

Broadmarsh Bus Station and Car Park, Nottingham: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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The project was managed by Tom Hooley and undertaken in the field by Pov Cepauskas, Ioan Espley, Jessica Reeves, Vicky Owen and Abby Ford. Post-excavation analysis was supervised by Alison Wilson (Post-Excavation Finds Manager) and Kate Smart (Post-Excavation Manager). All illustrations have been compiled by Michael Hughes.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Trent & Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Galliford Try in June 2019 to carry out an archaeological watching brief and monitored ground truthing evaluation of the site, prior to the development of the former Broadmarsh Bus Station. This work was undertaken following Phase 1 trial trench excavations carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology in May 2018, in which archaeologically significant deposits and features dating to the Mesolithic, medieval and post-medieval periods were found.

The investigation sought to gain a broader understanding of the presence and survival of any archaeological remains on the site. In order to achieve this, seven evaluation/ground truthing trenches were excavated at the site, with intended measurements of 30m x 1.8m. These measurements were adjusted in several locations due to localised obstructions, resulting in smaller trenches.

The site was formerly in use as a car park and bus station, though the land was previously in use as a Medieval friary dedicated to the Franciscans (St. Francis of Assai) or Grey Friars (so named for the colour of their robes). Modern demolition and associated groundworks have resulted in a mostly levelled construction site. Large areas of rubble were located to the west and north; and columns that had not been demolished were located to the north-east. Since monitoring began, the site has been completely levelled and all extraneous demolition material removed.

Despite varying levels of truncation by the construction of 19th century or later buildings (formerly residential dwellings, replaced in the 20th century by Broadmarsh Bus Station), groundworks revealed an overall good preservation of archaeological features which may relate to the southern precinct wall of Greyfriars Friary, dating to between 1240 – 1541. No additional waterlogged deposits were identified, and environmental samples recovered from this phase of groundworks were more indicative of a background signature related to domestic and industrial waste during the later post-medieval and modern phases of site use.

Alignment of the site boundary against the Overton 1714 map may suggest that the unusual 45° angulation of the wall; identified during the Phase 1 evaluation (Poole et al 2018, 41) as a possible separate structure, may instead indicate that the wall followed the natural progression of the Leen at this time, which has a subtle northerly arc within the approximate site boundary when plotted against this historic map. Differences in the fabric of the structure at this stage would appear to be the result of preservation levels which, on average, experienced higher degrees of truncation, particularly towards the west of the site.

No evidence for internal structure, divisions or activity relating to medieval site use was identified during groundworks. A small scattering of medieval pottery and glazed roof tile, residual within upper demolition deposits across the site, suggest that any additional remains are likely to have been truncated by later development.

The presence of modern, unfrogged red brick structures overlying the probable medieval boundary wall suggests that the features were still largely visible in the landscape at the time of their construction in the 19th century, which appears to have formed part of the rear property boundaries for dwellings that formerly fronted Canal Street (Fig 9). Their generally deep foundations, including cellar vaults and deep chimney stacks, meant that some areas of the medieval wall, particularly in the area of trench 3, had been removed during these later phases.

Recommendations

Given the overall good preservation of archaeological remains within the site boundary, and in particular of the probable southern precinct wall of Greyfriars, identified both within the earlier trial trench evaluation (Poole et al 2018) and during the course of these groundworks, provision should be made for publication of the results in a relevant regional journal such as the Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Following a programme of archaeological trial trenching undertaken ahead of development during 2018 (Poole *et al*), Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) were commissioned by Nottingham City Council to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) during any intrusive aspect of the continued redevelopment of the former site of the Broadmarsh Bus Station and Car Park, Nottingham.
- 1.2 TPA were also commissioned to monitor and record the excavation of several ground truthing slots across the possible Greyfriars wall in tandem with the watching brief, as the previous evaluation suggested that the site contained a moderate to high potential for sub-surface archaeological remains of potential regional significance.
- 1.3 Monitoring commenced in June 2019 and initially involved the excavation and recording of four ground truthing slots across the Greyfriars wall, along with the archaeological watching brief. The works were undertaken in compliance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Owen 2019), and covered all intrusive aspects of the redevelopment which could potentially negatively impact the sub-surface archaeological remains. Three additional ground truthing evaluation trenches were also excavated and recorded.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORKS

- 2.1 This programme of archaeological monitoring and recording forms part of ongoing archaeological mitigation associated with the redevelopment of the former Broadmarsh bus station and car park site. It is underpinned by the national legislation and local policies described below. This programme was designed in consultation with Scott Lomax, City Archaeologist for Nottingham City Council.
- 2.2 An earlier trial trench evaluation undertaken ahead of the Phase 1 groundworks in 2018 (Poole *et al* 2018) revealed significant archaeological features ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the early post-medieval period. This project was held under the same conditions of planning approval, which stated that:

“The development site is within the Nottingham City and Canal Archaeological Constraint Area. The Archaeological Constraint Area recognises the potential for surviving archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.

It is believed that there is a high potential for archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date, including well-stratified organic deposits (which may include prehistoric remains).

The site lies within the historic core of the city of Nottingham. The archaeological potential for the site is outlined in a Desk Based Assessment submitted with the planning application (Davies 2017). Particular attention is drawn to the excavations undertaken in 1937 within the site boundary, where the boundary wall of the Greyfriars Friary was encountered and also two evaluation excavations on the site of the Nottingham City Hub to the immediate east of the bus station site (Brown, 2006; Higgins, 2017). The Desk Based Assessment identifies areas with alluvial deposits contained well preserved organic remains of archaeological interest.

A scheme of archaeological field evaluation is necessary to assess the character, extent and condition of archaeological remains and will establish whether further archaeological work is required as a planning condition in advance of and/during groundworks.

A written Scheme of Investigation is required to provide a detailed scheme of the archaeological works in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and

monitored. The Written Scheme of Investigation should follow this brief and must be approved by the City Archaeologist prior to fieldwork commencing.”

2.3 In addition to this, following the results of the Phase 1 2018 trial trench evaluation a series of recommendations were made in order to mitigate the potential for additional remains of archaeological significance (Poole *et al* 2018). These recommendations for further work at the Site were designated as follows:

- *During the watching brief phase it is understood that floor slab formation level will be restricted so that there is no impact on the Greyfriars precinct wall. In Trench 1, the upper parts of the wall were located at approximately 23.06 AOD (around 1m below ground surface) but in Trench 3 it was found at approximately 22.78 AOD (between 0.4m – 0.6m below ground surface). The variable depths of made ground across the Site (see Davies 2017) and the potential variation in preservation of the wall mean that there is uncertainty over the depths at which it may be present across the Site. The principle of preservation in situ is sound, and needs to be archaeologically monitored and controlled during the construction phase. Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) during the construction phase also needs to ensure that pile locations adhere to the agreed footprints (mainly re-using existing pile locations) and that any new impact to sub-surface deposits (e.g. proposed drainage runs) is fully monitored and recorded by a competent field archaeologist.*
- *The environmental sampling during the evaluation phase has indicated that this area has high potential to contain further waterlogged deposits, containing well-preserved, waterlogged plant remains. Although pollen preservation was poor, this was only one sample and, given the right conditions, it is possible that better preserved pollen exists within deposits located within the Site boundaries. In addition, this work has retrieved what appears to be the first set of insect faunas from any period recovered from Nottingham City Centre and, as such, is of national importance. Any further opportunities to undertake additional environmental sampling during the watching brief phases should be sought. This should include a second core sequence and bulk samples from the more deeply buried deposits.*
- *Further work on the environmental remains recovered from sample <2> from medieval fill (2007), as set out in 8.5.47, should be undertaken at the Trent and Peak office. This additional work could be undertaken as part of the watching brief report.*
- *The remains already uncovered, combined with any additional insights obtained during the watching brief phase already warrant publication in a Journal such as the Journal of Wetland Archaeology. Provision should be made for this in the watching brief specification.*

2.4 Following this a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for proposed archaeological mitigation works was prepared (Owen, 2019) as recommended by Scott Lomax, City Archaeologist for Nottingham City Council.

3. SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1 The roughly rectangular site (centred on SK 57398 39440) is located within the historic core of Nottingham City centre and occupies an area of approximately 1.1 hectares to the south-west of the city centre.
- 3.2 The site is mostly flat and lies at a height of c.24.6m AoD, with external areas to the east and west sloping from north to south, with an overall fall of approximately 5m.
- 3.3 The underlying geology of the site is of Nottingham Castle Formation Sandstone, overlain by alluvium. Earlier borehole surveys undertaken on slightly lower ground to the immediate west and south of the Site identified a depositional sequence comprising underlying sandstone bedrock (16-17m AoD), overlain by sands and gravels (17-19m AoD) and alluvial silts (19-21m AoD) (BGS 2020).
- 3.4 The overlaying soils are freely draining, floodplain soils (www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes). Later garden soils, made ground and early modern cellared structures make up the superficial deposits across the site.
- 3.5 The site was formerly in use as a car park and bus station. Subsequent demolitions and associated groundworks resulted in a mostly levelled construction site. Large areas of rubble were located to the west and north; and columns that had not been demolished were located to the north-east.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was prepared by TPA in November 2017 (Davies 2017), which is summarised here. Fieldwork conducted on site during the Phase 1 evaluation is also summarised here.

Prehistoric Period

- 4.2 The Nottingham area was undoubtedly visited, exploited and ultimately inhabited at various times during prehistory. In particular, the corridor of the River Trent seems to have been a particularly attractive corridor for concentrated activity, as reflected by a number of 'stray' finds (Lomax, 2013, 41). By later prehistory there is also some evidence for occupation further north, in the higher areas of land now occupied by the historic core of Nottingham, for example Iron Age pottery recovered from pits in the Lace Market at Halifax Place. Historic England and the Nottingham City HER do not record any prehistoric heritage assets within the Site or Study Area, and the nature of any potential activity on the site during this period of time therefore remains unknown.

Romano-British Period

- 4.3 Excavations to date have failed to locate any substantial evidence for a Romano-British period presence within the historic core of Nottingham, and the nature of settlement in the area at this time remains unknown. Historic England and the Nottingham City HER do not record any Romano-British heritage assets within the Site or Study Area, and the nature of any potential activity on the site during this period of time therefore remains unknown.

Early Medieval Period

- 4.4 Although no early Anglo-Saxon (410-649 AD) finds have been made in Nottingham, by the middle Anglo-Saxon period (650-850 AD) there was permanent settlement and occupation in Nottingham. Excavations suggest that this may have initially been concentrated at the east of the historic core (c.350m north-west of the Site) around a north to south aligned watercourse known as the Beck, extending westwards (Lomax, 2013, 47).

- 4.5 By the Late Anglo-Saxon period (perhaps as early as the Ninth century) the defences of Nottingham's pre-conquest borough are laid-out, and are now well documented and partially investigated; something of the internal layout and use of space within the borough around this time is also known.
- 4.6 Although the earliest dated heritage assets within the Study Area date to the Early Medieval period, all of these are located to the north of the Site. Nothing is presently known about the nature of occupation (if any) within the Site at this time. Whether concentrated human activity was viable may depend on the suitability of ground conditions and the course of the River Leen at this time.

Medieval Period

- 4.7 By the Medieval period much more is known about settlement and land use within Nottingham, including the southern fringes of the historic core around the River Leen. By the twelfth century we see the laying-out of a much larger 'French' borough extending northwards to Parliament Street and westwards to the Castle, itself founded as early as 1068 AD and rebuilt in stone by 1171.
- 4.8 By the thirteenth century at least part of the boundary of the Site may have lain within the boundary of Greyfriars Friary. The Friary was the religious house of the Franciscan friars of Nottingham and may have been founded at some time between 1224 and 1230 (Lomax, 2013, 106). The main Friary buildings appear to have been located somewhat north of the present Site. The Friary had rights to bury and a number of burials thought to be associated with the Friary have been found c. 50-150m north of the Site beneath what is now the main Broadmarsh Centre. Speed's 1610 Map of Nottingham shows a rectangular enclosure labelled "Grave Friars", with buildings running along its western and northern sides. The south-eastern corner of this enclosure which appears to be contained within the site. However, on a slightly earlier map of Nottingham, taken from Bankes' 1609 Crown Survey of Sherwood Forest, the Site is situated within an open area, bounded by roads on three sides and the River Leen on the south side. The reason for the disparity is uncertain, although one explanation may be that the rectangular area shown on Speed's map was then newly built and the label "Grave Friars" just referred to the former general area of the Franciscan Friary, which had been dissolved in 1539.
- 4.9 The Nottingham City HER records the discovery of two sections of a wall on the Site, which were interpreted as the southern boundary wall for the medieval Greyfriars Friary, by George Campion and the Thoroton Society Excavation Section in 1937. The south boundary wall of the Greyfriars site has been found in four places along the north bank of the River Leen during construction work at Greyfriars Hall, Gordon House, Widdowson's West Wing and Widdowson's East Wing. The footing of the wall was recorded as being approximately 15ft (4.5m) below ground level. The 1930s excavations are not well located and the precise location of this feature on the Site is not certain.
- 4.10 Although at least part of the present Site seems to have lain within the enclosed land of Greyfriars, this land may have been devoid of permanent structures and habitation. Instead, both historical and archaeological evidence suggests that at this time those areas outside the town defences, on the lower lying portion of floodplain north of the River Leen, may have been reserved for informal industry instead, including particularly noxious activities such as tanning (Hunt, 2014, 4).
- 4.11 During the construction of the Great Central Railway towards the end of the Nineteenth century, excavations immediately east of the Site revealed a black soil containing horns and other cattle remains (Lomax, 2013, 148). Horn cores are a notable waste product of the tanning process. Later, trial trench evaluations immediately west of the Site undertaken in 2006 in advance of proposed redevelopment of the Broadmarsh Shopping Centre also uncovered a large amount of cattle tarsal and metatarsal bones within 13th and 15th century deposits.
- 4.12 A documentary reference from 1435 refers to gardens between the southwest corner of the Greyfriars wall and the River Leen, as well as common ground to the southeast of the wall (Stevenson, 1883, 356-357).

- 4.13 Recent archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2017 approximately 100m to the east of the site at Cliff Road (Narrow Marsh) on the site of the Nottingham College Skills Hub has identified alluvial silts at a height of 22.55m to 22.8m aOD in undisturbed areas. This horizon had archaeological features cut into it, comprising probable late medieval/early post-medieval clay-lined pits and horn core waste associated with tanning (Higgins, 2017).

Post Medieval Period

- 4.14 During the post-medieval period, the marginal and industrial character of the immediate environs of the Site was sustained, but buildings and routeways increasingly encroached. This led to issues of cleanliness; for example, the Borough Records note that there were frequent problems throughout the 17th century with latrines from the cliff top (e.g. High Pavement to the east) emptying into the Leen.
- 4.15 Following Speed's 1610 map, the next map to show the site was Thoroton's Map of Nottinghamshire, where the Greyfriars was no longer named but much of the Site was still open, with a line of trees running along the River Leen and houses to the west of the Site. Badder and Peat's 1744 map shows the area as mostly rough ground, with a north-south aligned field boundary at the western extent of the Site and for the first time, occasional structures and plot boundaries of uncertain function in the southeast corner of the Site.

19th Century

- 4.16 Wild and Smith's Map of 1820 shows a number of structures within the south-eastern part of the Site, possibly including some of those first depicted on the 1744 Badder and Peat Map. The structures may have comprised both domestic houses and warehouse structures, and their slightly odd layout may pay reference to earlier constraints. The remainder of the site is still open, but appears to have been laid out, at least in part, as gardens.
- 4.17 A decade later, Staveley and Wood's map of 1830 shows the Site to have been largely transformed. The entirety of the site was now developed with a number of north to south and east to west streets and associated domestic buildings. The area at the southeast of the site retained its slightly unusual layout derived from earlier structures. This general layout seems to have been retained throughout the 19th century, as shown by other maps from this period.

Modern Period

- 4.18 The construction of the Broadmarsh Centre in the 20th century removed much of the earlier legibility of the medieval and post-medieval landscape and no-doubt destroyed many earlier remains.

4.19 Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.19.1 During May 2018, TPA undertook a programme of archaeological mitigation ahead of planned redevelopment (Poole *et al* 2018). Despite modern truncation in the form of on-site housing and the construction of the former bus station and car park, features and deposits of archaeological significance ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period were found to be reasonably well preserved.
- 4.19.2 Channel/ floodplain deposits of Mesolithic date were encountered during hand augering at a depth of c 3.44m below ground level, which were radiocarbon dated to 7453-7187 cal BC. Analysis suggested the deposits relate to stagnant or low energy depositional conditions, although a period of channel migration was identified. No cultural material was derived from the sample, suggesting that activity on the site was likely to be of non-anthropogenic origin, however similar deposits have been seen c 3.5km to the south-east at Holme Pierrepont (Poole *et al* 2018, 37).
- 4.19.3 The abundance of remains identified at the site appear to belong to a medieval or post-medieval date. Medieval features were identified in the form of significant boundary features associated with the medieval site of Greyfriars outer precinct walls or other associated structures. Tentative

evidence, in the form of animal remains, suggests the presence of light leather production also occurred around this time (Poole *et al* 2018, 38).

- 4.19.4 The post-medieval evidence suggests that local industrial activity, primarily in the form of tanning and local agriculture, were becoming the predominant form of land-use during this time. Walls relating to the medieval Greyfriars appear to have been at least partially dismantled by this time, although no evidence for stone re-use was identified within the site.

5. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Aims

- 5.1.1 The general aim of this programme of archaeological monitoring, recording and ground truthing was:

- To identify and assess the significance of buried archaeological remains within the development area which could be affected by any of the intrusive aspects of the development.

- 5.1.2 An emphasis was placed on remains of archaeological interest such as the structural remains of the Greyfriars Friary, previously identified in 2018 (Poole *et al*, 2018), or remains relating to possible post-medieval industrial activities such as tanning as suggested during a 2006 evaluation (Lomax, 2013).

5.2 Objectives

- 5.2.1 The general objectives of this fieldwork can be stated as:

- To recover and retain artefacts and samples of geoarchaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental interest, as these may contribute to an understanding of the landscape and the uses to which it was put. This is of particular importance for the understanding of land use during the Mesolithic and later periods.
- To identify the presence and location of the Greyfriars wall previously identified during the 2018 Phase 1 evaluation, and any associated features or finds.

5.3 Regional Research Objectives

- 5.3.1 The excavations had to the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development and history of the city of Nottingham, as well as of the East Midlands as a whole. The following questions from the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework Interactive Digital Resource (Knight *et al* 2018) were of particular relevance:

Early Medieval (AD 410-1066)
<i>6.5 Inland Towns, 'central places' and burhs</i>
4. How did Nottingham develop during the Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods?
High Medieval (AD 1066-1485)
<i>7.1 Urbanism</i>
1. How did the major towns develop after the Norman Conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas?
2. Can we define more closely the industrial and trading activities associated with towns and the nature and extent of urban influence upon the countryside?
Post-Medieval (AD 1485-1750)
<i>8.1 Urbanism: Morphology, functions and buildings</i>
4. What can studies of environmental data, artefacts and structural remains tell us about variations in diet, living conditions and status?

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 6.1.1 The watching brief was conducted in accordance with the WSI (Owen 2019) as approved by the Nottingham City Archaeologist, and in accordance with standards defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014c) and the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA, 2014a).
- 6.1.2 Ground level reduction excavations were conducted using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditch bucket under archaeological supervision. When modern overburden or compact concrete surfaces were encountered a toothed bucket was utilized, but this was then exchanged for the toothless ditching bucket once the overburden or compact surface was sufficiently removed and heaped in accordance with the general site principles.
- 6.1.3 When hard modern surfaces of tarmac or concrete were encountered during the ground levelling the 360° excavator would be fitted with a hydraulic breaker to break apart the hard materials, which were then removed using a toothed or toothless bucket.

- 6.1.4 The appropriate ground reduction levels/depths were determined by the Galliford Try on-site engineer in discussion with the supervising archaeologist, through the utilisation of a Leica CS20 RTK Differential GNSS and Total Station Theodolite.
- 6.1.5 Once ground reduction had reached the necessary level for redevelopment and any archaeological feature had been recorded, the piling locations were marked out and probed for any subsurface obstructions using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with an appropriately-sized probe attachment. When obstructions were encountered the 360° excavator would be re-fitted with either the toothed or toothless bucket (depending on ground compaction) and the obstruction would be revealed under archaeological supervision. It would then be removed if deemed to either not to be of archaeological significance or interpreted as being a small find/find of individual significance as opposed to an in situ structural feature.

6.2 Ground truthing evaluation trenches

- 6.2.1 Seven ground truthing evaluation trenches were excavated using a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditch bucket under constant archaeological supervision.
- 6.2.2 Trenches were located using a Leica CS20 RTK Differential GNSS prior to excavation, using data provided by the on-site Galliford Try engineer.
- 6.2.3 Trenches were excavated to the level at which the Friary wall or other archaeological deposits were present in plan, or in their absence to a maximum (unsecured) depth of 1m to comply with H&S restrictions.
- 6.2.4 Once exposed, features and deposits were hand cleaned and recorded in accordance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).
- 6.2.5 Once the features were recorded the trenches were backfilled and reinstated.

6.3 Recording and Sampling

- 6.3.1 Where possible, all features of archaeological significance were recorded three dimensionally using a Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS. Where it was not possible to record using this method, plans were hand-drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20. As a minimum, each plan showed context number, colour/textural changes, principal slopes represented as hachures and levels expressed as O.D. values.
- 6.3.2 Sections and elevations were drawn using the same methodology and drawing conventions as the hand-drawn plans, however the levelling information was instead given as a datum line with OD/arbitrary value. The location of these sections and elevations were recorded on the plans.
- 6.3.3 Digital images of each context were taken, together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 6.3.4 Written records were maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual (TPA 2015).
- 6.3.5 All finds were recorded either three-dimensionally or by context/spit.
- 6.3.6 Where appropriate features were identified, soil samples were retrieved in order to undertake paleoenvironmental sampling. The sampling of features followed procedures set out within the English Heritage Centre of Archaeology Guidelines, *Environmental Archaeology* (Campbell *et al* 2011).

- 6.3.7 Depending on the type of deposits identified, soil samples were retained for the purposes of retrieving industrial residues or for the provision of scientific dating (for example C14 dating).
- 6.3.8 Where it was deemed necessary to take samples for paleoenvironmental analysis, scientific dating, or to identify and interpret industrial processes, the NCC Acting City Archaeologist would be consulted.
- 6.3.9 Samples were processed within the TPA Environmental Lab, under the supervision of TPA Environmental Officer Stacey Adams.

7. RESULTS

7.1 Watching Brief

- 7.1.1 Ground level reductions across the site revealed no features or deposits of archaeological significance. Following the completion of the Broadmarsh bus station and car park demolition debris removal, which was noted as being incomplete during the 2018 trenching phase, very little additional monitoring of ground reduction was required before the necessary ground levels for redevelopment were reached. This initial watching brief phase comprised monitored ground reduction between 0.1-0.4m below ground level, and did not impact features or deposits below modern demolition layer (4000).
- 7.1.2 Across most of the 1.1ha site the ground reductions revealed a dark compact demolition layer, (4000), which relates to the 20th century construction of the Broadmarsh Centre, and demolition of former dwellings. Across the site, artefactual material identified within this context included modern ceramic building material (CBM), glass, rebar metal and other modern building materials including mortar and concrete.
- 7.1.3 Although the site contains a moderate to high potential for sub-surface archaeological remains, no features earlier than the twentieth century were uncovered during the ground level reductions associated with this phase of watching brief.

7.2 Ground truthing evaluation trenches

Trench 1 (7m x 3.1m) (Plates 2-4, Figs 2-3)

- 7.2.1 Trench 1 was located within approximately 20m west of the eastern site boundary, and was positioned along a north-south alignment to assess the presence of absence of wall features identified during the Phase 1 evaluation (Poole *et al* 2018). The trench measured approximately 7m in length and 3.1m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m at its northern end, which revealed structural remains dating from the medieval to modern periods (see *Medieval and Modern* below). All features were sealed by a c 0.50m thick deposit of friable dark brownish black demolition layer comprised of silt, clinker and brick rubble (4000) which was the same across the site. Trench 1 flooded shortly after it was opened making it difficult to excavate and record features located at a depth greater than 0.4m below ground level (BGL).

Medieval?

Probable wall foundation [4004] (Fig 3)

- 7.2.2 An east by west aligned sandstone structure was identified within the central portion of the trench at a depth of 0.4m below ground level. Its position and alignment appear to correspond with the suggested projected alignment of the southern boundary wall of Greyfriar's friary, previously identified during the Phase 1 evaluation (Poole *et al* 2018). The structure was observed for a length of 2.5m, and measured approximately 0.33m in width, and was constructed with a single course of irregularly laid sandstone rubble with no obvious bonding material.
- 7.2.3 It shares many of the same attributes (alignment, construction materials, and depth of discovery) as the section of Friary wall uncovered in Trench 3 of the 2018 Phase 1 evaluation (Poole *et al*, 2018, 19-20) it seems likely that the feature may represent part of the same structure, however the wall appears to have been re-used as foundations in the 19th century for the construction of housing that formerly fronted Canal Street (see; wall [4003]) (Fig 9).

*Modern**Possible construction cut? [4011] and Wall [4001] (Plates 2, 4; Fig 3)*

- 7.2.4 Within the northern third of the trench, a possible construction cut [4011] was identified in plan, extending approximately 2.8m to the south where it bordered the sandstone foundation [4004]. Both the dimensions and profile for the cut remain uncertain due to the presence of rising ground water, however, a concrete foundation was identified at a depth of 1.1m below ground level, which appears to be the supporting structure for wall [4001]. The remains of a three coursed double skinned brick wall [4001], utilising handmade, unfrosted brick (measuring c 230mm x 110mm x 70mm) was identified on a north by south alignment within the eastern portion of cut [4011]. Similarly to wall [4003] below, the brick structure was arranged in English garden wall bond and may relate to a former property boundary or courtyard structure associated with the properties that formerly fronted Canal Street.
- 7.2.5 The probable construction cut [4011] was subsequently backfilled by a deposit of very dark greyish black silty sand (4009) c 1.2m thick that contained frequent CBM demolition material, glass and metal fragments.

Wall [4003] (Plates 3-4; Fig 3)

- 7.2.5 A single course wall comprised of handmade, unfrosted red brick (each measuring approximately 230mm x 110mm 70mm), arranged in English garden wall bond was identified in plan overlying probable medieval wall foundation [4004]. The structure was two skins thick, bonded with a very light yellowish white mortar. The feature corresponds to a number of properties demarcated on the c 1851 Jackson map of Nottingham, and may represent a former property boundary, utilising earlier building material [4004] as part of the eventual structure.

Walls [4002, 4007, 4008] (Plates 3-4; Fig 3)

- 7.2.6 An intercutting group of mixed sandstone and brick wall foundations, made up of structures [4002, 4007 and 4008] were identified within the central and southern portion of the trench. Each measured approximately 0.5m in width, however the depth remains uncertain due to the ingress of ground water. Each comprised at least one course of irregularly bonded rubble sandstone or brick, with no obvious mortar bonding material. Part of the sandstone structure of [4002] had been keyed into wall [4003] at its northern most edge, suggesting that the group of structures are broadly contemporary in date. It is possible that earlier building debris was reused in the construction of the group of structures, however the lack of securely datable material makes this difficult to ascertain.
- 7.2.7 Interleaving deposits of demolition material, probably composed of material from structures [4001, 4002, 4003, 4007, and 4008], and ranging in thickness from 0.4m to 1.2m, were identified overlying the structural remains, formed of dark brownish black silty sand brick rubble (4012, 4013). The trench was sealed by a 0.5m thick deposit of dark brownish black silt, clinker and brick rubble (4000).

Trench 2 (5.5m x 2.6m) (Plates 5-6; Fig 4)

- 7.2.8 Trench 2 was aligned east-north-east by west-south-west ran on a north-south alignment, measuring over 5.5m in length and approximately 2.6m in width, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. Excavation revealed a possible medieval wall foundation [4006], with later additions [4005]. These structures were overlain by modern demolition deposits (4014, 4015) c 1m thick, which relating to the demolition of the original Broadmarsh Bus Station and car park.

*Medieval**Possible wall foundation [4006] (Plate 6; Figs 4)*

- 7.2.9 Two courses of sandstone rubble [4006] were identified at approximately 0.4m below ground level within the northern third of the trench, aligned west-south-west by east-north-east, measuring approximately 0.44m in width. The structure was formed of roughly hewn sandstone rubble, bonded with a yellowish white sandy mortar with shell and stone inclusions. Wall foundation [4006] shares many of the same attributes (alignment, construction materials, and depth of discovery) as the section of Friary wall uncovered in the Phase 1 evaluation (Poole *et al* 2018, 19-20) and may represent a continuation of this structure. As with Trench 1, the wall foundation appears to have been re-used as part of a later brick-built structure (discussed below 7.2.10).

*Modern**Wall [4005] (Plates 5-6; Figs 4)*

- 7.2.10 Wall [4005] was aligned west-south-west by east-north-east, and directly overlay wall [4006]. The structure composed a single remaining course of unfrogged, red brick (measuring c 230mm x 110 x 70mm) arranged in English Garden Wall bond, which had a total width of 0.36m. The structure was bonded with a modern, very light pinkish white mortar, though some areas to the north-west appeared to have been repaired at a later date with cement. The wall roughly corresponds to rear property boundaries identified on historic mapping (Jackson 1851; Fig 9), and appears to have reused the earlier sandstone foundation [4005] as structural support.

Trench 3 (7.2m x 3.3m) (Plate 7; Figs 4)

- 7.2.11 Trench 3 was aligned north by south within the southern-central portion of the site, and was positioned in order to locate the medieval friary wall based on its projected route (Fig 2, 8). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, which revealed a modern brick-built cellar abutting a concrete pad. The depth of structural remains in this area suggests that the friary wall was removed during this phase of land development. The features were not excavated further. The remains were sealed by a c 1.2m thick mixed demolition deposit comprised of dark brownish black silt, clinker and brick rubble (4000).

Trench 4 (9m x 2.3m) (Plates 8-9; Figs 4-5)

- 7.2.12 Trench 4 was aligned north by south and was positioned c 10m to the north-west of trench 3, which followed the projected line of Greyfriar's wall, and re-opened part of the Phase 1 evaluation trench (BRN1 T01; Fig 2). The trench measured 9m x 2.3m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m, revealing degraded sandstone which formed part of the upper wall surface of Greyfriar's boundary wall [4010], previously identified during the Phase 1 evaluation (Poole *et al* 2018, 15). No additional recording was undertaken within this trench. The trench was sealed by a c 1.2-1.5m thick deposit of mixed demolition deposit comprised of dark brownish black silt, clinker and brick rubble (4000).

Trench 5 (7m x 3.4m) (Plates 10-12; Fig 6)

- 7.2.13 Trench 5 was located within the southwestern corner of the site, and was positioned in order to remove and replace a water pipe. The trench was aligned north by south and measured approximately 7m in length and 3.4m at its widest point. Excavation reached varying depths between 0.2-2.2m below ground level, which revealed a partially demolished cellar vault [4024] and wall [4023]. All features were sealed by and these were overlain by modern demolition and levelling layers (4022) c 1.5m thick, and (4021) c 0.7m thick.

*Modern**Possible wall [4023] (Plate 10; Fig 6)*

- 7.2.14 An east by west aligned partial surface of an unfrosted, red brick wall [4023] was identified within the central portion of the trench. The structure measured 0.4m in width and was arranged in English garden wall bond which extended beyond the limits of the trench on the east and west. No other characteristics were recorded for this feature.

Possible cellar vault [4024] (Plate 11; Fig 6)

- 7.2.15 A partial brick-built vault was identified within the west facing section of trench 5, which corresponded to structures visible on historic mapping (Jackson 1851; Fig 9). The top of the vault was demolished and the void backfilled with mixed demolition rubble (4022). Interpretation was limited due to the location of both structures below services.

Trench 6 (4.4m x 0.73m) (Plates 13-16; Figs 5, 7)

- 7.2.16 Trench 6 was aligned north-east by south-west within the southwestern portion of the site, and was positioned to determine the presence or absence of Greyfriar's friary wall along its projected route (Fig 2). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1m, which exposed a degraded sandstone surface [4025]. The trench was sealed by a c 1.1m thick deposit of mixed demolition material

*Medieval**Possible wall [4025] (Plates 13-16; Figs 5, 7 Dr# 01)*

- 7.2.17 Machine excavation revealed a probable degraded upper sandstone layer [4025] of Greyfriar's wall, aligned east by west within the central portion of the trench at a depth of 0.8m below ground level. The feature measured approximately 1.26m in width and extended into the trench edges on the east and west. The remaining feature comprised at least one visible course of irregularly sized sandstone rubble, however the feature was not examined further.

*Modern**Ground levelling layers (4029), (0428), (4027) and Wall [4026] (Plate 13; Fig 7, Dr# 01)*

- 7.2.18 Wall [4025] was overlain by a 0.16m thick deposit of compact blackish grey silty clay that contained frequent sandstone fragments. The date of the deposit is uncertain, although it may relate to later ground levelling attempts ahead of the construction of housing which formerly fronted Canal Street (Fig 9).
- 7.2.19 Within deposit (0429), a partially demolished brick structure was identified extending out of the west facing trench edge. The remaining feature measured approximately 0.2-0.3m in length, and comprised two courses of unfrosted red brick arranged in Flemish bond. No bonding material was identified. The location of the structure corresponds with former dwellings between Broad Marsh and Canal Street, which were eventually demolished to make way for the Broadmarsh Bus Station (Fig 9).
- 7.2.20 All features were sealed by interleaving deposits of mixed demolition material c 0.79m thick (0428, 0427), which were composed of compact dark grey clayey silt and brick rubble, the same as (0400).

Trench 7 (6.8m x 0.69m) (Plates 17-19; Figs 5, 7 Dr# 02-03)

- 7.2.21 Trench 7 was aligned north-east by south-west within the southwestern portion of the site. The trench was positioned in order to locate a probable line of continuation of the Greyfriar's southern boundary wall previously identified during the Phase 1 Evaluation (Poole *et al* 2018). The trench measured 6.8m in length, 0.68m in width, and was excavated to a depth of 1.42m,

which revealed probable prehistoric deposits of alluvial clay/silt (4033, 4034), which were cut by a sandstone wall [4031]. All features were sealed by modern demolition material (4036, 4037), composed of compact dark silty clay and brick rubble, c 1.4m thick.

Medieval

Deposits (4033, 4034) (Plates 17-19; Fig 7 Dr# 02-03)

- 7.2.22 At the base of trench 7, c 1.42m below ground level, a deposit of dark greyish brown silty sandy clay was identified (4033, 4034). The deposit is compositionally similar to Mesolithic alluvial deposits identified within the Phase 1 evaluation (Poole *et al* 2018, 15). Though fragments of gritty sandy ware pottery dating to the medieval period were identified within the upper level of the deposit, this may represent later landscaping activity associated with the construction of the southern boundary wall of Greyfriars. The deposit was not investigated further.

Construction cut [4032], and wall [4031] (Plates 18-19; Figs 5, 7 Dr# 02-03)

- 7.2.23 A possible construction cut [4032] was identified in plan within the northern third of the trench, aligned north-east by south-west at a depth of 0.8m below ground level. The cut measured approximately 1m in width, though the total depth could not be assessed. The cut contained a sandstone rubble core wall, [4031], of the same c 1m width, that comprised at least two courses of irregularly coursed sandstone rubble. No bonding material was identified, though the sandstone appears to have been “packed” in with a strong, yellowish brown clay (4174).

Demolition deposit (4038) (Plate 17; Fig 5)

- 7.2.24 To the south of wall [4031], a deposit of compact yellowish brown clay that contained several large fragments of sandstone rubble was identified in plan at the base of the trench. The deposits probably represents the demolition of the aforementioned wall, and may date to the post-medieval or dissolution period. No other datable material was identified however, and this interpretation remains uncertain.

7.3 Piling Phase Watching Brief

- 7.3.1 This phase of works was recorded using the referencing system presented within the client plans. Whilst the below ground stratigraphy remains the same, a piling grid system was used across the site, as visible in figure 2. Artefacts which have been recovered from the demolition layer across the site have been located using this grid system (see section 8 for more details). A breakdown of these contexts can be viewed in section 12.
- 7.3.2 Subsequent to the completion of the ground truthing phase, a continuous watching brief was maintained on all groundworks associated with the redevelopment. The watching brief, carried out between 13th August and 1st November 2019 revealed a similar site wide below ground stratigraphy. Groundworks within the southern and eastern boundaries of the site revealed 19th century housing foundations, chimney stacks and partial cellar vaults which correspond to the location of former dwellings visible on historic mapping (Fig 9).
- 7.3.3 To the west and north of the site, groundworks revealed deeper structural remains associated with the former Broadmarsh Bus Station (including the former subway and deeper concrete foundations), which had truncated any structural remains associated with the former 19th century housing. Many of these structural remains were later underpinned by concrete foundations, with some showing evidence of repair with concrete brick bonding.
- 7.3.4 Across the site these structural remains, where identified, were sealed by homogenous deposits of demolition material, comprised of dark greyish black silt, clinker, and brick rubble which was an average of c 1.4m thick across the site (the same as (4000)). This was sealed by a c 0.5m thick deposit of light grey hardcore that formed the current ground surface. Examples of site-wide below ground stratigraphy during this phase of works can be seen in plates 20-25.

8 THE FINDS *by Alison Wilson*

- 8.1 A total of 98 finds were recovered during archaeological monitoring and recording at the Broadmarsh bus station and car park, Nottingham.

Material	Period	Quantity	Weight
Pottery	Medieval /Post-medieval	133	5055g
Ceramic Building Material	Medieval/Post-medieval	52	4005g
Clay tobacco pipe	Post-medieval	10	28g
Glass	Post-medieval	2	532g
Metal	Post-medieval	3	33g

The Pottery

By Alison Wilson and Lee Elliott

- 8.2 A total of 133 fragments of pottery weighing 5055g were recovered, the bulk of these being 99 sherds weighing 4028g from context [4058], fill (4059). These ranged in date from the 12th to the 19th century. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x10 hand lens, then quantified by two measures; number of sherds and weight. The resulting archive is stored in one archive box which is at present kept at the Trent & Peak Archaeology stores, Chilwell, Nottingham.

Trench 1

- 8.3 Demolition layer (4000) contained the rim of an 18th-19th century brown salt glazed earthenware hollow vessel.

Trench 6

- 8.4 Modern levelling layer (4029) produced 18th-19th century pottery in the form of 4 small fragments of white bodied earthenware, 3 with transfer decoration.

Trench 7

- 8.5 2 sherds of medieval pottery; a body sherd of reduced green glazed ware and the base of a jug handle made in a sandy, gritty fabric with green glaze were recovered from layer (4033).

Watching brief for the piling phase of works using grid system

N5

- 8.6 Deposit (4050) contained a single body sherd of medieval light bodied green glaze.

L1

- 8.7 2 complete 19th century stoneware jars were recovered from modern deposit (4078).

E10

- 8.8 (4124), the fill of a possible 19th century – modern cellar, contained a body sherd of transfer decorated white bodied earthenware, dating to the 19th – 20th century, while demolition layer (4127) contained two adjoining sherds of 17th – 18th century slipware.

R9b

- 8.9 Demolition layer (4139) contained part of an 18th – 20th century white bodied earthenware cup handle.

P9

- 8.10 7 sherds of medieval pottery were found in demolition layer (4151); a rim sherd of an orange sandy ware with reduced inner core, probably dating to the 13th – 14th century, 2 body sherds of coarse sandy ware, a body sherd of Nottingham reduced green glaze and a body sherd of transition period Midland Purple dating to the 14th – 15th century. A small sherd of Cistercian/Blackware was also recovered along with the rim and body sherd of a tin glazed earthenware vessel bringing the date forward into the 18th – 19th century. Two small fragments of baked clay with reduced bodies and oxidized surfaces bearing vegetation imprints, could possibly be hand made pottery or could be daub fragments.
- 8.11 Demolition layer (4152) had a single medieval sherd of coarse orange sandy ware, and a mix of 6 post-medieval pottery sherds including a tiny fragment of late 15th - 16th century Cistercian ware, 17th – 18th century slipware possibly part of a posset cup, and later 18th – 19th century fragments of Blackware and dark glazed buff earthenware.

P10a

- 8.12 A single sherd of medieval pottery; a reduced green glaze with a light core and reduced interior and 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery, including late 17th – 18th century mottled ware and coarse earthenware, buff earthenware and tiny fragments of white bodied earthenware and salt glazed stoneware were recovered from demolition layer (4154).

S7

- 8.13 Cut of terminus [4058] (4059) contained a large quantity (99 sherds) of 18th-19th century coarse earthenware.

Discussion

- 8.14 The pottery assemblage during archaeological monitoring and recording at Broadmarsh Bus Station and Car Park, Nottingham was comprised mostly of pottery of a post-medieval date, with what appears to be residual sherds of medieval pottery.
- 8.15 The earliest sherd from the site is a rim of Nottingham Reduced Sandy Ware, with the rest of the medieval assemblage being dominated by Nottingham Green Glazed wares. Transitional late medieval to early post-medieval pottery is represented by Cistercian Ware and Midland Purple ware in the form of jugs, cups and pancheons. The later post-medieval period is represented by Black Ware and Coarse Earthenware with smaller quantities of White Bodied Earthenware, Mottled Ware and Salt Glazed Stoneware.
- 8.16 In summary, the pottery assemblage is typical of a medieval site that has been re-developed during the post-medieval period. It is recommended that the pottery assemblage is retained as part of the site archive.

Material	Description	Period	Context	Quantity	Weight
Pottery	Brown salt glazed stoneware	Post-medieval	4000	1	74g
Pottery	White bodied earthenware	Post-medieval/modern	4029	4	6g
Pottery	Green glazed	Medieval	4033	2	30g
Pottery	Green glazed	Medieval	N5 (4050)	1	3g
Pottery	Salt glazed stoneware	Post-medieval	L1 (4078)	2	856g
Pottery	White bodied earthenware	Post-medieval	E10 (4124)	1	6g
Pottery	Slipware	Post-medieval	E10 (4127)	2	8g
Pottery	White bodied earthenware	Post-medieval	R9b (4139)	1	1g
Pottery	Mixed wares	Medieval/Post-medieval	P9 (4151)	7	22g
Pottery	Mixed wares	Medieval/Post-medieval	P9 (4152)	7	4g

Pottery	Mixed wares	Medieval/Post-medieval	P10a (4154)	6	17g
Pottery	Coarse earthenware	Post-medieval	S7 (4058)	99	4028g

Ceramic Building Material

- 8.17 46 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 3511g were recovered during the archaeological monitoring.

Trench 6

- 8.18 Modern levelling layer (4029) contained a fragment of brick, part of a roofing tile and two fragments of salt glazed drain.

Trench 7

- 8.19 Layer (4034), truncated by the medieval wall contained a single fragment of medieval glazed ridge tile.

N5

- 8.20 Deposit (4050) contained 3 fragments of roof tile. 4 fragments of plaster with remaining traces of paint were also recovered from this context.

P9

- 8.21 16 fragments of roofing tile were recovered from demolition layer (4151) while demolition layer (4152) contained 12 similar fragments. These layers also included 7 small fragments of medieval glazed ridge tile.

P10a

- 8.22 Demolition layer (4154) contained a single fragment of roofing tile.

P10b

- 8.23 Demolition layer (4153) produced a single fragment of roofing tile.

N11

- 8.24 Possible basement wall (4164) contained a small fragment of salt glazed ceramic drain.

S7

- 8.25 6 fragments of roofing tile were recovered from the cut of terminus [4058], fill (4059).

Discussion

- 8.26 In the absence of any identifying features the ceramic building material assemblage can only be given a late medieval to early post-medieval date. The fabric however, had sandstone inclusions suggesting local manufacture. The exception to this were the small fragments of glazed medieval ridge tile recovered from contexts (4034) and (4151).

- 8.27 It is recommended that the ceramic building material is retained as part of the site archive.

Material	Description	Period	Context	Quantity	Weight
CBM	Brick, roofing tile, ceramic drain	Medieval/Post-medieval	Tr 6 (4029)	4	1178g
CBM	Glazed ridge tile	Medieval	Tr 7 (4034)	1	72g
CBM	Roofing tile	Medieval/Post-medieval	N5 (4050)	3	725g
CBM	Roofing tile	Medieval/post-medieval	P9 (4151)	16	890g
CBM	Roofing tile	Medieval/Post-medieval	P9 (4152)	19	305g
CBM	Roofing tile	Medieval/Post-medieval	P10a (4154)	1	73g
CBM	Roofing tile	Medieval/Post-medieval	P10b (4153)	1	58g
CBM	Ceramic drain	Post-medieval	N11	1	210g
CBM	Roofing tile	Medieval/Post-medieval	S7 (4059)	6	494g

Clay Tobacco Pipe

8.28 10 fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered during the archaeological monitoring. In the absence of any identifying features these were dated using bore hole diameter (early clay pipes have a bore diameter of 3mm, decreasing over time until stems by the middle of the 18th century had a bore hole of less than 2mm).

Trench 5

8.29 Demolition layer (4022) contained 2 stem fragments with a 2mm bore diameter dating to the 18th – 19th century.

Trench 7

8.30 Layer (4036) contained a single stem fragment with a 2mm bore diameter.

Watching brief for the piling phase of works using grid system

8.31 **N5** - deposit (4050) contained a 2mm and 3mm stem fragment, date range 17th – 19th century

8.32 **L1** – a 1.5mm stem fragment was recovered from deposit (4078).

8.33 **E10** - (4127) contained a single 2mm stem fragment

8.34 **R9b** – a 1.5mm stem fragment was found in levelling layer (4137)

8.35 **P9** - (4152) contained a 2mm stem fragment tapering into mouthpiece, 18th – 19th century in date.

8.36 **N11** - (4164) contained the only fragment with any distinctive features; a stem fragment with a flat spur remaining, late 18th – early 19th century in style (Oswald, 1975, p.38)

8.37 The fragments of pipe found represent a wide range of dates and given the disturbed nature of the site can be considered to be residual, discard is recommended.

Material	Description	Period	Context	Quantity	Weight
Clay tobacco pipe	Partial stems	Post-medieval	Tr 5 (4022)	2	3g
Clay tobacco pipe	Partial stems	Post-medieval	Tr 7 (4036)	1	4g
Clay tobacco pipe	Partial stems	Post-medieval	N5 (4050)	2	5g
Clay tobacco pipe	Partial stems	Post-medieval	L1 (4078)	1	4g

Clay pipe	tobacco	Partial stems	Post-medieval	E10 (4127)	1	1g
Clay pipe	tobacco	Partial stems	Post-medieval	R9b (4137)	1	1g
Clay pipe	tobacco	Partial stems	Post-medieval	P9 (4152)	1	2g
Clay pipe	tobacco	Partial stems with spur	Post-medieval	N11 (4164)	1	8g

Glass

8.38 The fill (4029) of Sandstone wall (4025) contained a single small fragment of green bottle glass, while a single complete bottle with screw top was recovered from modern deposit (4078). This was embossed with KENDALL BROS (KB) STAVELEY & SHIREBROOK, a company bottling mineral water at the end of the 19th century into the beginning of the 20th century.

8.39 Discard is recommended.

Metal

8.40 Three metal artefacts were recovered from the site; a small modern tin cup shaped vessel found in modern hardcore layer L1 (4078) and a single small iron nail and the tip of a copper pin from demolition layer P9 (4151). All 3 objects are post-medieval/modern in date, discard is recommended.

Conclusion

8.41 The finds assemblage as a whole is representative of a site of medieval origin with later post-medieval development.

9 THE ANIMAL BONE *by Dr Kris Poole*

- 9.1 A small collection of animal bone was recovered, by both hand collection and from environmental samples. The bone was generally in good condition, but given the small size of this assemblage, it does not contribute to understanding of the site. The bones are listed below, by context.

Context (4036)

- 9.2 The distal end of a sheep humerus, from the left-hand side of the body, was present. It was fused at the distal end and provided the following measurements: distal breadth (Bd): 36mm; Breadth of Trochlea (BT): 32.5; Height of Trochlea (HTC): 17.5mm. Also present in this context was a shaft fragment of a right-hand metacarpal of a sheep/goat.

Context (4059)

- 9.3 A fragment of the distal end of a mallard radius, from the left-hand side of the body, was present. It was fused.

Context (4151)

Environmental Sample 04

- 9.4 A sheep astragalus from the right hand side of the body was recovered. It had a greatest length of 30mm and breadth of the distal end of 21.2mm. Three unidentifiable bone fragments were also present.

Context (4152)

Environmental Sample 02

- 9.5 A single, sheep lower incisor and nine unidentifiable bone fragments were present.

Environmental Sample 03

- 9.6 A fragment of cattle mandible, from the left-hand side of the body, was recovered from this context. The tooth wear of the lower first and second molars suggest that this individual was elderly at death. In addition to this bone, three fragments of calcined, unidentifiable bone, were recovered.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS *by Stacey Adams*

Introduction and Methodology

- 10.1 Three bulk environmental samples were taken from post-medieval layers for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, charcoal, faunal remains and mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. This section discusses the charred plant macrofossils and charcoal and their ability to inform on feature functionality, the arable economy and fuel selection and use.
- 10.2 The 20 litre bulk samples were processed, in their entirety, by flotation tank using a 1mm mesh for the retention of the residue and a 500µm mesh for the flot. The residues were sorted by hand for environmental and artefactual material (Table 1) and, where necessary, are included in the relevant sections of the report. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope with magnifications 7-45x. Due to the paucity of charred plant macrofossils, identifications were carried-out during flot assessment and are based on gross morphology and surface cell structure. Quantification was based on the minimum number of individuals and the results are recorded in Table 2. The charcoal was identified using a reflected light microscope at magnifications up to 400x following standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000; Hather 2000) and the results recorded in Table 1. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 10.3 Moderately well-preserved charred plant macrofossils were rare within the post-medieval layers at Broadmarsh Bus Station with oat (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) identified. Possible common peas (cf. *Pisum sativum*) represented the only other cultivar. The weed seeds were too few to determine the arable environment. The charred macrofossils likely represent the 'background noise' of cereal cultivation occurring elsewhere and do not have the potential to inform on the post-medieval arable economy in Nottingham.

Charcoal

- 10.4 Preservation of the charcoal from the post-medieval layers was poor with much distortion caused by high burning temperatures during the charring process. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the only taxon represented, several fragments of which were from fast-growing branches indicating possible woodland management for the supply of timber. The charcoal assemblage has little potential due to its poor preservation and the limited taxa represented.

Potential and Further Work

- 10.5 The contents of the environmental samples suggest the post-medieval layers were formed by the dumping of domestic and potentially industrial refuse material. The charred plant macrofossils identified at Broadmarsh Bus Station do not have the potential to inform on the arable economy and fuel selection and use in post-medieval Nottingham due to the paucity of remains and poor preservation. No further work is recommended for the remains although a brief summary of the contents of the environmental samples should feature in any future analysis report or publication.

Table 1: Residue Quantification. (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250).
Key: D = distorted, FG = fast-growing, RC = radial cracks.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Burnt Bone	Fishbone and Microfauna	Marine Molluscs	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity)
2	(4151)	Layer	20	**	**	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10) [D:2, FG:7]	**	*	*	*	Pot (**) Metal (*) Glass (*) Fired Clay (*****) Mortar (*****) Industrial Material (*****) Magnetic Material (*****)
3	(4152)	Layer	20	**	***	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10) [RC:2, FG:3]	**	*	*	*	Pot (*) Clay Tobacco Pipe (*) Fe Nail (*) Glass (*) CBM (*) Mortar (*) Industrial Material (*****) Magnetic Material (*****)
4	(4154)	Layer	20	*	**		*	*	*		Pot (*) Fe Nail (*) Glass (*) CBM (*****) Mortar (*****) Industrial Material (*****) Slag (*****) Magnetic Material (*****)

1 **Table 2:** Flot quantification. (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250). (Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

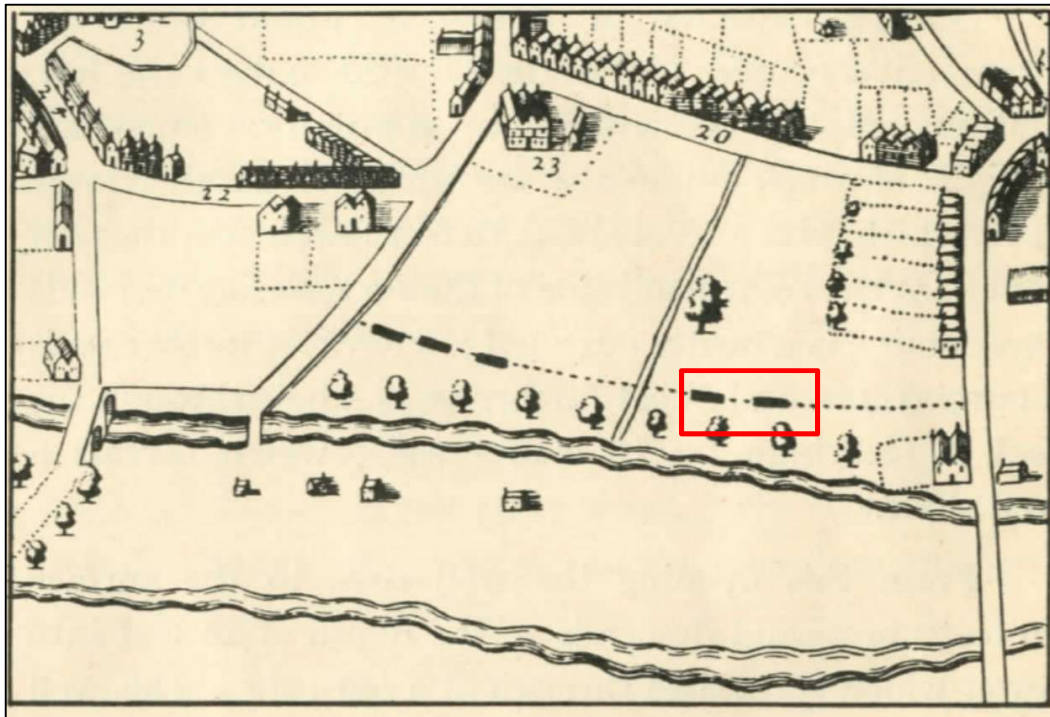
Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Weight (g)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Preservation	Microfauna	Land Snail Shells	Marine Molluscs	Slag/ Coal
2	(4151)	Layer	20	7	15	10	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> *	**	***	****	<i>Avena</i> sp. (1)	++	<i>Stachys palustris</i> (1)	++	**	*		*
3	(4152)	Layer	20	9	25	5	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> *	**	***	****	<i>Avena</i> sp. (1) <i>Hordeum/Avena</i> (1) cf. <i>Pisum sativum</i> (1)	++	<i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1) <i>Bromus</i> sp. (1)	++	*		*	*
4	(4154)	Layer	20	5	10	10	<i>Rubus</i> sp. *		***	****	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1) cf. <i>Pisum sativum</i> (1)	++						**

11. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 11.1 Despite varying levels of truncation by the construction of 19th century or later buildings (formerly residential dwellings, replaced in the 20th century by Broadmarsh Bus Station), groundworks revealed an overall good preservation of archaeological features which may relate to the southern precinct wall of Greyfriars Friary, dating to between 1240 – 1541. No additional waterlogged deposits were identified, and environmental samples recovered from this phase of groundworks were more indicative of a background signature related to domestic and industrial waste during the later post-medieval and modern phases of site use.

Medieval

- 11.2 Walls [4004], [4005], [4010], [4025], and [4031] represent the only probable medieval features identified at the site, though none have been securely dated to the medieval period at this stage. These comprised exposed upper surfaces of degraded sandstone that may relate to the southern boundary wall of Greyfriars friary, previously identified along the same alignment by the earlier Phase 1 evaluation (Poole *et al* 2018).
- 11.3 Probable sections of the wall were thought to have been identified during earlier excavations in the 1930s (pictured below), however the position of these wall segments are no longer securely locatable. Neither the fabric of the wall, nor the dimensions are given as part of the earlier fieldwork descriptions, however the approximate location given on the map (whilst unscaled), lend weight to the suggestion that they represent a part of the same feature or enclosure.



Excerpt from the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire Excavation Section: Second Annual Report c. 1937, pp. 18. Segments of the wall which appear to be within the site boundary are outlined.

- 11.4 Records suggest that the Greyfriars of Nottingham were granted the use of the Nottingham quarries by royal license in 1256, for the purposes of reconstructing the church in stone (Page 1910, 144-145). The probable use of Nottingham sandstone correlates well with the archaeological evidence identified during groundworks, and would support the theory that the features identified during groundworks represent this medieval boundary wall.
- 11.5 Deering in 1751 states that the southern boundary wall of Greyfriars extended as far as the northern bank of the Leen, and this appears well supported by the archaeological evidence. The enclosed space demarcated by Speed in 1610 for the boundary of 'Grey Friars' does not reflect the actual delineation of the site boundary, which becomes markedly less accurate towards the Leen. The 1714 Overton map of Nottingham (Fig 8) appears to have a much truer representation of the position of the Leen at this time, and map regression suggests that this is likely to be a more accurate representation of the landscape into which the precinct wall was constructed.
- 11.6 Alignment of the site boundary against the Overton 1714 map may suggest that the unusual 45° angulation of the wall; identified during the Phase 1 evaluation (Poole *et al* 2018, 41) as a possible separate structure, may instead indicate that the wall followed the natural progression of the Leen at this time, which has a subtle northerly arc within the approximate site boundary when plotted against this historic map. Differences in the fabric of the structure at this stage would appear to be the result of preservation levels which, on average, experienced higher degrees of truncation, towards the west of the site.
- 11.7 No evidence for internal structure, divisions or activity relating to medieval site use was identified during groundworks. A small scattering of medieval pottery and glazed roof tile, residual within upper demolition deposits across the site, suggest that any additional remains are likely to have been truncated by later development.

Modern

- 11.7 The presence of modern, unfrogged red brick structures overlying the probable medieval boundary wall suggests that the features were still largely visible in the landscape at the time of their construction in the 19th century, which appears to have formed part of the rear property boundaries for dwellings that formerly fronted Canal Street (Fig 9). Their generally deep foundations, including cellar vaults and deep chimney stacks, meant that some areas of the medieval wall, particularly in the area of trench 3, had been removed during these later phases.

Recommendations

- 11.8 Given the overall good preservation of archaeological remains within the site boundary, and in particular of the probable southern precinct wall of Greyfriar's, identified both within the earlier trial trench evaluation (Poole *et al* 2018) and during the course of these groundworks, provision should be made for publication of the results in a relevant regional journal such as the *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire*.

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13 CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Area	Category	Description
4000	SITE	LAYER	Black Demo Layer
4001	TR.1	MASONRY	Red Brick Structure (N-S). TR.01
4002	TR.1	MASONRY	Sandstone Wall (N-S). TR.01
4003	TR.1	MASONRY	Red Brick Wall (E-W)
4004	TR.1	MASONRY	Potential Friary Wall in TR.01 (E-W)
4005	TR.2	MASONRY	Red Brick Wall (E-W)
4006	TR.2	MASONRY	Sandstone Wall (E-W)
4007	TR.1	STRUCTURE	Sandstone + Brick Wall
4008	TR.1	STRUCTURE	Sandstone + Brick Wall
4009	TR.1	FILL	Black Demo Backfill in TR.1. [4011]
4010	TR.4	STRUCTURE	Remnants of wall not excavated in 2018
4011	TR.1	CUT	Modern Construction Cut
4012	TR.1	FILL	Modern Black demo backfill. TR.1
4013	TR.1	FILL	Modern Black demo backfill. TR.1
4014	TR.2	FILL	Modern Black demo backfill. TR.2
4015	TR.2	FILL	Modern Black demo backfill. TR.2
4016	TR.4	CUT	TRENCH 1 2018 - Trench Cut
4017	TR.4	FILL	TRENCH 1 2018 - Backfill
4018	PILE 373	LAYER	Pile 373 Test Pit Dark Grey Demo Layer
4019	PILE 373	LAYER	Pile 373 Test Pit Dark Grey Clay/Silt
4020	PILE 373	MASONRY	Red Brick Possible Wall
4021	TR.5	LAYER	Modern Construction Layers
4022	TR.5	LAYER	Dark Grey Demo
4023	TR.5	MASONRY	Modern Red Brick Wall
4024	TR.5	MASONRY	Modern Red Brick Wall
4025	TR.6	MASONRY	Sandstone Wall E-W
4026	TR.6	MASONRY	Red Brick (Wall?)
4027	TR.6	LAYER	Demo
4028	TR.6	LAYER	Clay Like Silt

4029	TR.6	FILL	Silt Clay Fill around 4025
4030	TR.7	FILL	Fill of construction cut for wall [4031]
4031	TR.7	MASONRY	Sandstone Wall
4032	TR.7	CUT	Cut of Wall 4031
4033	TR.7	LAYER	Silt that wall 4031 is cut through
4034	TR.7	LAYER	Med/Post-Med deposit against Wall 4031
4035	TR.6	CUT	Cut of 4025
4036	TR.7	LAYER	Compact Silty Clay
4037	TR.7	LAYER	Demo Layer
4038	TR.7	MASONRY	Possible Sandstone Wall/surface
4039	TR.7	CUT	Cut of 4038
4040	TR.7	LAYER	Demo - Same as (4027).
4041	SITE	LAYER	Gravel layer for piling
4042	N5	LAYER	Dark grey black demolition/backfill
4043	N5	FILL	Hard dark grey backfill of [4045]
4044	N5	FILL	Yellow gravel backfill of [4045]
4045	N5	CUT	Modern E-W water service cut
4046	N5	FILL	Dark greyish brown backfill of [4049]
4047	N5	FILL	Mid brownish yellow backfill of [4049]
4048	N5	FILL	Black backfill of [4049]
4049	N5	FILL	Modern cut, possible service
4050	N5	DEPOSIT	Mottled deposit of sandstone, CBM and stone
4051	N5	CUT	Possible cut for (4042)?
4052	N5	LAYER	Black layer with occasional CBM + charcoal
4053	N5	DEPOSIT	Dark brownish yellow silty sand
4054	N5	DEPOSIT	Very dark grey brown silty sand
4055	N5	LAYER	Dark grey black silty sand
4056	S7	STRUCTURE	Degraded sandstone floor
4057	S7	LAYER	Black layer with CBM + charcoal
4058	S7	CUT	Cut of terminus
4059	S7	FILL	Fill of [4058]
4060	S7	CUT	Cut of E-W linear
4061	S7	FILL	Fill of [4060]

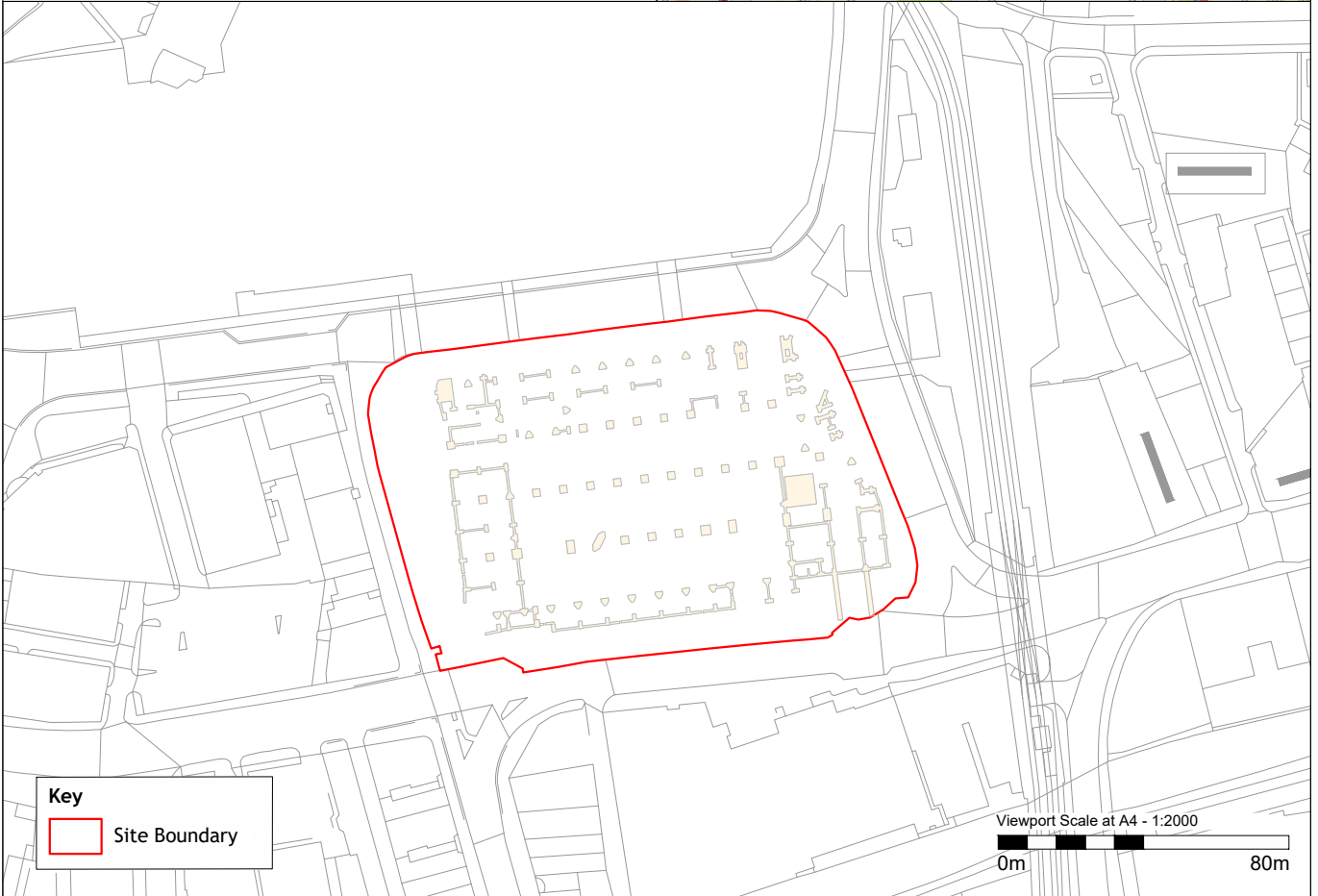
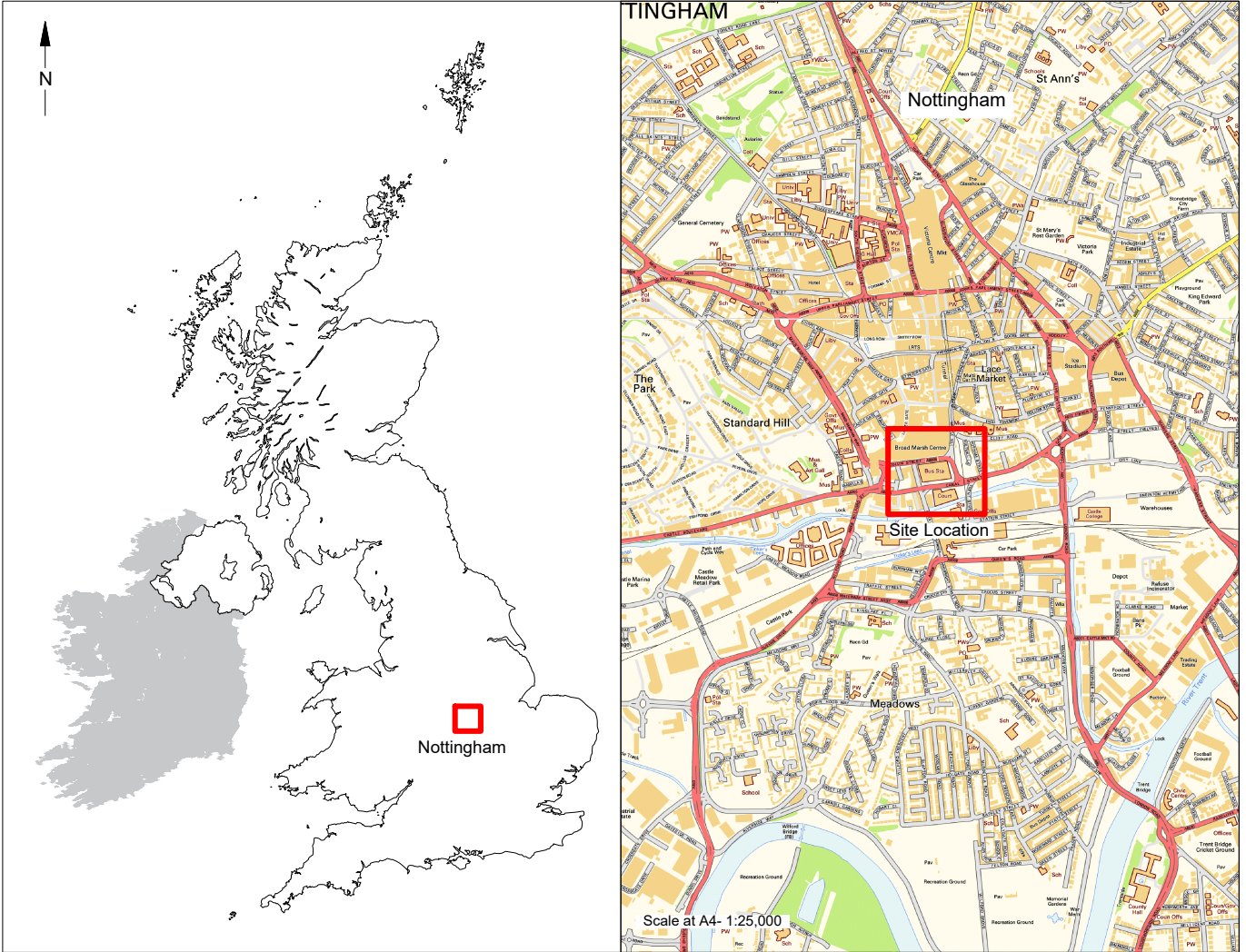
4062	S7	LAYER	Dark brownish orange layer
4063	S7	LAYER	Black silty sand layer
4064	L7	MASONRY	N-S running red brick wall
4065	L7	CUT	Cut of structural feature
4066	L7	FILL	Black carbon rich fill of [4065]
4067	L7	LAYER	Black silty sand layer
4068	E1	LAYER	Dark grey black layer
4069	E1	LAYER	Mid brown layer
4070	E1	LAYER	Dark grey black layer
4071	E1	LAYER	Dark yellowish brown silty sand
4072	E1	LAYER	Very dark grey black silty sand, charcoal rich
4073	E1	LAYER	Dark brownish grey, yellow lenses
4074	E1	LAYER	Dark yellowish brown silty sand
4075	E1	LAYER	Dark yellowish brown silty clay
4076	E1+D1	LAYER	Dark grey black silty sand
4077	D1	LAYER	Dark yellowish brown silty clay
4078	L1	DEPOSIT	Modern hardcore and terram wrap
4079	L1	DEPOSIT	Dark grey black silty sand
4080	D5-E5	DEPOSIT	Dark grey black made ground
4081	D5-E5	LAYER	Dark grey black silty sand
4082	D5-E5	LAYER	Dark yellowish brown silty clay
4083	F9	DEPOSIT	Black silty sand made ground
4084	F9	LAYER/DEPOSIT	Slate layer
4085	F9	LAYER/DEPOSIT	Black clinker layer
4086	F9	LAYER/DEPOSIT	Mid reddish orange sand
4087	F9	LAYER	Mottled light yellow sand/sandstone
4088	F9	LAYER/DEPOSIT	Dark brownish black silty sand with CBM
4089	K5-L7	DEPOSIT	Rubble backfill in 4099
4090	K5-L7	DEPOSIT	Coal backfill in 4099
4091	K5-L7	STRUCTURE	Cellar wall
4092	K5-L7	STRUCTURE	Cellar floor
4093	K5-L7	STRUCTURE	Cellar foundations
4094	K5-L7	DEPOSIT	19th Century made ground

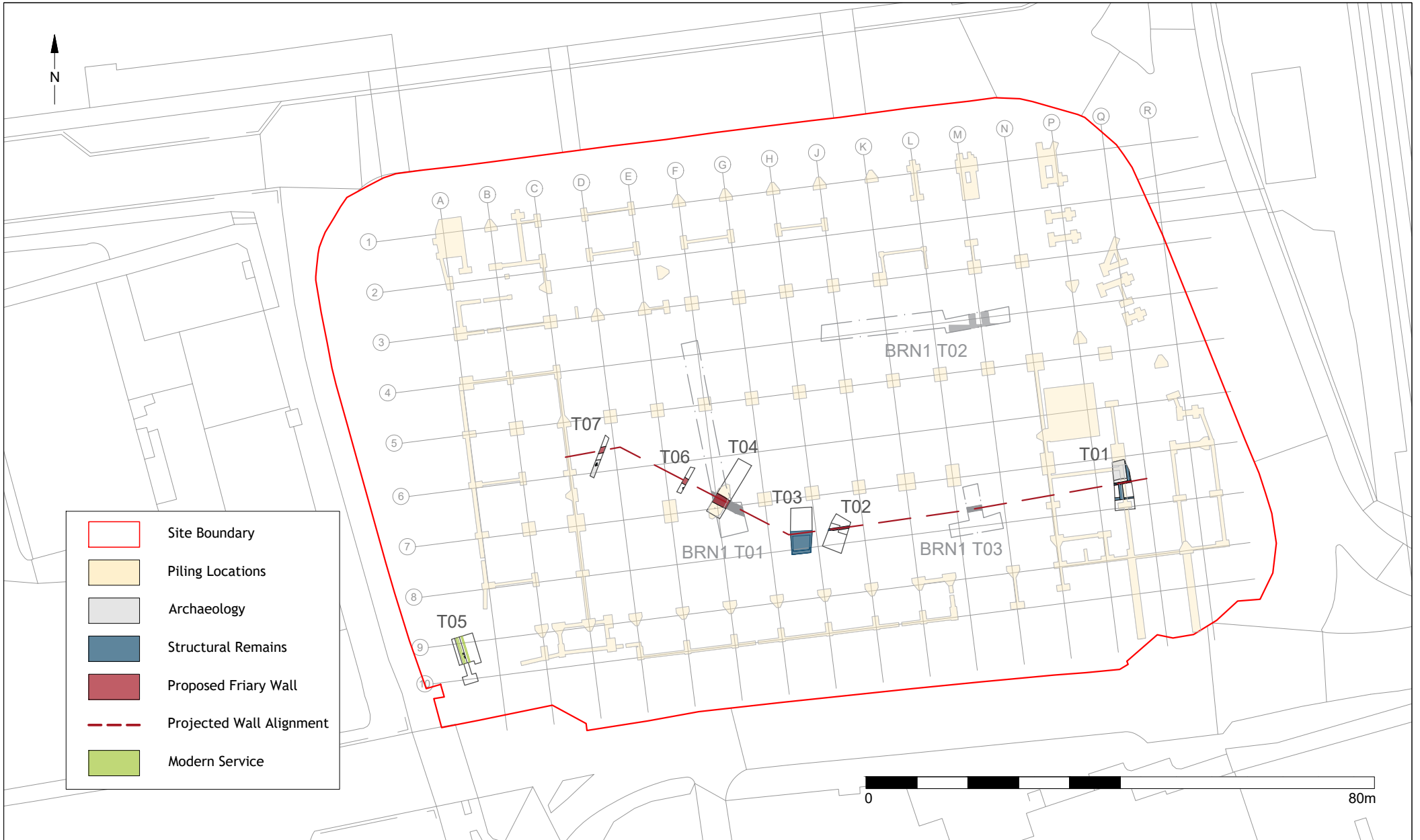
4095	K5-L7	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble made ground
4096	K5-L7	DEPOSIT	19th Century made ground
4097	K5-L7	DEPOSIT	19th Century made ground
4098	K5-L7	DEPOSIT	19 th Century landscaping deposit
4099	K5-L7	STRUCTURE	19th Century cellar
4100	K5-L7	DEPOSIT	19th Century made ground
4101	South of D5	FILL	Pink brown clay
4102	Manhole south of D5	DEPOSIT	Very loose modern hardcore
4103	Manhole south of D5	STRUCTURE	19th Century brick wall
4104	Manhole south of D5	STRUCTURE	19th Century cellar floor
4105	Manhole south of D5	LAYER	Orange brown sandy clay
4106	Manhole south of D5	FILL	Orange yellow clay
4107	Manhole south of D5	CUT	Even sloping cut
4108	Manhole south of D5	LAYER	Light grey sand clay alluvium
4109	Manhole south of D5	LAYER	Mid-light blue grey sandy clay alluvium
4110	Manhole south of D5	GROUP	Victorian cellar - 4104x03
4111	D7 to B7	LAYER	Mid dark grey silty clay
4112	D7 to B7	CUT	Shallow cut filled with sandstone
4113	D7 to B7	FILL	Light grey silty clay fill of [4112]
4114	D7 to B7	FILL	Mid-light grey silty clay
4115	D7 to B7	CUT	Post-hole
4116	D9	LAYER	Modern rubble layer
4117	D9	LAYER	Modern demolition layer
4118	D9	LAYER	Modern levelling layer
4119	D9	LAYER	Modern concrete layer
4120	D9	LAYER	Clinker with large angular stones
4121	E10	LAYER	Modern concrete layer
4122	E10	LAYER	Modern levelling layer
4123	E10	LAYER	Modern concrete layer
4124	E10	FILL	Fill of demolished cellar 4125
4125	E10	STRUCTURE	Poss. 19th Century/modern cellar
4126	E10	FILL	Fill of cellar wall cut [4140]

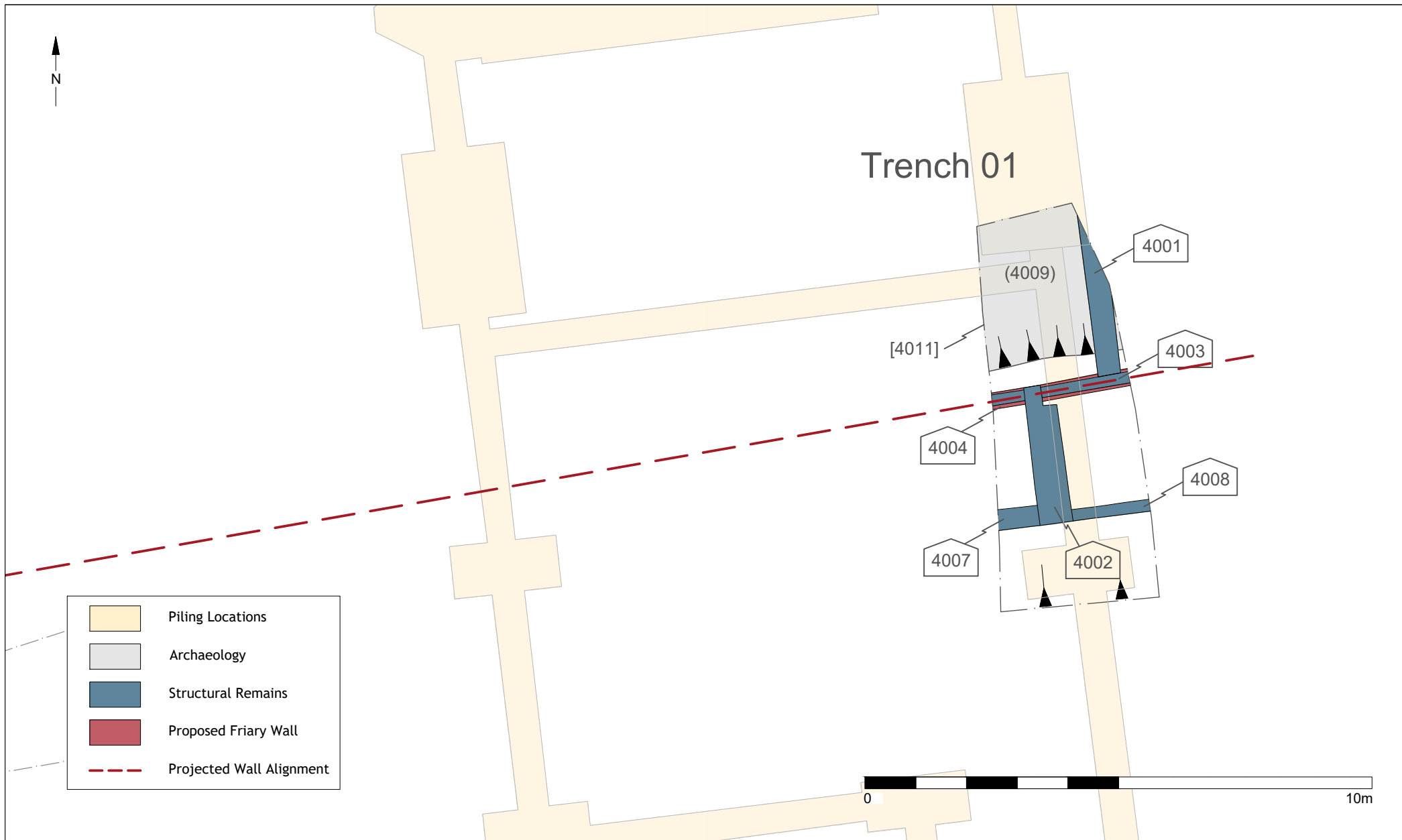
4127	E10	LAYER	Demolition layer
4128	E10	LAYER	Clinker levelling layer
4129	R9b	LAYER	Modern rubble layer
4130	R9b	LAYER	Modern asphalt layer
4131	R9b	LAYER	Modern levelling layer
4132	R9b	LAYER	Modern demolition layer
4133	R9b	LAYER	Sand levelling layer
4134	R9b	LAYER	Modern concrete
4135	R9b	LAYER	Clinker levelling layer
4136	R9b	LAYER	Demolition layer
4137	R9b	LAYER	Levelling layer
4138	R9b	LAYER	Levelling layer
4139	R9b	LAYER	Demolition layer
4140	E10	CUT	Cut for cellar wall 4125
4141	P7	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble layer
4142	P7	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble layer
4143	P7	DEPOSIT	Levelling layer
4144	P10b	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble layer
4145	P10b	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble layer
4146	P10b	DEPOSIT	Modern concrete layer
4147	P10b	DEPOSIT	Modern concrete layer
4148	P10b	DEPOSIT	Demolition/levelling layer
4149	P10b	STRUCTURE	Compacted brick and mortar foundation
4150	P10b	DEPOSIT	Mixed backfilling/dumping layer
4151	P9	DEPOSIT	Demolition layer with sandstone
4152	P9	DEPOSIT	Demolition layer with sandstone
4153	P10b	DEPOSIT	Demolition layer with sandstone
4154	P10a	DEPOSIT	Demolition layer with sandstone
4155	P9	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble layer
4156	P9	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble layer
4157	P9	DEPOSIT	Black levelling layer
4158	P9	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble layer
4159	P9	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble layer

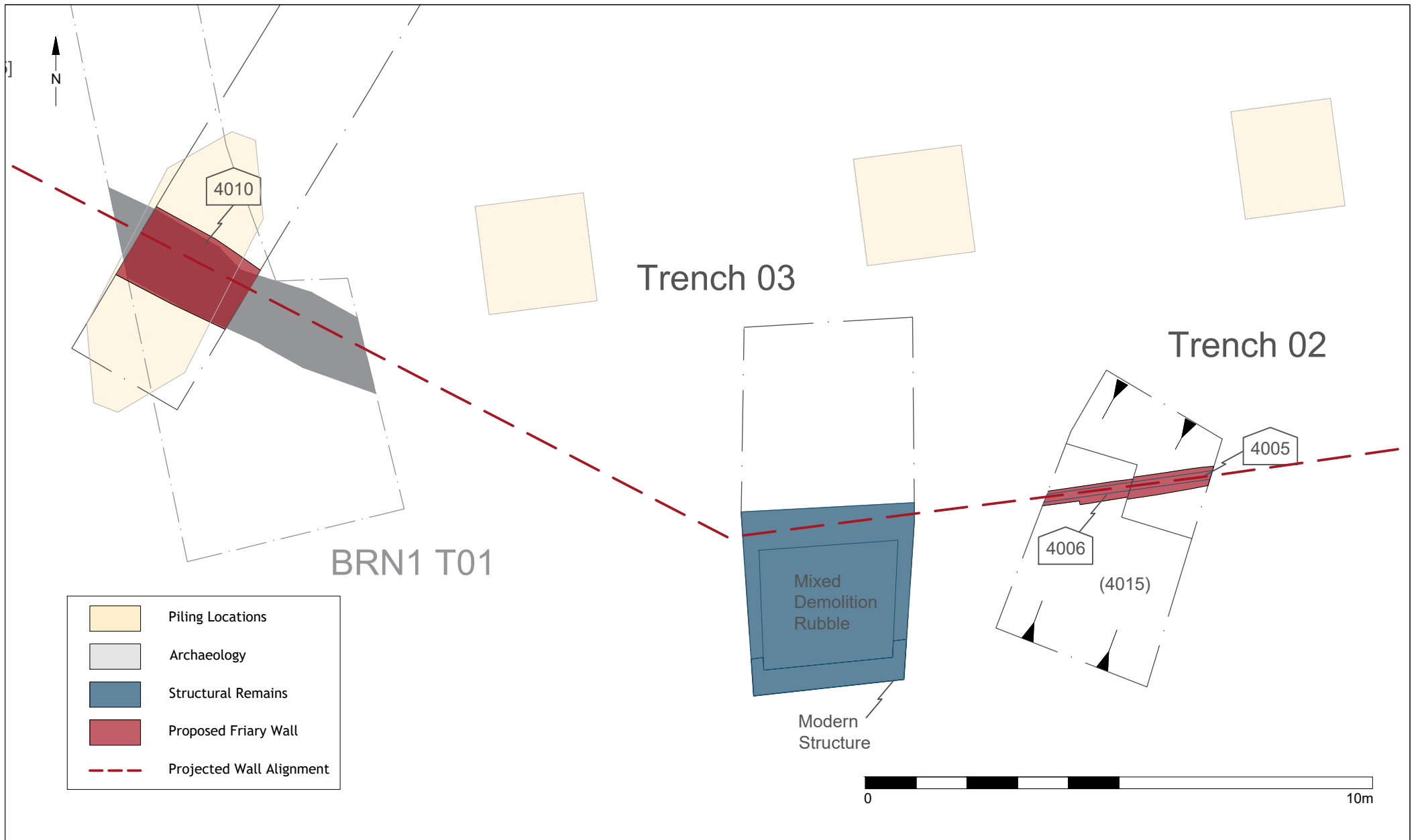
4160	P9	DEPOSIT	Black levelling layer
4161	N10a	DEPOSIT	Black levelling layer
4162	N10a	CUT	Cut for modern/19th Century masonry
4163	N10a	FILL	Fill of cut for modern/19th Century masonry
4164	N11	STRUCTURE	Possible basement wall
4165	N10a	DEPOSIT	Black levelling layer
4166	N11	DEPOSIT	Modern rubble layer
4167	N11	DEPOSIT	Modern hardcore layer
4168	N11	DEPOSIT	Black levelling layer
4169	N11	DEPOSIT	Dark levelling layer
4170	N11	DEPOSIT	Dark demolition layer
4171	N11	CUT	Cut of wall 4164
4172	N11	FILL	Fill of cut [4171]
4173	N11	DEPOSIT	Black clay silt layer
4174	Service trench	LAYER	Gravel layer
4175	Service trench	LAYER	Dark grey black demolition/backfill
4176	Trench 7	FILL	Of construction cut [4030]

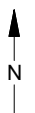
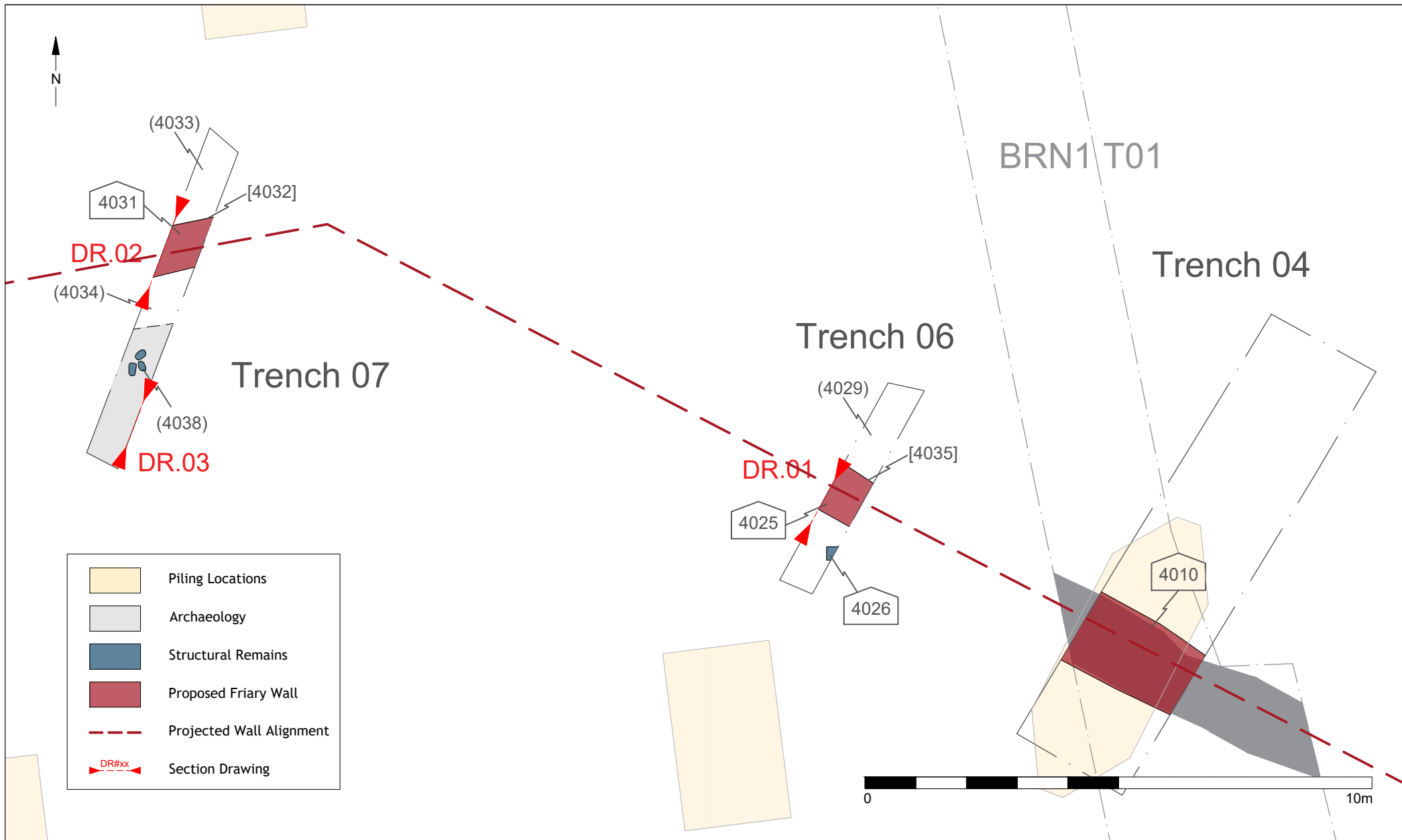
FIGURES











BRN1 T01

Trench 04

Trench 06

Trench 07

DR.02

DR.01

DR.03







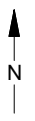
-  Piling Locations
-  Archaeology
-  Structural Remains
-  Proposed Friary Wall
-  Projected Wall Alignment
-  Section Drawing








Figure 05 - Trenches 04, 06 and 07 Plan
 BRN2 - Broadmarsh Bus Station, Nottingham

Scale at A4 - 1:100
 Drawn by MH

Trench 05



	Site Boundary
	Piling Locations
	Archaeology
	Structural Remains
	Modern Service

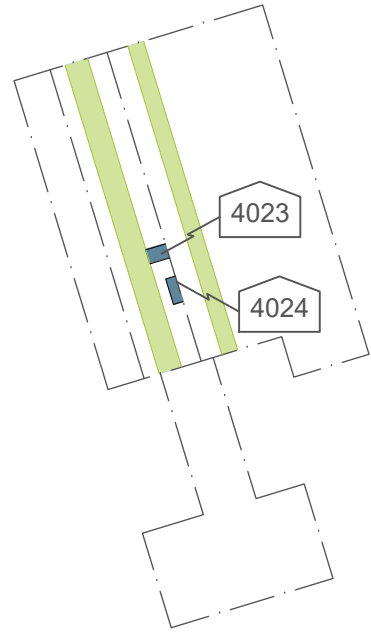
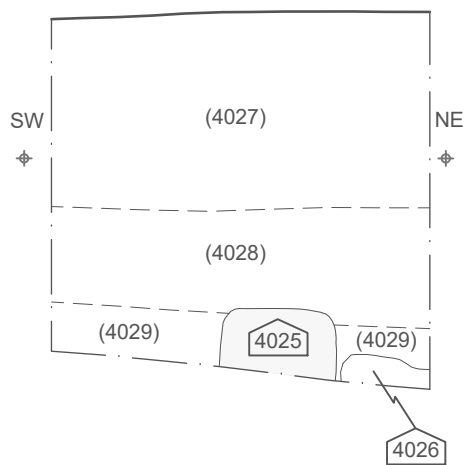


Figure 06 - Trench 05 Plan
BRN2 - Broadmarsh Bus Station, Nottingham

Scale at A4 - 1:100
Drawn by MH

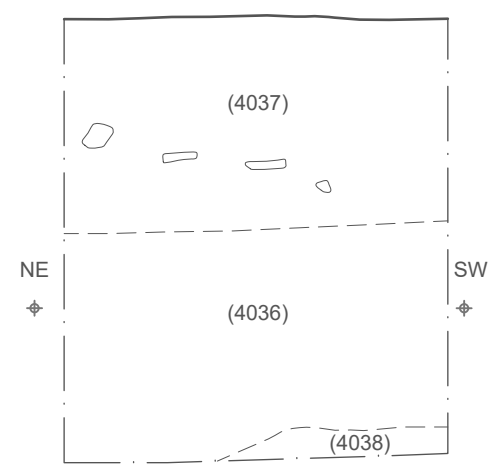
DR.01
South East Facing Representative Section of Trench 06

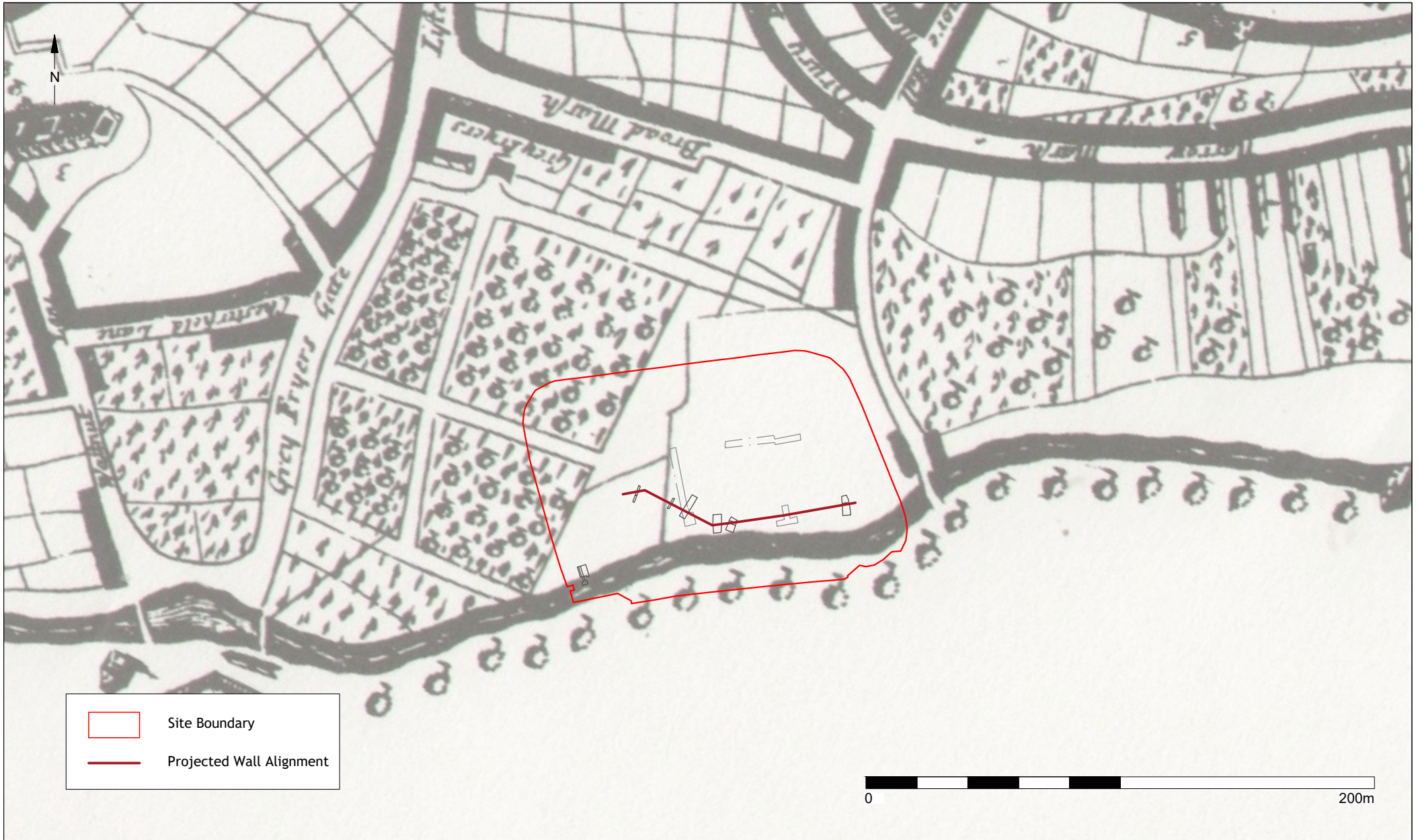


DR.02
South East Facing Representative Section of Trench 07



DR.03
North East Facing Representative Section of Trench 07







PLATES



Plate 1: General site view prior to ground truthing. No scale. Looking north-west.



Plate 2: Trench 1, showing 19th century house foundations [4001]. Scale 1m, looking north.



Plate 3: Trench 1, showing 19th century house foundations [4002], which has been keyed into adjacent wall [4003] to the north. Scale 0.3m. Looking west.

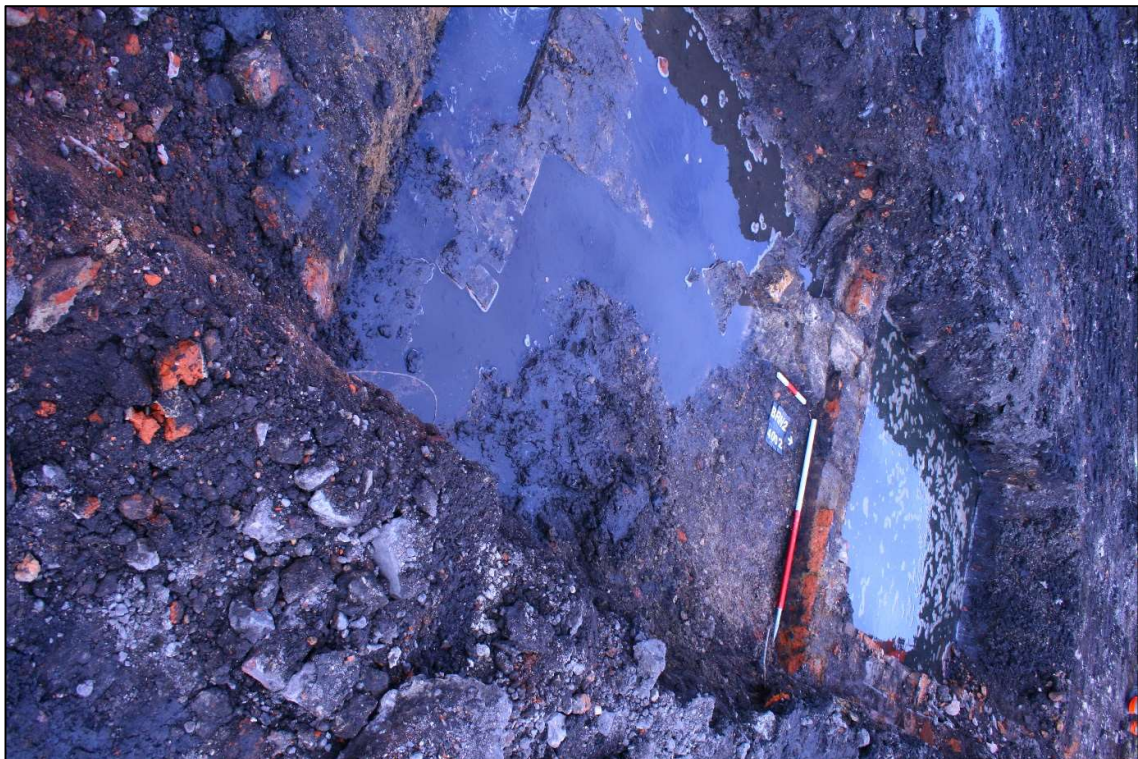


Plate 4: Trench 1, overview. Showing probable former house foundations [4001, 4002, 4003, 4007 and 4008]. Scale 1m x 0.3m. Looking north-west.



Plate 5: Trench 2, showing the remains of the probable medieval sandstone wall [4005], underlying 19th century housing foundations [4006]. Scale 1m. Looking north.



Plate 6: Trench 2, oblique view of probable medieval sandstone wall [4005], overlain by later 19th century foundations [4006]. Scale 1m. Looking north.



Plate 7: Trench 3, overview. Sale 1m. Looking north north-west.



Plate 8: Trench 4, showing the remains of truncated medieval sandstone wall [4010], within the earlier BRN1 Trench 3 footprint. Scale 0.3m. Looking north.



Plate 9: Trench 4 overview. Showing the base of wall [4010] in the background. Scale 1m. Looking north north-west.



Plate 10: Trench 5, Probable 19th century foundations [4023], identified within the base of the trench. Scale 0.3m. Looking north.



Plate 11: Trench 5, Remains of a partial brick cellar vault, aligned north by south within the eastern section of trench 5. Scale 0.3m. Looking east.



Plate 12: Trench 5, Sandstone rubble debris identified within demolition layers. Scale 0.3m. Looking west.



Plate 13: Trench 6 overview, showing probable sandstone wall [4025], and adjacent brick structure [4026] in the foreground. Scale 0.3m. Looking north-east.



Plate 14: Trench 6, showing the upper sandstone surface of probable medieval wall [4025], partially truncated by machining. Scale 1m. Looking west.



Plate 15: View of the upper sandstone surface of wall [4025], showing adjacent brick structure [4026] in the foreground. Scale 0.3m. Looking north.



Plate 16: Exposed surface of a probable brick structure [4025] within trench 6, showing sandstone wall [4025] to the rear. Scale 0.3m. Looking north.



Plate 17: Trench 7, overview. Scale 1m. Looking south.



Plate 18: Trench 7, showing a degraded sandstone surface of wall [4031]. Scale 0.3m. Looking north.



Plate 19: Trench 7, showing a partial elevation of the degraded sandstone wall [4031]. Scale 0.3m. Looking south.



Plate 20: Watching brief: Piling phase. Example of below ground stratigraphy, showing demolition deposits within piling locations to the west of the site. Scale 1m. Looking north.



Plate 21: Watching brief: piling phase. Example of below ground stratigraphy, showing the average depth of ground disturbance across the site (between 1-1.5m depth), and ground levelling layers. Scale 1m. Looking east.



Plate 22: Watching brief: Piling phase. Partially demolished cellar vault identified within piling locations to the south of the site. These correspond to former housing identified on historic mapping. Scale 1m. Looking east.



Plate 23: Watching brief: Piling phase P9. Example of below ground stratigraphy across the site. Showing varied levelling deposits within the south-western portion of the site. Scale 1m. Looking west.

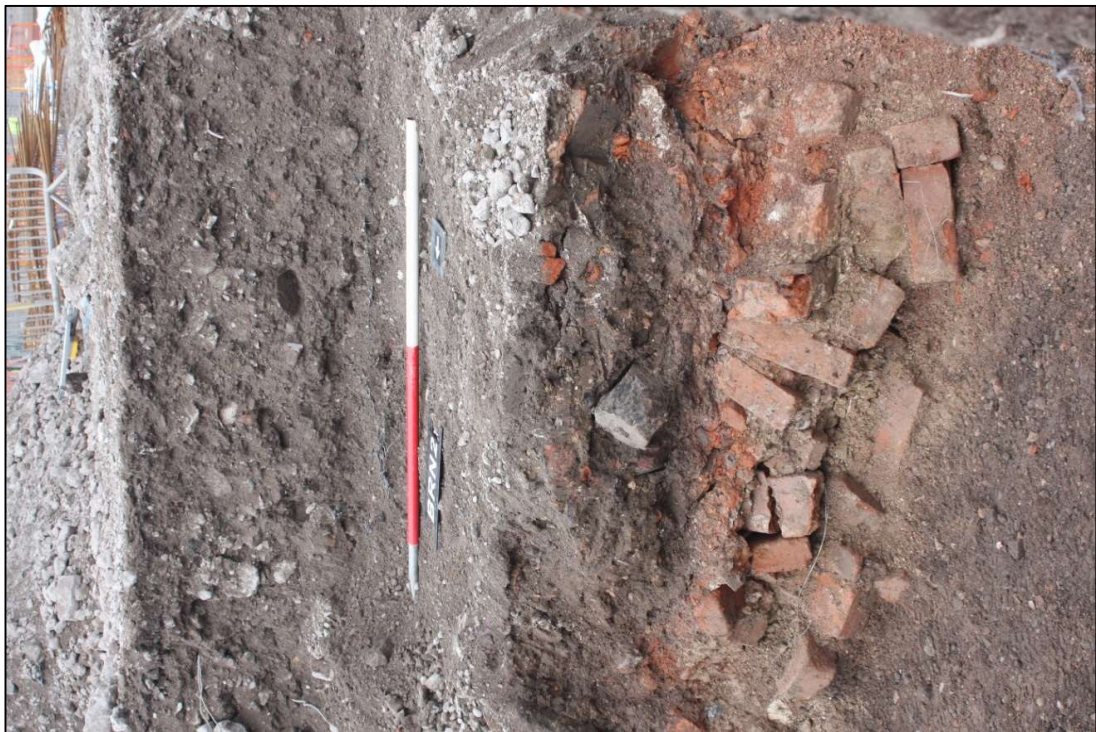


Plate 24: Watching brief. Piling phase. Example of below ground stratigraphy to the north and east of the site, showing brick rubble relating to the demolition of former 19th century housing, visible on historic mapping. Scale 1m. Looking north.



Plate 25: Watching brief: Piling phase. Example of below ground stratigraphy within the central portion of the site. Showing demolition and ground levelling material with a depth of c 1.8m. Scale 1m. Looking south-east.

Appendix 1: Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

Field Record	Description	Number
Watching brief record sheet	Record of visit and work carried out	71
Trench record sheet	Record of all trenches and contexts held within	7
Context register	Register of assigned context numbers and descriptions	5
Context record sheet	Record of features and deposits	176
Photo record sheet	Record of photographs taken	7
Drawing record sheet	Record of drawings made	1
Digital photographs	All views photographed	2193
Site drawings	Plan and section drawings of site	24

Documents	Description	Number
Written Scheme of Investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project	1
Risk Assessment and Methods Statement	Safe working statement and risk assessment	1
Report to Client	Report of findings of the watching brief	1

Find	Description	Number
Artefacts	Pottery, clay pipe, metal, CBM, glass, animal bone	98
Ecofacts	Flots	3

An accession number has not yet been generated for this project. Finds will remain the property of the client until deposition within the Nottingham Museums and Galleries Archives at Brewhouse Yard subject to their approval. These will remain at the TPA office at Unit 1 Holly Lane, Chilwell, NG9 4AB until deposition within the timescale agreed by the Nottingham City Archaeologist.

The paper and digital archive generated will remain the property of TPA until deposited within the Nottingham Museums and Galleries Archives at Brewhouse Yard. All finds have been stored as recommended in 'First Aid for Finds' and have been marked with the site and find codes. An OASIS data collection form has been completed and included in this report.

Following the approval of this report by the Nottingham City Archaeologist and Historic England, a single bound hard copy and a digital PDF/A version included on disc, will be provided for the Historic Environment Record.

Appendix 2: OASIS Data Collection Form

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: trentpea1-368038

Project details

Project name	BROADMARSH BUS STATION/ CAR PARK
Short description of the project	Trent and Peak Archaeology were commissioned by Galliford Try in June 2019 to carry out an archaeological watching brief and monitored ground truthing evaluation of the site, prior to the development of the former Broadmarsh Bus Station. Despite varying levels of truncation by the construction of 19th century or later buildings (formerly residential dwellings, replaced in the 20th century by Broadmarsh Bus Station), groundworks revealed an overall good preservation of archaeological features which may relate to the southern precinct wall of Greyfriars Friary, dating to between 1240 - 1541. No additional waterlogged deposits were identified, and environmental samples recovered from this phase of groundworks were more indicative of a background signature related to domestic and industrial waste during the later post-medieval and modern phases of site use.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2019 End: 23-12-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRN2 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 3 - Utilities
Monument type	MONASTERY Medieval
Monument type	DWELLING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM BROADMARSH BUS STATION/ CAR PARK
Postcode	NG1 7FF
Study area	1.1 Hectares

Site coordinates SK 57398 39440 52.948953647868 -1.145638597076 52 56 56 N 001 08 44 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 24.6m Max: 24.6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Project brief originator Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Project design originator Victoria Owen
 Project director/manager Tom Hooley
 Project supervisor Pov Cepauskas
 Project supervisor Ioan Epsley
 Project supervisor Laura Parker
 Project supervisor Victoria Owen
 Project supervisor Jess Reeves
 Name of sponsor/funding body Galliford Try

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Brewhouse Yard
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Brewhouse Yard
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Survey"
 Paper Media available "Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Broadmarsh Bus Station and Car Park, Nottingham: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
 Author(s)/Editor(s) V. Owen and Jolliffe, A
 Other bibliographic details 003/2020
 Date 2020
 Issuer or publisher Trent and Peak
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publication

Description Grey literature, PDFa

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

Entered on 14 February 2020

OASIS:

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

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