

**100-104 Derby Road, Nottingham.
Archaeological Monitoring of Boreholes and Watching Brief
During Groundworks.**

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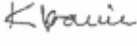
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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by Trent and Peak Archaeology at 100-104 Derby Road, Nottingham. This comprised the monitoring of geotechnical window samples followed by monitoring of demolition works, ground reduction and piling works undertaken on the site.

No substantial archaeological features were observed within the deposits recorded at the site. The bedrock geology of sandstone (Chester Formation) was overlain by made ground, derived from historical demolition and construction phases on the site. Several voids were identified in the window sample survey which were likely to relate to cellar structures.

Several previously unknown cellars, dating to the late 19th- early 20th centuries, were recorded during the final demolition and ground reduction phases of work. A small section of rock-cut cellar was recorded along the southern boundary of the site which may represent a heavily truncated cave. Additional cellar features, known from cartographic sources, were also observed following piling operations on the site.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Site Background

1.1.1. Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) were commissioned by MPP Group Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring of ground investigation (GI) and ground reduction works to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains, including caves, at the site of 100-104 Derby Road, Nottingham (Figure 1).

1.2. Geology and Topography

1.2.1. The British Geological Survey (BGS) was consulted and demonstrates that the site is located geology on the Chester Sandstone Formation (formally Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation). There are no recorded overlying superficial deposits.

1.2.2. The site is bordered by Derby Road to the south and Wollaton Street to the north. The site lies at approximately 70m AOD and at the time of the GI works was occupied by a three storey and single storey range of pitched roofed buildings that were last used as a restaurant but had been vacant for a number of years.

1.3. Planning Background

1.3.1. This report follows the recommendations set out in the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (Hunt 2017) and the subsequent Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Krawiec 2018) following consultation with the Nottingham City Archaeologist, Scott Lomax.

1.3.2. This document is therefore in accordance with archaeological monitoring for compliance with condition 3:

‘Other than the demolition of the existing building to ground level, no development shall commence until a programme of archaeological works involving the minimum of an archaeological watching brief has first been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.’

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains of significance are safeguarded in accordance with BE16 of the Nottingham Local Plan.

BE16 Planning permission will be granted for development in the archaeological constraints areas shown on the proposals or other sites of known or suspected archaeological significance, provided information derived from an archaeological desk-based assessment and/or field evaluation carried out as part of the application shows that:

- A). no archaeological resources are likely to be affected by the development: or
- B). where archaeological resources are likely to be affected the remains are preserved in situ; or

c). where remains are able to be removed they can be fully investigated, recorded and secured as part of the development.

- 1.3.3. The National Planning Policy Framework (2012), published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (Section 12, Paragraph 128), states that in regard to planning applications:

Local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.

Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and where necessary a field evaluation.

- 1.3.4. The site is not located within an Archaeological Constraint Area, however it is within an area of known caves. It was proposed that should caves be encountered during the recommended investigative works the City Archaeologist would be informed to review the results of the investigations. Due to the presence of voids in the window sample survey and in consultation with the City Archaeologist, a watching brief was carried out on the proposed groundworks. Emphasis was placed on preserving any caves in line with saved and emerging local planning policy. However, no caves were present at the site.

1.4. Scope of the report

- 1.4.1. This report outlines the monitoring of GI boreholes within the previously existing building and the monitoring of the ground reduction which followed the demolition works and the piling. The fieldwork was carried out between May 2018 and March 2019 by Tom Keyworth and Carmen Dahlke (Project Supervisors) and the project was managed by Kristina Krawiec.

1.5. Aims and Objectives

- 1.5.1. The aims of the works were:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains including caves at the site;
- To characterise the date, state of preservation and function of any archaeological remains and;
- To investigate features pre-dating the construction of the building.

- 1.5.2. The aims were fulfilled by the following objectives:

- To monitor GI boreholes and make a record of the deposits;
- To record and recover dating evidence from any archaeological features observed and;
- To produce a written report detailing the results of the watching brief.

- 1.5.3. The site also has the potential to address research objectives set out in the East Midlands Historic Environment research Framework (Knight, Vyner, Allen 2012, <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Medieval>). In particular:

Post-Medieval (1485-1750)

8.1 Urbanism: morphology, function and buildings

8.1.2 How were towns organised and planned, and how did population growth impact upon their internal spatial organisation?

8.1.6 How can we advance studies of building plans and standing remains, especially where hidden inside later buildings, and of caves and cellars?

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Introduction

- 2.1.1. Substantial archaeological background research has already been undertaken prior to the commencement of fieldwork in the form of a DBA (Hunt 2017). The outline of this is reproduced here:

2.2. Prehistoric-Roman

- 2.2.1. There appears to be little evidence for a permanent prehistoric or Roman settlement in Nottingham, except for some signs of occupation from the Iron Age period on Fisher Gate and Halifax Place (Young 1986). There are no known prehistoric or Roman remains listed on the Historic Environment Record for Nottingham within 250m of the centre of the assessment area.

2.3. Anglo-Saxon – Early Medieval

- 2.3.1. The earliest development of Nottingham can be dated from the Anglo-Saxon period from around the 6th century. The place-name of Nottingham, along with neighbouring Sneinton is derived from ‘the followers or kinsmen of Snot’, the ‘S’ in the name ‘Snottingham’ gradually being dropped over time.
- 2.3.2. The earliest settlement stood on the area broadly occupied in modern times by the Lace Market towards the eastern edge of the current city. This Anglo-Saxon settlement stood on the highest point of a natural cliff here, which was naturally defended to some extent on three sides. To the south by a steep cliff and the marshlands north of the River Leen; on the east and west by the natural spur of rock, in parts sloping steeply into two valleys.
- 2.3.3. This would eventually become the defended town or Saxon Borough. In AD 868 a Danish army over-wintered in Nottingham and it is recorded that an army of Mercians and Saxons besieged them in the ‘fortress’ there, suggesting that the town had defences by this time, a bank and ditch arrangement that has been recorded from various excavations around the town particularly during the 1960s and 1970s.

- 2.3.4. The Danes held the town between 877 and 918 and the town became one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw, along with Lincoln, Stamford, Leicester and Derby. There is little evidence for the Viking presence from archaeological remains, but their influence was left in place-name evidence with many of the road names in Nottingham still ending in the suffix 'Gate' derived from the Danish 'gata' meaning street. The town would later be recaptured from the Danes under Edward the Elder in 918, with the defences being repaired in 921. From then on the English and the Danes peacefully co-existed, with Nottingham growing in strength and influence at this time, becoming the local centre for trade and administration.
- 2.3.5. After the Norman Conquest of 1066 the invaders built the earliest phase of the castle upon the rock to the south-west of the Saxon town. A new Norman borough grew up between the castle and the Saxon town. New defences were constructed in the 12th century to encompass both towns and they eventually coalesced, although some distinctions continued, such as there being differences between the two boroughs in how property was inherited and the practice of appointing two bailiffs and two sheriffs.
- 2.3.6. There are no known Anglo-Saxon or early medieval remains listed on the Historic Environment Record for Nottingham within 250m of the centre of the assessment area.

2.4. Medieval

- 2.4.1. A wall was added to the town defences between the late 13th and early 14th century. The town gates or 'bars' were also constructed during this period including that close to the assessment area at Chapel Bar.
- 2.4.2. There was little development beyond the town walls throughout the medieval period. Parkland had been created in the 12th century in the valley to the west of the castle (now 'The Park'). Common land surrounded the town, with two arable open fields to the north and west known as the Lingdale Field and Wood Field, but later as the Sand Field and the Clay Field respectively.
- 2.4.3. The town deteriorated during the 14th century and by the mid-15th century, despite the prosperity brought to the town by the wool trade, Nottingham was described as 'impoverished', although the wealthier members of the town, such as merchants appeared to flourish during this time.
- 2.4.4. There are no known medieval remains in the vicinity of the assessment area. The assessment area lies outside the area covered by the medieval town.

2.5. Post-Medieval

- 2.5.1. The walled defences fell out of use by the 16th century and by the 17th century it had mostly been removed to ground level and buildings were appearing outside the walled area of the town. The walls were certainly gone by the time of the Civil War in the mid- 17th century although the castle was heavily utilised during the conflict and was slighted in 1651. Part of it had been pulled down during Elizabeth's reign and by 1674 it had been removed and replaced by a large hall.

- 2.5.2. Medieval Nottingham had a whole range of traditional trades associated with it, most of which have left their names within the modern road names. Trades included tanning (Barker Gate) and dyeing (Lister Gate, from the Old Norse 'lyta' for a dyer), baking (Baxter Gate), bridle makers (Bridlesmith Gate) and cloth makers (Mercer Gate). Later the town became known for pottery and glass making and by the 17th and 18th centuries was closely associated with framework knitting and, in particular, the lace trade.
- 2.5.3. After the Civil War large spaces between the sparse buildings began to be filled by the houses of the wealthy and during the 18th century the town became renowned for its beauty.
- 2.5.4. The beauty of the town and its buildings would later be compromised by gradual industrialisation with mills appearing within the town followed by cheap back to back housing, often with groups of small terraces grouped around yards with a covered access from the street frontage. The core of the building that currently occupies the site may date from this time.
- 2.5.5. Wealthy benefactors increasingly made concessions and gifts to the poor from the late 17th century onwards with several groups of almshouses and hospitals founded to care for those in need, particularly those formally occupied in the new industries. This included Labray's Almshouses located on Derby Road close to the assessment area.
- 2.5.6. Increasing traffic led to improvements in access to the town. The last surviving medieval gate, Chapel Bar, was pulled down in 1743. Tenements in the rock flanking Derby Road, called the Rockholes, were in 1740 ordered 'to be hewn down and levelled forthwith', as part of improvement to the area.
- 2.5.7. Between 1780 and 1800 the population of the town grew greatly to around 29,000 people, most of these in the parish of St.Mary's to the east. In 1845 the land around the city was enclosed, following most of the surrounding parishes, which had been enclosed during the previous century. The growth in population along with the enclosures meant that the cemeteries were expanded with the general cemetery, which lies to the north of the assessment area, founded in 1836 and expanded in 1845 after the Enclosure Act was passed.
- 2.5.8. In 1885 the buildings along Derby Road (numbered 110-116 at the time) were all shops. Numbers 110-112 were occupied by William Hodges, boot and shoe dealer, 114 was occupied by Henry Allwood, butcher, and 116 was occupied by John Morris a tobacconist. Goodhead's Yard at the centre of the site was occupied by William Smedley, who was a tailor's manager.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1. Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1. A general methodology and detailed specification of archaeological recording is outlined in the WSI for the site (Sections 3 and 4; Krawiec 2018). The specific methodology carried out during site works will be outlined below:

3.2. Window Sample Monitoring

- 3.2.1. Continuous monitoring was undertaken during the sinking of nine window sample boreholes. Each window sample was marked out by the geotechnical sub-contractors. Following this the locations were cleared for services using a CAT scanner. A Dando Terrier rig was utilised using a 100mm diameter core and boreholes were sunk to a maximum depth of 4.00m BGL or refusal.
- 3.2.2. Following the extrusion of the samples, recovered in 1m plastic sleeves, the cores were split open, photographed with a measured scale, recorded for sediment descriptions and sampled where appropriate. Following this the material was appropriately reinstated and/or retained for geotechnical analysis. No archaeological samples were recovered.

3.3. Demolition / Ground Reduction Monitoring

- 3.3.1. Wherever possible the principal contractor ensured the use of a toothless ditching bucket on the excavator/machine so that a clean surface was exposed and inspected in order to determine and characterise the revealed deposits.
- 3.3.2. Deposits were recorded by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) on pro-forma context sheets (see 3.2 below). A full digital photographic record was maintained. The works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists publication, Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- 3.3.3. The locations of the cellars were recorded by hand offset survey in relation to the upstanding buildings either side of the site.
- 3.3.4. No further archaeological recording, in the form of plans and sections, was undertaken due to the nature of the deposits observed and the ground conditions on site (see 3.2.2 below; and Results; 4.1 and 4.2).

3.4. Post-Piling Site Visits

- 3.4.1. A full digital photographic record was maintained of post-piling monitoring visits (see 3.2.7).

3.5. Fieldwork constraints

Window sample Monitoring

- 3.5.1. The initial phase of window sample monitoring took place within the upstanding building. This provided practical setbacks relating to the location of the boreholes due to space /height restrictions. The follow-up phase of monitoring took place when the building had been partially demolished, providing additional logistical constraints which also inhibited borehole location, i.e. demolition rubble still present at the site. Both of these measures ensured that accurate locations of the boreholes were not possible, and no height data was recorded for the positions of the boreholes.

- 3.5.2. A broad stratigraphic overview of the site was problematic to construct given the variations in the deposits observed in the boreholes, despite being spaced over a relatively small area.

Demolition / Ground Reduction Monitoring

- 3.5.3. Conditions following the complete demolition of the building restricted the archaeological recording at the site. This was due to a combination of health and safety related issues as well as practical considerations relating to the nature of the deposits. Consequently, single context recording was attempted, but ultimately deemed impractical due to the heavily truncated nature of the site. Demolition works of the main building structures appeared to have substantially affected the stratigraphy of the site as observed during the borehole monitoring, meaning that detailed recording of this would be unusable archaeologically.
- 3.5.4. GNSS survey was attempted at the site but due to the site location in between two large buildings this was not possible due to issues relating to signal.
- 3.5.5. Site monitoring visits were made during the ground reduction phase of demolition works. The southern half of the site was assessed prior to the construction of pile matting, however the northern half of the site was not able to be assessed. This had implications for the following phase of works (see below 3.2.6).

Post-Piling Site Visits

- 3.5.6. Site monitoring visits were carried out following the undertaking of piling works on the site. This was done primarily to assess deposits and potential archaeological features in the northern half of the site, as monitoring during the ground reduction pre-piling phase was not made available.
- 3.5.7. As with the ground reduction phase, stratigraphic recording was deemed unfeasible and impractical given the site conditions and truncation of deposits following piling works on site. Attempts were made to record possible features by photographic and descriptive record.
- 3.5.8. Piling is a destructive process for archaeological deposits and features (Historic England 2019). The northern half of the site was unable to be monitored as thoroughly as the southern half of the site as piling had already been carried out prior to attendance.

3.6. Archive

- 3.6.1. The site archive, comprising the written and photographic record of the site, relating to the archaeological monitoring at 100-104 Derby Road is currently held at the offices of TPA prior to deposition with Nottingham Museum.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Initial window sample monitoring

- 4.1.1. A total of five window sample boreholes, WS01-05, were carried out inside the building (Figure 2, Plate 1). The borehole descriptions are outlined in the tables below, including the interpretation of the deposits. Locations are approximate,

based on the geotechnical contractor reporting. The heights (m AOD) are based on client provided elevations.

4.1.2. WS01 was located in the entranceway of the building and encountered the underlying bedrock geology of sandstone (Chester Formation) at 2.00m BGL (Figure 2, Plate 2). Overlying this was made ground material comprising sand, silts, modern CBM fragments, wood, charcoal fragments and clinker from 2.00-0.40m BGL (Table 1). This was overlain by a levelling material comprising rubble and sand between 0.40-0.06m BGL, which was sealed by a thin layer of concrete between 0.06-0.00m BGL.

Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
69.00	0.00	0.06	Concrete	Made Ground
69.00	0.06	0.40	Mixed made ground comprising rubble, brick fragments (CBM), grey silt sand and charcoal fragments	Made Ground
69.00	0.40	0.50	Fine dark black/grey sand silt (clinker)	Made Ground
69.00	0.50	0.80	Laminated / banded fine med yellow brown sand with frequent modern CBM fragments.	Made Ground
69.00	0.80	0.85	Hard yellow sandstone	Made Ground
69.00	0.85	1.00	Soft crumbly sandstone with frequent quartzite pebbles	Made Ground
69.00	1.00	1.80	Mixed dark grey brown fine sand silt with CBM, wood, and charcoal fragments.	Made Ground
69.00	1.80	2.00	Mid grey brown compact clay silt with sand	Made Ground
69.00	2.00	2.80	Weathered sandstone	Chester Formation
69.00	2.80	3.00	Harder yellow sandstone. Refusal.	Chester Formation

Table 1: WS01 sediment description

4.1.3. WS02 was located at the back of the building and encountered the underlying bedrock geology of sandstone at 3.95m BGL (Figure 2, Plate 3). Overlying this was made ground material comprising mixed sands, containing degraded sandstone and modern CBM fragments between 3.95-0.35m BGL (Table 2). This was overlain by artificial levelling sand and gravel between 0.35-0.20m BGL, sealed by concrete between 0.20-0.00m BGL.

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
02	69.00	0.00	0.20	Concrete	Made Ground

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
02	69.00	0.20	0.35	Artificial levelling sand and gravels	Made Ground
02	69.00	0.35	0.70	Redeposited sand with frequent quartzite pebble inclusions and modern CBM fragments	Made Ground
02	69.00	0.70	0.90	Mixed dark mid brown silt sand with charcoal, modern CBM fragments.	Made Ground
02	69.00	0.90	2.00	Mixed redeposited yellow brown/grey sand with silt.	Made Ground
02	69.00	2.00	3.80	Loose degraded/weathered sandstone fragments and sand	Made Ground
02	69.00	3.80	3.85	Loose yellow brown/grey sand with charcoal fragments	Made Ground
02	69.00	3.85	3.95	Mid orange brown sand	Made Ground
02	69.00	3.95	4.00	Laminated yellow grey/brown weathered sandstone. Refusal.	Chester Formation

Table 2: WS02 sediment description

4.1.4. WS03 encountered was located at the back of the building on the western side and encountered a void at 2.70-1.30m BGL with refusal at 2.70m BGL (Figure 2, Plate 4). Overlying this void was a brick layer between 0.90-0.75m BGL, which in turn was overlain by mixed made ground material between 0.75-0.20m BGL (Table 3). This was sealed by the concrete floor of the building between 0.20-0.00m BGL. Ground water was observed at 1.40m BGL.

4.1.5. As a consequence of this void being encountered, subsequent boreholes, WS04 and 05, were scheduled to further investigate the nature of the void and to establish whether it might relate to a possible cave or other subterranean feature (see below; 4.1.6).

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
03	69.00	0.00	0.20	Concrete	Made Ground
03	69.00	0.20	0.75	Mixed clay silt with sand with brick fragments and rubble.	Made Ground
03	69.00	0.75	0.90	Brick layer	Made Ground
03	69.00	0.90	1.30	No recovery	Unknown
03	69.00	1.30	2.70	Void. Refusal at 2.70m	Void

Table 3: WS03 sediment description

4.1.6. WS04 was located in the centre of the building and encountered the underlying bedrock of the sandstone at 3.60m BGL (Figure 2, Plate 5). This was overlain by mixed made ground material from 3.60-0.20m BGL comprising mixed sands, modern CBM fragments, fragments of sandstone and ash/clinker (Table 4). This was sealed by the concrete floor between 0.20-0.00m BGL.

WS	Height (mAOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
04	69.00	0.00	0.20	Concrete	Made Ground
04	69.00	0.20	0.60	Mixed clay silt with sand with brick fragments and rubble.	Made Ground
04	69.00	0.60	0.70	Stiff and compact ash/clinker material with dark grey clay silt with sand.	Made Ground
04	69.00	0.70	0.85	Mixed sand and charcoal fragments	Made Ground
04	69.00	0.85	1.00	Layer of clinker/ash	Made Ground
04	69.00	1.00	1.72	Redeposited mixed sand fine-med with modern CBM fragments and charcoal.	Made Ground
04	69.00	1.72	2.90	Coarse sand and sandstone fragments.	Made Ground
04	69.00	2.90	3.00	Sandstone fragments	Made Ground
04	69.00	3.00	3.40	Dark yellow grey redeposited sand with modern CBM fragments.	Made Ground
04	69.00	3.40	3.60	Mixed fine-medium sand	Made Ground
04	69.00	3.60	4.00	Degraded weathered sandstone with refusal at 4.00m.	Chester Formation

Table 4: WS04 sediment description

4.1.7. WS05 was located at the back of the building and encountered the underlying sandstone at 2.10m BGL(Figure 2, Plate 6). This was overlain by mixed sands, silts, demolition rubble, modern CBM, and mortar fragments, from 2.10-0.20m BGL (Table 5.). These deposits were sealed by the concrete floor from 0.20-0.00m BGL.

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
05	69.00	0.00	0.20	Concrete	Made Ground
05	69.00	0.20	0.50	Mixed sand, rubble, and mortar.	Made Ground
05	69.00	0.50	2.10	Mixed sand, silt sand, with rare quartzite pebbles.	Made Ground

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
05	69.00	2.10	2.70	Degraded weathered sandstone with quartzite pebbles. Refusal at 2.70	Chester Formation

Table 5: WS05 sediment description

4.2. Additional window samples

4.2.1. A total of seven additional window sample boreholes were monitored (Figure 2, Plate 7, WS101-107). The borehole descriptions are outlined in the tables below, in addition to interpretations. Locations are approximate, based on the geotechnical contractor reporting. The heights (m AOD) are based on client provided elevations.

4.2.2. WS101 was located to the west of WS04 and encountered a void at 1.00m BGL, with refusal at 2.80m BGL (Figure 2, Plate 8). Groundwater was encountered at 1.10m BGL (Figure 2, Plate 8). This was overlain with made ground material comprising mixed sand with modern CBM fragments between 1.00-0.15m BGL, which was sealed by concrete between 0.15-0.00m BGL.

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
101	69.00	0.00	0.15	Concrete	Made Ground
101	69.00	0.15	0.60	Dark grey/black mixed sand silt with modern CBM fragments	Made Ground
101	69.00	0.60	1.00	Grey yellow sand	Made Ground
101	69.00	1.00	2.80	Void with no recovered. Refusal at 2.80m. Water at 1.10m.	Void

Table 6: WS101 sediment description

4.2.3. WS102 was located on the western side of the building and encountered the underlying sandstone at 1.80m BGL (Figure 2, Plate 9). This was overlain by made ground material comprising mixed sands, silts, modern ceramics, and CBM between 1.80-0.20m BGL, sealed by concrete between 0.20-0.00m BGL (Table 7).

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
102	69.00	0.00	0.20	Concrete	Made Ground
102	69.00	0.20	0.50	Mixed silt sand with modern ceramic, CBM fragments, and quartzite pebbles.	Made Ground
102	69.00	0.50	0.90	Medium to coarse yellow/white sand	Made Ground
102	69.00	0.90	1.80	Grey brown sand, redeposited.	Made Ground

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
102	69.00	1.80	4.00	Top of degraded sandstone. Refusal at 4.00m	Chester Formation

Table 7: WS102 sediment description

4.2.4. WS103 (Plate 10) encountered a brick obstruction at between 1.50-1.00m BGL, which, in combination with height restrictions, permitted any further progress. Overlying this was made ground comprising sand and modern CBM from 1.00-0.25m BGL, sealed by concrete between 0.25-0.00m BGL.

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
103	69.00	0.00	0.25	Concrete	Made Ground
103	69.00	0.25	0.90	Modern bricks with mortar	Made Ground
103	69.00	0.90	1.00	Mixed yellow grey silt sand.	Made Ground
103	69.00	1.00	1.50	Modern brick coarse. Hole stopped due to height restrictions.	Made Ground

Table 8: WS103 sediment description

4.2.5. WS104 was located at the back of the building and encountered the underlying sandstone at 1.50m BGL WS104 (Figure 2, Plate 11). This was overlain by made ground comprising mixed sands, sandstone fragments, modern CBM fragments, and mortar from 1.00-0.25m BGL, sealed by concrete between 0.25-0.00m BGL.

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
104	69.00	0.00	0.25	Concrete	Made Ground
104	69.00	0.25	0.90	Modern bricks with mortar	Made Ground
104	69.00	0.90	1.00	Mixed sand, CBM fragments	Made Ground
104	69.00	1.00	1.50	Laminated weathered sand	Made Ground
104	69.00	1.50	2.00	Degraded sandstone. Refusal.	Chester Formation

Table 9: WS104 sediment description

4.2.6. WS105 was located between WS02 and WS03 and encountered a brick obstruction at 1.00m BGL, with refusal at 1.70m permitting no further progress (Figure 2, Plate 12). Overlying this from 1.00-0.15m was made ground comprising mixed sand, modern CBM fragments, and fragments of degraded sandstone, sealed by concrete between 0.15-0.00m BGL (Table 10).

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
105	69.00	0.00	0.15	Concrete	Made Ground
105	69.00	0.15	1.00	Mixed sand with modern CBM fragments, grey brown/yellow, sandstone fragments.	Made Ground
105	69.00	1.00	1.70	Brick coursing, refusal with obstruction at 1.70m	Made Ground

Table 10: WS105 sediment description

4.2.7. WS106 was located between WS03 and WS05 and encountered a brick obstruction at 0.40m BGL, with refusal at 1.00m inhibiting further progress (Figure 2, Plate 13). The same brick material was observed between 0.40-0.15m BGL, which was sealed by concrete between 0.15-0.00m BGL.

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
106	69.00	0.00	0.15	Concrete	Made Ground
106	69.00	0.15	0.40	Three courses of brick and mortar.	Made Ground
106	69.00	0.40	1.00	Further bricks and mortar. Likely wall.	Made Ground

Table 11: WS106 sediment description

4.2.8. WS107 was located on the eastern side of the building and encountered the underlying sandstone at 1.40m BGL (Figure 2, Plate 14). This was overlain by made ground material comprising mixed sands, with sandstone fragments, demolition rubble, modern CBM, and charcoal fragments between 1.40-0.15m BGL, sealed by concrete between 0.15-0.00m BGL (Table 12).

WS	Height (m AOD)	Top (mBGL)	Base (mBGL)	Description	Interpretation
107	69.00	0.00	0.15	Concrete	Made Ground
107	69.00	0.15	0.80	Mixed sand with charcoal flecks/smears, modern CBM fragments	Made Ground
107	69.00	0.80	1.00	Mixed sand with sandstone fragments, modern CBM	Made Ground
107	69.00	1.00	1.40	Darker mixed sand with sandstone fragments and rubble.	Made Ground
107	69.00	1.40	1.60	Yellow brown degraded sandstone	Chester Formation

Table 12: WS107 sediment description

4.3. Monitoring of demolition, ground reduction, and post-piling.

Demolition and Ground Reduction

- 4.3.1. Following the monitoring of the window sample boreholes detailed above various attendances were made during the final phases of demolition of the previously existing structure, as well as during the phases of ground reduction prior to piling (Figure 3).
- 4.3.2. The site was visited following consultation with demolition contractors during the uncovering of what appeared to be two barrel-vaulted brick cellars on the southern edge of the site, seeming to be aligned north south, passing underneath the pavement of Derby Road (Figure 3). The first encountered cellar was located to the south-western side of the site and comprised two cells, Cell 1 and Cell 2 (Figure 3, Plates 15 and 16). A second backfilled cellar was recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site (Figure 3, Plate 17).
- 4.3.3. A follow up visit was made when this southern area of the site was due to be reduced. The cellar to the south-eastern corner of the site (Figure 3: Backfilled cellar, Plate 17), observed during the initial visit, was found to be backfilled with demolition material, with little of the overall structure surviving (Plate 18).
- 4.3.4. The cellar located to the south west comprised two cells. Cell 1 was located centrally to the southern boundary of the site and was excavated by the demolition contractors under archaeological supervision. Initial inspections revealed that the cellar had collapsed (extending beyond the southern site boundary and under the Derby Road pavement). This structure had been roughly sealed up with stacked bricks (Plate 19).
- 4.3.5. The brickwork and construction of the cellars was modern (early 20th century). The internal walls of the cellar were constructed from mass-produced bricks, in English garden bond, heavily whitewashed. Abutting the internal walls were later brick piers, constructed with Staffordshire blue mass-produced bricks, laid in Flemish bond, likely to have formed an earlier phase of construction (Plate 20). Subsequently, graffiti 'H. PRICE, J. PRICE, B HAM, 1932' was found on the plaster lining of the cellar, confirming the early 20th century construction date (Plate 21):
- 4.3.6. Further machine excavation under archaeological supervision to the immediate west of this cellar revealed further brick vaulting of a similar type, Cell 2 (Figure 3, Plate 22). The easternmost wall was of similar English garden bond, with mortar that was likely to have been sandstone based. This cell contained a segmental archway, laid alternating stretcher and header, with no white-washing recorded (Plate 23). This may be indicative of a differing function to that of the Cell 1. Cell 2 had also been roughly sealed, and continued southwards underneath the pavement of Derby Road (Figure 3).
- 4.3.7. The western skewback in Cell 2, on which the segmental brick arch rests, was carved sandstone bedrock (Plate 24). The projecting form and angle of the sandstone skewback suggests that an original rock-cut three-hinged arch may have been present before being replaced by the later segmental brick arch. It is possible that the walls supporting the later arch may have formed part of a recess, extending to the south.

4.3.8. Further excavation revealed another brick-built segmental arch which had the first course of brick springing from the sandstone construction cut located along the eastern boundary of the site (Plates 25 and 26). This boundary may represent an earlier rock-cut cellar, which was later modified.

4.4. Post-Piling Site Visits

4.4.1. Further visits to the site were conducted following the completion of piling operations in order to monitor the ground conditions during the re-excavation and capping of the piles in preparation for the laying of foundations (Figure 4).

4.4.2. A visit was made during the excavation and clearing of the north-eastern corner of the site (Plate 27). The material observed comprised made ground material similar to that observed during the monitoring of the boreholes. No archaeological features were recorded in this area.

4.4.3. A further visit was made inspecting the area of pile clearance and a brick vaulted arch was observed along the eastern site boundary, to the east of piles P78 and P74, possibly indicating a recess off of a larger cellar, of which no further evidence remained (Figure 4, Plates 28 and 29). The type and construction appeared similar to those observed in the southern half of the site.

4.4.4. The site was visited again whilst reinforced concrete rafting structures were being assembled (Plate 30). No excavation works were ongoing during this time and consequently there were no additional archaeological observations.

4.4.5. In addition, the north-western portion of the site was inspected in the vicinity of piles P60 and P61. A further barrel-vaulted brick cellar was recorded but was largely obscured by the piles (Plate 31). A brick wall, a likely cause of the brick obstruction in WS106, was partially revealed to the south of P59, P60, and P61 (Plate 32). The southern boundary of the site was also found to have previous piles which were supporting a retaining wall to the south of Wollaton Street (Plate 33).

4.4.6. A blocked door, immediately to the west of P59 and P65, may represent the entrance to the cellar along the western side of the site (Plate 34).

4.4.7. An additional visit was made during the beginning of excavations of the piles in the central, eastern half of the site P47, P48, etc. No excavations works were ongoing at this time and the majority of the northern half of the site had concrete setting (Plate 35).

4.4.8. A final site visit was made, when the works had been completed (Plate 36).

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1. Overview of remains

5.1.1. A total of twelve window sample boreholes were monitored prior to the demolition and ground reduction of the building at 100-104 Derby Road. Ground reduction works were also monitored where possible and any significant structural remains were assessed and recorded. Post-piling groundworks were also periodically monitored.

5.1.2. A number of brick barrel-vaulted cellars were recorded, one located within a rock cut cellar which may pre-date the main 19th century cellar constructions. These cellars were backfilled with piles of loosely stacked bricks and graffiti from 1932 was recorded. A small section of rock-cut wall and the beginning of a vault were recorded that had been modified and truncated by the later brick-built cellar on the southern boundary of the site. These remains were not extensive and it is unclear whether they once formed part of a larger cave structure.

5.2. Deposit survival and pre-existing impacts

5.2.1. No substantial archaeological remains were encountered during any of these monitoring activities. The partial remains of a rock-cut cellar, possibly representing a cave, were badly truncated by the later 19th century development of the site.

5.2.2. There were no other cut archaeological features within the stratigraphy of the site comprising Chester Formation sandstone overlain by mixed made ground material. This made ground deposit comprised several elements derived from demolition rubble, all of which was sealed by a concrete floor.

5.2.3. The site was redeveloped in the 20th century with the earlier 19th century buildings being demolished. The cellars uncovered here were already partially damaged and backfilled prior to the current piling of the site.

5.3. Discussion of deposits

5.3.1. The monitoring work identified a complex of cellar structures in varying states of preservation. The demolition and backfill material recorded almost certainly relates to the redevelopment of the site during the construction of the building once occupied by the now defunct restaurant. These deposits contained mainly 19th century to early 20th century construction material.

5.3.2. The recorded cellars relate to the four Derby Road shops/dwellings shown on the 1892 Goad plan (Hunt 2007: Figure 16; pp 16). It is also likely that a known cellar, detailed in the 1934 Goad plan (Hunt 2007: Figure 17; pp 17), was recorded in the north-eastern part of the site (Figure 4, section 4.2.10).

5.3.3. The graffiti recorded in Cell 1 dated to 1932, and likely relates to the later addition of the brick-built abutments, with the main construction phase of the cellar predating this. This suggests that perhaps the cellars were in disrepair by this date and required additional support.

5.3.4. The observed cellars, specifically Cell 2, demonstrated a possible pre-brick phase of rock-cut construction. The lateral extent of this structure could not be established due to ground conditions on site as well as the extensive truncation caused by later cellarage. It is likely that if the site was previously occupied by rock-cut cellars then these were largely destroyed by later, specifically post-1892. The desk-based assessment did not record any documentary or cartographic evidence for the presence of rock-cut structures. However, a passage relating to the area provides some relevant context:

‘A singular discovery has recently be made in Back-lane [Wollaton Street], at the back of Derby-road, *Nottingham*. In cutting the line for a sough, the labourers suddenly broke into a narrow passage in the rock, running in the direction of the forest on one side, and pointing towards the Castle on the other. On the side of the Castle, about four yards down, the passage has been bricked up, apparently for the purpose of forming a cellar to one of Mr. Goodhead’s houses, near the top of the lane. In the direction of the forest the road runs under the first house upon going up the hill, and parties explored it for several hundred yards. A similar passage, higher up the road, was opened some years ago. The opening above described is a full half a mile from the castle’ (The Gentlemen’s Magazine 1845: 86)

- 5.3.5. The sources of the voids and brick obstructions recorded in the initial window sample survey were ultimately not observed directly during the watching brief. It is possible that the brick obstruction in WS106 and the void in WS03 related to the brick wall and barrel-vaulted cellar which were partially recorded on the western side of the site (Figure 4). The source of the obstruction in WS103 is unknown but may also relate to the same cellar noted above. The same could be stated for the void in WS101 and WS105 which also encountered a brick obstruction. These may relate to the southern complex of cellars but this is uncertain.

5.4. Conclusions

- 5.4.1. The archaeological monitoring carried out at Derby Road successfully met the aims outlined in section 1.5, building remains were recorded which date to the late Post-Medieval / Modern period. The presence of a possible earlier rock-cut cellar was recorded along the southern boundary of the site, which may represent a heavily truncated/altered cave, similar to Dd3 to the north-west of the site (Figure 3).
- 5.4.2. The date of these rock-cut remains, and the state of preservation, as well as the function of the remains has been assessed. Both the brick-built cellars and the rock-cut cellar were in a poor state of preservation, having been truncated by later development as well as partially or completely backfilled.
- 5.4.3. The partially exposed rock-cut elements relating to the southern cellar (Cell 2) were the earliest observed feature on the site, however this had been truncated / modified by later developments and the extent and nature of the earlier feature could not be easily established. It was also not possible to determine an age for this rock-cut element, although it is likely to be post-medieval in date

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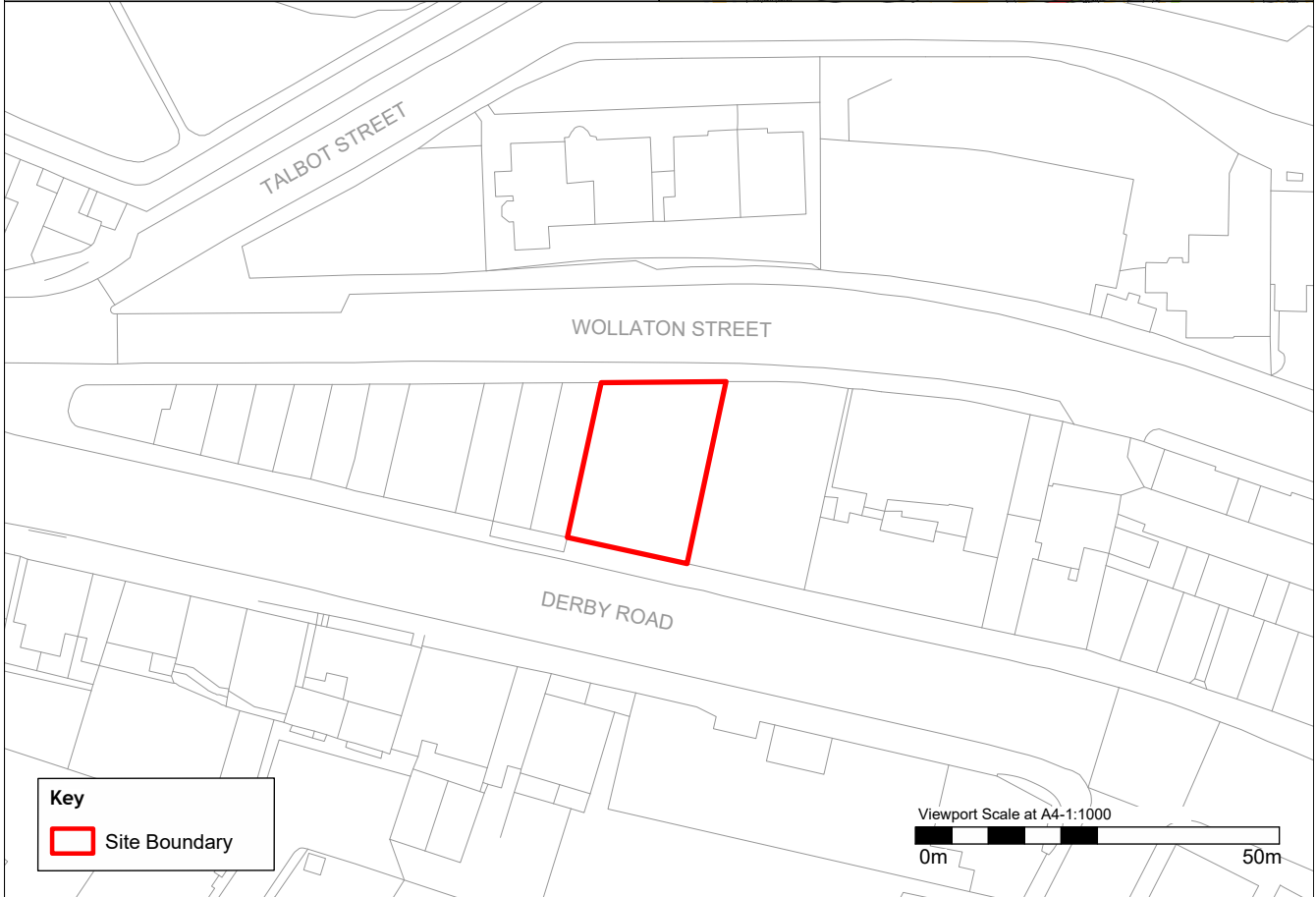
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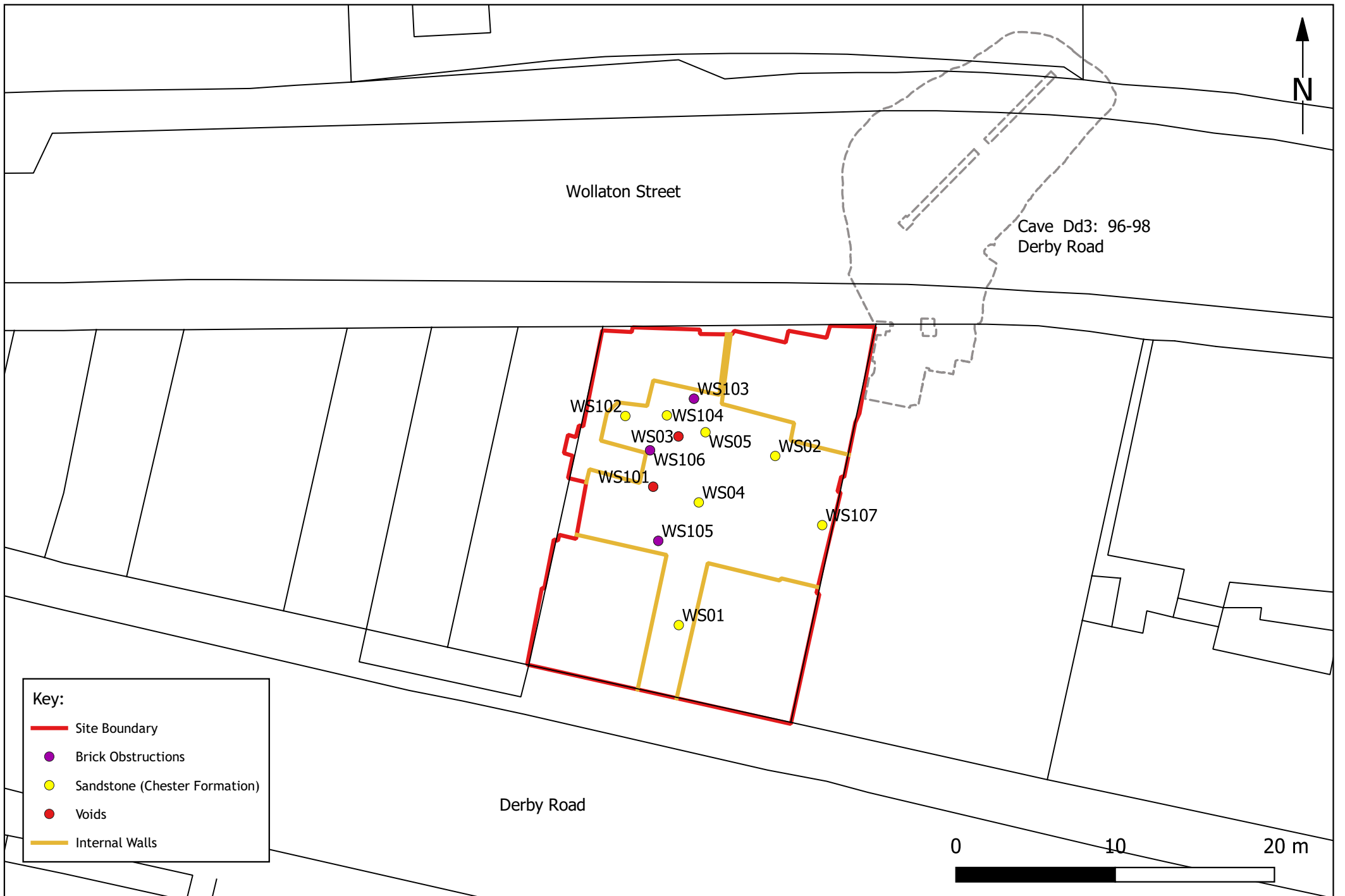
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Figures







Key:

- Site Boundary
- Partially Exposed Wall
- Cellar Vault Remains
- Cellar Vault Arch
- Pile Locations



Figure 3: Location of built features exposed during ground reduction works
 Site Code: DBY

Plates



Plate 1: General shot of the drilling of WS04.



Plate 2: Complete cores from WS01. 0.00m is at the bottom right, on the lowest core. The cores can be read right to left, from bottom to top.



Plate 3: Complete cores from WS02.



Plate 4: WS03 void. The borehole showing the void and water at approximately 1.10m BGL. There was no recordable recovery of the material in the first 1.30m from the ground surface due to it being very loosely compacted.



Plate 5: Complete cores from WS04.



Plate 6: Complete cores from WS05.



Plate 7: General shot of the drilling of WS106



Plate 8: Complete cores from WS101



Plate 9: Complete cores from WS102. Top to bottom, right to left.



Plate 10: Complete cores from WS103. 0.00-1.00m top to bottom, left to right.



Plate 11: The core from 1.00-2.00m BGL (left to right) from WS104. 0.00-1.00m was concrete and brick which was cored and was unphotographable.



Plate 12: Complete cores from WS105 showing brick obstruction. Top to bottom, right to left.



Plate 13: Complete core from WS106 showing brick obstruction. Right to left.



Plate 14: Partially complete core (0.00-1.00m, right to left) from WS107. 1.00-1.60m was unrecoverable.



Plate 15: Cell 1 entrance, looking south, prior to ground reduction, post-structural demolition.



Plate 16: Cell 1, looking south, prior to exposure during ground reduction. Note the infilled material from a partial collapse as well as the arches in the background from earlier phases of construction. The bricks were loosely stacked as if being stored.



Plate 17: Partially surviving vault of the truncated / backfilled cellar to the south-east corner of the site.



Plate 18: Partially backfilled and demolished cellars in the south-eastern corner of the site, facing north-east. It appears that the cellars were backfilled prior to demolition works on the site as well as being partially collapsed.



Plate 19: Cell 1 during ground reduction works / demolition, looking south.



Plate 20: Cell 1 following further ground reduction works / demolition, looking south-west. The graffiti can be seen to the left hand side of the later brick piers.



Plate 21: Detail of the graffiti in Cell 1, likely to be dating the construction of the later brick piers, facing west.



Plate 22: Cell 1 following the breach of the dividing wall into Cell 2, revealing an earlier brick arch, facing south-west. Derby Road is in the background.



Plate 23: Cell 2, showing the remains of Cell 1 to the left, facing south. The partially exposed sandstone to the right, showing the brick arch springing from the sandstone skewback. The recess continued south, under the pavement, the extent of which is unknown.



Plate 24: Detail of the sandstone skewback and brick arch in Cell 2, facing south.



Plate 25: Detail of the sandstone skewback and brick arch in Cell 2, as well as the partially exposed rock cut wall with another barrel arch springing from it, facing south-west.



Plate 26: Detail of the rock cut wall and barrel vault bricks springing from the sandstone wall, facing west.



Plate 27: Site visit post-piling, facing south towards Derby Road, from Wollaton Street. The partially exposed brick arch can be seen to the west, behind the machine banksman.



Plate 28: Site visit, facing north-west towards Wollaton Street. The sandstone bedrock (Chester Formation) can be seen in the foreground, behind the unreduced piles. The machine is exposing historical piling, which provided support for the retaining wall for Wollaton Street. Exposed sandstone bedrock can also be seen in the background of the image, on the northern side of Wollaton Street.



Plate 29: Site visit, facing north-east. The sandstone can be seen in the foreground. In the background, behind the unreduced piles, the partially exposed remains of a brick arch can be seen.



Plate 30: Site visit, facing east. Area of piling following capping.



Plate 31: Site visit, facing north-east. In the foreground an area of piling can be seen, having truncated and largely destroyed a likely cellar structure.



Plate 32: Site visit, facing north towards Derby Road. A partially exposed brick wall can be seen to the west (right) of the machine.



Plate 33: Site visit, facing north-east. Historical piling can be seen supporting a retaining wall to the south of Wollaton Street. In the foreground, remnants of the sandstone bedrock are visible.



Plate 34: Site visit, facing north-west. A blocked entrance to the cellar on the site was revealed, with access from 106 Derby Road.



Plate 35: Site visit, looking south towards Derby Road. The southern half of the site had been previously monitored during the ground reduction stages.



Plate 36: Final site visit, panoramic shot, looking north towards Wollaton Street.

Oasis form

OASIS ID: trentpea1-324621

Project details

Project name	100-104 Derby Road, Nottingham Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	The work will comprise the continuous archaeological monitoring of intrusive groundworks (ground reduction etc.) with the potential to impact on features and layers of archaeological significance. The adjoining range of buildings at 106-124 Derby Road are Grade II listed (1270850). The site is located in an area of known caves with a large cave accessible from the adjacent property. A complex of late 18th-early 19th century cellars, including part of a rock cut-cellar were recorded. .
Project dates	Start: 23-05-2018 End: 26-06-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DBY - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	17/01999/PFUL3 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM 100-104 Derby Road, Nottingham
Postcode	NG15FB
Study area	82 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 456509 340146 52.901309547163 -1.321240729349 52 54 04 N 001 19 16 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from

originator	County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project director/manager	Kristina Krawiec
Project supervisor	Tom Keyworth
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	MPP Group Ltd.

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museums and Gallery
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

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