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Red Cow Public House
Gregory Street
Nottingham

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y411/19

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Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology on land at Gregory Street, Nottingham during April 2019. Four trenches were excavated across the proposed site of a new housing development in order to evaluate any potential surviving archaeological remains. In September 2019, a watching brief was carried out on groundworks, during which a circular, brick lined well was recorded. The trenches contained evidence for surviving archaeology in the form of brick structures, dated by pottery to the 19th century. Deposits suggesting the presence of a palaeochannel were observed in trenches across the north half of site. No evidence was found relating to the remains of, or activity associated with, Lenton Priory.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during April and September 2019 on land at Gregory Street, Nottingham (Fig.1, NGR SK 55362 38765). The work was commissioned by Jack Digva and was carried out in accordance with a brief for an archaeological evaluation issued by Scott Lomax, City Archaeologist for Nottingham City Council (Lomax 2019) which formed the basis of a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CFA Archaeology (CFA 2019). This phase of work was carried out in advance of the proposed construction of nine self-contained dwellings and associated car parking on the site of the former Red Cow public house.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site comprises a plot of land 1020m2 in area, situated on the south side of Gregory Street, Nottingham, NG7 2NL (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the east, south and west by residential properties fronting onto The Friary, Friar Street and Old Church Street. Gregory Street forms the northern boundary to the site. The development site comprises a rectangular area of land; the Red Cow public house formerly occupied the south eastern part of the plot, with tarmac hardstanding along the western and northern margins. At the time of the evaluation, all above ground structures had been demolished to ground level. The site is flat, with a slight gradient across the ground surface: the terrain slopes down gently from a height of 25.40m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD) along the southern boundary to 24.90m AOD at pavement level along the north street frontage.

The site lies on the boundary of two identified soil types: running north from site is a band of ‘Loamy and sandy soils with naturally high groundwater and a peaty surface’ while to the south they are described as ‘freely draining floodplain soils’(LandIs 2019). The geology of the area consists of sandstone belonging to the Lenton Sandstone Formation, with superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium (BGS 2019).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The following has been taken principally from the brief prepared by the city archaeologist (Appendix, Lomax 2019)

Lenton Priory was founded in c. 1106 by the Cluniac Order and was one of the most important priories in the country prior to its dissolution in 1538. The site of the priory is a scheduled monument (1019675) and as such is considered to be of national significance.

Following the Dissolution, the priory buildings fell into decay, though a significant amount of the buildings were still standing in 1573. In 1677 it was stated that the last remaining structural element of the Priory Church, a square steeple, had collapsed.

Today only the remains of a column of the Conventional Priory Church, and the church of St Anthony (part of the fabric of which is of medieval date) stand above ground, but excavations have revealed a high level of preservation of structural remains beneath the modern ground surface.

The site lies 38m to the east of the Priory, and archaeological interventions have indicated that remains of the precinct wall of the Priory exist beneath Gregory Street and that structural remains and burial ground exist to the east.

Antiquarian observations (c.1854) during the laying of a water pipe down Old Church Street, reported the presence of human remains along the route of the excavation. A human skull was observed by the former City Archaeologist, Gordon Young (thought to have been during the 1990s) at the junction of Friar Street and Old Church Street, (45m southwest of site). Human remains were found in the 1980s and during the more recent NET2 tram works on the southern half of Old Church Street. Also during the NET2 tram works on Gregory Street, to the east of the canal, disarticulated human remains (60 human bones) were found. It was suggested that the remains could have been disturbed during the creation of the canal. The location of the bones suggests the burial ground could have existed as far east as the canal. The northern extent of the burial ground is unknown though it could conceivably extend to within the site.

Excavations since the mid-1930s and as recently as 2012-2014 (NET2 tram works and community archaeology) highlighted the preservation of substantial remains of the priory within and immediately outside the scheduled area.

In addition to the possibility of remains of the priory surviving within the proposed development site, remains of medieval and post-medieval structures and/or evidence of agricultural activity may exist within the site boundary.

Archaeological evaluation on the site of 31 Gregory Street (27m north-west of the site), in 2017, revealed well-preserved medieval remains consisting of ditches, a stone wall, cobbled surfaces and deposits. These remains offer important evidence of the immediate surroundings of the priory. It is also possible that remains of the priory gatehouse exist within the site.

Prior to the foundation of the Priory in the early 12th century, there was a settlement at Lenton, which is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086). There is therefore the potential for evidence of 11th century (or earlier) occupation within the site.

1.3 Historic Maps

OS 25 inch map: Nottinghamshire Sheet XLII.5, published 1884 (Fig. 1.2)

Buildings fronting onto Gregory Street and Churchill Street enclose three sides of a yard to the rear of the properties. An open plot of land occupies the southern two thirds of the eastern side of Churchill Street. To the east of the buildings at the corner of Gregory and Churchill Street, a rectangular plot of mostly undeveloped land extends south from Gregory Street, with a narrow passage running north/south along its eastern extent providing access to a terrace of eight properties located at the eastern side of the development site. The open channel of the River Leen flows from north-east to south-west in close proximity to the site.

OS 25 inch map: Nottinghamshire Sheet XLII.5, published 1901 (Fig. 1.3)

Eleven properties have been constructed on the site of the open ground along the eastern side of Churchill Street. Two rows of four properties (each facing the other across a central passage) have been built on the adjacent eastern plot fronting onto Gregory Street, corresponding to the eastern part of the development site. The buildings at the corner of Gregory and Churchill Street remain unchanged, as does the course of the River Leen.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no previous invasive archaeological work on the site. Archaeological investigations have taken place at several nearby locations. The site of Lenton Priory, 50m to the west of site was the subject of excavations in 2015 which identified structural remains and archaeological features belonging to the Priory; observations made prior to the construction of the NET-2 tram line to the west and north-west of site have revealed a short length of wall postulated as being part of the Priory gatehouse and features ranging from the 11th to the 20th century; and an evaluation at 31 Gregory Street revealed medieval and post-medieval activity in the proximity of the development site.

1.5 Project Aims

In accordance with the brief prepared by Scott Lomax (2019) and the WSI (CFA 2019) the general project objectives were to:

- establish the character, extent and preservation of archaeological remains which may be impacted upon by the proposed development determine the spatial arrangement of any archaeological features encountered;
- as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and;
- establish the sequence of any archaeological remains present on the site.

Research objectives were to place any archaeological remains encountered in the context of the period they relate to and to consider research questions relating to the research framework for the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012). In particular to answer the following questions:

- 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?
- Can we discern significant differences in the planning, economy and landscape impact of the different monastic orders?
- Can we shed further light upon the distribution and development of early churches or chapels and the origins and growth of the parish system?
- How can we refine our understanding of local and regional architectural styles, including sculptured stonework, decorations and monuments?
- What may we deduce from scientific analyses of cemetery populations about changes in diet, mortality and other demographic variables, both within the region and between social groups?

2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2014a-b and EH 2008).

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to CIfA standards (CIfA 2014a) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn at appropriate scales. The trenches, section lines and drawing points were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the trenches.

All finds were treated in accordance with relevant guidance (CIFA 2014b). Modern finds were recorded and then discarded. The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be prepared to current guidelines (CIfA 2014c), ensuring the proper transfer of ownership. The project report shall include an index to the site archive and all digitally generated data. It is proposed that the site archive will be deposited with Nottingham City Museums & Galleries.

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Evaluation and watching brief	File no. 1	Context Register sheets	2
		Field Drawing Register sheets	1
		Digital photographic register sheets	2
		Black & White photographic register sheets	1
		Sample Register sheets	1
		Trench record sheets	5
		Context sheets	31

Table 2.1: Contents of the Archive

A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS. The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-349149.

2.1 Evaluation Trenching

Four trial trenches, measuring 5m in length were marked out on site at locations agreed with Scott Lomax, the City Archaeologist for Nottingham (Fig. 1). Excavation was carried out using an 8 tonne tracked 360 machine, with a hydraulic breaker attachment used for clearing modern concrete foundations. Following the clearance of modern material and intrusions, deposits were removed in even, shallow spits with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Where necessary in order to investigate deep deposits, trenches were widened and a slot was excavated across the base of the trenches using a narrow bucket. All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

Trench 1 was moved slightly to the west of its intended location in order to avoid the concrete foundations at the north-west corner of the former public house. The presence of reinforced concrete ground beams and mass concrete foundations at the locations of trenches 3 and 4 prevented the excavation at those trenches to the dimensions stated in the WSI.

2.2 Watching Brief

In early September, a site visit was carried out to record a well which had been uncovered during groundworks. An irregularly shaped hole measuring 4m north/south by 3m east/west had been excavated by the contractor in the north-western quarter of site, adjacent the east side of previously recorded Trench 1; this has been numbered as Trench 5.

Following the completion of archaeological works in the four evaluation trenches, the construction contractor had removed the reinforced concrete ground beams and underlying 1m deep concrete strip footings. This had been followed by a phase of ground reduction, stripping deposits to a level 1m below the former ground surface. Crushed demolition rubble had then been used to infill the site up to the level observed during the watching brief. Trench 5 had been excavated through the layer of crushed material.

The base of the Trench 5 was 1.57m below the level of the former hardstanding adjacent the Red Cow public house. Water had flooded the base of the trench to a depth of 0.40m, requiring the use of a pump to drain the area in order to facilitate archaeological investigation of the exposed features. A tracked mechanical excavator was used to clear a small quantity of spoil at the base of the trench and to create a sump to improve drainage of the incoming water which flowed freely through the deposits. All further excavation was carried out by hand.

3. RESULTS

A summary of contexts from the evaluation and watching brief forms Appendix 1. Features recorded on site are shown in figures 1 and 2. The following results should be read in conjunction with figures 1-3.

Descriptions of the five trenches appear in the table below (Table 3.1). Full results of those trenches containing archaeological features follow.

No topsoil or subsoil was observed in the trenches. The natural substrate for the area consisted of alluvial clay (405).

No.	Description
1	The trench was orientated south-west to north-east on land sloping down very slightly from south to north and measured 5m by 2.80m, reaching a maximum depth of 1.80m. The base of the trench was at 23.63mOD. No topsoil or subsoil was present in the trench. Natural geology was not observed in the trench. Tarmac (100) from the former Red Cow public house overlay a layer of rubble (101), corresponding to the clearance of the 19th century properties on the site, which in turn overlaid made ground deposit (102) laid down in preparation for construction of the 19th century properties. A scatter of unworked stones (104) crossed the base of the trench on an east to west alignment. Dark grey and black water deposited material (103) extended across the full extent of the base of the trench.
2	The trench was orientated east to west on land sloping down very slightly from south to north and measured 5.50m by 2.45m, reaching a maximum depth of 2.20m (Fig. 3.2). The base of the trench was at 23.19mOD. No topsoil or subsoil was present in the trench. Natural geology was not observed in the trench. Tarmac (200) from the former Red Cow public house overlay a 19th century brick surface and wall foundations (201) present across the full extent of the trench. A thick 19th century leveling deposit (202) extended across the full extent of the trench. Dark grey and black water deposited material (203) extended beyond the maximum excavated depth of the trench.
3	The trench was orientated north-east to south-west on level ground and measured 3.50m by 1.50m, reaching a maximum depth of 1.65m. The base of the trench was at 24.02mOD. No topsoil or subsoil was present in the trench (Fig. 3.4). Natural geology was not observed in the trench. Concrete foundation and demolition rubble (300) associated with the former Red Cow public house cut into 19th century dump (301). Industrial dump (302) was present across the full extent of the trench. Four NNW-SSE aligned, linear cut features (305, 307, 309 and 311) filled with industrial waste were distributed across the base of the trench. Natural silty clay deposit (303) extended beyond the maximum excavated depth of the trench.
4	The trench was orientated east to west on level ground and measured 3.30m by 1.70m, reaching a maximum depth of 2.15m. The base of the trench was at 23.37mOD. No topsoil or subsoil was present in the trench. Natural alluvial deposit (405) was present across the full extent of the trench, continuing beyond the maximum excavated depth. Modern demolition layer (400) covered the full extent of the trench, overlying 19th century demolition rubble (401) associated with clearance of 19th century structures (402). Imported 19th century dump (403) extended across the full extent of the trench, overlying water deposited material (404) which sealed natural alluvium (405).

No.	Description
5	The trench was an irregular shape, of maximum dimensions of 4m north-east to south-west by 3m north-west to south-east, reaching a maximum depth of 1.57m. The base of the trench was at 23.61mOD. No topsoil or subsoil was present in the trench. The uppermost deposits comprised crushed demolition rubble laid down following clearance of the above and below ground structures of the former Red Cow public house. Dark grey and black water lain deposit 503 was present across the full extent of the trench, continuing beyond the maximum excavated depth. A brick lined well (500) located within construction cut 502 was located at the centre of the trench.

Table 3.1: Trench Summaries

3.1 Trench 1

Layer (101) extended across the full width of the trench and contained frequent brick fragments (figs 2.1 and 3.1). Underlying layer (101), layer (102) extended across the full width of the trench and featured horizontal bands of black sandy ash and greyish orange sand with occasional fragments of brick or roof tile. Layer (102) overlay dark grey and black sandy silt deposit (103) which was present across the full extent of the base of the trench, and continued beyond the maximum excavated depth. Fragments of twigs or small branches were observed within (103), but no dating evidence was recovered. A scatter of unworked sandstone rubble (104) was observed in the narrow slot excavated across the base of the trench. The stones extended across an area measuring 0.59m wide, and continued roughly on an east – west alignment beyond the limits of the trench. No coursing, mortar or finds were observed associated with (104).

3.2 Trench 2

Brick built wall foundations and an associated brick floor surface (201) were present across the eastern two thirds of the trench, continuing to the north, east and south beyond the limits of excavation. The foundations comprised two parallel sets of north / south aligned double skin walls, joined towards their southern extents by an east / west aligned foundation. A floor surface constructed from a single layer of handmade, mid-orange unfrogged bricks laid on edge, without mortar, was present in the area bounded by the foundations.

The brick structures were cut into underlying deposit (202), a thick layer of material containing frequent small fragments of coal and ash, 19th century pottery sherds and brick and tile fragments (figs 2.2 and 3.3). Layer (202) extended in all directions beyond the limits of the trench, and overlay (203), a dark grey to black silty sand deposit with a high organic content, observed at the base of the trench. In order to further investigate this material, a narrow sondage was dug along the centre line of the trench: this showed (202) to be at least 0.80m thick – excavation stopped at this depth due to water ingress. Deposit (203) was soft, and in places spongy, and contained occasional fragments of roots and / or small branches, with thin sandy lenses observed within the body of the deposit. Occasional oyster shells, brick fragments and a single sherd of 18th century Brown Glazed Coarseware were present in the upper part of the deposit – no finds were recovered from the lower levels of (203).

3.3 Trench 3

All deposits were sealed below a layer of modern material (300) comprising the concrete foundations and demolition rubble left after clearance of the above ground structure of the Red Cow public house.

Underlying this modern layer, deposit (301) comprised a thick layer of mixed debris containing frequent fragments of brick / roof tile and 19th century blue and white pottery sherds. Deposit (301) extended in all directions beyond the limits of the trench, and overlay a layer of stone, slag, coal and charcoal fragments (302) which also continued beyond the confines of the trench. No finds were recovered from layer (302).

A natural deposit of mid-brown soft silty clay (303), extended across the base of the trench, into which four parallel, NNW / SSE aligned linear cut features (305, 307, 309 and 311) had been dug (Fig 2.3). All four features contained identical fills: a coarse mixture of stone, slag and coal fragments of the same composition as layer (302) observed in section. Fill (304) was excavated from the north end of feature (305) showing the cut to have steeply sloping sides and a broad, flat base (figs 2.4 and 3.5). No finds were recovered from the fills of the cut features.

3.4 Trench 4

All deposits were sealed below a layer of modern material (400) comprising the concrete foundations and demolition rubble left after clearance of the above ground structure of the Red Cow public house (Fig. 3.6).

The uppermost archaeological deposit (401) extended across the full length and width of the trench and contained bricks and brick fragments, mortar fragments, pebbles and 19th century pottery sherds (figs 2.5 and 3.7). This material lay directly on top of (402), a brick floor surface constructed of bevelled-edge Staffordshire blue bricks, the southern extent of which butted against the face of an east / west aligned brick wall and associated foundation located against the southern edge of the trench.

Clearance of brick floor and wall foundation (402) revealed a mixed layer of dirty sandy soil (403) with frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal throughout, and inclusions of 19th century pottery and brick fragments. This deposit continued in all directions beyond the limits of the trench. Layer (403) sealed a deposit of mid-orangey brown clayey sand (404) interspersed with uneven lenses of sand and occasional pebbles, overlying natural sandy clay (405).

The upper 0.15m of (405) was coloured mid-brownish grey, and contained a higher silt component than the main body of the deposit below. A single fragment of post medieval pottery was recovered from the uppermost part of this deposit. In order to further investigate (405), a sondage was dug along the length of the trench, showing the material to of a uniform composition and to be at least 1.10m thick.

3.5 Trench 5

A circular, brick lined well was observed, standing 0.50m above the base of the trench. The brick lining (500) was constructed from mid-orange, unfrogged, gently curved radial bricks: no maker's stamps were observed. The internal diameter of the well was 0.70m. Six courses of brickwork were observed, all laid as stretcher bond, with each

course comprising ten whole bricks; no half bricks were observed. The uppermost surviving course of brickwork was 1m below the level of the tarmac ground surface of the former Red Cow public house. No mortar was present in the brickwork, but soft clay appeared to have been used in thin spreads between courses, and larger wedges of clay had been used to fill the triangular shaped gaps between adjacent bricks in the same course. No evidence was observed for early fills within the well; modern crushed rubble filled the internal space within 500 down to its maximum excavated depth. The brickwork was set in the centre of circular construction cut 502, 1.50m in diameter. Light blueish clay (501) had been used to fill the space between the rear face of the brick lining and the construction cut; no finds were recovered from this material.

The construction cut for the well had been excavated through dark grey and black deposit (503) which continued in all directions beyond the limits of the trench, and was greater than 0.75m thick in section. Neither the base of the well or deposit 503 were observed during the watching brief.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

by Mhairi Hastie and Mike Cressey

4.1 Methodology

A sample was taken from a waterlogged layer of sandy silt (503). A 1 litre sub-sample of this deposit was washed through a 250µm sieve. The material remaining in the sieve was scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x100 magnification) and the presence, composition and identification of waterlogged environmental remains preserved within the sample was recorded. Identifications were carried out with reference to modern seed atlases and CFAs in-house reference collection.

4.2 Archaeobotanical assessment

The sample contained fragments of waterlogged wood, snail shell, insect pupae and fragments of root debris. There were no other waterlogged plant remains (e.g. seeds, leaf fragments, etc.).

4.3 Wood assessment

The sample was dominated by an abundance of non-diagnostic small twigs, 2-3mm diameter. A single large piece of branch wood was present. This measured 5cm long with a diameter of 2.5cm. The ends were broken and abraded and no tooling or bark was present therefore this was determined to be a naturally fragmented piece of wood of unidentifiable species.

4.4 Conclusion

It is concluded that deposit 503 was a natural accumulation of sandy silt within a water channel, containing naturally deposited wood. No further analysis is required.

5. DISCUSSION

The brick built floor surfaces and wall foundations observed in trenches two and four were remnants of the 19th and early 20th century structures which stood on the site until their clearance for the construction of the Red Cow public house and the neighbouring residential properties. Material associated with the demolition of these properties was observed, but no deposits were recorded which related to the period during which they were in use. Layers of mixed debris containing 19th century finds were observed in trenches 1, 2 and 4 which most likely represent the deliberate importing and dumping of material in order to prepare the ground in advance of the construction of the roads and buildings which appear on and around the site in the late 19th century.

The four linear features observed in Trench 3 did not produce any dating evidence: the composition of their fills and the level from which they were excavated suggests they were dug at a later date, possibly as part of construction works taking place in the 19th century, although this could not be confirmed within the limits of the evaluation trench.

In trenches 1 and 2, dark grey and black waterlogged deposits were present extending across the base and beyond the full extents of both trenches. These deposits had been laid down by slow moving water, possibly relating to an earlier course of the River Leen, the location of which currently lies immediately to the south-east of the site. The course of the channel may have been diverted from its original location during the creation and lifespan of Lenton Priory, although this could not be confirmed within the limitations of the evaluation trenches. A scatter of rubble stones within the waterlogged deposits of trench 1 could have indicated the presence of a wall or other masonry structure, but the condition of the feature was so poor that it was not possible to confirm if they represented the remains of a structure or merely a dump of stones.

Finds recovered from the very top of the waterlogged deposits in Trench 2 appear to represent material thrown into the soft, wet deposits at a late date, shortly before the raising of ground level in preparation for the construction of buildings on the site. No finds were recovered from the lower levels of the waterlogged deposits in trenches 1 and 2. This type of deposit was absent in trenches 3 and 4, just five metres to the south of trenches 1 and 2, indicating that the feature containing the dark water lain deposits does not extend much further south than the northern half of site. A palaeochannel was identified during excavations at the corner of Abbey Street and Gregory Street, at the site of the outer precinct of Lenton Priory (Trent & Peak Archaeology 2015), but at that location the feature was orientated north to south and so does not align with the deposits recorded at the Red Cow site.

The sequence of natural deposits observed at the base of trench 4 did not show signs of truncation by any developments on the site, with the deposits directly overlying the geological strata being of 19th century date.

Observations made during the watching brief (Trench 5) were of the same type of deposits and structures as those recorded during the trial trenching. An 1881 1:500 Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Nottinghamshire features buildings fronting onto Gregory Street and Churchill Street, with the location of a pump indicated against the south wall of a structure occupying the plot at the corner of the two roads. It is likely

that the well served the pump and was therefore of modern origin. The black, waterlogged deposits present in trenches 1 and 2 was also recorded across the full extent of Trench 5, although no evidence was observed to define the limits of this material.

6. CONCLUSION

The trenching undertaken on the proposed residential development on land at the former site of the Red Cow public house, Nottingham, evaluated the potential for surviving archaeological remains on the site. Despite the construction and subsequent clearance of late 19th century structures across the site, and the building of the Red Cow pub, the archaeological works demonstrated that there were areas within the site which had not been significantly affected by modern construction activity.

Archaeological features including wall foundations and floor surfaces were identified, dated by pottery to the 19th century. A well was recorded; its brick construction and cartographic evidence supporting a modern date for the feature. The cut features in Trench 3 did not contain any pottery, therefore were of an undetermined date, although evidence from their fills and associated deposits suggest they are of 19th century origin.

Deposits recorded in trenches 1, 2 and 5 indicated the presence of a water feature across the north part of site, possibly a palaeochannel of the nearby River Leen.

No evidence was observed for artefacts, deposits or structures relating to medieval or early post-medieval activity associated with the scheduled ancient monument of Lenton Priory. The only finds recorded on the site were 19th century pottery from made ground and demolition layers.

The results of the evaluation trenching and watching brief were insufficient to address the research objectives.

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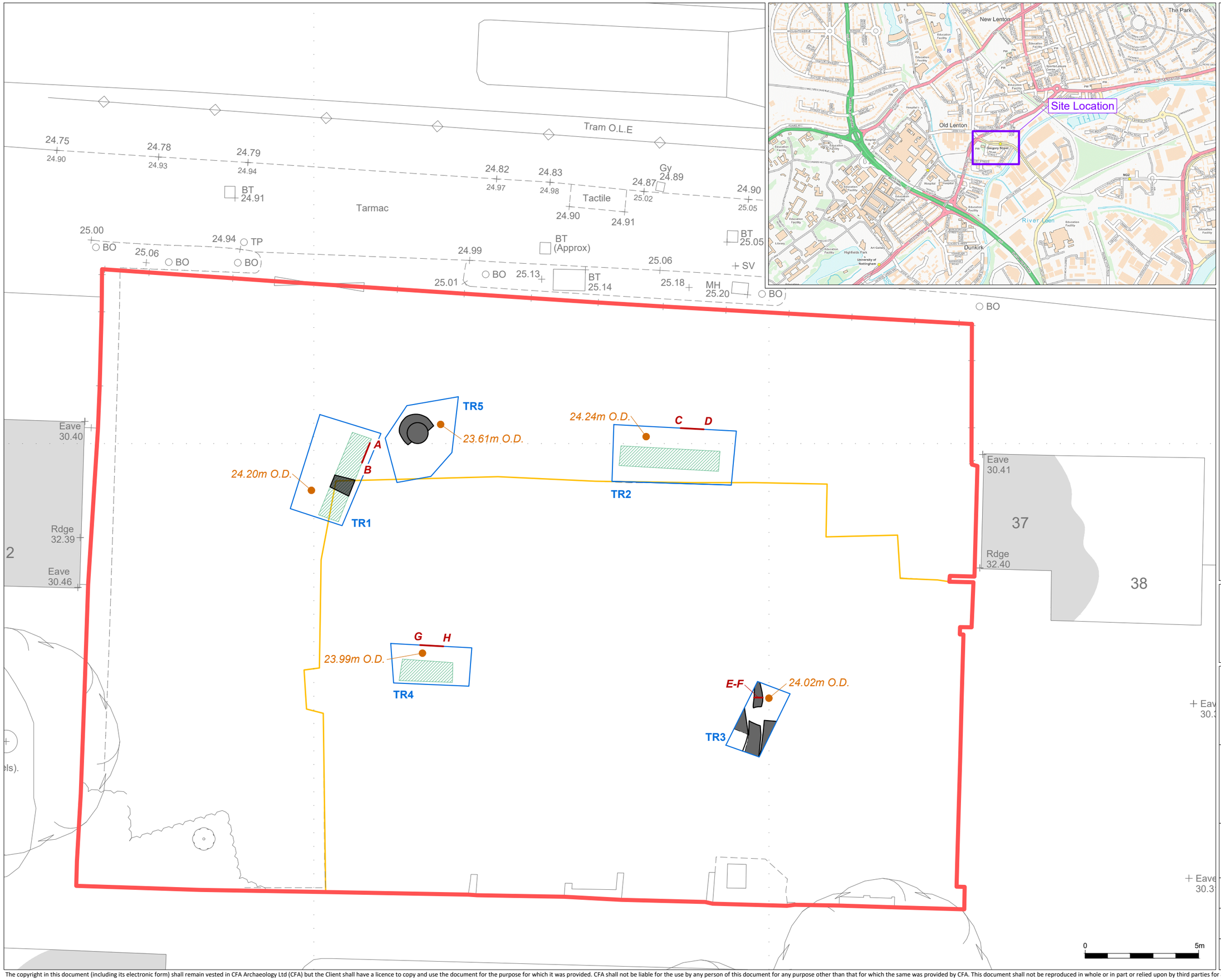
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Type	Width (m)	Length (m)	Max depth (m)	Description
100	Tarmac	>2.80	>5.00	0.07	Modern tarmac surface of former Red Cow public house.
101	Layer	>2.80	>2.00	0.86	Rubble demolition layer associated with clearance of 19th century properties. Modern services and the foundations of the Red Cow public house are cut through this deposit.
102	Layer	>2.80	>1.80	0.50	Made ground: a mixed deposit comprising bands of ash rich black sandy material and mid-greyish orange sand. Contained occasional pebbles and brick fragments.
103	Deposit	>2.80	>5.00	0.60	Dark greyish black silt, deposited by water action. Contained small fragments of twigs and branches.
104	Stone	0.59	>0.90	n/a	Scatter of unworked stone blocks possibly indicating location of a masonry structure. No coursing or mortar observed.
200	Tarmac	>2.45	>5.50	0.14	Modern tarmac surface of former Red Cow public house.
201	Structure	>2.45	>5.50	n/a	Wall, foundations and floor surfaces of former 19th century brick built structures.
202	Layer	>2.40	>3.45	1.00	Made ground: a thick layer of firm, dark grey clayey sand. Contained abundant 19th century pottery and frequent small and medium fragments of coal.
203	Deposit	>2.40	>4.80	>0.80	Dark grey to black silty sand with a high organic content. Contains occasional pieces of branch or tree root.
300	Layer	>1.50	>3.50	0.49	Concrete foundations and demolition material associated with former red cow public house.
301	Layer	>1.50	>3.50	0.74	Demolition material resulting from clearance of 19th century buildings prior to construction of Red Cow public house. Contained a small quantity of blue and white pottery.
302	Layer	>1.50	>3.50	0.38	A coarse deposit of dark purple and black industrial waste.
303	Geology	>1.50	>2.50	0.30	Natural deposit: firm mid-brown silty clay, observed in section and across the base of the trench.
304	Fill	0.40	>0.89	>0.34	Compact purple/black mixture of stone fragments, sand, slag and charcoal filling cut 305.
305	Cut	0.4	>0.89	>0.34	Southern end of a pit of uncertain function and date. In section this feature can be seen cutting into layer 303.
306	Fill	>0.58	>1.44	n/a	Fill of cut 307. Composition same as fill (304).
307	Cut	>0.58	>1.44	n/a	Pit of uncertain function.

Context	Type	Width (m)	Length (m)	Max depth (m)	Description
308	Fill	0.50	>1.16	n/a	Fill of cut 309. Composition same as fill (304).
309	Cut	0.50	>1.16	n/a	Pit of uncertain function.
310	Fill	>0.48	>1.46	n/a	Fill of cut 311. Composition same as fill (304).
311	Cut	>0.48	>1.46	n/a	Pit of uncertain function.
400	Layer	>1.70	>3.30	0.70	Very mixed deposit of brick, concrete, plastic, soil resulting from demolition of former Red Cow public house.
401	Layer	>1.70	>3.30	0.40	Loose dark brownish grey clayey sand containing brick fragments, pebbles pottery and mortar. Represents abandonment and demolition debris associated with 19th century structures.
402	Structure	>1.70	>3.30	0.10	Brick built wall foundation and brick floor surface forming part of the 19th century structures which stood on the site prior to the red cow public house.
403	Layer	>1.70	>3.30	0.30	Mid to dark grey with black bands and lenses comprising a mixed dump of material imported to site and laid down in preparation for construction of 19th century buildings. Contains occasional 19th century pot fragments.
404	Alluvium	>1.70	>3.30	0.18	Soft mid orangey brown clayey sand with mid-brownish grey lenses. Sand and occasional pebbles are deposited in uneven lenses within the body of the context.
405	Alluvium	>1.70	>3.30	>1.10	Soft to firm mid brown sandy clay. Natural deposit.
500	Structure	0.92	n/a	>0.50	Circular, brick built well lining. Constructed using mid-orange, unfrogged, radial bricks. No mortar used, soft clay present in brick joints.
501	Fill	0.34	n/a	Unknown	Soft, light blueish grey, fine sandy clay containing occasional brick fragments and charcoal flecks. Used as backfill between brick lining 500 and construction cut 502.
502	Cut	1.50	n/a	Unknown	Circular construction cut for well 500. Dug through black, water lain deposit 503. Only observed in plan.
503	Deposit	>4.00	>3.00	>0.75	Soft, dark grey and black deposit comprising elements of sand, silt and sandy silt. Contained frequent small pieces of wood; twigs, small branches. 503 appears to have been deposited witin a body of water / water channel.

FIGURES 1-3



Key:

- Site location
- Site boundary
- Footprint of former red cow public house
- Trench location
- Archaeological feature
- Sondage

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Title:
Site location and trench layout

Project:
Red Cow Public House, Gregory Street, Nottingham - Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Jack Digva

Scale at A3:
1:150

Drawn by:	Checked:	Date:
CA	DW	06/02/2020

Report.No:	Fig. No:
Y411/19	1.1

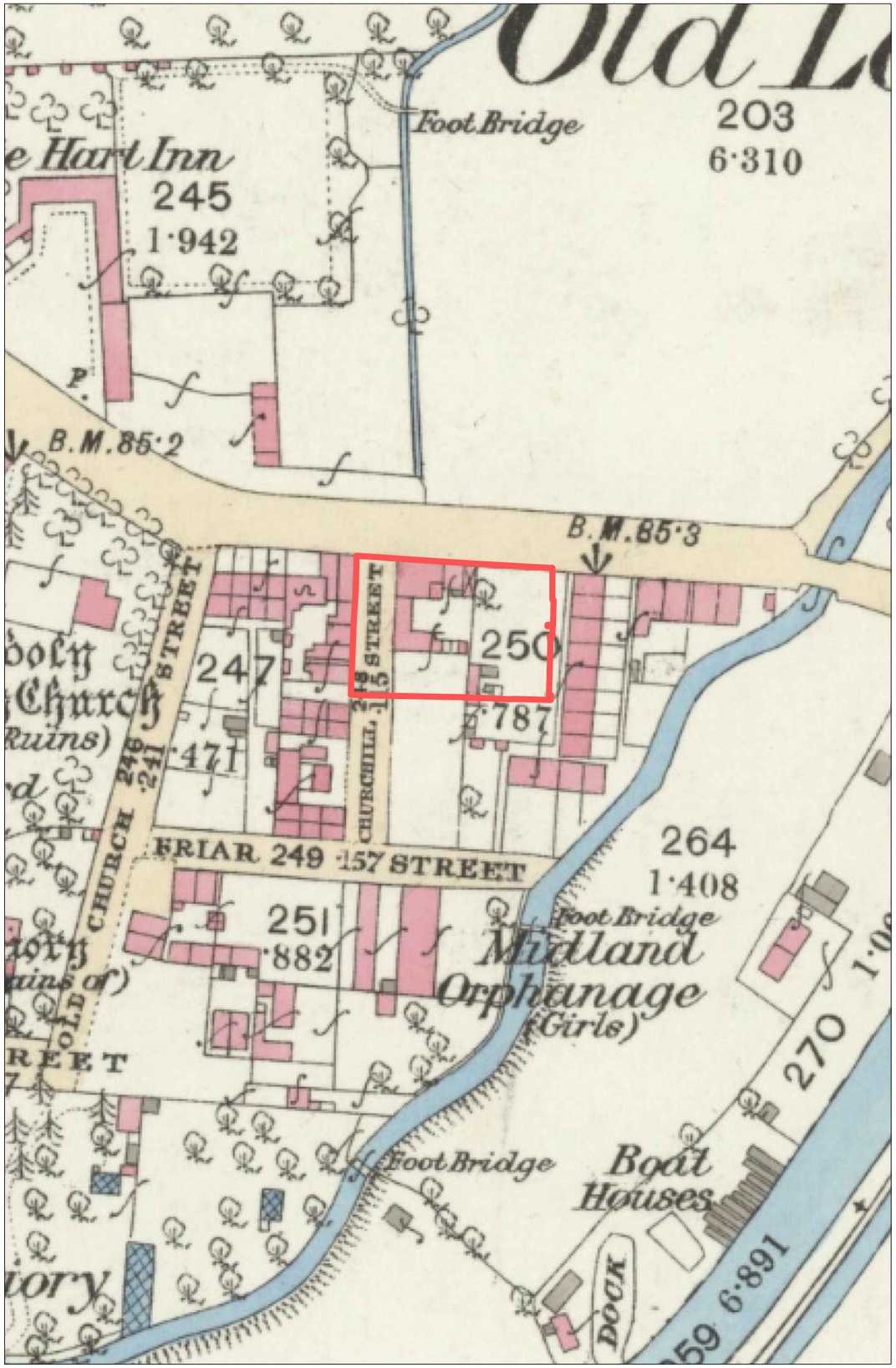

Fig. 1.2 - Ordnance Survey 25 inch map: Nottinghamshire Sheet XLII.5 (published 1884)

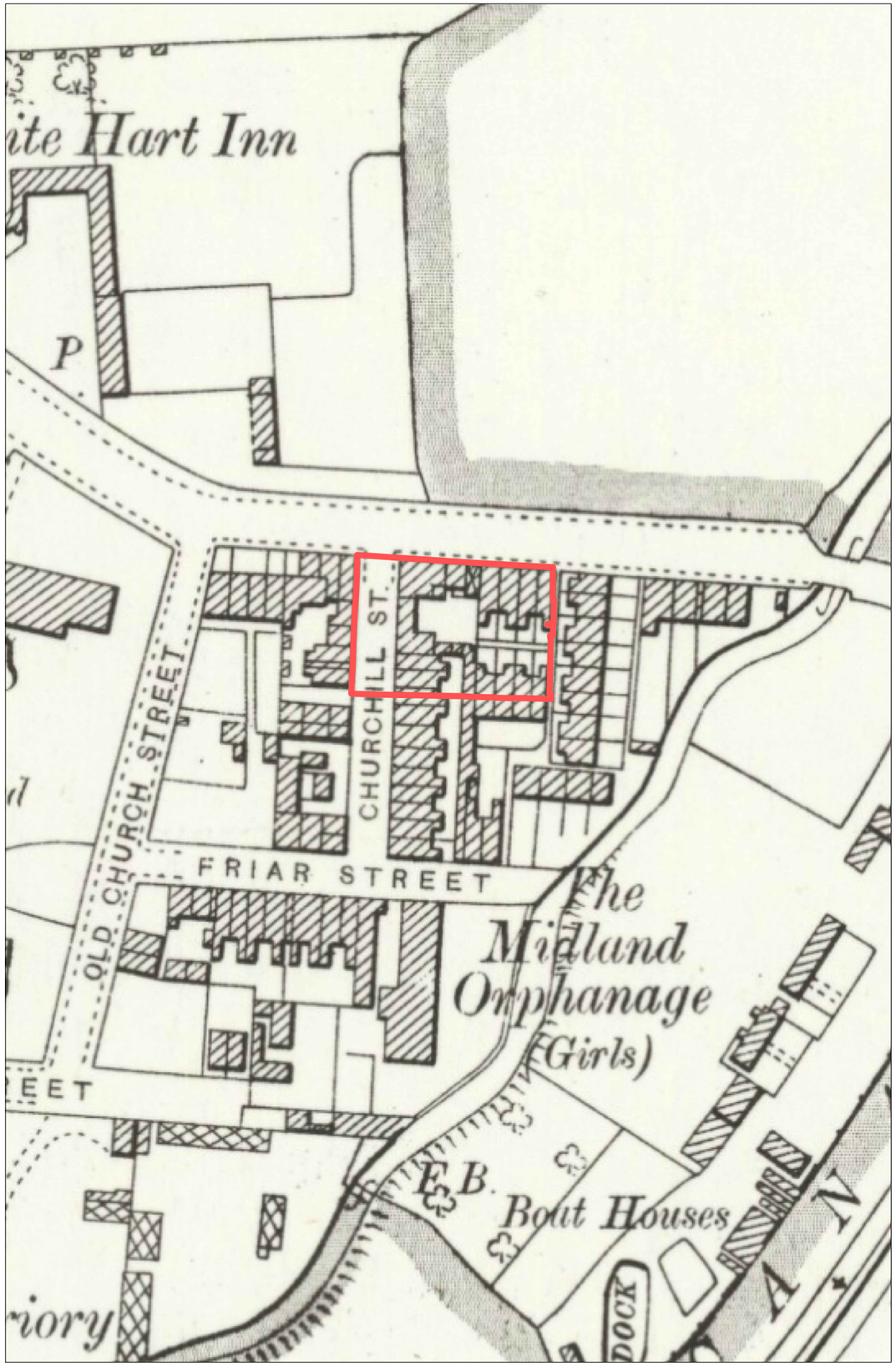

Fig. 1.3 - Ordnance Survey 25 inch map: Nottinghamshire Sheet XLII.5 (published 1901)

0 50m

Key:

Site boundary

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Y411/19	1.2-1.3

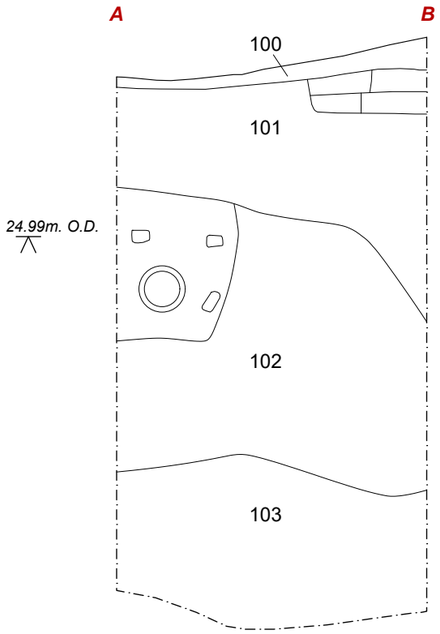

Fig. 2.1 - Trench 1; north-west facing section

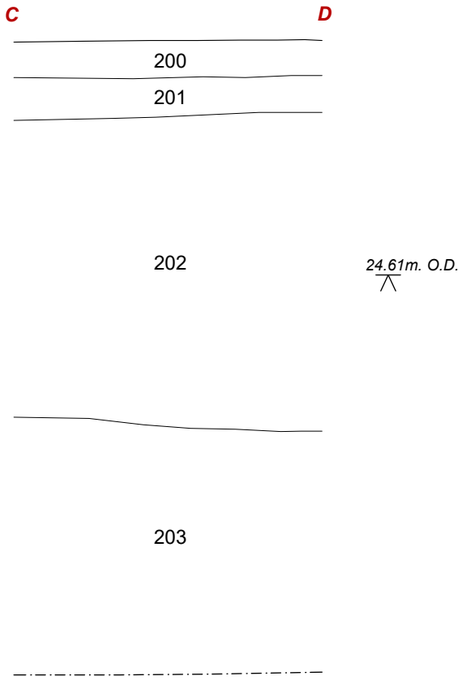

Fig. 2.2 - Trench 2; south facing representative section

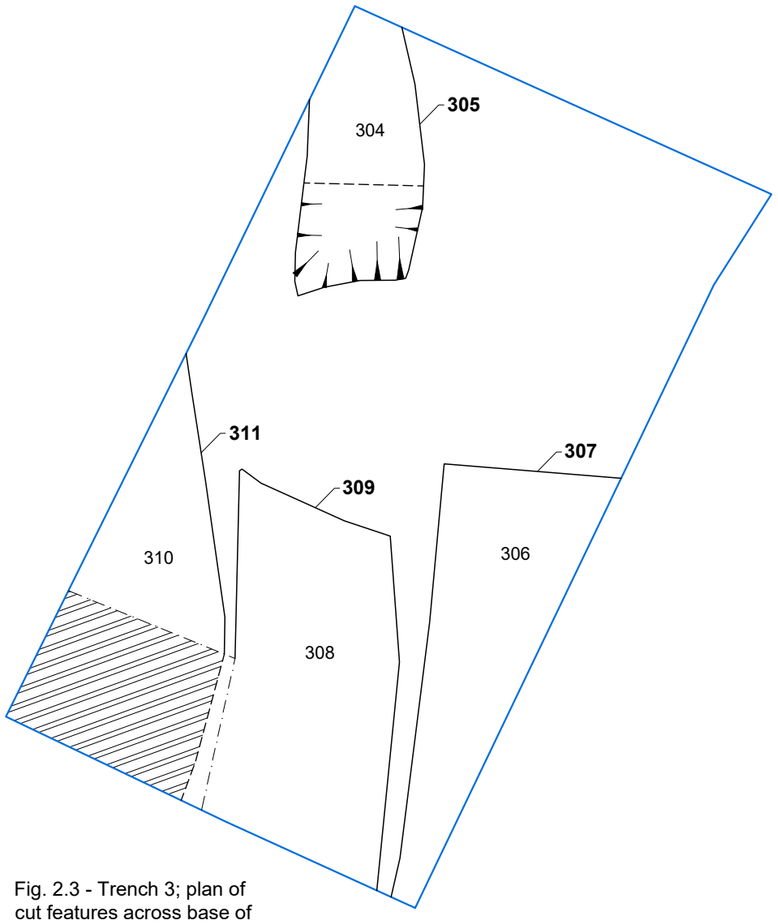

Fig. 2.3 - Trench 3; plan of cut features across base of trench

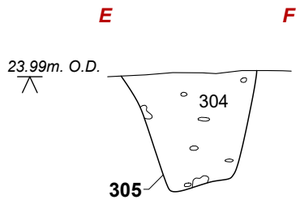

Fig. 2.4 - Trench 3; south facing section, pit (305)

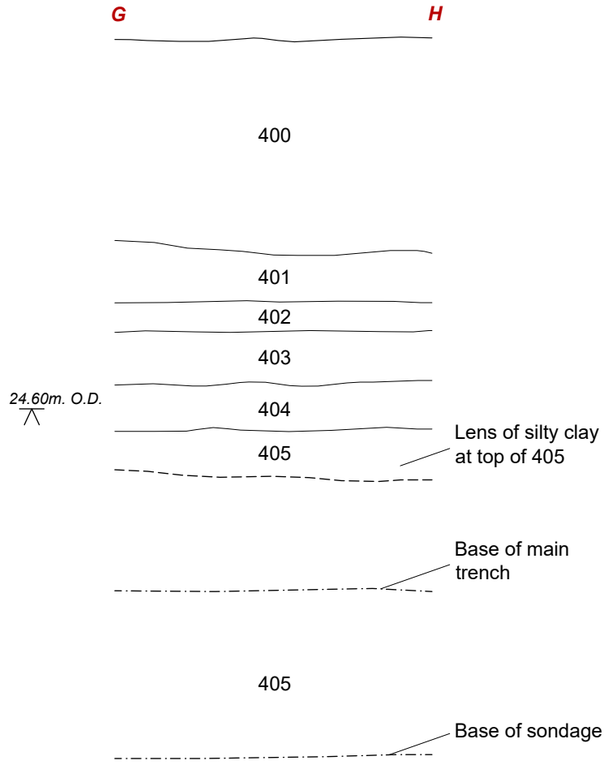

Fig. 2.5 - Trench 4; south facing section

0 1m

Key:

Trench location

Stone

Not excavated

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Fig. 3.1 - Trench 1; north-west facing section

Fig. 3.2 - General view of trench 2, looking east

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Y3411/19	3.1-3.2

Fig. 3.3 - Trench 2; south facing section

Fig. 3.4 - General view of trench 3, looking north-east

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Fig. 3.5 - Trench 3; south facing section of pit (305)

Fig. 3.6 - General view of trench 4, looking west

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Y3411/19		3.5-3.6

Fig. 3.7 - Trench 4; south facing section

Fig. 3.8 - Trench 5; brick well 500, looking north-east

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Report No:		Fig. No:
Y3411/19		3.7-3.8

Fig. 3.9 - Example of a brick from well 500 (20cm scale)

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Report No:		Fig. No:
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