

# Nottingham Castle Redevelopment Project Archaeological Mitigation in the Middle Bailey (in advance of an electrical substation installation)

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2018

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## SUMMARY

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*During July 2018 Trent & Peak Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation within a 5.75 x 4.0m area of the Middle Bailey of Nottingham Castle (SK 56836 39470). The works were necessitated by proposals for the installation of an electrical substation as part of the 'Nottingham Castle Redevelopment Project' and were conducted on behalf of Nottingham City Council.*

*The aim of the works was to identify the presence of any archaeological remains which would be affected by intrusive aspects of the development. Any archaeological remains which significantly contribute towards an understanding of the monument were to be preserved in situ.*

*Excavations undertaken within the south-western corner of the Middle Bailey in 1978, approximately 9.7m north-east of the proposed substation site, revealed a possible medieval wall and post holes of potentially 13<sup>th</sup> century date at a depth of 0.3m b.g.l. Also recovered was the upper half of a human skeleton, the lower half of which was excavated in 2016 by TPA and radiocarbon dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. These remains were recovered at a depth of 0.50m b.g.l.*

*The project brief prepared by Scott Lomax, Nottingham City Council City Archaeologist, drew attention to structures depicted on John Smythson's 1617 plan. These structures have been interpreted as buildings known from historic sources as the Great Chapel (possibly 13<sup>th</sup> century) and Romylowe's Tower (14<sup>th</sup> century). The project brief also referred to the close proximity of the proposed substation to the original curtain wall of the castle, the below-ground dimensions of which are unknown.*

*Both the results of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the project area and documentary research indicated a high potential for archaeological remains to be encountered within the proposed substation site, at relatively shallow depths.*

*The excavation revealed a complex stratigraphy, suggesting considerable reworking and re-shaping of the grounds in this area in the later post-medieval to modern period. Ditch [1028], has been tentatively identified as an earliest cut feature of this recorded sequence was ditch [1028], which was provisionally dated to the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century through the recovery of a single sherd of pottery from its fill, though additional finds of later post-medieval date, and adjacent post-medieval deposits (1025) displaying an uncertain stratigraphic relationship make this interpretation unreliable. Ditch [1028] was post-dated by a possible wall core [1024], which itself was post-dated by potential structure [1022]. All three features were only characterised to a limited extent within the confines of the excavation, although the contents of the deposits sealing them do suggest a post-medieval or later date.*

*A comparison of the modern-day site plan and Smythson's 1617 plan would suggest that the excavation was located in between the medieval curtain wall demarcating the outer limit of the Middle Bailey, and the present-day boundary wall which marks an outward expansion. Assuming that the curtain wall stood on the highest point of the castle rock in this location, it is suspected that the original ground level drops sharply to the west from the foot of the curtain wall into the Park, and that the overlying material up to the present-day level has been built up vertically to a considerable extent. This appears to have occurred before the Badder & Peat map of 1744, possibly in the 1670s when The Green was established or when the Slaughterhouse Cave was constructed in 1720. The sequence of made-ground deposits observed within the excavation seems to represent the later stages of this in-filling process between the boundary wall and the demolished curtain wall, forming a small western extension of the original Middle Bailey. This ground continued to be landscaped, reworked and was gradually raised into the Victorian period and later. This interpretation would suggest that the features originally interpreted as structural remains are unlikely to relate to the medieval Great Chapel or Romylowe's Tower, and are more likely to relate to the use of demolition material to raise the ground level.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1.1 During July 2018 Trent & Peak Archaeology (hereafter referred to as TPA) undertook archaeological mitigation works at Nottingham Castle. The work took place within a 5.75m x 4.0m area adjacent to the medieval Middle Bailey (later known as 'The Green') at the north-western end of the scheduled monument (No. 1006382) (SK 56836 39470, Figure 1). Excavations were conducted to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- 1.1.2 These mitigation works were necessitated by proposals for the installation of an electrical substation. They were conducted on behalf of Nottingham City Council (NCC) as part of the Heritage Lottery Funded 'Nottingham Castle Redevelopment Project'.
- 1.1.3 Archaeological monitoring of tree stump removal by the Nottingham City Council estates team within the castle grounds was also incorporated as part of this phase of mitigation.
- 1.1.4 The aim of the works was to identify the presence of any archaeological remains which would be affected by intrusive aspects of the development. Any archaeological remains which significantly contribute towards an understanding of the monument were to be preserved *in situ* (Davies 2018).

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

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- 2.1.1 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Davies 2018).
- 2.1.2 This WSI satisfied the existing conditions of Nottingham City Council's Scheduled Monument Consent (Consent S00146871) by complying with the Historic England approved Nottingham Castle Redevelopment Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) (Johnson 2016). The AMS stipulated that a specific WSI must be issued by an appointed archaeological contractor for each element of the redevelopment project. This WSI must then be approved by the NCC City Archaeologist and Regional Inspector for Historic England prior to commencement of works (*ibid*, 18).
- 2.1.3 The WSI was informed by a Project Brief produced by City Archaeologist Scott Lomax (Lomax 2018).

## 3 SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

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- 3.1.1 Nottingham Castle stands at the centre of the edge of a 200m wide outcrop of sandstone known as Castle Rock, giving its name to the Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation. The sandstone outcrop is part of the Sherwood Formation that runs in a broad belt from Nottingham City to southern Yorkshire.
- 3.1.2 The Castle Rock itself stands 40m above the River Trent and its alluvial flood plain to the south. At the south and west foot of the cliff, the course of the River Leen once ran, though now it is culverted and occupied by modern roads: Castle Boulevard (A6005) and Peveril Drive.
- 3.1.3 The Middle Bailey is an enclosure of 0.8ha, lying approximately 8m lower than the Upper Bailey (where the current Castle Museum stands) at c. 53m AOD, and is defined by a natural scarp on its western side which drops steeply into The Park (Drage 1999, 25).



## 4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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- 4.1.1 The site lies within the grounds of the medieval castle, originally founded in 1068. The site of numerous historically important events throughout the Medieval period, the castle was razed at the end of the English Civil War in 1651. Sold to William Cavendish the 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Newcastle in 1661 the site was subsequently remodelled for the construction of the ducal palace (Drage 1999).
- 4.1.2 In response to the 4<sup>th</sup> Duke of Newcastle's opposition to parliamentary reform, the palace was itself burned down by radicals in 1831. The building lay in a neglected and ruinous state until its restoration in the 1870's as a public art gallery and museum ([www.nottinghamcastle.org.uk](http://www.nottinghamcastle.org.uk)).
- 4.1.3 Both the construction of the ducal palace and the establishment of the public museum appear to have involved considerable and widespread landscaping works. The full impact of these works on the sub-surface deposits of the site is not yet fully known. The present-day layout of the grounds does however continue to reflect the medieval division between the Upper Bailey, on which the former Ducal Palace now a museum, is situated, the Middle Bailey or 'Green' to the north-west, and the surrounding Outer Bailey.
- 4.1.4 Despite being the site of repeated demolition and landscaping, recent archaeological reports and appraisal documents have attested to high archaeological potential and complex surviving stratigraphy within the bounds of the scheduled monument (e.g. Johnson 2016; Kinsley 2016; Roushannafas & Smart 2016).
- 4.1.5 Excavations undertaken within the south-western corner of the Middle Bailey in 1978, approximately 9.7m north-east of the proposed substation site, revealed a possible medieval wall and postholes of potentially 13<sup>th</sup> century date at a depth of c.0.3m b.g.l (Lomax 2018, 4; Drage 1999, 78). Also recovered was the upper half of a human skeleton, the lower half of which was excavated in 2016 (Stammiti & Smart 2016) and radiocarbon dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. These remains were recovered at relatively shallow depths at <0.50m b.g.l, therefore highlighting the potential for the proposed groundworks to impact archaeologically significant remains, including the possibility of further burials.
- 4.1.6 The Project Brief (Lomax 2018) has drawn attention to structures depicted on John Smythson's 1617 plan within the vicinity of the proposed works. These structures have been interpreted as buildings known from historic sources as the Great Chapel and Romylowe's Tower. The earliest documentary reference to the stone-built chapel is to repairs made in 1237, while the tower is understood to have been constructed as part of Edward III's building program in 1362 (Drage 1999, 53). It was noted within the Project Brief that the limited accuracy of Smythson's plan meant that it was difficult to ascertain the precise location of these features and how they related spatially with the proposed substation location.
- 4.1.7 The substation site lies very close to the footprint of the Slaughterhouse Cave, built in 1720 and accessed from the western slope beneath the curtain wall, and from within the Service Courtyard of the Ducal Palace. The 'cave' has a brick-vaulted roof suggesting that it was constructed in a cut-and-cover procedure; the cut may have extended into the excavation footprint at surface level (G. Kinsley, pers. comm.).
- 4.1.8 The Project Brief also referred to the possible close proximity of the proposed substation to the original western curtain wall of the castle, the below-ground location of which can only be imprecisely estimated (Lomax 2018). The current boundary wall lies south-west of both the excavation area and, according to the most recent estimates, the curtain wall, and its alignment was established some time prior to the 1744 Badder and Peat mapping — possibly in the 1670s when the Green was established or in 1720 when Slaughterhouse Cave was constructed (G. Kinsley, pers. comm.).

## 5 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- 5.1.1 The archaeological mitigation works conducted by TPA contributed not only to our knowledge of the historic fabric of the castle, but were conducted with the intention of informing and refining plans for the Nottingham Castle Redevelopment Project.
- 5.1.2 The works also provided an opportunity to address specific research questions. These research priorities were initially laid out in the approved WSI (Davies 2018) and Project Brief (Lomax 2018). Key questions for the evaluation raised by these documents and in communications with Gavin Kinsley (pers. comm.) included:
- Whether remains of the structures identified from Smythson’s 1617 plan as the Great Chapel and Romylowe’s Tower (or associated features) could be identified within the limits of the excavation.
  - Whether further human remains or other archaeological deposits were present at relatively shallow depths within the Middle Bailey which may be impacted by the works.
  - The relationship (if any) of deposits within the excavation area to the original curtain wall and later boundary wall of the Middle Bailey and/or the presumed cut for the Slaughterhouse Cave.
- 5.1.3 Key research questions were identified from *The East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (EMHERF) Interactive Digital Resource <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/> (a digitised version of Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C.’s (2012) *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*).
- 5.1.4 The following research questions were identified as being of particular significance to this project:

<b>High Medieval (1066-1485)</b>
<i>7.4 Castles, Military Sites and Country Houses</i>
1. How can studies of the region’s buildings contribute to an understanding of castle origins, and can we identify local typologies of castles and country houses?
4. Was there continuity of location between castles and country houses, and are earlier structures concealed in later buildings?
<b>Post-Medieval (1485-1750)</b>
<i>8.1 Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings</i>
4. What can studies of environmental data, artefacts and structural remains tell us about variations in diet, living conditions and status?
6. How can we advance studies of building plans and standing remains, especially where hidden inside later buildings, and of caves and cellars?

- 5.1.5 Project aims were also identified in line with the priorities specified in The Nottingham City Council Museums and Galleries Service Strategic Research Plan (2014-2018), specifically:

### Nottingham Castle

Develop Nottingham Castle as a site of major historic significance with a modern museum and art gallery, while respecting and bringing to life its historic environment.

## 6 METHODOLOGY

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### 6.1 Archaeological Methodology

#### *General Conditions*

- 6.1.1 Archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with Scheduled Monument Consent, the WSI (Davies 2018) as approved by the Nottingham City Archaeologist and the Historic England Regional Inspector, and with standards defined by Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014).

#### *Staffing*

- 6.1.2 Archaeological works were undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA according to accepted archaeological practice and CIfA guidance (*ibid.*).
- 6.1.3 Excavations were managed by TPA Project Manager Dr Gareth Davies.

#### *Fieldwork*

- 6.1.4 The removal of vegetation and tree stumps was undertaken by the NCC estates team under constant archaeological supervision. Two tree stumps were ground down *in-situ* to a depth of c.0.25m b.g.l. Topsoil was not otherwise impacted by machine removal of vegetation. The trench was then dropped by hand by the attending archaeologists to minimise potential interaction with electrical services or damage by rooting.
- 6.1.5 The attending archaeologists were able to inspect the deposits revealed and halted ground works at the first archaeological horizon. No tracking of the machine was permitted on exposed surfaces. Excavation proceeded with the use of hand-tools.
- 6.1.6 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, in accordance with the anticipated maximum impact depth of the substation and with Health & Safety restrictions. Additional excavation took place to reduce the levels on the southwestern side of the trench, which included the excavation of an additional adjoining trench c.1.8m x 0.6m that was extended to the edge of the retaining wall (1033).
- 6.1.7 In order to characterise the more deeply buried deposits, an Eijkelcamp gouge auger was utilised to record two cores at the base of the trench (Figure 2). The auger was fitted with a 1m long open chamber to allow sediment recording, which was undertaken using standard archaeological recording terminology. The core was terminated when the gouge could no longer be driven-in by hand.
- 6.1.8 All archaeological features were hand-cleaned and planned. Features were excavated to a degree sufficient to determine their plan and form, their nature, their degree of survival, and to recover any datable artefacts. All features thus investigated were recorded stratigraphically using a single-context system in plan and section, and all finds recovered were retained for analysis.

## **6.2 Detailed specification of archaeological recording**

### *Plans*

6.2.1 Plans of all contexts were drawn on drafting film in pencil at 1:20 or 1:50 showing as a minimum standard:

- context numbers
- all colour and textural changes
- principal slopes represented as hachures
- levels expressed as ordnance datum (O.D.) values, or levelled to permanent features if benchmark was absent
- sufficient details to locate the subject on a 1:500 plot of the area of groundworks and OS 1:2,500 map (i.e. the national grid)

### *Sections*

6.2.2 Sections show the same information as stated above, but levelling information is given in the form of a datum line with O.D. value; the locations of all sections are shown on the plans.

### *Photographs*

6.2.3 Digital images of each context were taken together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations. These were supplemented by black and white images of key features and deposits.

### *Written Records*

6.2.4 Written records were maintained as laid down in the approved TPA recording manual.

### *Site Survey*

6.2.5 All features and deposits of archaeological significance were recorded three dimensionally using a GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS.



## 7 RESULTS

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7.1.1 The trench measured 5.75m x 4.0m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m. Due to the presence of services, a 0.5m x 5.5m strip down the centre of the trench remained unexcavated (Figure 2). An additional adjoining trench measuring c.1.8m x 0.6m was excavated, which extended out of the southwestern portion of the trench. The archaeological deposits and features revealed by the excavation are described stratigraphically in the following sections. No in situ bedrock was found within the excavation.

### *Layer (1025)*

7.1.2 The earliest revealed deposit consisted of a layer of loosely compacted light brownish yellow sand (1025), most likely laid as levelling material. The length, width and depth of this layer exceeded the limit of the excavation. A single small sherd of medieval green glaze pottery and a fragment of post-medieval green glass were recovered from (1025).

### *Ditch [1028]*

7.1.3 Deposit (1025) was cut by a NNW-SSE aligned feature [1028], which was partially exposed at the south-western side of the trench. This feature had near-vertical sides and could not be fully excavated due to the limit of permitted excavation depth. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown sandy silt containing a single very abraded sherd of Nottingham Coarse Sandy Ware pottery (13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century), a comparatively large assemblage of animal bone and three fragments of post-medieval glass and further fragments of contemporary CBM. The stratigraphic relationship of the ditch [1028] and deposit (1025) appeared diffuse in section, and it is possible that ditch [1028] represents a post-medieval feature which may have cut an earlier deposit of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date. The feature was sealed by made ground comprising mid-brown grey sandy silt, with rubble inclusions (1031).

### *Possible Wall Core 1024*

7.1.4 Neither feature [1028] nor deposit (1031) were visible in the northern half of the trench, where a possible NE-SW aligned wall core 1024 and an adjacent sandy rubble layer/surface (1032) were exposed.

7.1.5 The interpretation of 1024 as a wall is tentative, as only a raised line of coarse stone rubble in a matrix of firmly compacted mid pinkish red clay survives with no coursing visible. While no direct relationship was demonstrated in section, in the absence of evidence of the continuation of ditch [1028], the 'wall' and rubble/surface later would appear to belong to a later phase. However, the later intrusion by modern services makes this relationship difficult to ascertain with certainty, and it may be possible that 'wall' and rubble/surface survive beneath 1024 at a greater depth. A small sondage was cut along the south-west face of the wall (Figure 4, Dr#02), which could not elucidate this further. The nature and extent of the possible wall remains uncertain at this stage.

### *Levelling Deposits sealing ditch [1028] and wall [1024]*

7.1.6 Towards the south-western end of the trench, context (1031) (which sealed the fill of ditch [1028]) was overlain by context (1030), a 0.12m thick light brownish yellow sand levelling deposit.

7.1.7 Towards the eastern end of the trench context (1031) was sealed by made-ground deposit (1023) a 0.22m thick light reddish pink sandy clay deposit with occasional sandstone fragments. This deposit also sealed wall core 1024 at the northern end of the trench.

### **Possible Structure 1022**

- 7.1.8 At the eastern end of the trench, made ground deposit (1023) was seemingly overlain by possible structure 1022. This feature therefore post-dates ditch [1028] and 'wall' 1024.
- 7.1.9 Context 1022 comprised a 0.6m wide area of roughly-shaped stone extending 1.2m from the south-easternmost section, in a roughly north-westerly direction. The feature consisted predominantly of one layer of differentially sized, roughly NW-SE aligned, overlain by large stone fragments (up to approximately 0.30m x 0.30m) of differing alignments. While the upper layer of stones was clearly displaced rubble, the lower layer is more linear, although no traces of mortar were observed. It is unclear based on the limited area exposed whether this context represents part of a wall, a stone platform or rubble.

### **Pathway (1006)**

- 7.1.10 At the southern end of the trench, levelling deposits (1023) and (1030) were overlain by stone rubble layer (1026)/(1027). Context (1026)/(1027) appears to have acted as levelling layer for a 0.12m thick layer of pea gravel (1006), interpreted as a surface for a pathway. The extent and alignment of this possible pathway could not be seen due to both the limits of excavation and later interventions (see below), but it is likely to have followed the perimeter of the Middle Bailey, apparently outside the curtain wall, or The Green, inside the post-medieval boundary wall.
- 7.1.11 At the northern end of the trench structure 1022 was sealed by (1018), a 0.30m thick dark brownish red sandy clay deposit with sandstone fragments and sherds of post-medieval pottery, again interpreted as made ground.
- 7.1.12 A line of stones 1019 was visible in section cutting into deposit (1018), potentially representing the addition of edging to pea gravel pathway (1006). If so, the pathway clearly post-dates structure 1022. However, this is uncertain because of later truncation of the path by cut [1017] (see below) which means that the relationship between (1018) and (1006) has been lost.

### **Later post-medieval–Modern landscaping**

- 7.1.13 Sealing deposit (1018) towards the northern end of the trench was a dark brown sand deposit (1005)/(1010)/(1013), up to 0.5m thick in places, with finds indicating a post-medieval date. This deposit had been truncated by two separate flat-based cuts [1015] and [1017], likely representing the levelling off of the ground's surface. These cuts were both filled with coarse sand. Finds from the fill of cut [1017] also suggest a post-medieval–modern date, with a fragment of earlier Cistercian ware likely re-deposited.
- 7.1.14 The fill of levelling cut [1017] was, in turn, truncated by steep-sided rectangular pit [1007], measuring 0.56m x 0.34m x 0.27m and located immediately north of the unexcavated bank under which services lay buried. Heavy root disturbance suggested this feature was horticultural, with pottery finds indicating a post-medieval–early modern (17–18<sup>th</sup> century) date.
- 7.1.15 The uppermost layers consisted of a 0.10m thick layer of buried topsoil (1003), succeeded by a 0.30m layer of mixed clay sand and silty sand made ground (1002). These deposits contained a mixture post-medieval–modern pottery sherds and mixed refuse material including animal bone, oyster shell and building materials. A coin recovered from context (1003) gives a *terminus post quem* of 1860 for these, and subsequent, deposits.
- 7.1.16 Deposit (1002) could be seen in section to have been truncated by shallow cut [1020] of unknown extent and form, filled by loose grey brown sand.
- 7.1.17 An additional trench was cut to assess the position and profile of the castle retaining wall, measuring c.1.8m x 0.6m, and extended out from the southwestern end of the trench. This revealed 5 possible courses of the castle retaining wall 1033 within the trench extension within

a c.0.5m deep deposit of topsoil (1001). The trench extensions was not excavated beyond this depth.

- 7.1.18 The uppermost layer of topsoil (1001) was 0.34m thick and was comprised of a mid grey-brown medium sand. Machine removal of ground vegetation did not impact the level of the topsoil in this area. Where tree stumps were removed by the NCC estates team, these did not exceed a depth of c.0.25m.

#### *Boreholes*

- 7.1.19 In order to characterise the more deeply buried deposits, an Eijkelcamp gouge auger was utilised to record two cores at the base of the trench (Figure 2). The auger was fitted with a 1m long open chamber to allow sediment recording. The hand auger was pressed into the trench until either bedrock or obstructions impeded further depth. The auger did not reveal the depth of Nottingham Sandstone in this area. It seems likely that all deposits recorded are the result of weathered or diffused sandstone, and are of non-anthropogenic origin. A description of these sediments is provided below:

#### *Borehole #1*

- 7.1.20 Placed north of the central division, borehole #1 reached a depth of c.1.94m, which revealed two layers of non-anthropogenic degraded sands. Dark greyish brown silty sand (1034), measuring c.0.4m thick, was sealed by a c.1.62m layer of soft, mid yellow brown sand (1035).

#### *Borehole #2*

- 7.1.21 Placed south of the central division, borehole #2 reached a considerably shallower depth of c.1.25m b.g.l, which revealed three layers of non-anthropogenic sandy sediment. A c.0.15m thick layer of soft dark yellow/ brown sand (1036) was identified at the c.1.25m base of the auger, which was not identified to the north within borehole #1. This was sealed by a comparatively thick c.1.1m layer of undifferentiated mid yellow brown sand (1037 = 1038), the same as (1034), and 0.06m of dark reddish brown clayey sand, which formed the base of the trench.

## 8 THE FINDS *by Alison Wilson and Lee Elliott*

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- 8.1 A total of 282 finds were recovered during an archaeological evaluation of the middle bailey at Nottingham Castle. A quantification of these can be found in the table below.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Bone	107
CBM	72
Clay pipe	16
Glass	6
Metal	12
Pot - med	5
Pot - Post-med	40
Shell	21
Stone	3



## 8.2 The Building Material

8.2.1 A total of 71 fragments of brick and roofing tile and 1 fragment of ceramic wall tile were recovered from the evaluation. The material had few diagnostic features but largely appeared to be post-medieval or modern in date.

Site Code	Find Code	Material	Description	Period	Context	Quantity	Weight
NCA15	AAA	CBM	Roofing tile fragment	P/M	0002	1	127g
NCA15	ACA	CBM	Brick fragment	P/M	0003	1	343g
NCA15	AAX	CBM	Wall tile fragment	P/M	1004	1	54g
NCA15	ACB	CBM	Brick/tile fragments	P/M	1004	2	207g
NCA15	ABX	CBM	Brick fragments	P/M	1009	4	64g
NCA15	ACH	CBM	Brick/tile fragments	P/M	1029	63	44g

## 8.3 The Clay Pipe

8.3.1 16 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered during the archaeological evaluation of the middle bailey at Nottingham Castle. All the fragments were broken pieces of stem, except for one mouth piece with a raised, rounded 'nipple' ridge (AAJ). In the absence of any identifying factors such as makers stamps and bowl design, the stems have been dated using bore hole diameter. Early pipes have a bore hole diameter of 3mm, decreasing over time until by the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century stems had a bore hole diameter of less than 2mm. All fragments are of an 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

Site Code	Find Code	Material	Description	Period	Context	Quantity	Weight
NCA15	AAJ	Clay tobacco pipe	Partial stem, mouthpiece	P/M	0001	5	9g
NCA15	ACG	Clay tobacco pipe	Partial stem	P/M	0002	8	19g
NCA15	ABE	Clay tobacco pipe	Partial stem	P/M	1004	1	2g
NCA15	ABT	Clay tobacco pipe	Partial stem	P/M	1005	2	5g

## 8.4 The Glass

8.4.1 A total of 6 fragments of glass were recovered during the archaeological evaluation in the middle bailey at Nottingham Castle, all of which were of post-medieval date. Two fragments were part of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century bottles, one the neck of a pale green glass bottle (AAF) and



another a body fragment from a dark green bottle (ABW). The remaining fragments were small, and identification was not possible.

Site Code	Find Code	Material	Object	Period	Context	Quantity	Weight
NCA15	AAF	Glass	Bottle neck	P/M	0002	1	52g
NCA15	ABD	Glass	Clear fragment	P/M	0005	1	12g
NCA15	ABW	Glass	Green bottle fragment	P/M	1025	1	2g
NCA15	ACK	Glass	Clear fragments	P/M	1029	3	1g

## 8.5 The Metalwork

8.5.1 A total of 12 metal small finds were recovered during an archaeological evaluation of the middle bailey at Nottingham Castle. Of these, 7 were made of iron, 3 were made of copper alloy and 2 of lead alloy.

### *Iron*

8.5.2 All of the iron finds comprised nails of undetermined date.

### *Copper Alloy*

8.5.3 Two of the copper alloy finds were coins; a Victorian halfpenny dated 1860 (AAD) and a very worn George V penny (AAC). The remaining copper alloy find appears to be part of a drop handle (AAZ).

### *Lead*

8.5.4 The lead alloy fragments comprised two small fragments of window came (ACJ).

### *Discussion*

8.5.5 Except for the 2 coins, the metal finds were of uncertain date although given the associated pottery finds they are likely to be post-medieval to modern. Unfortunately, the lead window came was too fragmentary to determine if it had a medieval or post-medieval date.

Site Code	Find Code	Material	Description	Period	Context	Quantity	Weight
NCA15	AAC	Metal (Cu)	Coin, George V	P/M	0001	1	9g
NCA15	ABD	Metal (Fe)	Nails	P/M	0002	2	40g
NCA15	AAD	Metal (Cu)	Coin, Halfpenny 1860	P/M	0003	1	5g
NCA15	ACC	Metal (Fe)	Nails	P/M	1009	2	78g
NCA15	AAY	Metal (Fe)	Nails	P/M	1018	1	18g
NCA15	AAZ	Metal (Cu)	Part handle	P/M	1018	1	13g

NCA15	ACC	Metal (Fe)	Nail fragments	P/M	1009	2	78g
NCA15	ACJ	Metal (Pb)	Window came	P/M/Med	1028	2	10g

## 8.6 The Pottery

8.6.1 A total of 45 fragments of pottery weighing 497g were recovered during an archaeological evaluation of the middle bailey at Nottingham Castle. These ranged in date from the 12th to the 19th century. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x10 hand lens, then quantified by two measures; number of sherds and weight. The resulting archive is stored in one archive box which is at present kept at the Trent & Peak Archaeology stores, Chilwell, Nottingham.

### *Context (0001) - Topsoil*

8.6.2 7 pottery sherds were recovered from topsoil layer (0001). The earliest fragment was a partial handle of a 12th- early 13th century splashed ware jug (AAS), while the remaining sherds were post-medieval ranging in date from 17th century slipware, late 17th-18th century Mottled Ware through to 18th-19th century Coarse Earthenware and White Bodied Earthenware.

### *Context (0002) – Made ground*

8.6.3 Context (0002) contained exclusively post-medieval material, with type wares suggesting a date range of the 17th to the 19th century. This included a body sherd of Industrial Slip Ware dating to the early 19th century (AAP), as well as sherds of Coarse Earthenware, Salt Glazed Stoneware, Black Ware and White Bodied Earthenware. A base of White Bodied Earthenware (AAM) had the remains of a design registration mark, a diamond shaped device which occurs on Victorian ceramics from 1842 to 1883 as part of an attempt to protect English manufacturers against piracy by other manufacturers. Using this, the date of manufacture for the base sherd can be accurately given as March, 1876.

### *Context (0003) – Buried topsoil*

8.6.4 Context (0003) contained 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery; part of the handle of a Yellow Ware cup or jug produced between the 16th – 18th century (ACE), a salt glazed stone ware body sherd of late 17th – 19th century date (ACF) and a body sherd of 18th – 19th century porcelain (ACD).

### *Context (1004) – Layer of mottled yellow and white coarse sand*

8.6.5 3 post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from context (1004). These consisted of the base of a 16th century Cistercian ware cup with a kiln scar, probably from a spacer (ABR), a body sherd of hard fired Coarse Earthenware, probably from a butter pot dating to the 17th century (ABA) and 3 body sherds of transfer decorated White Bodied Earthenware bringing the group into the 19th – 20th century.

### *Context (1005) – Dark brown sand deposit*

8.6.6 Context (1005) contained just 2 sherds of later post-medieval pottery; a rim sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware produced in the 18th and 19th centuries (ABV) and a Coarse Earthenware rim sherd of similar date (ABU).

### *Context [1007] - Rectangular pit*

8.6.7 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from context [1007], a body sherd from a Midland Yellow pancheon or bowl (ABP) and a body sherd of Black Ware (ABO), both of 16th – 18th century date.

**Context (1018) – Clay deposit, possibly made ground**

- 8.6.8 Context (1018), a sandy clay deposit interpreted as made ground, contained 6 sherds of pottery covering a wide date range. Two medieval sherds were recovered from the deposit; a well preserved rim of Nottingham Reduced Sandy Ware dateable to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (ABL) and part of the handle of a 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century Nottingham Splashed Ware jug (ABI). The remaining sherds of Salt Glazed Stoneware, Mottled Ware, Black Ware and Coarse Earthenware can all be dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Context (1025) – Layer of yellow sand, probably levelling material.**

- 8.6.9 Context (1025) contained a single body sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century Nottingham Reduced Green Glaze Ware (ABF).

**Context (1028) – Ditch**

- 8.6.10 A single very abraded fragment of pottery was recovered from context (1028). This has been tentatively identified as a sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century Nottingham Coarse Sandy Ware (ACI).

**Discussion**

- 8.6.11 The pottery assemblage from the archaeological evaluation of the middle bailey at Nottingham Castle was comprised mostly of fairly well preserved pottery of a post-medieval date, with what appears to be residual sherds of medieval pottery.
- 8.6.12 The earliest sherd from the site is a 12<sup>th</sup> century rim of Nottingham Reduced Sandy Ware (ABL), with the rest of the medieval assemblage being dominated by Nottingham Green Glazed wares. Transitional late medieval to early post-medieval pottery is represented by Cistercian Ware and Midland Yellow Ware in the form of jugs, cups and pancheons. The later post-medieval period is dominated by Black Ware and Coarse Earthenware with smaller quantities of White Bodied Earthenware, Mottled Ware, Porcelain and Salt Glazed Stoneware.
- 8.6.13 In summary, the pottery assemblage is typical of a medieval site that has been re-developed during the post-medieval period.

Site code	Finds code	Material	Description	Period	Context	Quantity	Weight
NCA15	AAI	Pot	Rim, Coarse earthen ware	P/M	0001	1	71
NCA15	AAS	Pot	Handle, Nottingham Splashed Ware	Med	0001	1	25
NCA15	AAT	Pot	Body, Slipware	P/M	0001	1	5
NCA15	AAU	Pot	Body, Mottled ware	P/M	0001	1	2
NCA15	AAV	Pot	Body white bodied earthenware, Blue transfer print	P/M	0001	1	2
NCA15	AAW	Pot	Body, Coarse earthen ware	P/M	0001	2	7
NCA15	AAK	Pot	Body, Coarse earthen ware	P/M	0002	3	52
NCA15	AAL	Pot	Rim, Base, and body, Salt glazed stone ware	P/M	0002	3	20
NCA15	AAM	Pot	Base and body, White bodied earthen ware, registration mark	P/M	0002	5	38
NCA15	AAN	Pot	Body, white bodied earthenware, transfer print	P/M	0002	2	2
NCA15	AAO	Pot	Body, Black ware	P/M	0002	2	22
NCA15	AAP	Pot	Body, industrial slip ware	P/M	0002	1	3
NCA15	AAQ	Pot	Body, Mocha ware	P/M	0002	1	1
NCA15	AAR	Pot	Body, earthenware plant pot	P/M	0002	1	5

NCA15	ACD	Pot	Base, Porcelain	P/M	0003	1	5
NCA15	ACE	Pot	Handle, Midland Yellow	P/M	0003	1	13
NCA15	ACF	Pot	Body, Brown Salt glazed stone ware	P/M	0003	1	21
NCA15	ABA	Pot	Body, coarse earthenware butter pot	P/M	1004	1	45
NCA15	ABQ	Pot	Rim and body white bodied earthenware, Blue transfer print	P/M	1004	3	5
NCA15	ABR	Pot	Base, Cistercian Ware, Kiln scar	P/M	1004	1	15
NCA15	ABU	Pot	Rim, Coarse earthen ware	P/M	1005	1	33
NCA15	ABV	Pot	Rim, tin glazed earthen ware	P/M	1005	1	2
NCA15	ABO	Pot	Body, Black Ware	P/M	1007	1	13
NCA15	ABP	Pot	Body, Midland yellow	P/M	1007	1	6
NCA15	ABG	Pot	Body, Salt glazed stone ware	P/M	1018	1	4
NCA15	ABH	Pot	Base, Mottled ware	P/M	1018	1	13
NCA15	ABI	Pot	Body, Nottingham Splashed Ware	Med	1018	1	18
NCA15	ABJ	Pot	Body, Black ware	P/M	1018	1	3
NCA15	ABK	Pot	Body, coarse earthenware	P/M	1018	1	31
NCA15	ABL	Pot	Rim, Nottingham Reduced Sandy Ware	Med	1018	1	7
NCA15	ABF	Pot	Body, Nottingham Reduced Green Glaze	Med	1025	1	6
NCA15	ACI	Pot	Body, Nottingham Coarse Sandy Ware	Med	1028	1	2

## 8.7 The Shell

8.7.1 A single complete oyster shell was recovered from made ground (0002) and a small assemblage of snail shells were found in ditch [1028]. The presence of oyster shell within the assemblage indicates that these molluscs were being consumed and that the shell is part of a domestic meal. The snail shells are likely to be intrusive.

## 8.8 The Worked Stone

8.8.1 3 fragments of architectural stone (ABZ) were recovered from context 1024 which has been tentatively identified as a wall core. The fragments are sandstone with roll moulding; dating is difficult beyond a broad medieval – post-medieval date.



## 9 THE ANIMAL BONE *by Dr. Kris Poole*

- 9.1.1 A total of 43 fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand collection, with 64 fragments from environmental samples (Tables 1 and 2). They appear to derive from predominantly late 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century contexts, as well as topsoil. The small size of the assemblage means that it is of limited use for interpreting occupation and activity onsite, although some information can be obtained.
- 9.1.2 For the hand collected material, the main domesticates were the most common species recovered and overall pig was the most common species identified, followed by cattle and sheep/goat. Most of the cattle, sheep and pig bones were from immature animals, indicating slaughter of animals for meat and a lack of emphasis on secondary products. This is what we might expect for an 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century urban consumer assemblage, perhaps purchasing their meat from an urban butcher; however it is possible that at least part of the assemblage is the result of known onsite butchery during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, for each species, a range of body-parts were present and for cattle, sheep and pig, these included ankle/foot bones and for pig, also included skull fragments. There may, therefore, have been some onsite slaughtering, although the sample sizes are small. Six bones had butchery marks, associated with carcass division, although a large mammal rib had been sawn into a short piece, indicating preparation of short ribs/ a rib joint.
- 9.1.3 All of the bones from environmental samples were from context (1029) and included bones of mouse, vole, rat and amphibian (although these could not be identified to specific species). These likely represent animals taking advantage of the feeding and shelter opportunities offered by the site and are probably accidental deaths/ditch fall casualties. However, a head bone of cod was also recovered from this context, representing food waste.

Table 1: Hand-collected bone from NCA15

Species	Context							Grand Total
	0001	0002	0003	1004	1005	1008	1018	
Cattle		2	2	2	1			7
Sheep/goat		1	1	1			1	4
Sheep						1	1	2
Pig			3	3	1		1	8
Bird	1							1
Large mammal			2	3	4		1	10
Medium mammal			5	2				7
Unidentified					4			4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>

Table 2: Bone from environmental samples (all from sample 1 from Context (1029))

Species	Quantity
Cod	1
Rat	1
Mouse	1
Mouse/Vole	2
Vole	1
Amphibian	2
Medium-sized Mammal	1
Small Mammal	23
Unidentifiable	32
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>64</b>

## 10 THE ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS *by Tina Roushannafas*

- 10.1.1 A sample of forty litres was taken from fill (1029) of ditch [1028]. All forty litres were machine-floated through a 0.5mm mesh and the flots collected in a 0.25mm mesh, with residues also retained for hand-sorting.
- 10.1.2 The flots were separated into fractions using graded sieves of 2mm, 1mm and 0.25mm and fully sorted using a low-power binocular microscope at 10–45x magnification. Residues were similarly divided into fractions of >1cm, >2mm and >0.25mm and fully sorted by eye.
- 10.1.3 Processing of the sample produced a large-volume flots containing numerous roots of up to 4mm diameter. The volume of roots, in addition to the presence of several modern elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, is indicative of bioturbation and the intrusion of modern material; this may need to be considered should any organic material be subsequently submitted for radiocarbon-dating.
- 10.1.4 The majority of the sample consisted of unidentifiable clinkered material of varying composition, suggesting the burning of mixed refuse at high temperatures. Charcoal comprised only a small proportion of the flots and identifiable charred plant remains were absent from the sample.
- 10.1.5 A large number (250+) of well-preserved mollusc shells were present within the sample. These predominantly appear to relatively small (<4mm) specimens of land molluscs; although fragments of larger specimens were recovered in smaller numbers from the heavy residue. It is suggested that, given the size of the molluscan assemblage, specialist analysis could potentially shed light on the localised environmental conditions within the feature.
- 10.1.6 Small mammal bone was also present within the sample (see Section 9.1.3).

## 11 CONCLUSIONS

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- 11.1.1 The excavations revealed a complex stratigraphy, suggesting considerable reworking and re-shaping of the grounds in this area in the later post-medieval–modern period.
- 11.1.2 The earliest cut feature of this recorded sequence, ditch [1028] (tentatively 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century in date base on a single sherd of pottery) has not been adequately characterised for any clear interpretation to be drawn. The stratigraphic relationship of the ditch [1028] and deposit (1025) appeared diffuse in section, and it is possible that ditch [1028] represents a post-medieval feature which may have cut an earlier deposit of 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century date, making this initial interpretation uncertain. It appears to be post-dated by possible wall core 1024, which is itself post-dated by potential structure 1022. These features were also only characterised to a limited extent within the confines of the excavation, although the contents of the deposits sealing them do suggest a post-medieval or later date.
- 11.1.3 A comparison of the modern-day site plan and Smythson's 1617 plan would suggest that the excavation was located in between the original curtain wall demarcating the outer limit of the Middle Bailey, and the present-day boundary wall which marks an outward expansion. Assuming that the curtain wall stood on the highest point of the castle rock, it might be assumed that the intervening ground level up to the present-day boundary wall has been built up vertically to a considerable extent. This alignment appears to have been established by the time of the Badder & Peat map of 1744, possibly in the 1670s when The Green was established or when the Slaughterhouse Cave was constructed in 1720 (G. Kinsley, pers. comm.). The sequence of made-ground deposits observed within the excavations seems to represent the later stages of this in-filling process behind the boundary wall, forming an extension of the original Middle Bailey. This ground has continued to be landscaped, reworked and gradually raised into the Victorian period and later.
- 11.1.4 This interpretation would suggest that the features observed in the excavation, if indeed structural, are unlikely to relate to the Great Chapel or Romylowe's Tower, and are more likely to relate to the use of demolition material to raise the ground level. However, this hinges on the accuracy of the 1617 plan and the extent to which it can be precisely related to the modern-day site plan. The limited characterisation of ditch [1028], and possible walls/structures 1024 and 1022 means it is difficult to support or contradict this theory on the basis of the archaeological remains alone and further data is needed.
- 11.1.5 Furthermore, evidence that the ground level has been raised to the fairly limited extent within the 1.2m depth excavated, does not necessarily prove that the entire ground surface was built up in the post-medieval–modern period, nor that there is no potential for earlier archaeological deposits at relatively shallow depths. It is therefore important that the construction of the sub-station should be subject to archaeological monitoring and that any alteration to construction plans should not be made without consideration of potentially negative impacts on sub-surface archaeological remains.
- 11.1.6 The results of the archaeological mitigation did not contribute significant further information to the key research questions highlighted by the regional research agenda (discussed in section 5).

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### **Web resources:**

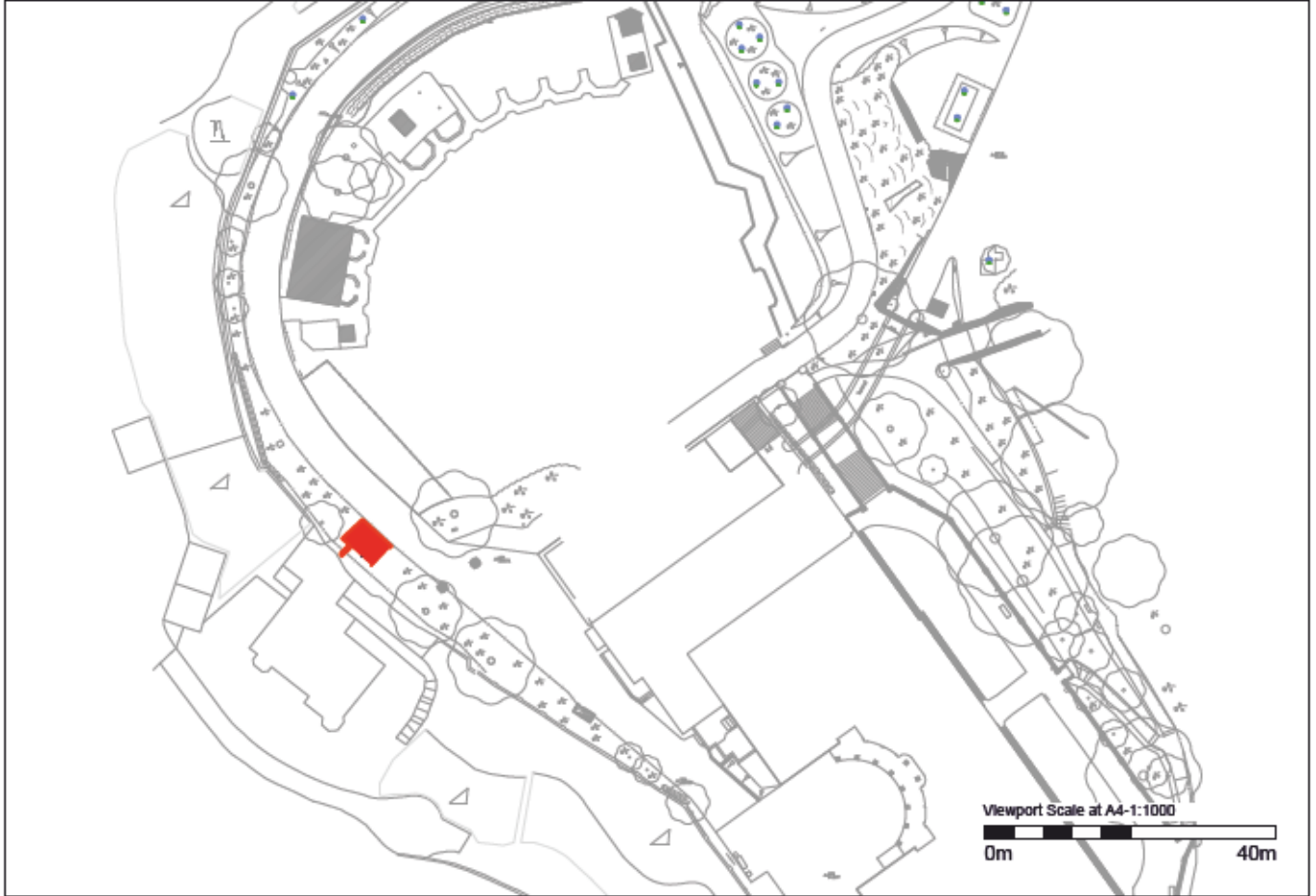
BGS Geology Viewer <http://maps.bgs.uk/geologyviewer>

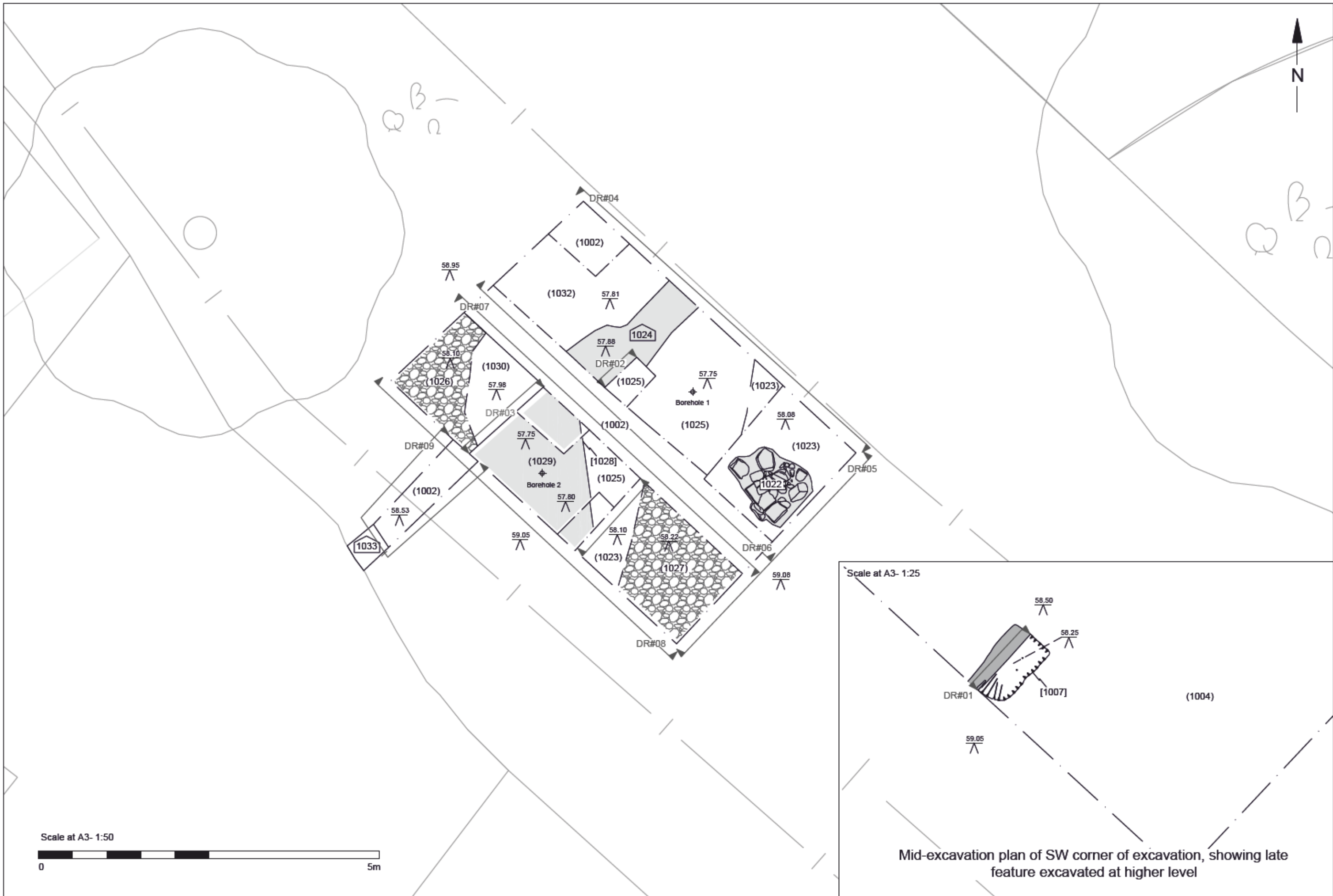
[www.nottinghamcastle.org.uk/explore/history](http://www.nottinghamcastle.org.uk/explore/history)



## 13 FIGURES

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Scale at A3- 1:50  
 0 5m

Scale at A3- 1:25  
 Mid-excavation plan of SW corner of excavation, showing late feature excavated at higher level



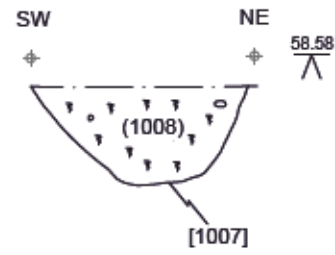



 Figure 03 - Smithson's 1617 Plan with Recent Excavations and Current Site  
 NCA15 - Nottingham Castle Redevelopment Plan

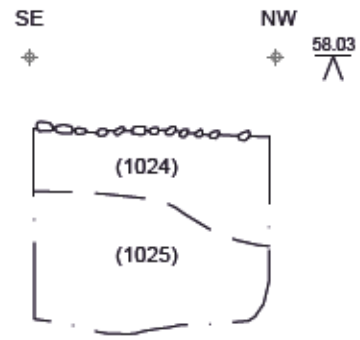
Scale at A3 - 1:00  
 Drawn by NO/MH



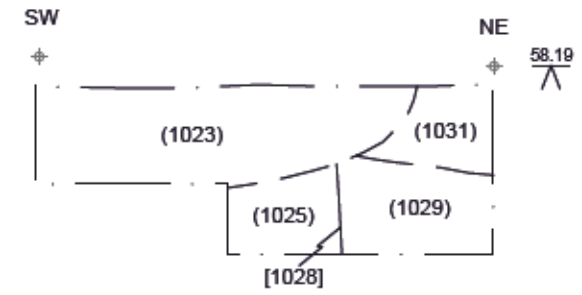
DR#01  
South East Facing Section of [1007]



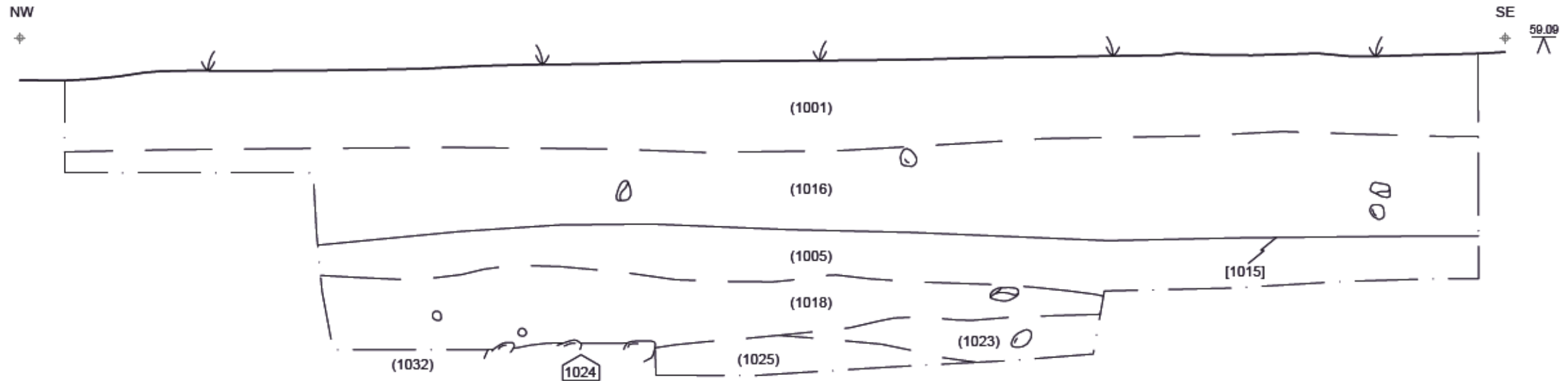
DR#02  
North East Facing Section of Sondage



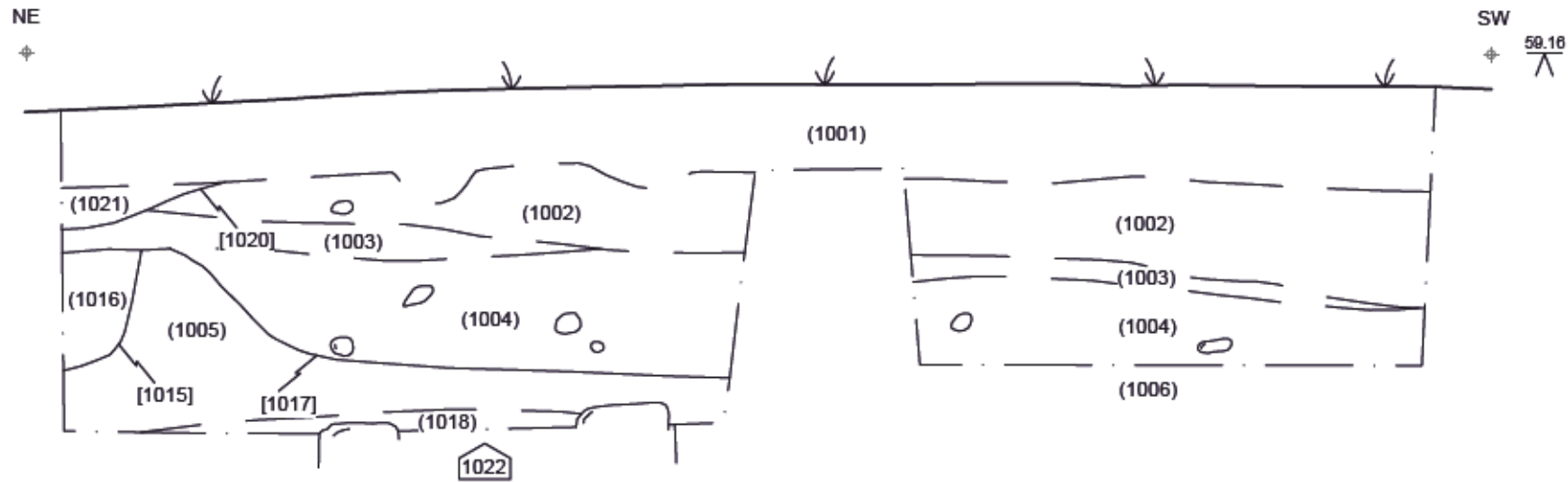
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South East Facing Section of [1028]



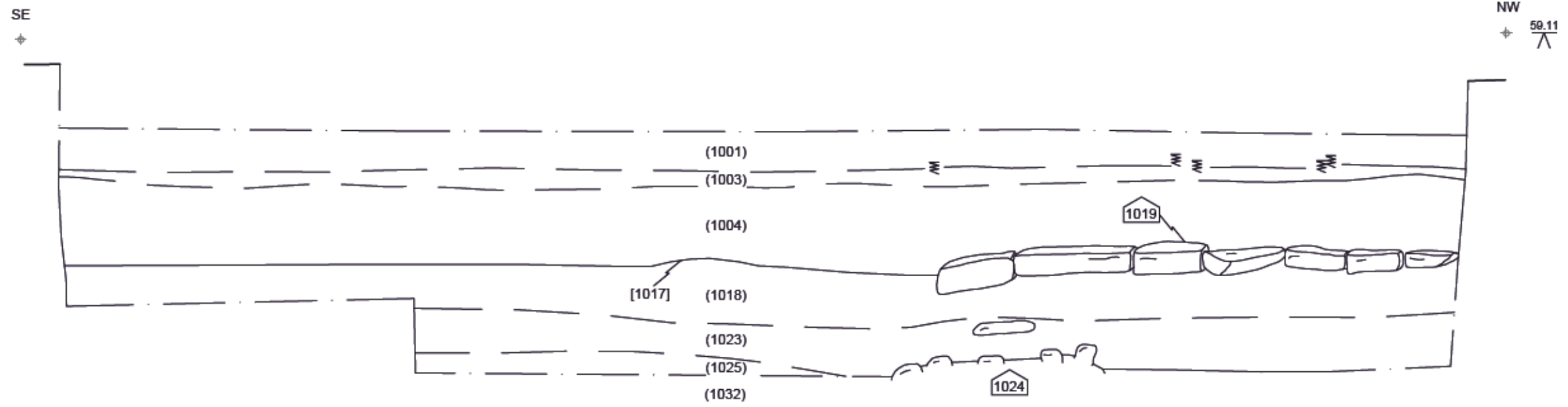
DR#04  
South East Facing Section of Trench



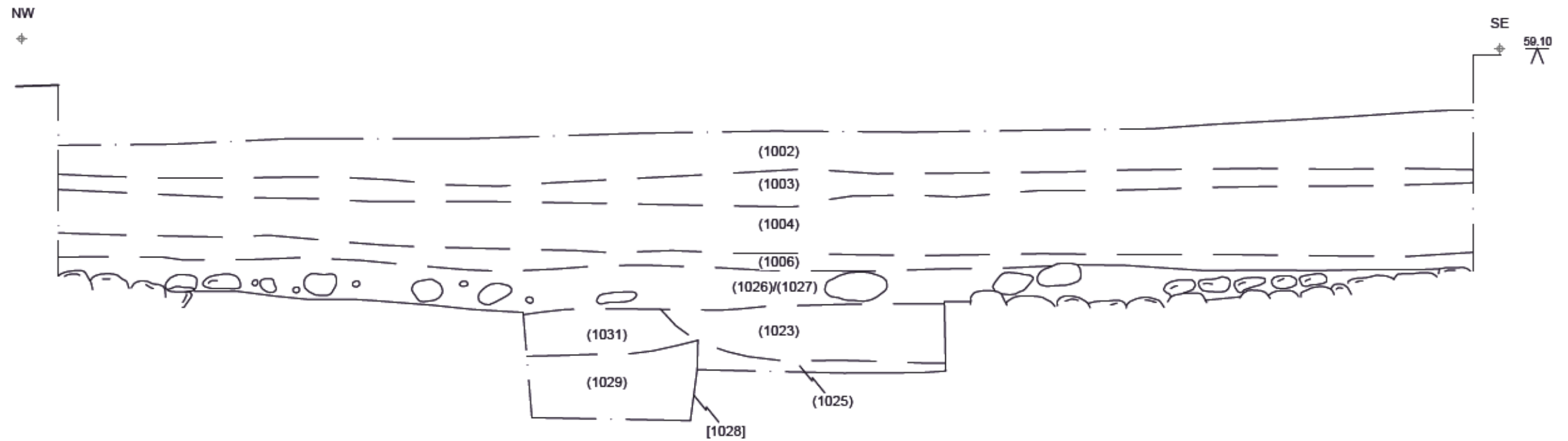
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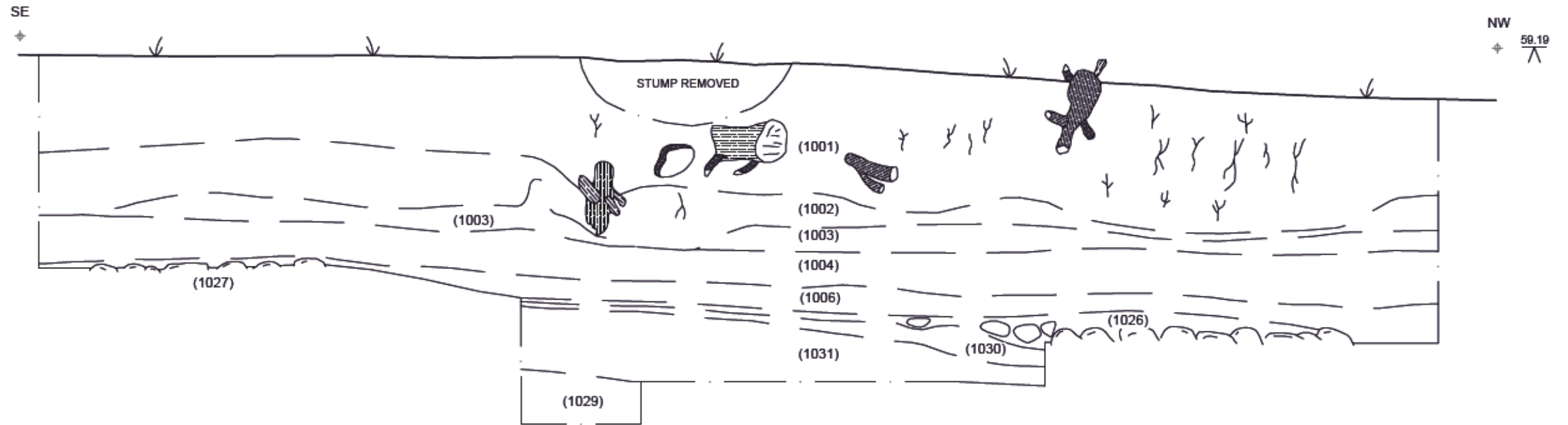
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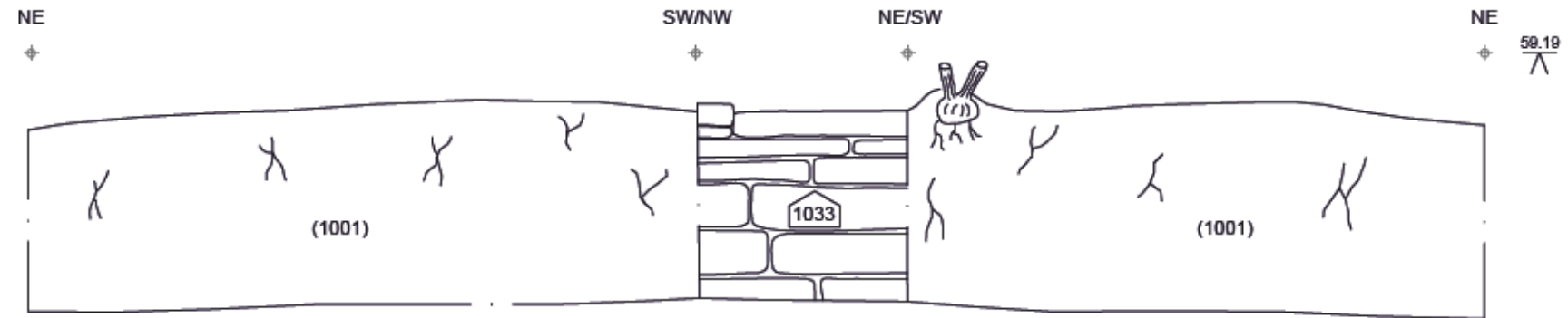
DR#07  
South West Facing Section of Trench



DR#08  
North East Facing Section of Trench



DR#09  
South East Facing to North West Facing Section of Trench



## 14 PLATES

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PLATE 1. Ditch [1028] looking south-east



PLATE 2. Ditch [1028] looking south-west





PLATE 3. Possible wall core 1024 looking south-west



**PLATE 4. Overview of excavation looking south-east with 1024 in foreground and 1022 in background**



PLATE 5. Possible structure 1022 looking south-east



PLATE 6. Possible structure 1022 looking north-west





PLATE 7. Stone rubble layer (1026)



PLATE 8. Stone rubble layer (1027)





PLATE 9. (1006) looking south-east



PLATE 10. Slots within (1005) looking east



PLATE 11. South-east facing section of pit [1007]



PLATE 12. Overall post-excavation view looking east





PLATE 13. Post-excavation south-west facing section (southern half of trench)



PLATE 14. Post-excavation north-east facing section (southern half of trench)





PLATE 15. Post-excavation south-west facing section (northern half of trench)



PLATE 16. Post-excavation north-east facing section (northern half of trench)



## **Appendix 1: Context Register**

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<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Drawing</b>
1001	Layer	Topsoil	06, 07, 08
1002	Layer	Mixed root disturbed 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century, made ground	07, 08, 10
1003	Layer	Buried topsoil	07, 08, 10
1004	Layer	Mottled yellow/white made ground	07, 08, 10
1005	Group	NW-SE linear feature across site	05, 06, 07
1006	Layer	Victorian compacted pea gravel path	07, 08
1007	Cut	Cut of small pit	01, 02
1008	Fill	Fill of [1007]	01, 02
1009	Cut	Slot investigating [1003]	03, 05
1010	Fill	Dark fill of [1009]/[1005]; same as (1013)	03, 05
1011	Fill	Made ground; same as (1016) and (1014)	03, 05
1012	Cut	Slot investigating [1005]	04, 05
1013	Fill	Dark fill of [1012]/[1005]; same as (1010)	04, 05
1014	Fill	Made ground; same as (1016) and (1014)	04, 05
1015	Cut	Construction cut for made ground	06, 07
1016	Fill	Fill of [1015]; same as (1011) and (1014)	06, 07
1017	Cut	Construction cut for made ground/landscaping	07, 08, 10
1018	Layer	18 <sup>th</sup> century demolition layer, below (1005)	06, 07, 10
1019	Structure	Stone lining for path (1006)	10
1020	Cut	Cut, possibly for modern driveway (seen in section)	07
1021	Fill	Fill of [1020]	07
1022	Structure	Stone structure, S end of trench	07, 09
1023	Layer	Bright pinky-red clay	06, 10
1024	Structure	Stone wall/foundations NE-SW and SE-NW	06, 10

1025	Layer	Yellow sand	06, 10
1026	Layer	Rubble levelling layer	
1027	Layer	Rubble levelling layer (same as (1026))	
1028	Cut	Cut of ditch	
1029	Fill	Fill of [1028]	
1030	Layer	Yellow sand	
1031	Layer	Grey sandy silt demolition layer	
1032	Layer	Yellow sandy rubble	
1033	Structure	Retaining wall	



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**OASIS ID: trentpea1-321859**

### Project details

Project name	Nottingham Castle Redevelopment Program
Short description of the project	During July 2018 Trent and Peak Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation within a 5.75 x 4.0m area of the Middle Bailey of Nottingham Castle (SK 56836 39470). The works were necessitated by proposals for the installation of an electrical substation as part of the 'Nottingham Castle Redevelopment Project' and were conducted on behalf of Nottingham City Council. The excavation revealed a complex stratigraphy, suggesting considerable reworking and re-shaping of the grounds in this area in the later post-medieval to modern period. Ditch [1028] has been tentatively identified as an earliest cut feature of this recorded sequence was ditch [1028], which was provisionally dated to the 13th-14th century through the recovery of a single sherd of pottery from its fill, though additional finds of later post-medieval date, and adjacent post-medieval deposits (1025) displaying an uncertain stratigraphic relationship make this interpretation unreliable. Ditch [1028] was post-dated by a possible wall core [1024], which itself was post-dated by potential structure [1022]. All three features were only characterised to a limited extent within the confines of the excavation, although the contents of the deposits sealing them do suggest a post-medieval or earlier date.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2018 End: 13-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	NCA15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	1006382 - SM No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	CASTLE Medieval
Monument type	DUCAL PALACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM CASTLE MIDDLE BAILEY
Postcode	NG1 6EL
Study area	22 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 56985 39485 52.949402212238 -1.151777394487 52 56 57 N 001 09 06 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 60m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief originator	Nottingham City Council
Project design originator	Dr. Gareth Davies
Project director/manager	Dr. Gareth Davies
Project supervisor	Richard Parker
Type of sponsor/funding body	City Council

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museums and Gallery
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museums and Gallery
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museums and Gallery
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Nottingham Castle Redevelopment Project: Archaeological evaluation in the Middle Bailey (in advance of an electricity substation installation)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Roushannafas, T.
Other bibliographic details	TPA Report No. 117/2018
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Nottingham

Entered by V. Owen (vowen@yorkat.co.uk)

Entered on 7 November 2018

## OASIS:

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