

# Fruitmarket Site, Nottingham

## Report on Archaeological Trial Trenching



**Produced for Blueprint**

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## Summary

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- An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted by members of Trent & Peak Archaeology staff between the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2017 at the Fruitmarket Site, Nottingham (SK 57933 40099, 1-27 Bedford Row and 57-117 Brook Street). A total of nine trenches were excavated, varying from 9m to 28m in length.
- The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Blueprint in advance of development of the land. It was conducted following the production of a Desk-Based Assessment and Written Scheme of Investigation (Poole 2017), approved by the Acting City Archaeologist for Nottingham City Council.
- The Desk-Based Assessment highlighted the nearby presence of a Viking Age burial findspot, as well as the possibility for sub-surface remains of Medieval to Post-Medieval settlement, agriculture or industry.
- In the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century the site saw considerable development, with the establishment of terraced housing to the north of the site, and public baths and wash-houses to the south. The terraced housing was demolished and rebuilt between the 1920s and 1950s, while the public baths also saw considerable re-modelling and rebuilding.
- The layout of the trenches was designed with not only the possibility of identifying pre-modern archaeological remains in mind, but also to test the extent to which modern development had truncated sub-surface deposits.
- Overall, the evidence uncovered by the trenches primarily related to demolition and construction activities of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. Remains were identified of the Victoria Baths, built in 1896, the Wash House, built in 1926, and both the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century phases of terraced housing. In many areas these features, as well as drains and service trenches, had considerably truncated earlier deposits. However, possible boundary ditches of unknown date were identified in Trenches 4 & 6, indicating that, in at least some areas of the site, pre-modern remains may have survived.



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# 1 Introduction

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- 1.1 An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Written Scheme of Investigation for land at the Fruitmarket site, Nottingham (1-27 Bedford Row and 57-117 Brook Street, Fig. 1) was produced by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) (Poole 2017) in support of a planning application by Blueprint (17/00751/POUT) for the development of up to 43 houses, apartments and duplexes with associated courtyards.
- 1.2 Due to the possibility of archaeological remains being extant on the site, a scheme of archaeological trial trenching was agreed upon with a minimum of 5% of the proposed development area to be investigated.
- 1.3 The archaeological trial trenching evaluation was conducted by members of TPA staff between the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2017. A total of nine trenches were excavated, varying from 9m to 28m in length.
- 1.4 The layout of the trenches was designed to provide wide coverage of the site with an emphasis on areas with moderate or high potential for archaeological remains. The area at the northern edge of the site was considered particularly important due to its proximity to the probable find spot of Viking Age burials identified during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Areas of low potential were also tested to establish the extent of truncation resulting from modern construction activities.

## 2 Site Background

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### 2.1 Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The site is located at the north-eastern edge of Nottingham city centre, within the Sneinton area (SK 57933 40099, Fig. 1). It is bordered by Bath Street to the north-east, Brook Street to the south-west, the Victoria Leisure Centre and Brook Street to the east, and Park View Court, New College Nottingham and residential buildings to the west.
- 2.1.2 The development site is situated on the slopes of a hill that rises up from a slight valley with the culverted stream/brook known as The Beck running approximately 30m south of the site parallel to Brook Street. The site lies at a level between 34m and 30m AOD, sloping from the north-west down to the south-east. The underlying geology of the site is Nottingham Castle Sandstone (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The soil profile consists of free draining, slightly acid sandy soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).
- 2.1.3 Ground investigations were undertaken by Geotechnical and Environmental Associates (GEA) within the development site during 2016. These investigations found that in the northern part of the site, there was a variable thickness of made ground (between 0.22m to in excess of 3.13m, in areas formerly occupied by pools), generally comprising brown sandy gravel with occasional cobbles of brick and concrete. Underlying this was Nottingham Castle Sandstone, comprising very dense, yellowish brown medium and coarse sand up to a maximum depth of 2.13m, where intact sandstone was inferred (Lawrence 2016).
- 2.1.4 In the southern part of the site (previously occupied by housing, see 2.2.14 below), there was a variable thickness of made ground of between 0.4m and 2.8m, with the greatest depth at the south-western corner. It generally consisted of brown, sandy gravel with cobbles of brick and concrete. Underlying this was sand deriving from the underlying Nottingham Castle Sandstone, with intact sandstone being inferred at a maximum depth of 3.8m. There was no consistency in thickness of made ground across areas of the site, although there seemed to be a tendency for it to be thickest in places formerly occupied by housing. No caves within the sandstone were identified during the work (Lawrence 2016).

### 2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The following draws on the summarised historical and archaeological data in Poole (2017) and is organised by period. Where appropriate a Historic Environment Record (HER) reference is given.

#### *Prehistoric to Roman*

- 2.2.2 There are no heritage assets belonging to either the Prehistoric or Roman periods detailed in the Nottingham City HER within a 250m radius of the site.

#### *Early Medieval (AD 410-1066)*

- 2.2.3 The development site lies outside the early medieval *burh* of Nottingham, which was based on higher ground at least 40m to the southwest.
- 2.2.4 A Viking Age burial site was uncovered in the vicinity of Bath Street during the development of a pleasure ground in 1851 'in a field adjoining the new baths and wash houses, outside the town' (Anon 1851). Human remains were found in association with a sword pommel of 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century type (Wilson 1976: 15), a near-complete sword of c. 900-950, with traces of inscription on the blade (Lang & Ager 1989, 103) and a spearhead

of 9<sup>th</sup> century style. The presence of weapons in burials of this period, in an area known to have been a part of the 9<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> century Danish occupation or *Danelaw*, was taken to indicate Viking character. However, given the circumstances of discovery it is difficult to determine whether the finds do indeed represent formal graves.

- 2.2.5 The precise location of the graves and possible extent of any cemetery remains uncertain, but Kinsley (1995) has suggested that the 'pleasure ground' being referred to is the Cricket Ground (now Victoria Park) which used to adjoin the Victoria Leisure Centre, which can be seen on Salmon's map of 1861. It was suggested in the Desk-Based Assessment (Poole 2017) that if the remains did represent a burial site, further burials could possibly extend into the northern end of the Fruitmarket site.
- 2.2.6 Other non-designated assets of this period include a Saxon or Saxo-Norman oven/kiln found during excavations at the former Boots Garage site (HER ref: MNU707). At the same site, a probable 9th century wattle and daub structure and a 10th or 11th century timber structure (with 12th and 13th century timber buildings) were revealed on the frontage of Woolpack Lane (HER ref: MNU705).

#### *Medieval*

- 2.2.7 The development site is located at least 40m northeast of the medieval town and defences, which were located on higher ground. Sneinton is referred to in the Domesday Book of AD 1086, at which point it was land owned by the King.
- 2.2.8 The Beck, a stream which flowed to the east of the medieval town (MNU576), lies approximately 30m to the south-west of the Fruitmarket site and may have formed a natural defence for the post-Conquest borough. Medieval green-glazed pottery was retrieved from above the stream bed, in an area that is believed to have been part of a garden for the medieval St John's Hospital. A further 60m or more (the full extent of the site is unclear) to the south-west of the Beck is the possible burial ground at Cranbrook Street (MNU770). This seems to have been in use at least during the 15th century and possibly into the 17th century, and appears to be located just outside the town defences.
- 2.2.9 The site is likely to have been predominantly used for arable farming within this period, although the possibility for extra-mural industrial activity was raised within the Desk-Based assessment.

#### *Post-Medieval (AD 1485-1750)*

- 2.2.10 During this period the Fruitmarket site would have remained outside of the town as shown by Badder and Peat's map of 1774. For much of the period the area would have remained as open fields, although part of the development site had been enclosed by 1744. Industry in the form of pottery, glass and brick production was taking place in the surrounding area. Kiln furniture from a large pit dating to around 1740 was recovered close by on the south side of Brook Street (Poole 2017, 47).

#### *Modern (AD 1750 to present)*

- 2.2.11 With the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion of the town, the Fruitmarket site became occupied by structures associated with the bath houses and wash houses to the north and terraced housing to the south.
- 2.2.12 The bath houses were opened in 1851 under an 'Act to Encourage the Establishment of Public Baths and Wash-Houses' and were the first public baths and wash houses to be built in Nottingham. Their construction was designed to have a positive social contribution in alleviating conditions in the slums, where little or no yard space was available for the purposes of washing. The original baths were demolished in 1894 when they were declared dilapidated and unsanitary and the new Victoria Baths were built in 1896, with wash houses added in 1926 (<http://www.savevictoriabaths.org.uk/history/>).

- 2.2.13 Prior to the construction of the bath houses the northern half of the development site still consisted of fields, with a field boundary running north to south across the development site visible on Sanderson's 1836 map (Poole 2017, Fig. 15).
- 2.2.14 The terraced housing to the south of the site was established in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, appearing in part in Wild and Smith's 'A New Plan of the Town of Nottingham (1820) map and more extensively in Staveland and Wood's 1831 Map of Nottingham (Poole 2017, Figs 13 & 14). The houses were organised along multiple north-east to south-west aligned streets, and do not appear to have had front or back yards. Although still present on the 1920 County Series map, the streets and terraces had been demolished by the time of the 1938 County Series map (Poole 2017, Fig. 22). New terraced housing had been built in the area by the time of the 1955 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map.
- 2.2.15 The development site is currently brownfield land and has been cleared of buildings.



### 3 Aims and Objectives

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- 3.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works was to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development.
- 3.2 General objectives were:
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
  - To assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
  - To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
  - To assess the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
  - To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
  - To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum, and to provide information for accession to the Nottingham City HER.
- 3.3 The programme of archaeological works was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by Knight *et al* (2012).

## 4 Methodology

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- 4.1 All work was undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists selected from TPA's supervisory staff in accordance with accepted archaeological practice and the *Standard & Guidance* produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 4.2 The work consisted of the excavation, monitoring and recording of nine evaluation trenches, varying from 9m to 28m in length, and was designed to cover no less than 5% of the area within the site boundary. Locations were agreed with the Acting City Archaeologist for Nottingham City Council.
- 4.3 The layout was selected to provide a wide coverage across the entirety of the site, with an emphasis on areas considered to have moderate or high potential for archaeological remains. The area at the northern edge of the site was considered particularly important, given its proximity to the probable find spot of the Viking Age burials. Areas of low potential were also tested to establish the extent of truncation within these areas, particularly the basement passageways associated with the Victoria Baths. The area formerly occupied by the pools was almost completely avoided. The south-west corner of the site was avoided due to the extent of made ground observed during geotechnical investigations and made apparent during the site visit.
- 4.4 All trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
- 4.5 Exact trench locations were recorded via GPS (Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS) during the course of the excavation.
- 4.6 The fieldwork aimed to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and their significance, value and extent as set out by Historic England in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (Lee 2015).
- 4.7 The trench excavations were carried out with a back-acting tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 1.8 m wide toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Excavations were stopped at the first archaeological horizon, the depth of the undisturbed natural substrate or when the limit of safe working depth was reached.
- 4.8 Topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately at a safe distance from the trench.
- 4.9 All trenches were cleaned by hand and photographed with representative sections and plans of trenches drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 scale on drafting film. Photographs were taken on both digital cameras and black and white film, and digital photographs included accompanying metadata.
- 4.10 All archaeological features revealed during the course of the evaluation were cleaned before a representative amount was excavated and recorded.
- 4.11 Recording included, as a minimum, the location and extent of deposits/features within areas of excavation and their depth/elevation both by scale drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and photography (monochrome prints/digital).
- 4.12 On completion of the fieldwork, the areas subject to excavation were backfilled and loosely compacted.

## 5 Results

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### 5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Plate1)

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 was located at the north-eastern corner of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 9.0m x 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m.
- 5.1.2 The ground surface of the trench consisted of a silty loam and gravel deposit (0101) up to 0.30m thick. This covered the entirety of the trench and is likely to be a modern addition to the site. Once this deposit had been removed it became clear that there were two areas of modern construction within the trench: one at the eastern end and one at the western end. These areas shall be discussed separately for clarity.
- 5.1.3 At the eastern end of the trench (0101) directly overlaid a deposit of made ground (0107). This consisted of light greyish-yellow gravel which had a minimum depth of 0.35m. This appeared to overlie a second made ground layer, (0114), which consisted of mid pinkish-grey gravel and had a similar depth; both are likely to be modern levelling layers. (0114) overlaid a concrete slab, (0113) which extended approximately 0.45 to the west and appeared to abut a brick wall, 0115, only the top course of which was exposed. The brick wall was constructed of 2¾" frogged red brick stamped with 'LBC'. These letters refer to the London Brick Company, which was founded in 1899 (<http://bedsarchives.bedford.gov.uk>) and this structure is likely to be the remains of an internal division of the Victoria Baths, likely originating from re-modelling work of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The base of the wall was not seen, so it is not possible to determine the depth of its foundation or its relationship to any earlier deposits within the trench, but it is likely that it was constructed before the concrete slab was laid.
- 5.1.4 The concrete (0113) was laid over a north-east to south-west aligned wall, 0112, built of mass-produced 3" bricks. This appears to be on the same alignment as the wall of the Wash House visible on the 1955 Ordnance Survey (OS) map and known to have been constructed in 1926. Cut by wall 0112 was a pit feature, [0110]. This feature was oval in shape with steep sides and a flat base, and was approximately 0.55m deep. It was filled by (0111), a mixed, very dark brownish grey silty sand containing no dating evidence. This feature itself cut a second feature, [0108], which is thought to be a ditch terminus. The feature was 0.55m deep with shallowly sloping sides and an uneven base, and was filled by (0109), a dark brownish grey silty sand also containing no dating evidence. [0108] aligns with the foundations of the Victoria Baths as visible on the 1916 OS mapping (Fig. 29) and may therefore be the impression of a removed wall, presumably demolished at the time of the construction of the Wash House.
- 5.1.5 At the western end of the trench (0101) overlaid a deposit of made ground, (0106). This was approximately 0.5m deep and consisted of a dark orangey brown silty sand containing a high amount of demolition rubble. The rubble probably originated from the demolition of wall 0105, which the deposit overlaid, 0105 appeared to be the remains of a wall built from mass-produced 3" red bricks, only one course of which was visible. The wall is likely to be of a similar date to both 0112 and 0115.
- 5.1.6 Cut by wall 0105 in the west and pit [0108] to the east were several layers of made ground. The uppermost of these, (0102), consisted of a mid greyish-brown silty sand deposit and was a maximum of 0.4m deep, while (0103), directly underlying (0102), consisted of a light yellowish-brown sand which was a maximum of 0.3m in depth. The natural sand and gravels (0104) were identified below (0103) at approximately 0.70m below ground level (BGL), at which depth the excavations ceased.
- 5.1.7 Overall, considerable truncation of sub-surface deposits by modern construction works connected with the Victoria Baths and the 1926 Wash House is suggested by the evidence in Trench 1, although the depth to which this truncation extends is uncertain.

## 5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5, Plate 4)

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 was located at the north-eastern end of the site. It was T-shaped in plan and measured 25m x 1.8m along the north-west to south-eastern arm and 6.3m x 1.8m along the north-eastern to south-western arm. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5m.
- 5.2.2 At the north-western and south-western end of the trench the uppermost deposit identified, (0201), consisted of a silty loam and gravel surface of 0.10m depth. This overlaid a made ground deposit, (0202), which consisted primarily of rubble from demolished buildings and had a maximum thickness of 2.5m at the south-western end of the trench. Where shallower, it overlaid a made ground deposit primarily consisting of gravel, (0203), measuring up to 0.25m in thickness.
- 5.2.3 At the south-eastern end of the trench the uppermost deposit consisted of a mid greyish-brown silty sand topsoil up to 0.40m thick, (0204) which, in places, overlaid a shallow made ground/rubble deposit (0210).
- 5.2.4 Underlying all of these made ground deposits were natural sands (0209) at approximately 0.55m BGL, at which depth the excavations ceased. Cut into (0209) at the south-eastern end of the trench (and continuing into the south-west to north-east arm of the trench) was an east-west aligned linear feature with vertical sides [0205], which measured 0.8m wide and 0.9m deep. This was interpreted as a drainage feature, possibly relating to the Victoria Baths. The feature was filled by (0206), a light yellowish brown sand containing no dating evidence.
- 5.2.5 A brick structure, 0207, was identified towards the south-eastern end of the trench, approximately 1m north-west of [0205]. The structure underlies made ground deposit (0203), and cuts the natural (0209). The structure was built of London Brick Company 'Phorpres' bricks, which date to the 19th/20th century. The dimensions of the structure and comparison with 20<sup>th</sup> century OS mapping (Fig. 32) suggests that these were internal dividing walls within the 1926 Wash House. Two brick walls, 0208, were also identified at 1.25m BGL at the south-western end of the trench but could not be fully examined due to their depth.
- 5.2.6 Overall, considerable truncation of sub-surface deposits by modern construction works and drainage features was evidenced in Trench 2.

## 5.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 7, Plate 6, Plate 7)

- 5.3.1 Trench 3 was located at the north-eastern end of the site immediately west of Trench 2. It was T-shaped in plan and measured 25m x 1.8m along its north-eastern to south-western arm and 6.5m x 1.8m along its north-western to south-eastern arm.
- 5.3.2 The uppermost deposit identified was ground surface (0300), consisting of silty loam and gravel up to 0.55m thick. This overlaid a levelling deposit (0301) of stone and brick rubble up to 0.55m thick. The natural sands (0326) were encountered only at the south-eastern end of the trench at 0.60m BGL.
- 5.3.3 Sealed by levelling deposit (0301), at the centre of the trench, structural remains constructed of mass-produced bricks, 0313, were identified, running north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. The construction cut for these walls truncates a layer of tarmac (0327) and the remains are therefore likely to relate to the exterior wall of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Wash House. These walls extended to at least 2.7m BGL in places, continuing below safe working depth. The construction cut for the walls had been filled with a deposit of silty sand and brick fragments (0315) on which a concrete slab, 0317, was laid. These were subsequently covered by brick rubble deposit (0316).
- 5.3.4 Sealed by tarmac layer (0327), and therefore predating structure 0313, was a steep sided, square cut of a possible pit ([0324]) at the edge of the south-western end of the trench,



which measured 1.658m x 0.3m x 0.55m in size. It was filled by (0325), a dark brown sandy silt containing no finds. The feature is likely to be a modern construction, possibly related to the road or a later building.

- 5.3.5 Pit [0324] cut a vertically-sided linear feature [0322] which was observed in section to extend to at least 1.7m depth, suggesting considerable truncation of earlier deposits. This was filled by (0323), a dark grey silty sand containing frequent brick and rubble fragments. [0322] in turn cut a vertically-sided linear feature, [0320], which was 0.55m wide and 1.15m deep and was filled by (0321), a greyish brown sandy silt containing modern brick and mortar fragments and charcoal flecks. Both features likely relate to previous modern or Victorian construction on the site.
- 5.3.6 Towards the centre of the trench, and also sealed by (0301) was a concrete wall footing 0312. The construction cut for the footing, [0311], truncated the fill of a vertically-sided linear feature [0307], which was 1.6m x 4.65m x 1.25m in size. The feature was filled by three separate fills: (0308), (0309) and (0310). The lowest of these fills, (0310) consisted of a beige brown sandy and stone deposit; the second, (0309) of a yellow sand deposit; and the top fill, (0308) of a black sandy silt. Only (0308) contained any rubble or other material, in this case small brick fragments and charcoal flecks.
- 5.3.7 [0307] in turn cut the backfill of the construction cut for a wall 0305, which ran north-west to south-east approximately 4m south-west of the north-eastern end of the trench. The similarity in construction with wall 0313 would suggest that structure 0305 may be identified as an interior wall within the 20<sup>th</sup> century Wash House.
- 5.3.8 Overall, considerable truncation of sub-surface deposits by modern construction works was evidenced in Trench 3.

#### 5.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 9, Plate 11)

- 5.4.1 Trench 4 was aligned north-west to south-east and was located towards the centre of the site, close to the northern edge of the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing and within the yard areas of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century phase of housing. It measured 19m x 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m.
- 5.4.2 The uppermost deposit identified was at the north-western end of the trench and consisted of a concrete footpath (0423)/[0424]. This was cut through a 0.10m thick layer of topsoil (0400) which comprised the uppermost layer across the majority of the trench.
- 5.4.3 Within the majority of the trench (0400) overlaid context (0401), a crushed brick and rubble deposit within a steep sided cut [0421], which measured 14m x 1.8m x 0.3m in size. At the south-eastern end of the trench (0400) overlaid an earlier deposit of made ground (0402) consisting primarily of black sand and containing an electric cable. Towards the north-western end the natural sands (0420) were identified at 0.30m BGL.
- 5.4.4 Cut through (0401) but pre-dating the footpath were a number of modern features, here described in stratigraphic order from most recent to oldest. At the far western extent of the trench was a square pit [0418]. The pit was 0.7m x 0.65m x 0.5m in size (minimum) but was not excavated as it was ascertained to be very modern in date. It was filled by (0419), a loose black silty sand containing frequent concrete and brick fragments.
- 5.4.5 Approximately 2.1m south-east of [0418] was [0410], the linear cut for a modern metallic pipe. This was 1.5m x 1.5m x 0.25m in size with vertical sides and a flat base, and was filled by (0411), a firm brown silty sand containing fragments of ceramic building material. This feature is likely to be of a similar date to [0418]. 0.5m south-east of [0410] was a third modern cut, [0406]. This was square in shape and 2.5m x 0.65m x 0.4m in size. It was filled by (0407), a loose black silty sand containing frequent inclusions of brick and charcoal. Underlying [0406] was a large linear ditch running north-north-west to south-south-east,

- [0403], which was 12.5m x 1.5m x 0.5m in size. It was filled by (0404), a light brown sand containing no finds.
- 5.4.6 Cut by [0410] was a north-north-east to south-south-west linear feature, [0412]. This was 0.5m x 0.1m x 0.45m in size with vertical sides, indicating a modern date. It was filled by (0413), a light-mid brown sand with no inclusions and contained a modern drain pipe.
- 5.4.7 Both [0412] and [0406] cut a north-east to south-west linear feature, [0408]. This was 1m x 0.65m x 1m in size with vertical sides, and was filled by (0409), a mid brown silty sand containing moderately frequent fragments of ceramic building material. The feature contained a modern drain.
- 5.4.8 Also cut by [0412] was a series of two intercutting features, [0414] and [0416]. The latest of these, [0416], was a pit which was circular/oval in plan, with steep concave sides and rounded base. It was 1.5m x 0.75m x 0.75m in size and was filled by (0417), a light brown silty sand which contained no finds. [0414], cut by [0416], was an irregular linear feature 1.65m x 1.25m x 0.45m in size, which was filled by (0415), a light-mid brown sand also containing no finds. This feature was aligned north-north west to south-south-east, and ran roughly parallel to linear feature [0403].
- 5.4.9 Features [0403] and [0414] are likely to be the earliest features present within Trench 4. Unfortunately no dating evidence was obtained, although due to the potential importance of the features samples for Radiocarbon dating were taken from [0403] and have the potential to shed further light on the age of the feature (Roushannafas forthcoming).
- 5.4.10 Trench 4 contained numerous intercutting features of modern date, suggesting considerable reworking over in the area in recent years. However, the survival of the ditch [0403], which is of a size to be a possible earlier boundary ditch, indicates that truncation of earlier deposits in this area has not taken place to the extent seen in the trenches further north in the area of the baths and wash houses. There is, therefore, potential for further archaeological remains to have survived.

## 5.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 11, Plate 14)

- 5.5.1 Trench 5 was located in the south-eastern area of the site at the eastern edge of the 19<sup>th</sup> century phase of terraced housing and Wat Street, and within the yard area of the later phase of housing. Trench 5 was oriented north-west to south-east, measured 9.5m x 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.40m.
- 5.5.2 The uppermost deposit consisted of a 0.10m thick layer of tarmac (0501) underlain by a bedding deposit of sand (0502) 0.25m thick. This bedding deposit had been cut by a vertically-sided service trench [0507], which was filled by (0508), a firm light orangey brown silty sand and gravel deposit. (0502) overlaid a made ground deposit of silty sand, up to 0.75m thick (0503); excavation ceased within this deposit and, therefore, the natural substratum was not exposed within this trench.
- 5.5.3 Several structures were identified as being sealed by deposit (0503). At the south-eastern end of the trench was a north-east to south-west aligned wall, 0513, constructed with 3" red bricks. The wall appeared to have been cut into an earlier levelling deposit (0505) consisting of very dark grey silty sand of unknown depth, and was sealed by (0504), a deposit of demolition material likely to originate from 0513. Immediately north-west of 0513 and running parallel to it was 0514, a brick-built culvert. Both are likely to be part of the same structure. The location of the structure corresponds with the 19<sup>th</sup> Century phase of terraced housing still visible on the 1916 Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 29).
- 5.5.4 Immediately east of service trench [0507] was a second brick built culvert, 0512, which was partially infilled with sand (0515). Its alignment corresponded with the division of the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced housing visible in the 1916 Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 29).

Immediately west of service trench [0507] was 0511, a brick wall which was possibly part of the same structure as 0512, and 0510, the remains of a brick wall or floor likely to be associated with 0511. Both were constructed of mass-produced 3" red bricks. Located in the former area of Wat Street, it is not clear to which phase of development, or to which specific building, these remains relate to.

- 5.5.5 At the north-western end of the trench was a brick building foundation with an interior concrete floor, 0509. This was approximately 2.5m x 1.5m in size (although it continued into the trench sections), and appeared modern in date.
- 5.5.6 Overall there was no evidence in Trench 5 to suggest that pre-modern deposits may have survived later development, with considerable truncation by services and modern construction indicated.

## 5.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 13, Plate 19)

- 5.6.1 Trench 6 was located in the south-eastern area of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west, along the former line of Woburn Street, which was demolished to make way for housing in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The trench measured 28m x 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.70m.
- 5.6.2 While there is a large quantity of features within Trench 6, many appear to be of a similar modern date and do not intersect with each other. Therefore, they will be discussed here by context type.
- 5.6.3 The uppermost identified layer was a 0.08m thick layer of tarmac (0600). The tarmac overlaid a levelling deposit of silty sand and brick rubble, (0601), which was at least 1.68m thick and was contained within cut [0631], which is likely to represent a truncated ground surface level prior to the deposition of (0601). The natural sands (0630) were identified beneath (0601) in places, at approximately 0.60m BGL.
- 5.6.4 Several service trenches were found within the trench. [0602], at the north eastern end of the trench, measured 6.5m x 0.45m x 0.3m in size and was filled by (0603), a dark grey silty sand. The cut contained a cast iron pipe. [0612], approximately 7.5m to the south-west, was 3.5m x 1.5m x 0.5m in size and was filled by (0613), a dark grey silty sand similar to (0603). Finally, [0628] was located approximately 5m south-west of [0612] and was 1.85m x 0.35m x 0.7m in size. It was filled by (0629), a dark grey silty sand similar to both (0603) and (0613).
- 5.6.5 Four features which appeared to be associated with modern structures were found throughout the trench. Linear feature [0614] was interpreted as a possible foundation trench; it had vertical sides and a V shaped base and was 1.4m x 0.8m x 0.4m in size. It was filled by (0615), a grey silty sand containing moderately frequent fragments of ceramic building material and plaster. [0616], approximately 0.25 south-west of [0614], consisted of a steeply sided linear feature with a concave base which was 1.15m x 0.6m x 0.3m in size. It was filled by (0617), a dark grey silty sand deposit containing charcoal flecks and mortar fragments. [0618], situated approximately 0.2m south-west of [0616] consisted of a square pit feature 0.75m x 0.65m x 0.25m in size, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by (0619), a dark greyish brown silty sand. [0618] cut [0620], a linear ditch interpreted as a possible foundation trench associated with the first phase of building in this area. The trench was 1.7m x 0.95m x 0.75m in size and was filled by (0621), a firm, mottled grey and yellow sand. These features are all likely to relate to the terraced housing previously located in this area.
- 5.6.6 A series of post holes were found within the trench: [0606], [0608], [0610] and [0626]. These do not seem to form any sort of organised alignment, but could possibly be related to garden fence posts or similar. [0606] was situated approximately 7m from the north-eastern end of the trench and was 0.34m x 0.32m x 0.14m in size. It was filled by (0607), a

very dark greyish-black sand. 1.5m to the south-west of [0606] was [0608] which was a similar size of 0.34m x 0.34m x 0.18m in size. It was filled by (0609), which was very similar in colour and composition to (0607). Immediately to the west of [0608] was [0610], a smaller post hole 0.26m x 0.26m x 0.1m in size. This was filled by (0611), a dark grey silty sand slightly lighter in colour than (0607) and (0609). 8.5m south-west of [0610] and [0608] was a fourth post-hole, [0626] which was larger than those towards the north at 0.4m x 0.45m x 0.25m in size. It was filled by (0627), a dark grey silty sand. While [0606], [0608] and [0610] are likely to be part of the same group of features (for example a fence), [0626] may be part of a separate feature.

- 5.6.7 7m from the north-eastern end of Trench 6 was a roughly east to west aligned shallow ditch [0604] with a U-shaped profile, which was cut by post hole [0606] and pipe trench [0602]. It was filled by (0605), a light brown silty sand with no finds. The ditch ran approximately parallel to the possible boundary ditch in Trench 4 [0402], although it was markedly less substantial. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 5.6.8 Two intercutting pit features were found approximately 9m north of the south-western trench edge. The most recent of these, [0622], was 1.25m x 0.8m x 1.25m in size and was filled by (0623), a dark grey silty sand. The feature cut a second pit, [0624], which was a minimum of 0.5m x 0.75m x 1.25m in size. It was filled by (0625), a light grey sand deposit. This pit was also truncated by pipe trench [0628], and therefore the south-western edge is obscured. No finds were recovered from either feature.
- 5.6.9 Overall there is no strong indication that archaeology of pre-modern date is likely to have survived within the vicinity of Trench 6, with the majority of features identified as deep services, drains and other modern feature types. It would seem that re-working and disturbance of sub-surface deposits has occurred not only within the footprints of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century housing, but also in the yards of the later phase of development, within which this trench is situated. The only possible exceptions to this are the two pits, [0622] and [0624], which may be slightly earlier in date.

## 5.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 15, Plate 26)

- 5.7.1 Trench 7 was located at the centre of the southern half of the site within the area of the 19<sup>th</sup> century housing and the subsequent 20<sup>th</sup> century housing and yards. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 17.75m x 1.8m. The trench was cut through an artificial bank on the south-western edge and the modern road on the south-eastern edge, meaning that the depth of the trench was much shallower on the south-east than the north-west; the trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4m.
- 5.7.2 The uppermost layer identified was a silty, sandy topsoil (0701) up to 0.35m thick. This overlaid made ground deposits of silty sand, stone and brick fragments, (0702) and (0703), which formed the roadside bank at the north-western edge of the trench. (0702) was up to 0.5m thick and consisted of dark orangey brown silty sand, while (0703) was up to 1.2m thick and consisted of dark greyish brown silty sand. The modern road surface, [0720]/(0721) was present on the south-eastern edge of the trench and truncated the underlying deposits in this area. The natural sand substratum (0722) was identified at 0.32m BGL (of the top of the bank) at the south-western end of the trench and at 1.2m BGL (of the top of the bank) at the south-eastern end of the trench.
- 5.7.3 A modern drainage pipe trench, [0718], is likely to be the latest feature within the trench. It was located approximately 4.5m south-west of the north-eastern end of the trench, and was 1.7m x 0.5m x 1.5m in size. The trench was filled by (0719), a dark greyish brown sandy silt containing fragments of ceramic building material.
- 5.7.4 At the south-eastern end of the trench was a series of pit features cut into the natural substratum. The southernmost of these, [0704], was an irregular oval shape and was 1.4m



x 0.35m x 1.7m in size. It was filled by (0705), a mid brownish grey silty loam that was found to contain electrical wires and foil wrappers.

- 5.7.5 Immediately north-east of [0704] was a series of several circular or oval intercutting pits: [0706], [0708], [0710], [0714] and [0716]. [0706], the latest of the sequence, was a minimum of 0.34m x 0.4m x 0.22m in size and was filled by (0707), a dark brownish grey silty sand. This feature cut both [0708] to the east and [0714] to the north. [0708] was a minimum of 0.4m x 0.8m x 0.2m in size and was filled by (0709), a very dark grey silty sand. [0708] cut in turn a third pit, [0710], which was a minimum of 1.2m x 1.8m x 1.5m in size and was filled by (0711), a mottled dark grey and light yellow sand. Moving north, [0714], cut by [0706], was 0.8m x 0.7m x 0.5m in size and was filled by (0715), a mid brownish grey silty sand. This pit cut the final pit in the group, [0716], which appeared smaller than the others. It was a minimum of 0.3m x 0.4m x 0.35m in size and was filled by (0717), a light orangey brown silty sand. None of the pits contained finds or other dating evidence.
- 5.7.6 A number of cut features in Trench 7 could not be confidently dated. However, the presence of deep modern pit cuts and drains would suggest considerable disturbance and truncation of earlier deposits in this area.

## 5.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 17, Plate 29)

- 5.8.1 Trench 8 was located at the south-western end of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east, parallel to Brook Street. It measured 15.5 x 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.1m.
- 5.8.2 The uppermost identified layers consisted of sequential stony, silty loam made ground/levelling deposits (0801), (0809) and (0802), with maximum thicknesses of 0.45m, 0.25m and 1.5m respectively. The natural substratum (0808) was reached at the south-eastern end of the trench at 1.30m BGL.
- 5.8.3 Sealed by the made ground deposits and cut into the natural substratum were a number of structural remains. At the north-western end of the trench brick foundations 0807 were identified at 0.55m BGL, almost certainly relating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century phase of terraced housing with which they align on the 1916 OS mapping (Fig. 29). The same interpretation is likely to apply to 0803, 0804, 0805 and 0806 which are all on the same alignment as 0807 and similarly constructed of standard 3" bricks, all at approximately 0.5m BGL.
- 5.8.4 No evidence of pre-modern archaeological remains was encountered in Trench 8. However as the surface level seems to have been raised considerably, and the level to which the structural remains extend is unknown, the potential for the survival of pre-modern archaeological deposits remains to an extent uncertain.

## 5.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 19, Plate 33)

- 5.9.1 Trench 9 was located at the western edge of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west along the line of the former street named 'Sun Hill'. This street was demolished prior to the construction of the 20<sup>th</sup> century phase of terraced housing sometime between 1920 and 1938 (Poole 2017, 32). Trench 9 was excavated in two overlapping strips measuring 19.5m in length, and a maximum of 3.25m wide. It was excavated to a maximum of 1.5m depth.
- 5.9.2 The uppermost identified layers consisted of sequential stony, silty loam made ground/levelling deposits (0901), (0902) and (0903) which had maximum thicknesses of 0.3m, 0.1m and 0.8m respectively. The natural sands (0908) underlying these deposits were observed at 1.30m BGL.

- 5.9.3 Sealed by made ground deposit (0903), at approximately 0.7m BGL, were a number of structural remains constructed of standard 3" bricks (0904, 0905, 0906 & 0907) which almost certainly all related to the 20<sup>th</sup> century phase of terraced housing and attached yards. 0904 was located towards the southern end of the trench, while 0905, 0906 and 0907 were towards the centre. A modern pipe trench was also present approximately 5.5m south of the northernmost end of the trench.
- 5.9.4 No evidence of pre-modern archaeological remains was encountered in Trench 9. However, as the surface level seems to have been raised considerably, and the level to which the structural remains extend is unknown, the potential for the survival of pre-modern archaeological deposits remains, to an extent, uncertain.

## 6 The Finds

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*By Rosemary Hughes*

6.1 This report presents an assessment of a small quantity of material recovered from the Fruitmarket site, Sneinton, Nottingham. The finds include: pottery (5 sherds/169g), ceramic building material (4 sherds/768g), stone (1 piece/1536g), glass (2 Pieces/439g), and bone (2 pieces/14g). These pieces were recovered from four different contexts: (0504), (0705), (0707) and (0711).

### 6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery was examined, classified by ware and quantified by sherd count and weight. The sherds were recovered from contexts (0707) and (0711) and were all late 17<sup>th</sup> century to 20<sup>th</sup> century in date.

6.2.2 The earliest pottery sherd was a piece of salt-glazed stone ware base (AAB) recovered from context (0707). Produced from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this pottery type was used for items such as jugs and bowls. The small diameter and tall straight sides of this fragment suggest that it was probably part of a bottle.

6.2.3 The other pieces of pottery were later in date, belonging to the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two pieces of white bodied earthen ware rim were collected from contexts (0707) (AAC) and (0711) (AAE) as well as a rim sherd of a blue transfer print vessel from (0711) (AAG). White bodied earthen wares of various types were produced during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and were commonly utilised as dining crockery. Their usage continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 6.3 Ceramic building material

6.3.1 The ceramic building material included: 2 pieces of white bodied earthen ware tile ((AAF) and (AAD)), 1 piece of brick (AAK), a fragment of floor tile (AAL), and a small piece of mortar (AAH). The assemblage was post medieval to modern in date.

6.3.2 The brick fragment (AAK) recovered from context (0705) was modern, being one end of a red brick and featuring two perforations. Traces of mortar were found on all but the end face (header) and broken edge. The other piece of red ceramic building material, also recovered from context (0705) was the broken corner of a square red brick floor tile (AAL). Mortar could be found on the two unbroken edges and on the base, which featured a raised cross for mortar adhesion.

6.3.3 The two pieces of white-bodied earthen ware tile were recovered from contexts (0707) and (0711). (AAD) recovered from (0707) was a body fragment with white glaze on one side and a maker's inscription on the reverse. Only the letter 'E' remains in full profile. The other piece of white-bodied earthen ware tile (AAF) was found in context (0711). This piece was slightly thicker than the other but similar in fabric and glaze. It was a rim fragment and had raised gridding on the reverse to aid in mortar adhesion.

6.3.4 The only other piece of Ceramic building material recovered from this site was a piece of white mortar (AAH). This was recovered from context (0711) and is post-medieval in date.

### 6.4 Glass

6.4.1 Two pieces of glass were recovered from contexts (0504) and (0707).

6.4.2 One piece was a complete clear glass bottle (AAJ) recovered from (0504). Around 200mm tall and 65mm in diameter (base) it bears the logo of 'Skinner and Rook Nottingham' and

the date 1925. Skinner and Rook were a grocers, wine and tea merchants on Long Row East during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- 6.4.3 The other piece of glass recovered was a body fragment of a clear glass vessel (AAA). This piece was recovered from (0707) and is modern in date.

## 6.5 Stone

- 6.5.1 One piece of stone was recovered from this site: a complete stone paving slab or tile (AAI) from context (0504). Mortar could be found on 5 surfaces: the edges and base, and had pieces of clear glass and brick fragments embedded in it. This is most likely modern in date.

## 6.6 Bone

- 6.6.1 Two pieces of bone were recovered from the site: a humerus (AAN) and a scapula (AAM). Both of these came from the context (0705).
- 6.6.2 The Scapula (AAM), from a juvenile sheep or pig, showed signs of butchery; only the joint of the bone remained and striation marks could be identified on the break. The humerus (AAN) was possibly feline and showed no marks of butchery or predation marks.

## 6.7 Summary

- 6.7.1 The assemblage from this site is predominately post-medieval to modern in date, with only context (0504) providing a securely dated find, the Skinner and Rook bottle from 1925. The finds are a typical domestic assemblage.

# 7 Environmental Archaeology Assessment

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*By Alison Wilson*

## 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 This report provides an assessment of the palaeo-environmental samples retrieved during an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology at the Fruitmarket site, Sneinton, Nottingham.
- 7.1.2 As part of the environmental sampling strategy 40 litre samples were taken from selected contexts within the evaluation area. The samples are listed in table form below, with a brief description of the deposit from which the samples were taken and any environmental material found.

## 7.2 Method

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

- 7.2.2 As part of the environmental sampling strategy, a total of 3 samples were taken from various contexts. The sample size taken from each context was 40 litres and 100% of the resulting flots were examined.
- 7.2.3 Both the residues and non-waterlogged flots were dried. The weight and volume of the residue was recorded before it was sorted by eye for any environmental and archaeological finds. These were picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged. A magnet was run through the residue in order to recover any magnetised material such as hammerscale. The residue was then discarded. The flot of each sample was studied using 10x magnification and the presence of environmental finds noted and their abundance and species recorded on the assessment sheet. The flots were then bagged and along with the finds from the residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

### 7.3 Results

#### 7.3.1 Table 1: Environmental sample number: 03

Context: [0403 (0404)

Context description: Possible boundary ditch

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/coal	An abundance of 51 - 150 unidentified comminuted fragments of charcoal
Charred plant remains	1 very degraded grain, possibly barley ( <i>Hordeum Vulgare</i> ), 1 unidentified fragment of chaff and a single Brome seed ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.)
Un-charred plant remains	1-10 Elder ( <i>Sambucus</i> sp.) Modern
Snails	1-10, 2 visible species

#### 7.3.2 Table 2: Environmental sample number: 04

Context: [0403] (0405)

Context description: Possible boundary ditch

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/Coal	An abundance of 11-50 unidentified comminuted fragments of charcoal
Charred plant remains	1 degraded unidentified grain and 1 unidentified fragment of chaff.
Un-charred plant remains	An abundance of 1-10, Elder, Blackberry ( <i>Rubus</i>

	sp.) and Fat Hen ( <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.) Modern
Snails	1-10, 2 visible species

### 7.3.3 Table 3: Environmental sample no: 05

Context: [0604] (0605)

Context description: Shallow ditch

Material	Quantity
Charcoal/coal	An abundance of 11-50 unidentified comminuted fragments of mixed coal and charcoal
Charred plant remains	2 Brome ( <i>Bromus</i> sp.) seed
Un-charred plant remains	1-10 Fat hen, Elder
Snails	1-10, 2 visible species

## 7.4 Conclusion

### *Residues*

- 7.4.1 The samples washed down to produce residues of varying proportions of sub-rounded gravel which contained nothing of archaeological significance.

### *Flots*

- 7.4.2 All flots contained charcoal (as yet unidentified) in varying quantities; these were mostly comminuted fragments measuring less than 2mm. In the case of context [0604] the charcoal was mixed with fragments of coal.
- 7.4.3 The charred botanical remains include fragments of cereal grain and chaff in a poor state of preservation as well as Brome seeds. These are likely to be residual; such a small quantity does not indicate that any processing or storage took place on the site.
- 7.4.4 The plant assemblage also contained occasional un-charred seeds including Fat Hen (*Chenopodium album*), Elder (*Sambucus* sp) and Blackberry/Raspberry (*Rubus* sp.). These are likely to be modern invasive seeds
- 7.4.5 The plant assemblage as a whole was small and somewhat limited, and further analysis is not recommended. However, if further excavation is required on the basis of other archaeological criteria, then environmental sampling should be a component of the fieldwork as the relatively small number of samples examined from one area of the site need not reflect the true nature of the archaeology of the site as a whole.
- 7.4.6 The partial grain and Brome seeds can be used to provide a Radiocarbon date; to this purpose, the grain and seed taken from context [0403] has been sent to The Scottish Universities Research Centre (SUERC) for dating.

## 8 Discussion

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- 8.1.1 The vast majority of archaeological evidence encountered during the evaluation related to demolition and construction activities of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. No evidence of the Early Medieval period or earlier was identified.
- 8.1.2 Archaeological remains of the 1896 Victoria Baths, the 1926 Wash House and both the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century phases of terraced housing were identified. The earlier phases of the public baths and wash houses established in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century were not positively identified.
- 8.1.3 The stratigraphy of the site overall reflected multiple sequences of demolition, construction and re-working of earlier deposits, as might be anticipated from the map regression analysis in the Desk-Based Assessment (Poole 2017). In many areas the construction and demolition of structures in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the digging of drains and service trenches, had considerably truncated earlier deposits. Re-working and disturbance of sub-surface deposits occurred not only within the footprints of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century facilities and housing, but also within the yards of later phases of housing development.
- 8.1.4 However, despite this, possible boundary ditches of uncertain were identified in Trenches 4 & 6. These indicate that, in at least some areas of the site, pre-modern remains may have survived. Due to the potential significance of these ditches, samples for Radiocarbon dating were taken, and these results will be discussed in a forthcoming update to this report.
- 8.1.5 The evidence uncovered during the course of the investigations did not directly address any of the research priorities highlighted in the Desk-Based Assessment and Written Scheme of Investigation (Poole 2017). However, the evaluation may be considered to have been largely successful in characterising the nature of sub-surface remains and impacts of previous land-use at the site and thereby achieving the general aims and objectives of the work.



## 9 References

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## Appendix 1: Context Register

Trench	Context	Type	Description
1	(0101)	Deposit	Ground surface
1	(0102)	Deposit	Made ground
1	(0103)	Layer	Subsoil
1	(0104)	Layer	Natural
1	0105	Structure	Modern brick foundation
1	(0106)	Deposit	Made ground
1	(0107)	Deposit	Made ground
1	[0108]	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear terminus
1	(0109)	Fill	Fill of [0108]
1	[0110]	Cut	Pit
1	(0111)	Fill	Fill of [0110]
1	0112	Structure	NE-SW aligned wall of Wash House
1	0113	Structure	Concrete surface
1	(0114)	Deposit	Made ground
1	0115	Structure	NW-SE aligned wall of Victoria Baths
2	(0201)	Deposit	Ground surface
2	(0202)	Deposit	Made ground/rubble
2	(0203)	Deposit	Made ground
2	(0204)	Layer	Buried topsoil
2	[0205]	Cut	Drainage ditch
2	(0206)	Fill	Fill of [0205]
2	0207	Structure	Dividing walls of Wash House
2	0208	Structure	Brick walls
2	(0209)	Layer	Natural
2	(0210)	Deposit	Made ground
3	(0300)	Layer	Ground surface
3	(0301)	Deposit	Rubble levelling deposit
3	[0302]	Cut	Pit
3	(0303)	Fill	Fill of [0302]
3	[0304]	Cut	Construction cut for 0305
3	0305	Structure	Interior wall of Wash House
3	(0306)	Deposit	Brick rubble within 0305
3	[0307]	Cut	Vertical cut
3	(0308)	Fill	Fill of [0307]
3	(0309)	Fill	Fill of [0307]
3	(0310)	Fill	Fill of [0307]
3	[0311]	Cut	Cut for concrete footing
3	(0312)	Fill	Concrete footing within [0311]
3	0313	Structure	Walls of Wash House
3	[0314]	Cut	Construction cut for 0313
3	(0315)	Fill	Fill of [0314]
3	(0316)	Deposit	Fill of [0314]
3	0317	Structure	Concrete slab

3	[0318]	Cut	Cut of utilities
3	(0319)	Fill	Fill of [0318]
3	[0320]	Cut	Vertical cut
3	(0321)	Fill	Fill of [0320]
3	[0322]	Cut	Large square cut
3	(0323)	Fill	Fill of [0322]
3	[0324]	Cut	Possible pit
3	(0325)	Fill	Fill of [0324]
3	(0326)	Layer	Natural
3	(0327)	Layer	Tarmac
4	(0400)	Layer	Topsoil
4	(0401)	Deposit	Brick rubble
4	(0402)	Deposit	Made ground
4	[0403]	Cut	Possible boundary ditch
4	(0404)	Fill	Fill of [0403]. Same as (0405)
4	(0405)	Fill	Fill of [0403]. Same as (0406)
4	[0406]	Cut	Square cut, likely relating to terrace houses
4	(0407)	Fill	Fill of [0406]
4	[0408]	Cut	Drain
4	(0409)	Fill	Fill of [0408]
4	[0410]	Cut	Cast pipe cut
4	(0411)	Fill	Fill of [0410]
4	[0412]	Cut	Drain
4	(0413)	Fill	Fill of [0412]
4	[0414]	Cut	E-W aligned linear ditch/gully
4	(0415)	Fill	Fill of [0414]
4	[0416]	Cut	Small pit
4	(0417)	Fill	Fill of [0416]
4	[0418]	Cut	Square pit
4	(0419)	Fill	Fill of [0418]
4	(0420)	Layer	Natural sands
4	[0421]	Cut	Demolition cut
4	[0422]	Cut	Cut for concrete footpath
4	(0423)	Fill	Concrete fill of [0422]
5	(0501)	Deposit	Tarmac surface
5	(0502)	Deposit	Underlay for (0501)
5	(0503)	Deposit	Made ground
5	(0504)	Deposit	Deposit including demolition material from 0513
5	(0505)	Deposit	Levelling deposit for 0513
5	(0506)	Deposit	Levelling deposit/covering over 0514
5	[0507]	Cut	Service trench
5	(0508)	Fill	Fill of [0508]
5	0509	Structure	Brick and concrete building foundation
5	0510	Structure	Brick wall/surface remains
5	0511	Structure	Brick wall
5	0512	Structure	Brick built culvert
5	0513	Structure	NE-SW aligned wall of 19 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing

5	0514	Structure	Brick built culvert
5	(0515)	Deposit	Deposit partially infilling 0512
6	(0600)	Deposit	Tarmac
6	(0601)	Deposit	Made ground/demolition material
6	[0602]	Cut	Cast pipe cut
6	(0603)	Fill	Fill of [0602]
6	[0604]	Cut	Possible boundary ditch, roughly parallel to [0403]
6	(0605)	Fill	Fill of [0604]
6	[0606]	Cut	Possible posthole
6	(0607)	Fill	Fill of [0606]
6	[0608]	Cut	Possible posthole
6	(0609)	Fill	Secondary fill of [0608]
6	[0610]	Cut	Possible posthole
6	(0611)	Fill	Fill of [0610]
6	[0612]	Cut	Modern cable cut
6	(0613)	Fill	Fill of [0612]
6	[0614]	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear
6	(0615)	Fill	Fill of [0614]
6	[0616]	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear
6	(0617)	Fill	Fill of [0616]
6	[0618]	Cut	Square cut
6	(0619)	Fill	Fill of [0618]
6	[0620]	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear
6	(0621)	Fill	Fill of [0620]
6	[0622]	Cut	Pit
6	(0623)	Fill	Fill of [0622]
6	[0624]	Cut	Pit
6	(0625)	Fill	Fill of [0624]
6	[0626]	Cut	Possible posthole
6	(0627)	Fill	Secondary fill of [0626]
6	[0628]	Cut	Drain
6	(0629)	Fill	Fill of [0628]
6	(0630)	Layer	Natural sands
6	[0631]	Cut	Landscaping after demolition of terrace housing
6	(0632)	Fill	Fill of [0608]
6	(0633)	Fill	Primary fill of [0626]
7	(0701)	Layer	Topsoil
7	(0702)	Deposit	Made ground
7	(0703)	Deposit	Made ground
7	[0704]	Cut	Irregular pit
7	(0705)	Fill	Fill of [0704]
7	[0706]	Cut	Circular pit
7	(0707)	Fill	Fill of [0706]
7	[0708]	Cut	Small circular pit
7	(0709)	Fill	Fill of [0708]
7	[0710]	Cut	Circular pit
7	(0711)	Fill	Fill of [0710]

7	[0712]	Cut	Small shallow pit
7	(0713)	Fill	Fill of [0712]
7	[0714]	Cut	Oval pit
7	(0715)	Fill	Fill of [0714]
7	[0716]	Cut	Circular pit
7	(0717)	Fill	Fill of [0716]
7	[0718]	Cut	Drain
7	(0719)	Fill	Fill of [0718]
7	[0720]	Cut	Construction cut for road
7	(0721)	Fill	Fill of [0720]
7	(0722)	Layer	Natural
8	(0801)	Layer	Made ground/mound surface
8	(0802)	Deposit	Made ground/levelling deposit
8	0803	Structure	Brick wall of 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing
8	0804	Structure	Brick wall of 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing
8	0805	Structure	Brick wall of 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing
8	0806	Structure	Brick wall of 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing
8	0807	Structure	Brick wall of 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing
8	(0808)	Layer	Natural
8	(0809)	Layer	Made ground/levelling deposit
9	(0901)	Deposit	Surface of artificial mound
9	(0902)	Deposit	Underlay for (0901)
9	(0903)	Deposit	Made ground
9	0904	Structure	Brick wall of 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing
9	0905	Structure	Brick wall of 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing
9	0906	Structure	Brick wall of 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing
9	0907	Structure	Brick wall of 20 <sup>th</sup> century terraced housing
9	(0908)	Layer	Natural

## Appendix 2: Finds Table

Site Code	Find Code	Material	Object	Period	Fill	Count	No Bags	Weight(g)
SFM	AAA	Glass	Body	P/M	0707	1	1	20
SFM	AAB	Pot	Base, Salt glazed stone ware	P/M	0707	1	1	127
SFM	AAC	Pot	Rim, White boded earthen ware	P/M	0707	1	1	7
SFM	AAD	CBM	Tile, White bodied earthenware, writing on reverse	Modern	0707	1	1	3
SFM	AAE	Pot	Rim, White bodied earthenware	P/M	0711	1	1	25
SFM	AAF	CBM	Tile, White bodied earthenware	Modern	0711	1	1	5
SFM	AAG	Pot	Rim, Blue transfer print	P/M	0711	1	1	10
SFM	AAH	CBM	Mortar, white	P/M	0711	1	1	2
SFM	AAI	Stone	Paving slab/tile?	P/M	0504	1	1	1536
SFM	AAJ	Glass	Clear glass bottle, complete, skinner and rook Nottingham 1925, Base= E B Co Ld 504, wine bottle?	P/M	0504	1	1	419
SFM	AAK	CBM	Brick fragments	Modern	0705	1	1	516
SFM	AAL	CBM	Tile fragment, floor tile?	P/M	0705	1	1	242
SFM	AAM	Bone	Scapula, juvenile sheep or pig, Butchery mark	0705	1	1	12	
SFM	AAN	Bone	Humerus, Cat?		0705	1	1	2



## Appendix 3: Plates



Plate 1: Oblique overview of Trench 1 with structure 0105 in foreground, looking north-east.  
Scales = 1m and 2m



Plate 2: Plan view of structure 0115, looking north. Scale = 1m





Plate 3: North-west facing section of 0112, [0110] and [0108], looking south-east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 4: Oblique overview of Trench 2, looking north. Scales = 1m





Plate 5: Structure 0207 plan view, looking north-west. Scales = 1m



Plate 6: Oblique overview of Trench 3 (north-west to south-east arm), looking west. Scales = 1m





Plate 7: Oblique overview of Trench 3 (north-east to south-west arm), looking west. Scales = 1m



Plate 8: View of 0313, looking north-east. Scale = 1m





Plate 9 – View of 0322, looking north-west. Scale = 1m



Plate 10 – Oblique view of 0305, looking west. Scale - 1m





Plate 11: Oblique overview of Trench 4, looking east. Scales = 1m



Plate 12: [0403] south-east facing section, looking north-west. Scale = 1m





Plate 13: View showing [0418] to rear, gully [0414], pit [0416] and [0410] in foreground, looking north-west.  
Scale = 1m



Plate 14: Trench 5 oblique overview, looking north. Scales = 1m





Plate 15: North-west facing section of 0513, looking south-east. Scale = 1m



Plate 16: View of 0513, looking north-west. Scales = 1m





Plate 17: View of 0510, 0511, 0512 and 0507, looking east. Scale = 1m



Plate 18: North-west facing section of 0513, looking south-east. Scale = 1m





Plate 19: Trench 6 overview, looking north. Scales = 1m

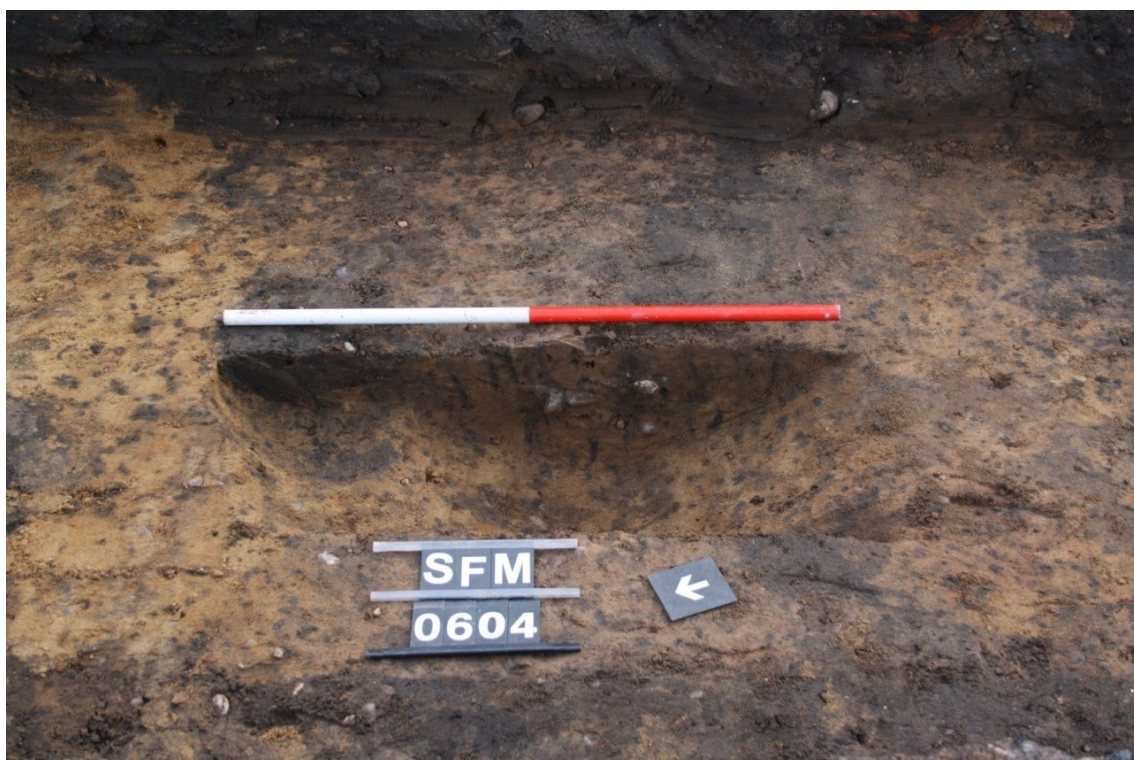


Plate 20: North-west facing section of [0604] and [0606], looking south-east. Scale = 1m





Plate 21: South-west facing section of [0608] and [0610], looking north-east. Scale = 1m



Plate 22: North-west facing section of [0614] and [0616], looking south-east. Scale = 1m





Plate 23: South-east facing section of [0618] and [0620], looking north-west



Plate 24: North-west facing section of [0614] and [0616], looking south-east. Scale = 1m





Plate 25: South facing section of [0620], [0622] and [0624], looking north-west. Scale = 1m



Plate 26: Oblique overview of Trench 7, looking north. Scales = 1m and 2m





Plate 27: South-east facing section of [0714] and [0716], looking north-west. Scale = 1m



Plate 28: View of [0706], [0708] and [0710], with [0704] in background, looking west. Scale = 1m





Plate 29: Overview of Trench 8, looking south-east. Scales = 1m



Plate 30: Oblique view of 0807, looking north. Scale = 1m





Plate 31: view of 0803, 0804 and 0805, looking south-east. Scale = 1m



Plate 32: View of 0806, looking north. Scale = 1m





Plate 33: Trench 9 oblique overview, looking north-west. Scales = 1m



Plate 34: View of 0904, looking south-east. Scale = 1m





Plate 35: View of 0905, looking south-east. Scale = 1m



Plate 36: View of 0906, looking south-east. Scale = 1m





Plate 37: View of 0907, looking south-east. Scale = 1m

## Appendix 4: Figures

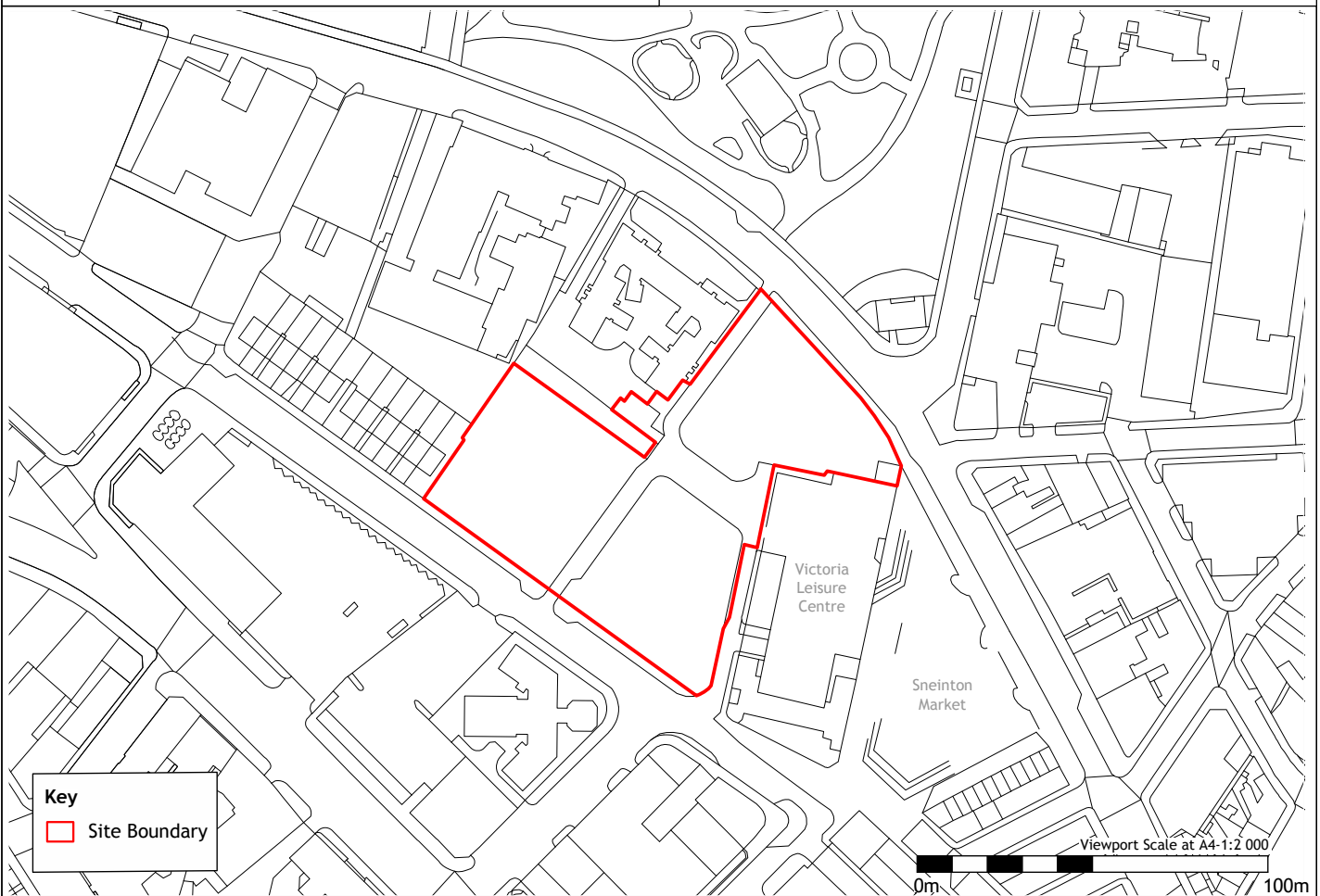
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Nottingham



Scale at A4- 1:50 000



Key  
[Red square symbol] Site Boundary

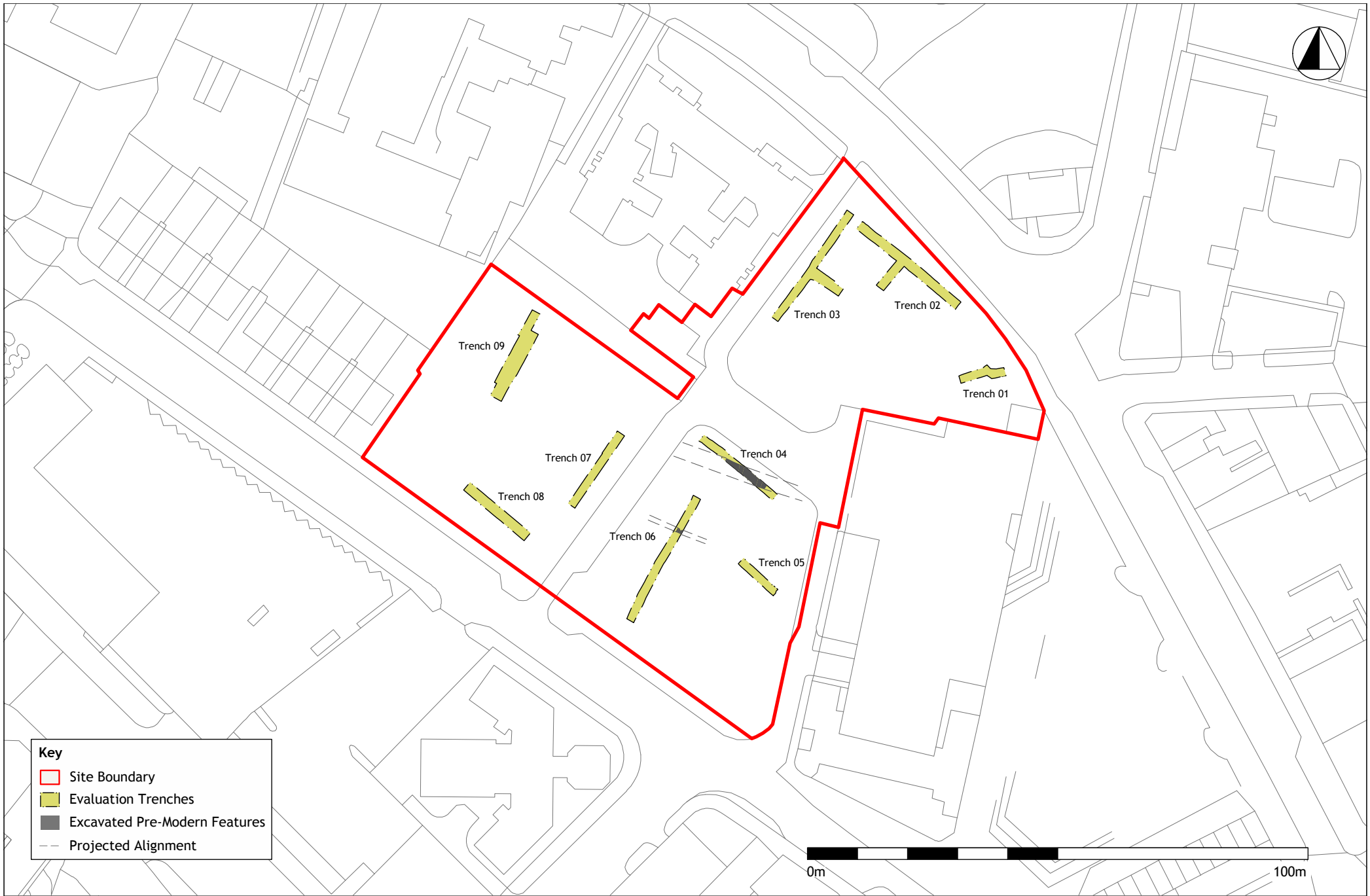
Viewport Scale at A4-1:2 000

0m 100m



SFM  
Figure 01  
Scale at A4-varies

Fruitmarket Site, Nottingham  
Location Map  
Illustration by: NO

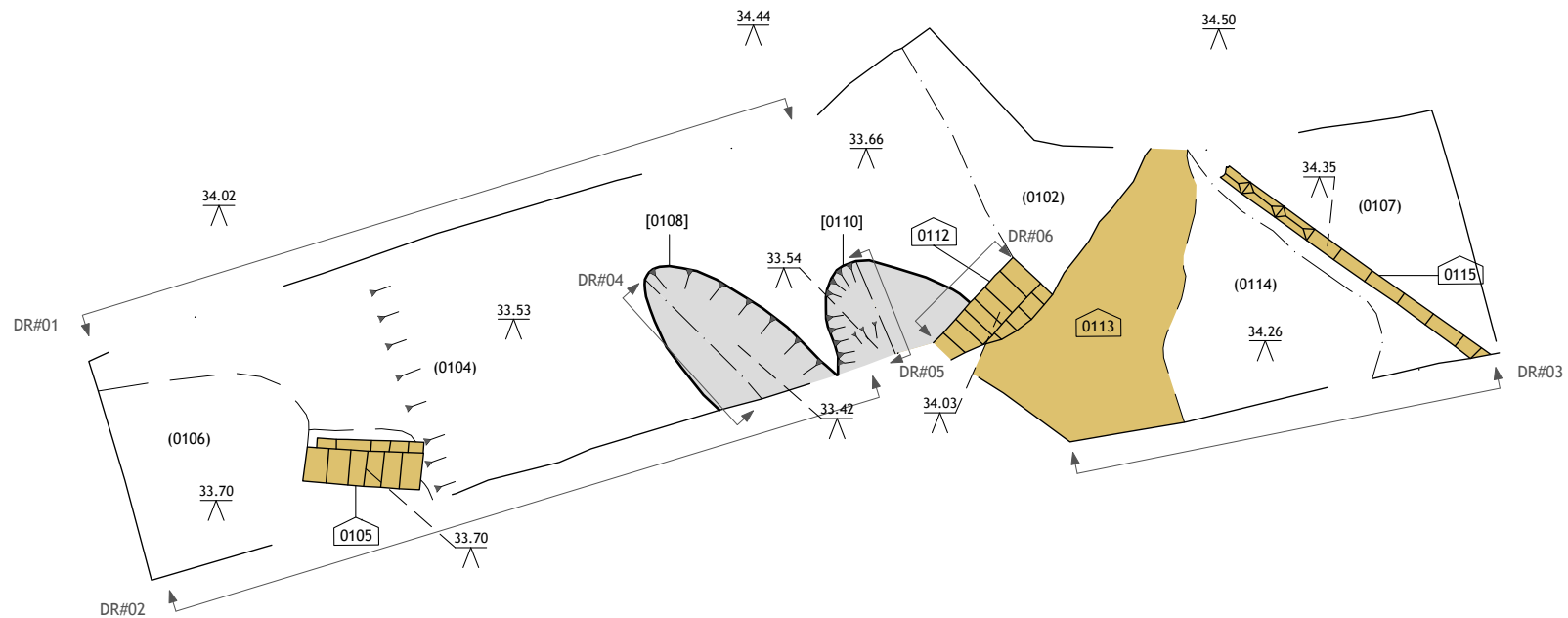


**Key**



- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trenches
- Excavated Pre-Modern Features
- Projected Alignment

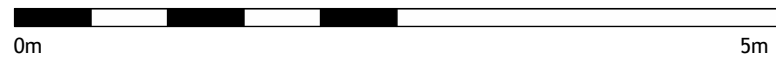




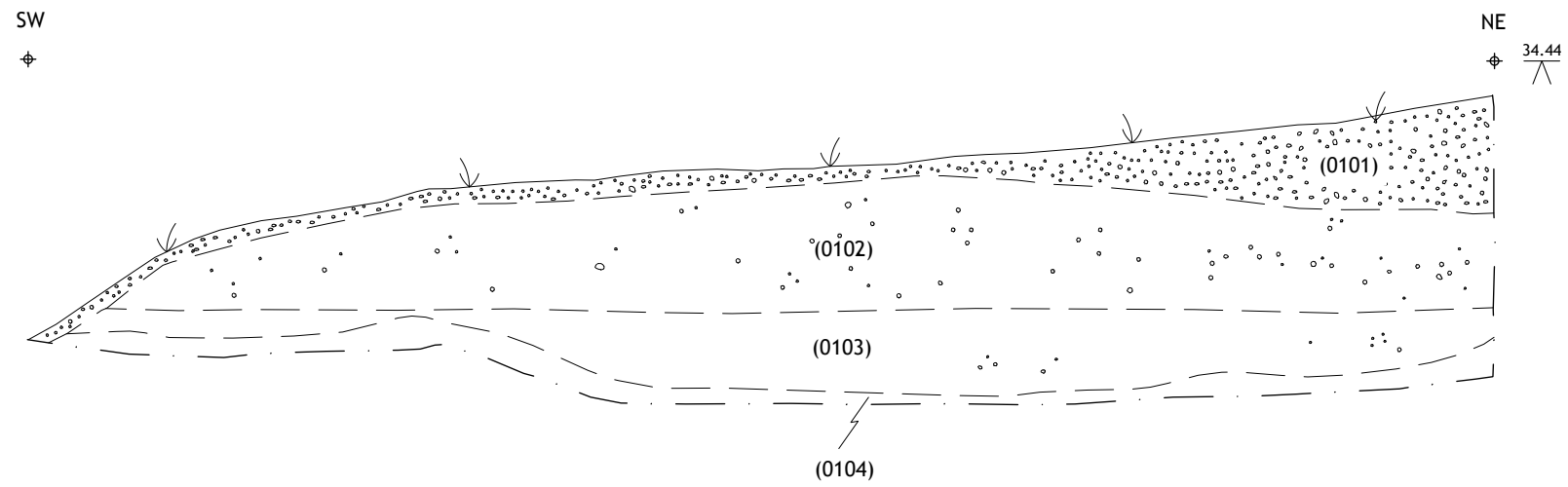


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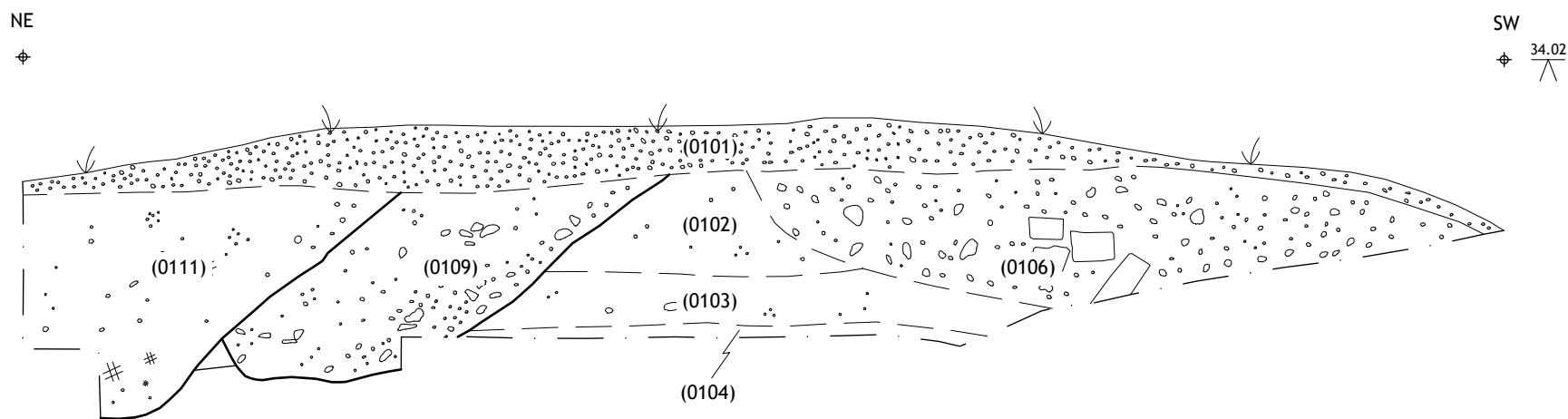
-  Cut Features
-  Structures



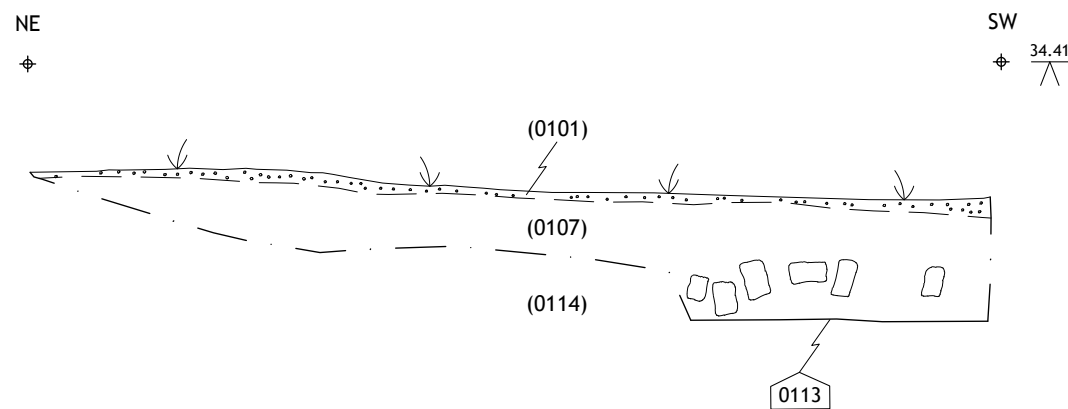
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South East Facing Section of Trench 01



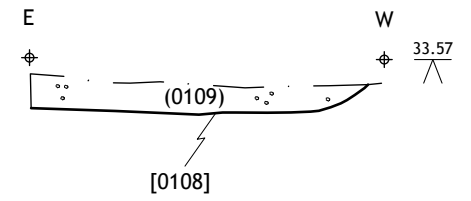
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North West Facing Section of Trench 01



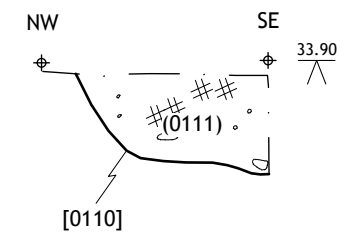
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North West Facing Section of Trench 01



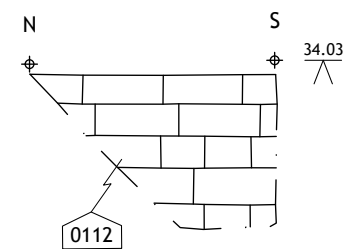
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North Facing Section of [0108]



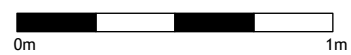
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South West Facing Section of [0110]

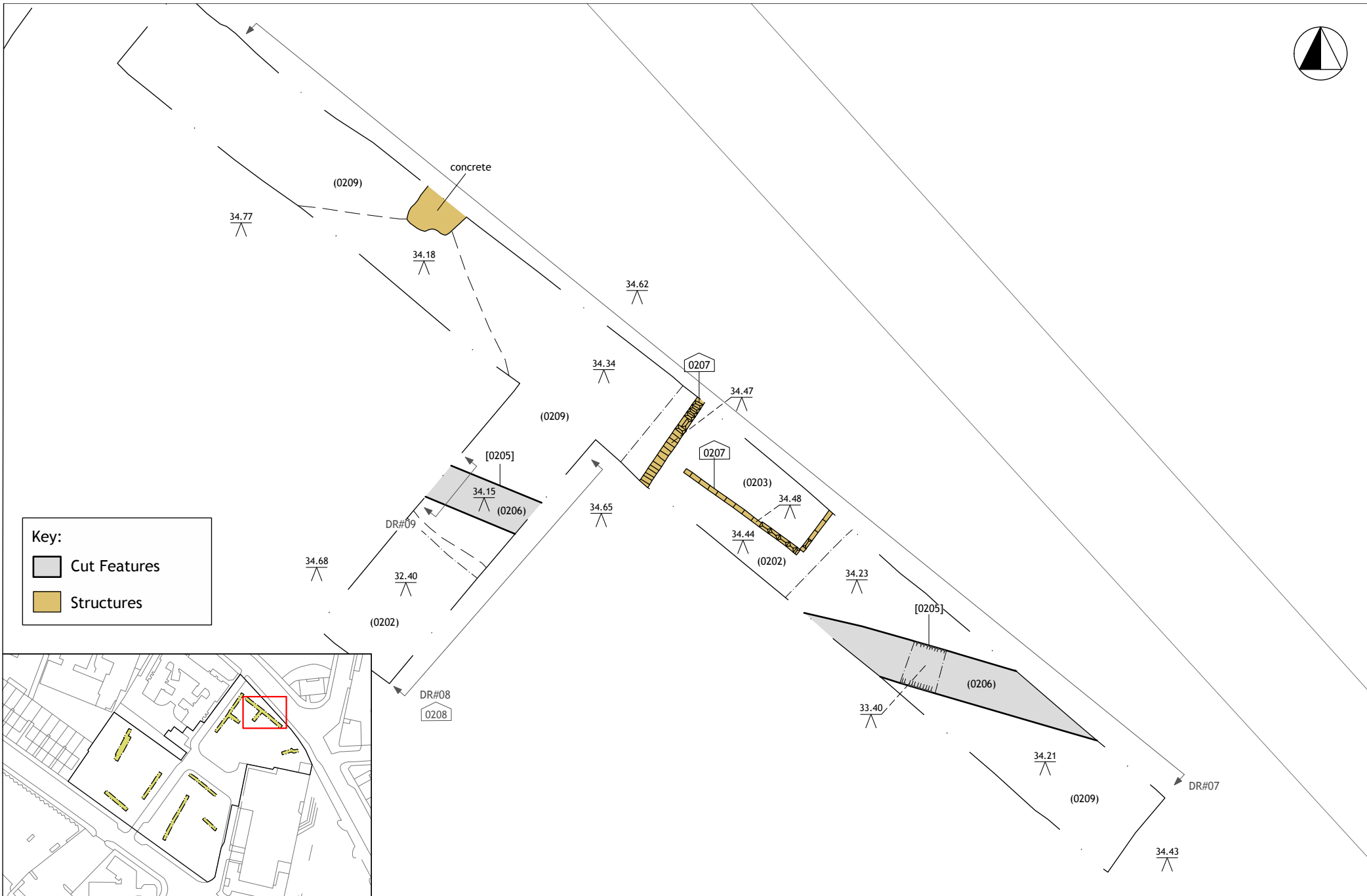


Dr#06  
West Facing Section of Structure 0112



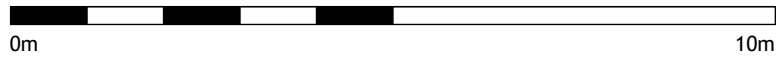
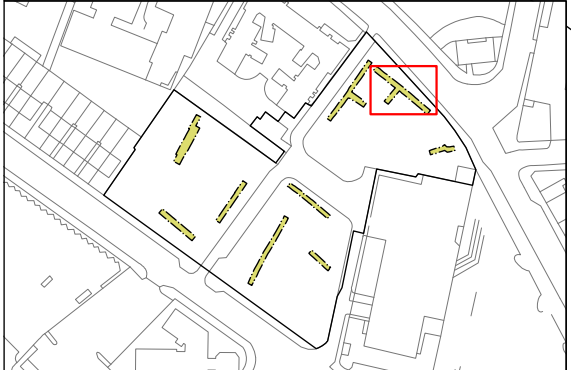
**Key:**  
 $\frac{98.37}{\wedge}$  A.O.D Level       $\otimes$  Charcoal  
 $\circ$  Stone Inclusion



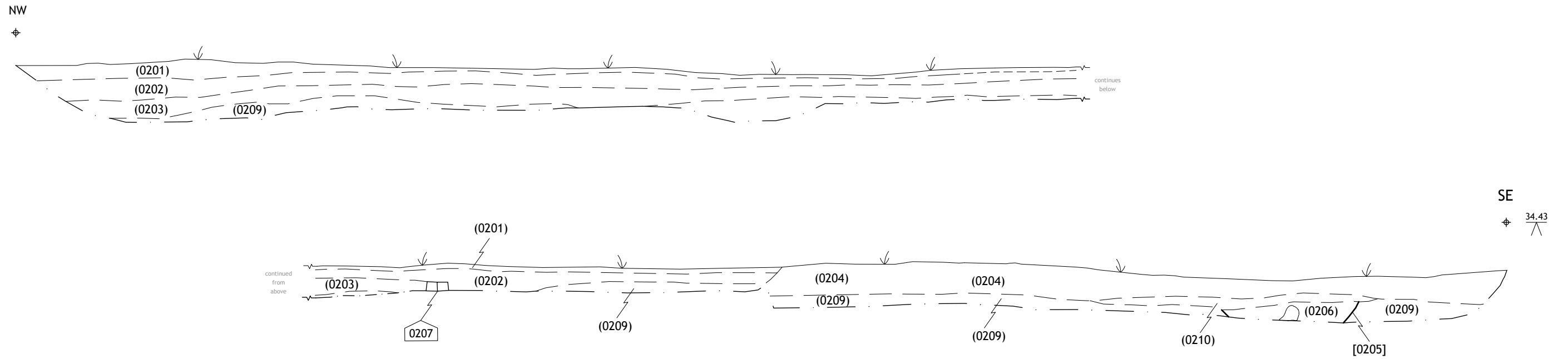


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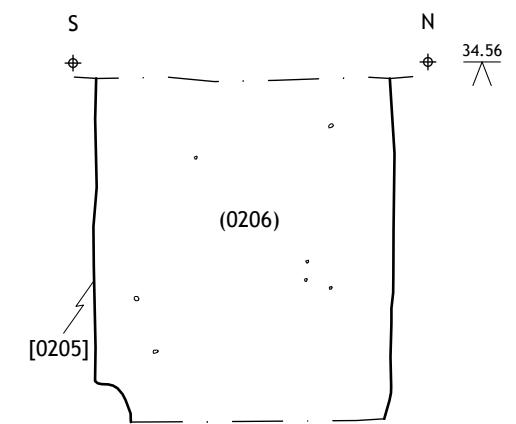
- Cut Features
- Structures



Dr#07  
South West Facing Section of Trench 02



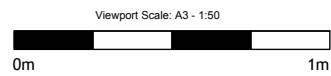
Dr#09  
East Facing Section of [0205]



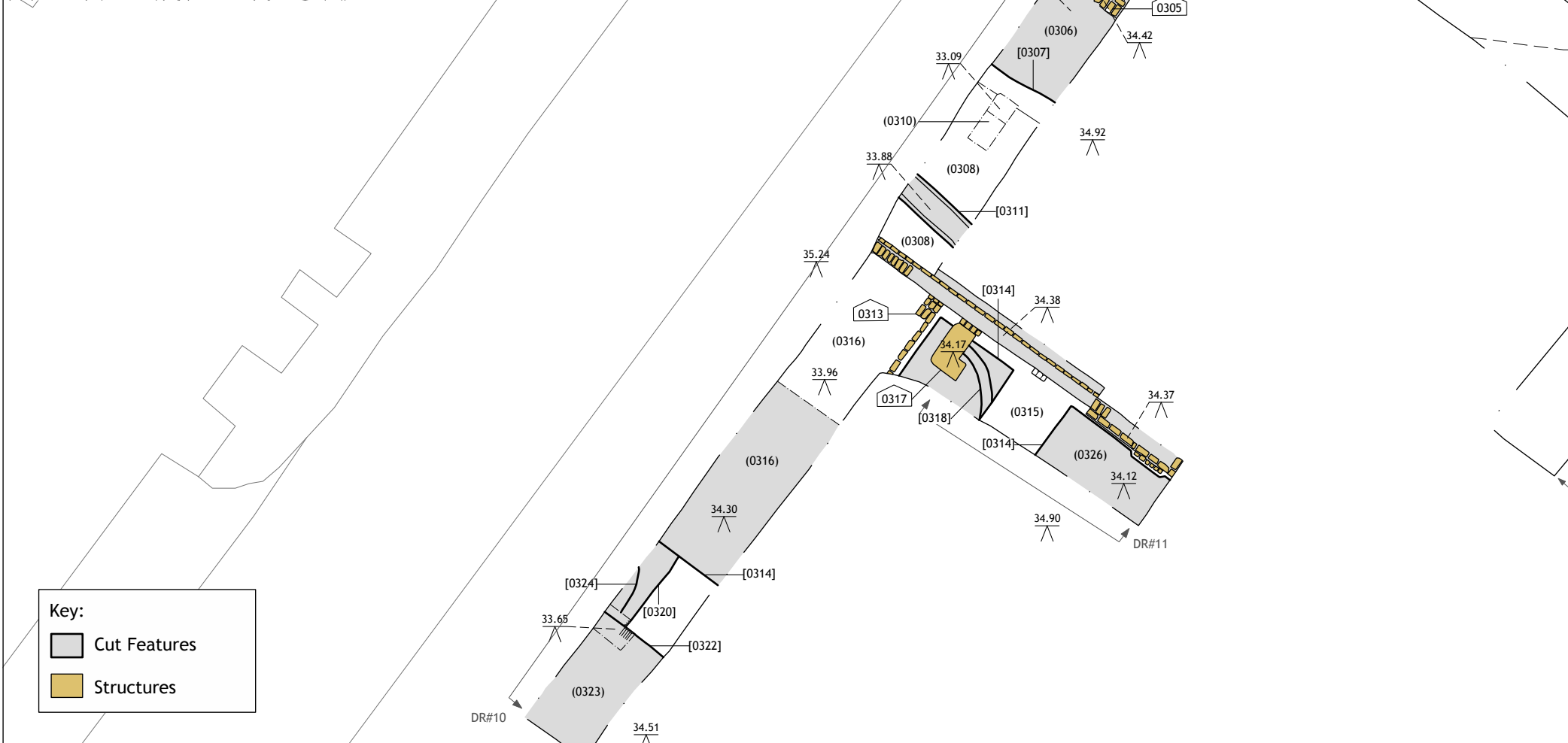
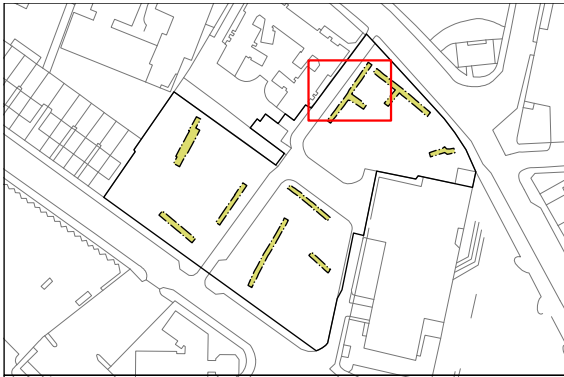
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Key:

- $\frac{98.37}{\wedge}$  A.O.D Level
- $\square$  Structure
- $\circ$  Stone Inclusion



Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:20

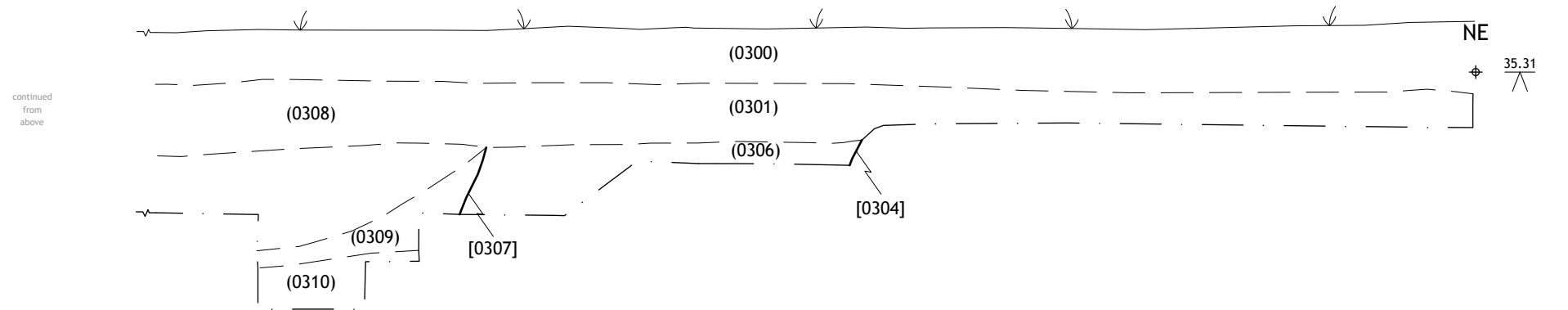
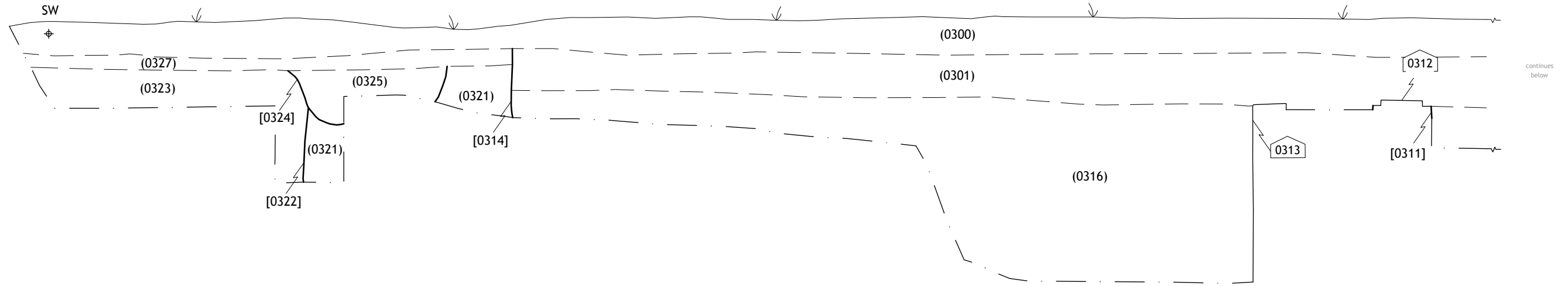


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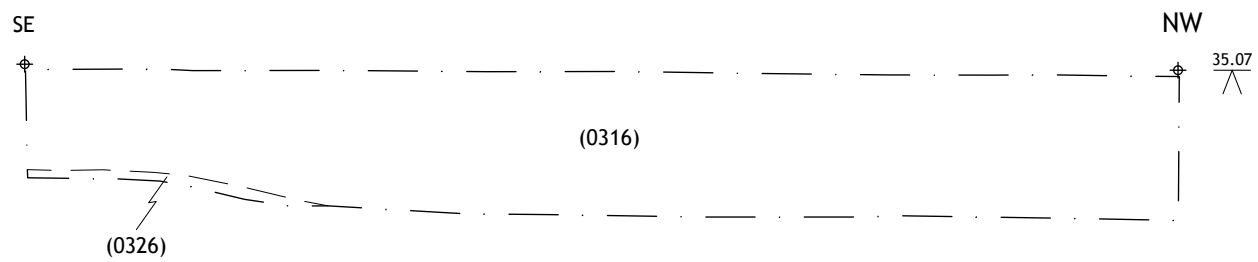
- Cut Features
- Structures



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South East Facing Section of Trench 03



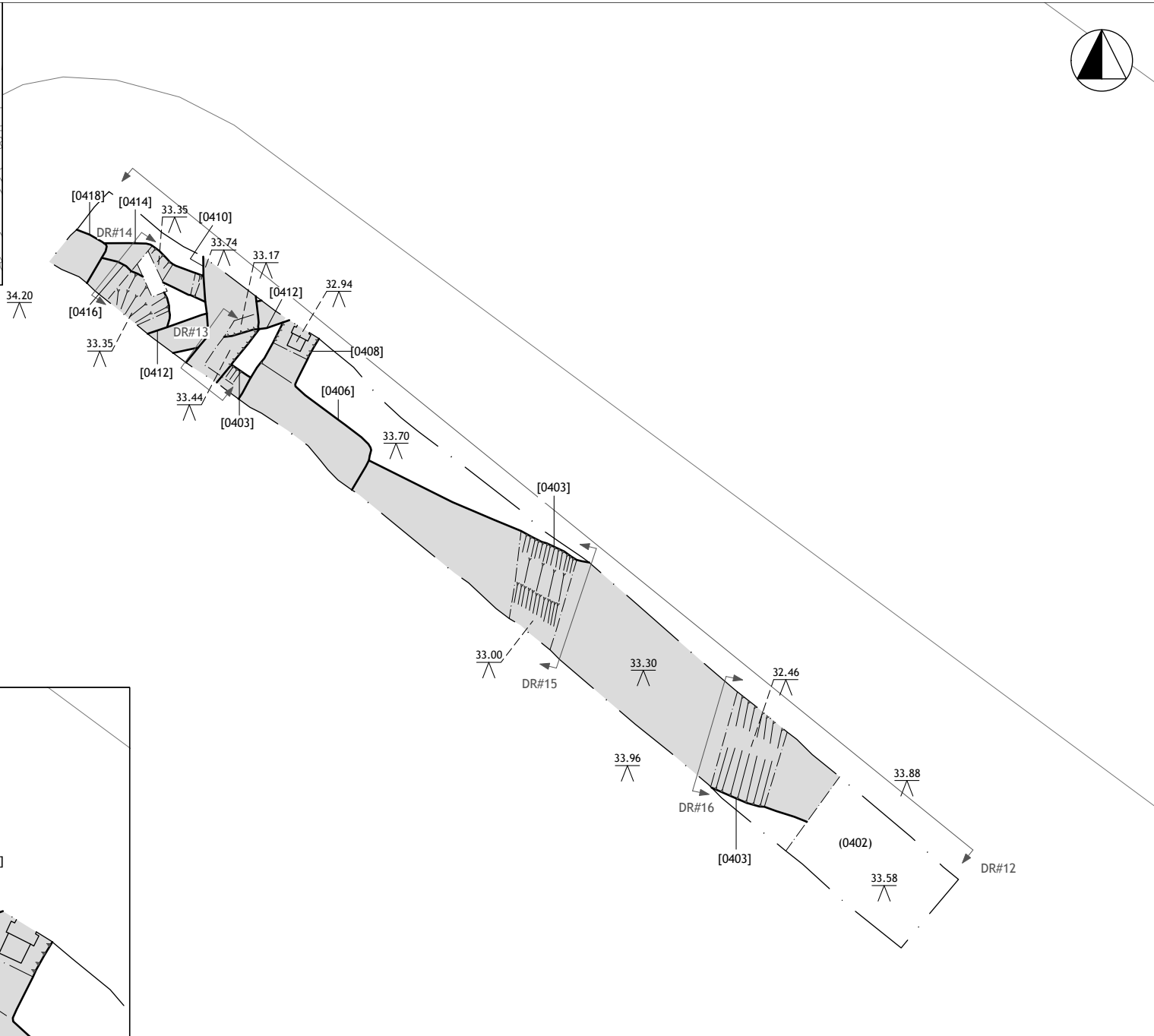
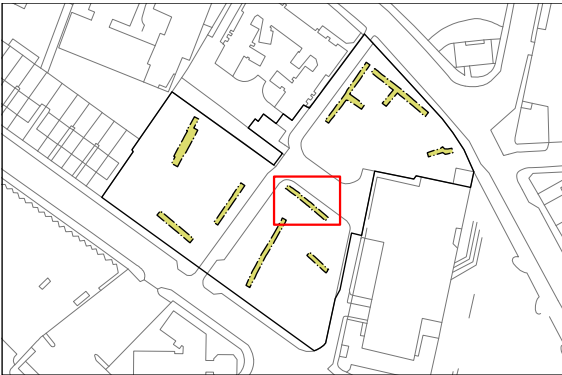
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North East Facing Section of Trench 03



**Key:**  
 $\frac{98.37}{\wedge}$  A.O.D Level       Structure

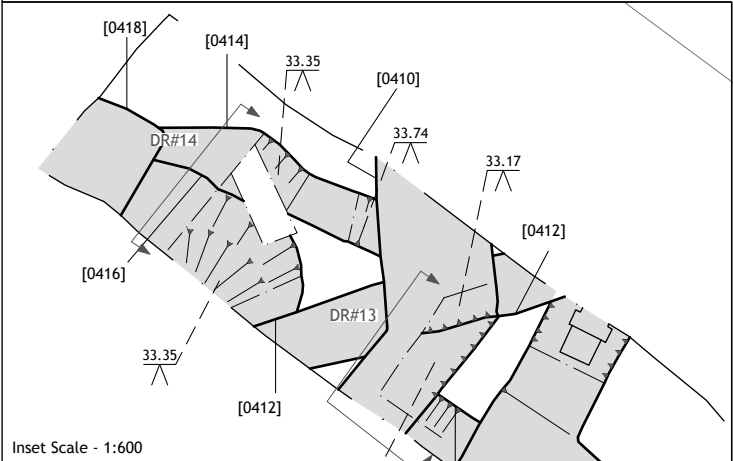






**Key:**

- Cut Features
- Structures



Inset Scale - 1:600

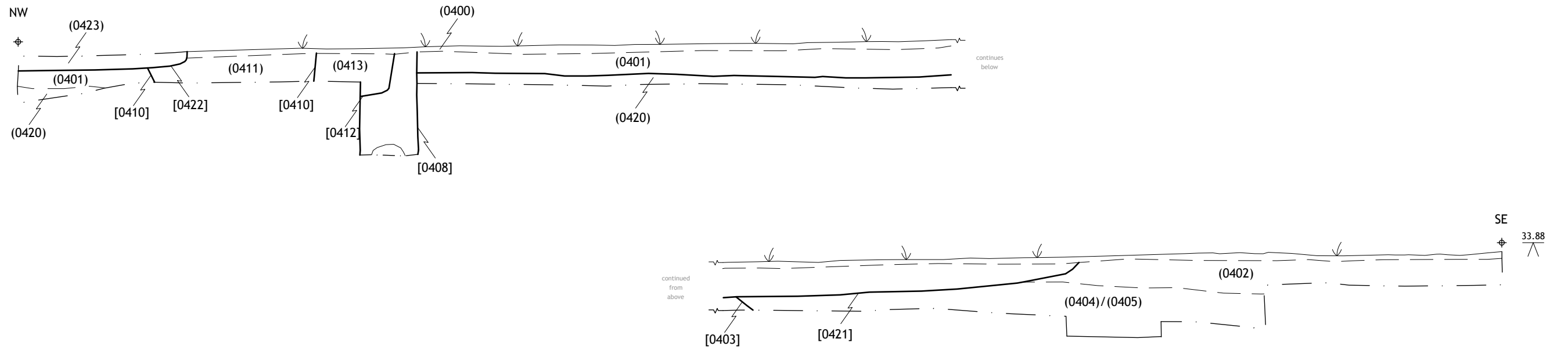


SFM  
Figure 09  
Scale at A4-1:100

Fruitmarket Site, Nottingham  
Trench 04 Plan  
Illustration by: NO

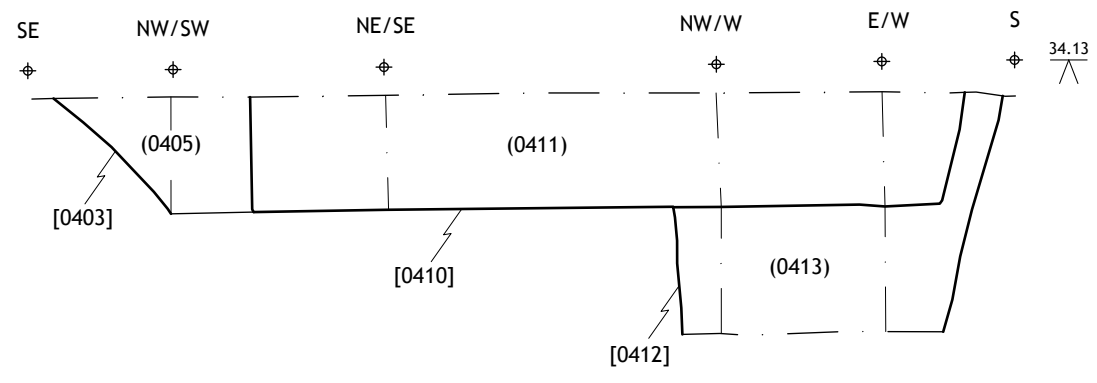


Dr#12  
South West Facing Section of Trench 04



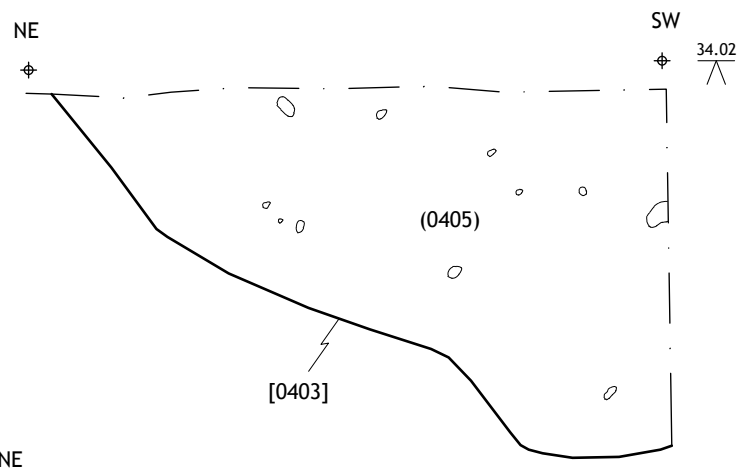
Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:50

Dr#13  
Sections of [0403], [0410] and [0412]

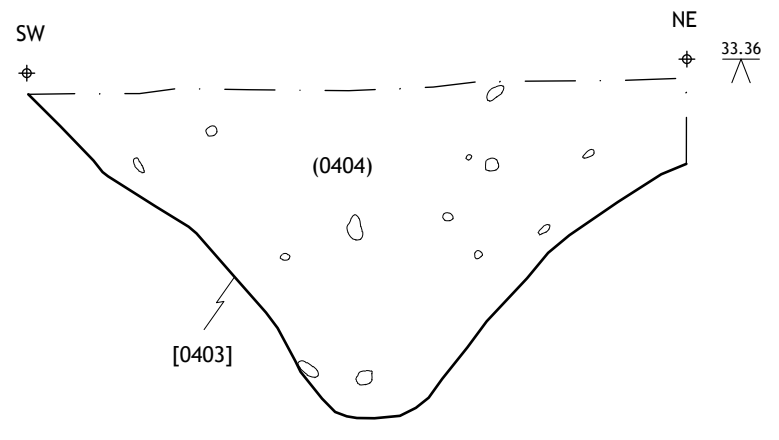


Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:20

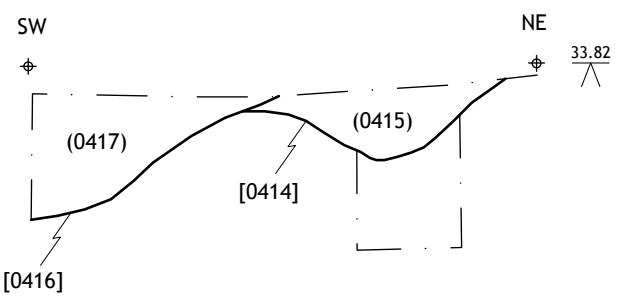
Dr#15  
North West Facing Section of [0403]



Dr#16  
South East Facing Section of [0403]



Dr#14  
South East Facing Section of [0414] and [0416]

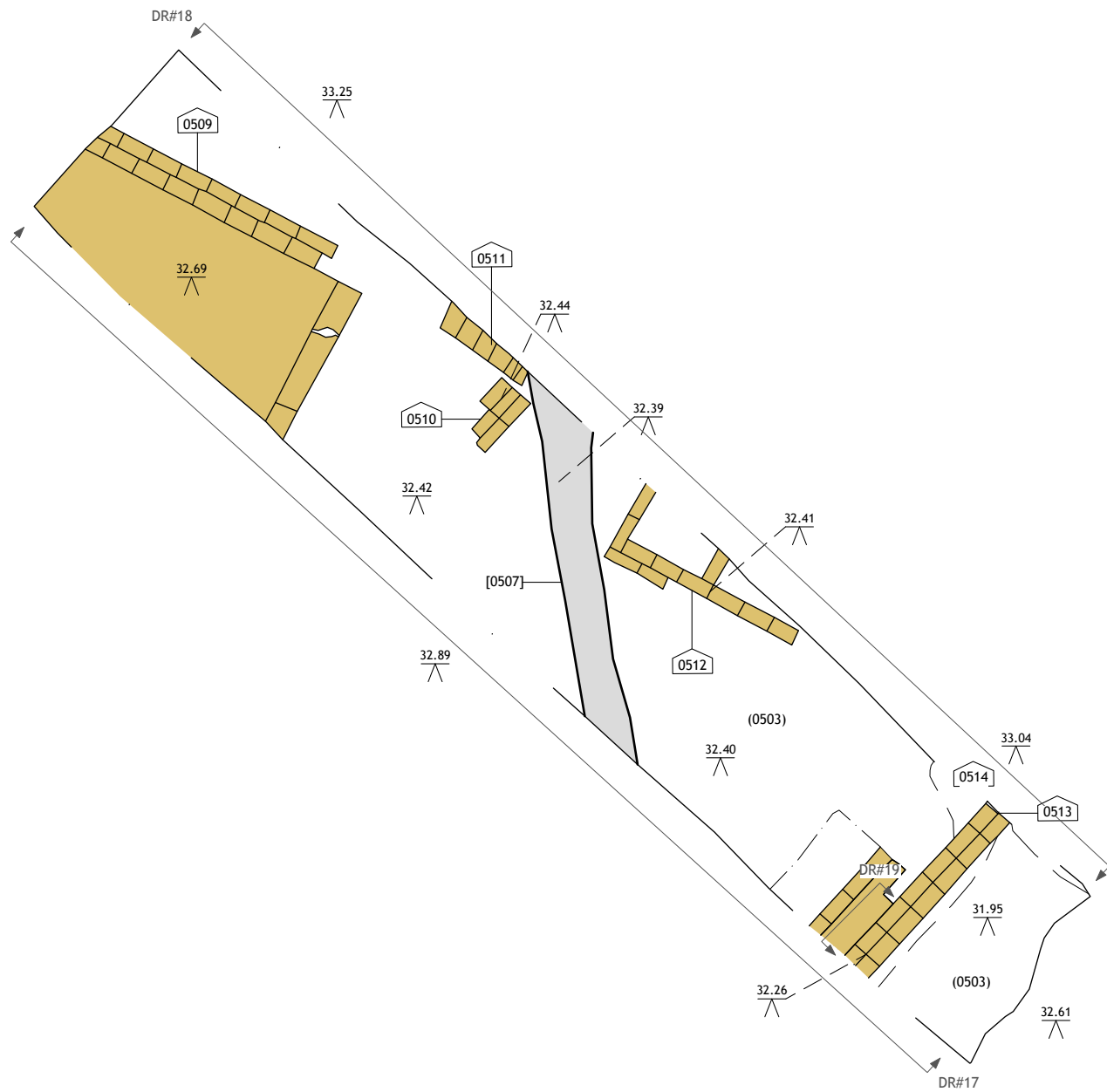
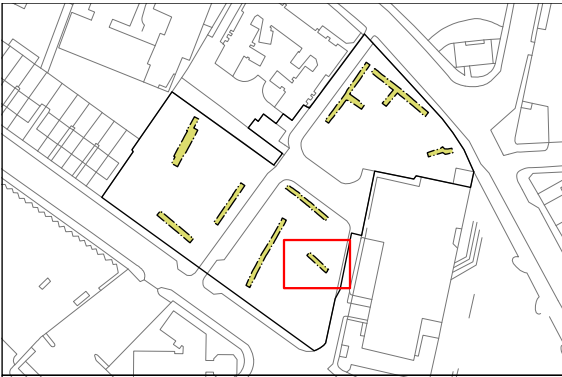


**Key:**



98.37 A.O.D Level      Stone Inclusion

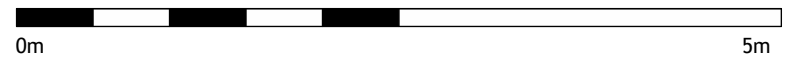
Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:50

0m 2m



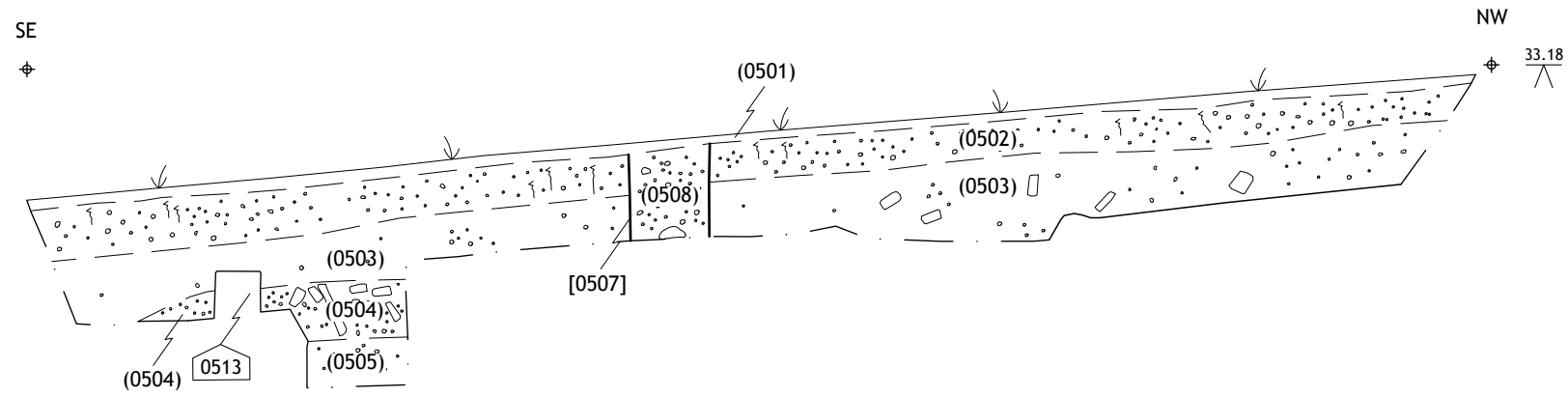
Key:

-  Cut Features
-  Structures

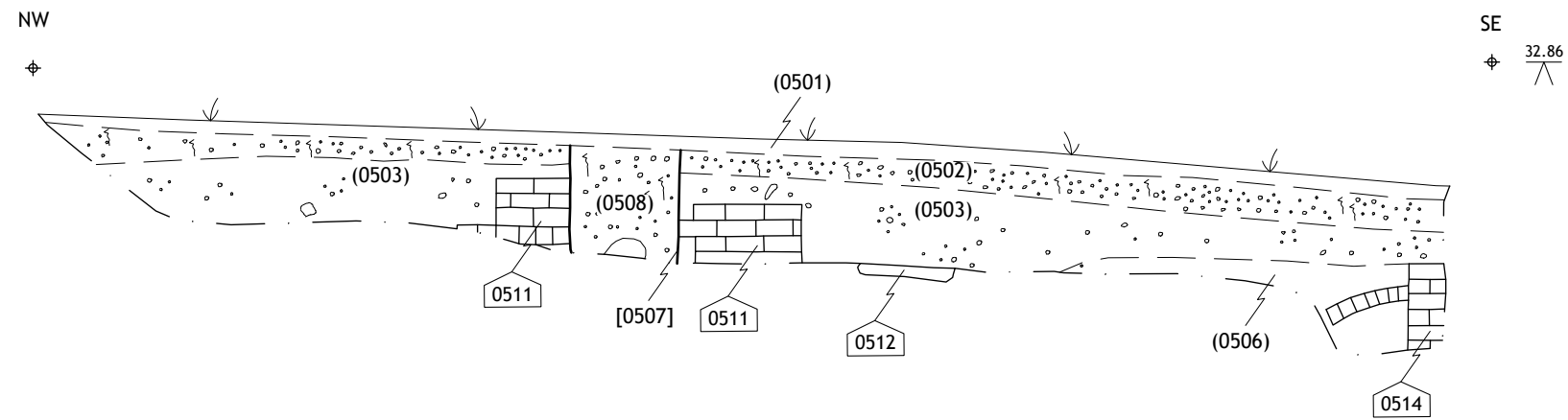




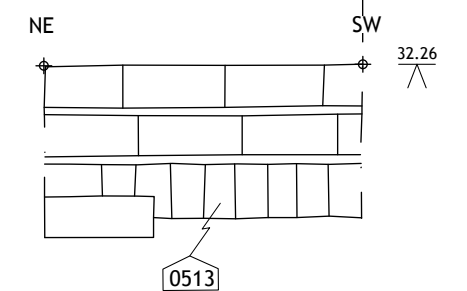
Dr#17  
North East Facing Section of Trench 05



Dr#18  
South West Facing Section of Trench 05



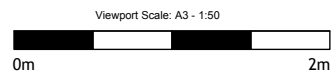
Dr#19  
North West Facing Section of Structure 0513



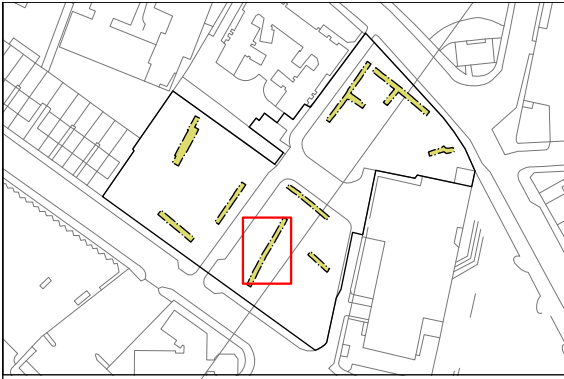
Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:50

Key:

- $\frac{98.37}{\wedge}$  A.O.D Level
- $\square$  Structure
- $\circ$  Stone Inclusion
- $\text{---}$  Root Inclusion

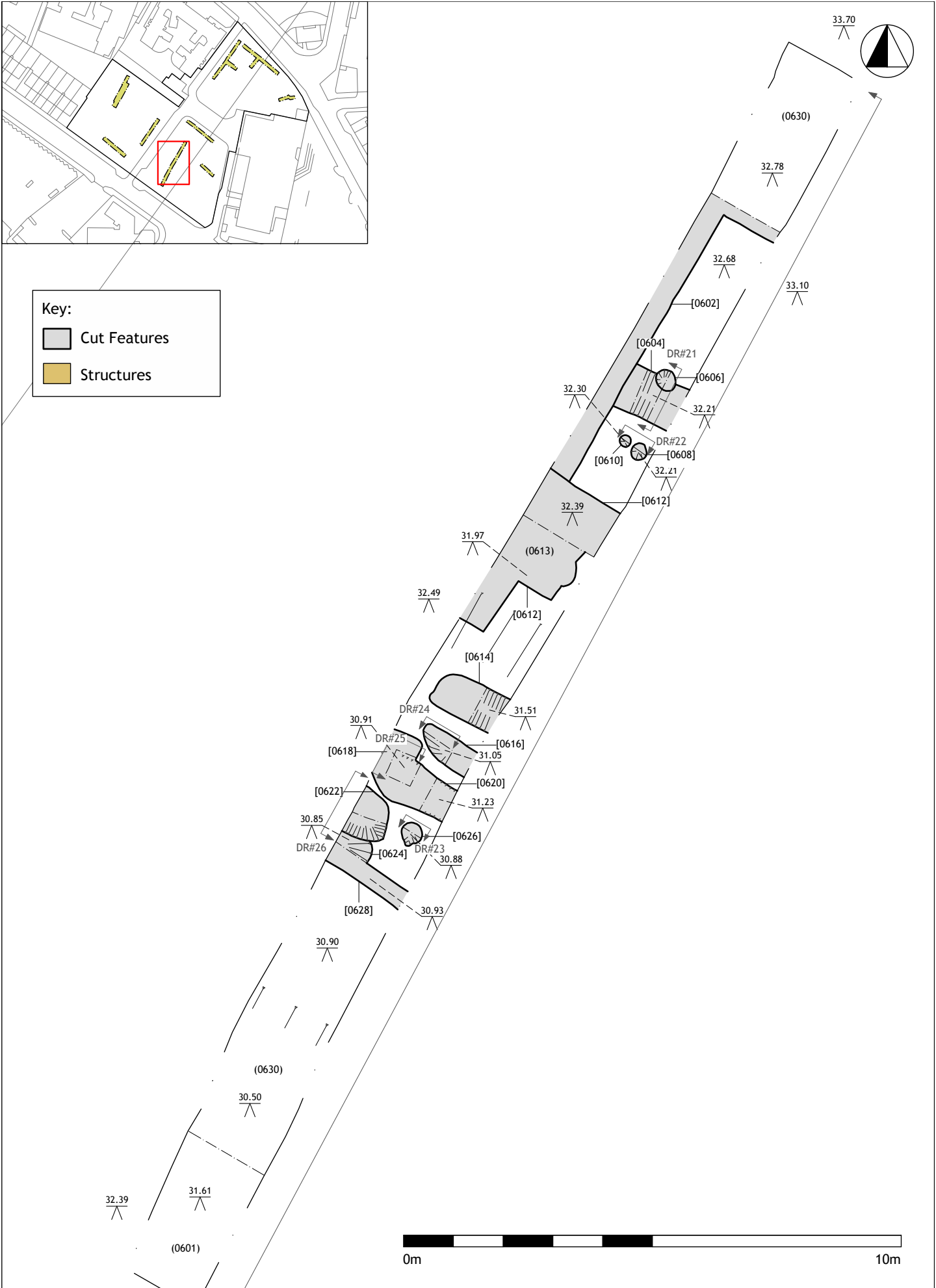


Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:20

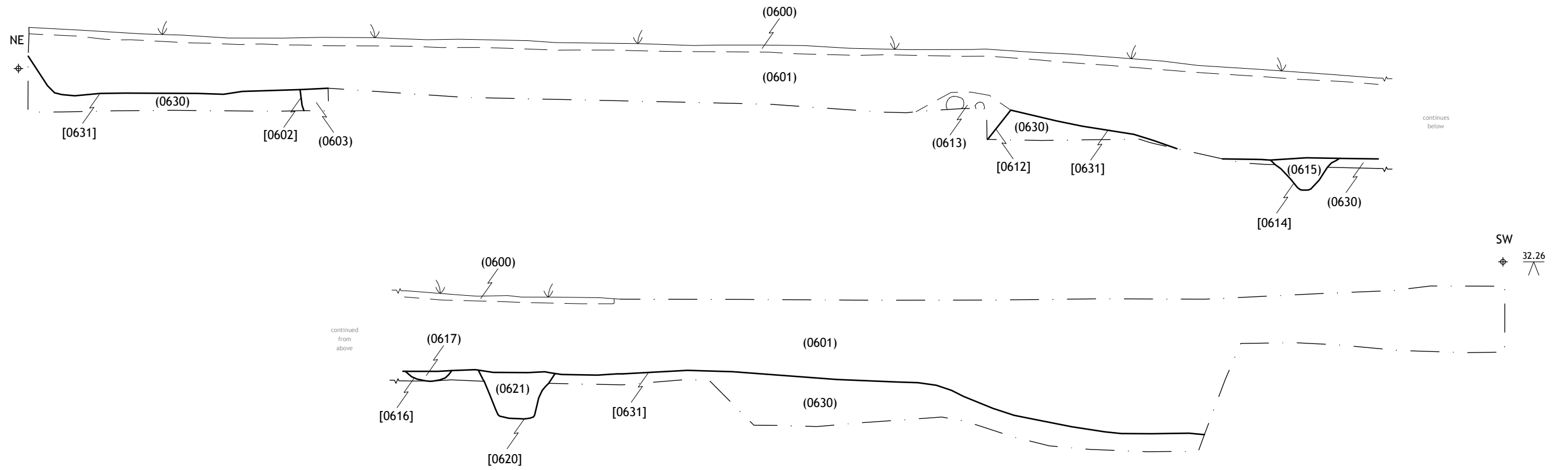


**Key:**

- Cut Features
- Structures

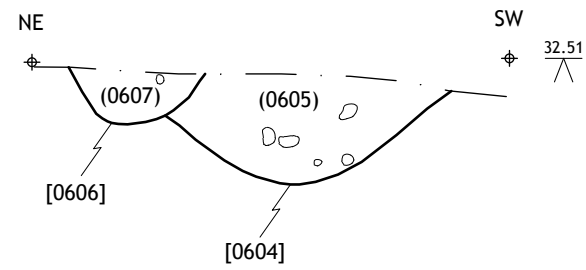


Dr#20  
North West Facing Section of Trench 06

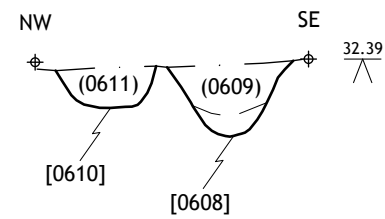


Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:50

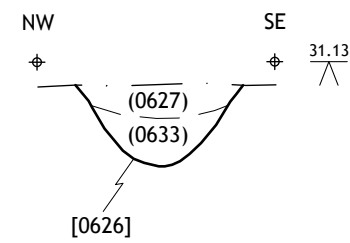
Dr#21  
North West Facing Section of [0604] and [0606]



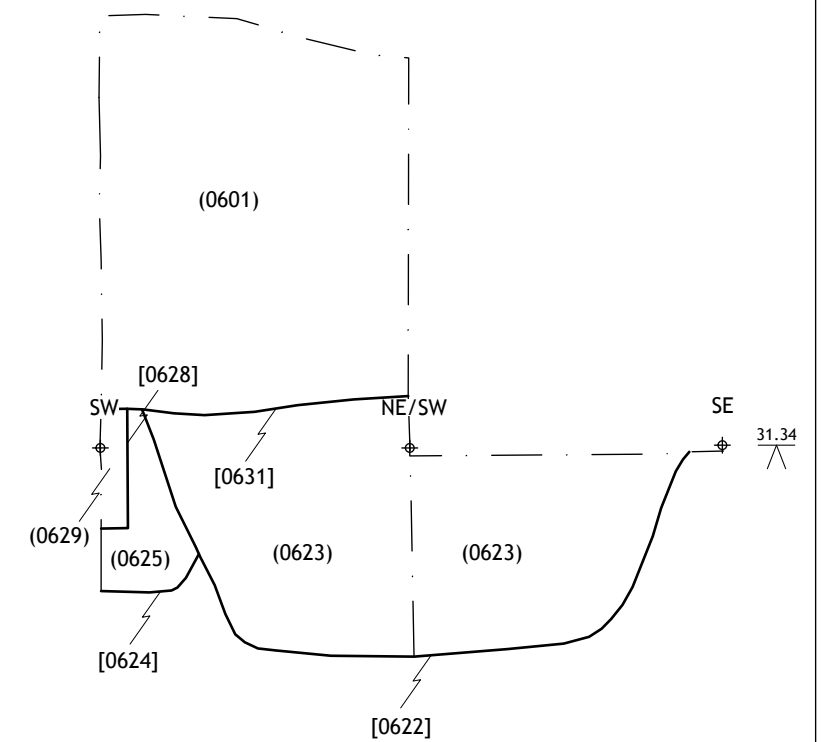
Dr#22  
South West Facing Section of [0608] and [0610]



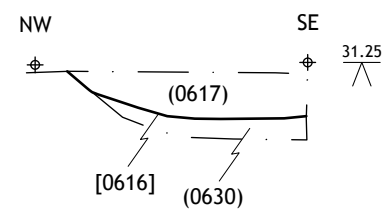
Dr#23  
South West Facing Section of [0626]



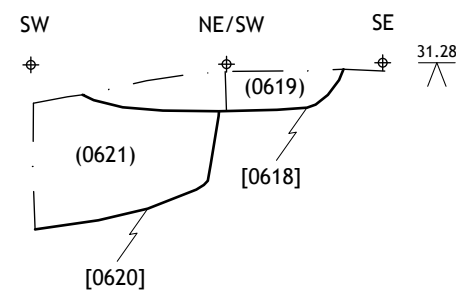
Dr#26  
Sections of [0622] and [0624]



Dr#24  
South West Facing Section of [0616]

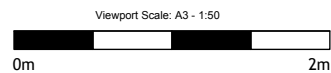


Dr#25  
North West Facing Sections of [0618] and [0620]



Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:20

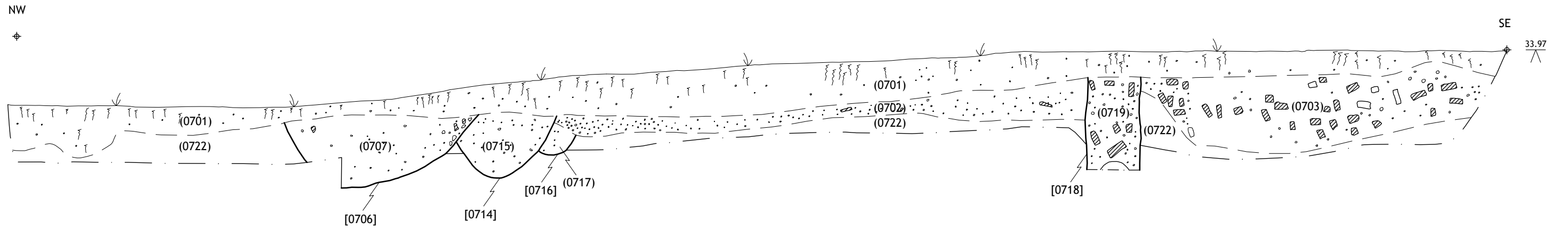
- Key:**
- A.O.D Level
  - Stone Inclusion
  - Structure
  - Root Inclusion





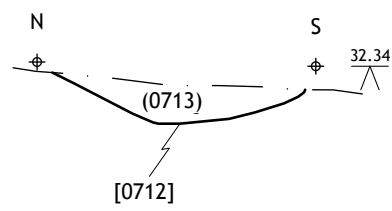


Dr#27  
North West Facing Section of Trench 07

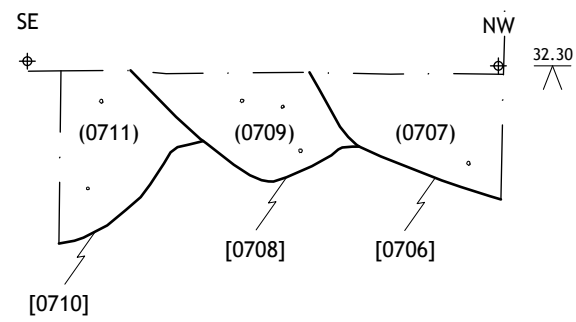


Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:50

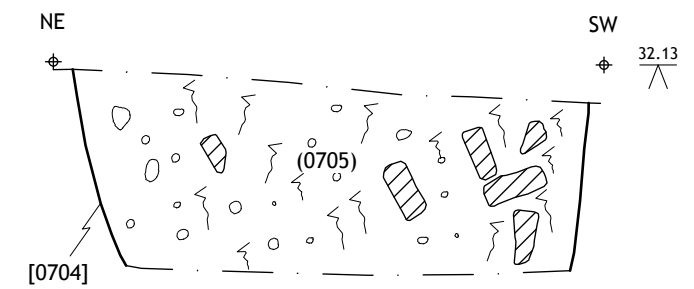
Dr#28  
West Facing Section of [0712]



Dr#29  
South West Facing Section of [0706], [0708] and [0710]



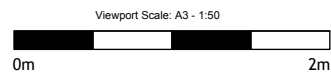
Dr#30  
North West Facing Section of [0704]

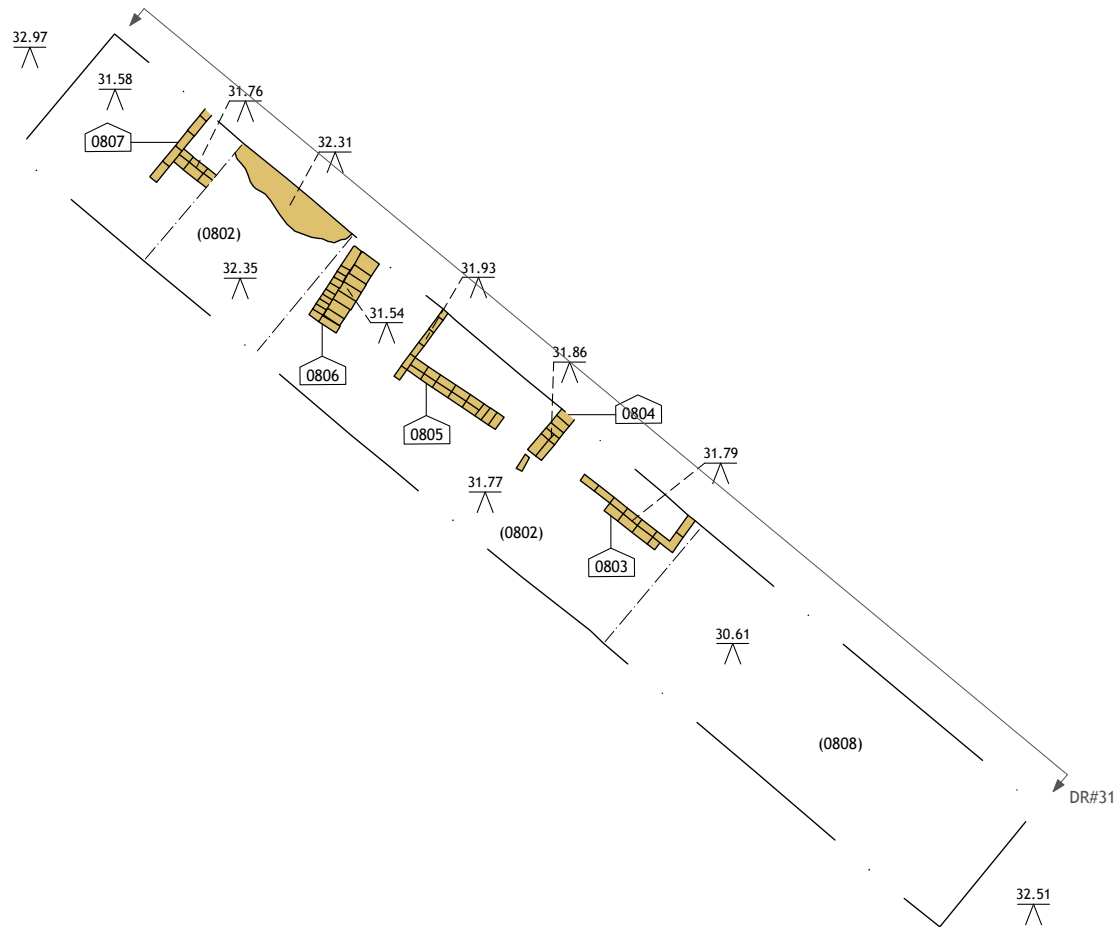
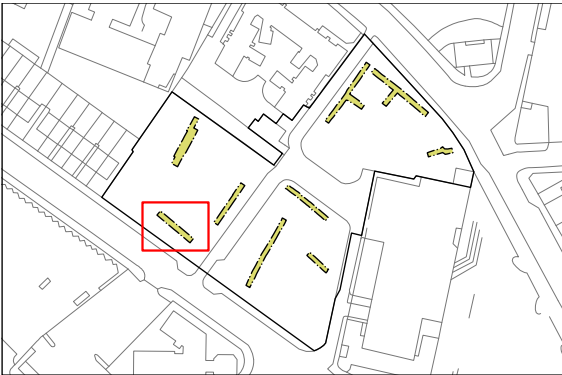


Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:20



Key:

- 98.37 A.O.D Level      □ Structure
- Stone Inclusion      √ Root Inclusion





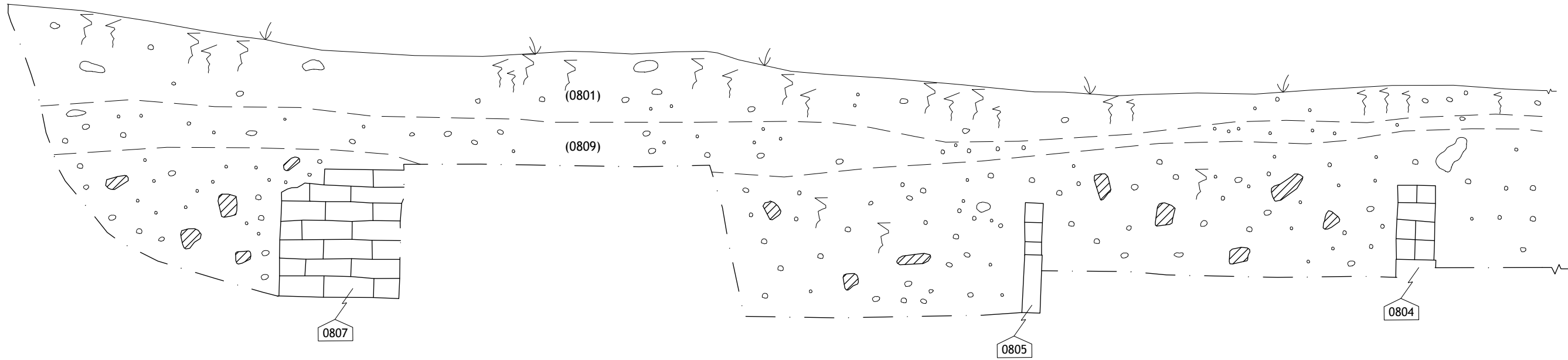
Key:

-  Cut Features
-  Structures



Dr#31  
South West Facing Section of Trench 08

NW

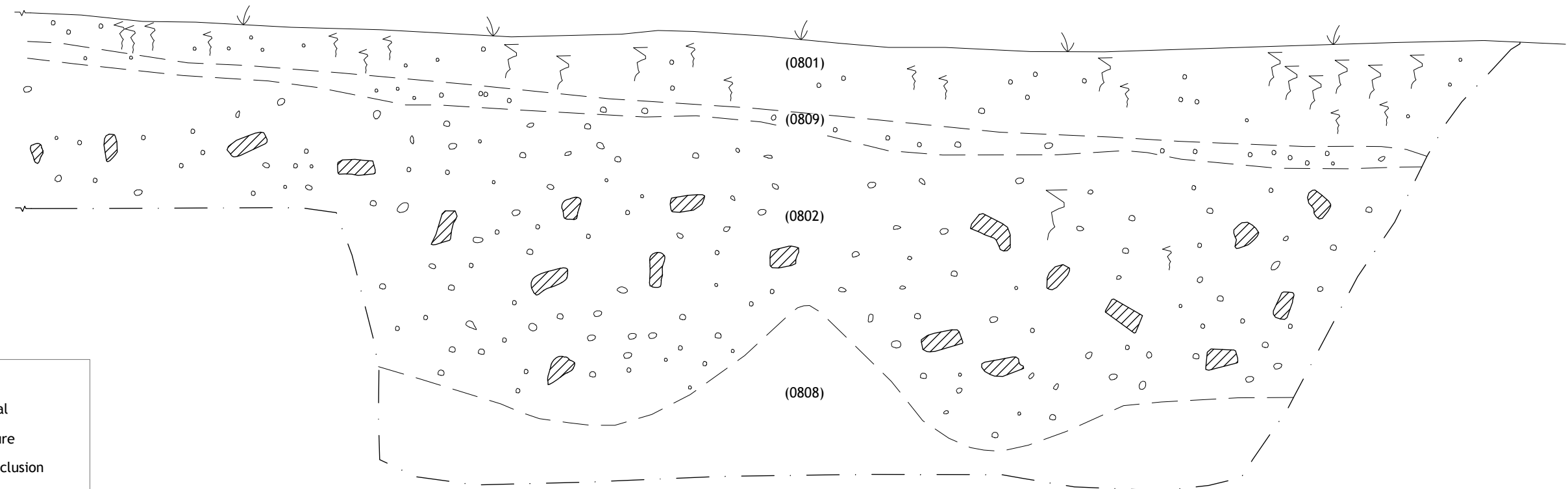


continues below

SE



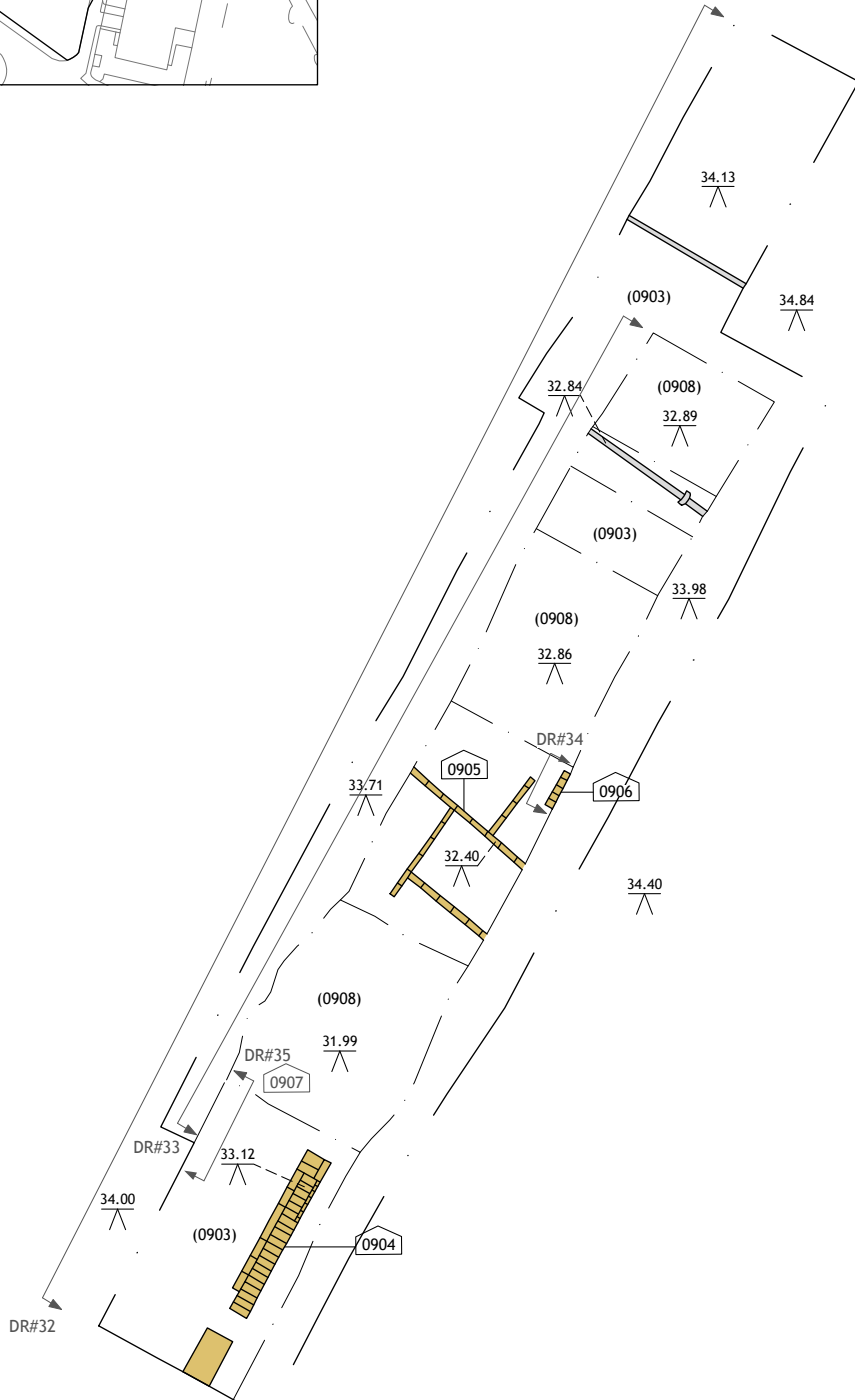
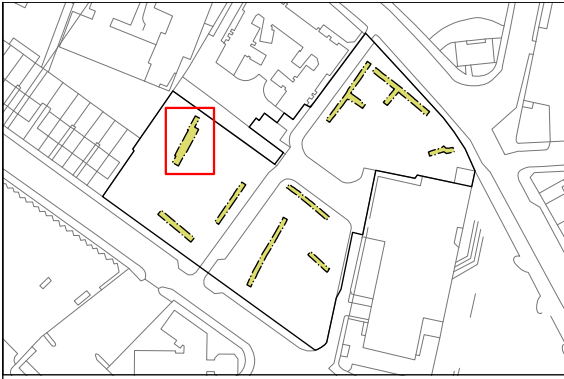
continued from above



Key:

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A.O.D Level     | Charcoal       |
| Stone Inclusion | Structure      |
| Brick           | Root Inclusion |



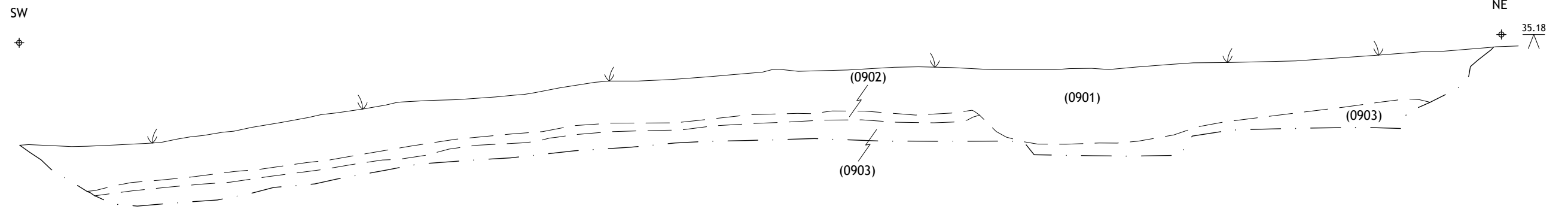


**Key:**

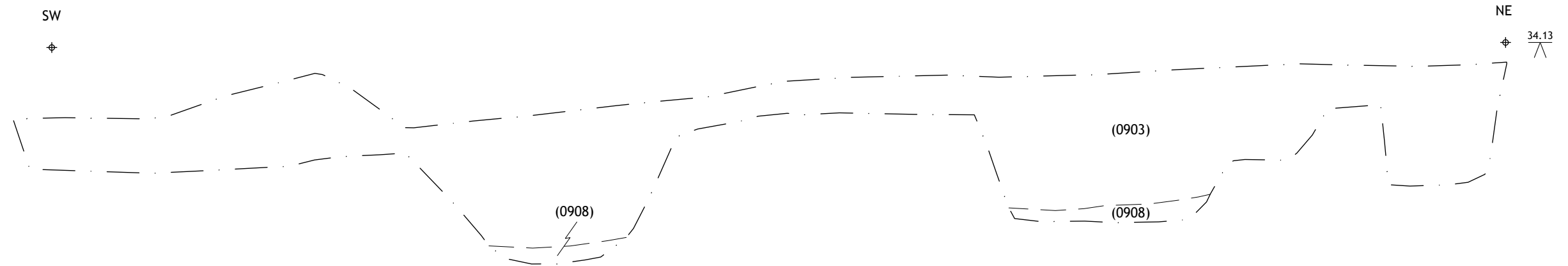
- Cut Features
- Structures



Dr#32  
South East Facing Section of Trench 09, Upper Step

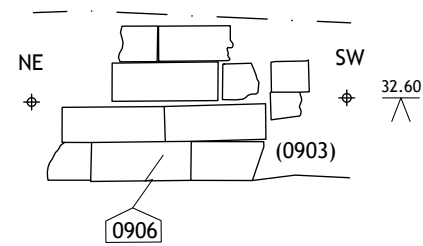


Dr#33  
South East Facing Section of Trench 09, Lower Step

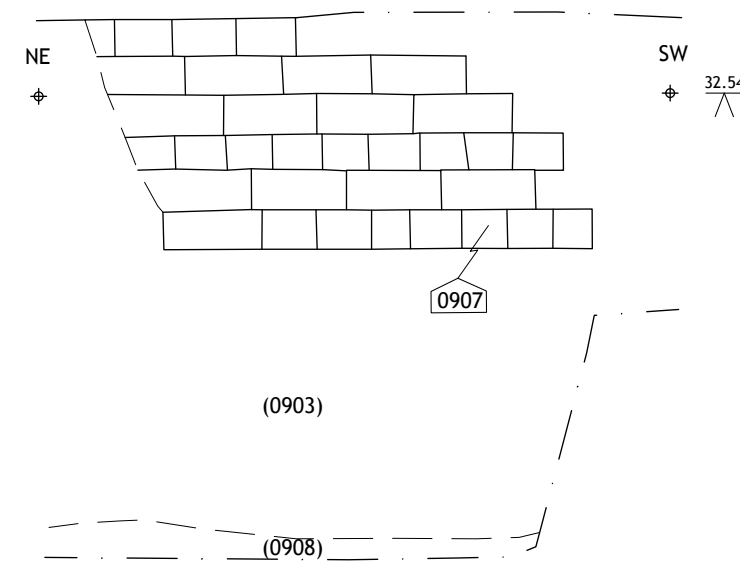


Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:50



Dr#34  
West Facing Section of Structure 0906

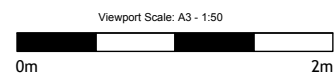


Dr#35  
West Facing Section of Structure 0907



Viewport Scale: A3 - 1:20

**Key:**  
 A.O.D Level      Structure





Map regression figures 21-35 after Poole (2017).

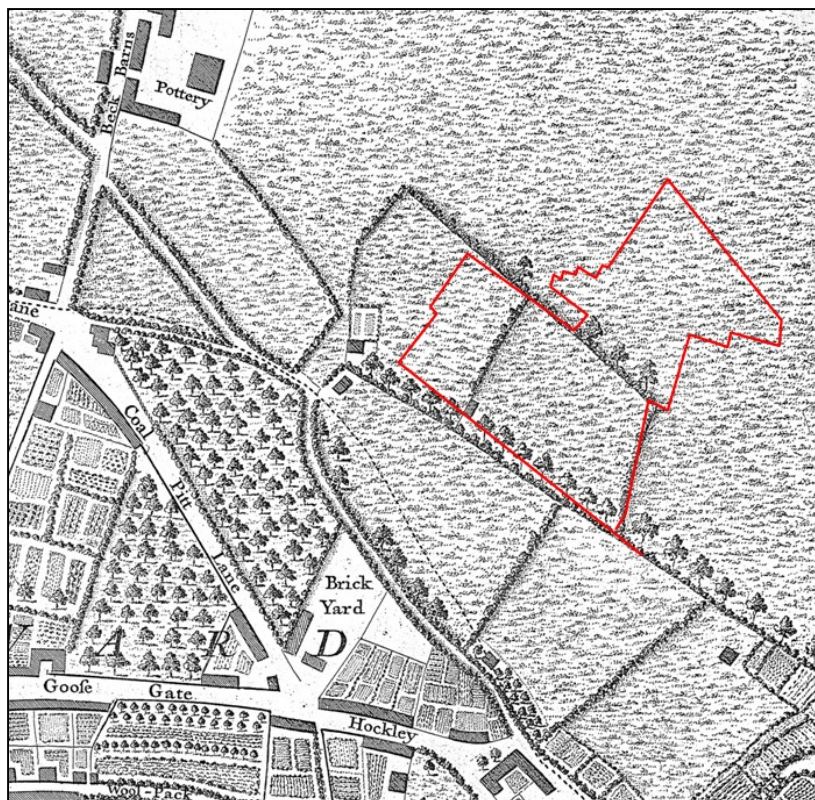


Figure 21: Badder & Peat's (1744) Map

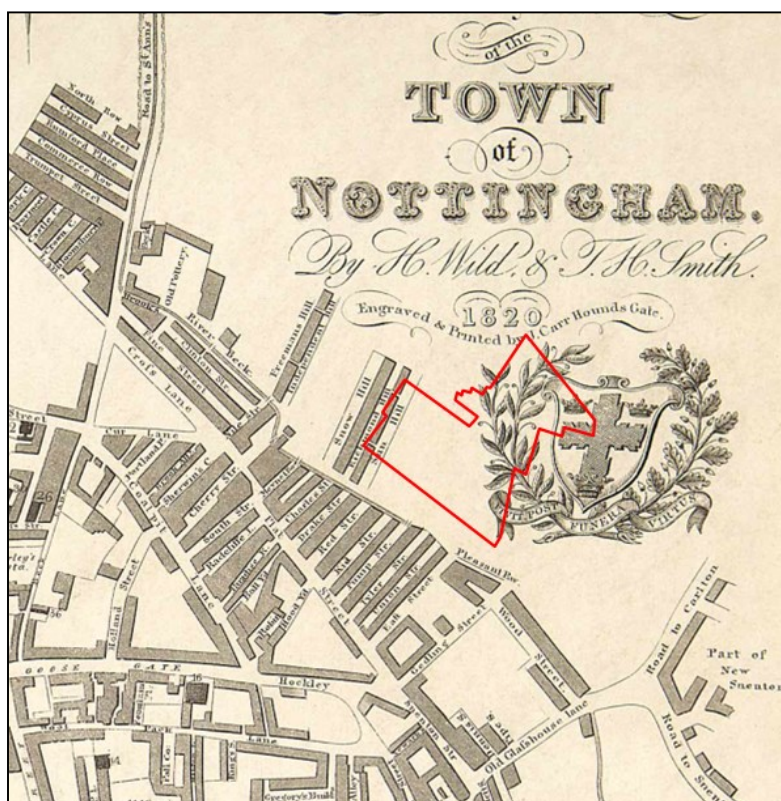


Figure 22: Wild and Smith's "A New Plan of the Town of Nottingham" (1820) Map





Figure 23: Staveley & Wood's (1831) Map of Nottingham



Figure 24: Sanderson's (1835) Map



Figure 25: Dearden's (1844) Map

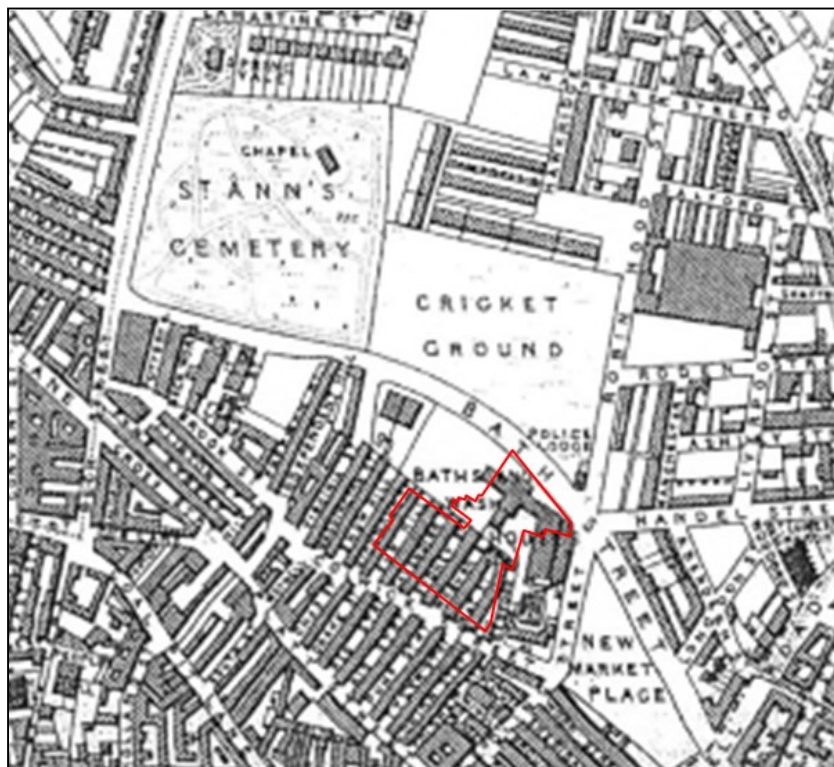


Figure 26: Jackson's (1851-1861) Map





Figure 27: County Series 1:2500 (1881) Map, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition

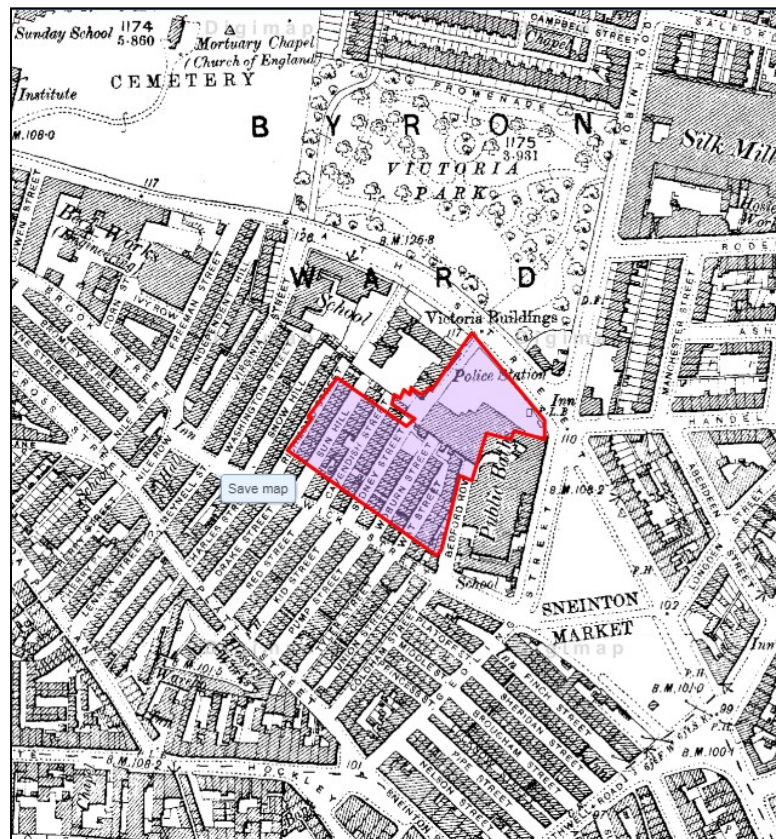


Figure 28: County Series 1:2500 (1901) Map, 1<sup>st</sup> Revision



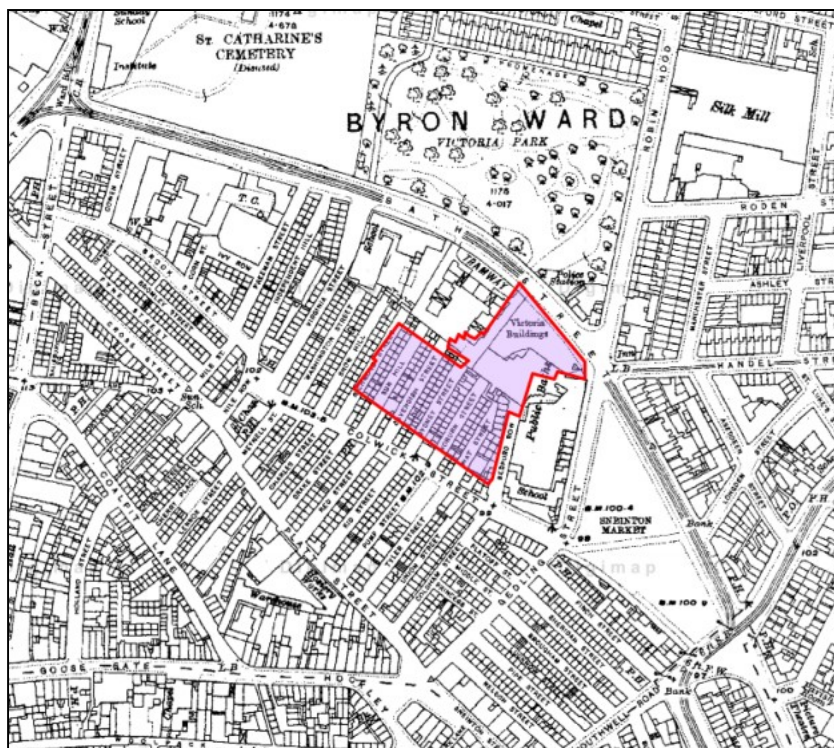


Figure 29: County Series 1:2500 (1916) Map, 2nd Revision

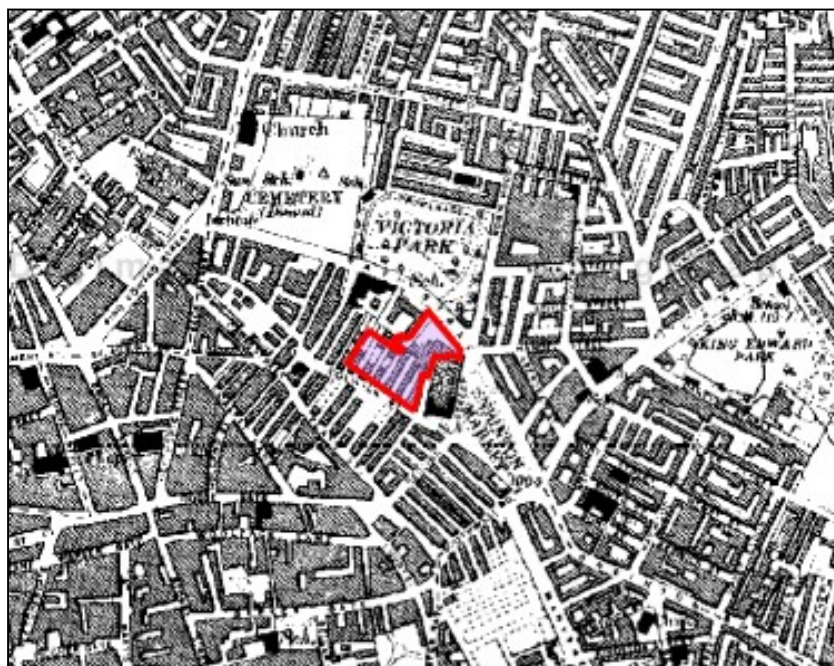


Figure 30: County Series 1:10560 (1920) Map, 2nd Revision



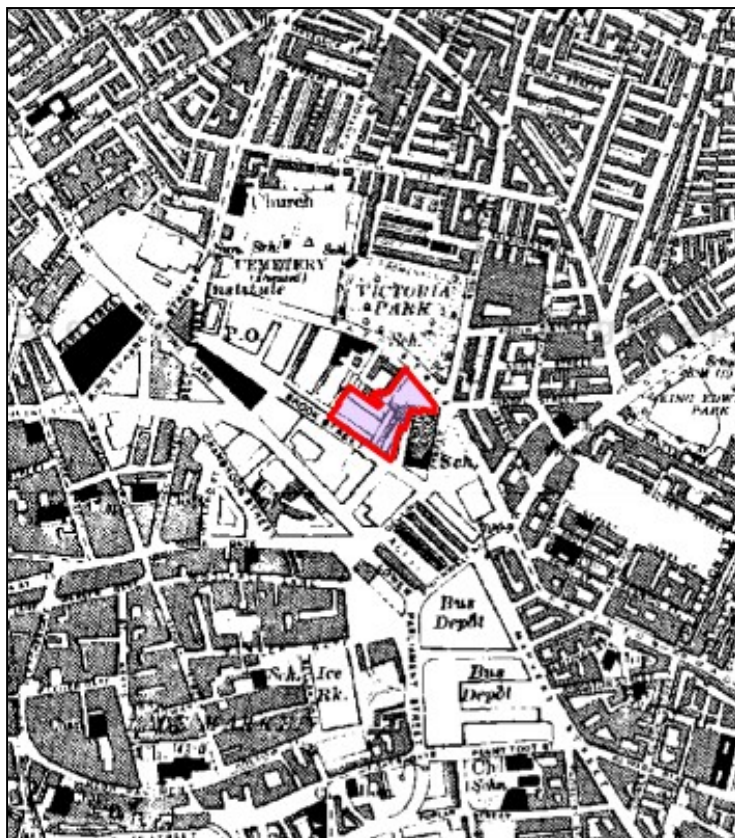


Figure 31: County Series 1:10560 (1938) Map, 3<sup>rd</sup> Revision

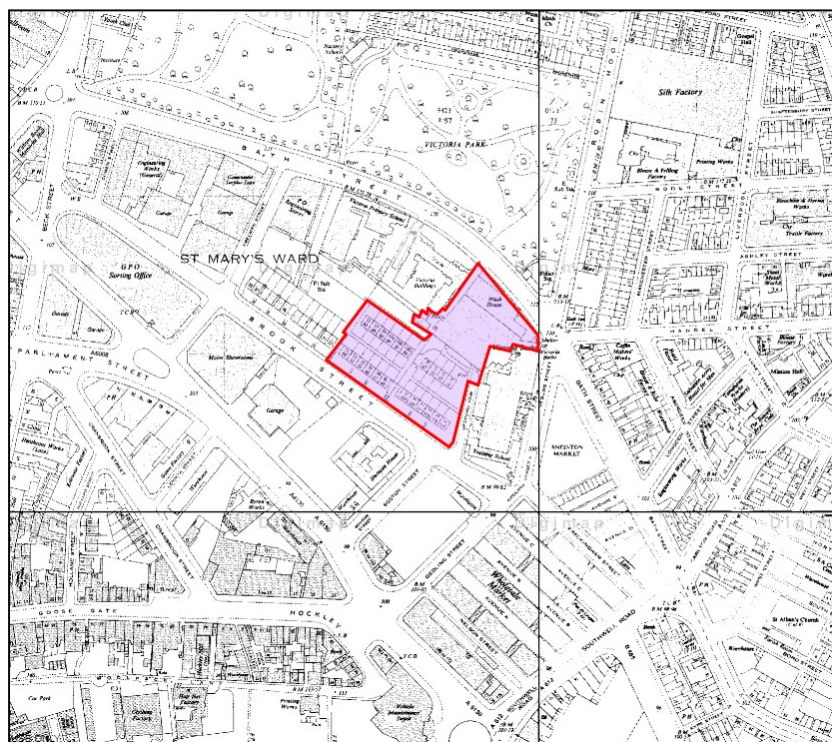


Figure 32: National Grid 1:2500 (1955) Map







Figure 35: National Grid 1:10000 (1989) Map