

ST NICHOLAS CHURCH, TUXFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING OF GROUNDWORKS WITHIN THE CHURCH

2013

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Project Code: TUX
Report Number: 121/2013



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SUMMARY

- During 2013, Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Vaughandale Construction to carry out archaeological recording during groundwork on the floor levels across the east end of the nave arcades and both aisles.
- The proposed work comprised the removal of existing pews and the reduction of the exposed floor deposits by c.400mm to facilitate the installation of new limecrete flooring.
- The objective of the archaeological work was to ensure that any archaeological information present was recorded appropriately and the results presented within a report.
- The groundwork was excavated by staff of the main contractor under the observation by the archaeologist (watching brief).
- In each of the four individual areas (01-04) of the groundwork the basic stratigraphic sequence comprised compact rubble spread beneath the floorboards containing pottery indicating that the layer was associated with refurbishments undertaken in 1893. The rubble lay on a principal layer of redeposited grey silty clay loam of likely 19th century date. This was covered by several similar silty clay loam spreads and truncated by foundation trenches for the brick walls used to support the floor dating to 1893.
- Excavation at the east end of the north aisle in Area 01 exposed a north to south aligned foundation of angular grey sandstone (Skerry) pieces which is likely to be the foundation for the original east wall of the aisle and the nave which was substantially altered in the 14th century to allow entry into the White Mausoleum.
- The reduction in floor levels revealed that the majority of the original grey sandstone (Skerry) foundations of both the rounded columns of the north arcade in Area 02 had been replaced by ones of reused brick. The remodelling of the columns was necessitated by the installation of a central heating pipe, probably in 1872, which extended immediately south, the trench for which truncated their stone foundations thus requiring the brick underpinning. In contrast the octagonal columns of the south arcade in Area 03 were largely intact and still supported by their original sandstone (Skerry) foundations.
- A north to south aligned brick burial vault was encountered in the east end of the south aisle in Area 03. Its original barrel vaulted roof had been truncated during Victorian refurbishments. The vault is likely to have held up to two individuals, however it had been emptied and backfilled to prevent the later Victorian floor from subsiding.
- There was a complete absence of *in-situ* burials from the church and only a limited number of disarticulated remains, comprising three concentrations in the north aisle, the femur and skull fragments suggesting three individuals and a skull from the backfilled material within the burial vault. All the remains found from the north aisle, and the small number of scattered individual bones uncovered within the rest of the church, were all found directly beneath the rubble layer of 1893 within likely 19th century deposits.
- Due to the 19th century redeposition of material and the shallow nature of the current groundwork the impact on the archaeological resource within the church was kept to a minimum with potentially significant deposits lying below the affected levels.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. During 2013, Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Vaughandale Construction to carry out archaeological recording during groundwork on the floor levels across the east end of the nave arcades and both aisles.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. The objective of the archaeological work can be stated as:

- To ensure that any archaeological information present in the areas undergoing destructive removal of deposits are recorded appropriately and the results presented within a report (preservation by record).

2.2. The proposed work comprised:

- The removal of existing pews and the reduction of the exposed floor deposits by c.400mm to facilitate the installation of a new limecrete flooring.
- The excavation included four areas encompassing the north aisle, north arcade, south arcade and south aisle.

2.3. The groundwork was excavated by staff of the main contractor under the observation by the archaeologist (watching brief).

2.4. The recording was to result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the IFA Institute for Archaeologists, (Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief published October 1994, revised September 2001).

2.5. Given the depth and nature of the proposed work the likely archaeological potential identified for the groundwork comprised;

- The top of earlier church foundations (e.g. 12th century chapel), most commonly found along the line of the arcade
- Exposure of existing medieval church foundations e.g. aisles, arcade pillars.
- The tops of any stone/brick burial vaults.
- Disarticulated human remains.
- Residual structural finds e.g. medieval glazed floor tile, medieval worked stone, moulded plaster, roof slates, lead came, window glass, gravestone fragments often found within the mixed soil below the church floor.

3. SITE BACKGROUND

3.1. History & Fabric

3.1.1. The village of Tuxford, 'Tuxfarne' in Domesday, possibly derived from an OE personal name '(Gover et al 1979, 63), lies at SK73667 71064, c.8.7 km to the north-east of Ollerton on the A1 at c.56.8m O.D. (Figure. 1). In Domesday (1086 AD) no church is recorded at Tuxford (Williams & Morris 1992, 765).

3.1.2. The church possibly originates from a chapel of ease founded c.1179. This would be smaller than the current church and could lie within the existing ground plan which comprises chancel, vestry, north (White) chapel, rood turret, nave, north and south aisles, tower, north and south porches.

3.1.3. Chantry priests were established at Tuxford church during the reign of Edward III. In 1334 Thomas de Longvillers provided an endowment for a chantry priest to say masses at the altar of St.Mary, Magdalene on the north side of the church" (Standish 1907). In 1357 this was supplemented by a further endowment by John de Longvillers for three chantry priests, administered under Newstead Priory (Standish 1907). The altar for this chantry would have been within the north chapel of St.Mary Magdalene, now White Mausoleum, which was enlarged within the 18th century. In addition to this a second chantry of St.Lawrence was present in the south aisle, with ogee arched piscina present in the south wall.

3.1.4. Potentially the earliest fabric within the church comprises herringbone work (Plate 1) at the west end of the south aisle, in the arcade wall close to the tower (Standish 1907). Within Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire its use is often of 11th to 12th century date e.g. the churches of Littleborough, Carlton-in-Lindrick, East Leake and Lincoln Castle. The herringbone work, given its location, may therefore relate to the nave of the chapel of ease.

3.1.5. The remaining medieval fabric of the existing parish church of St.Nicholas which is Grade 1 listed comprises:

- a tower of early 14th century date with late 15th century diagonal buttresses
- a spire of c.1357
- a chancel of 1495 (by Thomas Gunthorpe, Prior of Newstead)
- a north arcade of rounded columns of 13th century date
- a south arcade of octagonal columns of c.1300 date
- a clerestory of 1473 (by Sir John Stanhope)

3.1.6. Significant 17th century elements comprise the font of 1662 and font cover of 1673.

3.1.7. Many monuments and effigies (including to the families of Stanhope, White etc), are recorded within the church.

3.1.8. Significant 19th century work on the church included;

- in 1811 re-pewing at a cost £1400
- In 1861 a new organ at cost of £300
- In 1868 five bells re-hung in new frame (a sixth bell was added in 1893)

- In 1872 installation of heating apparatus
- In 1879 Spire repaired after lightening strike and conductor added
- In 1885 new stained glass windows added to south aisle

3.1.8. In 1893 significant refurbishment occurred within the interior of the church. The chancel was re-roofed, and the windows re-glazed. The chancel and nave were re-floored and re-seated. The screen was restored. The old gallery in the west end was removed and tower arch and windows opened out. The organ was moved into the mausoleum chapel and the church heated by hot water pipes.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The groundwork was carried out under archaeological observation. All deposits exposed were inspected in order to identify any archaeological remains of interest in particular those medieval or earlier in date, (including any church foundations). Where possible these were cleaned by hand, examined and recorded.

4.2. Recording of all groundworks included the position and depths of the excavations and the deposits exposed, by drawing (both in section and plan where applicable) and photograph.

4.3. Prior to removal spoil heaps were inspected for any datable or significant archaeological artefacts.

4.4. All identifiable deposits were given unique individual four digit context numbers. Area 01 was assigned context numbers 0100 – 0199, Area 02 context numbers 0200 – 0299, Area 03 context numbers 0300 – 0399 and Area 04 context numbers 0400 – 0499.

4.5. All saved artefacts were given individual three letter finds codes e.g. AAA, AAB.

4.6. Disarticulated human remains found in the confines of the work were recorded appropriately and left on site for reburial. Only a few small fragmentary pieces were found. No articulated remains were encountered on site.

5. RESULTS (Figures 2 and 3)

The groundwork comprised Areas 01 to 04. Area 01 was located in the eastern half of the north aisle and measured 5.50m x 1.5m, Area 02 was located in the eastern half of the north arcade and measured 7m x 4m, Area 03 was located in the eastern half of the south arcade and measured 7.20m x 4.10m and Area 04 was located in the eastern half of the south aisle and measured 7.80m x 0.90m. In each area the existing pews were removed and the exposed floor deposits reduced by c. 400mm to facilitate the installation of a new limecrete flooring.

5.1. The Stratigraphic Sequence (Figure 3)

The basic stratigraphic sequence was the same across all four areas and comprised a compact rubble spread (0100, 0211, 0300 and 0408) beneath the floorboards which was up to 0.25m thick and made up of brick fragments, mortar, plaster and limestone in a matrix of pinkish grey to light brown friable sandy loam. Pottery within the rubble indicated that the layer was associated with the refurbishments of 1893. The rubble lay on a principal layer of redeposited grey silty clay loam (0102, 0202, 0210, 0309, 0310, and 0401) of likely 19th century date. This was covered by several similar silty clay loam spreads (0201, 0305, and 0318) and truncated by foundation trenches (0101, 0200, 0308, 0311, 0400) for the brick walls (0103, 0104, 0107, 0111, 0212, 0213, 0214, 0215, 0303, 0304, 0313, 0405, 0406, 0407) used to support the floor. The walls extended along each of the four sections within each area. They were of three courses and made of 3 inch thick mass produced bricks and reused 2½ inch brick. Each of the walls that

extended west to east had two gaps within them which may have been designed to aid ventilation beneath the floor or may alternatively have been for no longer extant service pipes.

5.2. Area 01 (Figures 3-5 and Plates 2-4)

The North aisle

5.1.1. Excavation at the east end of the north aisle exposed north to south aligned stonework 0109 constructed of angular grey sandstone (Skerry) pieces bonded with dark reddish brown clay. It exceeded 0.4m in width and was truncated to the south by the Victorian wall footing 0101. The stonework 0109 had also been reused as a foundation for the Victorian walls 0104 and for 0111 which supported the mortar foundation 0106 for the current sandstone floor 0105. It also supported the medieval sandstone footing 0112 for the northern column 0113/0114 which forms part of the arch leading into the White Chapel. The stonework 0109 is therefore likely to be the foundation for the original east wall of the aisle and the nave which was substantially altered in the 14th century to allow entry into the White Chapel.

5.1.2. Foundation 0110 for the northern wall of the aisle was exposed. It exceeded 0.25m in depth and 0.15m in width in places. It comprised, as with 0109, angular grey sandstone (Skerry) pieces bonded with dark reddish brown clay. It had been reused to support the late 19th century brick wall 0104.

5.1.3. Beneath the eastern window a single disarticulated skeleton comprising two femurs, 2 tibias and a partial skull were found scattered over an area 1m x 1m, within the Victorian deposit 0102. Further incomplete disarticulated remains within this layer accounting for at least two individuals were encountered at the far west end of the area and above foundation 0109.

5.1.4. A stoup is present within the north wall at the western end of the area adjacent to the doorway. No associated below ground features were exposed within the vicinity of the stoup.

5.3 Area 02 (Figures 3 and 6; Plates 5 and 6)

The North Arcade

5.3.1. The reduction of the floor levels in Area 02 revealed that the majority of the original grey sandstone (Skerry) foundations 0205 and 0208 of the rounded columns 0203 and 0206 respectively of the north arcade had been replaced by ones of brick 0204 and 0207. Four courses were present, generally laid in header bond, the bricks being reused and measuring 2½ inches thick and 4¾ wide with a number having a white paint or thin plaster adhering to them. The mortar used on the upper three courses of 0207 was white in contrast with the lower course 0207A which was a very hard grey with mottles of light grey. The brick courses were laid either directly onto the underlying silty clay loam deposits or upon surviving original foundation stones. A lower deposit 0209, possibly the original foundation pit for the column 0206 and comprising yellowish brown sandy clay, was encountered beneath the stone foundation 0208. The remodelling of the columns was necessitated by the installation of a central heating pipe, probably in 1872, which extended immediately south, the trench for which truncated their stone foundations thus requiring the brick underpinning.

5.3.2. A small number of disarticulated human remains were encountered within the Victorian deposits 0201, 0202 and 0210. No in-situ graves were present at this level.

5.4 Area 03 (Figures 3, 8 and 9; Plates 7-9)

The South Arcade

5.4.1 In contrast to the northern columns the octagonal south arcade columns 0314 and 0316 were largely intact and still supported by their original sandstone (Skerry) foundations 0315 and 0317 respectively.

5.4.2. A north to south aligned brick burial vault or shaft 0306 was encountered in the east end of the south arcade beneath 19th and 20th century disturbance. It measured 2.24m long and exceeded 1.82m in width and would have originally been around 1.40m in depth, the top c. 0.20m of its barrel vaulted roof having being truncated during Victorian refurbishments. It had a 0.66m wide recess which extended down the centre of the east wall terminating 0.20m from the brick floor. The bricks measured 9½ x 2½ x 4¾ inches, consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date, and were laid in stretcher bond. The vault is likely to have held up to two individuals, however it had been emptied and backfilled to prevent the later Victorian floor from subsiding. The fill comprised grey silty loam 0307 which contained a single skull and a few further bone fragments.

5.4.3 Amongst the Victorian finds within the rubble layer 0300 was an incomplete piece of worked stone measuring 1.08m x 0.65m and 0.12m thick which had a circular hole in the middle. It was chamfered on two sides and had a flat top and base. The characteristics of the artefact suggest that it was probably part of a plinth course, possibly medieval in date.

5.5 Area 04

The South Aisle (Figure 3 and Plates 10 and 11)

5.5.1. The foundations 0402 for the south wall of the aisle were exposed during the excavations. They were identical to those encountered in the north aisle being constructed of angular grey sandstone (Skerry) bonded with dark reddish brown clay. The foundation had been reused to support the Victorian brick wall 0407.

5.5.2. A piscina is present within the south wall at the eastern end of the area. On the east wall there is carved stone corbel of a man's face gazing down on the area with a repositioned piece of decorative masonry placed above. As in Area 01 the absence of a stone altar normally associated with a piscina suggests that the excavations were at an insufficient depth to disturb any surviving medieval archaeology.

6. CONCLUSION

There was a complete absence of *in-situ* burials from the church and only a limited number of disarticulated remains, comprising three concentrations in the north aisle, the femur and skull fragments suggesting three individuals and a skull from the backfilled material within the burial shaft. All the remains found from the north aisle, and the small number of scattered individual bones uncovered within the rest of the church, were all found within Victorian deposits indicating that they had been disturbed during the refurbishments of the 19th century.

The limited depth of the groundwork was a significant factor in the archaeological findings. This was not sufficiently deep in most places to expose archaeology beneath 19th century disturbance. As a result the current programme of groundwork had limited destructive impact on the archaeological potential of the church with possibly significant medieval deposits largely remaining undisturbed below the affected areas.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary Sheet

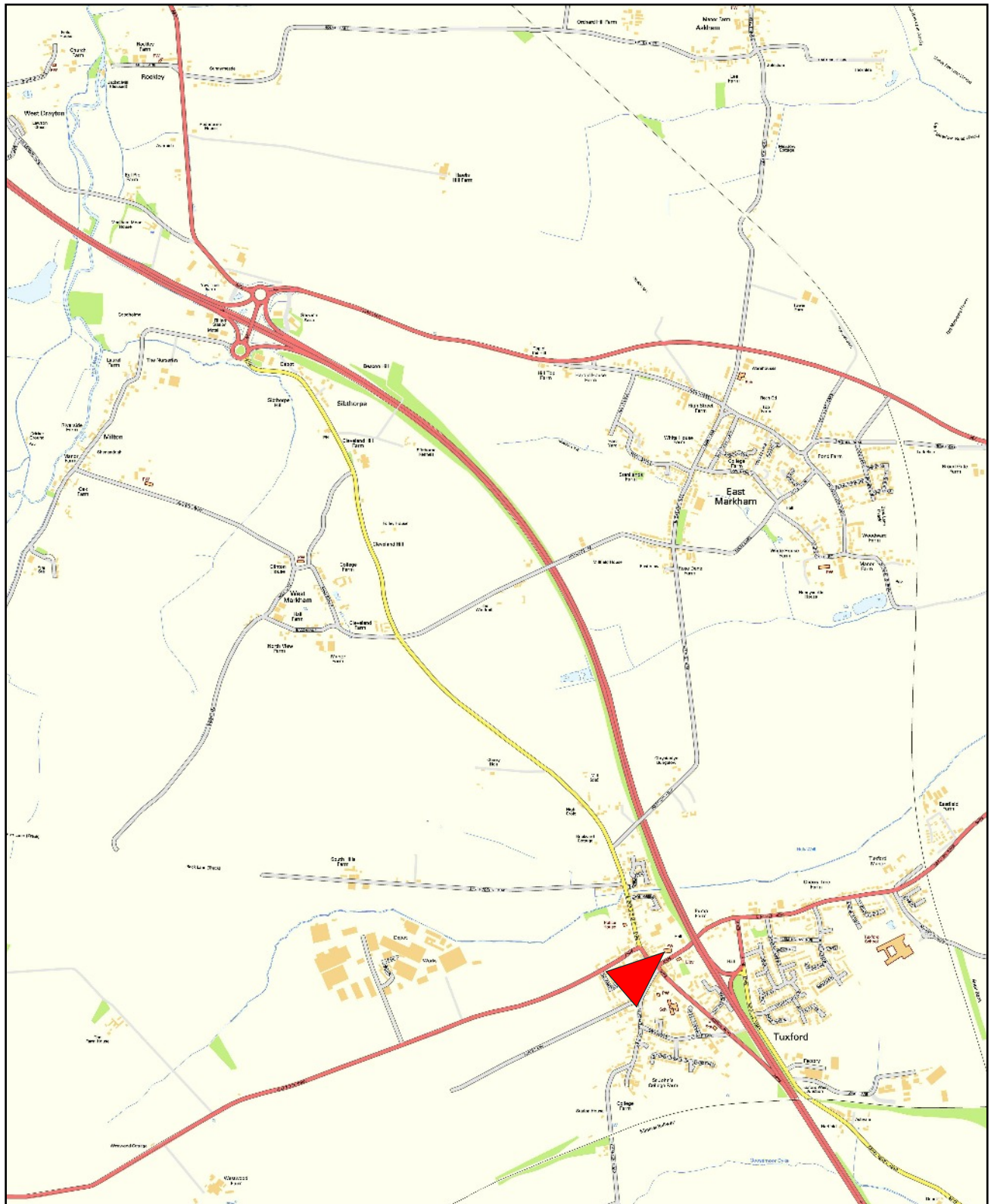
Context	Description	Interpretation	Date
0100	Brick fragments, mortar limestone plaster and late 19 th century pottery in a matrix of friable sandy loam 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey to 6/3 light brown with 15% white mortar flecks	Rubble layer associated with 1893 Victorian refurbishments	1893
0101	0.3m wide, friable silty clay loam 10YR 5/1 grey, <5% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 10% angular stones up to 30mm	Foundation trench for wall 0103	1893
0102	Friable silty clay loam 10YR 5/1 grey <10% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 20% angular stones up to 40mm in size, few bones	Material redeposited during Victorian period	19 th century
0103	South brick wall, 3 courses, bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0104	North brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0105	Sandstone slabs (covered during refurbishment) extending to west of Area 01	Current floor	1872 reused medieval stone?
0106	7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey mortar identical to that on pier repairs dating to 1872	Foundation/bedding for current floor	1872
0107	West brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar very hard 10YR 6/1 grey with, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Brick wall supporting sandstone floor	1872
0108	Unused		
0109	N-S aligned angular grey sandstone (Skerry), undressed pieces up to 0.5m x 0.32m x 0.13m bonded with 5YR 5/3 dark reddish brown clay. Exceeds 0.4m in width, 0.10m in depth	Foundation for the original east wall of the aisle and the nave which was substantially altered in the 14 th century to allow entry into the White Chapel.	Medieval, pre dating 14 th century
0110	W-E aligned angular grey sandstone (Skerry), undressed pieces bonded with 5YR 5/3 dark reddish brown clay. Exceeds 0.25m from base of aisle wall	Foundations of north wall of the north aisle	Medieval
0111	East brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey	Brick wall supporting sandstone floor	1872
0112	Grey sandstone (Skerry) block 0.36m x 0.10m	Footing for the northern column 0113/0114 which forms part of the arch leading into the White Chapel.	14 th century
0113	Champhered sandstone block	Base of northern column 0114 which forms part of the arch leading into the White Chapel.	

0114	Carved sandstone	Northern column of the arch leading into the White Chapel.	
0200	0.3m to 0.5m wide, firm silty clay loam 10YR 5/2 greyish brown, <10% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 5% angular stones up to 30mm x 50mm	Foundation trench for walls 0212 and 0214	1893
0201	Friable to loose silty clay loam made gritty by tiny stone fragments and mortar, 2.5YR 6/2 light brownish grey/10YR 5/2 greyish brown, 30% stones angular up to 90mmx80mm	Spread of redeposited material	Victorian
0202	Friable silty clay loam 10YR 5/1 grey <10% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 20% angular stones up to 40mm in size, few bones	Material redeposited during Victorian period	19 th century
0203	Sandstone column	West column of the north arcade	13 th century
0204	Four courses of brick, generally laid in header bond, the bricks being reused and measuring 2½ inches thick and 4¾ wide with a number having a white paint or thin plaster adhering to them. The mortar used on the upper three courses of 0204 was white in contrast with the lower course 0204A which was very hard GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Underpinning for column due to original foundations being removed/damaged by insertion of central heating pipe	1872
0205	Grey sandstone (Skerry) bonded with sandy clay 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Original column foundations	13 th century
0206	Sandstone column	East column of the north arcade	13 th century
0207	Four courses of brick, generally laid in header bond, the bricks being reused and measuring 2½ inches thick and 4¾ wide with a number having a white paint or thin plaster adhering to them. The mortar used on the upper three courses of 0207 was white in contrast with the lower course 0207A which was very hard GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Underpinning for column due to original foundations being removed/damaged by insertion of central heating pipe	1872
0208	Grey sandstone (Skerry) bonded with sandy clay 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Original column foundations	13 th century
0209	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay	Lower foundation level for east column 206	13 th century
0210	Friable silty clay loam 10YR 5/1 grey <10% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 20% angular stones up to 40mm in size, few bones	Material redeposited during Victorian period	19 th century
0211	Brick fragments, mortar limestone plaster and late 19 th century pottery in a matrix of friable sandy loam 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey to 6/3 light brown with 15% white mortar flecks	Rubble layer associated with 1893 Victorian refurbishments	1893
0212	North brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches	Brick wall supporting floor	1893

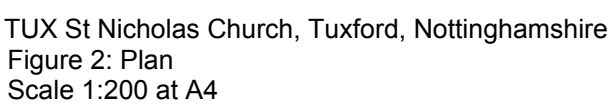
	long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks		
0213	West brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0214	South brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0215	East brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0300	Brick fragments, mortar limestone plaster and late 19 th century pottery in a matrix of friable sandy loam 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey to 6/3 light brown with 15% white mortar flecks	Rubble layer associated with 1893 Victorian refurbishments	1893
0301	Sandstone slabs (covered during refurbishment) extending to east of Area 03)	Current floor	1872 reused medieval stone?
0302	7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey mortar identical to that on pier repairs dating to 1872	Foundation/bedding for current floor	1872
0303	East brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0304	North brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0305	Friable to loose silty clay loam made gritty by tiny stone fragments and mortar, 10YR 4/2 greyish brown, 30% stones angular up to 100mmx80mm, 5% mortar, <1% charcoal	Spread of redeposited material	Victorian
0306	Brick structure measuring 2.24m long and exceeding 1.82m in width and would have originally been around 1.40m in depth, the top c. 0.20m of its barrel vaulted roof having being truncated during Victorian refurbishments. It had a 0.66m wide recess which extended down the centre of the east wall terminating 0.20m from the brick floor. The bricks measured 9½ x 2½ x 4¾ inches, and were laid in stretcher bond.	Burial vault	Late 18 th or early 19 th century
0307	10 YR 5/1 grey silty loam, <1% charcoal, <5% mortar flecks, 5% stones up to 30mm in size, Victorian finds present	Backfill of burial vault	Victorian
0308	0.5m wide, loose silty clay loam 10YR 5/2 greyish brown, 3% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 5% angular stones up to	Foundation trench for wall 0304	1893

	40mm x 50mm		
0309	Friable silty clay loam 10YR 5/1 grey <10% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 20% angular stones up to 40mm in size, few bones	Material redeposited during Victorian period	19 th century
0310	Friable silty clay loam 10YR 5/1 grey <10% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 20% angular stones up to 40mm in size, few bones	Material redeposited during Victorian period	19 th century
0311	0.5m wide, loose silty clay loam 10YR 5/2 greyish brown, 3% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 5% angular stones up to 40mm x 50mm	Foundation trench for wall 0304	1893
0312	Friable silty clay loam 10YR 5/1 grey <10% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 20% angular stones up to 40mm in size	The foundation trench for the vault	Late 18 th / 19 th century
0313	South brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0314	Sandstone column	West column of the south arcade	c. 1300
0315	Sandstone blocks, bonding material yellowish brown sandy clay	West column of the south arcades foundations	c. 1300
0316	Sandstone column	West column of the south arcade	c. 1300
0317	Sandstone blocks, bonding material yellowish brown sandy clay	West column of the south arcades foundations	c. 1300
0318	Friable silty clay loam 10YR 5/1 grey <10% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 20% angular stones up to 40mm in size, few bones	Redeposited 0309	Victorian
0400	0.3m wide, loose silty clay loam 5YR 5/6 yellowish red, 3% mortar flecks, <1% charcoal flecks, 15% angular stones up to 50mm	Foundation trench for wall 0406	1893
0401	Friable silty clay loam 10YR 5/1 grey <10% mortar flecks, 1% charcoal flecks, 20% angular stones up to 40mm in size, few bones	Material redeposited during Victorian period	19 th century
0402	W-E aligned angular grey sandstone (Skerry), undressed pieces bonded with 5YR 5/3 dark reddish brown clay. Exceeds 0.25m from base of aisle wall	Foundations of south wall of the south aisle	Medieval
0403	Sandstone slabs (covered during refurbishment) extending to west of Area 04)	Current floor	1872 reused medieval stone?
0404	7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey mortar identical to that on pier repairs dating to 1872	Foundation/bedding for current floor	1872
0405	West brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey	Brick wall supporting floor	1893

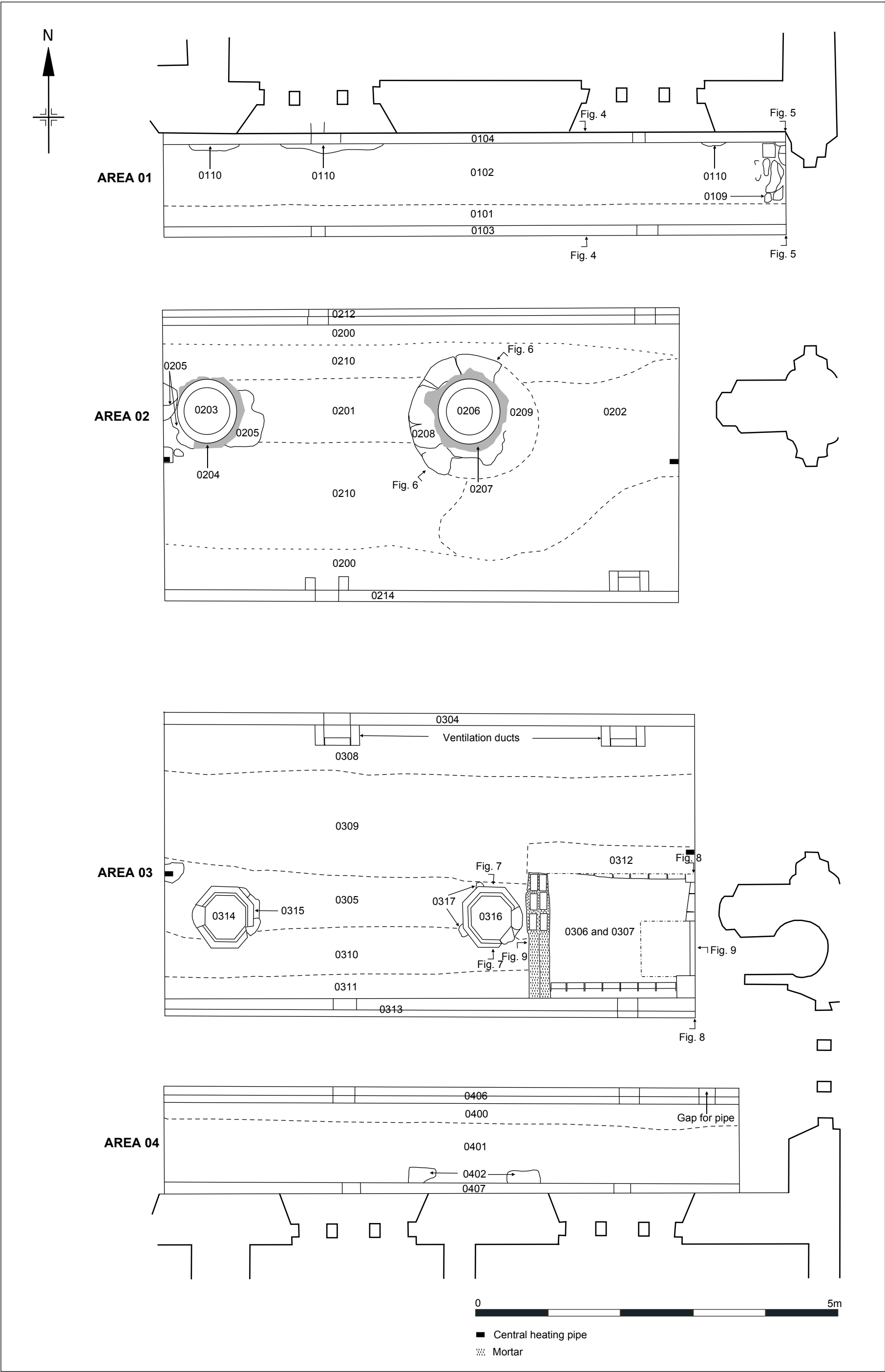
	flecks		
0406	North brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0407	South brick wall, 3 courses bricks 9 inches long, 3 inches thick, mortar GLEY 1 6/10 greenish grey, 15% 10YR 7/1 light grey flecks	Brick wall supporting floor	1893
0408	Brick fragments, mortar limestone plaster and late 19 th century pottery in a matrix of friable sandy loam 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey to 6/3 light brown with 15% white mortar flecks	Rubble layer associated with 1893 Victorian refurbishments	1893



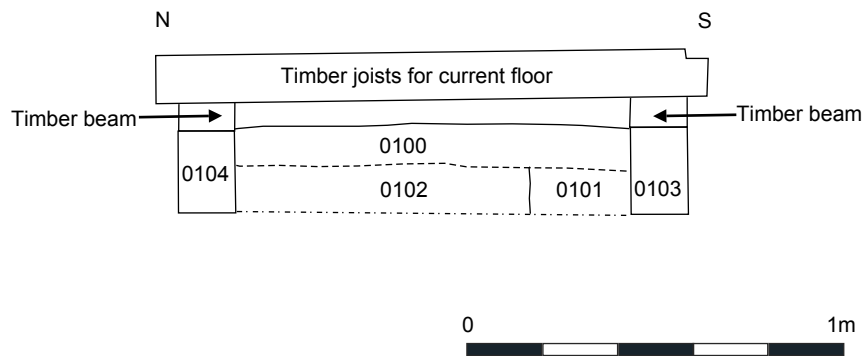
TUX St Nicholas Church, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
 Figure 1: Church location
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
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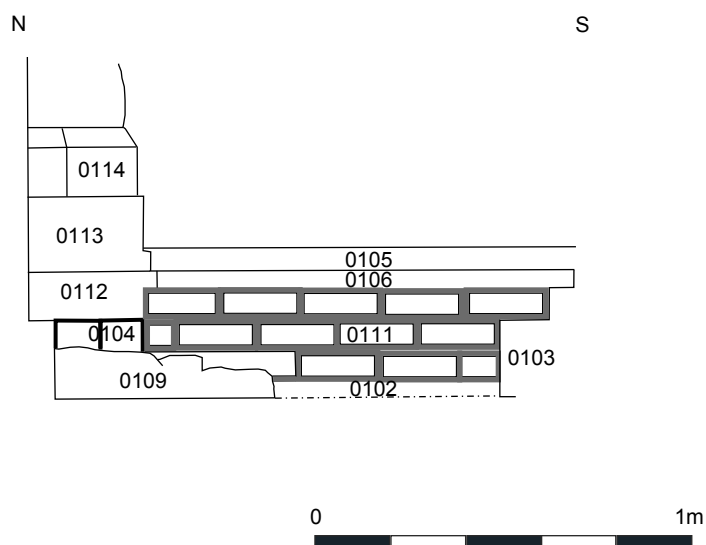
TUX St Nicholas Church, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
Figure 2: Plan
Scale 1:200 at A4



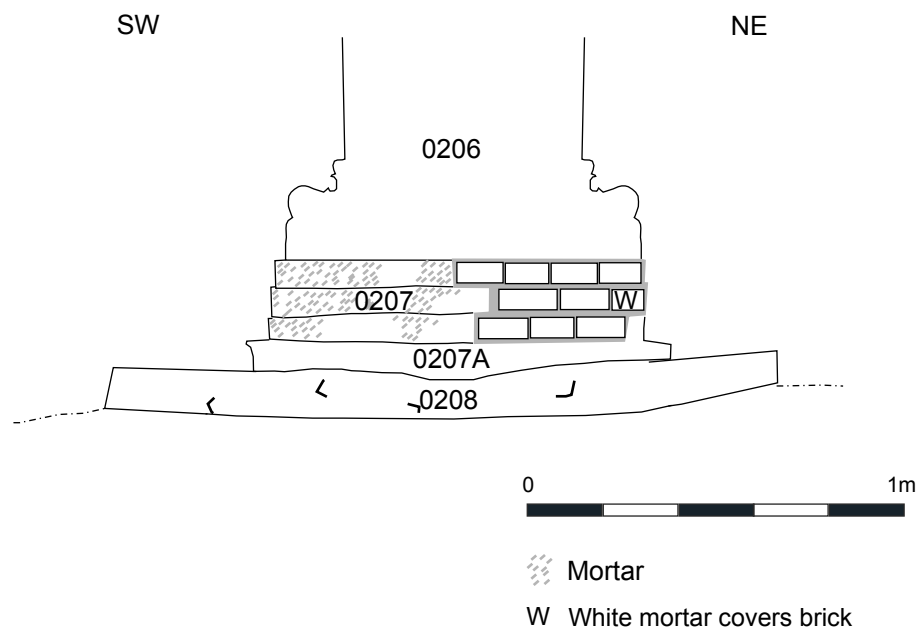
TUX St. Nicholas Church, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
Figure 3: Post excavation plan
Scale 1:50 at A3



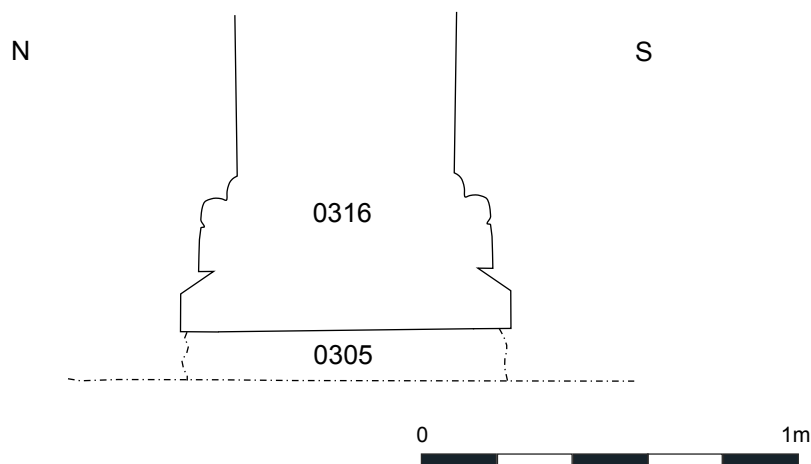
TUX St Nicholas Church, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
 Figure 4: Area 01 west facing section through the 1893 floor and deposit 0102
 Scale 1:20 at A4



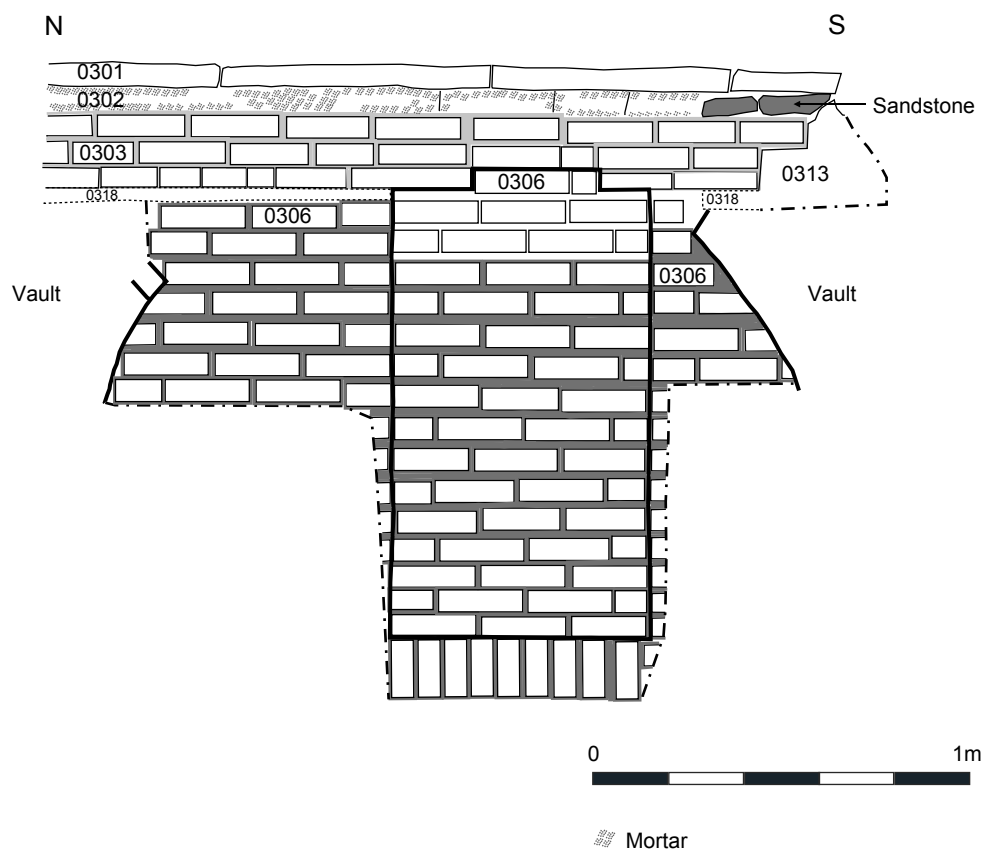
TUX St Nicholas Church, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
 Figure 5: Area 01 east end west facing section
 Scale 1:20 at A4



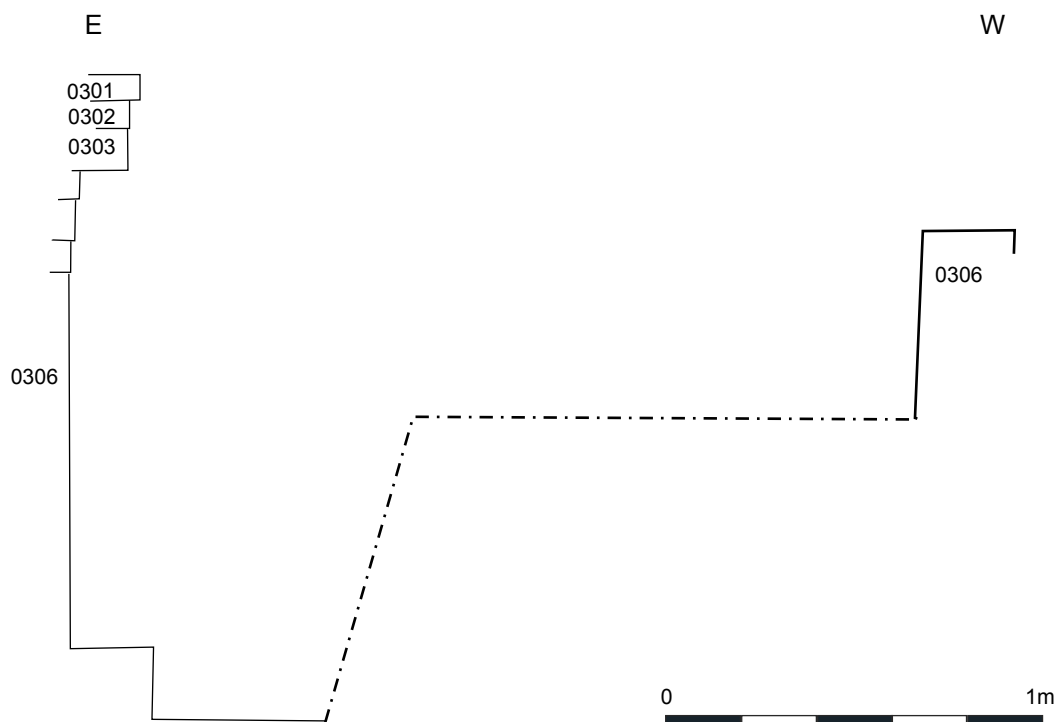
TUX St Nicholas Church, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
 Figure 6: Area 02 east column 0206 south-east facing elevation
 Scale 1:20 at A4



TUX St Nicholas Church, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
 Figure 7: Area 03 east column 0316 west facing elevation
 Scale 1:20 at A4



TUX St Nicholas Church, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
 Figure 8: Area 03 burial shaft 0306 east wall west facing section
 Scale 1:20 at A4



TUX St Nicholas Church, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire
 Figure 9: Area 03 burial shaft 0306 east to west profile
 Scale 1:20 at A4



Plate 1. The herringbone stonework present at the west end of the south aisle in the arcade wall close to the tower, viewed looking north-east.



Plate 2. General view of Area 01 after excavation, viewed looking east.



Plate 3. Wall foundation 0109 in Area 01, viewed looking east.



Plate 4. The stoup in the north wall at the western end of Area 01, viewed looking north-east.



Plate 5. General view of Area 02 after excavation, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 6. Detailed view of the foundations of column 0206 in Area 02, viewed looking north-west.



Plate 7. General view of Area 03 after excavation, viewed looking north-east. Note the virtually complete foundations to the columns.



Plate 8. The burial shaft 0306 in Area 03 after excavation,



Plate 9. Worked chamfered stone from 0300, possibly medieval in date.



Plate 10. General view of Area 04 after excavation, viewed looking east.



Plate 11. The piscina and carved stone corbel in the south-western corner of the south aisle Area 04, viewed looking south-east.