

# 123 Huntingdon Street, Nottingham: Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief

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TPA Project Code: HSN  
TPA Report Code: 142/2019

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Client Name: Lanpro  
 Document Title: 123 Huntingdon Street Nottingham. Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief  
 Document Type: Client Report  
 Issue/Version N<sup>o</sup>: 1  
 Grid Reference: SK 5745 4056  
 Report Number: 142/2019  
 Trent & Peak Site Code: HSN  
 Planning Application: 18/506258/FULL

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Status	V1

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## Acknowledgements

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Thanks are extended to Lanpro Services for commissioning the work. The work was overseen by Scott Lomax, City Archaeologist with Nottingham City Council.

The project was managed by Ed Taylor (Project Manager), and undertaken by Tristan Cousins (Project Supervisor) Laura Binns (Project Officer), Tori Bedingfield (Project Archaeologist) and Ioan Epsley (Project Supervisor). Illustrations have been compiled by Marius Ilie.

## Non-Technical Summary

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- Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) were commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of their clients to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land to the north of Huntingdon Street, Nottingham (centred on SK 5745 4056), during intrusive groundworks associated with a new residential development. The watching brief was undertaken between March and August 2019.
- The site consists of approximately 0.39ha of land fronting on to Huntingdon Street, approximately 0.5km to the north of the centre of Nottingham, and is bounded by Huntingdon Street to the west, and Great Freeman Street to the south-east. The site sits within an area previously occupied by terraced housing and a lace factory which date to the 19th century.
- Groundworks ranged in depth from 0.24m to 2.7m below ground level. Monitoring of ground reduction revealed significant depths of truncation, down to at least 2.7m below ground level, associated with 19th and 20th century development and clearance. Structural remains comprising wall foundations, cellars, coal chutes and chimney stacks belonging to the terraced workers housing which formerly fronted Great Freeman Street were also encountered. A single floor structure possibly related to the former lace factory was also identified.
- Intermittent deposits of subsoil and topsoil identified within the northern part of the site likely relate to the former workhouse garden, outlined within the north western corner of the site which is visible in Jacksons Map of Nottingham 1851 (Plate 16).
- No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief.

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## 1 Introduction

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- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) were commissioned by Lanpro Services to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land to the north of Huntingdon Street, Nottingham (centred on SK 5745 4056), ahead of planned residential development.
- 1.2 The watching brief was necessitated by a prior Geotechnical survey (Structa 2018) and Desk-Based Assessment (Lanpro 2018), which determined a reasonable potential for surviving sub-surface remains of post-medieval date (Lanpro 2018, 4), relating to a period of industrial Lace Factory expansion.
- 1.3 The watching brief was undertaken between March and August 2019.

## 2 Topography and Geology

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- 2.1 The site consists of approximately 0.39ha of land fronting on to Huntingdon Street, approximately 0.5km to the north of the centre of Nottingham (centred at SK 5745 4056). It is bounded to the west by Huntingdon Street, to the south-east by Great Freeman Street, to the north-east by a recently constructed apartment building, and to the north and north-west by late 19th century terrace housing and their associated rear yards.
- 2.2 The south-western side of the site is occupied by a late 20th century, single storey, furniture showroom. The central part of the site comprises an associated car park, along the eastern side of which is a further furniture showroom housed in a single storey late 1960s building. To the rear of this building is a warehouse, also constructed in the late 1960s, which fronts onto Great Freeman Street. The site's northern and southern boundaries are marked by late 20th century brick walls.
- 2.3 The underlying geology is recorded as Chester Formation sandstone, with no recorded overlying drift geology (British Geological Survey 2019).

## 3 Historical and Archaeological Background

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- 3.1 The following historical and archaeological background has been drawn from the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Pollington 2018). References to 'MNU' and 'ENU' records refer to 'monument' and 'event' records held by the Nottingham HER.

### *Recorded Heritage Assets*

- 3.2 The site does not contain any recorded heritage assets, either designated or non-designated.

### *Prehistoric Period (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 43)*

- 3.3 There is no recorded evidence for prehistoric activity on the site. Evidence of prehistoric activity within 500m of the site is limited to just two records. In 1860 an assemblage of Bronze Age implements was discovered on a site at Great Freeman Street to the south of the site (MNU 713; Page 1906, 188-9) and in 1883 a Neolithic stone axe was found on Charlotte Street during the building of the Great Northern and Great Central railway station, approximately 230m to the south-west of the site (MNU 550).
- 3.4 Although Bronze Age finds have been uncovered to the south of the site, the evidence for prehistoric activity is generally scarce across this area of Nottingham. Given the disturbance to the site caused by industrial activity, the construction and demolition of terraced housing since the late 19th century, and the subsequent building of the present commercial buildings it was



considered that there was negligible potential for the presence of prehistoric remains within the site.

*Roman Period (c.AD 43 – c. AD 410)*

- 3.5 There is no recorded evidence for Roman period activity in the site or the surrounding area. The lack of evidence for Roman activity in the area, combined with the extensive disturbance to the site caused by industrial activity, the construction and demolition of terrace housing since the late 19th century, and the subsequent building of the present commercial buildings it is considered that there was negligible potential for the presence of Roman period remains within the site.

*Medieval Period (c.AD 410 – c. AD 1540)*

- 3.6 There is no recorded evidence for medieval activity in the site. The site is situated over 400m to the north of the line of Nottingham's medieval town wall (MNU 423) and may have been situated close to Whiston, a small suburb of the medieval town (MNU 746). This is recorded as having contained a church or chapel dedicated to St Michael, which may have been situated around 70m to the west of the site, although the exact location is unknown (MNU 552).
- 3.7 The church is thought to have been destroyed in 1327-8 by soldiers quartered in the area, but during the construction of a workhouse in 1841 and subsequent excavations for the cutting of the Great Central Railway in the late 1890s, numerous human bones, a stone coffin and glazed tiles were found, suggesting that that this area was the church's burial ground (ENU 95).
- 3.8 Around 100m to the south of the site there appears to have been a focus of medieval pottery manufacture around Glasshouse Street, where kilns, concentrations of wasters and other evidence for pottery production have been uncovered (MUN 482; 454; 494; 495; 1297).
- 3.9 There is no evidence to suggest that there was any similar medieval occupation or activity within the site, apart from agricultural use. Post-medieval maps suggest that the site is likely to have remained undeveloped until the late 19th century, with any urban development in the area situated to the west of Huntingdon Street, and to the south of the site closer to the medieval town (Sanderson 1835; Nottingham Tithe Map 1844).
- 3.10 Therefore, any potential medieval remains are likely to represent agricultural activity or field boundaries of negligible significance. However, given the disturbance to the site caused by late 19th and 20th century development, it was considered that there was negligible potential for the survival of any such remains within the site.

*Post-Medieval and Industrial Period (c.1540 – c.1900)*

- 3.11 The site appears to have remained in agricultural use throughout the early post-medieval (and medieval) periods. George Sanderson's map of 1835 shows that the area to the east of Huntingdon Street remained farmland at this time, with the site divided across parts of two fields (Sanderson 1835). Urban development had already spread northwards from Nottingham by this time, but this was largely focused along Mansfield Road to the west, while the western side of Huntingdon Street remained largely open with few buildings.
- 3.12 The Nottingham tithe map of 1844 does not depict the fields to the east of Huntingdon Street, in which the site is located, but names this whole area as 'Clay Fields' suggesting it was used for clay extraction to supply the pottery industry. On the opposite side of Huntingdon Street, the newly built Nottingham Union Workhouse buildings are also shown.
- 3.13 In the second half of the 19th century the landscape around the site was transformed as the city spread northwards, with the construction of extensive new areas of terrace housing and factories (Ordnance Survey 1881). By the 1880s a lace factory had been built on the southwestern side of the site, at the corner of Huntingdon Street (then 'Windsor Street') and the newly laid out Great Freeman Street. These comprised works buildings ranged around a central yard, which was accessed via a gate from Huntingdon Street. There appears to have

been a boiler or engine house on the western side of the yard, marked by the presence of a chimney on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map, which would have powered the factory. The remaining area of the site was occupied by terrace housing fronting on to Great Freeman Street as well as along the L-shaped Leeson Street, laid out across the centre of the site. At the eastern end of Leeson Street, further houses appear to have been built around a number of yards.

- 3.14 Outside the site, to the south, was a further lace works, while to the east terrace housing had been built along Shelton Street. The site was at this time bounded to the north-west by the grounds of the Nottingham Garden Hospital, at the centre of which were situated the hospital buildings (Ordnance Survey 1881).
- 3.15 In 1893 Parliamentary approval was given for the construction of an extension to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway together with the construction of a new station. This required the demolition of the Nottingham Union Buildings to the west of the site, and the excavation of a deep railway cutting for the new Victoria Station. To the northwest of the site, the Garden Hospital was presumably demolished around the same time and the area laid out for further terrace housing (Ordnance Survey 1901).

#### *Modern Period (c.1900 – Present)*

- 3.16 There seem to have been no substantial changes in the layout of the site throughout the first half of the 20th century (Ordnance Survey 1901; 1915; 1938), and the factory on the site's northern end may have continued to function as a lace works at least into the 1930s. By the 1950s, lace production appears to have ended on the site, with the former factory buildings by now being named as 'Bottling Stores' (Ordnance Survey 1954). The layout of the buildings and the houses to the east remained largely unchanged through to the mid- 1960s (Ordnance Survey 1965).
- 3.17 In the late 1960s the late 19th century houses and former lace works were demolished and the site cleared to make way for the construction of new commercial buildings, as part of wider slum clearance across the area (Ordnance Survey 1968). These consisted of a building on the site's south-western side, fronting Huntingdon Street, together with a new central yard area, and a further building and warehouse on the site's eastern end, that still occupy the site.
- 3.18 The site has remained largely unchanged since the late 1960s, although the furniture showroom building on the site's south-western side appears to have been rebuilt in the late 1970s or early 1980s.

#### *Caves*

- 3.19 The 500m search area around the site boundary used for the archaeological DBA contained 71 HER records relating to caves that have been excavated into the sandstone. These caves are difficult to date, but a number have provided evidence of medieval activity, and they have been used as tanneries, pub cellars and during the Second World War as air raid shelters. There is no evidence to suggest that any unrecorded caves are present within the site and no evidence of such features has been identified as part of the geotechnical investigation. This investigation concluded that the weak nature of the rock within the site was not associated with voided ground, and that the potential for cavities to be present beneath the site is low (Structa 2018, 22).

## 4 Relevant Legislation and Guidance

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- 4.1 The watching brief was undertaken in order to fulfil the requirements of a planning condition which was placed on the planning consent, for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of student accommodation of varying heights (maximum 8 storeys) and ancillary facilities (Planning ref. 18/00449/PFUL3).
- 4.3 A desk based assessment (DBA) (Lanpro 2018a) recorded no designated or recorded heritage assets within the site, and stated that the evidence collated from available archaeological records, cartographic and documentary sources suggested that there was negligible potential for the site to contain significant archaeological remains.
- 4.4 Planning consent for the proposed development was granted on 10th October 2018, subject to a number of conditions, including a condition relating to potential archaeological remains (Condition 5);

*Other than the demolition of the existing site buildings, the redevelopment of the site shall not commence until a programme of archaeological works involving the minimum of a field evaluation to determine the character, condition and extent of archaeological remains within the site, and any recommendations for further archaeological works, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The redevelopment works shall thereafter be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the approved submission.*

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

- 4.5 Following consultation with the Nottingham City Archaeologist, it was agreed that the scheme of archaeological work would consist of the monitoring of all groundworks within the site as part of an archaeological watching brief.

## 5 Aims and Objectives

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- 5.1 The following aims and objectives, as defined by the approved WSI (Lanpro 2018b), were:
- To identify and record any features of archaeological interest revealed during construction groundworks, in order to mitigate the impact of these works on the archaeological resource. It will aim to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation, significance and date of any archaeological remains within the site.
- 5.2 The following objectives were thus deemed to be relevant to the project:
- To establish the spatial extent date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological activity within the site;
  - To recover information relating to the nature and function of past human activity represented by the surviving archaeological remains;
  - To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
  - To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence;
  - To interpret the nature of human activity at the site and to place the site within its local, regional and national context as appropriate;

- To assess the site formation processes and the effects that these may have had on the survival and integrity of the archaeological features and deposits;
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment of artefacts and environmental samples to interpret their significance; and,
- To compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository and to provide information to the Nottingham City HER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

## 6 Regional Research Agenda

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- 6.1 The archaeological watching brief was carried out with the aim of addressing the general research parameters and objectives defined in *East Midlands Heritage: An updated research agenda and strategy for the historic environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012).
- 6.2 The following research questions are of particular significance to this project:

<b>Modern (1750 – Present)</b>
<i>9.1 Urban and rural settlements</i>
1. How have industrialization and population growth impacted upon settlement patterns and the agricultural economy?
<i>9.7 The growth of industry</i>
5. How did the wool, cotton, hosiery and lace mills and their water management systems develop and interrelate, and how did the relationship between home and factory production vary?

## 7 Methodology

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- 7.1 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014b) and the *Code of Conduct* (2014a). The work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lanpro 2018b), and was carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist selected from Trent and Peak's supervisory staff.
- 7.2 Intrusive groundworks were carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Where mechanical plant was used, this was fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 7.3 Below-ground stratigraphy was recorded, photographed and interpreted, even where no archaeological finds or features were present, in accordance with CIfA *guidelines* (2014b).
- 7.4 Recording was carried out on pro-forma context sheets and standardised drawing methods where appropriate. Spot heights were recorded relative to an Ordnance Datum.
- 7.5 All excavations were recorded at an appropriate scale by photography. Site photography was undertaken with the use of a high resolution colour DSLR camera, which included general site shots, shots of individual features, and groups of features.

## 8 Results

- 8.1 The site was separated into five blocks of land, which have been labelled as: Block A to the west, Block B to the south, Block C to the east, and Blocks D and E to the north and north-east (Fig 2). A full context list can be found in section 11.
- 8.2 Initial groundworks comprised the monitored excavation of 17 test pits all measuring approximately 1m x 1.8m across the northern part of the site, situated within Blocks A, C and D (TP01-TP17, Fig 2) These were excavated to ascertain the depth of foundations subsequent to the demolition of above ground structures. On average these test pits revealed geological natural, formed of soft yellowish orange sand and sandstone, at a depth of approximately 0.26m, which deepened gradually to 0.42m to the south-west of the site. Areas to the north-east were more truncated and natural geology was encountered at a depth of c 1.6m below ground level
- 8.3 This was followed by monitored ground reduction and excavation of wall footings within Blocks A to D which revealed foundations of the workers housing that formerly fronted Great Freeman Street, including wall foundations, chimney stacks, coal chutes and cellars built after c 1861. Cellar wall foundations to the south of the site reached a maximum depth of 2.7m below ground level, which increased steadily to the south-west (Figs 2 and 3).

*Buried Subsoil Horizon (3002), (8003), (11004), (13003), (14003), (15003), (16003), (18002), (24002), (30004) (Plates 4-5, 16-17; Figure 4, Drs# 01, 02, 03 & 04)*

- 8.4 A deposit of dark yellowish brown sandy silt was identified sporadically across the northern third of the site, which increased in thickness from 0.24m to approximately 0.7m from east to west. Where this deposit was identified, it generally contained frequent charcoal flecks, fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), and sub-rounded pebbles. The deposit may relate to the former workhouse garden, visible in historic mapping from 1851 (Jackson's Map of Nottingham, Plate 16), which appears to have been separated into allotment plots.

*Buried Topsoil Horizon (1002), (13002), (14002), (15002) (Plates 2, 4, 16-17, Figure 4, Drs# 01, 06)*

- 8.5 A c 0.08m – 0.1m thick deposit of buried topsoil, comprised of dark brownish black silty sand, was identified sporadically across the northern third of the site. These broadly corresponded to areas with preserved subsoil, though the topsoil appears to have been removed across much of the site to make way for later c 19th century housing. In addition to the identified deposits of subsoil, the topsoil may relate to the former workhouse garden visible on historic mapping (Plate 16).

*Structural Remains Identified Across the Site (Plates 1, 6-11, Figures 2 and 4, Drs# 05- 07)*

- 8.6 On average, all structural remains (including coal chutes, painted cellar or chimney stack walls, and external walls) identified across the site corresponded to former c 19th century housing, and broadly comprised either single or double lined courses of frogged brick (measuring the standard size of c 215mm x 1.2mm x 65mm) constructed in English Cross Bond. All structures were bonded with the same very light pinkish white mortar. Occasionally, where modern perforated engineering bricks were also identified, these were primarily to the south-west of the site.

*Brick floor within former Lace Factory (20003/5) (Plate 17)*

- 8.7 A single brick surface identified within Block A comprised the only identifiable remains of the former lace factory which fronted Huntingdon Street. The floor was identified at a depth of 2.7m below ground level, and comprised a single course of standard sized bricks constructed in Running Stretcher Bond. This was sealed by a 2.5m thick deposit of demolition rubble and mid greyish brown silty sand, and gravel hardcore approximately 0.2m thick. The position of the former lace factory is visible in historic mapping from 1913 (Plate 17)

- 8.8 On average the site was sealed by interleaving deposits of ground levelling material and demolition material c 0.2m thick, and gravel hardcore c 0.2-0.3m thick. Tarmac was identified sporadically within the northern portion of the site c 0.1m thick, which had largely been removed prior to archaeological monitoring.

## 9 Discussion and Conclusions

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- 9.1 The watching brief revealed that 19th and 20th century development had resulted in deep truncation, to at least 2.7m bgl, across much of the site (Figure 2).
- 9.2 Intermittent deposits of less disturbed subsoil and topsoil identified within the northern third of the site likely relate to the former workhouse garden outlined within the northwestern corner of the site, which is visible in Jacksons Map of Nottingham 1851 (Figure 3, Plate 16). The garden plot was in use by the Nottingham Union Workhouse which fronted the former Windsor Street (now Huntingdon Street). The varying depths of topsoil within the northern portion of the site suggest that these deposits were largely removed prior to development.
- 9.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief.

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## 11 Context Register

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	1001	1	Block A	Layer	Made ground for modern path
HSN	1002	1	Block A	Layer	Buried topsoil
HSN	1003	1	Block A	Structure	Foundation bricks of house
HSN	1004	1	Block A	Layer	Natural
HSN	1005	1	Block A	Fill	Backfill of construction cut
HSN	1006	1	Block A	Cut	Construction cut for {1003}

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	3001	3	Block C	Layer	Made ground for modern path, same as (1001)
HSN	3002	3	Block C	Layer	Subsoil/disturbed natural
HSN	3003	3	Block C	Fill	Backfill of cut for modern site wall
HSN	3004	3	Block C	Structure	Concrete wall foundation
HSN	3005	3	Block C	Cut	Construction cut for site wall
HSN	3006	3	Block C	Layer	Natural

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	8001	8	Block E	Layer	Tarmac
HSN	8002	8	Block E	Layer	Hardcore
HSN	8003	8	Block E	Layer	Mix hardcore/subsoil
HSN	8004	8	Block E	Layer	Natural

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	9001	9	Block E	Layer	Hardcore, same as (8002)
HSN	9002	9	Block E	Layer	Mix hardcore/buried topsoil
HSN	9003	9	Block E	Layer	Mix silty-sand and CBM rubble
HSN	9004	9	Block E	Structure	Wall/brick structure
HSN	9005	9	Block E	Layer	Natural

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	10001	10	Block E	Layer	Hardcore, same as (8002)/(9001)
HSN	10002	10	Block E	Layer	Same as (9002)
HSN	10003	10	Block E	Layer	Natural

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	11001	11	Block E	Layer	Hardcore, same as (8002), (9001), (10001)
HSN	11002	11	Block E	Layer	Silty red clay
HSN	11003	11	Block E	Layer	Same as (9002), (10002)
HSN	11004	11	Block E	Layer	Subsoil/disturbed natural
HSN	11005	11	Block E	Layer	Natural

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	12001	12	Block E	Layer	Hardcore, same as (8002), (9001), (10001), (11001)
HSN	12002	12	Block E	Layer	Mix silt and CBM rubble
HSN	12003	12	Block E	Cut	Construction cut for {12004}
HSN	12004	12	Block E	Structure	Probably N-S aligned wall/structure
HSN	12005	12	Block E	Layer	Backfill of [12003]
HSN	12006	12	Block E	Layer	Natural

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	13001	13	Block D	Layer	Rubble / hardcore / spoil
HSN	13002	13	Block D	Layer	Buried topsoil
HSN	13003	13	Block D	Layer	Subsoil
HSN	13004	13	Block D	Layer	Natural

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	14001	14	Block D	Layer	Rubble / hardcore / spoil (trampled) - same as (13001)
HSN	14002	14	Block D	Layer	Buried topsoil, same as (13002)
HSN	14003	14	Block D	Layer	Subsoil, same as (13003)
HSN	14004	14	Block D	Layer	Natural, same as (13004)

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	15001	15	Block D	Layer	Rubble / hardcore / spoil (trampled) - same as (13001), (14001)
HSN	15002	15	Block D	Layer	Buried topsoil, same as (13002), (14002)
HSN	15003	15	Block D	Layer	Subsoil, same as (13003), (14003)
HSN	15004	15	Block D	Layer	Natural, same as (13004), (14004)

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	16001	16	Block C	Layer	Hardcore/spoil
HSN	16002	16	Block C	Layer	Possible brick surface
HSN	16003	16	Block C	Layer	Subsoil/disturbed natural

Site Code	Context	Test Pit	Area	Category	Description
HSN	17001	17	Block C	Layer	Hardcore/spoil
HSN	17002	17	Block C	Structure	Brick structure
HSN	17003	17	Block C	Layer	Buried topsoil, possibly same as (13002), (14002)
HSN	17004	17	Block C	Layer	Subsoil/disturbed natural

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	18001	Block D	Layer	Mixed black silty sand, CBM rubble
HSN	18002	Block D	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt subsoil
HSN	18003	Block D	Layer	Yellowish orange sand - natural

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	19001	Block B	Structure	Brick wall
HSN	19002	Block B	Structure	Brick alcove - coal chute
HSN	19003	Block B	Layer	Natural sand
HSN	19004	Block B	Structure	Coal chute
HSN	19005	Block B	Structure	Main external wall
HSN	19006	Block B	Structure	Dividing wall
HSN	19007	Block B	Structure	Same as {19005}
HSN	19008	Block B	Structure	Brick alcove - coal chute
HSN	19009	Block B	Structure	Dividing wall beneath coal chute
HSN	19010	Block B	Structure	Coal chute - brick alcove
HSN	19011	Block B	Structure	Main external wall of houses
HSN	19012	Block B	Structure	Brick alcove - coal chute
HSN	19013	Block B	Structure	Brick alcove - coal chute
HSN	19014	Block B	Structure	Dividing wall beneath coal chute
HSN	19015	Block B	Structure	Main external wall of house
HSN	19016	Block B	Structure	Brick wall - external - 2 skins deep
HSN	19017	Block B	Structure	Brick floor foundation
HSN	19018	Block B	VOID	VOID
HSN	19019	Block B	Layer	Hardcore layer

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	20001	Block B	Structure	NW-SE brick wall
HSN	20002	Block B	Structure	ENE-WSW brick wall
HSN	20003	Block B	Structure	Brick floor/foundation
HSN	20004	Block B	Layer	Sandy natural layer
HSN	20005	Block B	Structure	Brick pillar

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	21001	Block B	Structure	NW-SE brick wall
HSN	21002	Block B	Structure	SW-NE brick wall
HSN	21003	Block B	Structure	SW-NE stone wall
HSN	21004	Block B	Structure	Abutted brick foundation
HSN	21005	Block B	Structure	Brick pillar - west
HSN	21006	Block B	Layer	Natural

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	22001	Block B	Structure	SW-NE stone natural
HSN	22002	Block B	Structure	SW-NE brick wall
HSN	22003	Block B	Structure	Brick pillar / interior wall? East side TP22
HSN	22004	Block B	Structure	Brick pillar / interior wall? West side TP 22
HSN	22005	Block B	Structure	Grey stone (?) brick (?) floor
HSN	22006	Block B	Structure	Aerated brick foundation of {22003}
HSN	22007	Block B	Structure	Aerated brick foundation of {22004}
HSN	22008	Block B	Fill	Demolition debris fill
HSN	22009	Block B	Layer	Natural sand
HSN	22010	Block B	Structure	Pale orange brick floor

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	23001	Block B	Structure	Brick structure
HSN	23002	Block B	Fill	Black ash fill of {23001}
HSN	23003	Block B	Structure	Brick structure
HSN	23004	Block B	Fill	Fill of {23003}
HSN	23005	Block B	VOID	VOID
HSN	23006	Block B	VOID	VOID
HSN	23007	Block B	Structure	Aerated brick wall

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	24001	Block D	Layer	Block D - black silty spoil / hardcore
HSN	24002	Block D	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt buried topsoil
HSN	24003	Block D	Layer	Yellowish orange sand - natural
HSN	24004	Block D	Structure	E-W wall

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	25001	Block B	Structure	NE-SW wall - front
HSN	25002	Block B	Structure	NE-SW wall - back
HSN	25003	Block B	Structure	NW-SE wall - east
HSN	25004	Block B	Structure	NW-SE wall - only seen in section
HSN	25005	Block B	Structure	NW-SE wall - west
HSN	25006	Block B	Cut	Coal chute (?) cut
HSN	25007	Block B	Fill	Fill of [25006]
HSN	25008	Block B	Layer	Natural
HSN	25009	Block B	Fill	Demolition debris / spoil / hardcore

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	26001	Block B	Structure	Brick and mortar column
HSN	26002	Block B	Structure	Brick and mortar column

Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	27001	Block A	Structure	Brick and cement floor/foundations

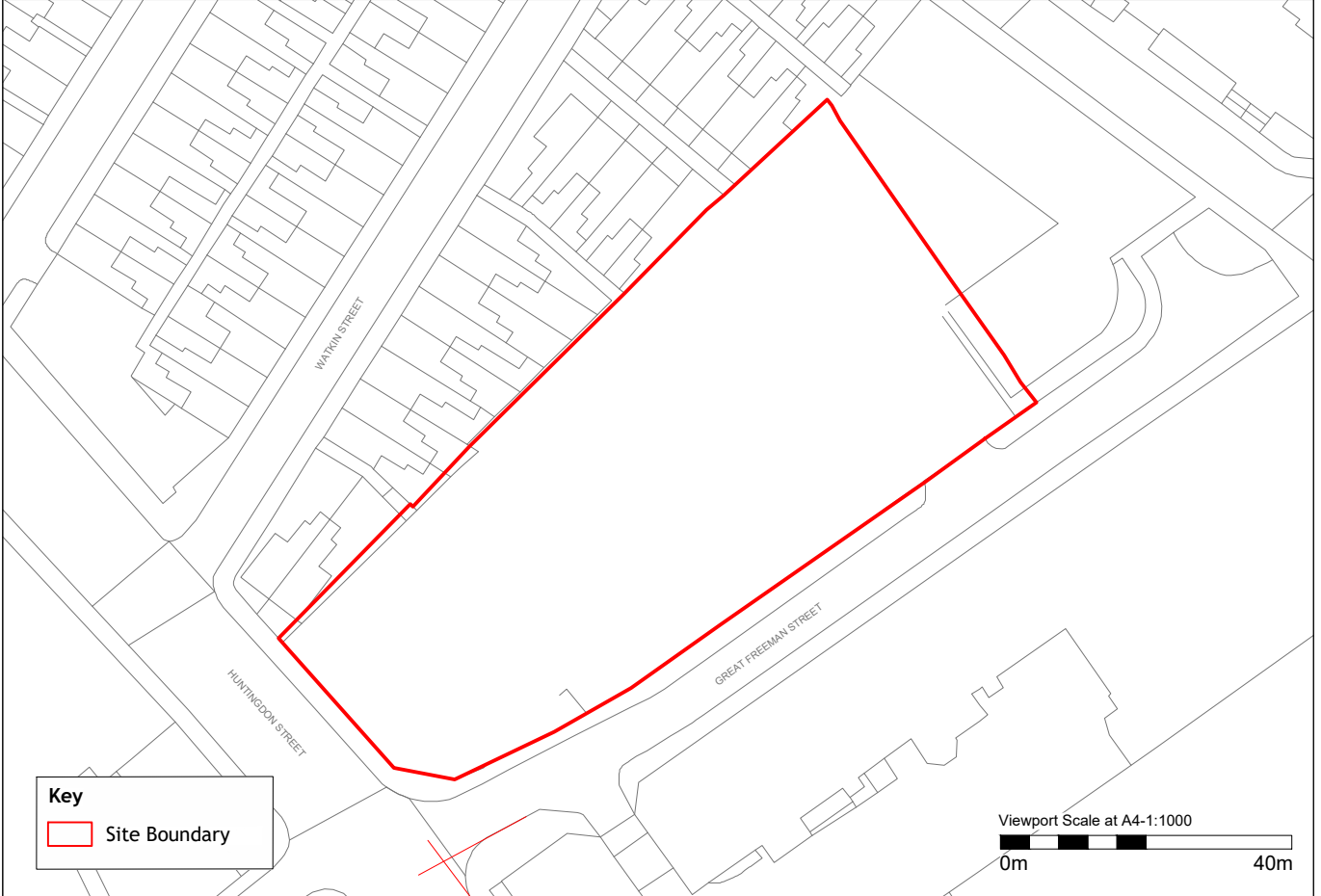
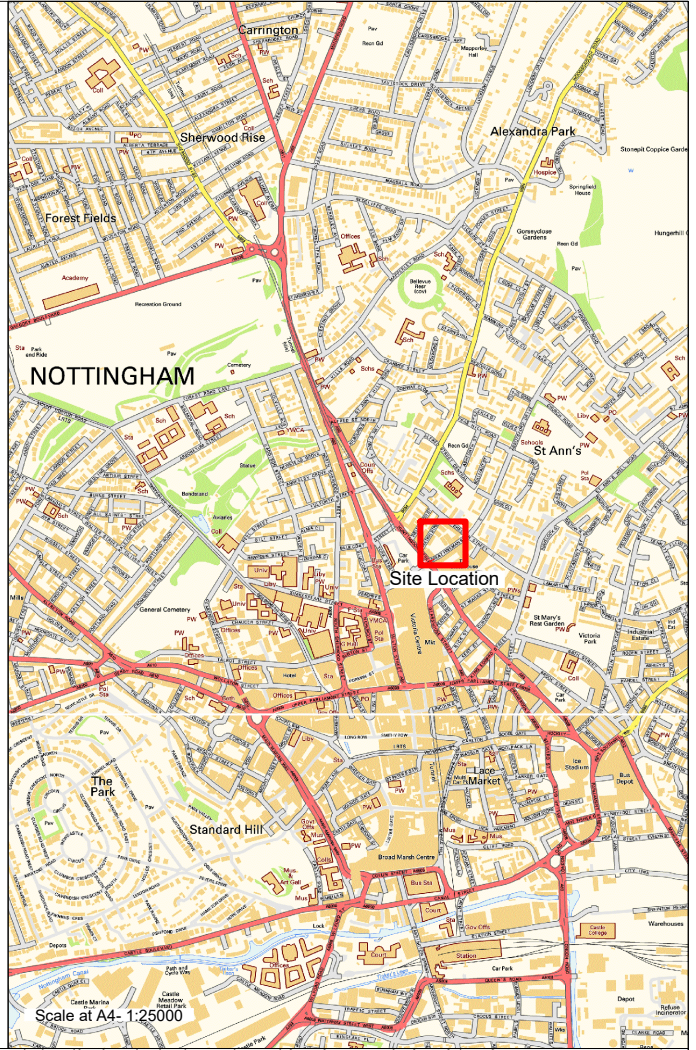
Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	28001	Block B	Structure	SE-NW wall

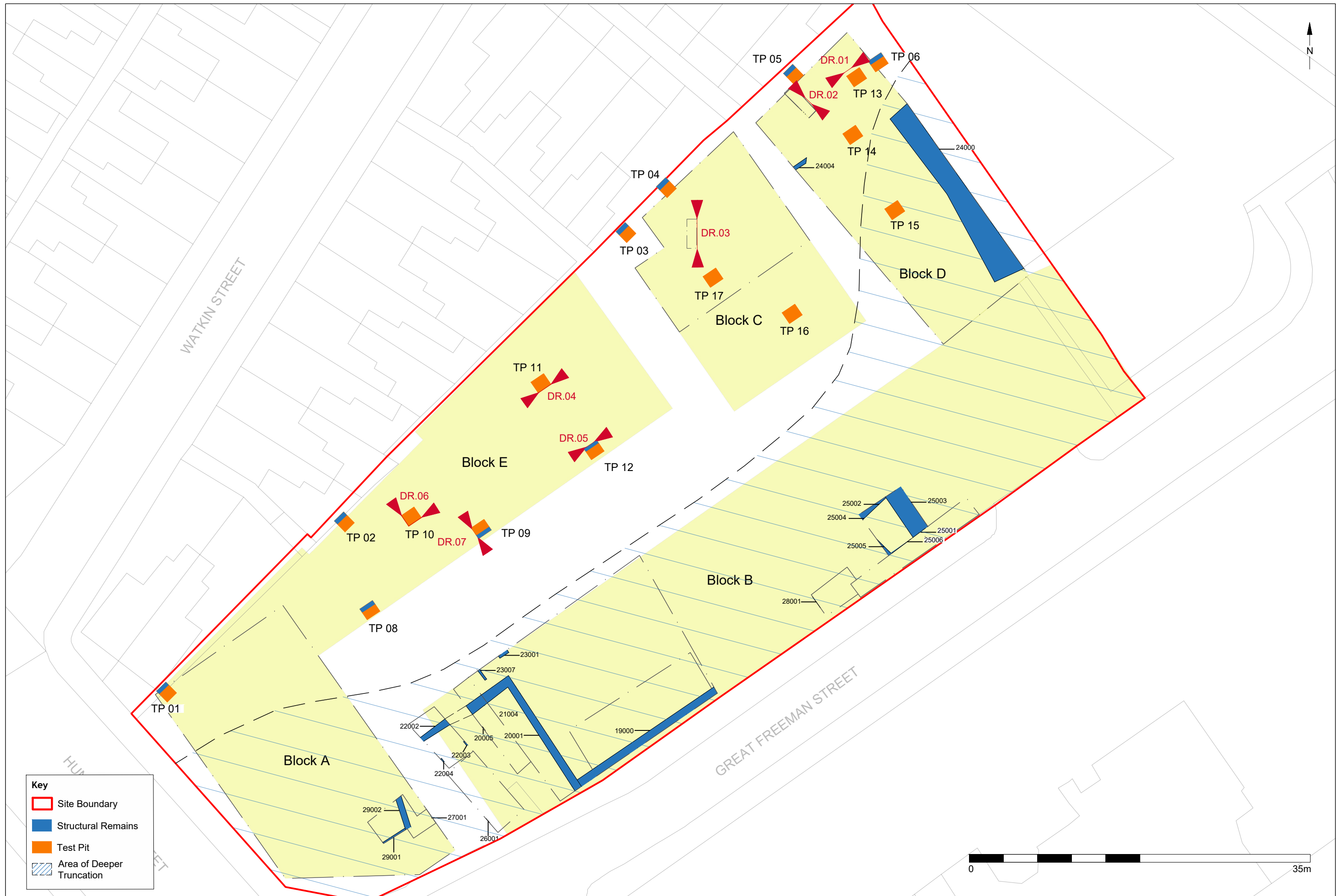
Site Code	Context	Area	Category	Description
HSN	29001	Block A	Structure	NE-SW wall
HSN	29002	Block A	Structure	WNW-ESE, then N-S running wall
HSN	30017	Block C	Layer	Black demolition layer
HSN	30018	Block C	Layer	Sand layer
HSN	30019	Block C	Layer	Sand layer
HSN	30020	Block C	Layer	Sand layer


## 12 Figures

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**Figure 02 - Site Plan**  
 HSN - Huntingdon Street, Nottingham

Scale at A3 - 1:350  
 Drawn by MI



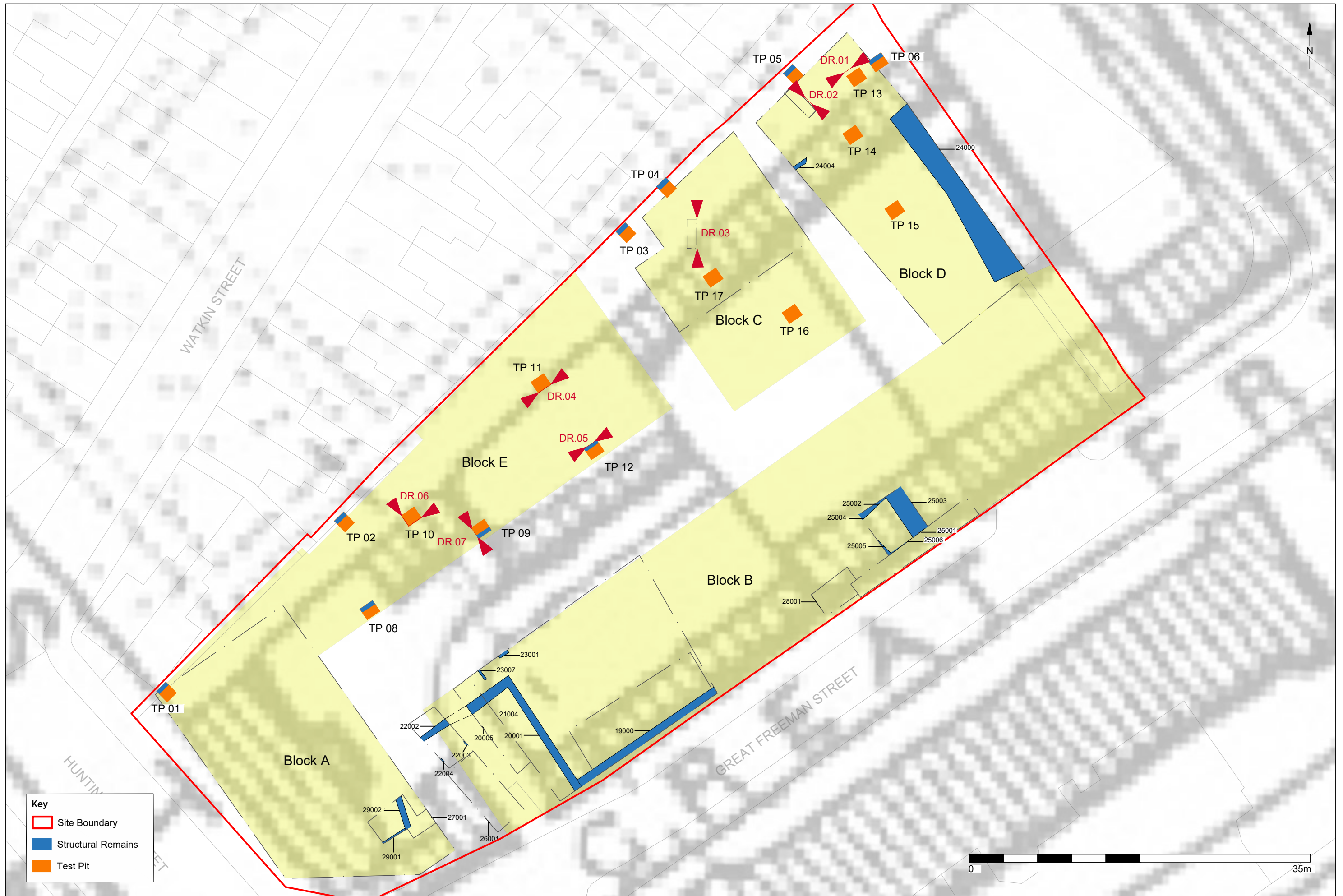
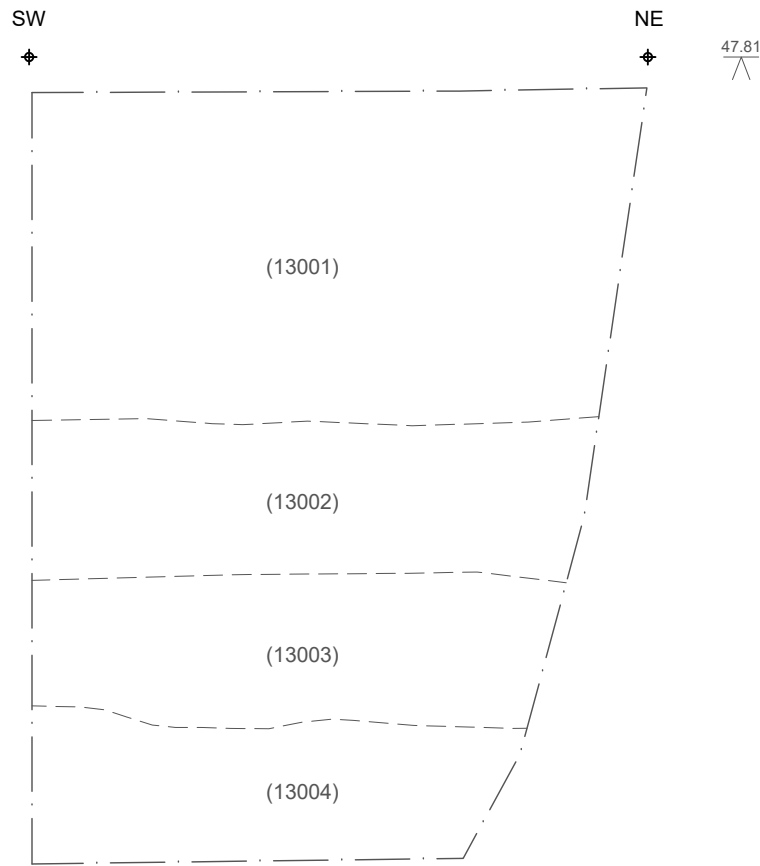


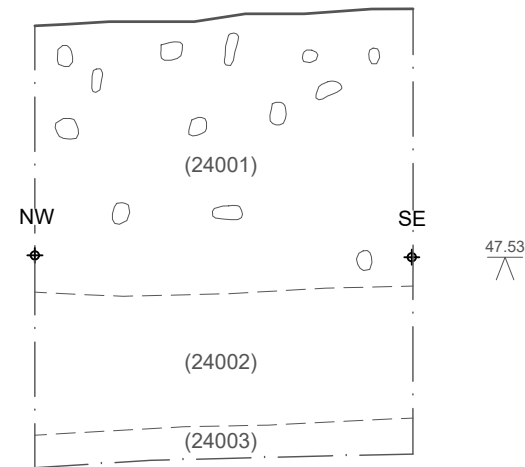
Figure 03 - Site Plan Overlying Jackson 1851 Historic Mapping  
 HSN - Huntingdon Street, Nottingham

Scale at A3 - 1:350  
 Drawn by MI

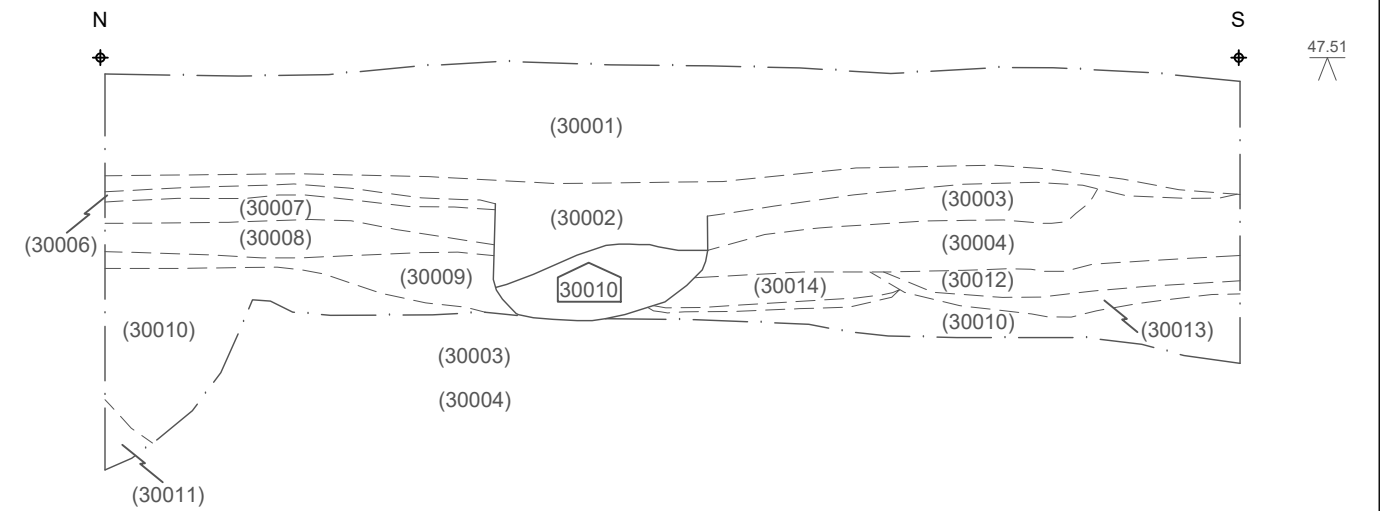
DR.01  
South East Facing Representative Section, Test Pit 13



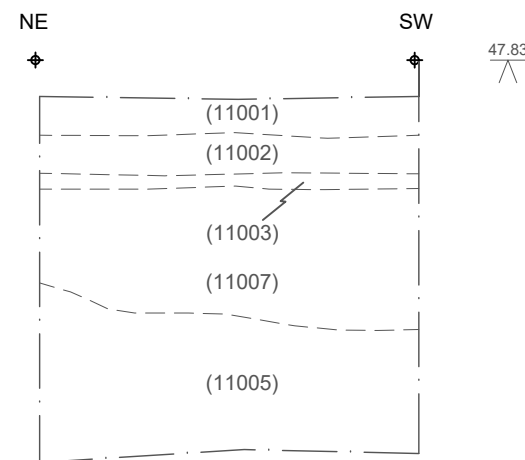
DR.02  
South West Facing Representative Section Block D



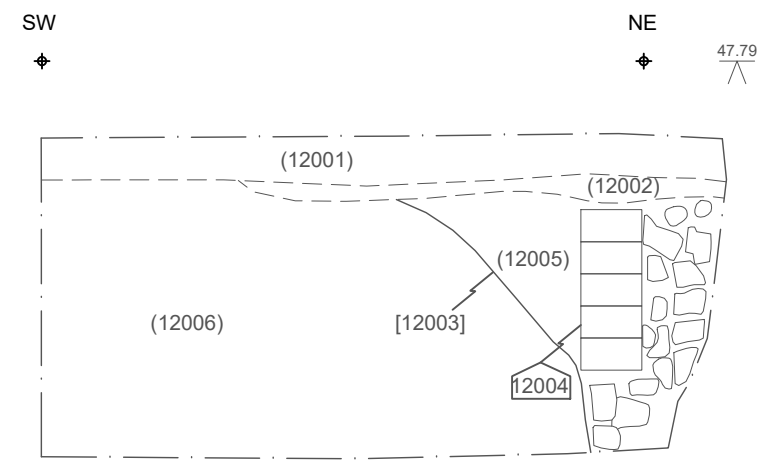
DR.03  
East Facing Section Structure 30010



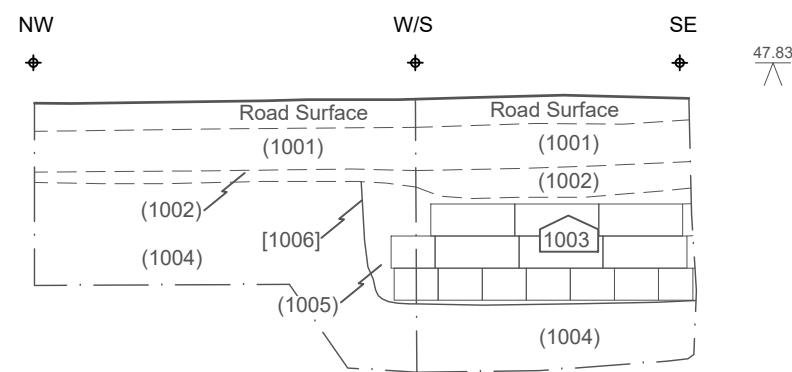
DR.04  
North West Facing Representative Section, Test Pit 11



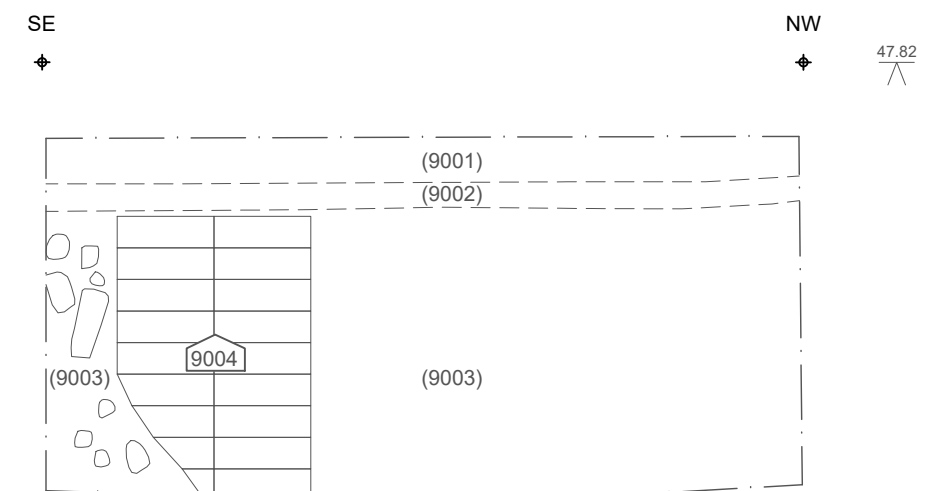
DR.05  
South East Facing Representative Section Structure 12004, Test Pit 12



DR.06  
North East and North West Facing Section Structure 1003, Test Pit 10



DR.07  
North East Facing Section Structure 9004, Test Pit 09





## 13 Plates



Plate 1: Block A: Example of below ground stratigraphy to the north-west of the site within TP01. Showing brick foundations identified across the site. Looking west, scale 1m x 0.3m.



Plate 2: Block A: Example of below ground stratigraphy within the north-west portion of the site, showing a possible buried subsoil horizon. Looking south-east, scale 1m.



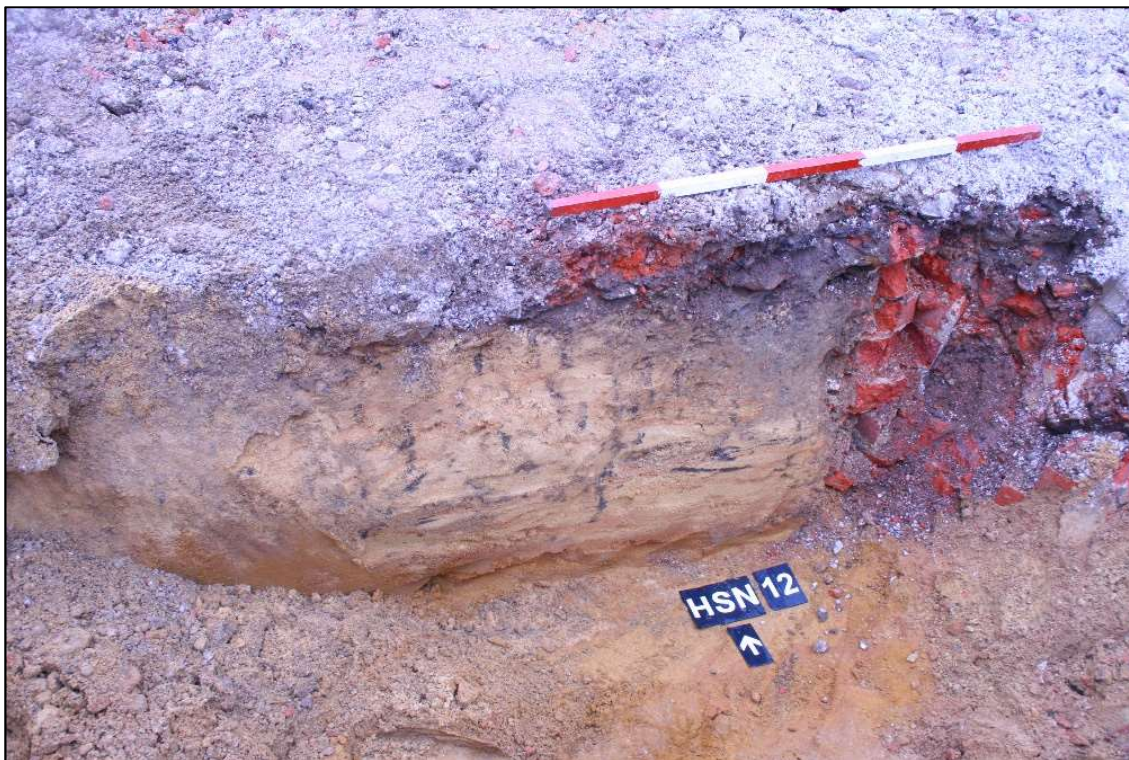


Plate 3: Block E: Example of below ground stratigraphy within the central portion of the site, encountering brick foundations.



Plate 4: Block D: Example of below ground stratigraphy noted to the north east of the site, showing possible buried subsoil and topsoil horizon. Looking north-east, scale 1m.





Plate 5: Block D: Example of below ground stratigraphy to the north-east of the site, showing probable buried subsoil deposits and ground levelling material. Looking north-west, scale 1m.



Plate 6: Block B showing wall structures associated with former terraced housing which fronted Great Freeman Street. No scale.





Plate 7: Block A: Floor surface of the former lace factory identified at c 2.7m b.g.l



Plate 8: Block B: Partially demolished manhole, backfilled by dark silty sand and clinker debris.





Plate 9: Block A: Painted wall foundations identified within the southern portion of the site. Looking south-west, no scale.



Plate 10: Blocks A&B: Modern engineering bricks identified at 2.7m below ground level. No scale.





Plate 11: Brick rubble demolition within Block A, showing impact depth. Looking north-east, scale 1m.



Plate 12: General overview of ground reduction within Blocks C & D. Looking north-east, no scale.





Plate 13: Representative section of ground reduction within Block C & D, showing ground levelling layers and demolition rubble. Looking south-west, scale 1m.



Plate 14: Demolition rubble and ground levelling layers within Blocks C & D. Looking east, scale 0.3m.





Plate 15: General overview of ground reduction within Block C. No scale.



Plate 16: Jackson's Map of Nottingham 1851. Showing the former workhouse garden to the north-west of the site. Site boundary outlined in red.





Plate 17: OS map c 1913, showing the position of the lace factory and workers houses. Site boundary outlined in red

## Appendix 1: Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

<i>Field Records</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Attendance record sheets	Record of visit and work carried out	14
Context register	Register of context numbers and descriptions	5
Context sheets	Record of features and deposits	136
Photo record sheet	Record of photographs taken	2
Digital photographs	All views	349
Site drawings	Plan and section of site	14
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement & risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of findings of the groundworks.	1
Find	Description	Number
Nil	Nil	0

The site archive is currently held at the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB.

## Appendix 2: OASIS: Data Collection Form

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: trentpea1-366652**

### Project details

Project name	Huntingdon Street, Nottingham
Short description of the project	Trent and Peak Archaeology (TPA) were commissioned by Lanpro Services to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land to the north of Huntingdon Street, Nottingham (centred on SK 5745 4056), ahead of planned residential development. The watching brief was undertaken between March and August 2019. The site consists of approximately 0.39ha of land fronting on to Huntingdon Street, approximately 0.5km to the north of the centre of Nottingham, and is bounded by Huntingdon Street to the west, and Great Freeman Street to the south-east. The site sits within an area previously dominated by terraced housing and a lace factory which date to the 19th century. Groundworks ranged in depth from 0.24m to 2.7m below ground level. Impact depths increased to the south in areas which corresponded to increased developmental related truncation. Monitoring of ground reduction in these areas revealed foundation walls, cellars, coal chutes and chimney stacks belonging to the terraced workers housing which formerly fronted Great Freeman Street. A single floor structure possibly related to the former lace factory was also identified. Sporadic deposits of subsoil and topsoil identified within the northern third of the site likely relate to the former workhouse garden, outlined within the northwestern corner of the site which is visible in Jacksons Map of Nottingham 1851 (Plate 16). No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief. As all structural remains encountered during the course of monitored ground works corresponded with known above ground structures, these were not investigated further.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2019 End: 28-08-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HSN - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FACTORY Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM 123 Huntingdon Street Nottingham
Postcode	NG1 3NG

Study area 0.39 Hectares  
 Site coordinates SK 5745 4056 52.959016077948 -1.144666049931 52 57 32 N 001 08 40 W Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 44m Max: 44m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology  
 Project brief originator Trent and Peak Archaeology  
 Project design originator Trent and Peak Archaeology  
 Project director/manager Edmund Taylor  
 Project supervisor Laura Parker  
 Project supervisor Tristan Cousins  
 Project supervisor Ioan Epsley  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Lanpro  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
 Digital Contents "none"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"  
 Paper Contents "none"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title 123 Huntingdon Street, Nottingham: Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) V Owen  
 Other bibliographic details 142/2019  
 Date 2019  
 Issuer or publisher Trent and Peak  
 Place of issue or publication Trent and Peak  
 Description Grey literature, PDFa  
 Entered by V Owen (vowen@yorkat.co.uk)  
 Entered on 11 September 2019

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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