

Land on the corner of Union Road and Curzon Street, Nottingham: an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation



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Summary

- Three trenches were excavated on land at the corner of Union Road and Curzon Street, Nottingham, in order to evaluate the below-ground archaeological potential of the site prior to development. It was thought likely that structural remains associated with 19th century Victorian terraced housing known to have been on the site may have been extant, and the presence of earlier remains was also a possibility, including unknown caves.
- Elements of the aforementioned Victorian terraced housing were recorded in each of the three trenches; these structures show a strong correlation with the 1880 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map with some additions. Evidence for later drainage activity was recorded in Trench 1 which had truncated earlier Victorian remains.
- The remains of a possible cellar were recorded in Trench 2. A probable outhouse containing a stairway was also identified; this structure is depicted on historic mapping of the area. A phase of probable building clearance can be inferred from the presence of a number of later robber trenches that correspond to the mapped position of several Victorian walls.
- Several Victorian structures were recorded in Trench 3, with the possible remains of a coal storage unit investigated. Trench 3 included evidence for multiple walled foundations thought to be part of the terraced housing depicted on historic mapping of the area, along with several floor surfaces.
- The natural substrate, a light yellow sandstone, was encountered beneath the Victorian and later structures in all three trenches. In these areas there was no evidence for any earlier archaeological remains and the Victorian remains lay directly on top of the natural substratum.
- No unknown caves were identified

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Trent and Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by Purico Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the corner of Union Road and Curzon Street, Nottingham (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The site was subject to a desk-based assessment (DBA) (Poole 2018) which indicated moderate potential for medieval and post medieval-archaeology to be present, and very high potential for 19th century remains to be present.
- 1.1.3 The site was located within an agricultural field throughout most of the post-medieval period, but settlement began to encroach on the surrounding areas from the mid-19th century onward. From the mid-19th century until the 1970s, the site was occupied by terraced housing aligned along Union Road and Curzon Street, with yards to the rear. It has existed as a largely open area since that time, apart from use as a car park/garage (with temporary structures) from the end of the 20th century to the present day.

2 Site Background

2.1 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The site consisted of a plot of land, roughly rectangular in shape, bordered to the north-west by Union Road and to the north-east by Curzon Street. On the south-eastern side is an apartment block and on the south-western side is a warehouse and a bar. The site was located at around 41-42m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 2.1.2 The site was situated on bedrock geology of Chester Formation (BGS). This is recorded as a pebbly (gravelly) sandstone bedrock formed approximately 246-251 million years ago during the Triassic Period, in a local environment previously dominated by rivers. This type of geology can be easily excavated and has been used across Nottingham for the digging of caves, with approximately 860 being known (S,Lomax *pers comm.*). The majority of these are within the historic core of the city, but expand outwards into parts of New Lenton, Radford, St Ann's and Sneinton. With one exception, all of the caves outside of the historic core are post-medieval or later in date. No superficial deposits are recorded and no borehole data is available.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 This summary is derived from the previous DBA of the site, conducted by Trent & Peak Archaeology (Poole 2018).
- 2.2.2 There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the site boundary, and there are no records of any archaeological work, prior to the current phase of trial trench evaluation, being undertaken on the site. Given the available evidence from the Study Area, consisting of two chance finds of artefacts of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, the data suggested that there was a low potential for archaeological remains of the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

Medieval

- 2.2.3 The pre-Norman Conquest borough was over 500m away and the closest early medieval evidence consisted of Viking burials approximately 430m from the site. Based on this, it was

considered that there was a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the early medieval period.

2.2.4 Although outside of the medieval town, the site was located around 80m from the likely line of a road emerging from St John's Bar. Extensive evidence of medieval activity has also been found, or is known of, from documentary sources: to the north-west, south-west and south-east of the site, including pottery production at St Ann's Street (120m away), burials at York Street (230m away) on the suggested site of St Michael's Church, and tile production (230m to the south-east). There was also medieval activity of uncertain nature 140m to the south-west, on the site of the Forester's Arms. It is also likely that there was arable production in the vicinity, given that this is the recorded area of the town's open common fields. It was therefore considered that there was a moderate potential for archaeological remains dating to the medieval period to be present on the Site.

2.2.5 A large number of caves, dating from the medieval period onwards, are known in the environs of the site, including several located between 40-100m from the Site boundary. These were generally associated with public houses and were used as cellars. Mapping and documentary sources do not indicate the presence of a public house within the site boundaries. Even so, given the sheer number of caves in the surroundings and the bedrock upon which the site was located, it was considered that there was moderate potential for caves to be located within the site.

Post-medieval

2.2.6 Historic mapping indicated that the site was situated in an area of enclosed fields during the post-medieval period. It was considered that there was therefore moderate potential for archaeological remains of post-medieval date to be present within the site boundaries.

2.2.7 Sometime between 1844 and 1861, seven terraced houses were constructed within the site, which stood for around 100 years. The site was later used as a garage/car park. Although all of the structures onsite have now been demolished, it was considered that there was very high potential for archaeological remains dating to the 19th century and modern periods to be present within the site, and that these would more than likely be foundational and demolition remains of the 19th century houses that were once present on the site.

3 Relevant Legislation and Guidance

3.1 Planning Background and Proposed Development

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the 2019 revised national planning policy Framework (NPPF), published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), and the NPPF Planning Practice Guide Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (MCHLG 2019). This now supersedes the 2018 NPPF.

3.1.2 Section 16, Paragraph, 199 of the revised NPPF states that:

- *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

3.1.3 The Nottingham City Local Plan states:

Archaeological remains contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. The overriding objective is therefore to preserve “in-situ” all sites of known or suspected archaeological importance.’

3.1.4 The proposed development works comprised the reduction of ground levels for building Student Accommodation. Following consultation with NCC archaeologist Scott Lomax, three trenches (a 15% sample of the site) was proposed. Following the evaluation further archaeological mitigation may be required in accordance with the Local Plan, which states: Where it is considered that, following the field evaluation, there are remains of archaeological significance which would be adversely affected by the proposed development, the City Council may:

- refuse planning permission; or
- require the application to be modified to allow remains to be preserved ‘in situ’; or
- require a detailed scheme of survey, recording and excavation of remains, where it is considered that the proposed development should proceed and the remains not be retained ‘in situ’.

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The main aim of the work was:

- To understand the chronology, development and significance of any archaeological remains recorded at the site.

4.1.2 The main objectives of the work were as follows:

- To record and recover dating evidence from any archaeological features observed
- To recover material suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment from waterlogged deposits
- To record the presence and recover dating evidence from any waterlogged wooden structures
- To undertake post excavation analysis and reporting on any remains recovered

5 Research Questions

5.1.1 The programme of archaeological works was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined and hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) as part of the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) Interactive Digital Resource (Knight *et al.* 2012).

High-Medieval (1066 – 1485)
7.1 Urbanism
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How did the major towns and smaller market towns of the region develop after the Norman Conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas?2. How may we enhance our understanding of the chronology, functions and morphology of caves, and in particular the outstanding subterranean resource of medieval Nottingham?
Post-Medieval (1485-1750)
8.1 Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How were towns organised and planned, and how did population growth impact upon spatial organisation?
Modern
9.1 Urban and rural settlements
<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. How have settlements expanded beyond their historic cores (e.g. suburban growth, peripheral housing estates and industrial parks)?

6 Methodology

6.1 Site Specific Methodology

- 6.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the WSI (Davies 2019) as approved by the Nottingham City Council Archaeologist and to standards defined by ClfA guidelines for recording of archaeological sites (2014a, 2014b)
- 6.1.2 A total of three trenches were excavated. Trenches and features were planned using GPS. The trenches were machine excavated using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 6.1.3 Archaeological features were hand-cleaned and sufficiently excavated to determine their plan, form and to recover any datable material. Stratified fills were removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm. Substantial features were hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides were unstable.
- 6.1.4 Medieval and post-medieval finds or abundant artefactual material of all dates was recorded by context/spit. Spoil was searched for artefacts, including the use of a metal detector where appropriate.

6.2 Recording

- 6.2.1 Sections of all features were drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20/1:50, and show: context numbers, all colour and textural changes, levels expressed as O.D. values. The site was located and the features recorded using a combination of GNSS and total station survey.
- 6.2.2 Digital photography was undertaken of individual features (as per Brown 2007) together with general views illustrating the location of principal features. Context information was recorded on pro-forma sheets as detailed in the TPA recording manual.

7 Results

7.1 Trench 1

- 7.1.1 Trench 1 was located at the north-western end of the site boundary, was aligned ENE to WSW and was located to investigate a row of north-west to south-east aligned buildings depicted on 1st edition OS mapping of the site. In total, the trench measured 15m long by 1.8m wide. Three structures were recorded within Trench 1 which related to the row of Victorian terracing and later drainage.
- 7.1.2 Structure **0101** was recorded in the western half of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west, perpendicular with the row of Victorian housing and parallel to Union Road. The structure was recorded cutting through a layer of made-ground (0115) which may be the remnants of an earlier floor surface associated with the Victorian row of houses. To the north-west, the structure was infilled by a deep rubble deposit (0119 and 0120), which probably represented a collapsed culvert arch. The surviving brick-work of the structure was laid on beds, two skins wide, and were laid on an angle which suggested that they probably formed the base of a brick archway.
- 7.1.3 It is unlikely that structure **0101** related to the Victorian buildings on the site as it was recorded cutting through earlier made-ground deposits, which was probably related to this period. The structure crossed the line of several north-west to south-east aligned walls depicted on historic mapping, none of which were visible in the trench, which is a good indication that the earlier Victorian walls have been removed by the construction of the later culvert.
- 7.1.4 To the south-east of structure **0101**, the remains of a small section of a brick surface were recorded (**0102**). The yard surface was recorded as a single course of bricks laid in a combination of headers and stretchers which measured 0.24m by 0.12m. In total the brick surface measured 1m long by 0.24m wide; however, was heavily truncated by later activity. The brick surface corresponds to the location of the Victorian range of buildings and probably represented an interior floor surface.
- 7.1.5 To the north-east of floor surface **0102** were the remains of a small square brick structure (**0103**) which measured 0.65m by 0.65m. The function of this structure is not obvious, but seems to have survived two courses high and was truncated by a later rectangular cut (**0104**). The interior of the structure was filled by a mixed rubble and coal deposit and was located roughly in the centre of a Victorian building depicted on historic OS mapping. The location and infilling of the structure may be indicative of a hearth or chimney.

7.2 Trench 2

- 7.2.1 Trench 2 was located to the south-east of Trench 1 and was aligned north to south to investigate a series of backyard plots and buildings depicted on historic OS mapping.
- 7.2.2 The corner of a brick-built structure (**0210**) was recorded at the northern end of the trench aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. A large stone step was built into the wall of the brick structure which indicates the presence of a cellar one of the row of terrace housing to the north-west which fronted onto Union Street..
- 7.2.3 Adjoining structure 0210 to the south-west was a linear feature (**0203**) which has been interpreted as either the construction cut for a wall or a 'robber' trench dug to remove an earlier wall.
- 7.2.4 To the north of the possible outhouse building were the remains of a north-west to south-east aligned linear (**0212**) which corresponded well with the position of a backyard wall running parallel to Curzon Street. The linear measured 1.12m wide by 1.2m deep and was filled by deposit 0213 which consisted of a loose dark brown sandy silt with frequent brick

rubble. It is likely that linear 0212 represented a trench dug to remove the outer wall of the yard.

- 7.2.5 At the southern end of the trench were the remains of a further north-east to south-west aligned construction cut or 'robber' trench which measured 0.82m wide by 1.06m deep and was filled by a loose mid-dark brown silty sand with frequent brick fragments (0224). This feature was very similar to cut 0203 to the north and also lines up well with the position of a backyard wall associated with the backyard plot of a row of terrace house fronting onto Curzon Street.
- 7.2.6 Three pits were also recorded within Trench 2 (**0201**, **0205** and **0207**). Pit 0201 was located within the backyard plot of the row of terrace housing fronting onto Union Street and probably represented a rubbish pit used to dispose of household waste; however, no artefactual evidence remained within the pit. The pit itself measured 0.84m wide by 0.72m deep and contained a single fill (**0202**) which consisted of a loose mid-brown silty sand with frequent fragments of ceramic building material. The profile and fills of this feature are very similar to construction cuts/robber trenches **0203** and **0209**.
- 7.2.7 Two further pits (**0205** and **0207**) were located a short distance to the south in what would have been a back alley separating the two blocks of terraced housing on Union Street and Curzon Street. These features may represent erosion within the back alley, which would have been a highly trafficked area when the terrace housing was in use.

7.3 Trench 3

- 7.3.1 Trench 3 was located to the west of Trench 2 and was aligned north-west to south-east, parallel with a range of Victorian terraced housing fronting onto Union Street. The trench measured 15m long and was positioned to investigate a backyard plot.
- 7.3.2 Towards the central part of the trench, multiple walls were recorded: (333); (334); (335); and (336). The relationship between these structures indicates multiple phases of foundation. It is thought that (333) is later than (341), with (336) possibly contemporary with (333), but that structure (334) is the latest addition as it sits on top of (336). The alignment of these foundations corresponds well with the position of square like features seen on historic mapping.
- 7.3.3 Structure (**333**) comprised a series of severely truncated two red brick walls, of single course compiled of 7 bricks, running perpendicular to (341), on top of a tiled floor (338). Measuring 0.58m by 0.14m, this is interpreted as possibly the foundation for a narrow alley between housing plots.
- 7.3.4 Structure (**334**) was primarily observed in the North-West facing section of Trench 3. Only one or two courses high, it ran on a northwest to southeast alignment, for an observed a length of 1.34m, before turning at a right angle towards the east, and stopping just to the west of structure (333). Structure (334) is thought to indicate a walled foundation as part of the terraced housing, and is thought to post-date wall (336).
- 7.3.5 At the southern end of the trench a rectangular brick-built structure (**0335**) was recorded. The feature measured 1.75m by 1.15m and was filled by several backfilled deposits: (344); (345); (346); (347); (348), which may indicate that the feature was used as a coal shed. These deposits contained multiple broken modern ceramic fragments (not retained) and other detritus. At the base of the structure was a red brick floor surface (**0339**). This feature corresponds well with the position of a square building within the backyard plot of the Victorian terracing.
- 7.3.6 Structure (**336**) was also a red brick wall foundation. Running in a general east to west direction across Trench 3, it measured 1.56m by 0.28m, before turning at a right angle and running along the north-western facing section of the Trench, perpendicular to (**334**). This

structure appears between two floor surfaces - (338) and (340), and is thought to cut (338) but is contemporary with (340).

- 7.3.7 Towards the north-western end of the trench, a northwest to southeast aligned wall (0341) was identified, which measured 4.38m by 0.14m in plan. This wall is thought to be later than wall (333), but as these structures were severely truncated on the surface, this is unclear. Wall (0341) corresponds well with the position of a backyard boundary wall depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping. The structure was constructed from bricks similar to those seen in structure 0335. Several brick buttresses were recorded along the length of the wall which also seems to correspond well to historic mapping.
- 7.3.8 A short distance to the north-west of wall 0341 were the remains of a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (0326) which ran parallel to the location of the outer wall for the Victorian terrace housing fronting onto Union Street. This ditch (326) is thought to be later than the structure (341), as in plan the ditch appeared to cut the end of (341). The ditch measured 0.82m wide by 0.8m deep and contained two fills (0327 and 0328). Given that not structural remains were present, it is likely that this feature represented a robber trench dug to remove the previous Victorian wall, similar to features 0209 and 0203 in Trench 2.
- 7.3.9 The corner of a further probable robber trench (0331) was recorded in the north-western section of Trench 3. It was not possible to fully expose this feature, but it was recorded as having a square profile and a flat base. It was not obvious from historic mapping as to which wall this feature probably related to, but it is considered likely to be associated with an internal feature.
- 7.3.10 At the south-eastern end of Trench 3 were the remains of a further north-east to south-west aligned linear: (304). This feature aligns well with feature 0203 in Trench 2 and is likely the continuation of a trench dug to remove the earlier Victorian walls.

8 The Finds

By Alison Wilson

- 8.1 The finds from the site at the junction of Union Road and Curzon Street consisted of an assemblage of pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe. These have been quantified in Table 1 below.

Material	Description	Quantity	Weight
Pottery	Body/rim sherds	31	1242g
Glass	Bottle fragments	4	57g
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Partial stem fragments	1	3g

Table 1: Quantification of finds

8.2 Pottery

- 8.2.1 A total of 25 fragments of pottery were recovered from Trenches 01 and 03 during the evaluation. These ranged in period from the 18th – 20th century and as such were in a good state of preservation. The pottery was examined both visually and using a x10 hand lens, then quantified by two measures: number of sherds and weight. The resulting archive is stored in one archive box which is at present kept at the Trent & Peak Archaeology stores, Chilwell, Nottingham.

Context/fill	Description	Quantity	Weight
[104] (105)	White earthenware sherds	4	96
	Salt glazed stoneware jar fragment	1	17
(317)	Coarse earthenware body, brown internal glaze	1	42
[335] (347)	Midland yellow ware base	1	24
[335] (348)	Mixed post-medieval/modern sherds	22	627
(345)	Earthenware plant pot	2	155

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by ware

Trench 01

- 8.2.2 3 fragments of pottery were recovered from Trench 01, cut [104] fill (105). The assemblage was entirely modern and comprised of a single sherd of Salt Glazed Stoneware from a ribbed storage jar and 2 fragments of White Earthenware.

Trench 03

- 8.2.3 26 sherds of pottery were recovered from trench 02. Layer (317) contained a single fragment of 18th – 19th century coarse earthenware with a brown internal glaze, likely to be from a pancheon or butter pot. Structure [335] contained the bulk of pottery found, with a single sherd of Mocha/Yellow ware located in fill (347). The remaining sherds, found in fill (348) comprised mixed 19th – 20th century pottery including a Salt Glazed Stoneware jar base, earthenware plant pot fragments, White Bodied Earthenware plates and a cup, fragments of a porcelain dish and fragments of a blue glazed teapot, along with an almost complete Mottled Ware teapot. Layer (345) contained 2 fragments of earthenware plant pot weighing 155g

Discussion

- 8.2.4 The pottery is likely to derive from domestic household discards (tableware and utilitarian products). Production is likely to be at several places, including North Staffordshire (whiteware) and Ticknall, although the origins of the coarse earthenware could include various other local sources including Ticknall. The entire assemblage is modern; production of Salt Glazed Stoneware began in the late 17th century continuing into the 19th century,

Coarse Earthenware dates to the 17th – 19th century and White Bodied Earthenware was manufactured in the 18th – 20th centuries; the sherd of Yellow Ware pulls the group into the 19th – 20th century.

8.3 Clay Tobacco pipe

8.3.1 A single fragment of clay pipe stem was found in Trench 03, structure [335] fill (348). In the absence of any identifying features such as makers stamps or decoration, the stem has been dated to between the 18th and 19th century 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 of less than 2mm).

8.4 Glass

8.4.1 Trench 01, context [104] fill (105) contained a fragment of green bottle glass and a clear fragment, possibly also from a bottle. Trench 03 Structure [335], fill (348) also contained fragments of a clear glass bottle, probably medicinal and of modern date.

8.5 Summary

8.5.1 Such a small quantity of finds makes interpretation difficult. They are likely to represent a residual domestic assemblage dating to between the 18th and 20th century. Discard is recommended.

9 Discussion

- 9.1.1 The trial trench evaluation was successful in meeting the overall aims and objectives of the project design (WSI). Structural remains associated with Victorian terraced housing fronting onto both Curzon Street and Union Street were recorded during the trial trench evaluation.
- 9.1.2 Evidence of later drainage activity was recorded within Trench 1, which ran parallel to Union Street to the north, which had truncated earlier Victorian remains. Several elements of internal remains were also recorded within Trench 1 which probably related to a floor surface and a possible hearth.
- 9.1.3 The presence of a probable stairwell in Trench 2, which corresponded to the location of a Victorian structure, may indicate the location of a cellar. Several possible robber trenches were also recorded in Trench 2 which is a good indication that walls were removed at a later date. The two robber trenches recorded within Trench 2 indicate that there was likely a phase of clearance.
- 9.1.4 The presence of a probable coal shed within Trench 3, in association with several brick wall foundations further north of this structure, aligns with the Victorian terraced housing on historic mapping. A robber trench was also recorded in the south-eastern end of Trench 3 thought to be a phase of clearing and later construction.
- 9.1.5 The positioning of many of these structures, if not all, within the three trenches, align closely with structures thought to be part of 19th Century terraced housing with yards, as depicted on the 1880 1st edition town plan OS map..
- 9.1.6 No evidence for any earlier archaeological remains was identified. All three trenches demonstrated that the Victorian foundations were built directly on top of the natural substratum, a light sandstone.
- 9.1.7 No evidence for unknown caves was identified.

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Appendix 1: Trench Logs and Context Catalogue

Trench 1:

Context	Type	Interpretation
100	Layer	Greyish stone silt
101	Structure	Red brick foundation, running NS
102	Structure	Red brick wall foundation
103	Structure	Red brick wall
104	Cut	Cut of foundation
105	Fill	Fill of [104]
106	Layer	Made ground
107	Layer	Dark-greyish black silty rubble
108	Layer	Mid-brownish grey silty rubble
109	Cut	Cut for (101)
110	Layer	Red brick backfill within [109]
111	Layer	Blackish-brown grey silty
112	Cut	Cut for brick foundation
113	Fill	Dark-brownish sandy fill of [112]
114	Layer	Light mid-brownish sand
115	Layer	Made ground layer
116	Layer	Brown layer
117	Cut	Cut of terminus
118	Fill	Fill of [117]
119	Fill	Back rubble in (101)
120	Fill	Backfill around (101) within [109]
121	Layer	Layer of concrete
122	Cut	Cut for (103)
123	Fill	Backfill of [122]

Trench 2:

Context	Type	Interpretation
200	Layer	Orange stone
201	Cut	Pit/terminus cut
202	Fill	Fill of [201]
203	Cut	Linear foundation cut
204	Fill	Fill of [203]
205	Cut	Pit/terminus cut
206	Fill	Fill of [205]
207	Cut	Possible pit
208	Fill	Fill of [207]
209	Cut	Linear foundation cut
210	Structure	Brick structure and staircase
211	Fill	Fill of [210]
212	Cut	Cut of foundation
213	Fill	Fill of [212]
214	Cut	Cut of drain
215	Fill	Fill of [214]
216	Cut	Cut of drain
217	Fill	Fill of [216]
218	Cut	Cut of wall
219	Fill	Fill of [218]
220	Cut	Cut of lead pipe
221	Fill	Fill of [220]
222	Cut	Construction cut for (210)
223	Fill	Fill of construction cut for (222)
224	Fill	Fill of [209]

225	Structure	Brick wall
226	Layer	Modern ground build up
227	Layer	Friable brown sand
228	Layer	Yellow natural sand
229	Layer	Natural sandstone

Trench 3:

Context	Type	Interpretation
301	Layer	Greyish silt
302	Layer	Made ground
303	Layer	Dark-brownish greyish silty rubble
304	Cut	Construction cut
305	Fill	Fill of [304]
306	Layer	Blackish brown sand
307	Layer	Dark-brownish sand
308	Layer	Dark-brownish sand
309	Cut	Construction/wall foundation cut
310	Fill	Fill of [309]
311	Fill	Fill of [309]
312	Layer	Blackish ashy deposit
313	Layer	Mid-yellowish-brown sand
314	Layer	Light greyish-yellow sand
315	Cut	Construction cut for (335)
316	Fill	Fill of [315]
317	Layer	Dark-reddish brown silty sand
318	Cut	Construction cut for (337)
319	Fill	Fill of [318]
320	Layer	Greyish sand

321	Cut	Construction cut for (336)
322	Fill	Fill of [321]
323	Cut	Cut for pipe
324	Fill	Fill of [323]
325	Layer	Layer of mid-brownish sand
326	Cut	Foundation cut
327	Fill	Fill of [326]
328	Fill	Fill of [326]
329	Layer	Orange-brown sand
330	Layer	Mortar
331	Cut	Foundation cut
332	Fill	Fill of [331]
333	Structure	Brick wall
334	Structure	Brick wall
335	Structure	Coal shed
336	Structure	Brick wall
337	Structure	Tile floor
338	Structure	Floor
339	Structure	Floor
340	Natural	Sandstone natural
341	Structure	Red brick foundation linear
342	Cut	Cut for (341)
343	Cut	Cut for (333)
344	Layer	Dark-brownish silty within (335)
345	Layer	Blackish silt within (335)
346	Layer	Mid-brown reddish hue within (335)
347	Layer	Ashy deposit within (335)
348	Layer	Blackish coal-like silt within (335)

349	Layer	Blackish silt
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Context Log:

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Drawing	Initials	Date
100	1	Layer	Greyish stone silt	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
101	1	Structure	Red brick foundation	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
102	1	Structure	Red brick wall	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
103	1	Structure	Red brick wall	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
104	1	Cut	Cut for foundation	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
105	1	Fill	Fill of [104]	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
106	1	Layer	Made ground	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
107	1	Layer	Dark-greyish black silty rubble	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
108	1	Layer	Mid-brownish grey silty rubble	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
109	1	Cut	Cut for (101)	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
110	1	Layer	Red brick backfill within [109]	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
111	1	Layer	Blackish brown grey silty	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
112	1	Cut	Cut for brick foundation	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
113	1	Fill	Dark brownish sand fill	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
114	1	Layer	Light mid-brownish sand	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
115	1	Layer	Made ground	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
116	1	Layer	Brown layer	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
117	1	Cut	Cut of terminus	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
118	1	Fill	Fill of [117]	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
119	1	Fill	Back rubble in (101)	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
120	1	Fill	Backfill around (101) within [109]	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
121	1	Layer	Layer of concrete	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
122	1	Cut	Cut for (103)	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19

123	1	Fill	Backfill of [122]	6, 8	PR/CB	12-12-19
200	2	Layer	Orange Stone	2,3	PR	10-12-19
201	2	Cut	Pit/terminus	2,3	PR	10-12-19
202	2	Fill	Fill of [201]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
203	2	Cut	Foundation	2,3	PR	10-12-19
204	2	Fill	Fill of [203]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
205	2	Cut	Pit/terminus	2,3	PR	10-12-19
206	2	Fill	Fill of [205]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
207	2	Cut	Possible pit	1	PR	10-12-19
208	2	Fill	Fill of [207]	1	PR	10-12-19
209	2	Cut	Foundation	2,3	PR	10-12-19
210	2	Structure	Brick cellar	2,3	PR	10-12-19
211	2	Fill	Fill of [210]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
212	2	Cut	Foundation	2,3	PR	10-12-19
213	2	Fill	Fill of [212]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
214	2	Cut	Cut of drain	2,3	PR	10-12-19
215	2	Fill	Fill of 214	2,3	PR	10-12-19
216	2	Cut	Cut of drain	2,3	PR	10-12-19
217	2	Fill	Fill of [216]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
218	2	Cut	Cut of wall (225)	2,3	PR	10-12-19
219	2	Fill	Fill of [218]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
220	2	Cut	Cut of lead pipe	2,3	PR	10-12-19
221	2	Fill	Fill of [220]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
222	2	Cut	Construction cut for (210)	2,3	PR	10-12-19
223	2	Fill	Fill of [222]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
224	2	Fill	Fill of [209]	2,3	PR	10-12-19
225	2	Structure	Brick wall	2,3	PR	10-12-19
226	2	Layer	Made ground	2,3	PR	10-12-19

227	2	Layer	Brown sand	2,3	PR	10-12-19
228	2	Layer	Yellow natural sand	2,3	PR	10-12-19
229	2	Layer	Natural sandstone	2,3	PR	10-12-19
301	3	Layer	Grey stone silt	4,5	CB	11-12-19
302	3	Layer	Made ground	4,5	CB	11-12-19
303	3	Layer	Dark brownish-grey silty rubble	4,5	CB	11-12-19
304	3	Cut	Construction cut	4,5	CB	11-12-19
305	3	Fill	Fill of [304]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
306	3	Layer	Blackish brown sand	4,5	CB	11-12-19
307	3	Layer	Dark-brownish sand	4,5	CB	11-12-19
308	3	Layer	Dark-brownish sand	4,5	CB	11-12-19
309	3	Cut	Construction cut for wall	4,5	CB	11-12-19
310	3	Fill	Fill of [309]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
311	3	Fill	Fill of [309]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
312	3	Layer	Blackish ashy deposit	5,7	CB	11-12-19
313	3	Layer	Mid yellowish-brown sand	4,5	CB	11-12-19
314	3	Layer	Light greyish-yellow sand	4,5	CB	11-12-19
315	3	Cut	Cut for (335)	5,7	CB	11-12-19
316	3	Fill	Fill of [315]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
317	3	Layer	Dark-reddish brown silty sand	5,7	CB	11-12-19
318	3	Cut	Construction cut for (337)	4,5	CB	11-12-19
319	3	Fill	Fill of [318]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
320	3	Layer	Greyish sand	4,5	CB	11-12-19
321	3	Cut	Construction cut for (336)	4,5	CB	11-12-19
322	3	Fill	Fill of [321]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
323	3	Cut	Cut for pipe	4,5	CB	11-12-19
324	3	Fill	Fill of [323]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
325	3	Layer	Layer of mid-brownish sand	4,5	CB	11-12-19

326	3	Cut	Foundation cut	4,5	CB	11-12-19
327	3	Fill	Fill of [326]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
328	3	Fill	Fill of [326]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
329	3	Layer	Orange-brown sand	4,5	CB	11-12-19
330	3	Layer	Mortar	4,5	CB	11-12-19
331	3	Cut	Foundation cut	4,5	CB	11-12-19
332	3	Fill	Fill of [331]	4,5	CB	11-12-19
333	3	Structure	Brick wall	4,5	CB	11-12-19
334	3	Structure	Brick wall	4,5	CB	11-12-19
335	3	Structure	Coal shed	4,5	CB	11-12-19
336	3	Structure	Brick wall	4,5	CB	11-12-19
337	3	Structure	Tile floor	4,5	CB	11-12-19
338	3	Structure	Floor	4,5	CB	11-12-19
339	3	Structure	Floor	4,5	CB	11-12-19
340	3	Layer	Natural sandstone	4,5	CB	11-12-19
341	3	Structure	Red brick linear	4,5	CB	11-12-19
342	3	Cut	Cut for (341)	4,5	CB	11-12-19
343	3	Cut	Cut for (333)	4,5	CB	11-12-19
344	3	Layer	Dark-brownish silt, within (335)	7	CB	11-12-19
345	3	Layer	Blackish silt within (335)	7	CB	11-12-19
346	3	Layer	Mid-brown reddish hue within (335)	7	CB	11-12-19
347	3	Layer	Ashy deposit within (335)	7	CB	11-12-19
348	3	Layer	Blackish coal-like silt within (335)	7	CB	11-12-19
349	3	Layer	Blackish silt	7	CB	11-12-19

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: Culvert 0101



Plate 2: Structure 0103



Plate 3: Structure 0210 showing possible staircase



Plate 4: Overview of Trench 3

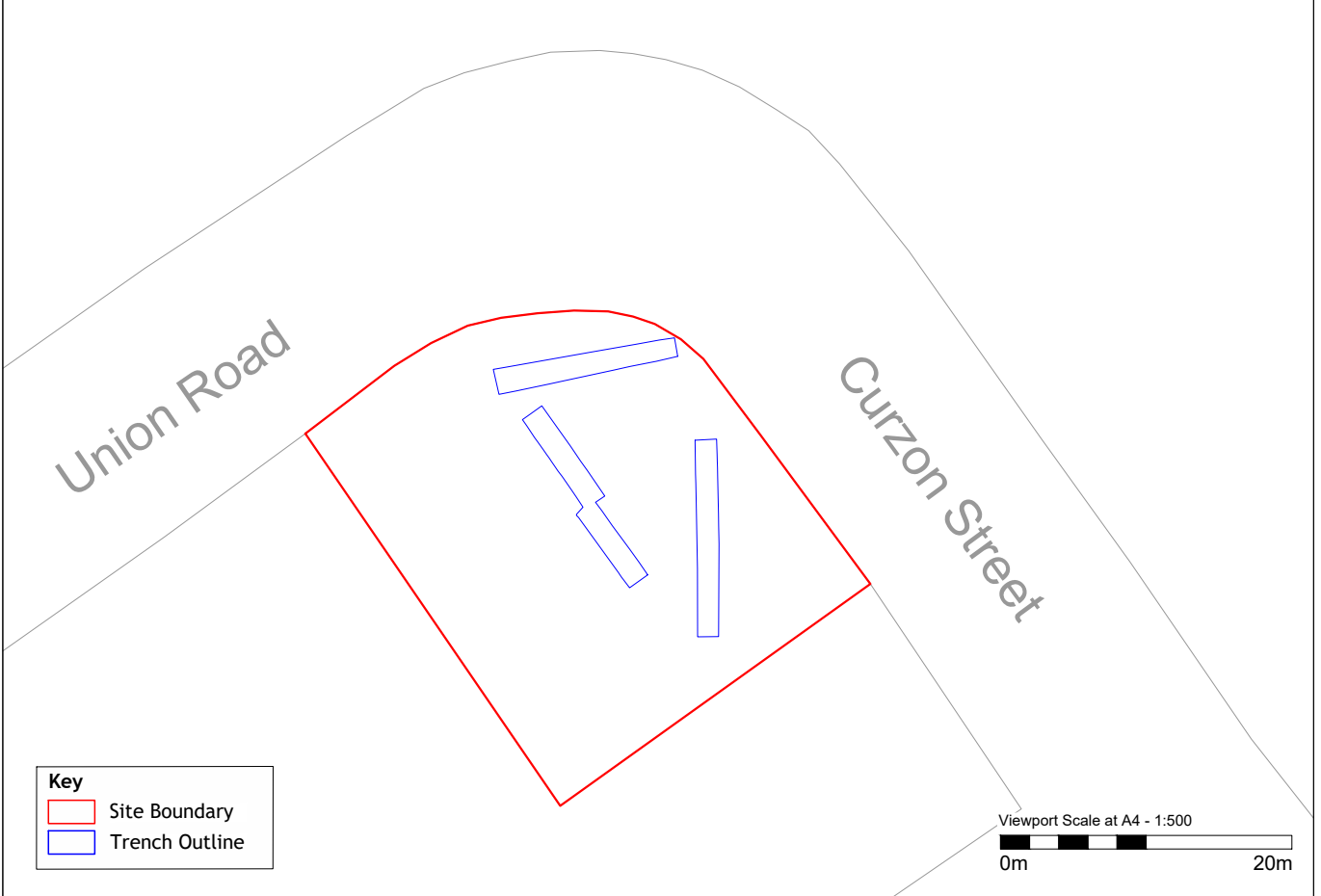
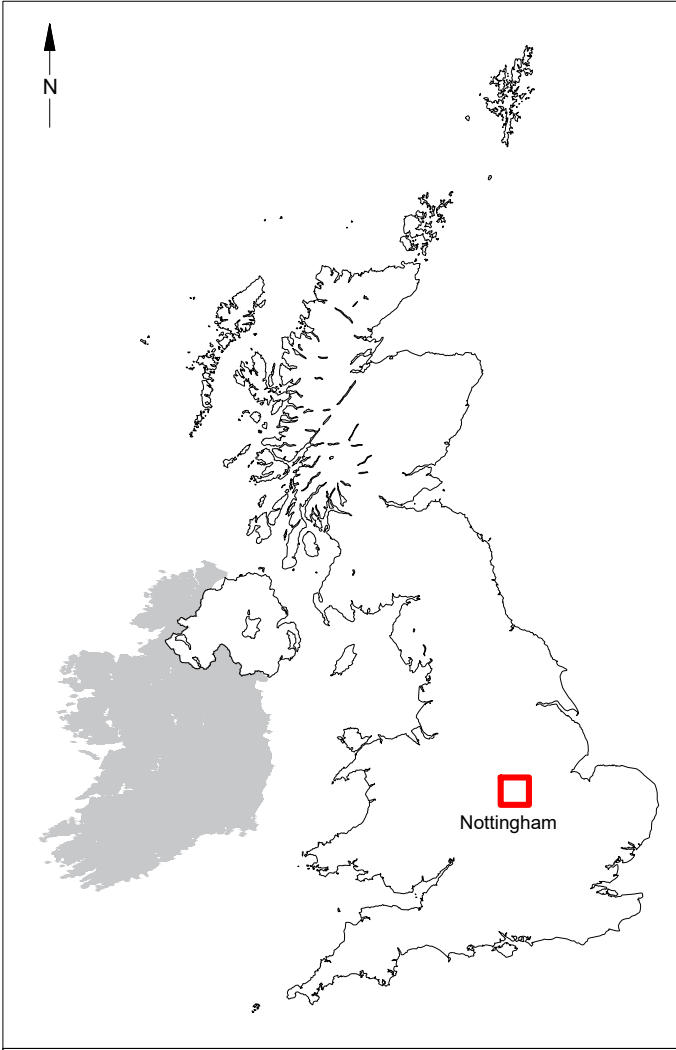


Plate 5: Overview of Trench 1



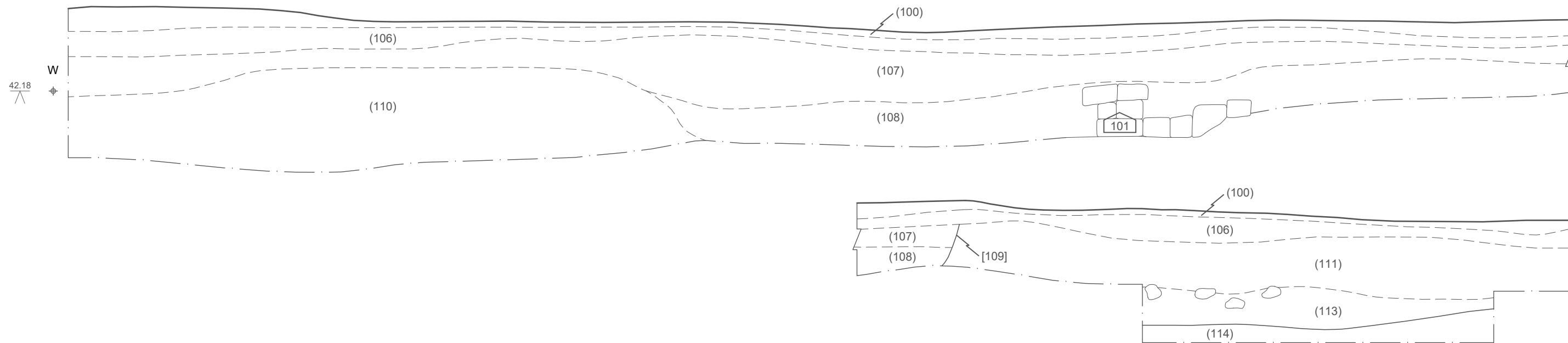
Plate 6: Overview of Trench 2

Appendix 3: Figures

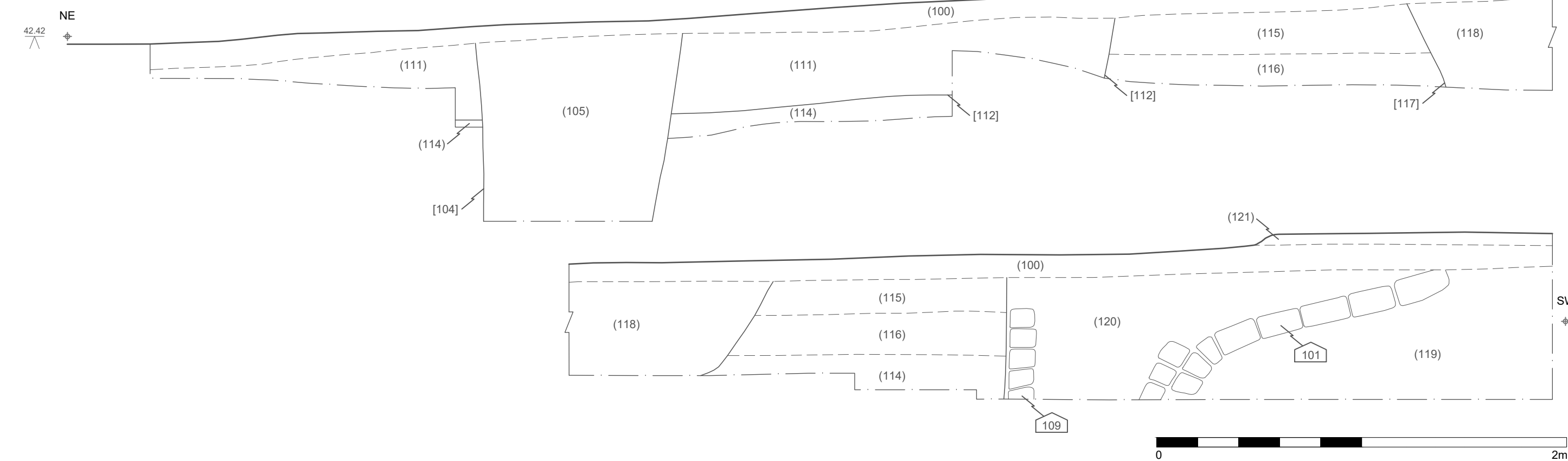




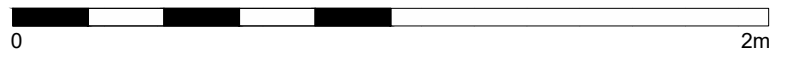
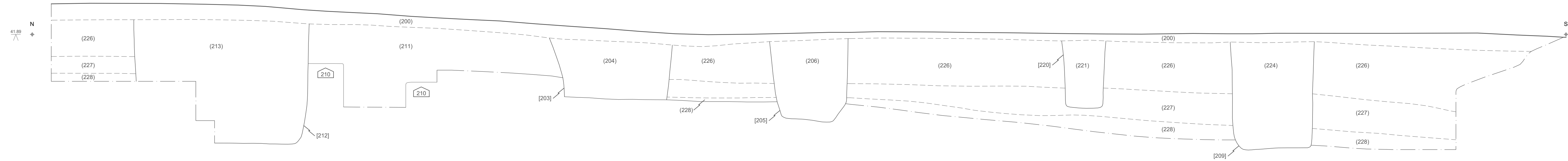
DR.01
South Facing Section of Trench 01



DR.02
North West Facing Section of Trench 01

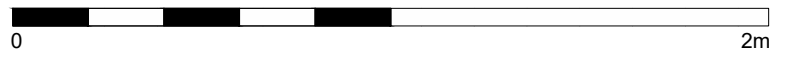
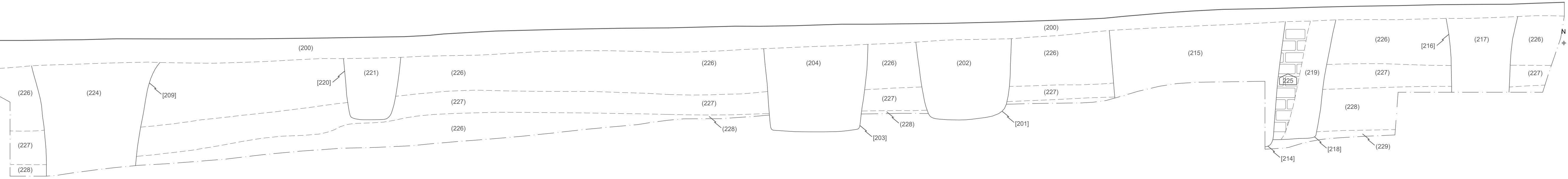


DR.03
West Facing Section of Trench 02

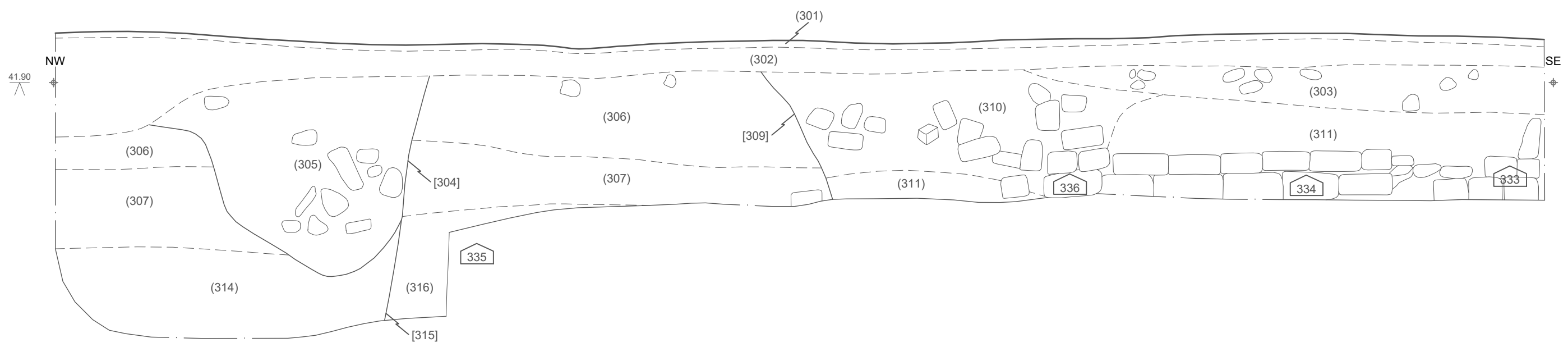


DR.04
East Facing Section of Trench 02

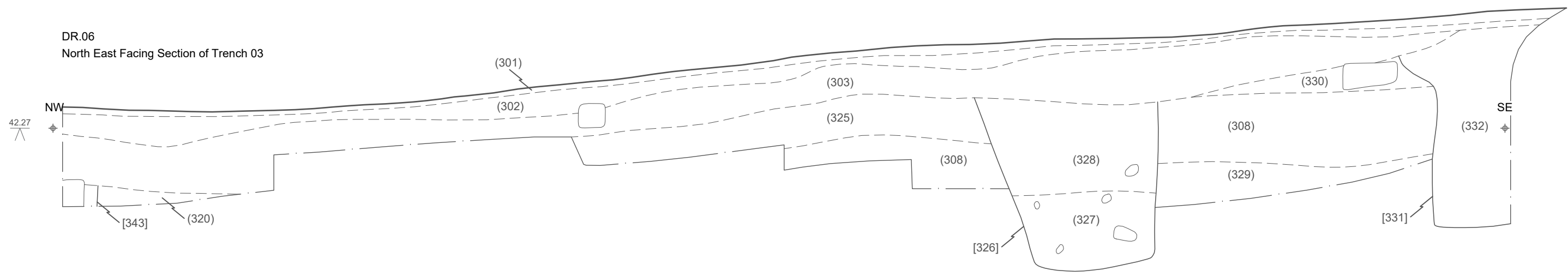
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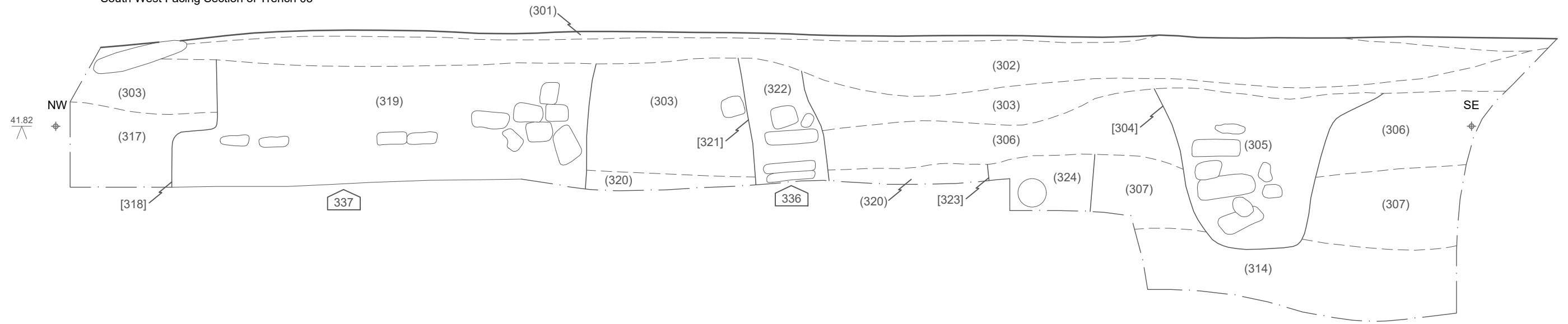
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North East Facing Section of Trench 03



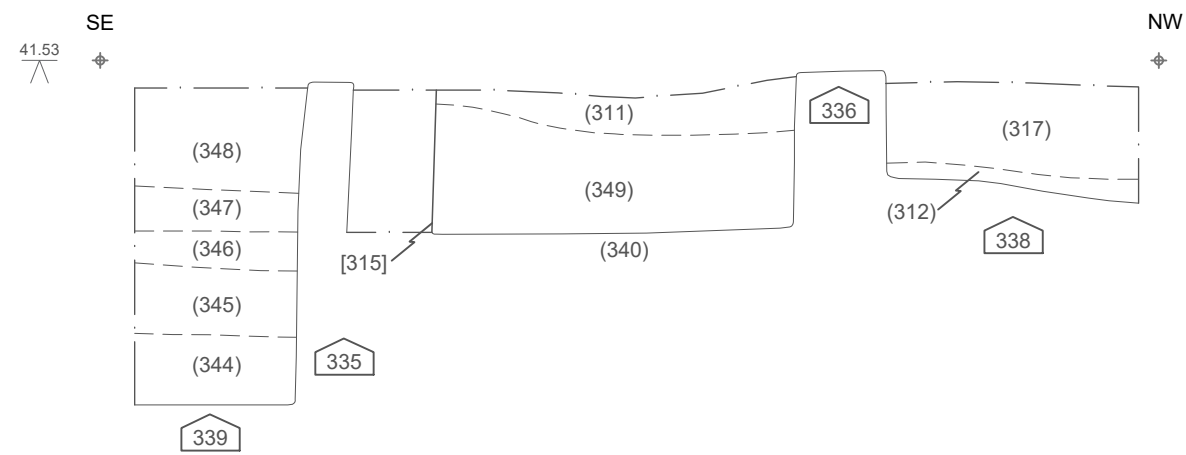
DR.06
North East Facing Section of Trench 03



DR.07
South West Facing Section of Trench 03



DR.08
North East Facing Section of Trench 03



Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: trentpea1-380063

Project details

Project name	Union Road and Curzon Street: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	Three trenches were excavated at the corner of Union Street and Curzon Street, Nottingham, in order to evaluate the below-ground archaeological potential of the site. Likely assets included structural remains associated with the 19th century Victorian terrace housing and the possibility for earlier remains, including unknown caves. Elements of Victorian terrace housing were recorded in each of the three trenches; these structures show a strong correlation to the 1880 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Digimap, 2019), with some additions. Evidence for drainage activity was recorded in Trench 1 which had truncated earlier Victorian remains. The remains of a possible cellar were recorded in Trench 2. A probable outhouse containing a stairway was also identified, this structure is depicted on historic mapping of the area. A phase of probable building clearance can be inferred from the presence of a number of later robbing trenches that correspond to the the position of several Victorian walls. Several Victorian structures were recorded in Trench 3, with the possible remains of a coal storage unit investigated. Trench 3 included evidence for multiple walled foundations thought to be part of the terraced housing depicted on historic mapping of the area, along with several floor surfaces. The natural substrate, light yellow sandstone, was encountered beneath the Victorian and later structures in all three trenches. In these areas there was no evidence for any earlier archaeological remains and the Victorian remains lay directly on top of the natural substratum. No unknown caves were identified.
Project dates	Start: 09-12-2019 End: 13-12-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	URN - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	TERRACED HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM Union Road and Curzon Street, Nottingham

Postcode NG3 1FN

Study area 30 Square metres

Site coordinates SK 57588 40451 52.958021440172 -1.142631094938 52 57 28 N 001 08 33 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 41m Max: 42m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology

Project brief originator Nottingham City Council

Project design originator Dr. Gareth Davies

Project director/manager Tom Hooley

Project supervisor Paul Renner

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Development on the corner of Union Road and Curzon Street: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Turner, B. and Bishop, C.

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