

St Marks Street, Nottingham: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by BSP Holdings to carry out a program of archaeological monitoring and recording on a watching brief at 12-14 St Marks Street, Nottingham (SK 57655 40160).
- The ground investigations broadly comprised a trial trench evaluation, undertaken between the 6th-7th of November 2017, followed by an intermittent watching brief between January and February 2018 on the excavation of the building foundations, prior to the construction of a six storey building. The development area totalled approximately 63.25m².
- The excavation revealed evidence for post-medieval and modern activity, including walls, concrete, and pipework, several of which are likely to relate to the housing present on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map. The excavation also unveiled a number of undated pits, ditches and post-holes.
- Further monitoring, undertaken between the 19th January and the 5th February 2018, was required on additional groundworks undertaken within the footprint of the demolished building. This comprised the excavation of a foundation trench prior to the construction of the six storey building, which revealed a continuation of the c.19th brick wall and pit features observed during the trial trench evaluation (Figures 08-10). These likely relate to the earlier demolished residential dwellings.

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Fieldwork was undertaken by Camilla Collins. Post-excavation illustrations were created by Norma Oldfield. The project was managed by Gareth Davies with guidance provided by Scott Lomax, Acting City Archaeologist for Nottingham. Thanks are also extended to BSP Holdings for commissioning the work

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by BSP Holdings to carry out archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) of ground investigation works at 12-14 St Marks Street, Nottingham (Figure 1). This road is located off of Huntingdon Street, north of the city centre.
- 1.2 On the 6th and the 7th November 2017, TPA carried out archaeological monitoring during the excavation of three trenches totalling 63.25 m². The trenches were excavated to allow monitoring of the site by the Nottingham City Council Acting City Archaeologist in advance of the construction of a new six-storey building.
- 1.3 An additional watching brief was conducted on further groundworks associated with the construction of the six storey building, subsequent to the excavation of three trial trenches.
- 1.4 The site is centred at SK 57655 40160.

2 Project Background

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The site is located on the south side of St Marks Street, Nottingham. It is bounded by St Mark's Street to the north-west, Huntingdon Street to the south-west and industrial units to the south-east and north east.

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The site is located on an incline, which rises towards the north. It is situated at approximately 38m AOD.

2.3 Geology

- 2.3.1 The superficial geology of the site consists of pebbly sandstone of the Chester Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago during the Triassic period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html?>).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Prehistoric

3.1.1 A range of prehistoric archaeology has been discovered around Nottingham. This includes Mesolithic stone tools from within the city centre and to its west, as well as Neolithic pottery to the west (Gurnham 2010, 1). Evidence from the Bronze Age includes a number of weapons recovered from the River Trent (Lomax 2013, 41; Gurnham 2010, 1), the ring ditches of burial sites in the south of the city (Dixon, Knight & Firman 1997, 17), and, 200m north of the site, a hoard of Bronze Age metalwork discovered in Great Foreman Street (Lomax 2013, 42; Gurnham 2010, 1). Evidence is more plentiful from the Iron Age Period, including pottery from Nottingham Castle, and from several excavations conducted within Nottingham City Centre (Lomax 2013, 43; Gurnham 2010, 1).

3.2 Roman

3.2.1 Little is known about settlement within the vicinity of Nottingham during the Roman Period, with little evidence having been recovered. No Roman bridge across the Trent is known close to the city, although a small number of metal detecting finds have been reported (Dixon, Knight & Firman 1997, 1-2).

3.3 Medieval

3.3.1 The site is situated approximately 220m north of Nottingham's medieval town defences. The defences consisted of a ditch originally excavated c. 1100 and widened c. 1250, and a stone wall which extended part way around the town which is believed to have been built in the late 13th and early 14th centuries (Lomax 2017).

3.3.2 There is evidence of occupation outside the medieval town close to 12-14 St Mark's Street during the medieval period. Approximately 260m northwest of the development site, the remains of the settlement of Whiston were found during the 19th century. The earliest known reference to Whiston dates to 1217 and the settlement is believed to have been deserted by 1327 or 1328. A reference dating to 1341 or 1342 describes the chapel of St Michael as having been 'latterly' destroyed, along with Whiston. The archaeological remains recorded by antiquarians include structural remains believed to be of St Michael's Chapel, and a large number of human burials (Lomax 2017).

3.3.3 Evidence suggests that pottery production took place within the vicinity of the development site. Investigations into what were believed to be medieval deposits and a structure which may have been a kiln or a hearth took place at a car park on the south side of St Ann's Street in 1958. Prior to excavation the contractor recovered a large amount of pottery at the south east corner of the site and also exposed several small stone blocks, adjacent to which was burnt clay and a medieval tile. A pit was found, from which a large amount of medieval pottery was recovered (Lomax 2017).

3.3.4 Close to the 1958 excavation, works by the City Engineer's department and R. Alvey at a car park on St Ann's Street during 1970 revealed three large pits each containing a large amount of medieval pottery waste. Additionally, what were believed to be fragments of kiln furniture were recovered (Lomax 2017).

3.3.5 Another site in very close proximity to those outlined in paragraphs 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 uncovered evidence of nearby pottery production. The site, excavated in 1960 or 1961, was located at the junction of St Ann's Street and Old Street (approximately 85m northwest of the development site) in advance of the construction of a car showroom. A trench measuring c. 6ft by 4ft was excavated, and archaeological deposits were recorded at a depth of less than 1.0m. A midden, a hearth and stonework were exposed forming what were believed to be three phases of medieval activity. The hearth continued beneath the pavement and was overlaid with sherds of medieval pottery. More recent interpretation, based on analysis of photographs, suggests

the 'hearth' may in fact have been a double flue pottery kiln, cut into the bedrock and floored with tile or stone (Lomax 2017).

- 3.3.6 Two machine-dug trenches were excavated in 1982 adjacent to the Forester's Arms on the south side of St Ann's Street approximately 80m from the development site. The trenches revealed 2m of greyish brown soil above the bedrock, the bottom 0.7m of which was of probable medieval date. The original ground surface was found to have been stripped during the medieval period. Possible wall footings were cut into the bedrock below the medieval soil levels. No evidence was found for pottery production on the site. An entrance to a cave was encountered but it could not be entered as it was filled with brick rubble (Lomax 2017).
- 3.3.7 In 1980 a watching brief was undertaken during demolition of houses at 1-17 Rick Street/2-14 Howard Street, approximately 65m southwest of the development site. This was followed by observation of the excavation of machine-dug trenches. Below modern made ground was a dark silt believed to be the bed of The Beck (a natural watercourse now culverted, which forms a tributary to the River Leen). It was thought there may be evidence of pottery or glass production on the site, but no such evidence was found. Two trenches along Howard Street were excavated to depths in excess of 6m, without reaching natural. In both trenches a thick deposit of 'black' soil was noted. A trench excavated 22m from Glasshouse Street revealed orange gravel at a depth of 5m with 'black' soil above this. A pit was excavated through the base of a cellar belonging to either 8 or 10 Howard Street in order to locate a cave; only a dark deposit was exposed, containing no finds. A known cave was eventually located and investigated. Several of its chambers had been bricked up and could not be fully investigated (Lomax 2017).
- 3.3.8 Two cave systems are known to exist on St Mark's Street. One of these is directly opposite the site. There are 8 cave systems within a 100m radius of 12-14 St Mark's Street. These include a medieval malt kiln cave complex, recorded beneath 240-246 Huntingdon Street, 45m northwest of 12-14 St Mark's Street. There is the potential for further caves, currently unknown, to lie below the development site. Nottingham has at least 800 known caves, all of which are man-made, with some dating back to the medieval period (Lomax 2017).

3.4 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.4.1 In addition to medieval remains, and caves of medieval and post-medieval date, there is evidence of post-medieval industry existing within the vicinity of the development site. To the west of the site, at a distance of approximately 110m, is Glasshouse Street. As the name suggests, a glasshouse was located in this area, possibly on the site of the Victoria Shopping Centre. It was first recorded in 1691 as a 'good new brick building', and it is believed to have been founded shortly before this date. Between 1697 and 1719 the works was enlarged and rebuilt. It ceased production between 1741 and 1751 (Lomax 2017).
- 3.4.2 On a map of 1881, the site was indicated as being occupied by several small buildings (potentially commercial) along the southwest and northeast boundaries. The central area appears vacant. St Mark's Street is located immediately beyond the site's north-western boundary, further small structures are present adjacent to the site's south-western boundary, possible residential terraces are situated beyond the north-eastern boundary and a Recreation Ground is present beyond the site's south-eastern boundary. St Mary's Cemetery is located approximately 160m east of the site. The site's immediate surroundings appear to be mainly terraced housing, with some potential small commercial structures, including a Timber Yard approximately 100m east.

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The main objectives of the work were:

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains that will be affected by intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of preservation by record. Where practical (within the constraints of the watching brief and development), this included an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains.
- To produce 'a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).
- To ascertain whether the site could help to answer any of the research questions set out in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al* 2012). Those questions which were deemed relevant to the site are:

7.1.1 How did the major towns and smaller market towns of the region develop after the Norman Conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas?

7.1.2 Can we define more closely the industrial and trading activities associated with towns and the nature and extent of urban influence upon the countryside?

7.1.3 How may we enhance our understanding of the chronology, functions and morphology of caves, and in particular the outstanding subterranean resource of medieval Nottingham?

7.1.4 How and where was post-Conquest pottery manufactured and distributed, and what communication systems were employed?

7.1.5 Can we develop a typological classification of buildings associated with medieval industrial and commercial activities and can we identify subregional and chronological patterning?

5 Methodology

5.1 Fieldwork

- 5.1.1 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014b) and the *Code of Conduct* (2014a). The work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Williams 2017) which was approved by the Nottingham City Council Acting City Archaeologist prior to the commencement of works.
- 5.1.2 The archaeological contractor monitored all elements of the development groundworks, which included excavation of foundation trenches and service trenches. Archaeological monitoring did not extend beyond the total areas exposed by the development works.
- 5.1.3 Where a mechanical excavator was used for ground excavation work it was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Excavation was carried out in successive spits to allow for archaeological inspection.
- 5.1.4 An initial shallow machine strip within the confines of the site following removal of a concrete pad was to be monitored. Once the masking overburden had been removed, three exploratory trenches were excavated to allow monitoring by the NCC Acting City Archaeologist to take place.
- 5.1.5 The trenches were excavated to depths of between 0.4m and 0.9m, with an average depth of around 0.8m.

5.2 Recording

- 5.2.1 Below-ground stratigraphy was recorded, photographed and interpreted, even where no archaeological finds or features were present, in accordance with the methodology provided by Nottingham City Council (Williams 2017).
- 5.2.2 Relevant stratigraphy was recorded with the use of pro-forma context sheets where appropriate, and spot heights were recorded relative to an Ordnance Datum.
- 5.2.3 Plans and sections of all contexts, including features, were drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and show as a minimum:
- context numbers
 - all colour and textural changes
 - principle slopes represented as hachures
 - locations of all sections shown on the plan
- 5.2.4 All excavations were recorded at an appropriate scale by photography. Site photography was undertaken with the use of a high resolution colour DSLR camera, and included general site shots, shots of individual features, and groups of features.
- 5.3 A full site methodology can be found in the WSI (Williams 2017).

6 Results

Trial Trench Evaluation

6.1 The trial trench evaluation took place between 6th and 7th November 2017. All trenches were cut within the footprint of a demolished building at 12-14 Marks Street.

Trench 1

6.2 Trench 1 measured 7.8m x 2.5m and was excavated on a north-west to south-east alignment in the southern area of the site. The uppermost deposit within the trench consisted of made ground (0117) beneath the demolished building. This consisted of loose orangey-brown loam containing frequent inclusions of rounded stones and fragments of brick. This layer was approximately 0.4m in depth.

6.3 Underlying the made ground (0117) was a layer of natural substratum consisting of firm light orangey-yellow sand and gravel (0119). Several archaeological features were found cut into this natural layer, which are described below.

6.4 A small post-hole [0101] was cut into the south-eastern corner of the site, and was found to contain a single fill (0108). The post-hole was circular with a U-shaped profile, and measured 0.2m x 0.2m x 0.05m; it appeared to have been heavily truncated by later construction activity. The fill consisted of weak light greyish-brown silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small (4mm and smaller) rounded stones (0108). It was not possible to attribute a date to the post-hole, as no finds were recovered.

6.5 A linear feature [0102] measuring c. >2m x 1.3m x 0.1m was found within the southern half of the trench. The cut, interpreted as the terminus of a ditch, was aligned east to west. The fill of this feature consisted of loose black loam with frequent inclusions of rounded stones (0109). It was not possible to attribute a date to the feature. A further circular cut [0103] with a U-shaped profile measuring 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.35m was cut into and through the north part of the aforementioned feature (0102). This cut [0103], interpreted as a small pit, was filled with weak light brownish-grey silty sand and gravel, with frequent inclusions of rounded stones (0110). It was not possible to attribute a date to the pit and fill, although it is obviously later in date than (0102).

6.6 A circular pit with a U-shaped profile was found in the southern half of the trench [0104]. The cut was found to measure c. 0.8m in width and 0.6m in depth, and contained two fills. The upper fill, which was 0.15m in depth, consisted of weak, very dark brownish-grey silty sand, with moderate inclusions of rounded stones (0111). The primary fill was a firm brownish-grey loam 0.45m deep with occasional inclusions of rounded stones (0112). This fill appeared to consist of re-deposited topsoil, including pottery of an apparent modern date which give a probable modern date for the pit. The pit showed a large amount of root disturbance, possibly indicating that the pit was, in fact, a shrub or tree bole.

6.7 A linear feature measuring c. >1.2m x 0.9m x 0.35m with a U-shaped profile was found in the north-eastern area of the trench [0105]. The cut, interpreted as the terminus of a ditch, included two fills. The south-eastern area of the cut contained a weak black loam with a moderate inclusion of rounded stones (0118); this fill was not fully excavated. The remainder of the feature was filled with a weak light yellowish-brown silty sand, with occasional inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded stones (0113). The fills did not contain datable evidence, and as such no date can be attributed to the feature.

6.8 An oval pit with a V-shaped profile which measured 1m x 1m x 0.5m was found in the northern part of the trench [0106]. This cut contained a single fill, which consisted of a firm light pinkish-grey sand and gravel (0115). Pottery from the fill provided a post-medieval or modern date for the feature. [0106] was cut on the northern side by another circular feature [0107]. The feature had a U-shaped profile measuring 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.2m, and was interpreted as a post-hole. It was filled by a weak light yellowish-grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of rounded stones (0116). The two cuts [0106 and 0107] and fills (0115 and 0116) were sealed by a loose black loam deposit with moderate inclusions of rounded stones (0114).

Trench 02

- 6.9 Trench 2 measured 7.5m x 2.5m and was cut on a north-west to south-east alignment in the central area of the site. The uppermost layer of the trench consisted of made ground (0205), which was identical to (0117).
- 6.10 Below (0205), in the southern half of the trench, was a further thin layer (c. 0.1m depth), consisting of weak very dark brownish-grey silty sand, with moderate inclusions of rounded stones (0206). Directly below (0206) was a weak light yellowish-brown sandy subsoil, with very occasional inclusions of rounded stones (0207). This deposit extended for 0.3m. Beneath layer (0207) was a firm light orange-yellow sand and gravel (0208) identical to (0119).
- 6.11 A brick structure was located beneath layer [0207] in the north-central area of the trench. It appeared to be associated with a large modern drain pipe (0201). Underlying this structure was a levelling deposit consisting of a firm light yellowish-grey silty sand (0203). Underlying this levelling deposit was layer (0208), the natural substratum.
- 6.12 A brick surface and walls [0202] aligned east-west were located beneath layer (0207) in the northernmost area of the trench. The walls formed a narrow doorway, with the area of flooring likely to be a doorstep. The bricks were laid in English bond and were bonded with concrete mortar, and were possibly related to the recently-demolished building. Underlying this brick surface was a levelling deposit consisting of firm brown-grey silty sand (0204). This layer was directly above (0208), the natural substratum.

Trench 03

- 6.13 Trench 3 measured 10m x 2.5m and was positioned on a north-west to south-east alignment in the northern area of the site. The uppermost layer of the trench consisted of made ground (0303), which was identical to (0117) and (0205).
- 6.14 In the south-central area of the trench, a 0.1m deep layer of made ground consisting of weak black loam (0304) was located beneath layer (0303). Underlying layer (0304), and situated directly below layer (0303) in the rest of the trench, was a layer of firm light orangey-yellow sand and gravel (0305), which was identical to (0119) and (0208).
- 6.15 The northern area of the trench contained a brick wall with concrete foundations between layers (0303) and (0305). The wall was constructed with 3" bricks in English bond, fixed with a concrete mortar (0301). This was potentially related to the recently-demolished building. As noted, the wall had concrete foundations (0302).

Watching Brief

- 6.16 Subsequent to the trial trench evaluation, an additional phase of archaeological monitoring was required during the excavation of the building foundations, prior to the construction of the new six storey building (Figure 8). This comprised the excavation of a single continuous trench which would house the footings of the new construction, and followed a boxed route around the footprint of the demolished building.
- 6.17 Demolition debris and levelling material was observed across the site during the excavation of the footings, this comprised a loose black sandy silt and clinker (0311), into which brick wall foundations and surfaces were observed in section in five places as [0307, 0312, 0313, 0315, 0316, and 0317]. These likely represent continuations of features observed during the earlier trial trench evaluation, which form part of the earlier dwellings and associated services demolished as part of this work.
- 6.18 A single pit feature [0308] was located beneath wall [0307] towards the south-east of the site within the trench excavated for the footings of the new building. The fill (0309) comprised a dark black silt and clinker demolition deposit, the same as levelling layer (0311).

7 The Finds

By Rosemary Hughes

7.1 This report represents an assessment of the small quantity of material recovered from the site. The finds include 13 pieces of pottery (344g) and 1 piece of ceramic building material (213g). The finds were recovered from only two contexts, (0112) and unstratified.

7.2 Pottery

7.2.1 The pottery was examined and classified by ware type and then quantified by sherd count and weight.

7.2.2 The earliest sherd was a piece of salt-glazed stone ware base (AAE). Produced from the late 17th century through to the 19th century, this pottery type was used for items such as jugs and bowls. This fragment was collected from an unstratified context.

7.2.3 The other pieces of pottery were later in date, being 18th century to 20th century. One large piece (AAD) showed a dark blue willow pattern transfer print, with the shape of this base suggesting that it was from a plate. This piece was recovered from an unstratified context. Two pieces of pale blue willow pattern transfer print were also found (AAA). These rim pieces fit together and were discovered within the context (0112). The shape of these pieces suggests that they originated from a bowl. Blue transfer print was commonly used as tableware.

7.2.4 2 pieces of unstratified pottery were too small for any shape to be identified but there was evidence of a blue sponge pattern (AAF). This pattern type dates to the 19th century and can commonly be found as tableware.

7.2.5 As well as this pottery type, a rim of white bodied earthen ware (AAI) and fragments of a bowl (AAC) were discovered. Both of these pieces were collected from an unstratified context. The bowl displayed 3 lines of trailed band decoration with a blue glaze above them. This type of pottery is long-lived but can be dated to the 19th – 20th century.

7.2.6 4 pieces of coarse earthen ware were also recovered from unstratified contexts ((AAB) and (AAG)). These sherds were modern in date and originate from plant pots.

7.3 Ceramic Building Material

7.3.1 One piece of Ceramic building material was collect from the site (AAH). From an unstratified context, it was a piece of roofing pan tile and was post-medieval in date (18th to 19th century).

7.4 Summary

7.4.1 In summary, the assemblage collected from the site was post-medieval to modern in date. Only two sherds of pottery were collected from stratified contexts and can be used to date a single archaeological feature: find AAA, a piece of 18th to 20th century willow pattern blue transfer ware, from context (0211). The unstratified material dates the site to the 17th to 20th centuries.

7.4.2 No additional artefacts were retrieved during the subsequent watching brief.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 Excavation at 12-14 St Mark's Street unveiled features of seemingly modern/19th Century date including a brick wall with a concrete foundation, a brick doorway and drainpipe, which all appeared to relate to the housing visible at the north-west frontage of the plot on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map; the doorway is likely to be the back threshold of the house, with the drain located in the back yard behind the building. Evidence for post-medieval activity was also indicated by pottery finds.
- 8.2 The excavation also revealed several pits, ditches, and post-holes cut into the natural substratum. No finds were recovered from these features and, therefore, they remain undated. However, it is likely that these features are modern in date based on the inclusions of clinker within the fills, and are likely to be related to late buildings on the site, possibly being pits dug into the back yard of the aforementioned house for refuse disposal. One possible exception to this is linear feature [0105], which may be earlier in date.
- 8.3 Additional ground investigations undertaken between January and February 2018 revealed a continuation of 19th century brick structures and concrete wall foundations. Limited evidence for earlier demolition pits was located in the form of a single pit feature [0308], although the deposit appears more consistent with demolition rubble or waste deposition from the previous structure.
- 8.4 No evidence for medieval or post-medieval cave use was uncovered during the excavation.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

| Context | Category | Description | Date |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 0101 | Cut | Posthole | Modern |
| 0102 | Cut | Linear Aligned E-W | Modern |
| 0103 | Cut | Small Pit | Modern |
| 0104 | Cut | Pit | Modern |
| 0105 | Cut | Terminus of E-W Linear | Modern |
| 0106 | Cut | Small Pit | Modern |
| 0107 | Cut | Pit | Modern |
| 0108 | Fill | Fill of [0101] | Modern |
| 0109 | Fill | Fill of [0102] | Modern |
| 0110 | Fill | Fill of [0103] | Modern |
| 0111 | Fill | Upper Fill of [0104] | Modern |
| 0112 | Fill | Lower Fill of [0104] | Modern |
| 0113 | Fill | Fill of [0105] | Modern |
| 0114 | Fill | Spread Sealing [0106 & 0107] | Modern |
| 0115 | Fill | Fill of [0106] | Modern |
| 0116 | Fill | Fill of [0107] | Modern |
| 0117 | Deposit | Made Ground | Modern |
| 0118 | Fill | Fill of [0106] | Modern |
| 0119 | Layer | Natural | Modern |
| 0201 | Structure | Brick Structure for Drain | Modern |
| 0202 | Structure | Brick Surface and Wall | Modern |
| 0203 | Deposit | Deposit within [0201] | Modern |
| 0204 | Deposit | Deposit within [0202] | Modern |
| 0205 | Deposit | Made Ground | Modern |
| 0206 | Deposit | Made Ground | Modern |
| 0207 | Layer | Subsoil | Modern |
| 0208 | Layer | Natural | Modern |
| 0301 | Structure | Brick Wall | Modern |
| 0302 | Structure | Concrete Foundation of [0301] | Modern |
| 0303 | Deposit | Made Ground | Modern |
| 0304 | Deposit | Made Ground | Modern |
| 0305 | Layer | Natural | Modern |
| 0306 | Structure | Brick surface | Modern |
| 0307 | Structure | Brick surface | Modern |
| 0308 | Cut | Pit | Modern |
| 0309 | Fill | Of [0308] | Modern |

| | | | |
|------|-----------|--|--------|
| 0310 | Deposit | Under [0307] | Modern |
| 0311 | Deposit | Levelling/ demolition deposit | Modern |
| 0312 | Structure | Brick structure- possible manhole chamber? | Modern |
| 0313 | Cut | Construction cut of [0312] | Modern |
| 0314 | Fill | Fill of [0313] | Modern |
| 0315 | Structure | Brick wall within N facing section | Modern |
| 0316 | Structure | Surface/floor outside of [0315] | Modern |
| 0317 | Structure | Brick surface | Modern |
| 0318 | Layer | Demolition layer | Modern |
| 0319 | Structure | Concrete footing | Modern |

Appendix 2: Finds Table

| Site Code | Find Code | Material | Object | Period | Area | Context | Fill | Count | NoBags | Weight(g) | Comment |
|-----------|-----------|----------|--|--------|------|---------|------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|
| SMK | AAA | Pot | Rim fragments, Blue transfer print, willow pattern, pieces join | P/M | | | 0112 | 2 | 1 | 30 | |
| SMK | AAB | Pot | Body fragments, coarse earthenware, plant pot? | P/M | | | U/S | 2 | 1 | 12 | |
| SMK | AAC | Pot | Base and body fragment, trailed band decoration and blue glaze, pieces join | P/M | | | U/S | 2 | 1 | 39 | |
| SMK | AAD | Pot | Body fragments, Blue transfer print, willow pattern, | P/M | | | U/S | 2 | 1 | 19 | |
| SMK | AAE | Pot | Base, Salt glazed stone ware | P/M | | | U/S | 1 | 1 | 131 | |
| SMK | AAF | Pot | Body fragments, sponge decoration | P/M | | | U/S | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| SMK | AAG | Pot | Rim fragments, coarse earthen ware, Fe material stuck to one piece, Plant pot? | P/M | | | U/S | 2 | 1 | 111 | |
| SMK | AAH | CBM | Pan Tile fragment | P/M | | | U/S | 1 | 1 | 213 | |
| SMK | AAI | Pot | Rim, white bodied earthen ware | P/M | | | U/S | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

Appendix 3: Plates



Plate 1: Trench 01, looking north. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Plate 2: Linear feature (0102) and pit (0103), looking west. Scale = 1m



Plate 3: Pit (0104), looking east. Scale = 1m

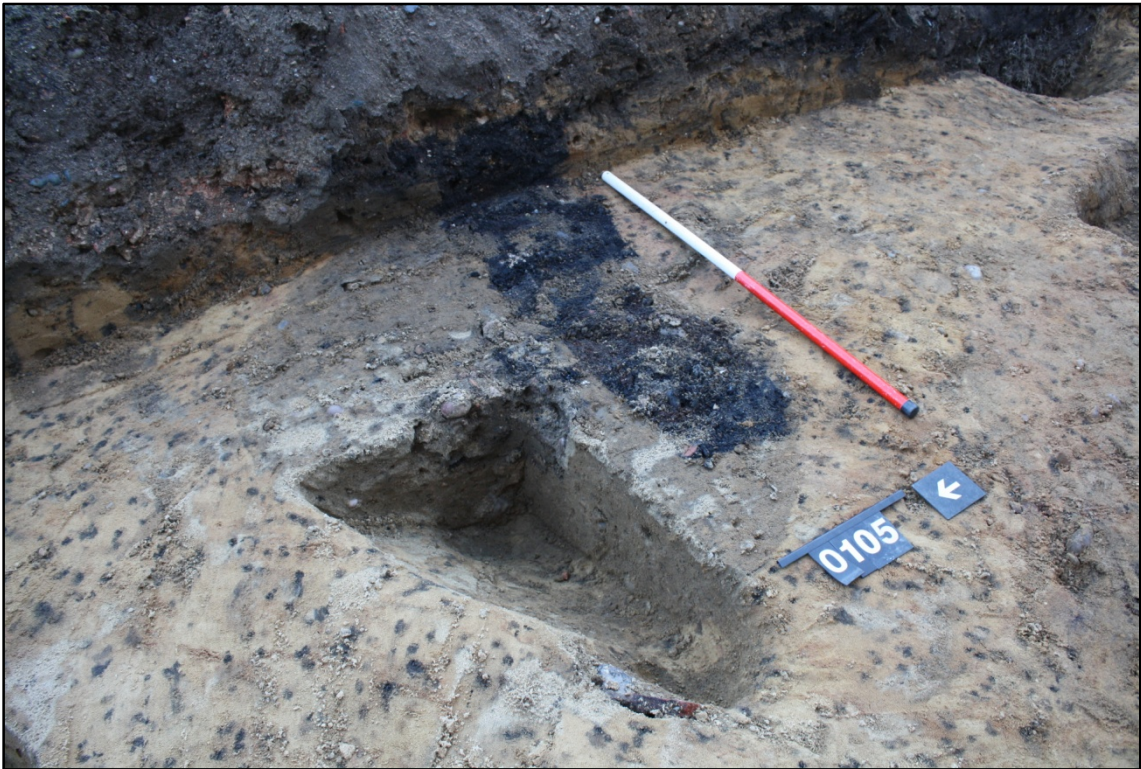


Plate 4: Linear feature (0105), looking south-east. Scale = 1m



Plate 5: Pit (0107), looking west. Scale = 1m



Plate 6: Trench 02, looking south. Scales = 1m and 2m



Plate 7: Drain (0201), looking east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 8: Doorway (0202), looking north. Scale = 1m



Plate 9: Trench 03, looking north. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Plate 10: Wall (0301), looking west. Scale = 2m



Plate 11: Brick foundation [0306], looking north. Scale 1m.



Plate 12: Excavation of the building foundations showing wall [0315] to the southeastern limit of the site. Looking south-east. Scale 1m.

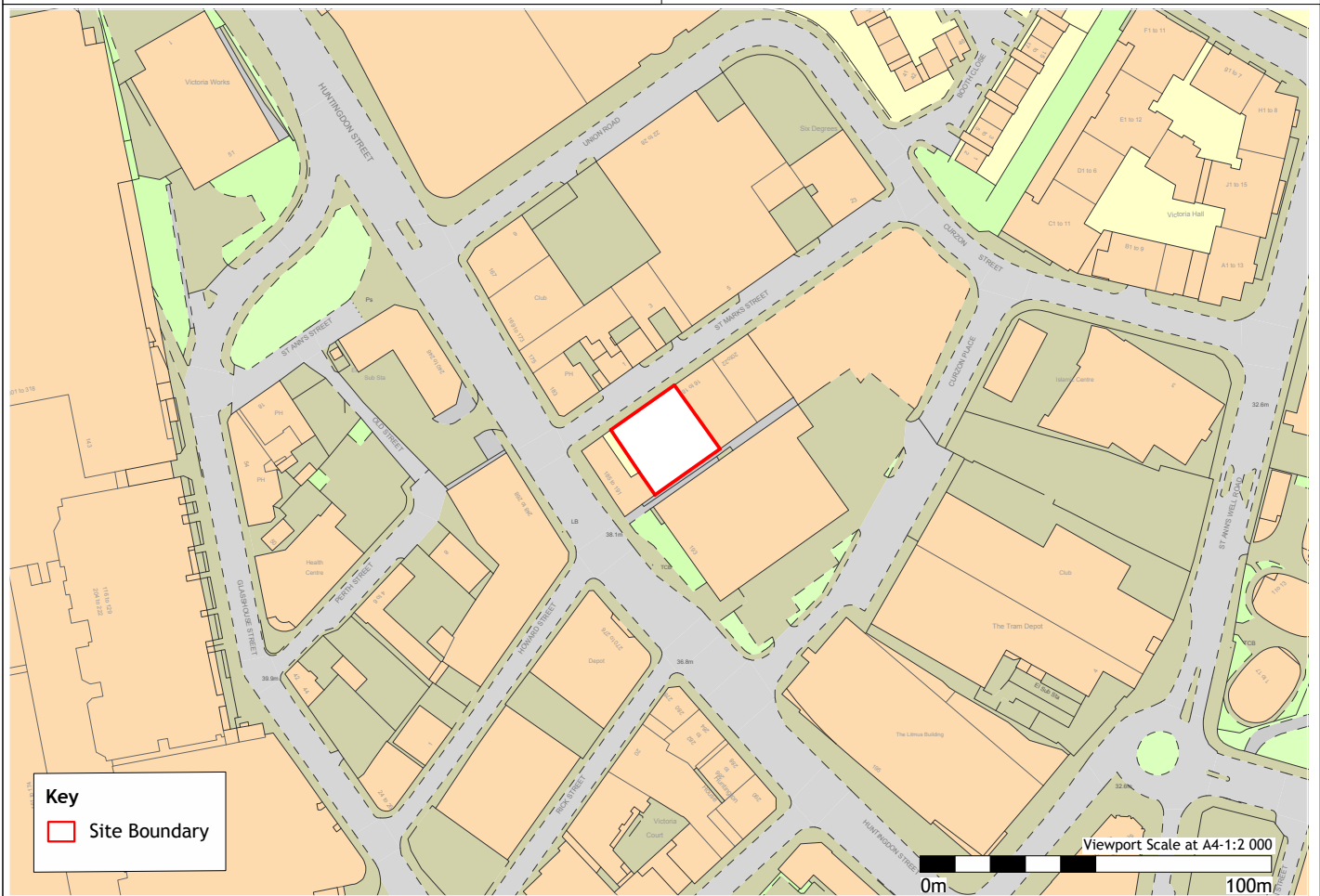


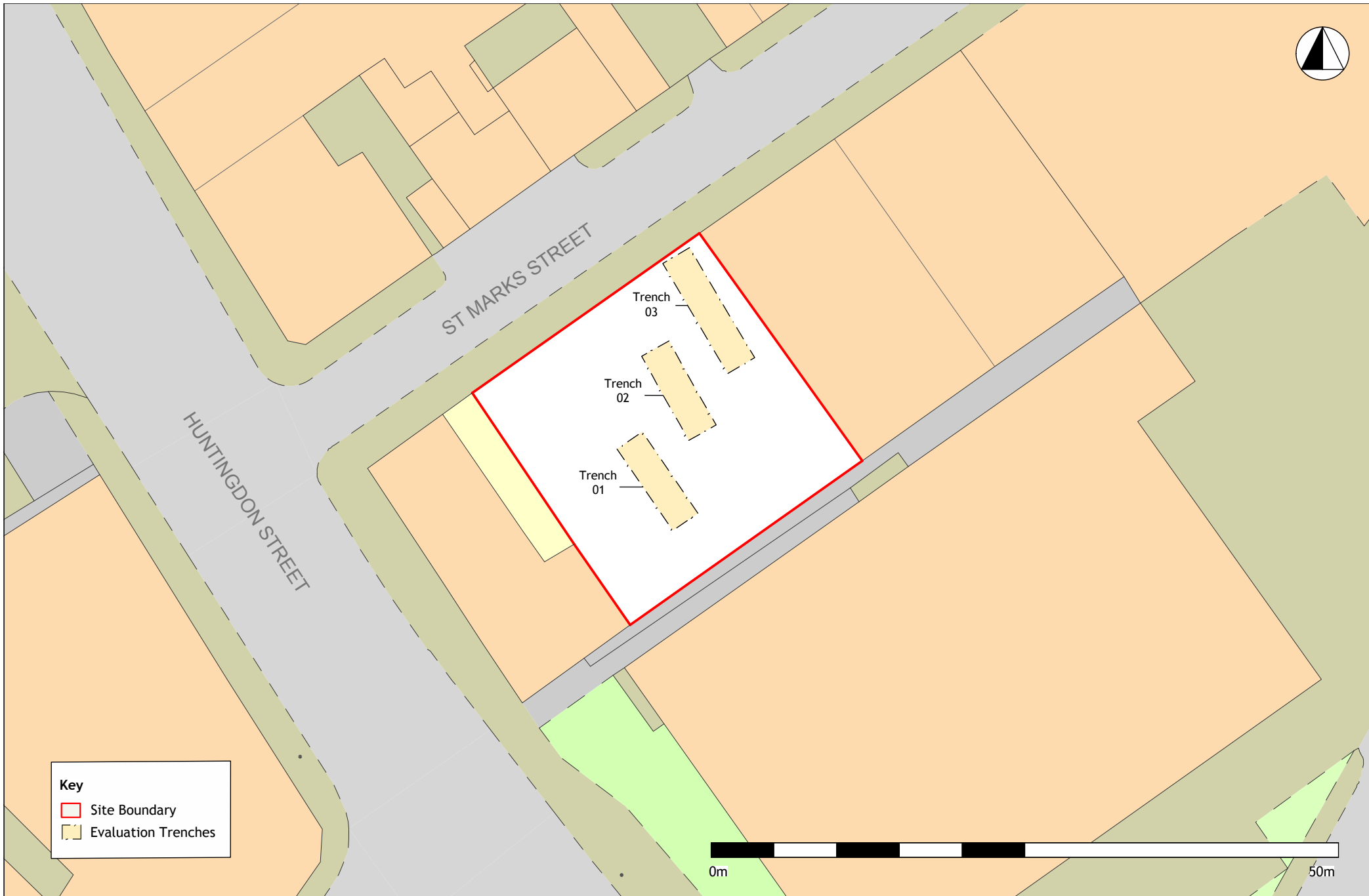
Plate 13: Brick wall foundation [0307] showing pit [0308] within the west facing section. Looking east, scale 1m.



Plate 14: Brick surface with possible entrance, looking west. Scale 1m.

Appendix 4: Figures





Key

Site Boundary

Evaluation Trenches

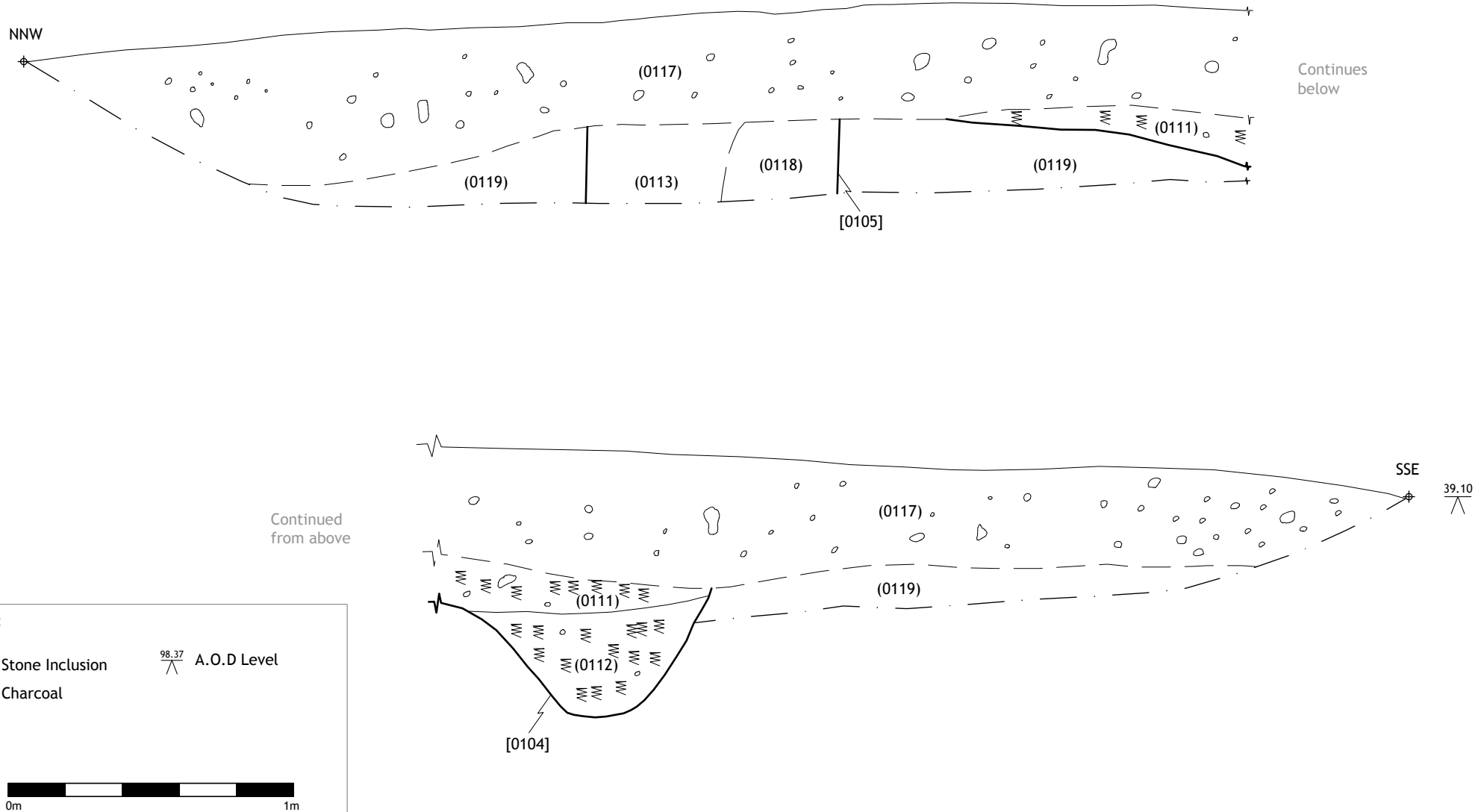


Key

- Site Boundary
- Trench Boundaries
- DR#01 Section Drawings
- 38.66 A.O.D



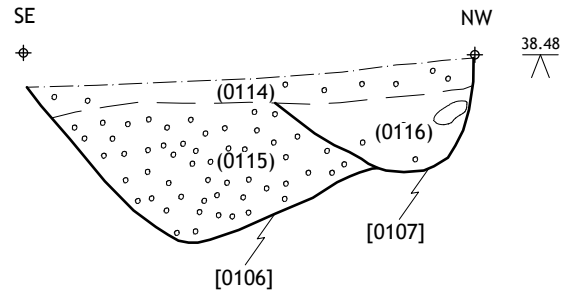
DR#01
West-South-West Facing Section of Trench 02



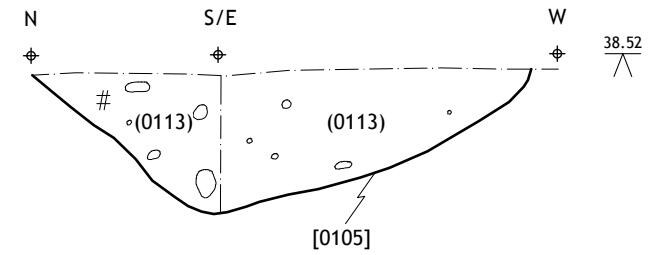
Key:

- Stone Inclusion
- Charcoal
- 98.37 A.O.D Level

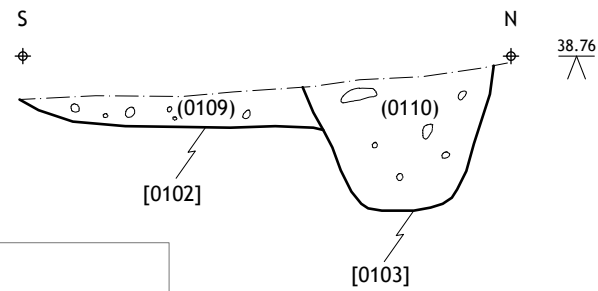
DR#02
North-East Facing Section of [0106] and [0107]



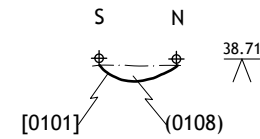
DR#03
West and North Facing Sections of [0105]



DR#04
East Facing Section of [0102] and [0103]



DR#05
East Facing Section of [0101]

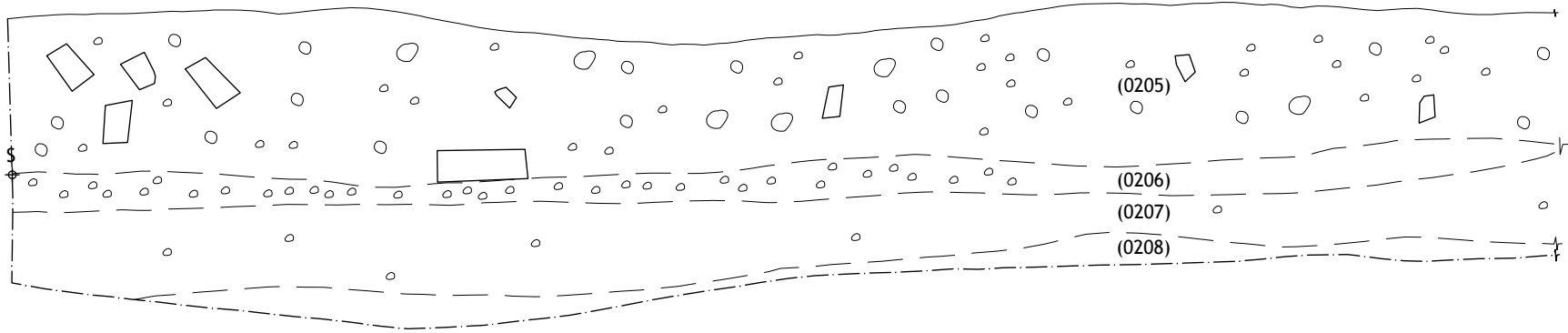


Key:

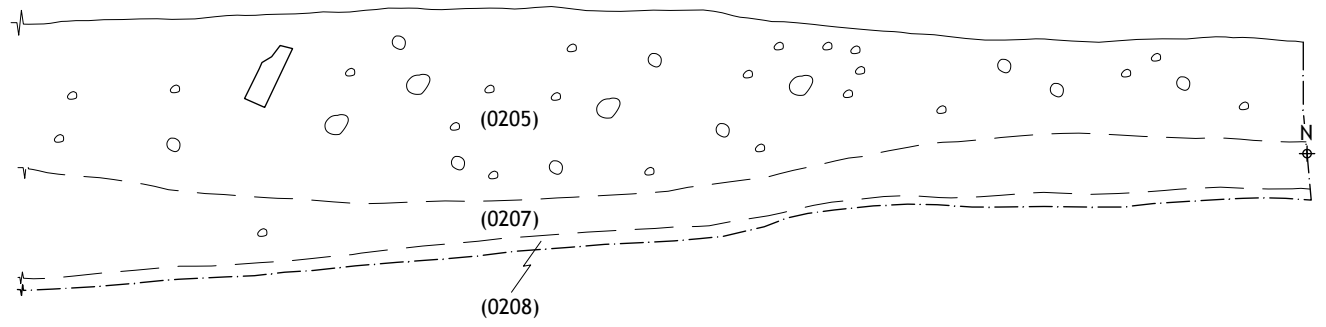
- Stone Inclusion
- ⊗ Charcoal
- 98.37 A.O.D Level



DR#06
 East Facing Section of Trench 02

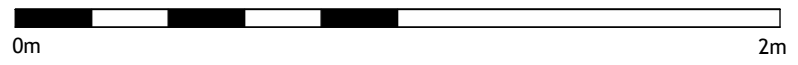


Continued from above



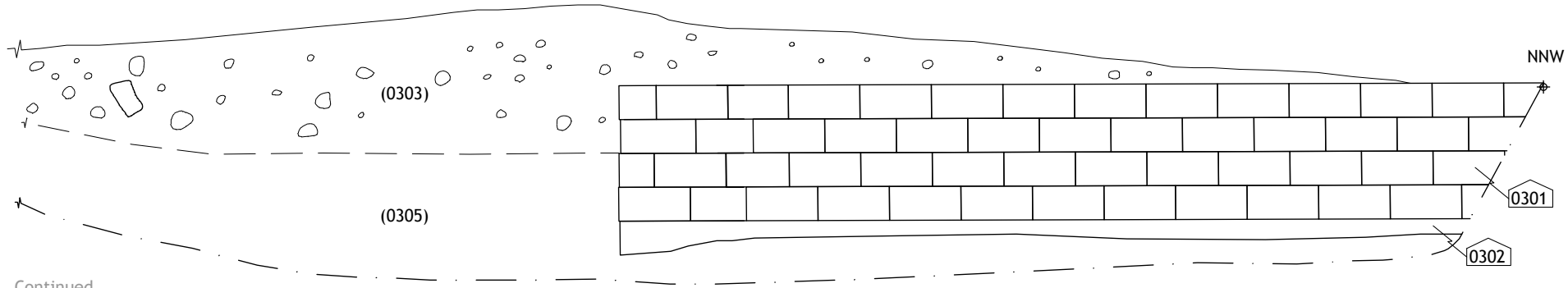
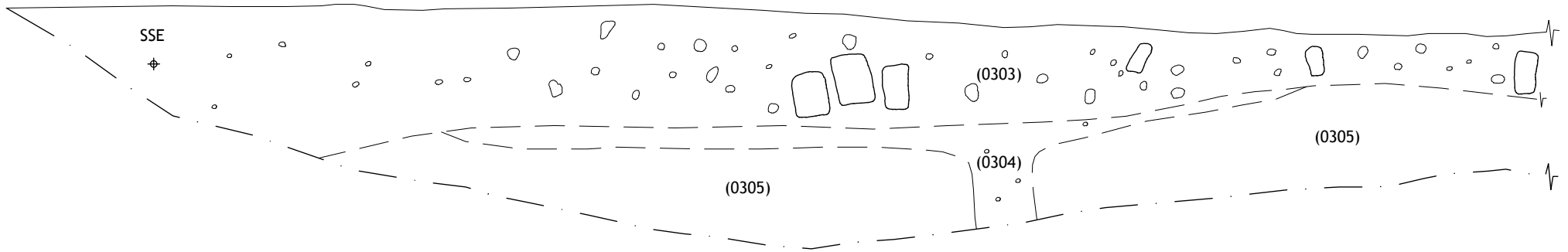
Key:

- Stone Inclusion
- Brick Inclusion
- $\frac{98.37}{\wedge}$ A.O.D Level



DR#07
East-South-East Facing Section of Trench 03

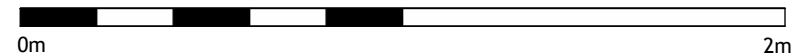
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below

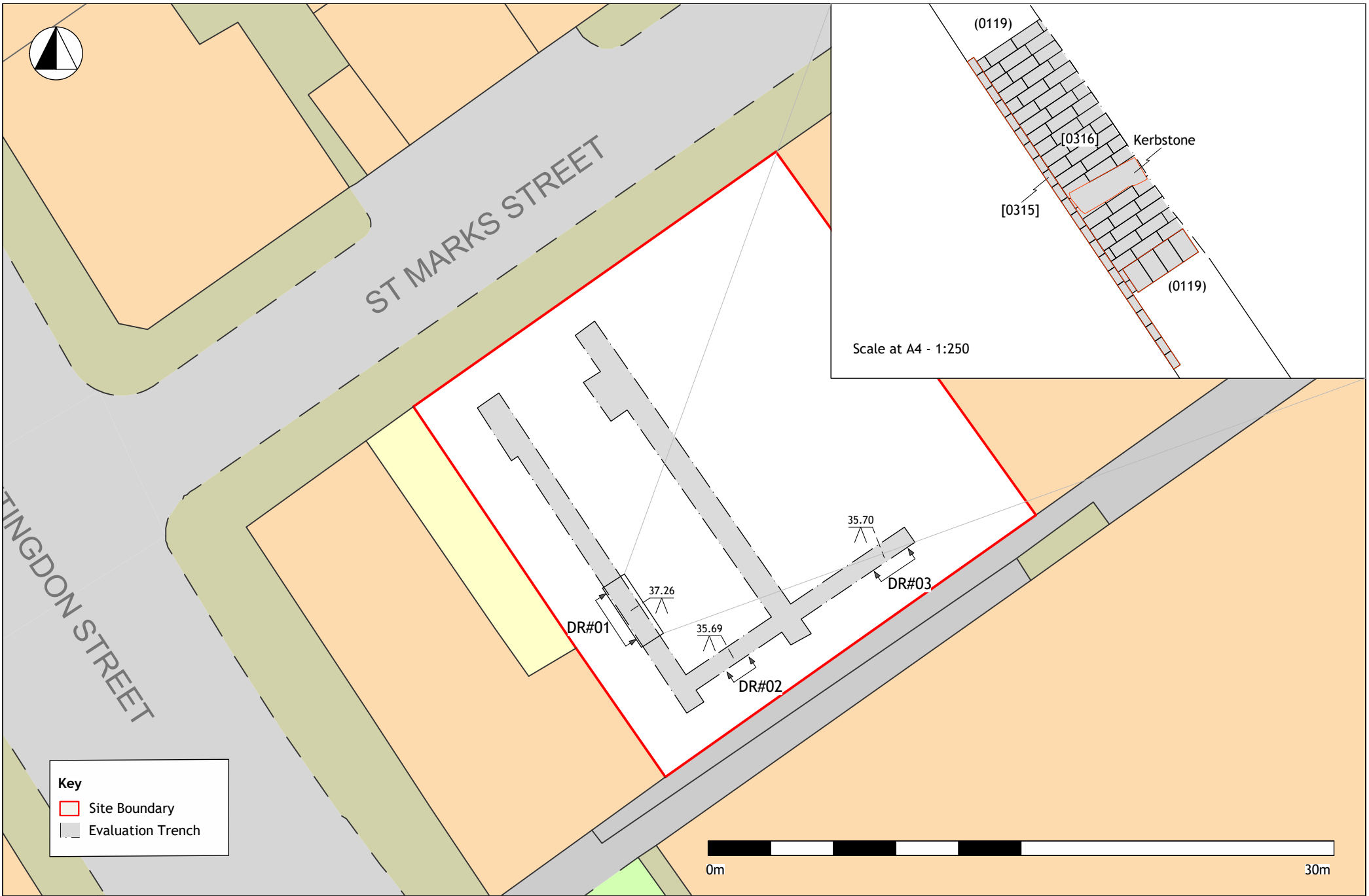


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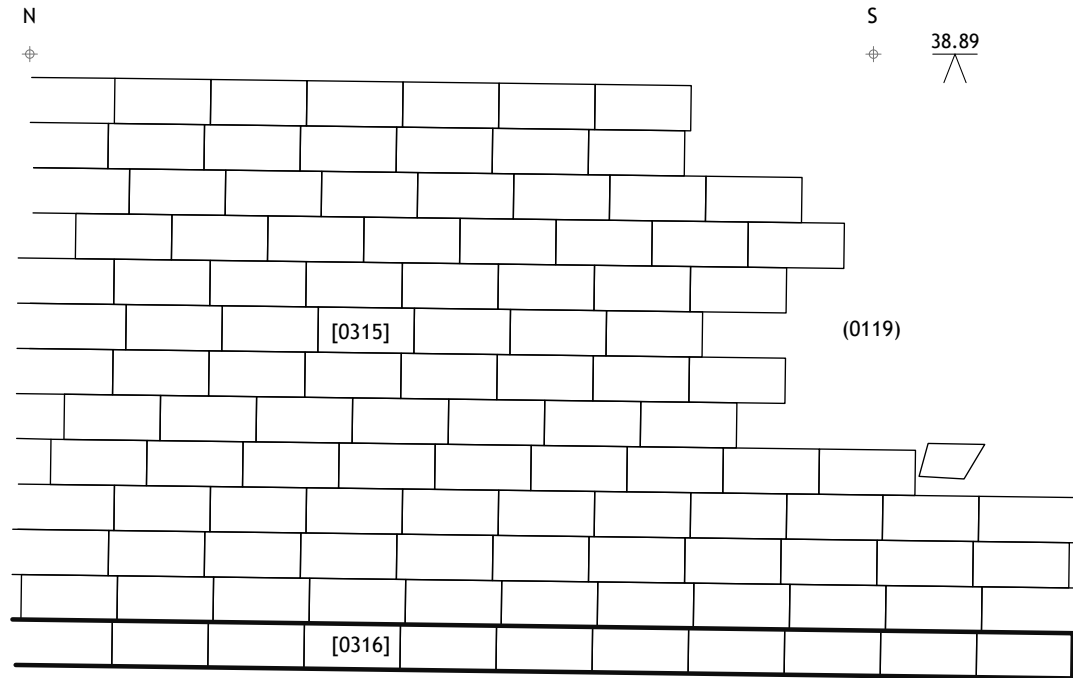
Key:

- Stone Inclusion
- Brick Inclusion
- $\frac{98.37}{\wedge}$ A.O.D Level

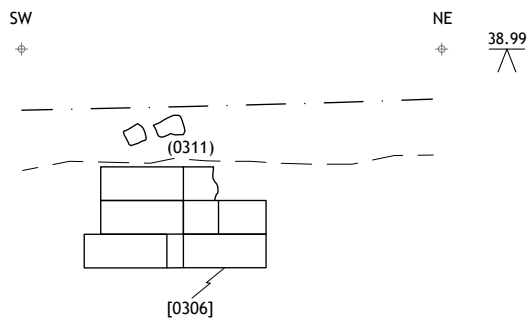




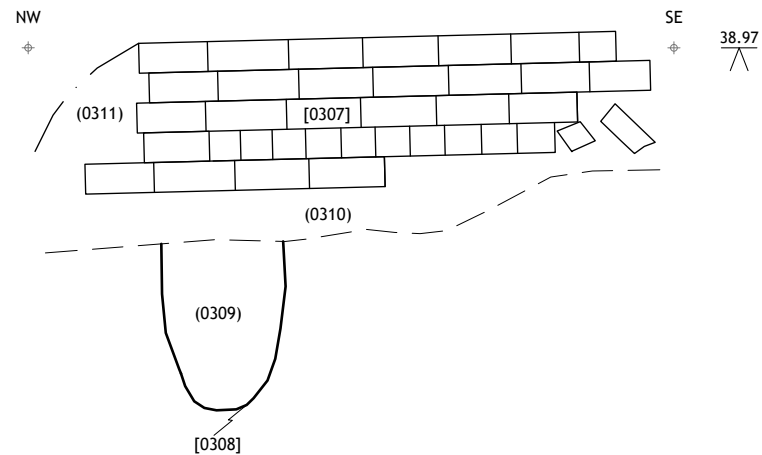
DR#01
West Facing Section Of [0315] and [0316]



DR#02
East Facing Section Of [0306]



DR#03
East Facing Section Of [0307] and [0308]



(0119)

(0119)

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OASIS ID: trentpea1-316919

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | St Marks Street, Nottingham: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief |
| Short description of the project | Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by BSP Holdings to carry out a program of archaeological monitoring and recording on a watching brief at 12-14 St Marks Street, Nottingham (SK 57655 40160). The ground investigations broadly comprised a trial trench evaluation, undertaken between the 6th-7th of November 2017, followed by an intermittent watching brief between January and February 2018 on the excavation of the building foundations, prior to the construction of a six storey building. The development area totalled approximately 63.25m ² . The excavation revealed evidence for post-medieval and modern activity, including walls, concrete, and pipework, several of which are likely to relate to the housing present on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map. The excavation also unveiled a number of undated pits, ditches and post-holes. Further monitoring, undertaken between the 19th January and the 5th February 2018, was required on additional groundworks undertaken within the footprint of the demolished building. This comprised the excavation of a foundation trench prior to the construction of the six storey building, which revealed a continuation of the c.19th brick wall and pit features observed during the trial trench evaluation (Figures 08-10). These likely relate to the earlier demolished residential dwellings. |
| Project dates | Start: 06-11-2017 End: 05-02-2018 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | SMK - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Community Service 1 - Community Buildings |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Modern |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM St. Marks Street, Nottingham |
| Postcode | NG3 1DE |
| Study area | 63.25 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | SK 457593 340384 52.901514281215 -1.319625758892 52 54 05 N 001 19 10 W Point |
| Lat/Long Datum | Unknown |

Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 39.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology

Project brief originator BSP Holdings

Project design originator Scott Lomax

Project director/manager Dr. Gareth Davies

Project supervisor Camilla Collins

Type of sponsor/funding body BSP Holdings

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Trent and Peak Archaeology

Digital Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Media available "Database","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Trent and Peak Archaeology

Paper Contents "Ceramics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title St Marks Street, Nottingham: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Owen, V.

Other bibliographic details Report no:078/2018

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