634	Structure	NE-SW Victorian-C20th wall
2635	Layer	Brick paving
2636	Layer	Orange brown bedding sand for 2635
2637	Structure	Concrete slab
2638	Deposit	Black sand bedding material
2639	Layer	Hardcore
2640	Layer	Mid grey brown sand demolition layer
2641	Structure	Red brick well
2642	Cut	Cut for 2641
2643	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2642]
2644	Fill	Light yellow brown sandy silt backfill of 2641
2645	Layer	Brown yellow natural sand
2646	Structure	NE-SW wall
2647	Fill	Mid-dark grey sandy silt fill of [2648]
2648	Cut	Foundation cut for 2646
2649	Structure	Concrete support post
2650	Cut	Foundation cut for 2649
2651	Fill	Concrete fill of [2650]
2652	Layer	Light brown silty sand subsoil/levelling layer
2653	Layer	Red orange sand and stone road build-up layer

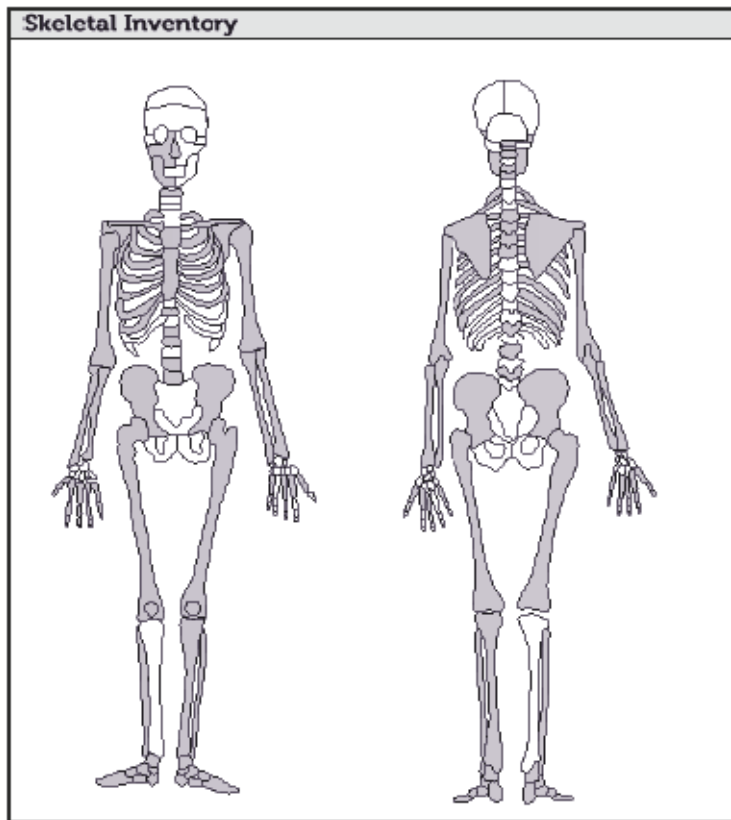
2654	Cut	Sewer drain cut
2655	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2656	Structure	Frontage wall of City Road houses
2657	Cut	Foundation cut for 2656
2658	Layer	Light brown silty sand subsoil/made-up ground
2659	Structure	NW/SE Wall of Victorian terrace on City Road
2660	Cut	Foundation cut for 2659
2661	Layer	Light yellow natural sand
2662	Deposit	Black sandy silt and demolition material
2663	Layer	Brick paving
2664	Layer	Pale orange sand bedding material for (2663)
2665	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2666	Layer	Hardcore
2667	Layer	Demolition layer, related to 2670
2668	Layer	Ground build-up layer
2669	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 2670
2670	Structure	NE/SW Wall of Victorian terrace
2671	Fill	Dark brown silty clay fill of [2669]
2672	Layer	Tarmac
2673	Layer	Tarmac
2674	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
2675	Layer	Tarmac
2676	Layer	Demolition build-up layer
2677	Layer	Orange natural gravels and sands
2678	Layer	Orange natural sands
2679	Layer	Grey brown orange sandy clay build-up layer
2680	Structure	NW-SE, SW-NE terrace wall
2681	Fill	Modern drain
2682	Cut	Cut of drain pipe
2683	Deposit	Demolition material from 2680
2684	Cut	Foundation cut for 2680
2685	Layer	Redeposited clay
2686	Layer	Paving slabs
2687	Layer	Hardcore
2688	Layer	Demolition build-up layer
2689	Layer	Yellow sand storm drain backfill
2690	Layer	Mid yellow natural gravels
2691	Layer	Mid brown silt loam and redeposited clinker build-up layer
2692	Fill	Pink stoning fill of [2693]
2693	Cut	Modern service cut
2694	Layer	Mid brown sandy loam subsoil
2695	Layer	Light-mid brown sandy loam build-up layer
2696	Layer	Light-mid brown sandy loam build-up layer
3000	Deposit	Demolition from terraces
3001	Structure	Small internal Victorian terrace wall
3002	Deposit	Dumped pottery, glass and friable dark grey brown silty sand
3003	Fill	Modern services and utility ducts
3004	Layer	Brick paving
3005	Layer	Green brown sand consolidation and bonding material for 3004
3006	Layer	Type 1 hardcore
3007	Structure	Small dividing wall in Victorian terrace basement
3008	Deposit	Mid dark brown sandy silt dumped material
3009	Structure	External wall of Victorian terrace basement
3010	Cut	Foundation cut for 3009
3011	Fill	Utility backfill

3012	Cut	Utility cut
3013	Fill	Utility backfill
3014	Cut	Utility cut
3015	Fill	Utility backfill
3016	Cut	Utility cut
3017	Cut	Grave cut- SK11
3018	Fill	Fill of 3017
3019	Cut	Grave cut- SK 12
3020	Fill	Fill of 3019
3021	Cut	Grave cut- SK 14
3022	Fill	Fill of [3021]
3023	Cut	Grave cut- SK10
3024	Fill	Fill of 3023
3025	Cut	NE-SW ditch Middle St
3026	Fill	Fill of [3025]
3027	Layer	Modern brick rubble
3028	Layer	Dark brown/grey sandy loam
3029	Layer	Mid grey/brown sandy loam
3030	Fill	Fill of [3032]
3031	Fill	Fill of [3032]
3032	Cut	C19 Pit
3033	Cut	Domestic pit
3034	Fill	Fill of [5033]
3035	Fill	Fill of [5033]
3036	Layer	Mid brown sandy loam
3037	Layer	Mid brown sandy loam
3038	Cut	Small circular pit
3039	Cut	Pit adjacent to 3038
3040	Fill	Fill of [3038]
3041	Fill	Fill of [3039]
3042	Layer	Clinker
3043	Layer	Mid brown silt loam and brick rubble
3044	Layer	Dark brown clay loam
3045	Structure	NW-SE aligned wall
3046	Structure	NW-SE aligned wall
3047	Structure	NE-SW aligned wall
3048	Structure	NW-SE aligned wall
3049	Structure	NE-SW aligned wall
3050	Structure	NE-SW aligned wall
3051	Structure	NW-SE aligned wall
3052	Structure	NE-SW aligned wall
3053	Structure	Tiled floor
3054	Structure	Cellar floor (brick)
3055	Cut	Pit
3056	Fill	Fill of [3055]
3057	Layer	Natural
3058	Layer	Grey brown sand loam
3059	Structure	Wall
3060	Layer	Yellow sand and brick fragments
3061	Layer	Redeposited sand loam lenses
3062	Fill	Fill of pit [3076]
3063	Fill	Fill of pit [3077]
3064	Cut	Pit
3065	Fill	Fill of [3064]
3066	Layer	Brown grey sand loam

3067	Cut	Pit
3068	Fill	Fill of [3067]
3069	Cut	Pit
3070	Fill	Fill of [3069]
3071	Cut	Pit
3072	Fill	Fill of [3071]
3073	Fill	Fill of [3074]
3074	Cut	Cable cut
3075	Structure	Cobbles, Middle St
3076	Cut	Pit
3077	Cut	Pit
5000	-	Finds assigned as 'Context B'
5001	-	U/S from Middle Street/Hallam Road Junction
5002	-	U/S from Beeston Market
5003	Fill	Fill of SK101
5004	Coffin	Coffin for SK101
5005	-	U/S Bus station
5006	Void	Void
5007	-	U/S from Middle Street/Station Road
5008	-	U/S from Styring Street

Appendix 2 – Human Remains Records

Site Code	BHC	Orientation	E-W
Skeleton No.	101	Disturbance	Moderate
Area/Context Number	/101	Associated finds	SK101(a)
Condition	Moderate	Sex	Female
Completeness	>50%	Age	Adult >17
Body Position	Supine	Stature average (cm)	150.0



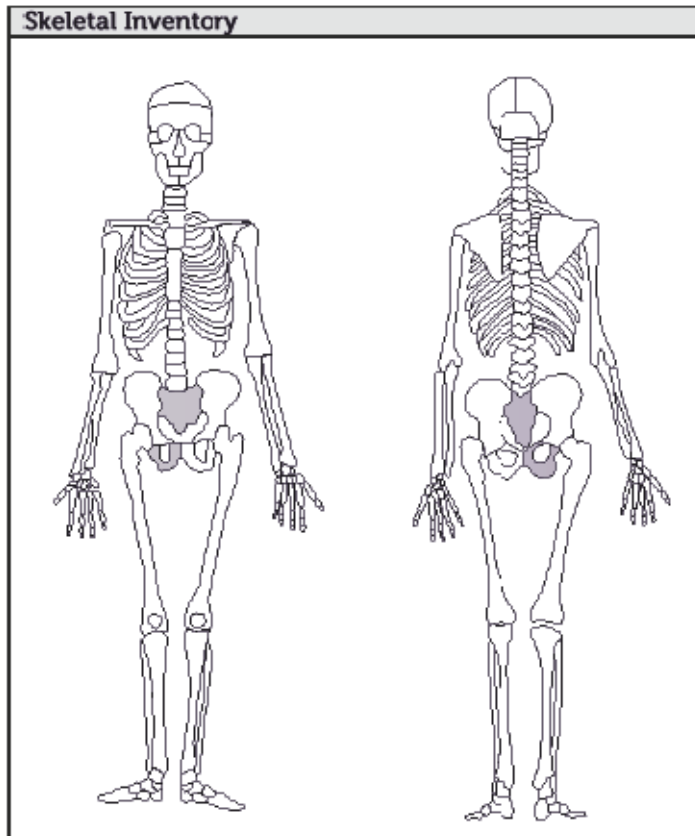
Adult Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	>17
Dental eruption and development	
Dental attrition	
Pubic symphyses	
Cranial suture closure	
Ilium auricular surface	

Juvenile Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	
Dental development	
Post-cranial measurements:	
Humerus length	
Radius length	
Ulna length	
Femur length	
Tibia length	
Fibula length	
Ilium width	

Dental Inventory																	
Dental hypoplasia																P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove	
Periodontal Disease		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present	
Calculus																O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, D=Distal, A=All/S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable	
Abscesses							B									B=Buccal, L=Lingual	
Caries						B										O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual	
Maxillary teeth	N P	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	V	<u>1</u> =Lost ante-mortem, <u>1</u> =lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Mandibular teeth	N P	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	V	<u>1</u> =Lost ante-mortem, <u>1</u> =lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Caries																O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual	
Abscesses																B=Buccal, L=Lingual	
Calculus																O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, D=Distal A=All/ S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable	
Periodontal Disease		C	C	C	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	C	C	C	C	S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present	
Dental Hypoplasia																P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove	

Sex (F = Female, M = Male, I = Indeterminate)			
Skull:		Pelvis:	
Supraorbital ridges		Sciatic notch	F
Mastoid processes	F	Subpubic angle	
Posterior zygomatic arch	F	Subpubic concavity	
Nuchal crest		Ischio-pubic ramus	
Anterior mandible	F	Ventral arch	
Orbital rims	F	Preauricular sulcus	I
Metrical data:		Obturator foramen	
Femoral head diameter	F	Pelvic brim	
Femoral bicondylar width		Acetabulum	
Humeral head diameter	F	Segment morphology of the sacrum	
Radial head diameter	F		
Scapula glenoid cavity width	F		
Clavicle maximum length			

Site Code	BHC	Orientation	
Skeleton No.	SK0010	Disturbance	
Area/Context Number		Associated finds	
Condition	Moderate	Sex	Male
Completeness	<5%	Age	18-22
Body Position		Stature average (cm)	



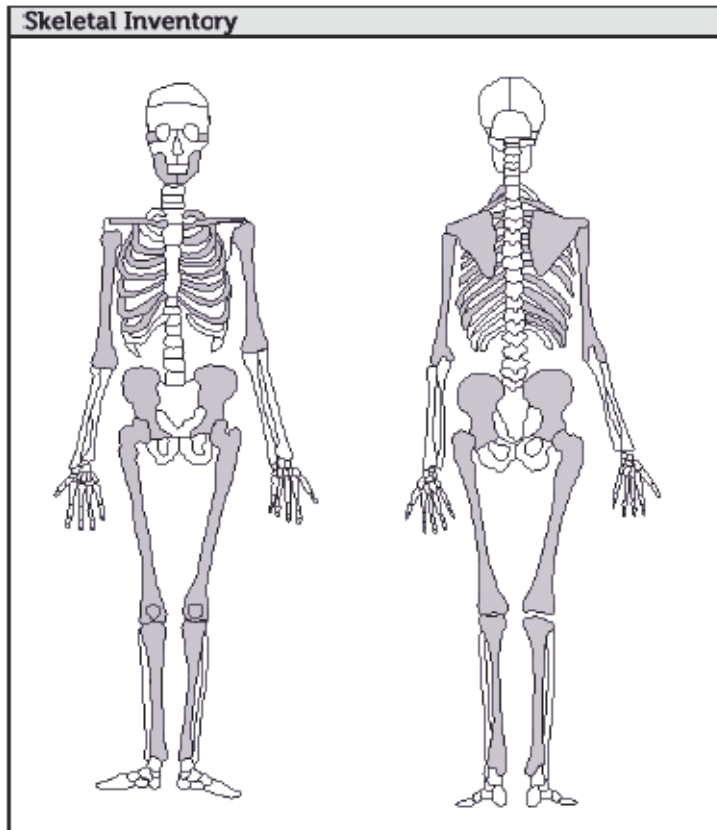
Adult Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	
Dental eruption and development	
Dental attrition	
Pubic symphyses	18-22
Cranial suture closure	
Ilium auricular surface	

Juvenile Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	
Dental development	
Post-cranial measurements:	
Humerus length	
Radius length	
Ulna length	
Femur length	
Tibia length	
Fibula length	
Ilium width	

Dental Inventory															
Dental hypoplasia															P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove
Periodontal Disease															S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Calculus															O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, D=Distal, A=All/S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Abscesses															B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Caries															O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Maxillary teeth															±=Lost ante-mortem, <u>1</u> =lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Mandibular teeth															±=Lost ante-mortem, <u>1</u> =lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Caries															O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Abscesses															B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Calculus															O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, D=Distal A=All/ S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Periodontal Disease															S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Dental Hypoplasia															P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove

Sex (F = Female, M = Male, I = Indeterminate)			
Skull:		Pelvis:	
Supraorbital ridges		Sciatic notch	
Mastoid processes		Subpubic angle	M
Posterior zygomatic arch		Subpubic concavity	M
Nuchal crest		Ischio-pubic ramus	M
Anterior mandible		Ventral arch	M
Orbital rims		Preauricular sulcus	
Metrical data:		Obturator foramen	
Femoral head diameter		Pelvic brim	
Femoral bicondylar width		Acetabulum	
Humeral head diameter		Segment morphology of the sacrum	
Radial head diameter			
Scapula glenoid cavity width			
Clavicle maximum length			

Site Code	BHC	Orientation	
Skeleton No.	SK0012(a)	Disturbance	
Area/Context Number		Associated finds	
Condition	Moderate	Sex	
Completeness	<75%	Age	
Body Position		Stature average (cm)	



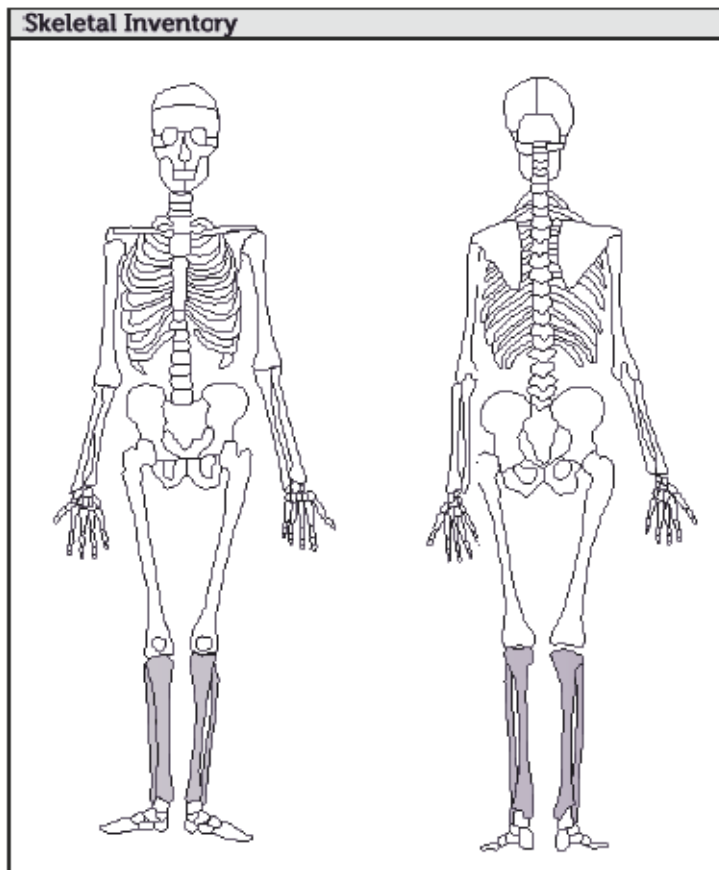
Adult Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	
Dental eruption and development	
Dental attrition	
Pubic symphyses	
Cranial suture closure	
Ilium auricular surface	

Juvenile Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	<16
Dental development	1 year ± 4 months
Post-cranial measurements:	
Humerus length	
Radius length	
Ulna length	
Femur length	
Tibia length	
Fibula length	
Ilium width	

Dental Inventory - Deciduous Teeth											
Dental hypoplasia											P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove
Periodontal Disease											S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Calculus											O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, D=Distal, A=All/S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Abscesses											B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Caries											O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Maxillary teeth	V	V	V	O	O	O	O	V	V	e	4=Lost ante-mortem, 1=lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Mandibular teeth	V	V	V	b	a	O	O	V	V	V	4=Lost ante-mortem, 1=lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Caries											O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Abscesses											B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Calculus											O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, A=All/D=Distal, S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Periodontal Disease											S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Dental Hypoplasia											P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove

Sex (F = Female, M = Male, I = Indeterminate)			
Skull:		Pelvis:	
Supraorbital ridges		Sciatic notch	
Mastoid processes		Subpubic angle	
Posterior zygomatic arch		Subpubic concavity	
Nuchal crest		Ischio-pubic ramus	
Anterior mandible		Ventral arch	
Orbital rims		Preauricular sulcus	
Metrical data:		Obturator foramen	
Femoral head diameter		Pelvic brim	
Femoral bicondylar width		Acetabulum	
Humeral head diameter		Segment morphology of the sacrum	
Radial head diameter			
Scapula glenoid cavity width			
Clavicle maximum length			

Site Code	BHC	Orientation	
Skeleton No.	SK0013	Disturbance	
Area/Context Number		Associated finds	
Condition	Moderate - poor	Sex	
Completeness	<25%	Age	Juvenile
Body Position		Stature average (cm)	



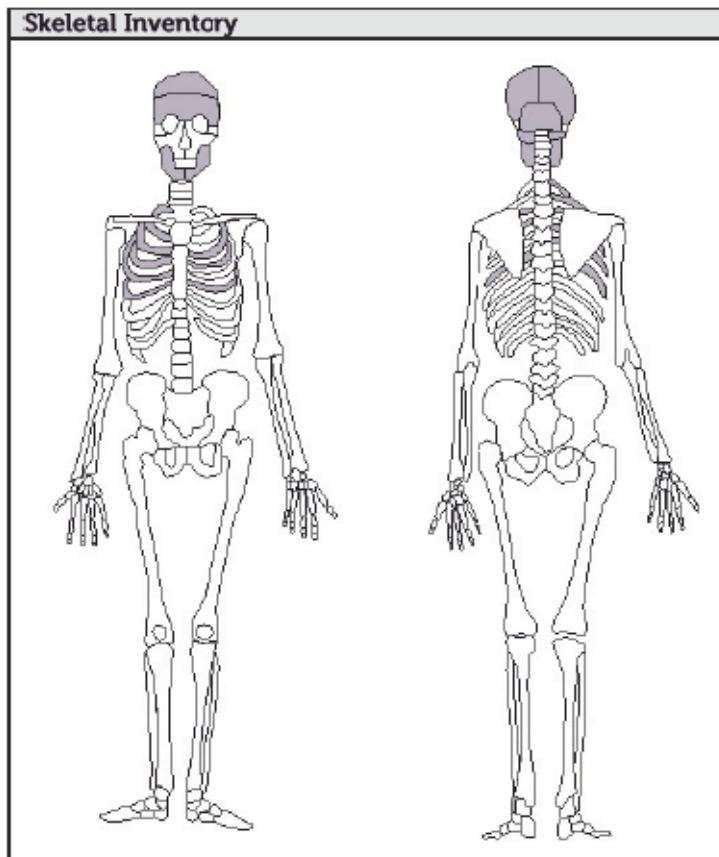
Adult Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	
Dental eruption and development	
Dental attrition	
Pubic symphyses	
Cranial suture closure	
Ilium auricular surface	

Juvenile Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	<20
Dental development	
Post-cranial measurements:	
Humerus length	
Radius length	
Ulna length	
Femur length	
Tibia length	
Fibula length	
Ilium width	

Dental Inventory - Deciduous Teeth										
Dental hypoplasia										P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove
Periodontal Disease										S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Calculus										O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, D=Distal, A=All/S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Abscesses										B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Caries										O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Maxillary teeth										1=Lost ante-mortem, 1=lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Mandibular teeth										1=Lost ante-mortem, 1=lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Caries										O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Abscesses										B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Calculus										O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, A=All/D=Distal, S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Periodontal Disease										S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Dental Hypoplasia										P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove

Sex (F = Female, M = Male, I = Indeterminate)			
Skull:		Pelvis:	
Supraorbital ridges		Sciatic notch	
Mastoid processes		Subpubic angle	
Posterior zygomatic arch		Subpubic concavity	
Nuchal crest		Ischio-pubic ramus	
Anterior mandible		Ventral arch	
Orbital rims		Preauricular sulcus	
Metrical data:		Obturator foramen	
Femoral head diameter		Pelvic brim	
Femoral bicondylar width		Acetabulum	
Humeral head diameter		Segment morphology of the sacrum	
Radial head diameter			
Scapula glenoid cavity width			
Clavicle maximum length			

Site Code	BHC	Orientation	
Skeleton No.	SK0014	Disturbance	
Area/Context Number		Associated finds	
Condition	Good	Sex	
Completeness	<25%	Age	11-12 years old
Body Position		Stature average (cm)	



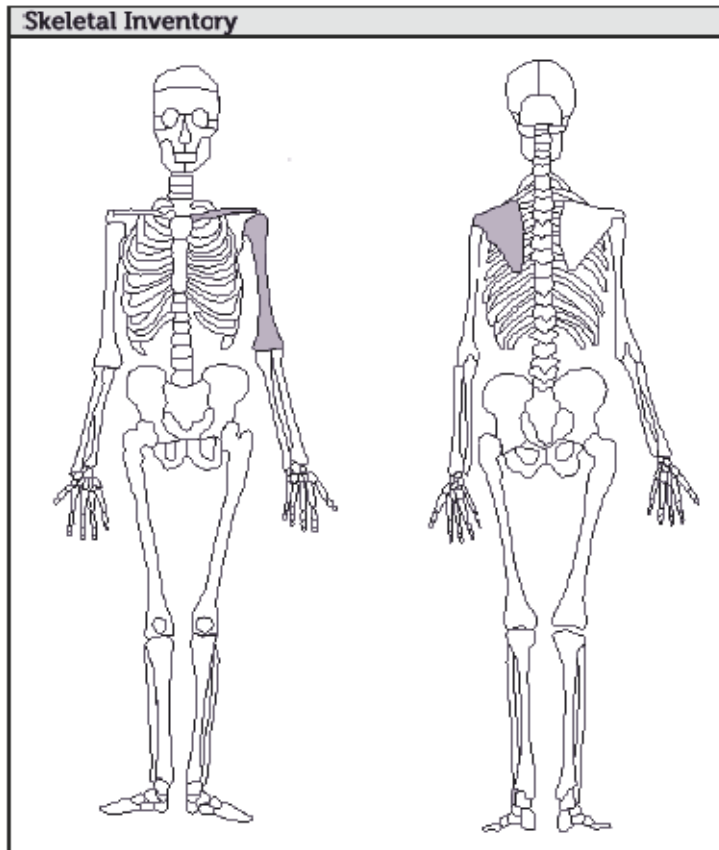
Adult Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	
Dental eruption and development	11-12 years old
Dental attrition	
Pubic symphyses	
Cranial suture closure	
Ilium auricular surface	

Juvenile Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	
Dental development	
Post-cranial measurements:	
Humerus length	
Radius length	
Ulna length	
Femur length	
Tibia length	
Fibula length	
Ilium width	

Dental Inventory - Deciduous Teeth											
Dental hypoplasia											P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove
Periodontal Disease											S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Calculus											O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, D=Distal, A=All/S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Abscesses											B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Caries											O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Maxillary teeth											‡=Lost ante-mortem, †=lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Mandibular teeth											‡=Lost ante-mortem, †=lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Caries											O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Abscesses											B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Calculus											O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, A=All/D=Distal, S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Periodontal Disease											S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Dental Hypoplasia											P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove

Sex (F = Female, M = Male, I = Indeterminate)			
Skull:		Pelvis:	
Supraorbital ridges		Sciatic notch	
Mastoid processes		Subpubic angle	
Posterior zygomatic arch		Subpubic concavity	
Nuchal crest		Ischio-pubic ramus	
Anterior mandible		Ventral arch	
Orbital rims		Preauricular sulcus	
Metrical data:		Obturator foramen	
Femoral head diameter		Pelvic brim	
Femoral bicondylar width		Acetabulum	
Humeral head diameter		Segment morphology of the sacrum	
Radial head diameter			
Scapula glenoid cavity width			
Clavicle maximum length			

Site Code	BHC	Orientation	
Skeleton No.	SK0014a	Disturbance	
Area/Context Number		Associated finds	
Condition	Good	Sex	
Completeness	<25%	Age	1 - 1.5 years old
Body Position		Stature average (cm)	



Adult Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	
Dental eruption and development	
Dental attrition	
Pubic symphyses	
Cranial suture closure	
Ilium auricular surface	

Juvenile Age	
Epiphyseal fusion	
Dental development	
Post-cranial measurements:	
Humerus length	110 mm
Radius length	
Ulna length	
Femur length	
Tibia length	
Fibula length	
Ilium width	

Dental Inventory - Deciduous Teeth										
Dental hypoplasia										P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove
Periodontal Disease										S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Calculus										O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, D=Distal, A=All/S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Abscesses										B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Caries										O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Maxillary teeth										1=Lost ante-mortem, <u>1</u> =lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Mandibular teeth										1=Lost ante-mortem, <u>1</u> =lost post-mortem, B=Broken, V=Unerupted, O=Erupting, NP=Undeveloped
Caries										O=Occlusal, M=Mesial, D=Distal, B=Labial, L=Lingual
Abscesses										B=Buccal, L=Lingual
Calculus										O=Occlusal, B=Labial, L=Lingual, M=Mesial, A=All/D=Distal, S=Slight, X=Medium, C=Considerable
Periodontal Disease										S=Slight, M=Medium, C=Considerable, X=Jaw not present
Dental Hypoplasia										P=Pit, L=Line, G=Groove

Sex (F = Female, M = Male, I = Indeterminate)			
Skull:		Pelvis:	
Supraorbital ridges		Sciatic notch	
Mastoid processes		Subpubic angle	
Posterior zygomatic arch		Subpubic concavity	
Nuchal crest		Ischio-pubic ramus	
Anterior mandible		Ventral arch	
Orbital rims		Preauricular sulcus	
Metrical data:		Obturator foramen	
Femoral head diameter		Pelvic brim	
Femoral bicondylar width		Acetabulum	
Humeral head diameter		Segment morphology of the sacrum	
Radial head diameter			
Scapula glenoid cavity width			
Clavicle maximum length			

Appendix 3 – Inventory of Faunal Remains

Code	Context	Anatomic. Elem.	N	Taxon	Size cat.	Weight (g)	Butchery	Age
BFQ	2538	Astragalus	1	Bos taurus	1	30		
BFQ	2538	Metacarpal	1	Bos taurus	1	104		
BFQ	2538	Metatarsal	1	Bos taurus	1	120		
BFQ	2538	Phalanx 1	1	Bos taurus	1	18		
BFQ	2538	Femur	1	N.A	1	223		
BFQ	2538	Pelvis	1	Bos taurus	1	89		
BFQ	2538	Calcaneum	1	Bos taurus	1	49		
BFQ	2538	Rib	7	N.A	1	236		
BFQ	2538	Rib	1	Bos taurus	1	13		
BFQ	2538	Sacrum	1	Bos taurus	1	137		
BFQ	2538	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	126		
BFQ	2538	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	96		
BFQ	2538	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	63		
BFQ	2538	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	60		
BFQ	2538	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	32		
BFQ	2538	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	26		
BFQ	2538	Pelvis	1	N.A	1	29		
BFQ	2538	Pelvis	2	N.A	1	72		
BFQ	2538	Frag.	1	N.A	1	16		
BFO	2538	Humerus	1	Bos taurus	1	545		
BFO	2538	Tibia	1	Bos taurus	1	190		3.5-4
BFO	2538	Femur	1	Bos taurus	1	83		
BFO	2538	Astragalus	1	Bos taurus	1	36		
BFO	2538	Scapula	1	Bos taurus	1	176		
BFO	2538	Femur	1	N.A	1	30		
BFO	2538	Phalanx 1	1	Bos taurus	1	26		
BFO	2538	Femur	1	N.A	1	12		
BFO	2538	Rib	11	N.A	1	225		
BFO	2538	Frag.	9	N.A	1	95		
BFO	2538	Frag.	30	N.A	1	45		
BFO	2538	Tibia	1	Bos taurus	1	487		
BFO	2538	Femur	1	Bos taurus	1	334		
BFO	2538	Tibia	1	Bos taurus	1	158		
BFO	2538	Metatarsal	1	Bos taurus	1	250		
BFO	2538	Tibia	1	Bos taurus	1	88		
BFO	2538	Phalanx 1	1	Bos taurus	1	23		
BFO	2538	Metatarsal	1	Bos taurus	1	24		
BFO	2538	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	109		
BFO	2538	Rib	1	Bos taurus	1	52		
BFO	2538	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	31		
BFO	2538	Rib	1	Bos taurus	1	17		
BFO	2538	Frag.	4	N.A	1	41		

BGE	U/S	Tibia	1	Equus Caballus	1	192		
BGE	U/S	Tibia	1	Equus Caballus	1	198		
BGE	U/S	Femur	1	Equus Caballus	1	207		
BGE	U/S	Metatarsal	1	Equus Caballus	1	106		
BGE	U/S	Pelvis	1	Equus Caballus	1	111		
BGE	U/S	Metatarsal	1	Equus Caballus	1	105		
BGE	U/S	Calcaneum	1	Equus Caballus	1	28		
BGE	U/S	Vertebra	1	Equus Caballus	1	39		
BGE	U/S	Scapula	1	Bos taurus	1	110	saw	
BGE	2566	Femur	1	Equus Caballus	1	259	saw	
BGE	2566	Mandible	1	Bos taurus	1	247	gnaw	
BGE	2566	Mandible	1	Bos taurus	1	187	gnaw	
BGE	2566	P4	1	Bos taurus	1	8		
BGE	2566	P4	1	Bos taurus	1	5		
BGE	2566	Pelvis		N.A	1	198	chcp	
BGG	2531	Humerus	1	Felis Catus	3	5		
BGG	2531	Humerus	1	Felis Catus	3	3		
BGG	2531	Femur	1	Felis Catus	3	5		
BGG	2531	Femur	1	Felis Catus	3	3		
BGG	2531	Tibia	1	Felis Catus	3	4		
BGG	2531	Ulna	1	Felis Catus	3	1		
BGG	2531	Tibia	1	Felis Catus	3	1		
BGG	2531	Metapodial	9	Felis Catus	3	4		
BGG	2531	R:b	10	Felis Catus	3	1		
BGG	2531	Vertebra	14	Felis Catus	3	3		
BGG	2531	Radius	1	Felis Catus	3	1		
BGG	2531	Phalanx	7	Felis Catus	3	1		
BGG	2531	Pelvis	2	Felis Catus	3	2		
BGG	2531	Scapula	3	Felis Catus	3	1		
BGG	2531	Calcaneum	1	Felis Catus	3	1		
BGG	2531	Astragalus	1	Felis Catus	3	1		
BGG	2531	Frag.	60	Felis Catus	3	16		
AAB	U/S	Femur	2	N.A	3	4		
AAB	U/S	Humerus	1	N.A	3	1		
AAB	U/S	Tibia	1	N.A	3	2		
AAB	U/S	Frag.	27	N.A	3	6		
AAA	U/S	Humerus	1	Ovis/Capra	2	24		
AAA	U/S	Tibia	1	N.A	2	32		
BFN	5008	Radius	1	Bos taurus	1	190		

BFN	5008	Scapula	1	Bos taurus	1	125		
BFN	5008	Scapula	1	Bos taurus	1	157		
BFN	5008	Scapula	1	Bos taurus	1	218		
BFN	5008	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	44		
BFN	5008	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	32		
BFN	5008	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	23		
BFN	5008	Pelvis	1	Bos taurus	1	70		
BFN	5008	Rib	7	Bos taurus	1	98		
BFN	5008	Frag.	1	N.A	1	29		
BFN	5008	Frag.	3	N.A	1	35		
BFL	5008	Metatarsal	1	Bos taurus	1	152		
BFL	5008	Humerus	1	Bos taurus	1	258		3.5<
BFL	5008	Radius	1	Bos taurus	1	205		3.5<
BFL	5008	Metatarsal	1	Bos taurus	1	150		
BFL	5008	Metatarsal	1	Bos taurus	1	199		2.3<
BFL	5008	Femur	1	Bos taurus	1	96		3.5<
BFL	5008	Tibia	1	Bos taurus	1	111		3.5<
BFL	5008	Femur	1	Bos taurus	1	94		3.5<
BFL	5008	Radius	1	Bos taurus	1	191	chcp	
BFL	5008	Pelvis	1	N.A	1	76		
BFL	5008	Metatarsal	1	Bos taurus	1	103		
BFL	5008	Skull frag.	1	N.A	1	24		
BFL	5008	Mandible	1	Bos taurus	1	270		adult
BFM	5008	Tibia	1	Bos taurus	1	357		around 2
BFM	5008	Tibia	1	Bos taurus	1	264		3<
BFM	5008	Humerus	1	Bos taurus	1	259		
BFM	5008	Femur	1	Bos taurus	1	313		3.5<
BFM	5008	Pelvis	1	N.A	1	33		unfused
BFM	5008	Sacrum	1	Bos taurus	1	47		
BFM	5008	Rib	3	Bos taurus	1	64		
BFM	5008	Rib	11	Bos taurus	1	135		
BFM	5008	Vertebra	1	N.A	1	26		
BFM	5008	Frag.	1	N.A	1	9		
BFK	5008	Pelvis	1	Bos taurus	1	151		
BFK	5008	Pelvis	1	N.A	1	106		
BFK	5008	Humerus	1	Bos taurus	1	192	cut	
BFK	5008	Vertebra	1	Bos taurus	1	71		
BFK	5008	Atlas	1	Bos taurus	1	116		
BFK	5008	Skull frag.	1	N.A	1	43		
BFK	5008	Skull frag.	1	N.A		129		
BFK	Church St., U/S	Frag.	1	Bos taurus	1	157		
BFK	Church St., U/S	Calcaneum	1	Bos taurus	1	135		
BDF	U/S	Phalanx 1	1	Equus	1	22		

				Caballus				
BDF	U/S	Phalanx 1	1	Equus Caballus	1	22		
BDF	U/S	Calcaneum	1	Equus Caballus	1	26		
BDF	U/S	Phalanx 2	1	Equus Caballus	1	10		
BDF	U/S	Phalanx 3	1	Equus Caballus	1	7		
BDF	U/S	Astragalus	1	Equus Caballus	1	28		
BDF	U/S	Astragalus	1	Equus Caballus	1	27		
BDF	U/S	Tarsal	1	Equus Caballus	1	11		
BDF	U/S	Tarsal	1	Equus Caballus	1	11		
BDF	U/S	Femur	1	Equus Caballus	1	22		
BDF	U/S	Pelvis	1	Equus Caballus	1	46		
BDF	U/S	Pelvis	1	Equus Caballus	1	25		
BDF	U/S	Pelvis	1	Equus Caballus	1	48		
BDF	U/S	Tarsal	1	Equus Caballus	1	4		
BDF	U/S	Frag.	5	Equus Caballus	1	26		
BEL	2564	Femur	3	Ovis/Capra	2	22		
BAO	2423	Frag.	15	N.A	1	62		
BAO	2423	Femur	1	Bos taurus	1	84		
BAO	2423	Mandible	1	Bos taurus	1	69		
BAO	2423	Skull frag.	1	N.A	1	21		
BAO	2423	Mandible	1	N.A	1	15		
BDF	2485	Metatarsal	1	Bos taurus	1	15/		2 y.o<
BDF	2485	Phalanx 1	1	Bos taurus	1	21		
BDF	2485	Phalanx 1	1	Bos taurus	1	19		
BDF	2485	Phalanx 1	1	Bos taurus	1	21		
BDF	2485	Rib	1	Bos taurus	1	26	cut	
BAN	0003	Tibia	1	N.A	1	277		
BAN	0003	Frag.	3	N.A	1	39		
ABI	0005	Rib	2	N.A	1	53		
ABI	0005	Vertebra	1	N.A	1	10		
ABI	0005	Frag.	8	N.A	1	37		
BBB	2423	Tibia	1	Equus Caballus	1	77		
BBB	2423	Frag.	12	N.A	1	195		
BAZ	2423	M1/M2	1	Bos taurus	1	9		
BAZ	2423	M3	1	Bos taurus	1	12		
BBA	2423	M1/M2	1	Bos taurus	1	15		
BBA	2423	Frag.	5	N.A	1	10		

Appendix 4 – Inventory of Worked Stone

BGO



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: n/a

Context Number: 2265

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: A section of a jamb, possibly with a keeled moulding, but damaged, possibly from a doorway

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb

Date: 13th century

Provenance: Middle Street

Dimensions: 25x 15 x 10cm

BGP



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: n/a

Context Number: 2265

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Sandstone? Or Gritstone?

Description/ Comments: Fragment with a small roll moulding, probably. Tooling unclear, as above, probably a window jamb

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb

Date: 12th century English

Provenance: Middle Street

Dimensions: 27x 18 x 15cm

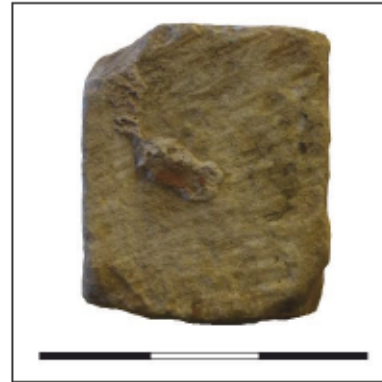
BGQ



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: n/a

Context Number: 2265

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: A block with one squared angle, perhaps part of a window reveal, deep diagonal tooling

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Block

Date: 12th century

Provenance: Middle Street

Dimensions: 21x 18 x 13cm

BGR



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: n/a

Context Number: 2265

Condition: Fair

Completeness: Almost complete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: A roll moulding and a shallow concave moulding adjacent, with diagonal tooling

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Door/ Window Jamb/ Arch

Date: 12th century

Provenance: Middle Street

Dimensions: 28x 27 x 11cm

BGS



Top



Oblique

Area Number: n/a

Context Number: 2265

Condition: Broken/ worn

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: A stone with a crude socket or hollow which looks drilled. It could be a 'cup stone', of virtually any date. If from a medieval building, it might be the socket from the lintel or sill of a harr-hung door or shutter. No obvious tooling.

Mason/Construction Marks: No

Type: Unknown

Date: Uncertain, Medieval?

Provenance: Middle Street

Dimensions: 26x 16 x 10cm

BGT



Top



Oblique



Front

Area Number: n/a

Context Number: 2265

Condition: Broken

Completeness: Incomplete

Material: Limestone

Description/ Comments: A lump with neat diagonal tooling

Mason/Construction Marks: Yes

Type: Unknown

Date: 13th century

Provenance: Middle Street

Dimensions: 25x 17 x 10cm

Appendix 5 – Inventory of Pottery

Find code	Context	Ware	Ware code	Fabric	Vessel	Sub form	Sherd no	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
ABC	4	stoneware ink	late		ink bottle	complete	1	96	19th/early 20th	Denby?
ABF	4	Stoneware bottle	late		bottle	complete	1	444	19thc+	stamp - unidentifiable complete 3 indentations on rim edge
ABG	4	marmalade jar	late		jar	virt compl	1	352	1822 - TODAY	JOHN MOIR & SON PURE ORANGE MARMALADE ABERDEEN
ABH	5	Mildand Purple	20	34	61/94	b/s	1	12	15th/16th	
ABJ	U/S	Red bod black	46???		bottle	complete	1	344	?19th	unusual - small bottle/vase ? Red bodied black glazed
ABL	U/S	Moulded -Vict	late		76	B	1	20	late	
ABM	U/S	Whiteware plate	late		cake plate	B -ring	1	838	19th/20th	cake plate?
ABN	U/S	whiteware dish	late		dish -oval	profilc	1	92	19th/20th	crazed -well used
ABO	U/S	stoneware lid	late		straight jar	lid	1	1140	19th/20th	large straight sided jar with lid
ABP	U/S	stoneware foot	l		foot warm	complete	1	2312		?Lovatt's Langley pottery Denby (Dourne)??? - wide date range poss 1900 plus
ABX	U/S	stoneware stew	late		stewpot	part profile	1	678	19th/20th	stewpot -sooted base looks ?19th brown stoneware look
ABY	U/S	late candlestick	late		candlestick	b/s	1	218	19th/20th	candle stub still in top
ABZ	U/S	stoneware teapot	late		teapot	spout/part	1	308	19th/20th	poss modern
ACA	U/S	Vict jar?	late		jar/76	B	1	104	19th/20th	base incised:iglau or n H671 -?Victorian
ACB	U/S	Porcelain saucer	?		saucer	B	1	22	?	chinese figures -painted , no mark
ACC	U/S	Ring dish	late		ring dish	complete	1	66	19th/20th	ring dish transfer -poppies
ACD	U/S	Misc whiteware	late		?teapot	b/s	1	6	19th/20th	
ACE	U/S	Vict porcelain?	late		trinket	complete	1	28	19th/20th	complete on base 2890, 73 -?cheap trinket pot
ACF	U/S	whiteware-gold	late		jug?	H	1	44	19th/20th	aplied gold handle cf ACG
ACG	U/S	whiteware-gold	late		jug?	H	1	12	19th/20th	aplied gold handle cf ACF
ACH	U/S	Whiteware	late		lid	complete	1	144	19th/20th	pink flowers -very crazed glaze
ACI	U/S	late candlestick	late		candlestick	B	1	238	19th/20th	
ACK	U/S	Porcelain	late?		plate	B	6	16	19th/20th	trnsfer -gold chinese scene
ACL	U/S	Porcelain cup?	?		cup?	R	1	2	?	

ACO	U/S	Red bod black	46		18	R	1	52	17th-18thc	
ACP	U/S	Ticknall chamber	33		chamber	R	1	58	1550-1750	
ACQ	U/S	Midland Yellow	30		76	b/s	3	32	1550-1650	
ACT	U/S	Red bod black	46		18	b/s	1	52	17th-18thc	
ACT	2105	Red slip brown gl	48		76	b/s	1	52	18th-20th	
ACU	U/S	Red bod black	46		76	B flat	1	110	17th-18thc	
ACV	U/S	Red bod black	46		18	R b/s	2	94	18th-20th	
ACX	16	late yellow	45		76	b/s	1	12	late18th/19th	
ACY	16	Fearware	late		plate	b/s	1	4	1780-1840	stamp - uncertain
ACZ	16	Moulded tile	Victorian		tile	b/s	1	14	19th	moulded tile
ADA	16	Transfer print	47		86 plate	b/s	2	8	1834 -1848	Stamp Ceylonese G Phillips
ADB	16	Whiteware	late		77	b/s	1	12	19th/20th	could be modern
ADE	16	Transfer print	47		77	B	1	6	1780-1850	
ADF	16	Transfer print	47		77	b/s	1	4	19th/20th	
ADH	16	Mocha	45		76	b/s	1	4	late18th/19th	
ADI	16	Transfer print	47		cup	R	1	2	late18th-19th	
ADJ	U/S	stoneware	late		flagon/jar	b/s	1	24	19th/20th	
ADL	3002	pedestal vase	late		vase?	virt compl	1	790	Victorian?	nearly complete pedestal vase with applied moulded deco -blue and gold
ADO	3002	Transfer(flow blue)	47		vase?	R	1	72	1829-59 +	
ADP	3002	Whitewares dish	late		dish	part profile	1	126	19th/20th	
ADQ	3002	Whitewares	late		76	H	1	82	19thc	
ADR	3002	Whitewares jar	late		jar	B	1	52	19th/20th	printed. HOOD'S R 043
ADS	3002	?jelly mould	late		jelly mould	virt compl	1	590	Victorian	impressed No 10 over 7 -conical jelly mould
ADU	3002	glass			glass	window	5	28	glass	
ADV	3002	Green glazed	late		dish	R	1	50	?late	moulded petal shapes - green ?20s/30s
ADX	3002	Whitewares	late		plate	R	1	78	19thc	
BAD	2230	Transfer Print	47		plate	b/s	1	8	late18th/19th	
BAE	2230	Midland Purple	(butter)20		76	b/s	1	18	17thc+	butterpot/over fired red bodied black

										glazed storage
BAF	2230	Whiteware	late		plate	R	2	26	19th/20th	
BAG	2230	Whiteware	late		plate	B	2	28	19th/20th	
BAH	2230	Transfer Print	47		cup	R	1	3	late18th/19th	
BAI	2230	stoneware flagon	late		flagon	b/s	1	48	19th/20th	
BAJ	2230	stoneware flagon	late		flagon	b/s	1	32	19th/20th	
BAK	2230	stoneware jar	late		jar	b/s	1	10	19th/20th	marmalade type jar
BAL	2230	stoneware jar	late		jar	b/s	1	6	19th/20th	
BAP	101	Red bod black	46		76	b/s	2	62	18th-20th	
BAR	101	Red slip brown	48		76	b/s	1	16	post-med	
BAS	101	stoneware	late		76	B	1	30	19th/20th	
BAW?	2424	NRGG jug	14	78	80	b/s	1	10	14thc	sherd very croded
BAX	2423	L3G cook vessel	24	76	36	B flat trim	1	64	late14th/15th	sooted
BBC	U/S	Late Yellow	45		bottle	b/s	1	38	late18th/19th	
BBD	2115	Red bod black	46		18	B	1	666	18th-20th	
DDC	2115	Stoneware	late		?	spigotscrew	2	515	19thc+	slab built -spigot with screw .Large vessel - one side flat based.
BBH	U/S	Transfer Print	47		saucer	B	2	10	late 18th/19th	
DDI	U/S	Transfer Print	47		dish	R, D b/s	5	140	late 10th/19th	
BBJ	U/S	Red bod black	46		18	R b/s	2	258	18th/20th	
BBK	U/S	Whiteware	late		tea pot	lid	1	26	19th/20th	
BBL	U/S	Whiteware	late		77	b/s	1	36	19th/20th	
BBM	U/S	Whiteware	late		cup	H	1	4	19th/20th	
BBO	U/S	Whiteware	late		plate	R	1	10	178C-1840	green feather edged
BBP	U/S	Whiteware	late		tecup	full prof	1	32	?19th	applied. moulded blue deco
BBQ	U/S	bone china	post-med		cup?	H	1	4	mid 18th-20th	
BBS	U/S	Red bod black	46		18?/76	B b/s	5	1662	18th/20th	large profile
BBU	U/S	Late Yellow	45		76	R	1	48	late 18th/19th	
BBV	U/S	Brown stoneware	late		76	R H B	3	328	19th/20th	stew pot. bowl

BBW	U/S	Fearware	late		76	H b/s	4	42	178C-1840	
BBX	U/S	?chimney pot	late		pot	R	1	358	19th	poss chimney pot /plant pot
BBY	U/S	Stoneware flagon	late		flagon	part profile	2	1148	19th/20th	DAKIN BROB BEESTON, DAKIN BR BOTANICAL BRE BEEST ILK NOT PLEASE
BCG	2062	Transfer(flow blue)	47		plate 86	part profile	1	110	1825-1910	
BCH	2062	Victorian	late		lid	lid b/s	2	60	1840-1900+	
BCH	2062	Whiteware dish	late		plate 86	B (oval)	1	200	19th/20th	
BCI	2062	Porcelain (?chin)	post-med		jug	part comple	1	228	?	chinese maks on bottom, hand painted jug
BCJ	2062	Victorian	late		lid	lid complet	1	162	19th/20th	
BCK	2062	Late Yell handle	45		76	H	1	108	?late	form uncertain complete handle - hollow rod -attached to vessel
BCM	2062	Victorian	late		candlestic	Base	1	114	1840-1900+	
BCN	2062	Whiteware lid	late		lid	complete	1	150	19th/20th	
BCP	2062	Transfer(flowblue)	47		bowl	full profile	2	586	1829-59	stamped BAMBOO KAOLIN WARE
BCQ	2062	Whiteware	late		bowl	R	1	32	19th?	
BCQ	2062	Whiteware plate	late		plate 86	R	1	342	19th/20th	?meat plate
DCS	2105	Red bod black	46		76	D flat	1	170	17th-20th	
BCT	2062	Late Yellow bowl	45		mixing bowl	b/s	1	30		stamped GREASLEY MADE IN ENGLAND plus church image mix bowl
BCU	2062	Victorian	late		candlestic	base	1	172	1840-1990+	candlestick -brown glaze 1202 G onbase
BCV	2062	Transfer print	47		dish	R B	3	78		late 18th/19th
BCW	2062	Transfer print	47		jug	H	1	144		late 18th/19th
BCX	2062	Whiteware dish	late		pie dish	part profile	4	272	1908+ patent	printed 'Grimwade'pie dish patented
BCZ	2062	Whiteware tureen	late		tureen lid	lid	1	156	19th/20th	
BDA	2062	?semi-porcelain			plate 86	rim	1	50	?19thc	
BDD	2105	Brown Stoneware	late		76	B flat	1	118	19th/20th	
BDJ	U/S	Red bod black	46		18	R	1	964	18th/20th	large profile
BDK	U/S	Feather edge dish	late		dish	full prof	1	256	late 18th-19th	pie-dish - crazed glaze
BDM	U/S	Whiteware	late		76	H	1	22	19th/20th	
BDN	U/S	Modern	late		76	b/s	1	6	19th/20th	

BDO	U/S	Transfer Print	47		cup	b/s	3	4	1780-1900+	
BDP	U/S	Transfer Print	47		76	b/s	2	26	1780-1900+	
BDQ	U/S	Whiteware	late		76	b/s	1	52	19th/20th	
BDR	U/S	Transfer Print	47		cup	b/s	3	12	1780-1900+	
BDS	U/S	Transfer Print	late		dish	R	1	42	19th/20th	
BDT	U/S	Modern	late		76	b/s	1	5	19th/20th	
BDU	U/S	Transfer Print	47		lip	lid	1	42	1780-1900+	
BDV	U/S	Whiteware	late		jug	H	1	70	19th/20th	
BDX	U/S	Whiteware	late		industrial	base?	1	652	19th/20th	
BDY	U/S	Whiteware	late		76	B b/s	3	118	19th/20th	
BDZ	U/S	Whiteware	late		76	B	2	532	19th/20th	
BEA	U/S	Whiteware	late		paste	pot	1	40	19th/20th	
BEB	U/S	Whiteware	late		dish	E R	2	68	19th/20th	
BEC	U/S	Whiteware	late		plate	B	1	102	19th/20th	
BED	U/S	Whiteware	late		dish	R b/s	2	146	19th/20th	
DEE	U/S	Transfer Print	late		76	D b/s	7	362	19th/20th	
BEF	U/S	White late	late		76	b/s	1	20	19th/20th	as above
DEG	U/S	Whiteware	late		plate	R	1	20	19th/20th	
BEJ	U/S	Brown stoneware	late		76	R b/s	2	348	19th/20th	
BEM	2072	plant pot	late		plant pot	B	1	54	19th/20th	
BEO	2245	glazed industrial	late		drain?	b/s	1	18	19th+	poss drain, glazed interior, gritty high fired
BEQ	2017	stoneware	late		76	b/s	1	4	19th/20th	
BER	2017	Fed slip black	46		76	b/s	1	16	18th-20th	
BET	2559	Midland Purple	20	34		R b/s	1	77	15th/16th	
BEX	2559	Midland Purple	20	34		b/s	1	30	15th/16th	
BEZ	2559	Midland Purple	20	34		b/s	5	33	15th/16th	
BHC	U/S	Stoneware	late		???	H	1	418	19th/20th	From uncertain -?liquid ?hotwater bottle
BHC	U/S	Whiteware	late		dish	part prof	1	50	19th/20th	
BLD	U/S	White late	late		seive?	B b/s	3	348	19th/20th	modern-white glassy- odd

Appendix 6 – Inventory of Gravestones



Number: 2552

Dimensions: 1.40 x 0.90 x 0.10m

Inscription:

HERE REST THE BODIES OF
ALFRED THOMAS FELLOWS
OF BEESTON FIELDS
WHO DIED THE [] OF OCTOBER 18[]
IN THE SEVENTY SECOND YEAR
AND OF SUSANNA []
WHO DIED THE 12 OF OCTOBER 1845
AND OF EDWARD THEIR SON
WHO WAS BORN THE 24TH OF SEPT 1838
AND DIED THE 2[] OF APRIL 1839
AND OF JOHN FELLOWS
OF BEESTON FIELDS
THEIR SON
WHO WAS BORN
THE 11 OF AUG 1837
AND DIED THE 12 OF DEC 1873

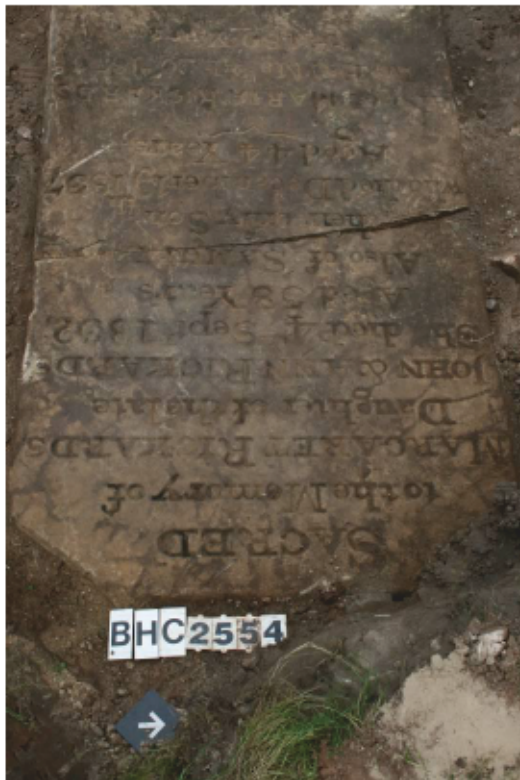


Number: 2553

Dimensions: 2.00 x 0.80 x 0.20m

Inscription:

*Within this vault
are the deposited remains
of Joseph Cross
who during several years
was keeper of the Notting
ham county gaol, the
duties of which office he
discharged with fidelity
he departed this life
December 10th 1830
In the 50 year of his age
Also MARY his wife
who departed this life
January 12 1856
Aged 77 years
The memory of the just
Is blessed.*



Number: 2554

Dimensions: 2.36 x 1.14 x 0.12m

Inscription:

SACRED
To the Memory of
MARGARET RICHARDS
Daughter of the late
JOHN & ANN RICHARDS
She died 4th Sept 1832
Aged 58 Years
Also of SAMUEL
their only Son
who died December 1837
Aged 44 Years
Also MARIA RICHARDS
Who died March 20th 1870
Aged 80 Years



Number: 2555

Dimensions: 2.14 x 0.90 x 0.10m

Inscription:

SACRED
To the Memory of
SIMION ARNELL
who departed this life
August 22 1851
Aged 87 Years



Number: 2556

Dimensions: 8.20 x 2.23 x 0.70m

Inscription:

*In Memory of
ELIZABETH WORRAL
Relict of Henry Worrall
of Nottingham deceased
who died 18th July 1822
in the 95th Year of her age*

Appendix 7 – Plates



Plate 1. Churchyard wall (2532), looking north-east



Plate 2. Churchyard wall (2532), looking south-west



Plate 3. Churchyard wall (2532), looking south-east



Plate 4. Churchyard walls (2358) and (2357), looking north



Plate 5. Wall foundation (2407), looking south



Plate 6. Churchyard walls (0043) and (0044), looking south-west



Plate 7. Wall foundation (2480), looking south-west



Plate 8. Wall foundations (0030), (0031), (0029) and (0032), looking north-east



Plate 9. Brick structures (0011) and (0015), looking north



Plate 10. General view of wall foundation (2526) and earlier burials, looking south-west



Plate 11. Detail showing SK 0011 (to left) and SK 0012 (to right), looking vertically



Plate 12. General view of SK0010, SK0011 and SK0012, looking north-east



Plate 13. General view of SK 0013, SK0014 and SK0015, looking south-east



Plate 14. Detail showing remains of SK0014 and SK0014a



Plate 15. Ditch [2562], looking south-west



Plate 16. Terminal end or corner of ditch [2562], looking south-east



Plate 17. South-east facing section of pit [2462], looking north-west



Plate 18. South-east facing section of pit [0051], looking north-west



Plate 19. Showing foundations of structure (2142), looking south-east



Plate 20. Showing wall foundations (2440), (2441) and (2442), looking north



Plate 21. Truncated remains of pit [2434], looking north-east



Plate 22. Wall (2265) containing fragments of architectural stone, looking north



Plate 23. Cellar foundations (2383), looking south-west



Plate 24. South-west facing section of pit [2425], looking north-east



Plate 25. Possible well or soak-away (2174), looking north-west



Plate 26. Part of cellar wall foundations (3001), looking west



Plate 27. Middle Street foundations (2656), looking north-west



Plate 28. Middle Street foundations (2646), looking north-west



Plate 29. South-east facing section of pit [2458], looking north-west



Plate 30. Foundations of possible pub cellar walls (3045) to (3053), looking south



Plate 31. Cellar wall 3045 and associated floor, looking south-west



Plate 32. Foundations of possible pub cellar walls (2221), looking south-west



Plate 33. Foundations of possible pub cellar walls (2221) and (2225), looking north-east



Plate 34. Corner foundations of wall (3059), looking south

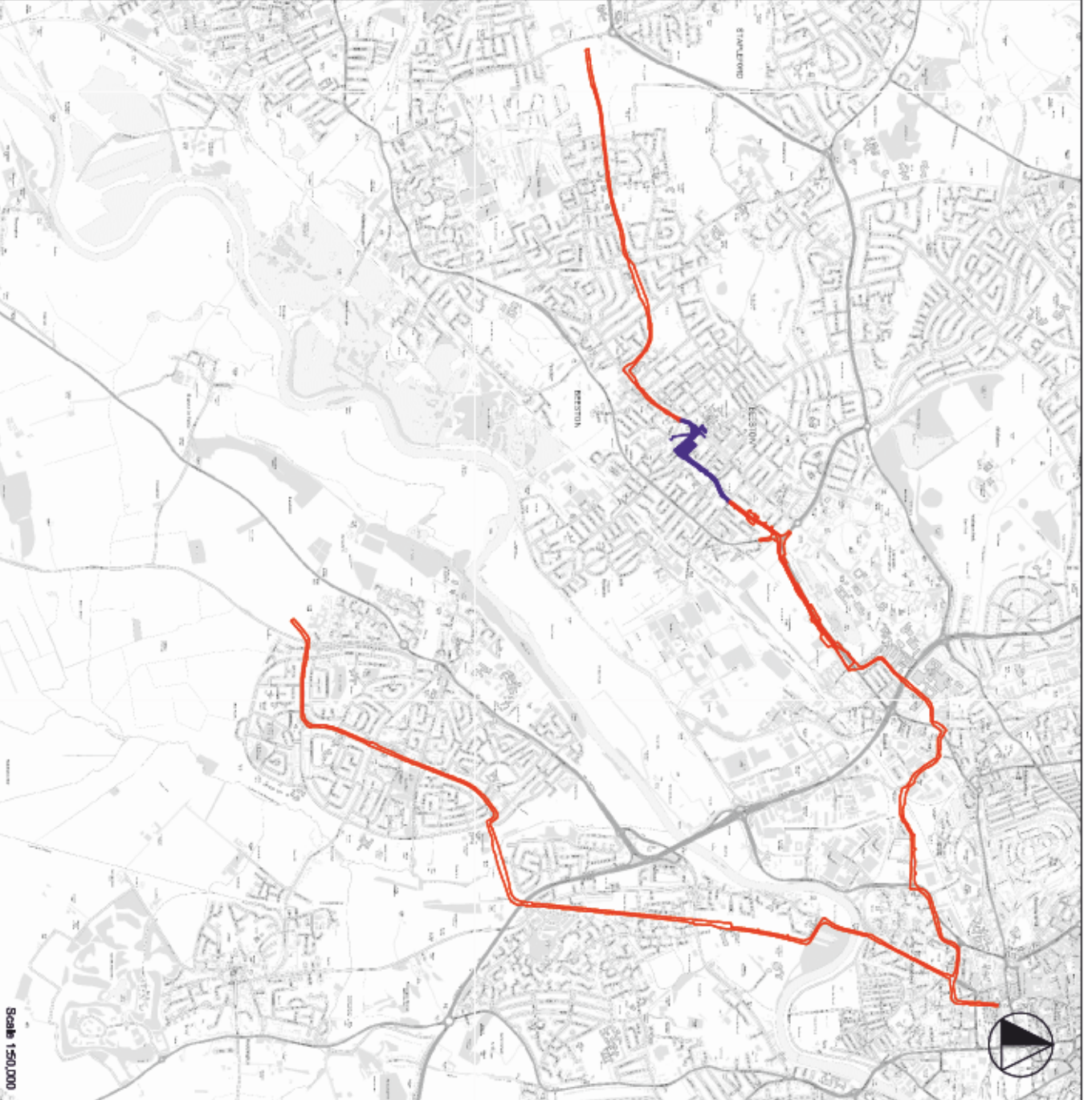
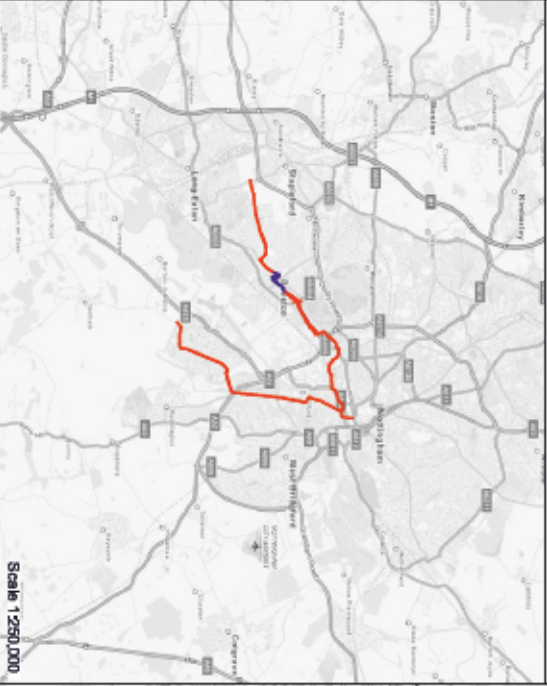


Plate 35. North-west facing section of pits [0007a] and [0007b] – later renumbered [3039] and [3038] respectively, looking south-east



Plate 36. South-east facing trackbed section of pits [3064], [3069], [3067] and [3071], looking north-west

Appendix 8 – Figures

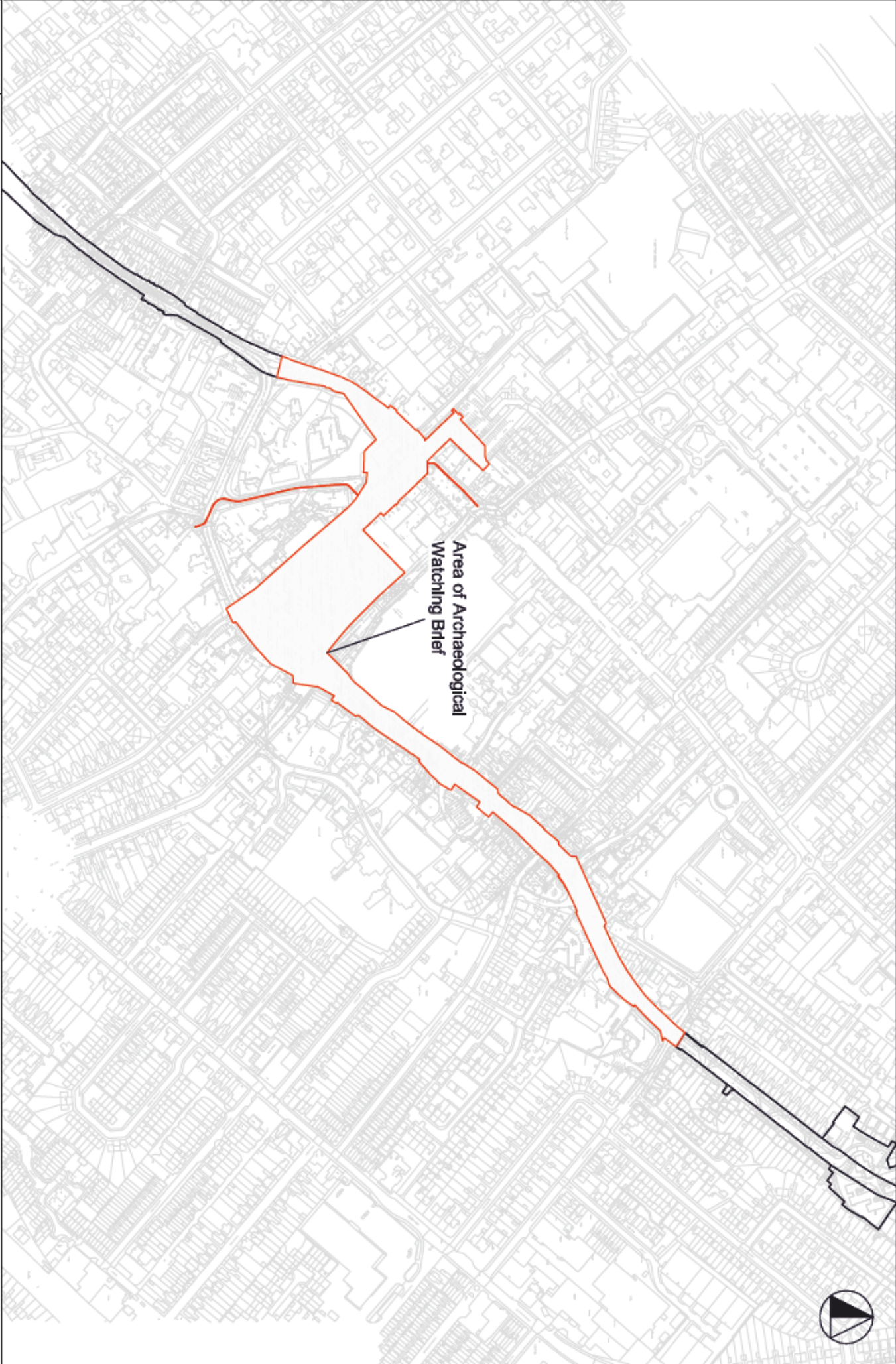


NET 2
Figure 1
Scale at A4 - As Shown

BHC Watching Brief
Location of Development Route (Watching Brief Areas In Blue)

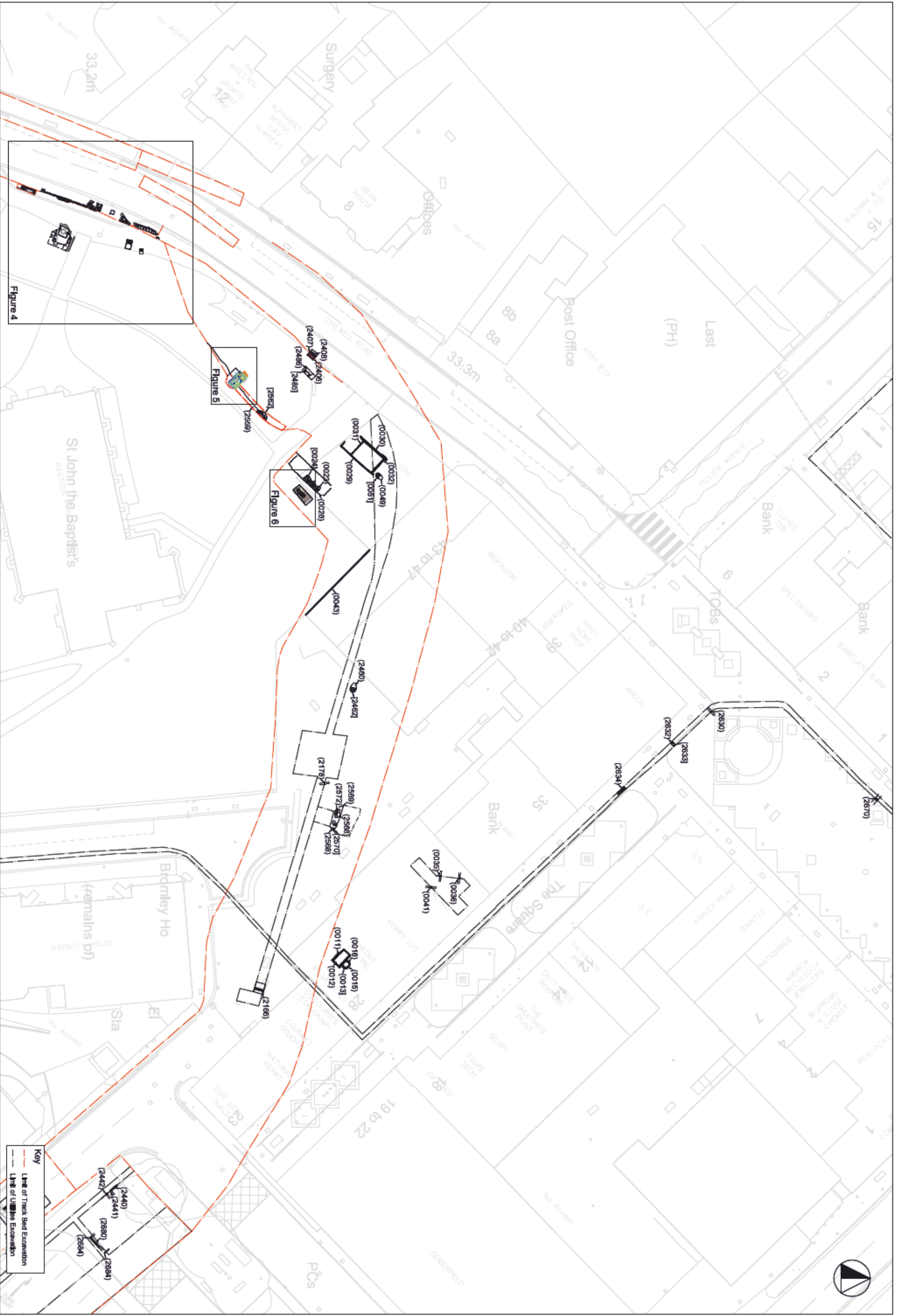
Scale 1:250,000

Scale 1:50,000



Area of Archaeological
Watching Brief





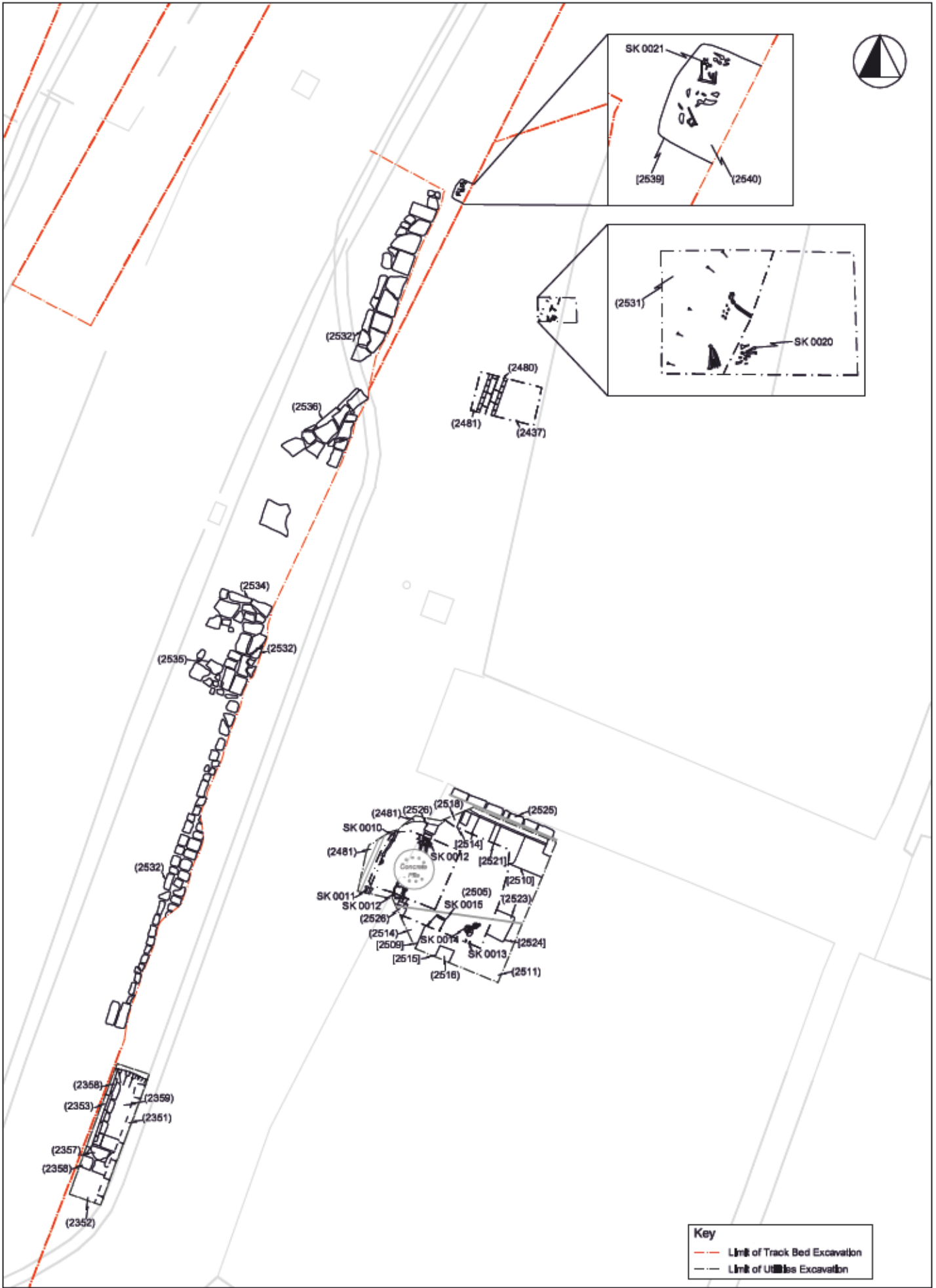
NET2
Figure 3
Scale at A3 - 1:500

BHC Watching Brief
Plan of Features from Chilwell Road to Styring Street, Including The Square

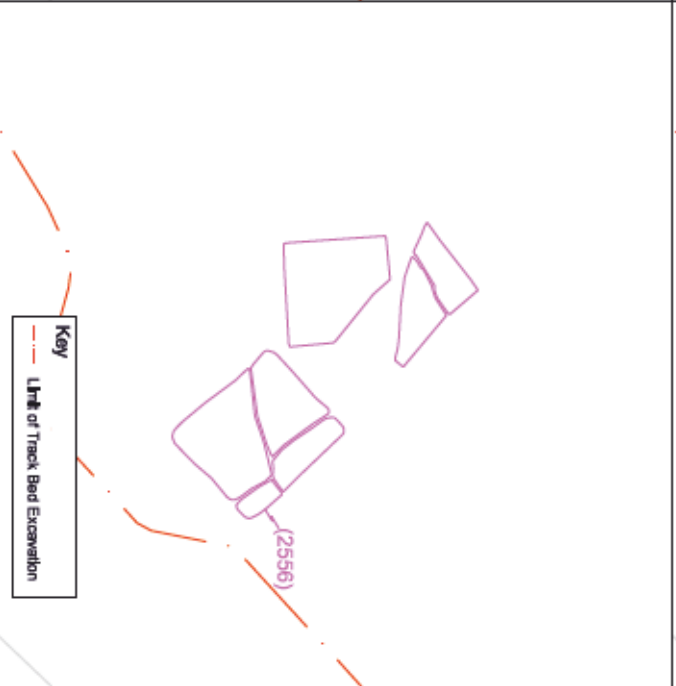
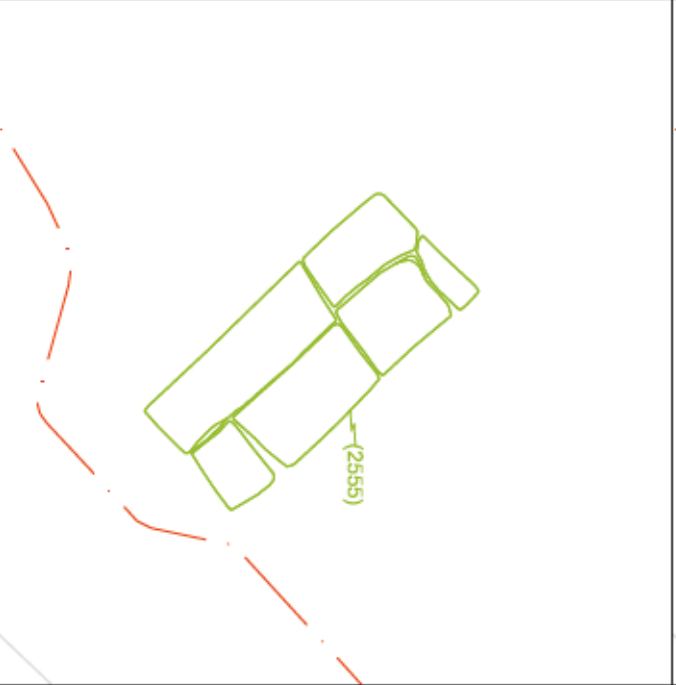
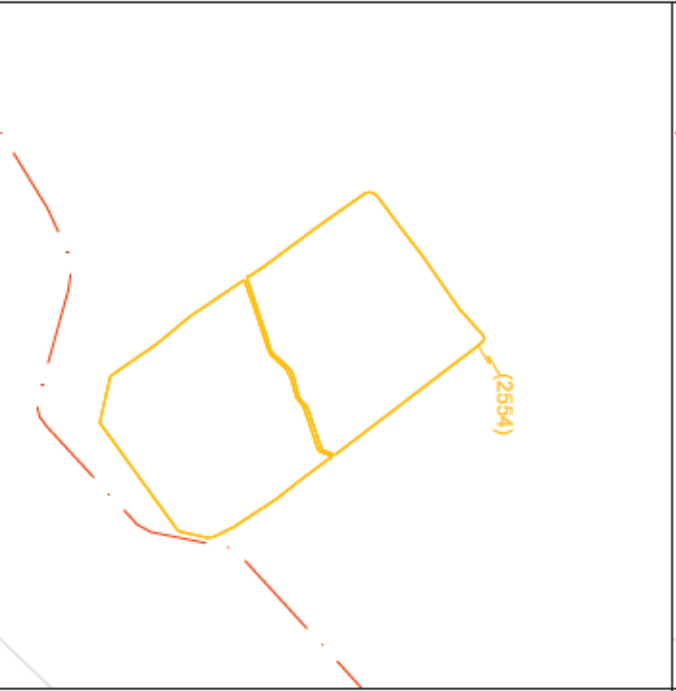
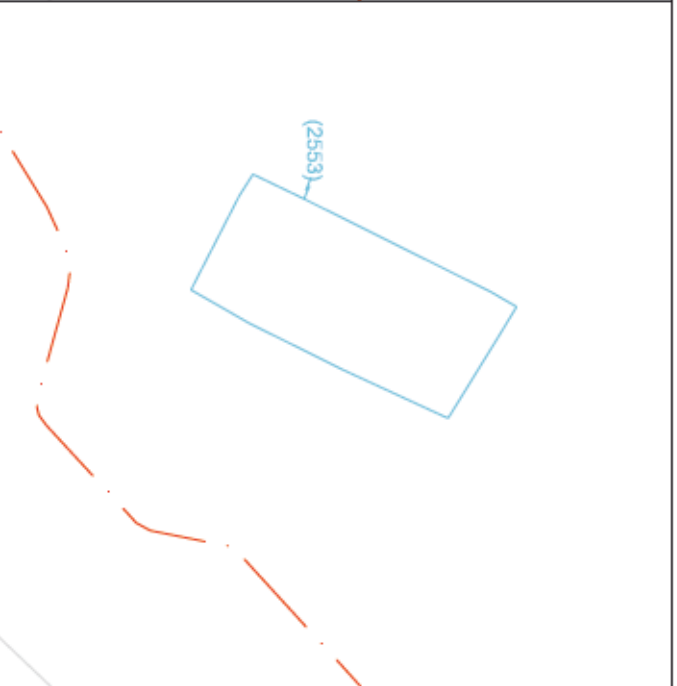
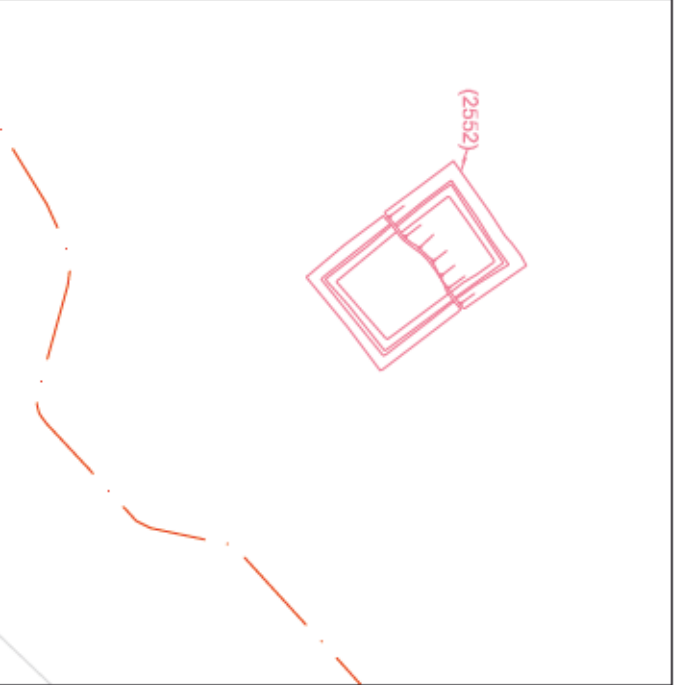
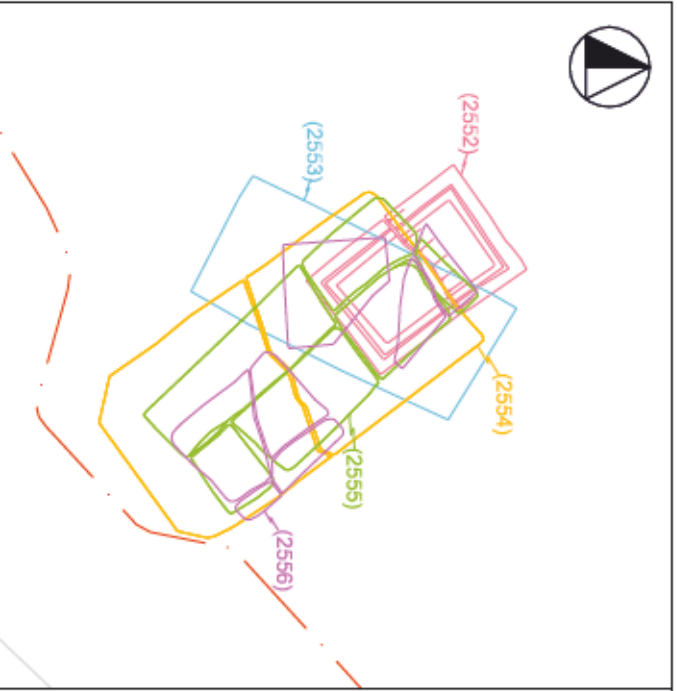
0m 50m

Key
— Line of Track Bed Excavation
- - - Line of Urban Excavation



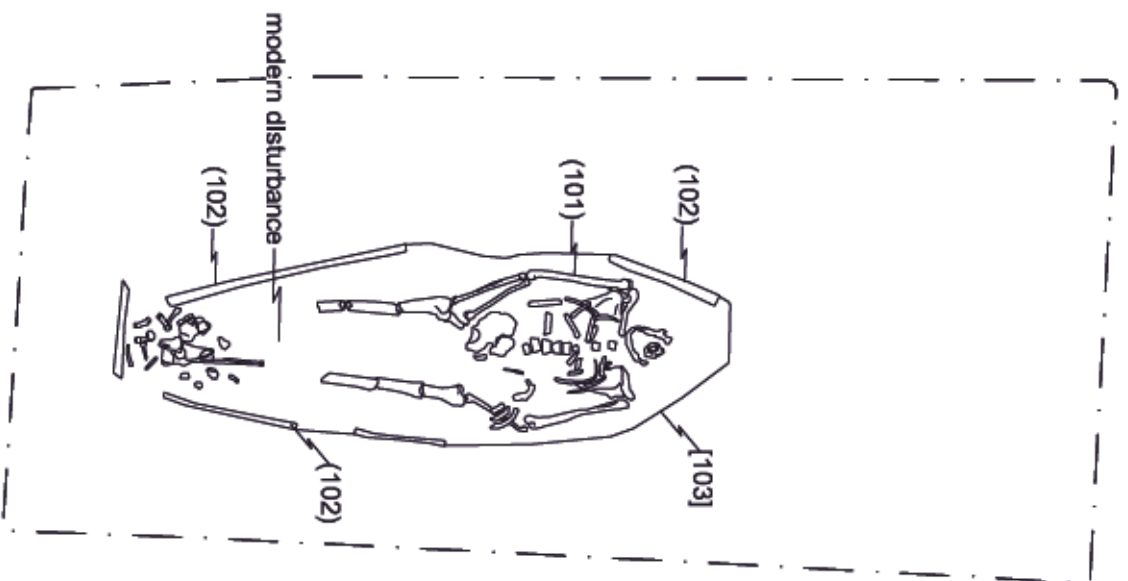
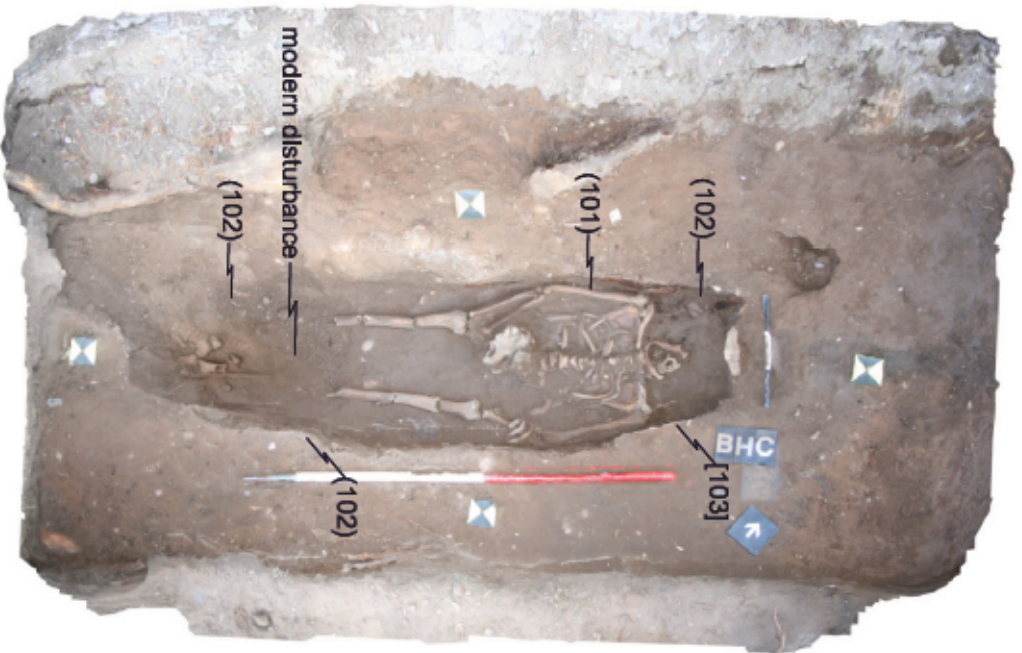


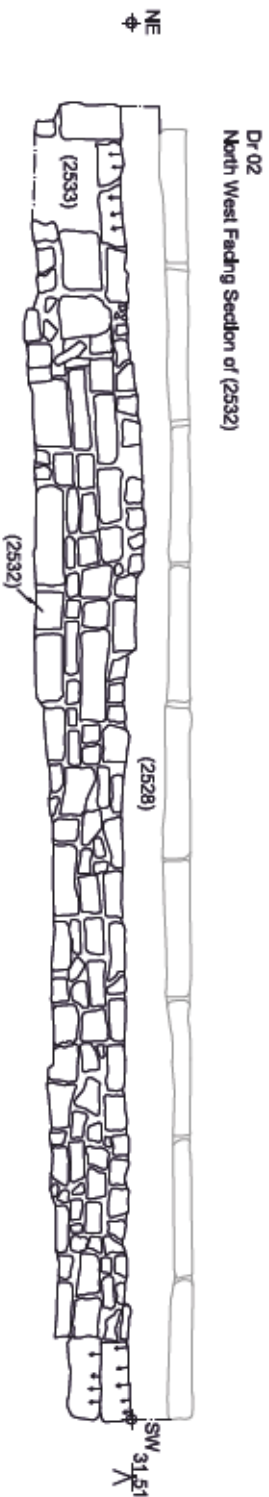
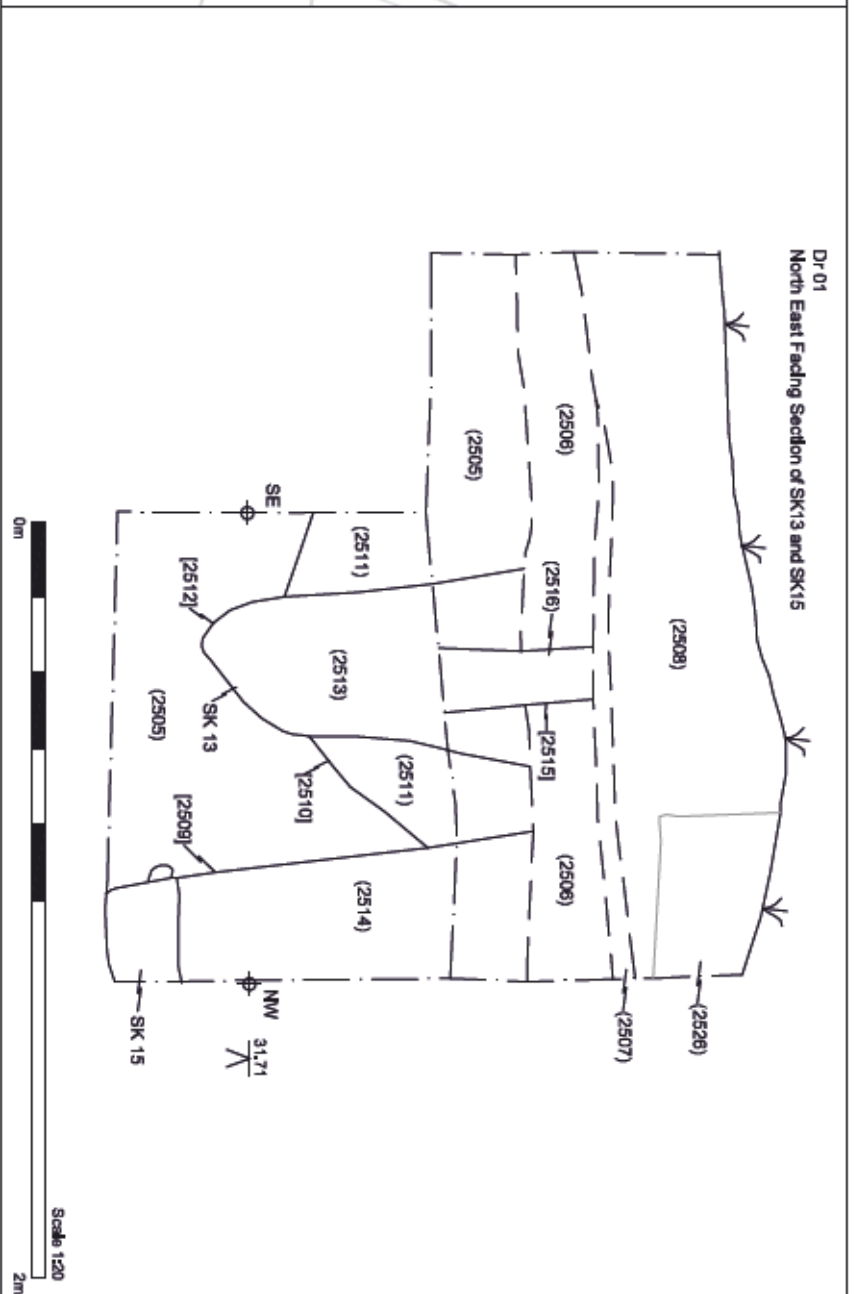
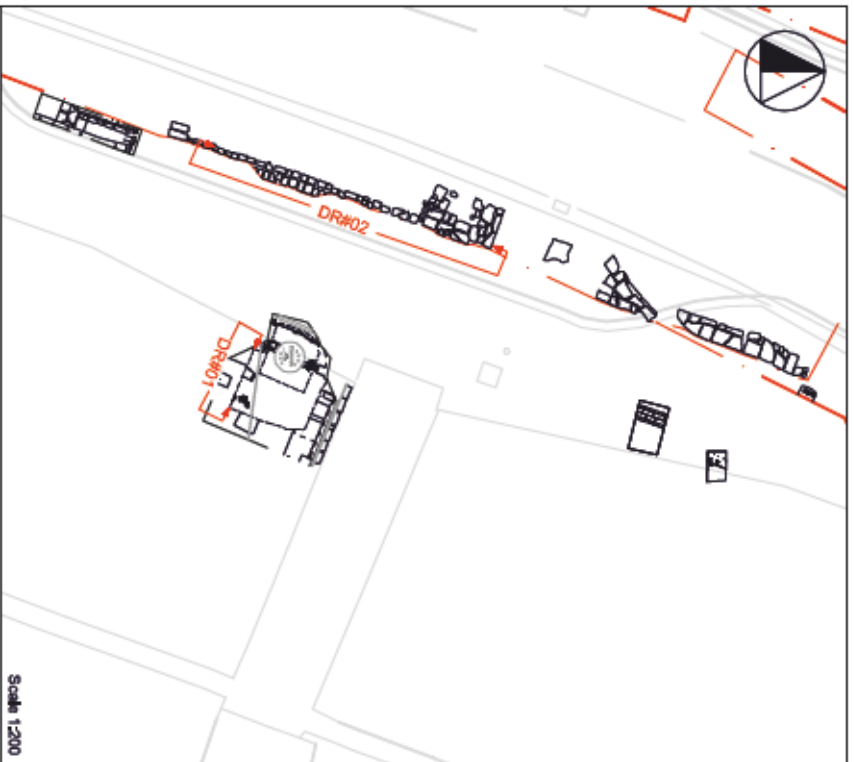
Key
 - - - Limit of Track Bed Excavation
 - - - Limit of Utility Excavation

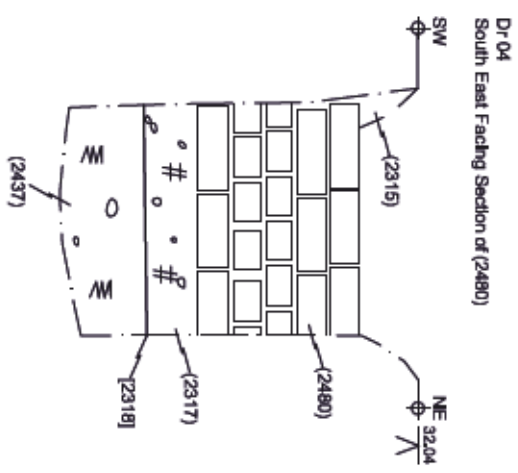
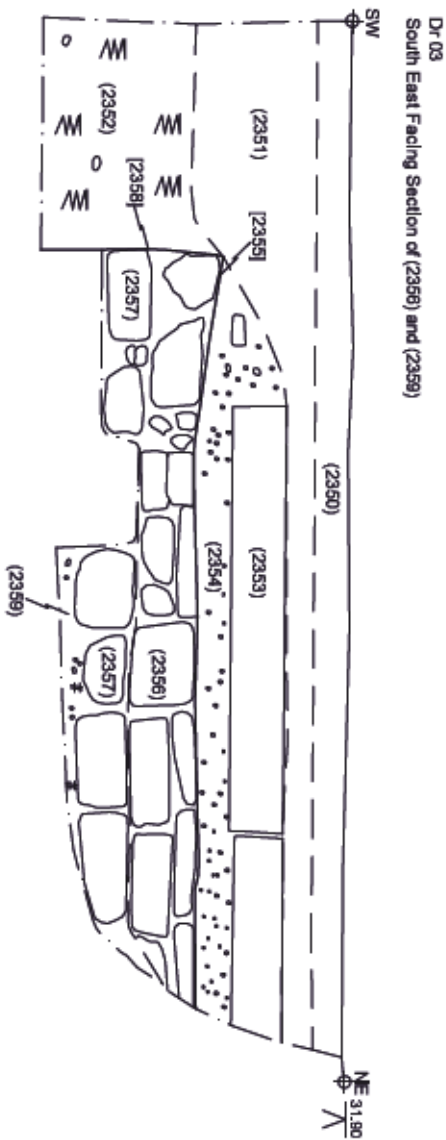
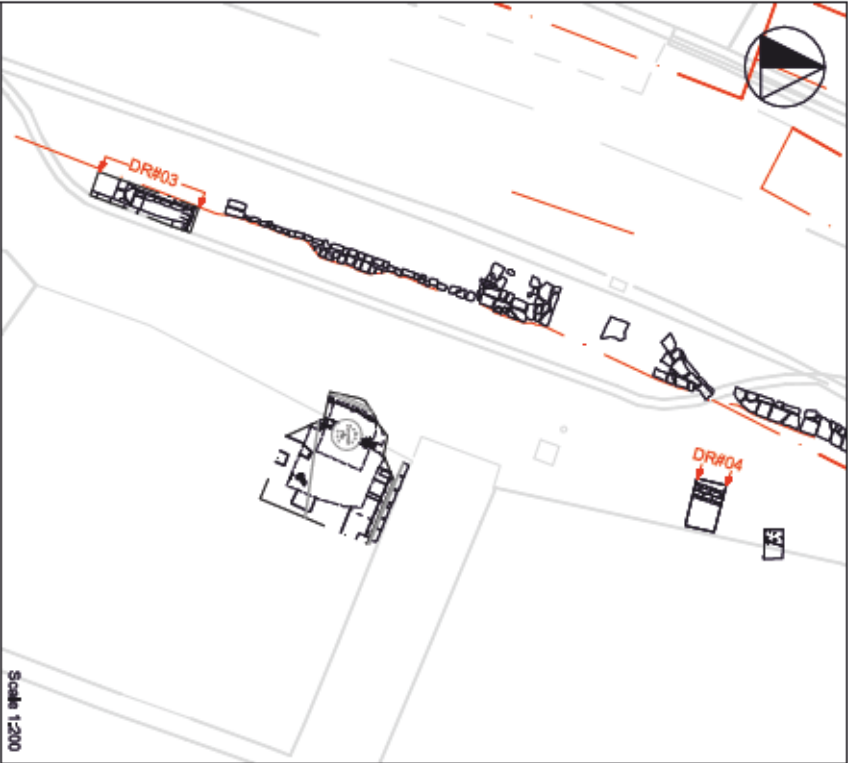


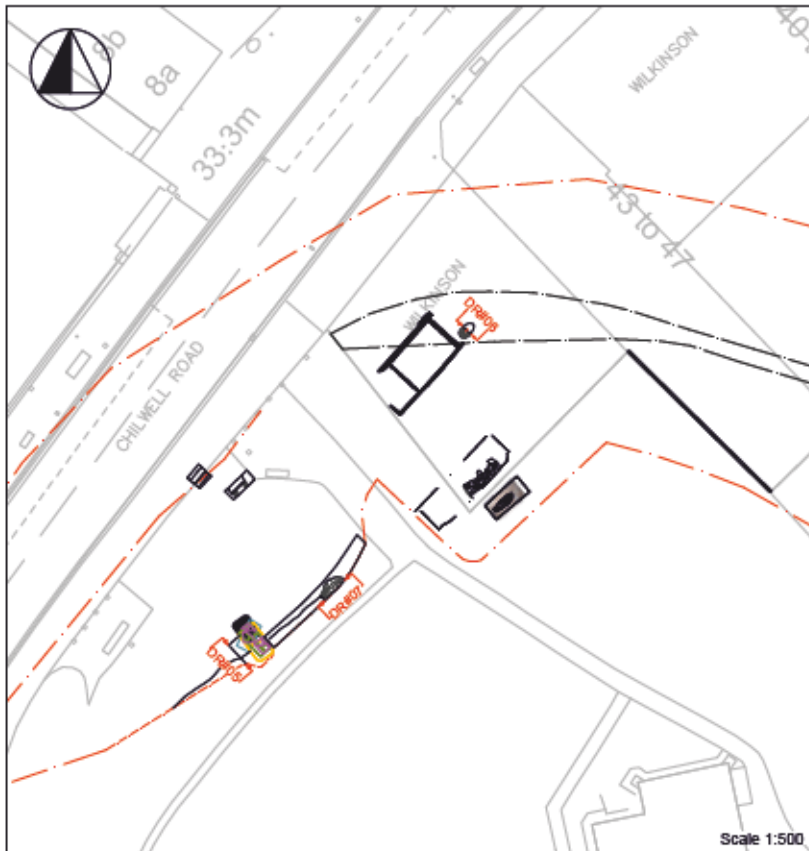
Key
--- Line of Track Bed Excavation



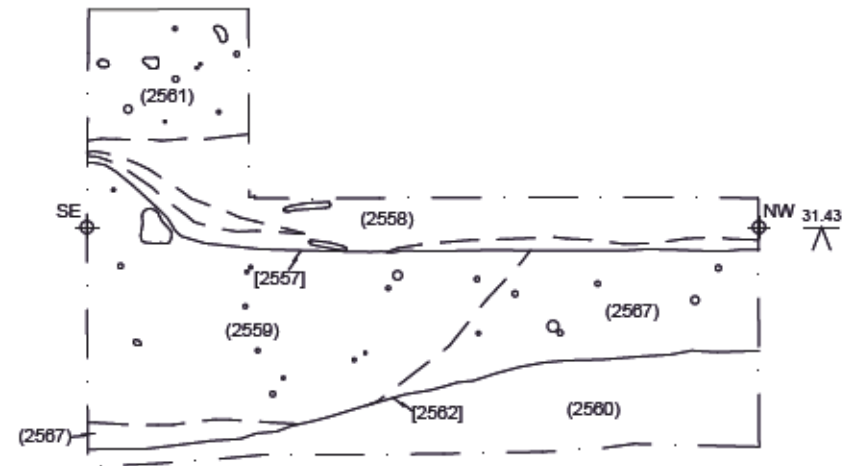




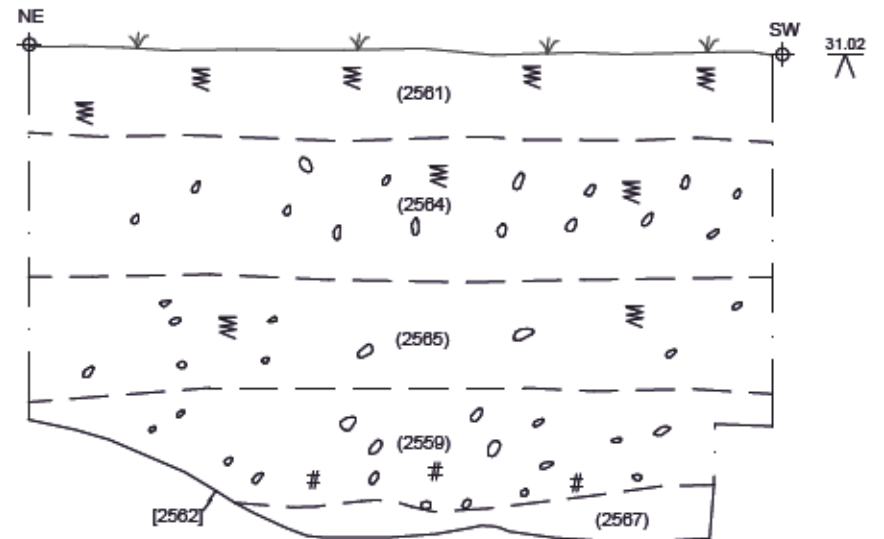




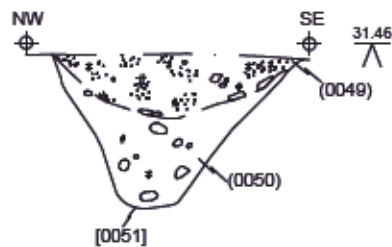
Dr 05
North East Facing Section of [2557] and [2562]

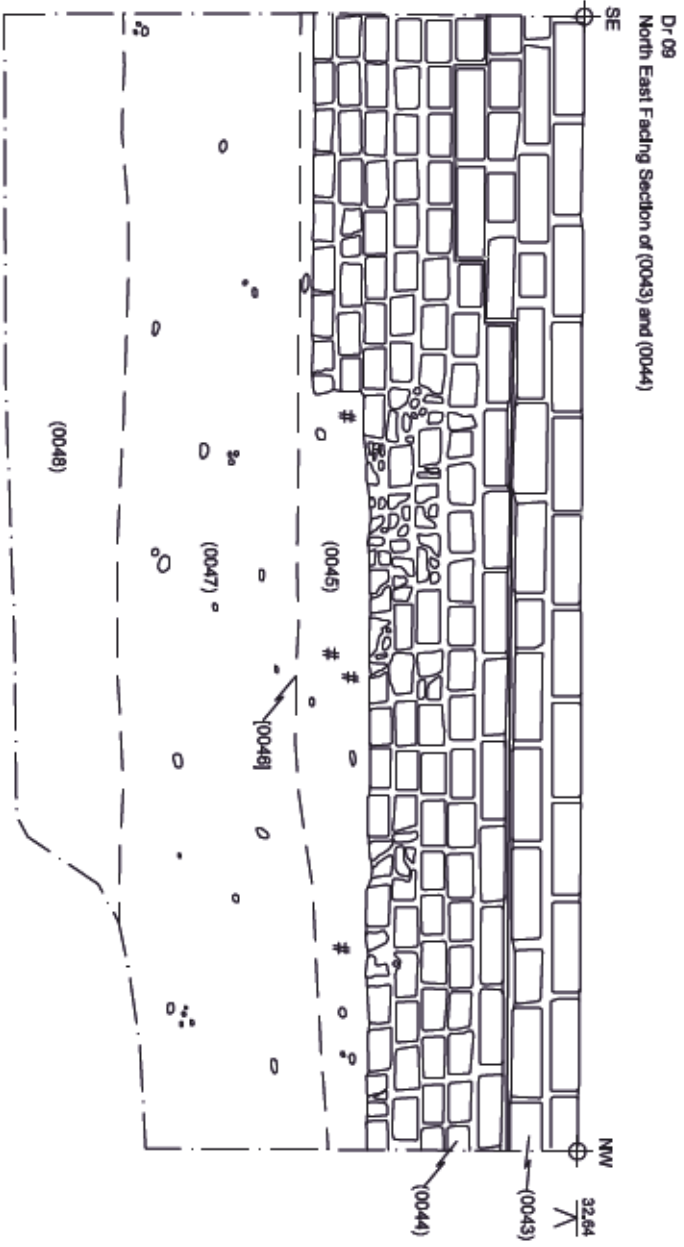
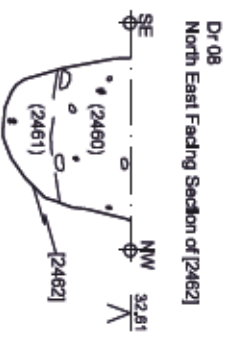
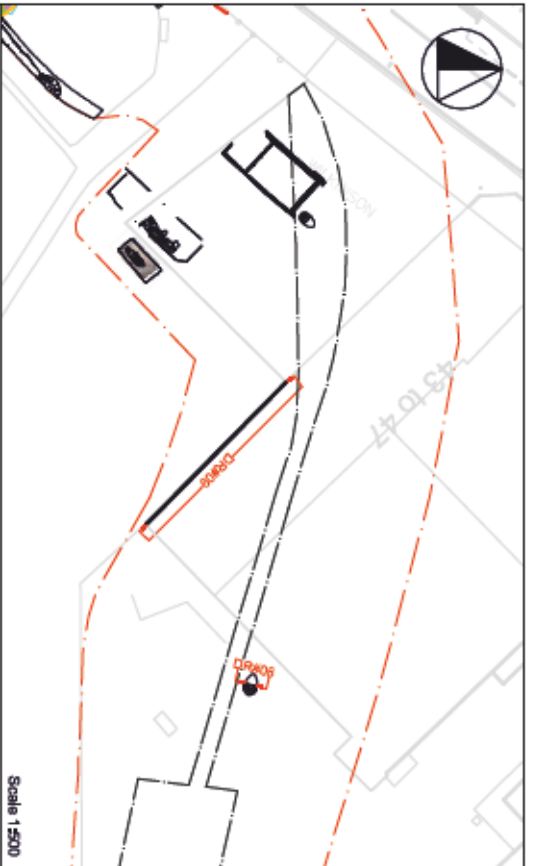


Dr 07
North West Facing Section of [2562]



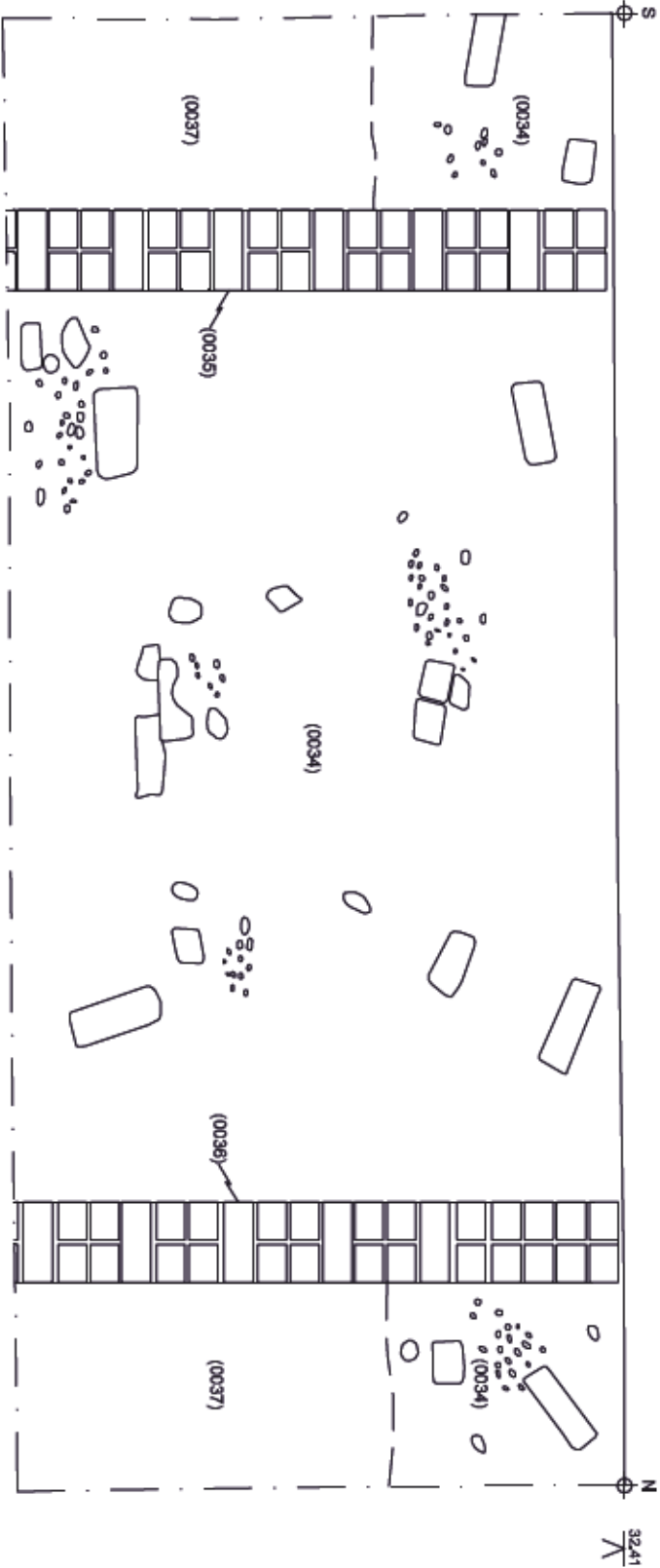
Dr 06
South West Facing Section of [0051]

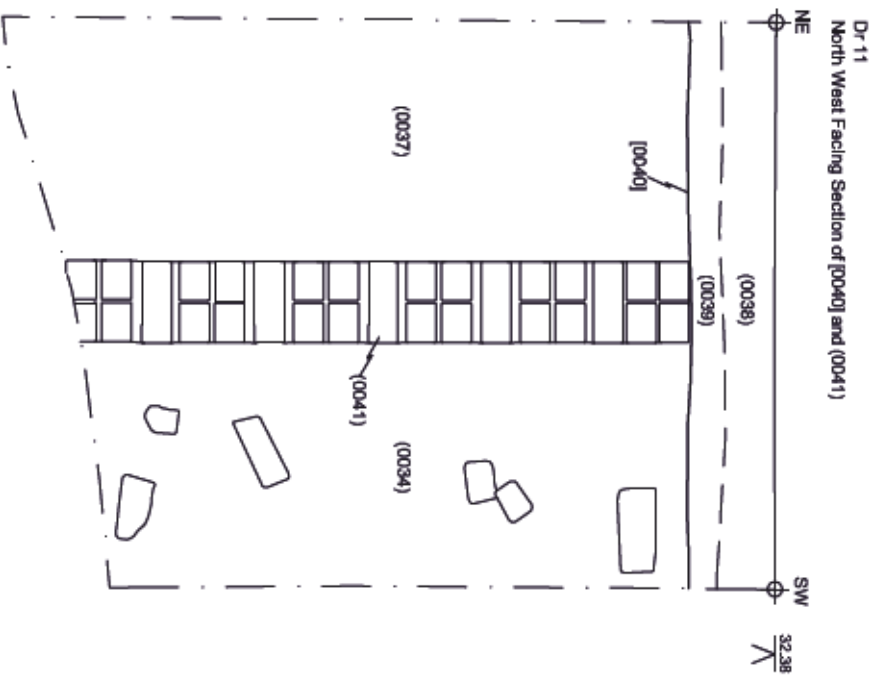
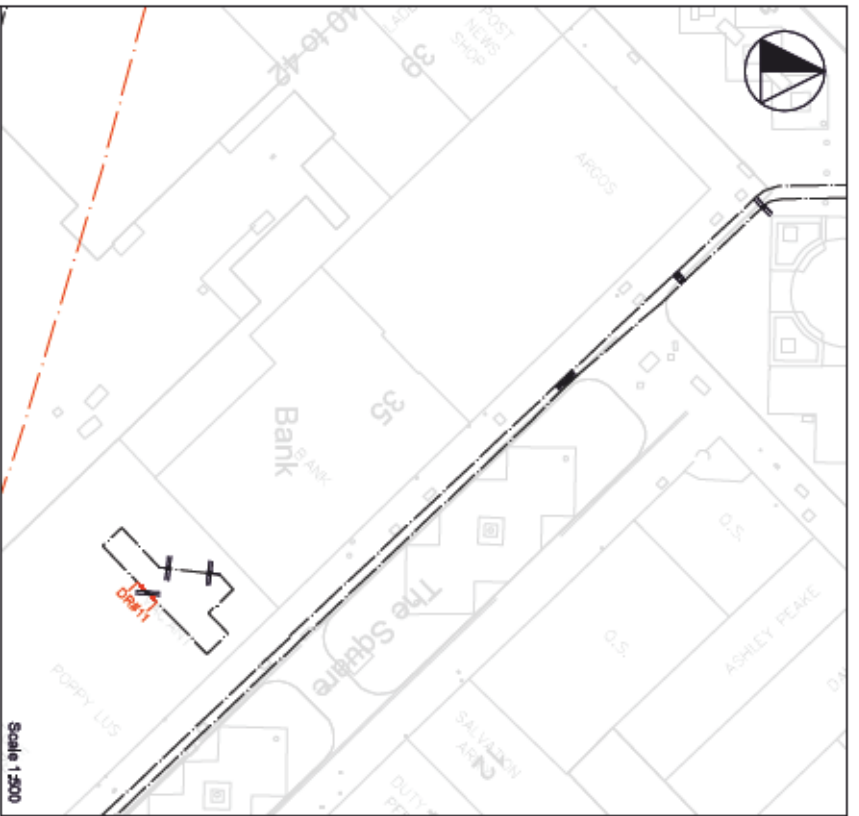


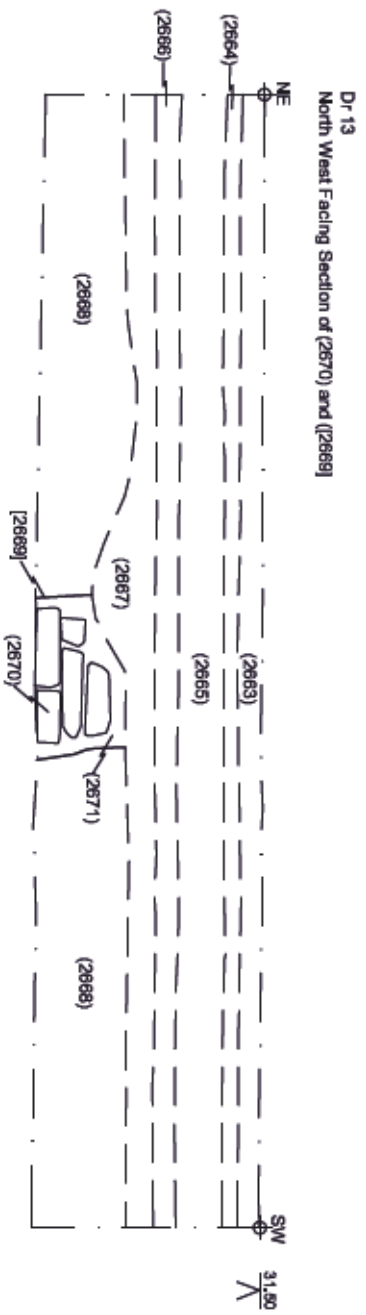
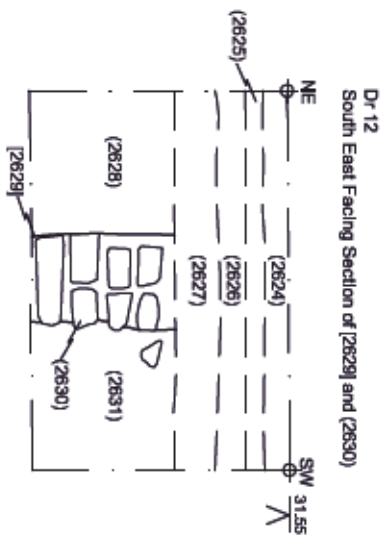
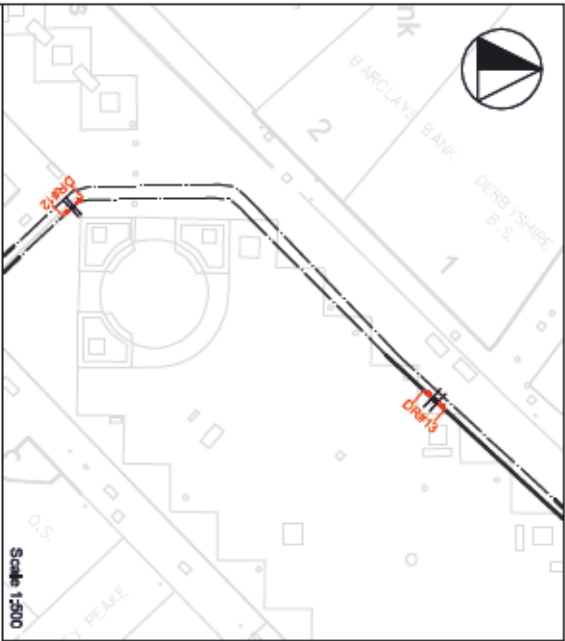




Dr 10
East Facing Section of (0035) and (0036)







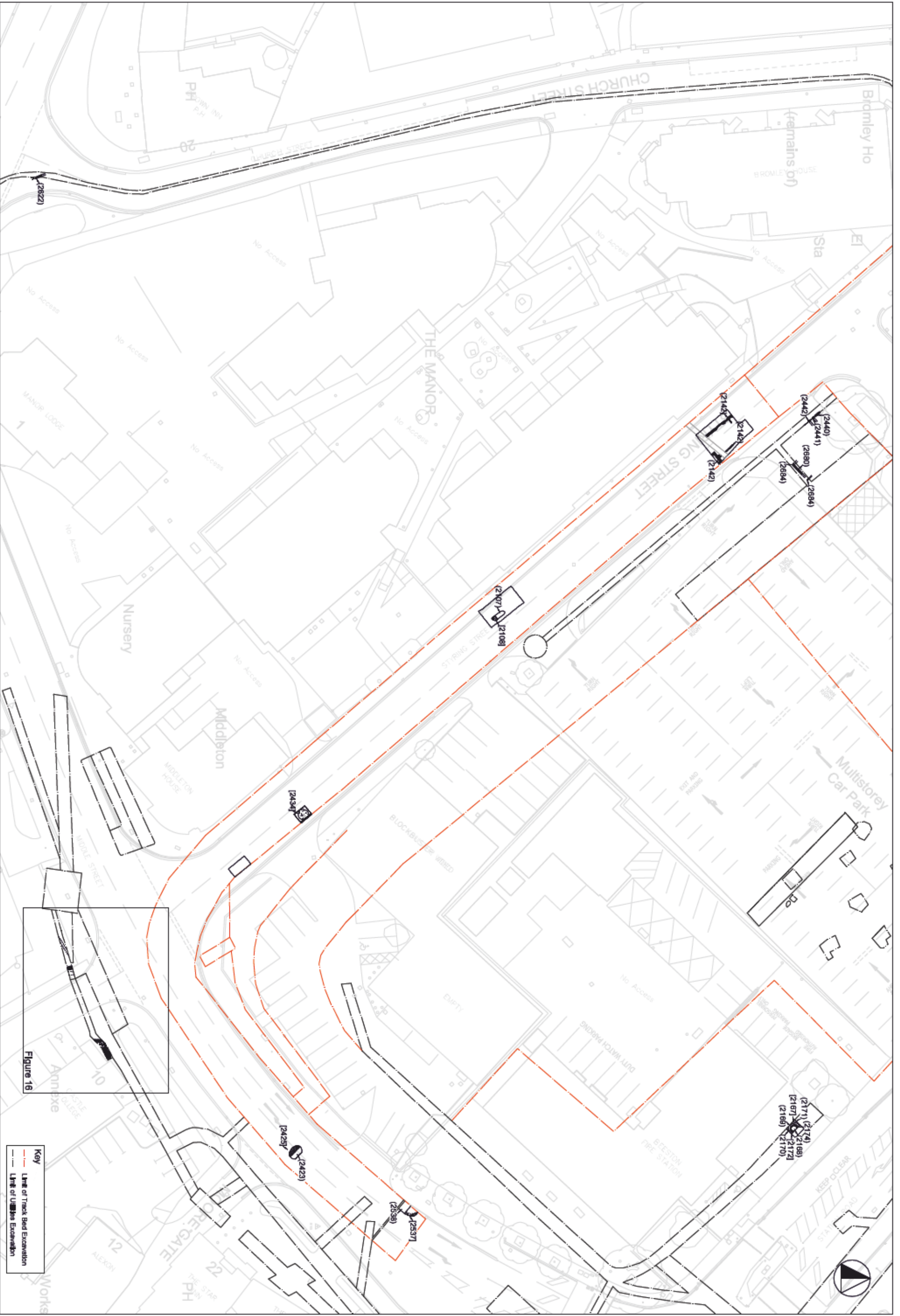
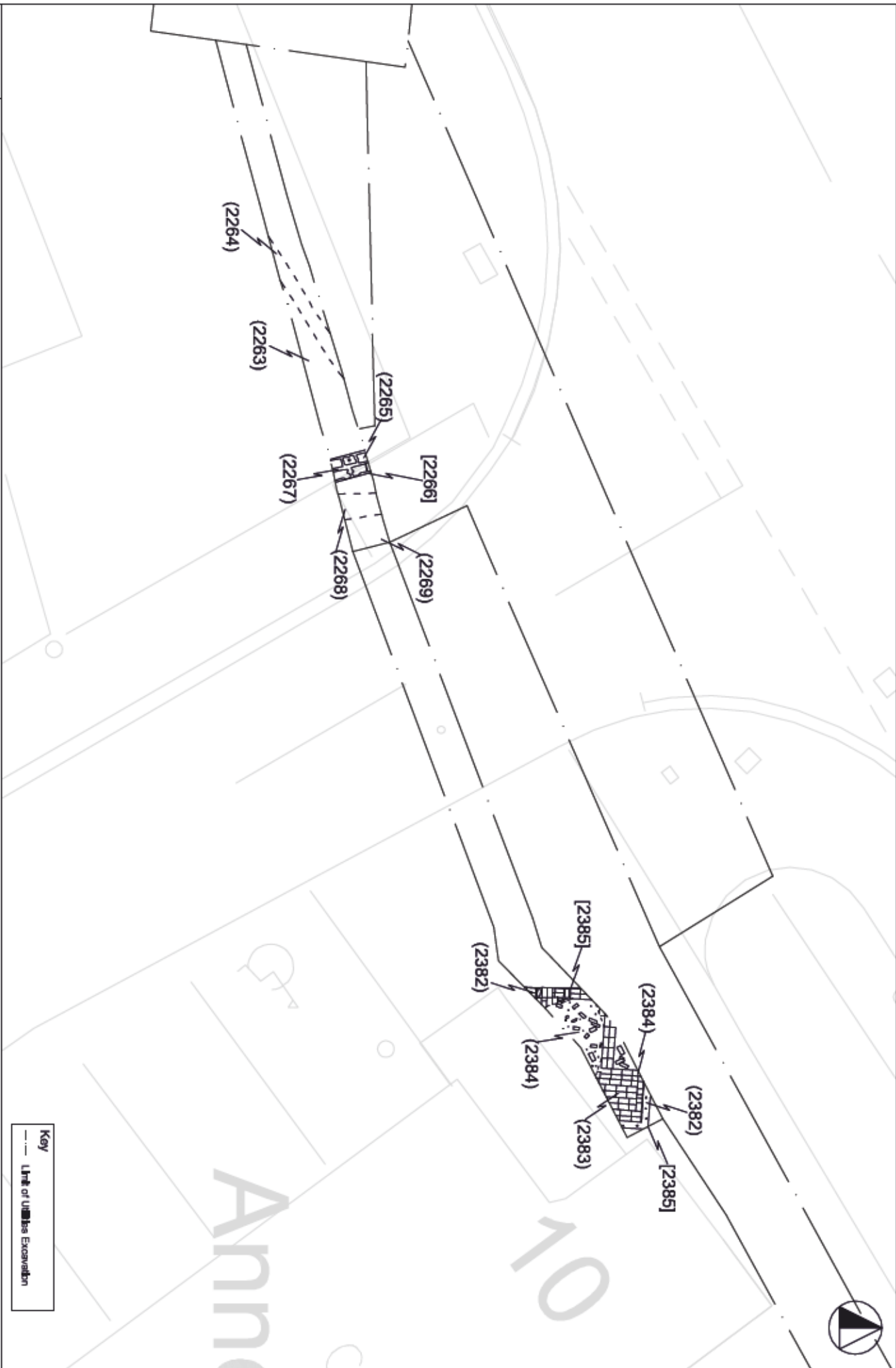
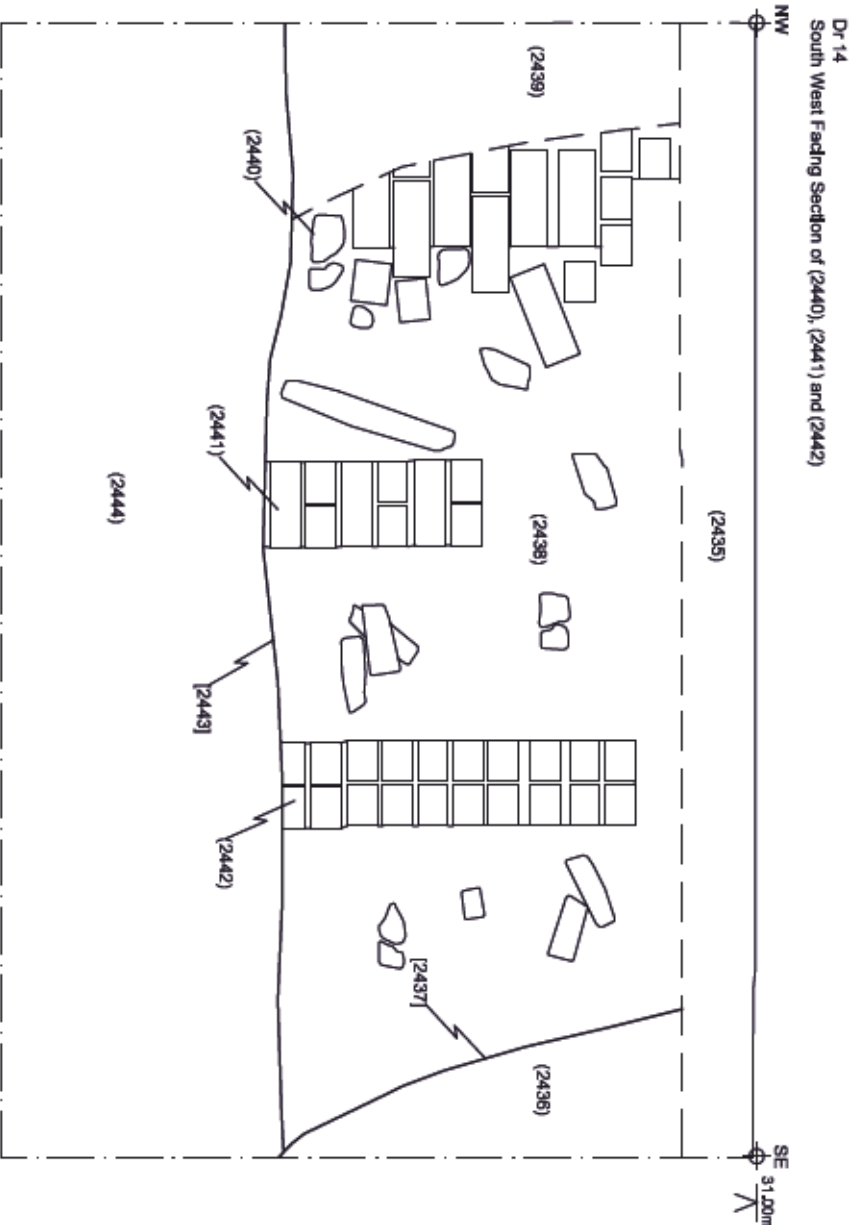
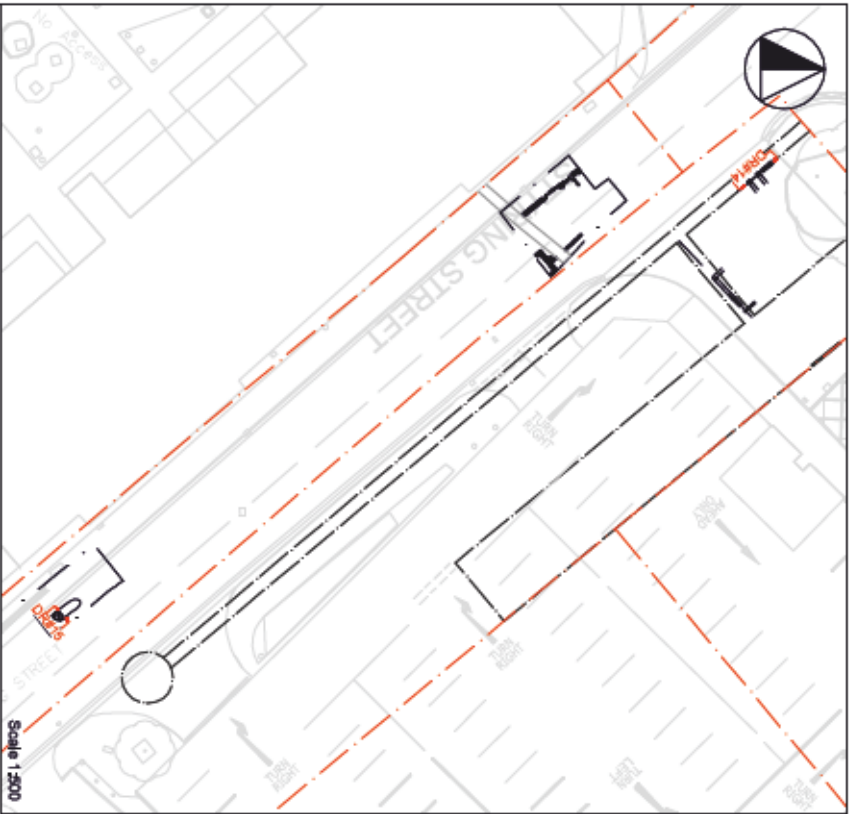


Figure 16

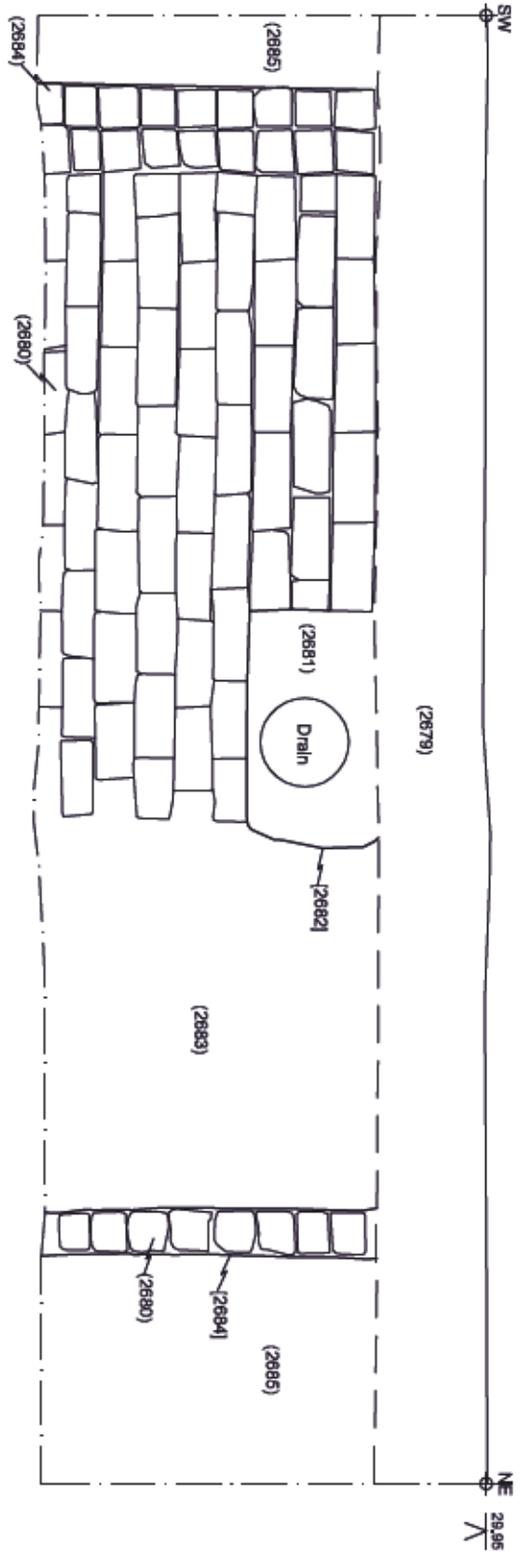
Key
— Line of Track Bed Excavation
- - - Line of Utility Excavation

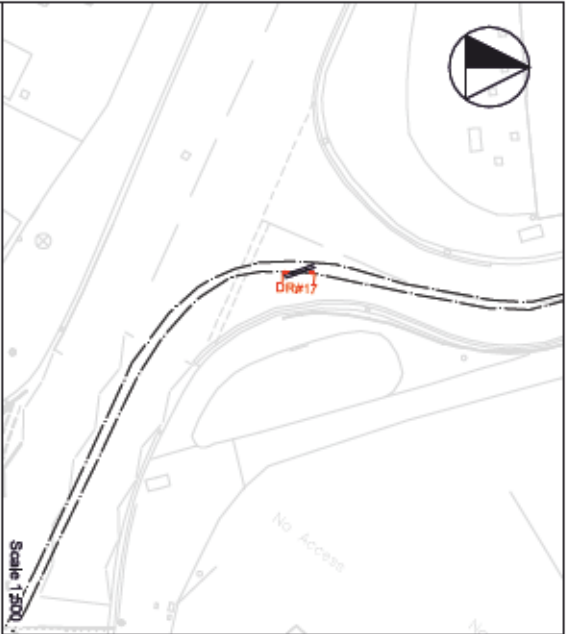




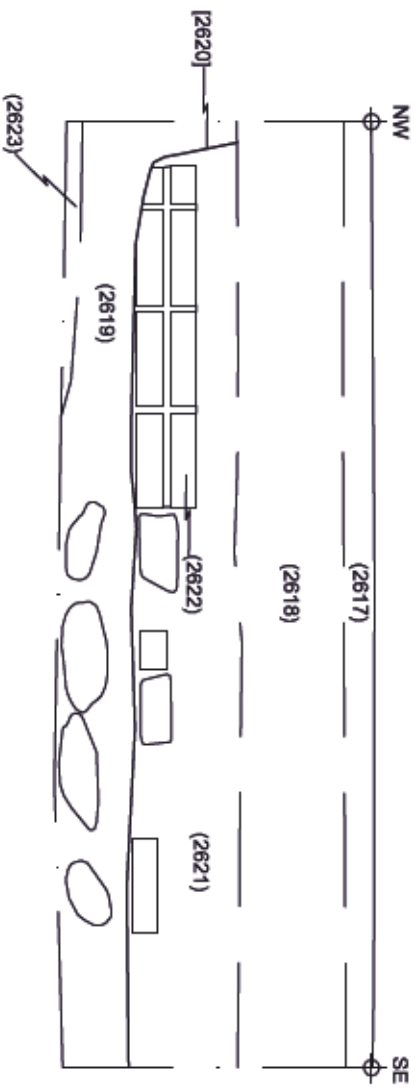


Dr 16
South East Facing Section of (26880) and (2684)

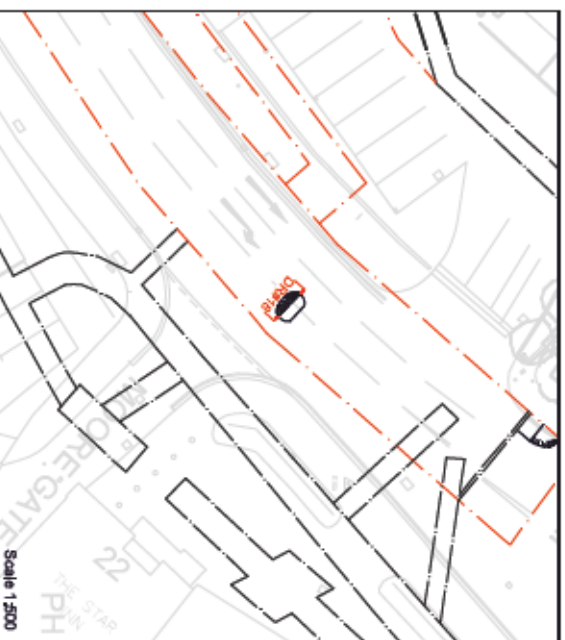
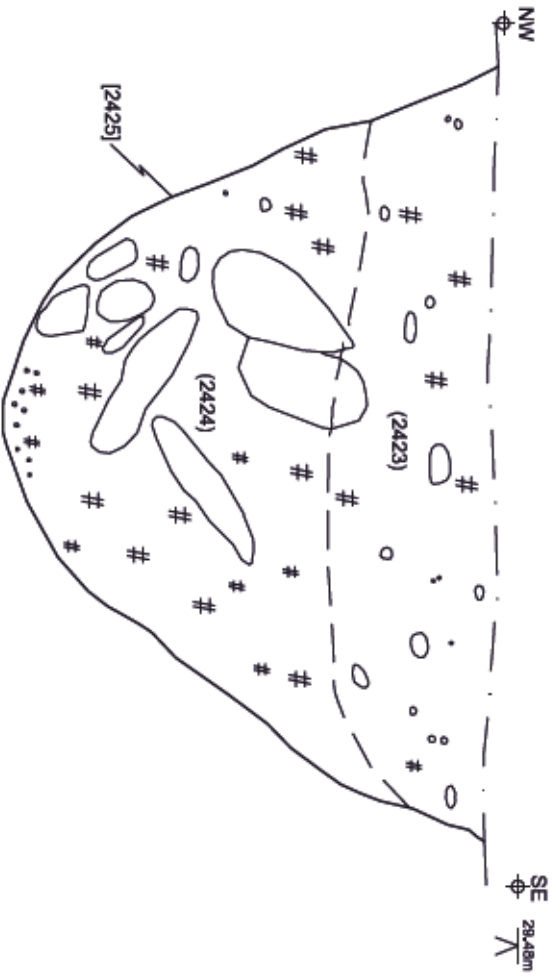


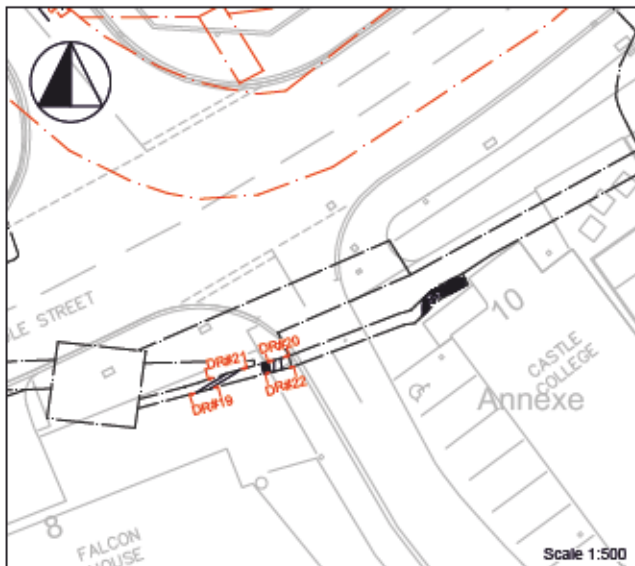


Dr 17
North West Facing Section of (2622)

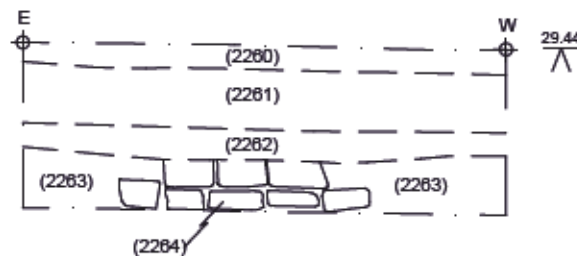


Dr 18
South West Facing Section of (2425)

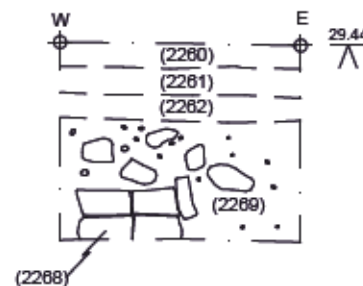




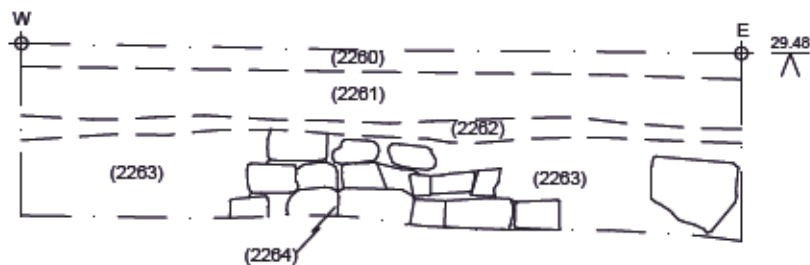
Dr 19
South Facing Oblique Section of (2264)



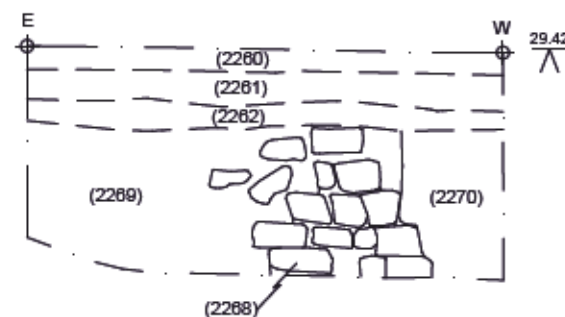
Dr 20
North Facing Section of (2268)

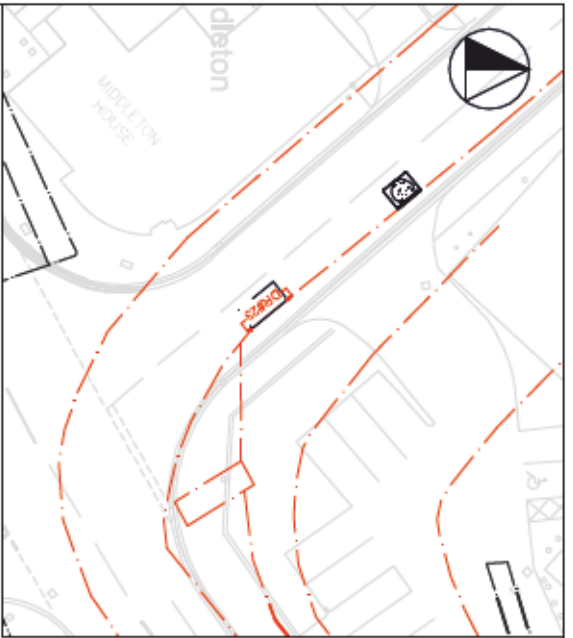


Dr 21
South Facing Oblique Section of (2264)

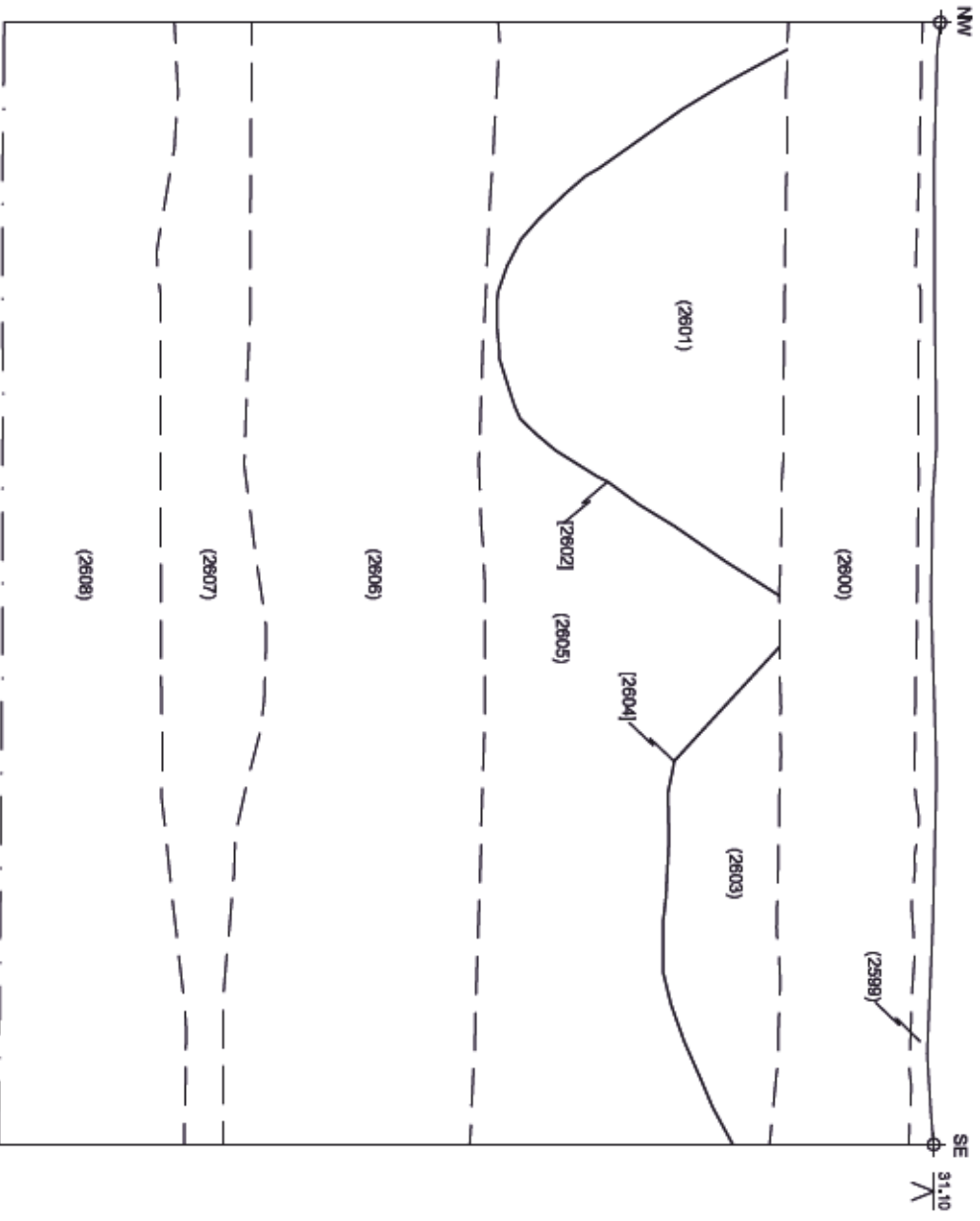


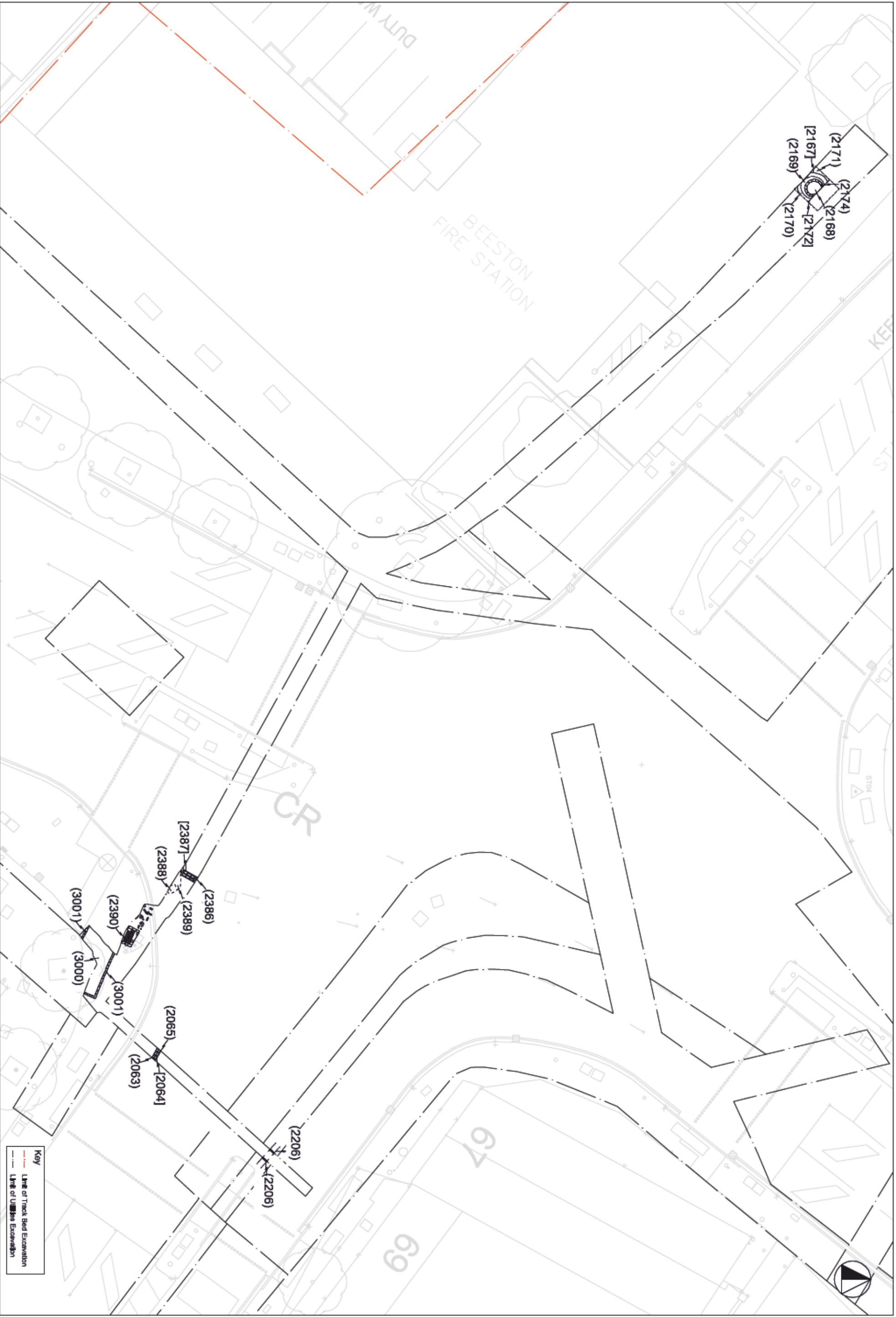
Dr 22
South Facing Section of (2268)

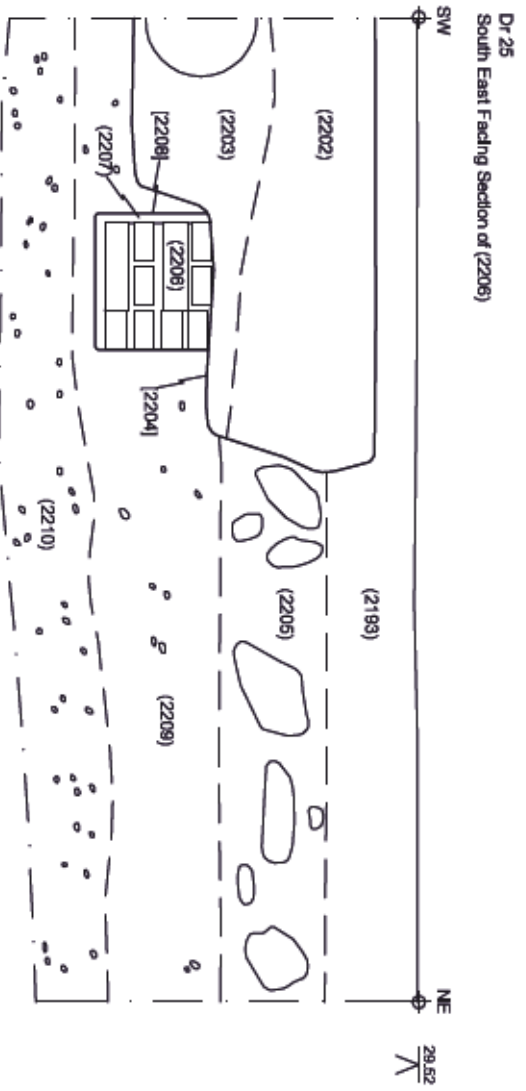
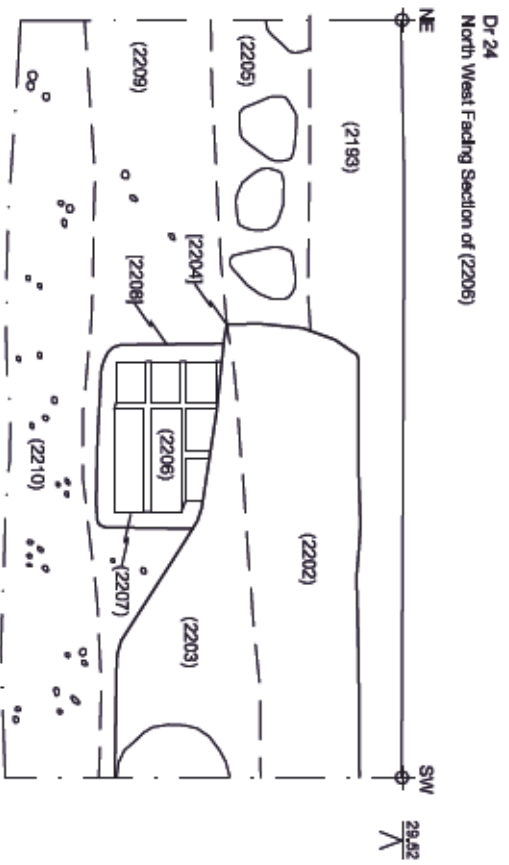


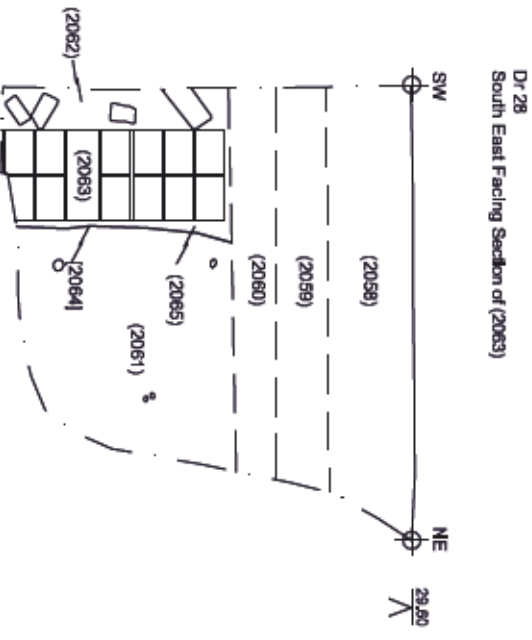
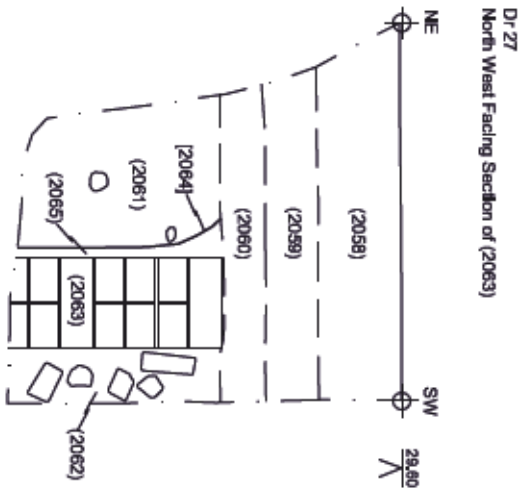
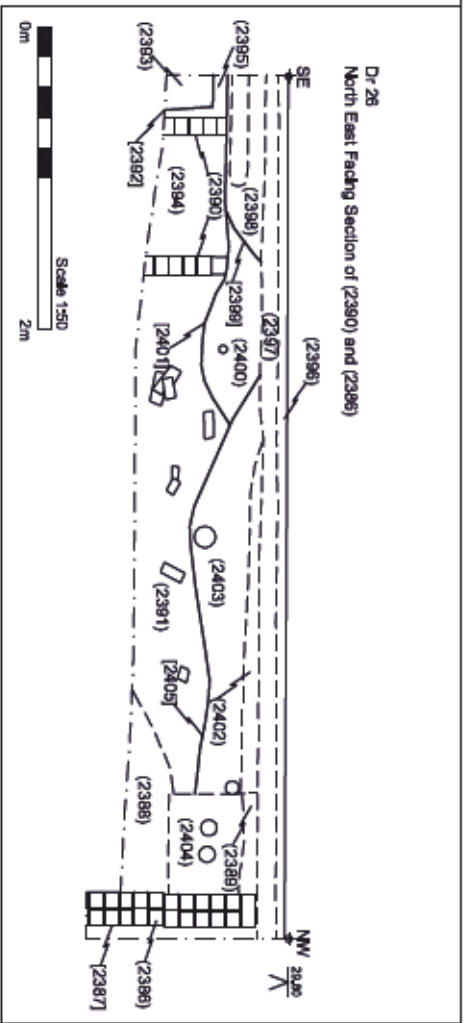


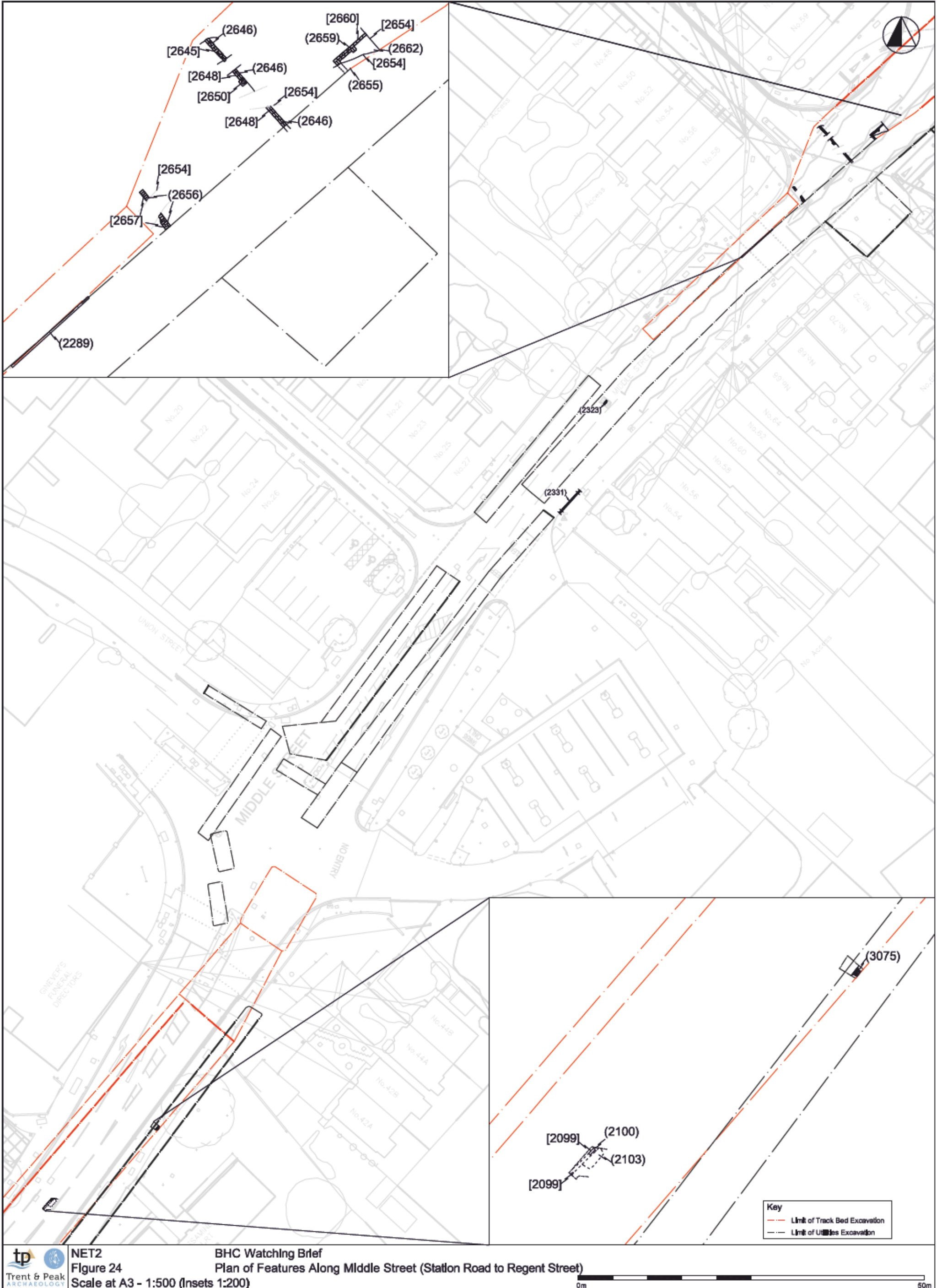
Dr 23
South West Facing Section of [2602] and [2604]

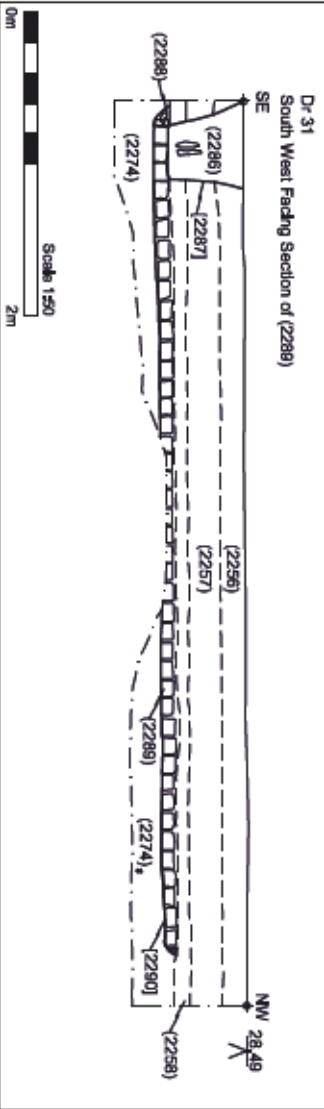
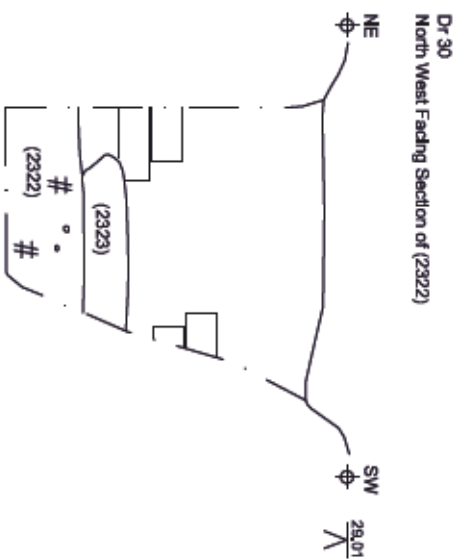
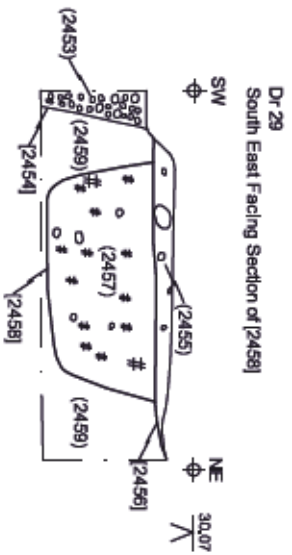
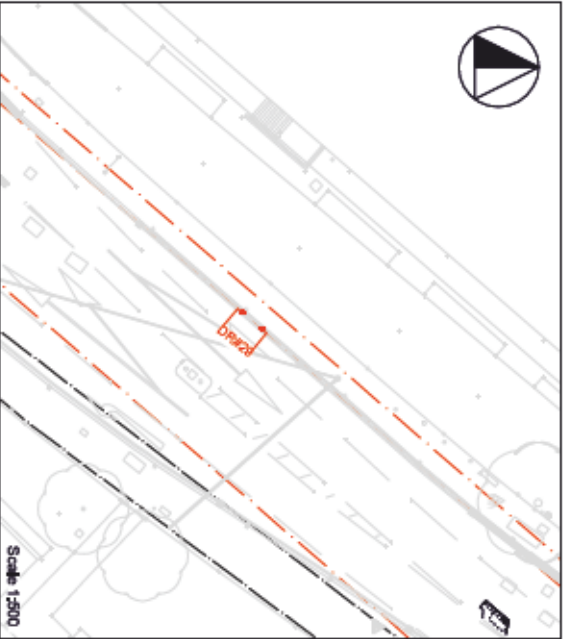


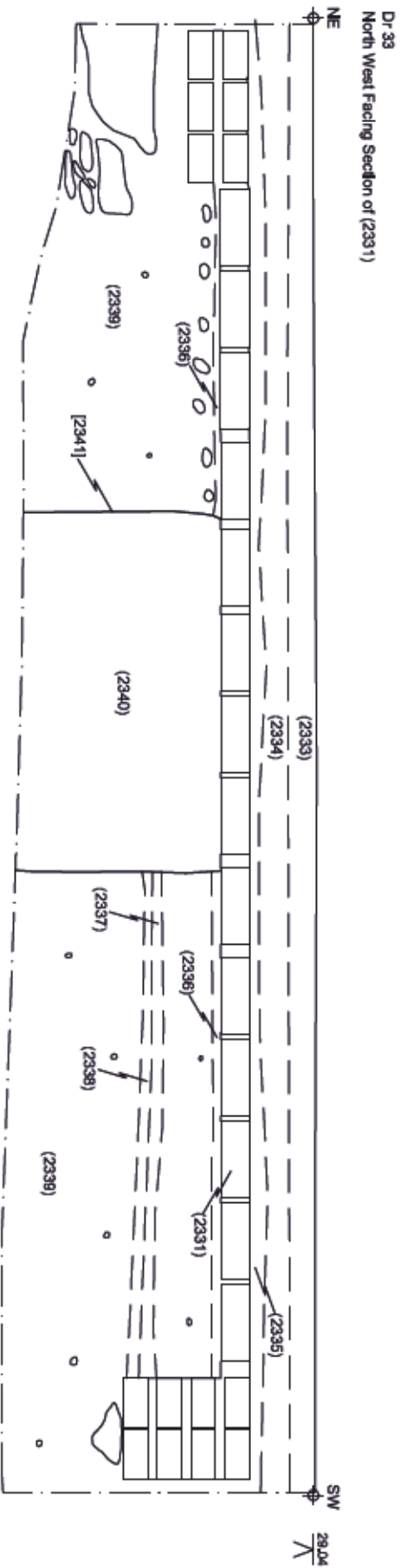
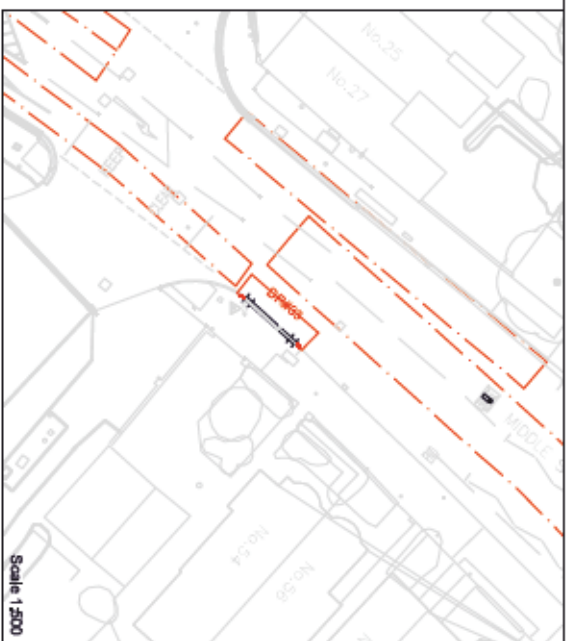
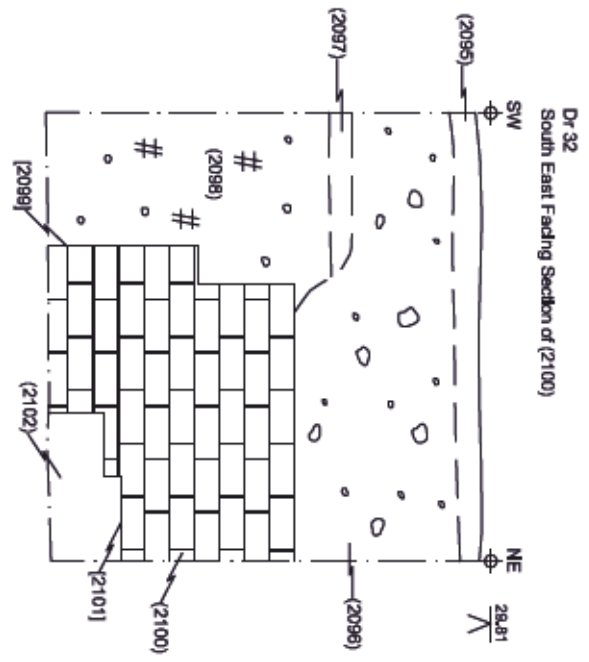
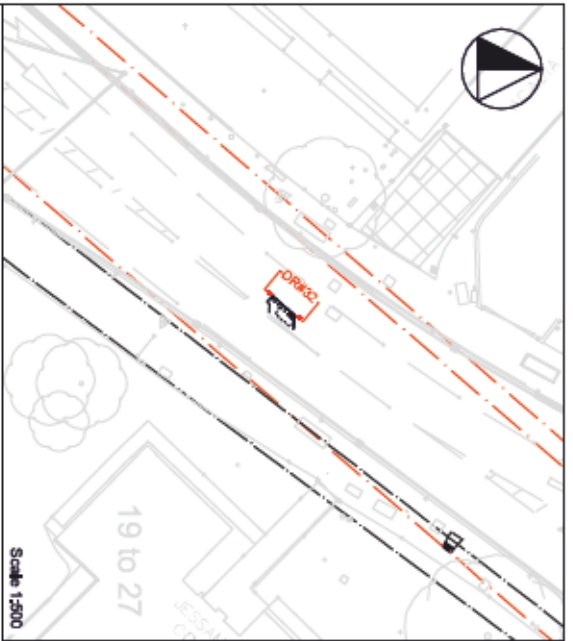












Recreation Ground

Regency

27.7m

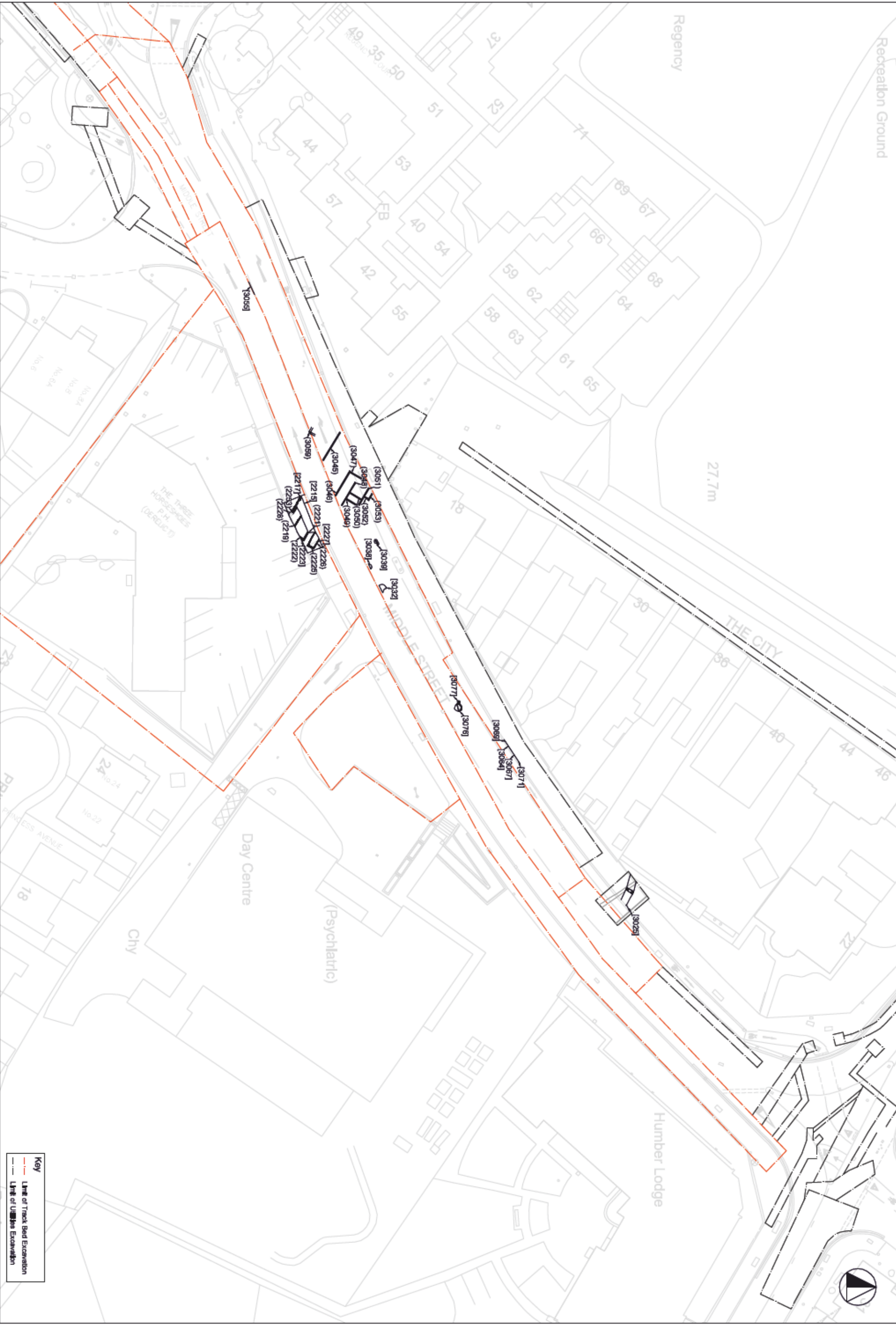
THE CITY

Humber Lodge

Day Centre

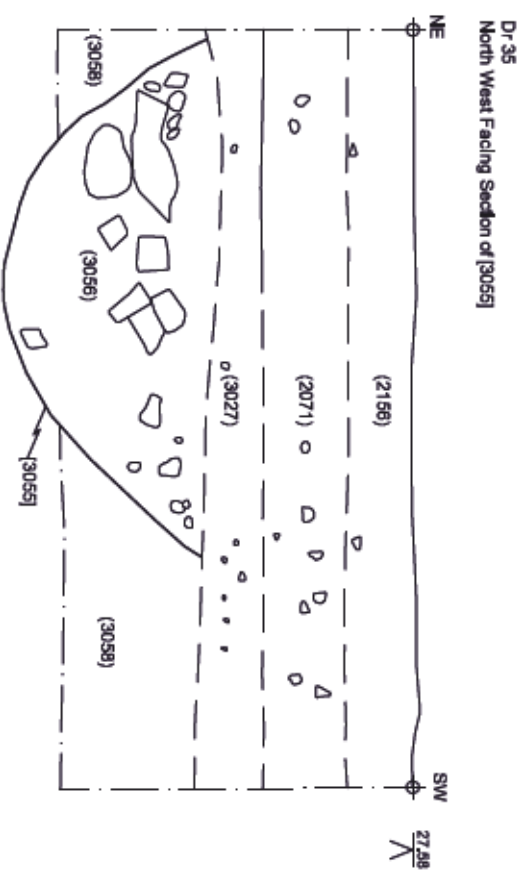
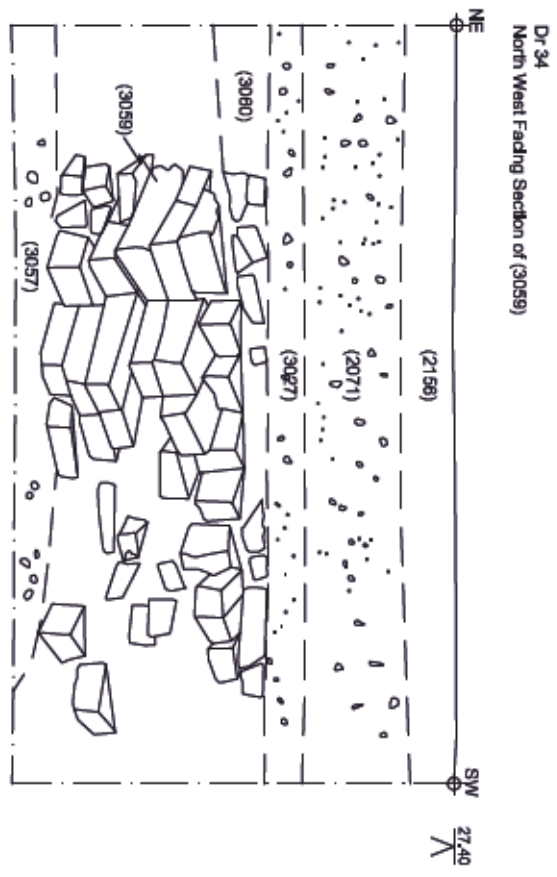
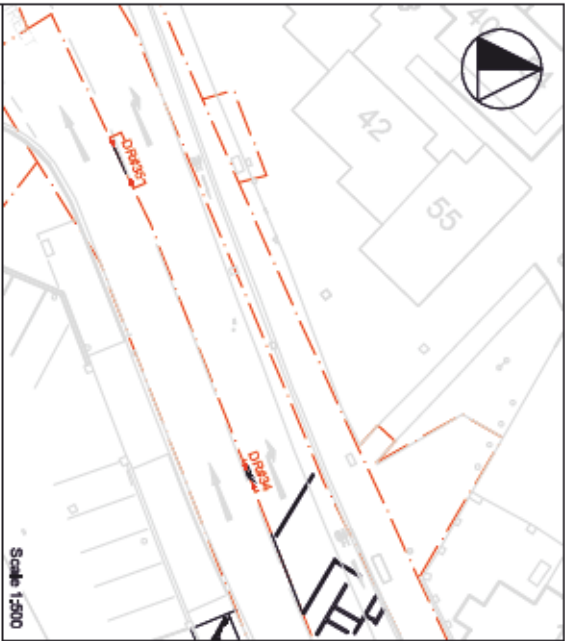
(Psychiatric)

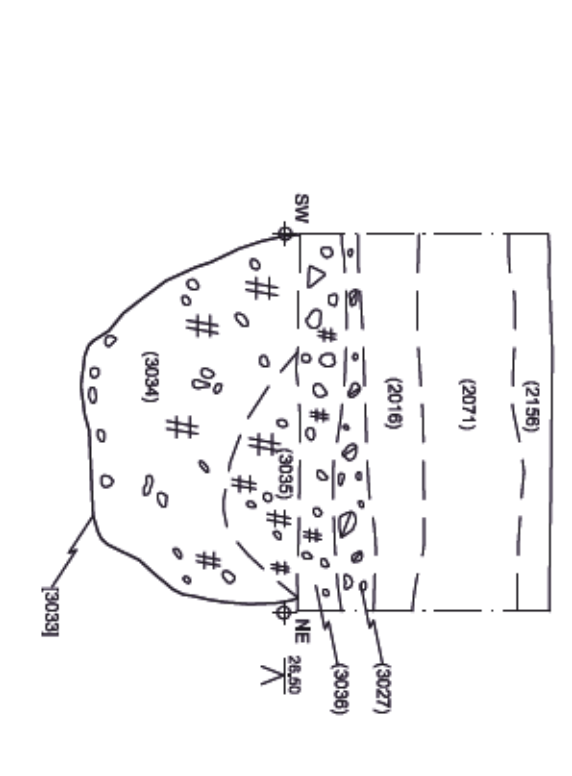
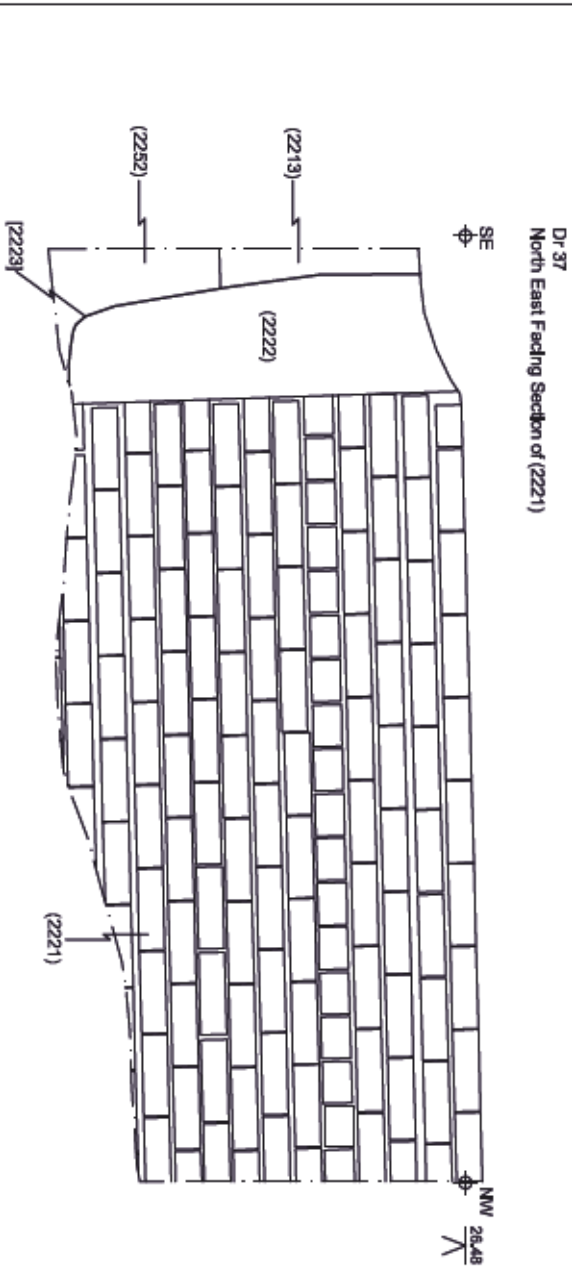
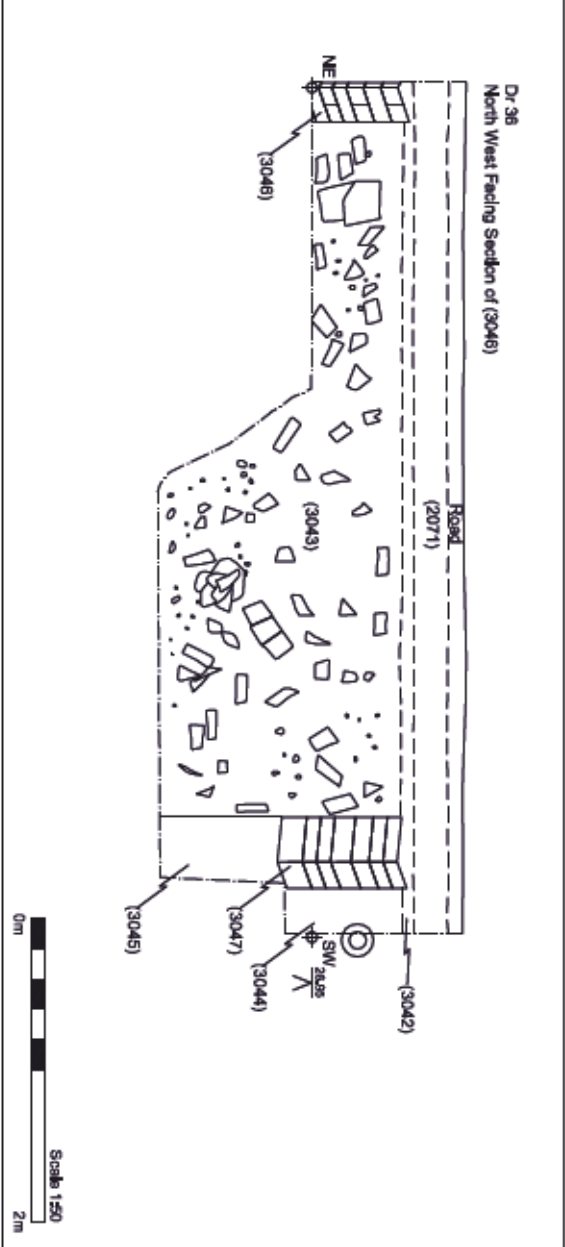
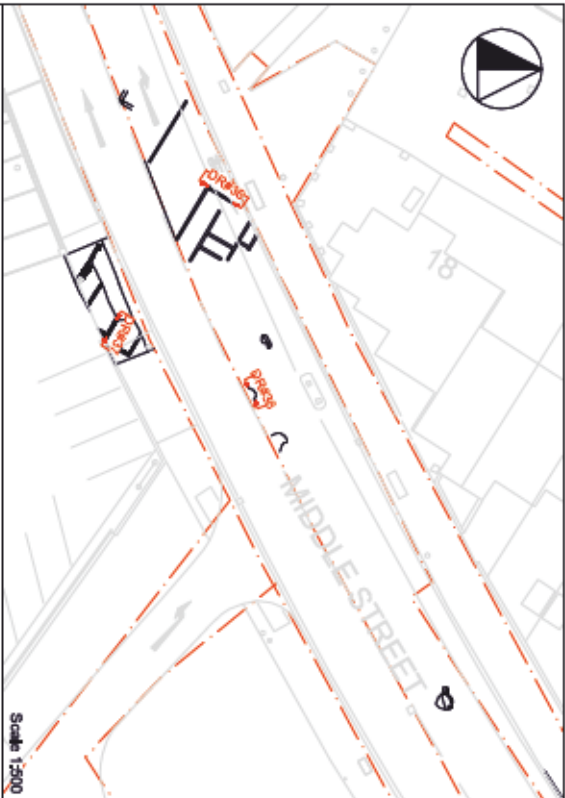
Chy



Key

- Line of Track Bed Excavation
- - - - - Limit of Utility Excavation

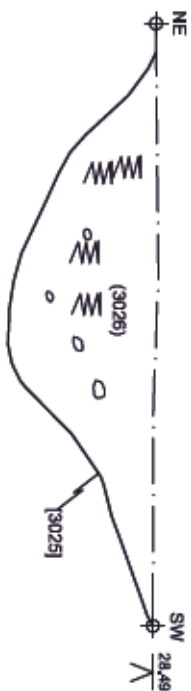






Scale 1:500

Dr-39
North West Facing Section of [3025]



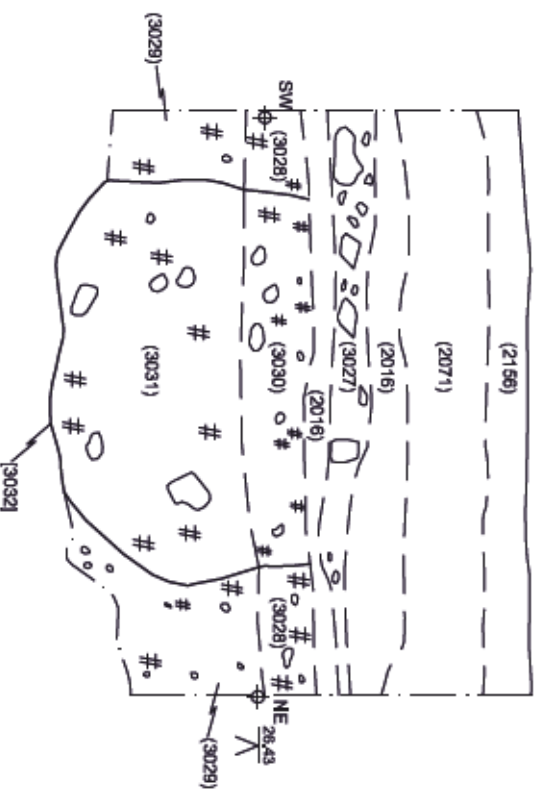
Dr-40
North Facing Section of [3076]



Dr-42
North East Facing Section of [3077]



Dr-41
South East Facing Section of [3032]





Dr 43
South East Facing Section of [[3064], [3067], [3069] and [3071]

