

The Former Rainbow Depot, Burgage Green, Southwell, Nottinghamshire

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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Trench 4, looking north

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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Gusto Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the former Rainbow Depot, Burgage Green, Southwell, prior to planning application.
- The proposed development site comprises approximately 0.83ha of land situated to the north-east of Southwell town centre and there are two designated heritage assets within the site boundary. The first is a former prison block or workshop of the former house of correction which occupied the site for most of the 19th century, and the second is an 80m length of the boundary wall of the former house of correction which now forms the north east boundary of the site.
- Subsequent to the site being used as a house of correction it was used as a lace manufactory and subsurface archaeology from both phases of use was expected.
- Five trenches (four 3m long and one 15m long) were excavated within the site boundary. Modern brickwork was present in two of the trenches and ,although a large amount of landscaping had been undertaken in some areas, preservation of the subsurface archaeology was better than expected.
- Structural remains related to the house of correction and lace factory were found within four of the five trenches, with the fifth containing two linear features which may be related to an earlier phase of occupation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Gusto Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the former Rainbow Depot, Burgage Green, Southwell, in order to provide information to assist in a planning application for residential development. The intention of the investigation was to gain an understanding of the presence of any archaeological remains within the development site. The work followed a desk-based assessment (Taylor 2014a) and an approved written scheme of investigation prepared by Trent & Peak Archaeology (Taylor 2014b). The work was undertaken between December 15th and December 19th 2014.

1.2 The site (NGR SK 70420 54260) is currently brownfield land containing several extant 19th and 20th century buildings. It is bounded by Burgage Green to the south, Kirklington Road to the north east and Byron Gardens to the north west.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed development site comprises approximately 0.83ha of land situated to the north-east of Southwell town centre (see Fig. 1). The site boundary is defined by a red brick wall on all sides. Topographically, the site lies between 32m and 35m aOD and slopes gradually from south-west to north-east. There is a dramatic change of level within the centre of the site from south-west to north-east, and a steep change of level is present at the north east boundary of the site down to Kirklington Road.

2.2 The 1:50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that site is situated on solid geology of Radcliffe Member mudstone and siltstone, although borehole data shows it to be in fact Mercia Mudstone (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2.3 The written scheme of investigation proposed a total of seven trenches, although only five could be excavated during the current phase of works due to extant buildings. It is anticipated that the remaining trenches will be excavated following initial demolition and site clearance.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The desk-based assessment undertaken by Trent & Peak Archaeology identified two designated heritage assets on the site, both Grade II Listed Buildings. The first is a former prison block or workshop of the former house of correction which occupied the site for most of the 19th century (LB1211471), and the second is an 80m length of the boundary wall of the former house of correction which now forms the north east boundary of the site (LB1369904) (Taylor 2014b, 14). Four non-designated heritage assets were identified within the site, although three of these duplicated the designated heritage assets previously mentioned (M3351, M10623 and M9468). The Fourth is a map depiction of the lace factory which occupied the site from 1895 to 1956 (M3320) (Taylor 2014b, 14).

3.2 There are 14 known archaeological events within the wider study area beyond the limits of the site: Saxo-Norman and medieval features and associated deposits (L11233, L11240 and L11230) which included a possible timber structure (L11234) and stone foundations (L11236, L11238, L11241, L11242, M13363 and M18287). Medieval inhumation burials (L11227 and L11228) and a single Roman or Saxon cremation were also identified (L11226) and a post-medieval destruction layer was excavated (L11237) (Taylor 2014b, 14).

3.3 There are 13 designated heritage assets within the wider study area, comprising ten Grade II Listed Buildings, a war memorial, a water pump and a single Scheduled Monument. All but one of the

Listed Buildings are 18th or 19th century in date and include the gateway to the former house of correction (LB1045460) and the former Police station and courthouse (LB1045463) (Taylor 2014b, 14). There is also the Saracen's Head Hotel which is late medieval in date (L5710/M5710). Two grade I Listed Buildings are also present; the Minster Church of St. Mary with chapter house (LB1374853) and the remains of the Bishop's Palace (LB1211315). The Scheduled Monument within the wider study area comprises a Roman villa complex and Anglo-Saxon cemetery (1003528) (Taylor 2014b, 15). There are a total of 19 non-designated heritage assets within the wider study area, consisting of documentary references, earthworks and findspots. A full summary of the heritage assets within and outside of the site is available within the desk-based assessment (Taylor 2014b).

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1 *The objective of the archaeological evaluation can be stated as:*

- To assess the date, character, condition, significance and quality of archaeological remains within the proposed development site.
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered.
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site.
- To inform formulation of further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to Nottinghamshire HER.

4.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were to establish if subsurface remains of the 19th century house of correction are present within the development area. These include the buildings of the original 1807 prison and the buildings and perimeter wall of the 1817 extension. The evaluation also aimed to establish the presence or otherwise of sub surface remains of the 17th century house of correction which is believed to have stood to the north-west of the proposed development area.

5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology can be summarised as:

5.1 Excavation of four 30m trenches and one 15m trench (shortened in length from 30m due to an extant building), positioned to target areas of potentially good archaeological preservation. Trenches were located using GPS and excavated using a wheeled excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

5.2 Each trench was hand cleaned and all exposed features were investigated. A plan of any archaeological remains was produced. A written, drawn and photographic record of the trenches was maintained. Drawings were produced at a suitable scale, normally 1:10 or 1:20 for sections and 1:50 for plans. Upon completion, trenches were backfilled by the machine and loosely compacted.

5.3 At all times the project followed current ClfA best practice as laid out in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2008).

6. RESULTS

6.1 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 30m in length and was located at the northern corner of the site on a north-south alignment. The trench was mostly sealed by (3000), a mid to light yellowish brown crushed stone with a maximum depth of 0.1m, imported as a surfacing material. A small area (less than 0.5m) at the southern end was covered by tarmac (3016). These surfacing materials are situated directly above a levelling layer of crushed, heat-affected ceramic building material (3001) averaging 0.2m in depth but deeper towards the northern edge of the site indicating that the previous land surface sloped towards the north. Directly below (3001) was a thin layer of mid to dark greyish brown ashy silt (3002) containing moderately frequent fragments of brick. This layer was a maximum of 0.1m deep across the whole trench.

At the southern end of the trench, below (3002), was [3017], a large pit or, more likely, a backfilled cellar, filled by (3003) and (3004), both comprised brick rubble mixed with large amount of mortar and worked stone. There was no clear horizon between the two deposits, with the only difference being that the upper fill, (3003), contained a higher amount of silt mixed in with the rubble. It is probable that they were part of the same backfill event, but that one area of the backfill material contained a larger amount of topsoil. The dressed stone recovered from the deposits was undiagnostic limestone that had been sawn. The largest piece, measuring 0.42m x 0.39m x 0.19m in size is possibly a gatepost pivot, although the piece is too damaged to be certain.

Directly below (3002) across the remainder of the trench not affected by [3017] was a layer of redeposited clay mixed with topsoil (3007) with a depth of between 0.25m and 0.75m (deeper at the north). Cut through this layer and a short way into the layer below was pit [3006], approximately 2m wide by 0.5m deep and only visible in section. It was a wide V-shape in profile with a slightly rounded base, and was filled by (3005), a loose dark blackish grey silt containing moderately frequent inclusions of brick fragments and charcoal.

Below (3007) was layer (3011), a levelling layer consisting of a cleaner redeposited clay material mid orangey-red in colour excavated to 0.75m deep (the base was not found at this depth) and containing moderately frequent fragments of brick and mortar. A layer of slightly darker redeposited clay, (3015) was spread over the trench towards the north but appears to be part of the same levelling event.

Cut into (3011) was narrow linear [3013] which was 0.75m wide and approximately 0.3m deep. The profile was an irregular flared V-shape with a slightly rounded base. It was filled by (3012), a mid to dark greyish black patchy silty clay containing frequent fragments of brick and charcoal. The linear was parallel to the original boundary wall and to that of the former house of correction building, suggesting they may be related.

Close to the northern end of the trench a section of brick wall (3009) was visible in the western side of the trench. There were three courses of double skinned wall present with a brick size of 0.08m by 0.25m in profile, although the length of the bricks could not be seen without dismantling the edge of the trench. The bricks were mortared with pale yellowish-grey mortar, and were within a narrow foundation cut [3010]. Where the bricks had been removed from the foundation cut, it was filled by (3008), a loose mid to dark grey silt demolition deposit containing frequent inclusions of brick rubble and charcoal. The wall appeared to run roughly parallel to the current western boundary wall.

A second fragment of brick wall was seen within (3011) in the side of [3017], consisting of three courses of double skinned wall constructed from mid reddish orange bricks. The wall was at such a depth it could not be fully investigated for safety reasons and so the bricks themselves were not measured. The wall appeared to be aligned north west to south east and no clear cut was visible.

6.2 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located at the centre of the site, aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was originally intended to be 30m in length, but due to an extant building and the presence of a possible cellar the trench was shortened to 13m. The trench was sealed by a layer of modern tarmac (4000) which was a maximum of 0.2m deep. This was situated directly above (4001), a moderately compact layer of crushed yellow stone, probably imported as a bedding layer. It was no more than 0.1m deep and was situated directly above (4009), a deposit of compact, mid to dark greyish-black burnt brick, ash and cinders. This was probably related to a fire at the depot during the 1970s which destroyed the building. The layer was no more than 0.12m deep and was probably spread and levelled prior to the laying of the tarmac. Directly below (4009) was (4002), a layer of unburned brick and mortar rubble no more than 0.4m deep.

Directly below (4002) and only present at the south eastern end of the trench was a layer of paved flooring (4003). The floor was constructed of rectangular flagstones averaging 1.3 x 0.6m in size and had probably originally extended further north-west due to the presence of loose flagstones within (4002) in this area. The floor was not removed for further excavation due to the presence of possible contamination within the surrounding deposits. To the north west of the trench, where the flagstones were not present, three metal pipes were in place within (4009). As it was unknown whether the pipes were still in use they were left undisturbed.

Below (4002) in the area between the pipes and the flagstone flooring (4003) was a layer of finely crushed brick and mortar mixed with redeposited clay, mid to light reddish-grey in colour and no more than 0.1m deep. It appears to have been deposited as a bedding for the flagstones (4003). Below this layer were three parallel north-east to south-west walls 2.2m apart (4004), (4005), and (4006). All of the walls were of identical construction (Dearne's bond), with only two courses visible. They appeared to match up with buttresses present running down the length of the extant south western wall of the warehouse building (still in use as a retaining wall), and it is likely that, unless a cellar was present, they would have continued below the flagstone floor (4003) as a support. The bricks used were likely to be of mid 18th century to early 19th century date. These walls appeared to have been built into the natural clay (0001) and the wall foundation cuts backfilled with redeposited natural, making the cuts extremely difficult to see.

6.3 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located to the south-west of Trench 1, between two extant prison buildings and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The trench was shortened slightly to 25m to allow for access. Structural remains were present towards the east and centre of the trench, but were not fully excavated due to the presence of asbestos.

It was sealed by a modern layer of clean, yellowish-brown gravel (5012) which was no more than 0.15m deep at this end of the trench and was probably imported as a surfacing layer. Below this was a layer of topsoil (5011) 0.4m deep, which contained a small amount of animal bone and pottery. This topsoil was situated directly above the natural clay substratum (0001). An area of (5011) 2.1m in width was left in situ at this end of the trench due to an extant drain. Towards the middle of the trench a second surface deposit of concrete (5015) was present above (5012), and was a maximum of 0.15m deep.

Cut into the natural clay below (5011) was a north-south aligned linear feature [5001] with straight sides and a flat base through which a modern drain [5016] had been inserted. The alignment of this linear, along with its shape, suggests that it may be a robbed out wall trench relating to a former house of correction building which once stood in this location. The fill of the trench (5020) was a loose, pale yellowish-grey gravelly sand containing a high amount of stone, mortar and brick rubble.

Approximately 13m from the eastern end of the trench a brick surface was uncovered. It was covered by a layer of old tarmac (5018) no more than 0.1m deep, which was in turn sealed by (5012). The

brick floor was 2.2m wide and consisted of what appeared to be two phases of construction, although it was not possible to positively determine which was the older phase. The less well-preserved phase of flooring (5005) was constructed of rectangular, dark orangey-red bricks laid edge-face up without bonding, the dimensions of which suggest a mid 19th century - 20th century date. The inclusions within the brick suggest that the date is more likely to be from within the earlier part of this estimate than the later. Many of the bricks were slightly worn or damaged and misaligned in places. An area in the middle had been significantly damaged, with some bricks missing entirely and the remainder damaged. It is not clear if this area was a different phase of construction, or it had been disturbed, separating it from the main body of the floor. The better preserved area of the floor (5006) was constructed of slightly paler orangey-red bricks laid face-up without bonding but more skilfully laid than those of (5005), resulting in a more regular, stable surface. The brick dimensions again suggest a mid 19th century to 20th century date (again more likely to be the earlier part of this range), although the dimensions are slightly different. Both phases of flooring were set into (5014), a compacted layer of ashy sand and gravel containing a high amount of clinker, ash and brick fragments. This layer was obviously intended as a bedding layer, and it has also been compacted into the gaps between the bricks. (5014) is situated directly above the natural clay (0001).

Immediately west of (5005) and (5006) there was a rectangular brick structure (5007), 3.4m wide, of which the southern wall was exposed and the eastern and western walls partially exposed. It was constructed of frogged, mid reddish-orange bricks bonded with cement, two skins thick and a minimum of 13 courses high. The form and dimensions of the bricks suggest a date of post-1914. The interior of the building was not fully excavated due to the presence of asbestos. At a depth of 1.2m immediately to the east of (5007) a paved floor (5010) was found. It was 2.9m wide with slabs of varying sizes between one and two metres wide. Directly above the slabs was a demolition deposit (5019) containing a high amount of brick and mortar rubble, and also a high percentage of large limestone blocks, many of them dressed. It is probable that these have come from one of the demolished House of Correction buildings. At the eastern extent of the paving slabs was a second brick wall (5009) aligned parallel to (5007) but without a visible return. Its construction was identical to that of (5007), with a minimum of 12 courses of brick present.

Directly to the east of (5009) was a large deposit of brick demolition rubble (5019). This was not fully excavated due to the presence of asbestos.

6.4 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located at the south-western limit of the site, outside the perimeter wall of the house of correction. It was aligned north-west to south east and was 30m in length. It was sealed by a layer of modern tarmac (6000) 0.3m deep which was directly above a layer of mid to light brown crushed stone: an imported bedding layer for the tarmac. This was a maximum of 0.29m deep. (6001) was directly above (6002), a mid grey deposit composed of brick rubble, ash and redeposited topsoil probably related to demolition. This layer was slightly compacted and was a maximum of 0.3m deep.

Two linear features were found cutting the natural clay substratum (0001). The first, [6005] was located at the south-eastern end of the trench and was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. It was north-north-west to south-south-east aligned and the profile showed sloping, concave sides with a slightly uneven, rounded base. Two fills were present: the primary fill (6011) appeared to be the result of an episode of primary silting and was composed of a dark grey clayish silt material containing flecks of charcoal and was 0.08m deep, and the secondary fill (6004) was a mid to light orangey-brown silty clay similar in colour to the natural substratum probably created through backfilling. The second linear feature [6008] was located 7.75m south-east of the north-western end of the trench and was aligned roughly north to south. it was a maximum of 0.3m deep and had a wide V-shaped profile with straight, sloping sides. It had three separate fills: the primary fill (6009) was a maximum of 0.12m deep and was composed of a mid to light grey clayish-silt containing moderately frequent flecks of charcoal. This was probably the result of primary silting, similar to that within [6005]. Above this was the secondary fill (6007), a mid to light orangey-brown silty clay deposit 0.12m deep and very similar to

the natural substratum. This was probably the result of an episode of backfilling, again similar to [6005]. The upper fill (6006) was a mid to light grey silty-clay 0.15m deep which contained occasional charcoal flecks and was probably the result of a final period of silting, resulting in the ditch being completely filled. No further features were uncovered within Trench 6.

6.5 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located south of Trench 4 and south-west of Trench 5. It was 30m long and aligned north-west to south-east. The majority of this trench was devoid of archaeological features, however structural remains were present at the north-western end.

The trench was sealed by patched tarmac (7001) which varied in depth over the trench. It was particularly shallow over the structural remains at the north-western end (around 0.04m deep), and averaged approximately 0.15m over the rest of the trench. A levelling layer of crushed, fire-hardened brick (7004) was present below the tarmac except for at the north-western end, which had been laid down to increase the level of the area in order to match the height of the retaining wall. The deposit was approximately 0.65m deep and was very loose, collapsing frequently during excavation. Below this layer was (7005), a layer of blackish-grey clayish silt material containing infrequent inclusions of small fragments of brick and tile but no other finds. It is possible that this is the original topsoil that was present prior to the increase of the level of this area, however the horizon between this and the natural substratum (0001) below is very sharp, indicating instead that it had been imported after the original surface had been removed, perhaps during a previous landscaping event.

At the north-western end of the trench three manholes were uncovered: (7007), (7008) and (7009). (7007) was constructed from modern red brick and concrete, indicating that it was later than the other structures within this trench. (7008) was situated directly below (7007), with much of its height removed. This was probably so that the newer manhole (7007) could replace it. (7009) was situated 2.15m north-west of (7008), and both it and (7008) were of almost identical construction. They were both constructed of a double skin of plain orangey-red brick and were 0.8m by 0.8m in size. As (7008) had been partially demolished it was much deeper below the tarmac than (7009) which had a minimum of 14 courses of brick present. The bricks used in the construction of these manholes suggest a date of post-1914.

0.6m north-west of (7009), at the very north-western edge of the trench, was (7000), a large, square, brick structure 2.43m wide constructed of a double skin of mid orangey-red bricks bonded with hard mortar, the dimensions and form of which suggest a date of the mid 18th to early 19th century. The height of the structure was not ascertained. It was filled by (7010), a deposit of highly-compacted pale yellow gravel slightly darkened with soot around the edges. Infrequent inclusions of brick fragments are present. The location of this structure along with its form indicates that it may be the chimney shown on the 1919/1967 Ordnance Survey maps. Abutting the exterior of this structure is (7011), a layer of redeposited natural clay and mudstone mixed with demolition debris which was probably used as a backfilling material for the voids around the chimney structure during the landscaping process.

7. THE FINDS

7.1 Ceramics

Identifications by Lee Elliot

Ceramics were recovered from two contexts: (5011) and (6004).

Context (5011) contained two ceramic fragments. Find AAE was a small sherd of 19th century unglazed biscuit ware ceramic which had been part of the back of a ceramic doll's head. The exterior is a pale pinkish colour and the numbers 34 and 9 are stamped into the surface. Find AAF was a sherd of 19th century white earthenware with blue willow pattern transfer.

Context (6004) also contained two ceramic fragments. Find AAG was a short length (3.5cm) of clay pipe stem dated to the 18th to 19th century. Find AAH is a sherd of reddish-orange coarse earthenware dated to the 17th to 18th century.

7.2 Faunal Remains

By Kate Mapplethorpe

Animal bone was recovered from a total of two separate contexts: (6007) and (5011).

The bone recovered from (6007) consisted of five fragments of a single sacrum (the bone at the base of the spine) from a medium-sized mammal, probably a sheep.

The bone recovered from (5011) consisted of two differently sized juvenile sheep humeri (upper forelimb), two separate fragments of rib from large mammals (both butchered), a fragment of pelvis (butchered) from a medium-sized mammal and a petrous portion (inner ear canal) from a small mammal. It is likely that the bones constitute waste from household cookery with the possible exception of the petrous portion, which may have come from a domestic pet.

8. ARCHIVE STATEMENT

**The former Rainbow Depot, Burgage Green, Southwell
Trent & Peak Archaeology project code: RSS2**

Archive

The archive is fully indexed and contains:

- Original photographic records
- Site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
- Original context records
- Original finds records

Archive and finds deposition

The archive will be deposited in digital format with the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record, and the report, finds and site records will be deposited with Newark and Sherwood Museums Service

9. CONCLUSION

9.1 It is apparent from the modern brickwork found within Trench 5 and the landscaped profile of Trench 7 that much of the former Rainbow Depot site has been disturbed by modern activity, however the evaluation has demonstrated that the level of preservation of the below ground remains of the house of correction and lace factory buildings is better than expected in some areas. Trench 4 in particular shows part of the footprint of the former prison/factory building, and Trench 5 contains a brick surface dated to the mid to late 19th century ((5005) and (5006)) which is likely to be part of an exterior courtyard surface. The wall foundation trench present in Trench 5 ([5001]) runs on the same alignment as the former prison building, as does the linear [3013] in Trench 3. The chimney structure (7000) present within Trench 7 is likely to be the remains of the chimney shown on the 1919 and 1967 historical ordnance survey mapping. A possible cellar [3017] that could be related to the former house of correction buildings was found within Trench 3.

9.2 The two linear features present within Trench 6 do not appear to match up to any features on the historical mapping. It is known that medieval and post-medieval activity was present on and around the site prior to the construction of the house of correction. The Southwell Community

Archaeology Group (SCAG) has identified a series of tofts on the location of the Rainbow Depot using various historical maps and documentary references (http://southwellarchaeology.org.uk/?page_id=85). It is entirely possible that the linear features found during the trial trenching could be related to this settlement activity.

9.3 On the basis of the evidence recovered during the evaluation, it appears that the below ground remains of the house of correction have in places been disturbed by later development on the site. Depending on the nature of the proposed development there may be opportunities to further understand the nature of this site prior to its partial destruction. Some of the subsurface remains clearly have a relationship with several of the standing buildings on the site, and the subsurface archaeology could be tied into the records of these buildings for future reference and research.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1: Summary context list.

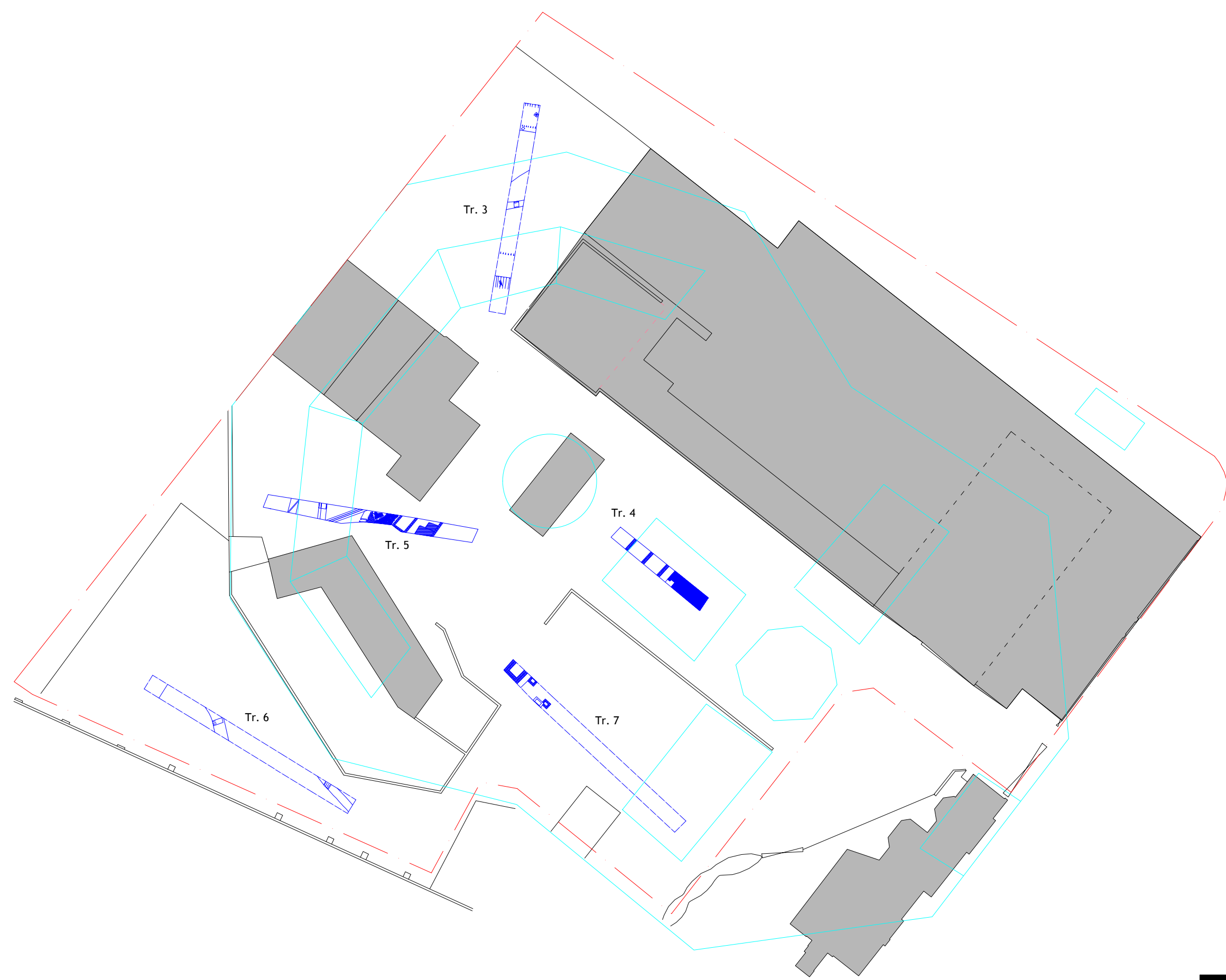
Context No	Trench	Description
0001		Natural clay/mudstone
3000	3	Yard surface
3001	3	Demolition layer
3002	3	Levelling layer
3003	3	Brick rubble
3004	3	Brick rubble
3005	3	Fill of [3006]
3006	3	Pit
3007	3	Clay levelling layer
3008	3	Wall trench (?) backfill
3009	3	Wall trench (?)
3010	3	Cut of wall trench
3011	3	Disturbed clay
3012	3	Fill of [3013]
3013	3	Cut of linear
3014	3	Possible wall trench
3015	3	Fill of [3014]
4000	4	Tarmac
4001	4	Bedding layer for (4000)
4002	4	Demolition layer
4003	4	Paving slabs
4004	4	North western wall
4005	4	Central wall
4006	4	South eastern wall
5000	5	Tarmac east end
5001	5	Cut of robbed-out linear
5002	5	Brick yard surface
5003	5	Cut of drain
5004	5	Fill of (5003)
5005	5	Brick floor phase 1 (same as (5002))
5006	5	Brick floor phase 2
5007	5	Rectangular structure
5008	5	Fill of (5007)
5009	5	Brick wall
5010	5	Flagstones
5011	5	Topsoil west end
5012	5	Yellow gravel levelling layer
5013	5	Tarmac below (5012)
5014	5	Bedding layer for (5005) and (5006)
5015	5	Concrete

5016	5	Cut of drain cutting [5001]
5017	5	Fill of [5016]
5018	5	Tarmac above brick floor
5019	5	Demolition rubble
5020	5	Fill of [5001]
6000	6	Tarmac
6001	6	Bedding layer for tarmac
6002	6	Demolition layer
6003	6	Levelling layer
6004	6	Fill of [6005]
6005	6	Cut of linear gully
6006	6	Fill of [6008]
6007	6	Fill of [6008]
6008	6	Cut of linear gully
6009	6	Primary fill of [6008]
6010	6	VOID
6011	6	Primary fill of [6005]
7000	7	Brick structure at NW end of trench - chimney
7001	7	Tarmac
7002	7	Yellow gravel north-west end
7003	7	Tarmac below (7002)
7004	7	Crushed brick levelling layer
7005	7	Buried topsoil
7006	7	Demolition layer north-west end
7007	7	Modern concrete manhole
7008	7	Brick structure below (7007)
7009	7	Brick structure next to (7000)
7010	7	Burnt fill of (7000)
7011	7	Redeposited clay

Appendix 2: Figures and Plates

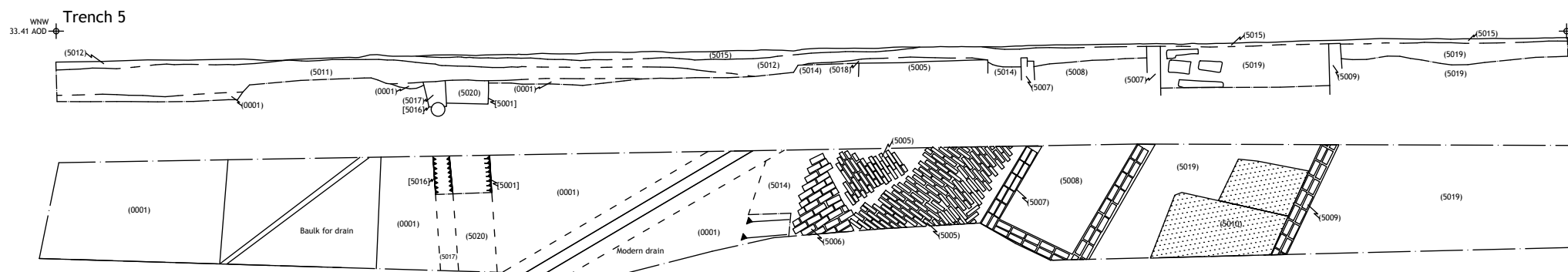
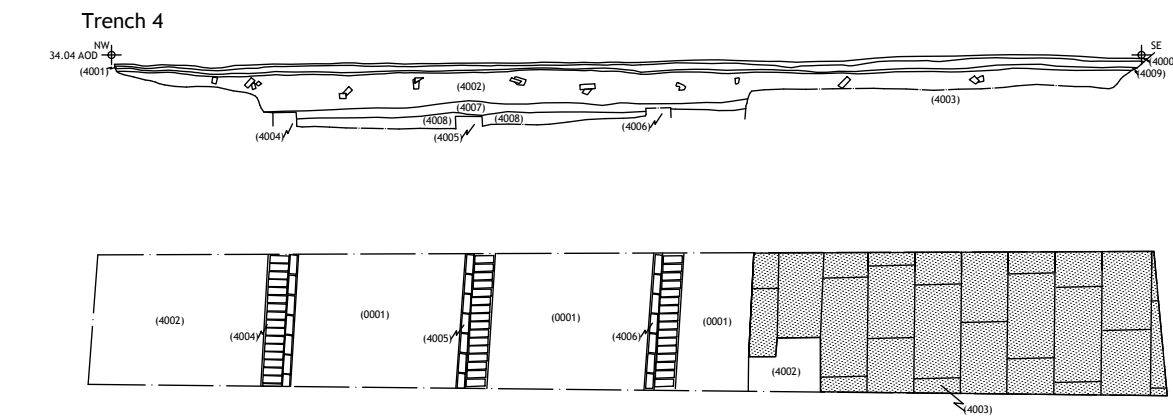
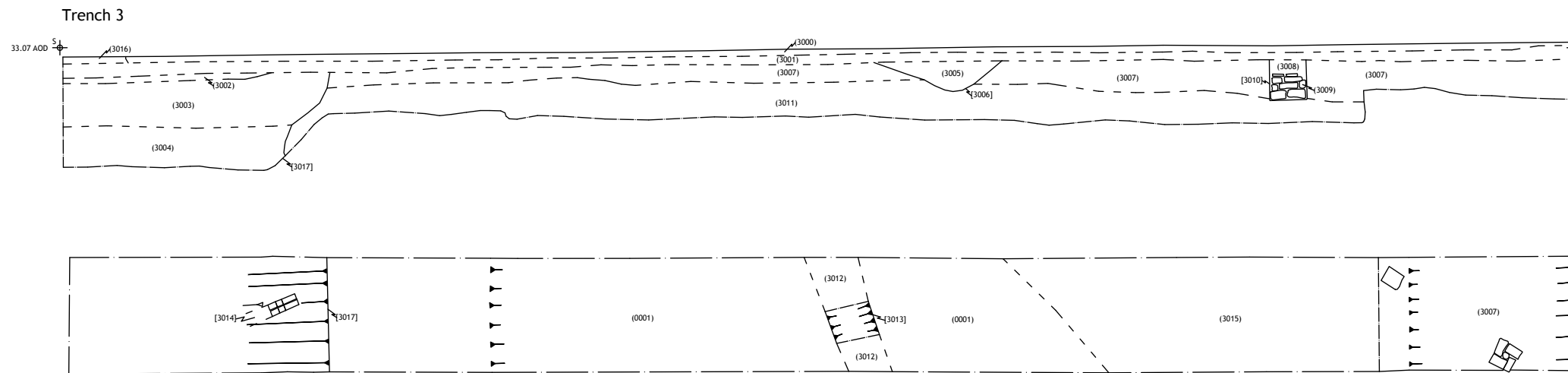


Figure 1: Site Location.



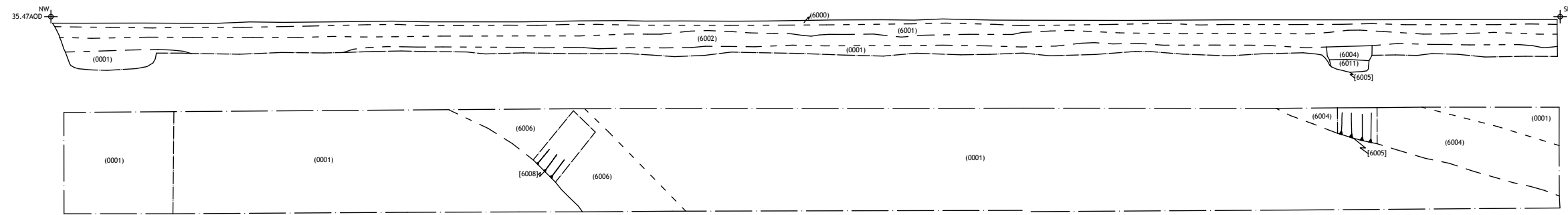
25m

Figure 2: Site plan
1:5000 at A3





Trench 6



Trench 7

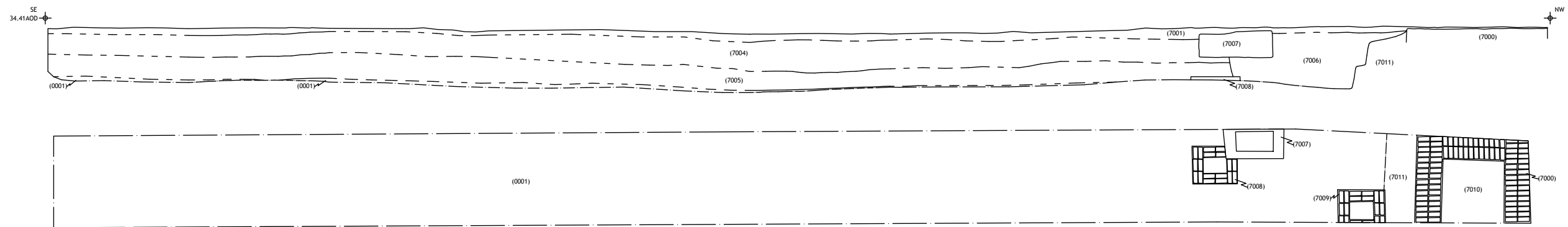




Plate 1: Trench 3 looking north. Scale = 1m



Plate 2: Wall (4006), Trench 4 looking north east. Scale=1m



Plate 3: Trench 4 looking north west. Scales=1m and 2m



Plate 4: Trench 5 looking east north east. Scales=1m and 2m



Plate 5: Brick floor (5005) and (5006) looking north east. Scales=1m and 2m



Plate 6: Brick structure (5007) looking north east. Scale=1m



Plate 7: Foundation trench (5001) looking north east. Scale=1m



Plate 8: Trench 6 looking north west. Scale=1m and 2m



Plate 9: Linear feature (6008) looking north. Scale=1m



Plate 10: Linear feature (6005) looking south east. Scale=1m



Plate 11: Trench 7 looking south east. Scales=1m and 2m

APPENDIX 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

THE FORMER RAINBOW DEPOT SOUTHWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Project Design and Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial
Trench Evaluation

November 2014

Report Number 147/2014

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Appendix 1: Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy

**Project Design and Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Site Name: The former Rainbow Depot, Southwell

NGR: Centred on SK 70420 54260

Client: Franklin Ellis Architects

Proposed Development: Residential

Geology: Mercia Mudstone

Previous Archaeological Work: Desk Based Assessment (Taylor 2014)

Franklin Ellis Architects commissioned Trent & Peak Archaeology on behalf of their clients Devonshire Avenue Developments to carry out a trial trench evaluation of land at the former Rainbow Depot, Burgage Green, Southwell, Nottinghamshire (Fig 1, SK70420 54260) in advance of a proposed planning application for residential development.

The site comprises 8,300m² (0.83ha) of land which was, until recently, occupied by a road haulage company and is largely under concrete slab and tarmac hard standing. There are a number of 19th and 20th century buildings on the site which are in various states of repair. From 1807 the site was occupied by the Southwell house of correction which saw at least two phases of expansion until its closure in 1880. Five years later the remaining prison buildings which had not been demolished were converted and a lace factory was established at the site by W.G Gregory. Henry Carey took over the factory in 1895 and expanded the operation with further factory units. Carey's lace factory closed in 1956 and soon after was purchased by the current owners Rainbow and Sons Ltd.

There are two designated heritage assets on the site (both Grade II listed buildings) The first of these is a former prison block of the former house of correction which occupied the site through most of the 19th century (LB1211471). The second is an 80m section of the boundary wall of the former house of correction which now forms the north-east boundary of the site (LB1369904). There are four non-designated heritage assets on the site. Two of these are duplicates of the designated assets relating to the prison block and boundary wall of the former house of correction (M10623, M9468) and a third is a collective of these elements (M3351). The fourth non-designated asset is a map depiction of the lace factory which occupied the site from 1895 to 1956 (M3320).

An L-shaped building in the western part of the site is thought to be part of the former house of correction. It is not a listed building but is considered of local interest in the supplementary planning document Newark and Sherwood local development framework: Southwell Conservation Area appraisal (Newark and Sherwood District Council 2005). The Grade II listed Gatehouse to the former house of correction (LB1045460, M9530) bounds the site at the southern corner but is not part of the proposed development.

Topographically, the site lies between 32m and 35m aOD and slopes gradually from south-west to north-east. In the central part of site there is a dramatic level change from south-west to north-east. The higher ground to the south-west is retained by a red brick wall. At the north-east side of the site there is a steep level change down to Lower Kirklington Road.

The 1: 50,000 British Geological Mapping shows the underlying geology to be of Radcliffe Member Mudstone and Siltstone (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) However, borehole data from the site shows it to be Mercia Mudstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed in hot deserts during the Triassic period.

A desk based assessment carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology (Taylor 2014) demonstrated that here is a low (but realistic) potential for sub surface medieval remains to be present within the proposed development, this is also the case for 17th century remains that may be present on the site.

Trial trench evaluation at the former Rainbow Depot

There is also good potential for sub surface remains relating to the 19th century house of correction to be present within the development area, depending on levels of later truncation.

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 ***The objectives of the archaeological evaluation are:***

2.1.2 To characterise the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development. This will provide the basis for an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.

2.1.3 To inform the design of a strategy for any subsequent mitigation works. The evaluation will also help inform on archaeological risk and detailed design should significant remains be encountered

2.1.4 Any buried archaeological remains identified beneath the proposed redevelopment area, would offer an opportunity to address research priorities highlighted in the cities archaeological assessment the recent East Midlands Updated Research Agenda and Strategy (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012), for example, 6.8 *Post Medieval (1485-1750) : 8.1 Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings:*

What was the impact of religion, urban government, civic pride and class structures upon town planning and architecture (e.g. public buildings such as town halls or prisons and water management structures)?

2.1.5 The specific aims of the evaluation are to establish if subsurface remains of the 19th century house of correction are present within the development area. These include the buildings of the original 1807 prison and the buildings and perimeter wall of the 1817 extension. The evaluation will also aim to establish the presence or otherwise of sub surface remains of the 17th century house of correction which is believed to have stood to the north-west of the proposed development area.

2.1.6 The recovery of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval remains, depending on their nature, could be highly significant and is an objective of the evaluation. The significance of the discovery would depend on the coherence of the remains that were recovered. All features recorded and excavated as well as artefacts recovered will be analysed in the light of the research agenda set out in the above.

2.1.7 All excavations potentially provide an opportunity to recover palaeoenvironmental samples which contribute to an understanding of the nature of the landscape and the uses to which it was put. If appropriate archaeology is identified then a representative proportion of excavated features will be sampled in line with the methodology set out in Appendix 1. The results of processing and analysis will be assessed in the light of the research objectives set out above.

2.2 ***The proposed archaeological fieldwork can be summarised as:***

2.2.1 ***Trenching:*** Seven trenches, each measuring 1.8m by 30m will be excavated with the proposed development area to assess the site's archaeological potential. Of the total 8,300m² area approximately 600m² is occupied by buildings which are to be retained or areas of low archaeological potential as identified by the desk based assessment (Taylor 2014). The proposed trial trench schedule represents a 5% sample of the remaining 7,700m². All works will be carried out in close consultation with the requirements of Nottinghamshire County Council and to standards set out by the IFA (2008a, 2008b).

2.2.2 The trial trench evaluation will rapidly establish the depth at which the sensitive archaeological horizon lies. The evaluation will aim to establish the presence, extent, nature

Trial trench evaluation at the former Rainbow Depot

and importance of the sub-surface archaeological deposits. All the above detailed elements will be reported upon in a single concise report, with recommendations for further work if necessary.

- 2.2.3 Trench positions will be agreed with Nottinghamshire County Council's Archaeological Officer on the basis of this document. Trenches will be located in the field by GPS/Total Station prior to machine excavation and their final positioning will take account of surface topography, services/safety requirements and all existing site features (fences etc).
- 2.2.4 The rationale for trench locations (Fig 2) is:
- Trenches 1 and 7: To establish the presence or absence of remains of former prison buildings constructed in 1807.
 - Trenches 2, 3 and 5: To establish the presence or absence of remains of former prison buildings and inner perimeter wall which were part of the prison expansion in 1817.
 - Trench 4: To establish the presence or absence of remains of the central circular building added in 1817 and a building of the original 1807 arrangement. This trench will also establish the presence or absence of remains of the large rectangular prison block built in 1867 and investigate the deep deposits identified from geotechnical borehole data.
 - Trench 6: To investigate an area between the inner and outer walls of the former prison. This area is the closest to the presumed site of the 17th century hosue of correction
- 2.2.5 Trenches 1, 2 and part of trench 4 are within areas currently occupied by buildings and would have to be excavated subsequent to demolition. It may be possible to slightly relocate Trench 4 and still answer key questions.
- 2.2.6 Any trenches where deep deposits or cellars are encountered will not be entered by TPA staff. Such deposits or structures will be investigated by machine excavation and recorded from a safe distance from the edge of the trench. **This is expected to be the case for Trench 4**
- 2.2.7 All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the IfA Institute for Field Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation*, 2008)
- 2.2.8 The fieldwork and the report will aim to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and their significance, value and extent as set out by English Heritage (MoRPHE, 2008). Where archaeological deposits are present the report will aim to inform on the need for, scope and resourcing of future investigation as set out by English Heritage (MoRPHE 2008).
- 2.2.9 During the course of the evaluation there will be a site visit by Nottinghamshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer who will assess the need for any further archaeological investigation arising from the trial trench evaluation. Should significant archaeology be present then another WSI may need to be written in order to comply with the planning consent.

3 PROJECT TIMETABLE

- 3.1.1 The excavation and recording of the trenches will occur over a period of 6 days at a time to be agreed with the client. Currently it is envisaged that the evaluation will take place in December 2014 or January 2015. Timescales will vary relative to the depth and complexity of any archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental deposits.

3.1.2 Reporting

A final report will be supplied within 20 working days after completion of the fieldwork, dependent on the need for specialist contributions.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4.1 Notice. Trent & Peak Archaeology will liaise with the clients to ensure access to the site. T&PA will give at least one week's notice of the commencement of works to both the client and Nottinghamshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer.

4.1.2 *Services*. The client will provide plans of all services within the study area and/or confirm appropriate checks have been completed.

4.1.3 *Environmental Impact Statement*. The client will provide a copy of their Environmental Impact Statement or Risk Assessment in order that T&PA can take appropriate notice of it in the Risk Assessment.

5 DETAILS OF SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

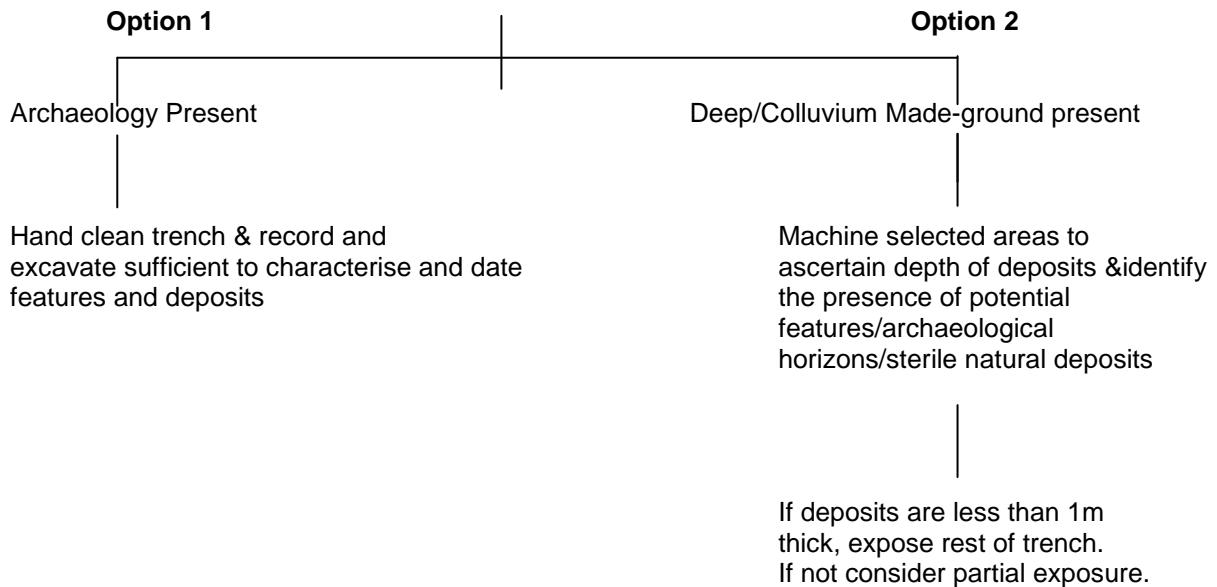
5.1 Trench Excavation

5.1.1 Excavation will be carried out with a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Prior to excavation the area of the trench will be scanned with a CAT Scan to locate any services that are not shown on the services plan supplied by the client.

5.1.2 The trenches and any archaeological features will be located by GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS prior to excavation. If it is impractical to use GPS the Total Station will be used as an alternative.

5.1.3 Trenches will be excavated to a level at which archaeological deposits are present, or in their absence, to a maximum (unsecured) depth of 1.m (see below), to comply with H&S restrictions (or to a perceived safe depth if the sides are stable). Subsoil will be excavated in spits no greater than 250mm. Excavation will follow one of two potential sequences depending on the deposits present below topsoil.

Excavation Methodology- Remove turf/topsoil



- 5.1.3.1 If it is necessary within the aims of the evaluation to look at deposits deeper than 1m then stepping/shoring of trenches will be carried out as appropriate.
- 5.1.4 Concrete, tarmac and underlying deposits will be stacked separately at a safe distance from the trench.
- 5.1.5 The location of any artefacts recovered will be recorded three-dimensionally or by context/spit if appropriate.
- 5.1.6 Trenches will be hand cleaned where appropriate and a minimum of one long section of each trench will be photographed, and drawn at 1:50/1:20 (recording will correspondingly increase with the presence of archaeological deposits). The position of each trench will be located with reference to the OS grid.
- 5.1.7 Where appropriate the depth of potential geological deposits may be determined by a combination of machine excavation and use of a 2m hand auger.
- 5.1.8 At the request of the client, on completion of the fieldwork the trenches will not be backfilled.

5.2 Cleaning/Hand Excavation

- 5.2.1 All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute for Archaeologists.
- 5.2.2 Features will be hand-cleaned and planned. Following scanning by a metal detector features will be sample excavated sufficient to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts.
- 5.2.3 Feature fills will be removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm. Substantial features will be hand

Trial trench evaluation at the former Rainbow Depot

excavated to a maximum depth of 1m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable.

- 5.2.4. All finds of medieval date or earlier will be recorded three dimensionally. Post-medieval finds or abundant redeposited structural material will be recorded by context/spit.
- 5.2.5 Spoil will be visually inspected for artefacts, including the use of a metal detector.
- 5.2.6 In the event of the discovery of human remains, disturbance will wherever possible be avoided. Where removal is deemed necessary following discussion with, and the approval of, the client and Nottinghamshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Officer, the necessary license will be obtained in line with the Ministry of Justice circular dated April 2008.

5.3 Recording and Sampling

- 5.3.1 Plans of all contexts including features will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20/1:50, and will show at least:
 - context numbers,
 - all colour and textural changes,
 - principal slopes represented as hachures,
 - levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if a benchmark is absent,
 - sufficient details to locate the subject in relation to OS 1:2500 mapping.
- 5.3.2 Sections will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with OD/arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on plan.
- 5.3.3 Digital images and B&W photos of each context will be taken (as per Brown 2007) together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 5.3.4 Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual.
- 5.3.5 Where appropriate features are identified, soil samples will be retrieved in order to undertake palaeo-environmental sampling. The sampling of features will follow procedures set out within the English Heritage Centre of Archaeology Guidelines, *Environmental Archaeology* 2011. Samples will generally be 30litres if possible will be processed within the TPA Environmental Lab, under the supervision of TPA Environmental Officer Alison Wilson.
- 5.3.6 Depending on the type of deposits identified, soil samples may also be retained for the purposes of retrieving industrial residues or for the provision of scientific dating (e.g. C14 dating). The range of techniques applicable to differing preservation and depositional environments is set out in Appendix 1.
- 5.3.7 Where it is deemed necessary to take samples for palaeo-environmental analysis, scientific dating, or to identify and interpret industrial processes, the DCC archaeologist will be consulted and a contingency cost may need to be enacted with the client.
- 5.3.8 Samples will be processed within the TPA Environmental Lab, under the supervision of TPA Environmental Officer Alison Wilson.

5.4 Post-excavation processing

- 5.4.1 All finds will be cleaned and stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 2nd edition 1987), and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession numbers. These will be deposited with the

Trial trench evaluation at the former Rainbow Depot

appropriate museum on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.

- 5.4.2 Depending on availability any Prehistoric pottery will be submitted for assessment to Dr.D.Knight (TPA), Romano-British pottery to (I.M.Rowlandson), Anglo-Saxon/Medieval pottery/tile to (C. Cumberpatch (Independent)/L. Elliot (TPA)), Industrial Residues (Gerry McDonnell). Other specialists to be decided in liaison with Steve Baker if required.

5.5 Archive

- 5.5.1 The archive will be fully indexed and contain where relevant:
- copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
 - site notebooks/diaries
 - original photographic records
 - site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
 - original context records,
 - matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts.
 - artefacts
 - original finds records
 - original sample records
 - original skeleton records
 - computer discs and printout

5.6 Archive and Finds Deposition

- 5.6.1 Upon the completion of fieldwork the Senior Archaeological Officer and Newark museum shall be notified in writing of the proposed timetable for deposition of the archive.
- 5.6.2 Where necessary the documentary archive will be sent to the NMR for copying.
- 5.6.3 Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to Newark Museum subject to their approval.
- 5.6.4 The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain their property until deposited with Newark Museum.

5.7 Report

- 5.7.1. A report will be provided to the client 20 working days after the completion of fieldwork, unless delayed by the supply of specialist contributions.
- 5.7.2. The report will include: background information, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, and an assessment of the importance of the archaeology found with an appropriate location plan and illustrations.
- 5.7.3 With the approval of the client the results will be submitted for publication within the annual summary, if applicable, of the local archaeological journal. If significant results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal and a presentation made to local archaeology/history societies or similar bodies.
- 5.7.4 Trent & Peak Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988

Trial trench evaluation at the former Rainbow Depot

with all rights reserved excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client and their appointed agent/consultant for the use of such documents in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client/consultant may reproduce any report.

5.8 Monitoring

- 5.8.1. Where possible a minimum 5 working days prior notice of the commencement of the fieldwork is to be given to the Senior Archaeological Officer.
- 5.8.2 The Senior Archaeological Officer may make monitoring visits throughout the duration of the evaluation and will be kept informed of all material facts relating to the excavation.
- 5.8.3. All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant '*Standard and Guidance*' documents prepared by the IFA.

5.9 Access, Health & Safety, Insurances.

- 5.9.1. The client will arrange safe access to the land.
- 5.9.2. The client will provide plans showing all services/service routes within the development area.
- 5.9.3. Any compensation claims for disruption to the land should be directly between the client and landowner.
- 5.9.4 All health and safety requirements will be adhered to. The procedures outlined in TPA's manual will be followed, a copy of which is available for inspection if required.
- 5.9.5. TPA will prepare and regularly update risk assessments of archaeological fieldwork and recording tasks for each stage of the archaeological project. Copies of all health and safety documentation prepared for the scheme by TPA will be made available to the client.
- 5.9.5 TPA carries the appropriate insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

5.10 Staffing

CVs can be supplied on request.

Project Manages/Advisors:

Dr Gareth Davies, Project Manager TPA

Ed Taylor, Project Manager TPA

Dependant on timetable and availability, fieldwork staff will be selected from TPA's team of qualified and suitably experienced archaeologists.

6 REFERENCES

Brown, D. 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum.

DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government

English Heritage Centre of Archaeology Guidelines 2002 *Environmental Archaeology*.

English Heritage 2008 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, PPN3 Archaeological Excavation*.

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008 *Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation*, (published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012 *East Midlands Heritage An Updated Research Agenda for the Historic Environment in the East Midlands*, Buxton Press.

Taylor, E 2014 *The Rainbow Depot, The Burgage, Southwell, Nottinghamshire: An archaeological desk based assessment*, Trent & Peak Archaeology, report 136/2014

7 KEY PROJECT CONTACTS

Dr Gareth Davies (TPA- Project Manager) 0115 8967402

Ed Taylor (TPA- Project Manager) 07767 238757

APPENDIX 1: Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy*

feature type	Sediment condition	Overall scope of sampling	MM	C14	Po/Dm	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wd
Sampling method:				A4x1cm (seal)	Film caps or column in gutter + Clingfilm	Min.30L+ Tubs (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub sampling of deposit)			wrap each bit sep.
Man-made feature		each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)			*	*	*	*	*
buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')								
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer then flecks)		*		*		*	
	Waterlogged organic	each occurrence, at thickest point	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	*	*	*	*		*	
Any	Wood structure	retain all, keep damp, bag each timber		*					*
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented					*		
Abbreviations MM Micromorphology C14 Radiocarbon Po/Dm Pollen/diatoms Ch Charred material BP Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains Bo small bone Wd wood. BS – Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris)									

*Adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with

NCC where appropriate.

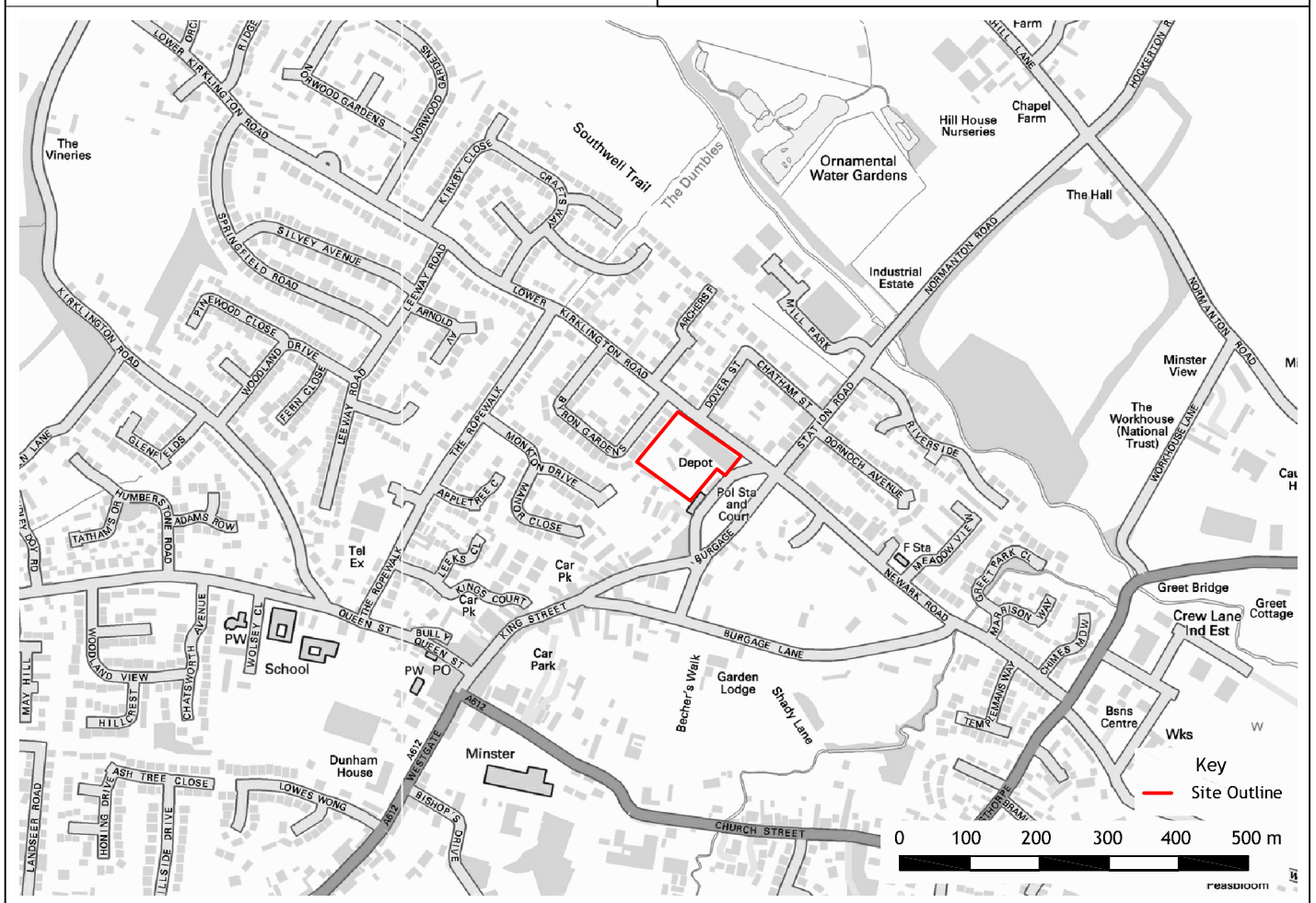


Figure 1: Location map



- Key**
- Borehole Location
 - Site Outline
 - Approximate Buildings from 1840 Title Map
 - Building Retained
 - Proposed Buildings
 - Proposed Trench Locations
- Good Potential
 - Low Potential: Modern Basement Level Structure
 - Low Potential: Below Ground Cellars?
 - Medium Potential
 - Deep Deposits: Possibly Preserving Buried Archaeology



Figure 2: Proposed Trench Locations