

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND OFF
BRIDGEGATE, RETFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land off Bridgegate, Retford, Nottinghamshire

Central National Grid Reference: SK 763 813

Site Code: BGR 06

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1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken July-August 2006 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Bridgegate, Retford, Nottinghamshire. Whelmar Homes had submitted an application for planning permission for a residential development at the site and commissioned the evaluation in order to inform the application.
- 1.2 The site lies to the west of the River Idle, close to the Bridgegate crossing into the historic core of the town, and is centred at NGR SK 763 813. At the time of the evaluation, the site comprised a series of street frontage properties on Bridgegate, with commercial premises within Bridgegate Trading Mews to the rear and largely unoccupied ground to the north, bounded by a link road, Amcott Way.
- 1.3 The evaluation was preceded by a desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. This identified that the site lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity, with very good potential for sub-surface deposits of medieval origin to survive. Particular potential for early activity was identified towards the street frontage, since Bridgegate is believed to be of medieval origin, and towards the River Idle, which would have been a focus of activity since the town developed.
- 1.4 The evaluation comprised 11 trial trenches, investigated in order to provide a sample of the proposed area to be subject to redevelopment, including the Bridgegate frontage to the south and the previously undeveloped north-eastern portion of the site adjacent to the River Idle.
- 1.5 The evaluation revealed archaeological remains dating from the medieval, post medieval and modern eras. Medieval remains were encountered only in the southern part of the site. Two trenches, Trenches 10 and 11, on the Bridgegate frontage, encountered deposits broadly suggestive of street frontage occupation during the medieval period. The remains could relate to dwellings, shops or small-scale industrial premises. Probable structural remains of medieval date were recorded in Trench 9, away from the Bridgegate frontage, these remains possibly relating to a simple building in the backlot of a property. A relatively small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered during the evaluation.
- 1.6 Post-medieval remains were revealed across the site. Probable alluvial material laid down during flooding of the River Idle was encountered in the northern part of the site and some or all of this material could be of post-medieval origin. Such strata are likely to have been extensively re-worked through cultivation. Substantial deposits of 'made ground' were also encountered across the northern area, evidently to consolidate the ground ahead of light industrial use in more recent times. Remains of post-medieval date recorded towards Bridgegate were essentially derived from further development of the frontage

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report describes the aims, methods and results of an archaeological field evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on land off Bridgegate, Retford, Nottinghamshire. The fieldwork, comprising the investigation of 11 trial trenches, was undertaken between 28th July and 11th August 2006, pre-determination of a planning application, which proposes re-development of the site for residential purposes. The commissioning Client was Whelmar Homes and the purpose of the evaluation was to allow the impact of the development proposals upon the archaeological resource to be assessed, in order to inform the planning decision.
- 2.2 The proposed development site covers c. 1.0 hectare and its central National Grid Reference is SK 763 813 (Figure 1). The site lies immediately to the west of the River Idle, within the Retford Conservation Area. The site is bounded to the north by the embankment carrying a modern link road, Amcott Way. To the south, it is bounded by a length of Bridgegate, which continues to the east to cross the River Idle. To the north-east, the site is bounded by a riverside path, River Lane, and the remainder of the site boundary is formed by the limits of adjacent properties that front onto Bridgegate (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The southern portion of the site comprises a rectangular parcel of land formed by street frontage properties Nos. 46-50 (even nos.) Bridgegate and their developed backlots, with hard-surfaced access routes. The remainder of the site comprises a triangular parcel of land, the relatively elevated north-western portion of which is heavily overgrown and undeveloped. The north-eastern portion is partly developed, with a variety of access routes and car parking areas, and includes the remains of former back lane, Tenterflat Walk, which turns to the north-east to skirt the easternmost portion of the site, this an undeveloped riverside area of overgrown vegetation and mature trees.
- 2.4 Prior to the evaluation an archaeological desk-based assessment identified that the site lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity, with particular potential for sub-surface deposits of medieval origin to survive.¹ The Bridgegate street frontage would have been a focus for activity, during that period and land towards the river has probably always been utilised by inhabitants of the town since its formation.
- 2.4 On this basis, Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) recommended that an archaeological field evaluation be undertaken at the site in order to characterise the archaeological resource and assess its importance. PCA compiled a Written Scheme of Investigation² (WSI), detailing the aims and methods of the evaluation prior to commencement of the fieldwork.
- 2.5 At the time of writing, the project archive is housed at the Northern Office of PCA, at Unit N19a, Tursdale Business Park, Durham. The completed project archive, comprising written, drawn, and photographic records will be ultimately deposited with the appropriate body, under the site code BGR 06. The **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** reference number is: preconst1-17648.

¹ ARCUS, 2006.

² PCA, 2006.

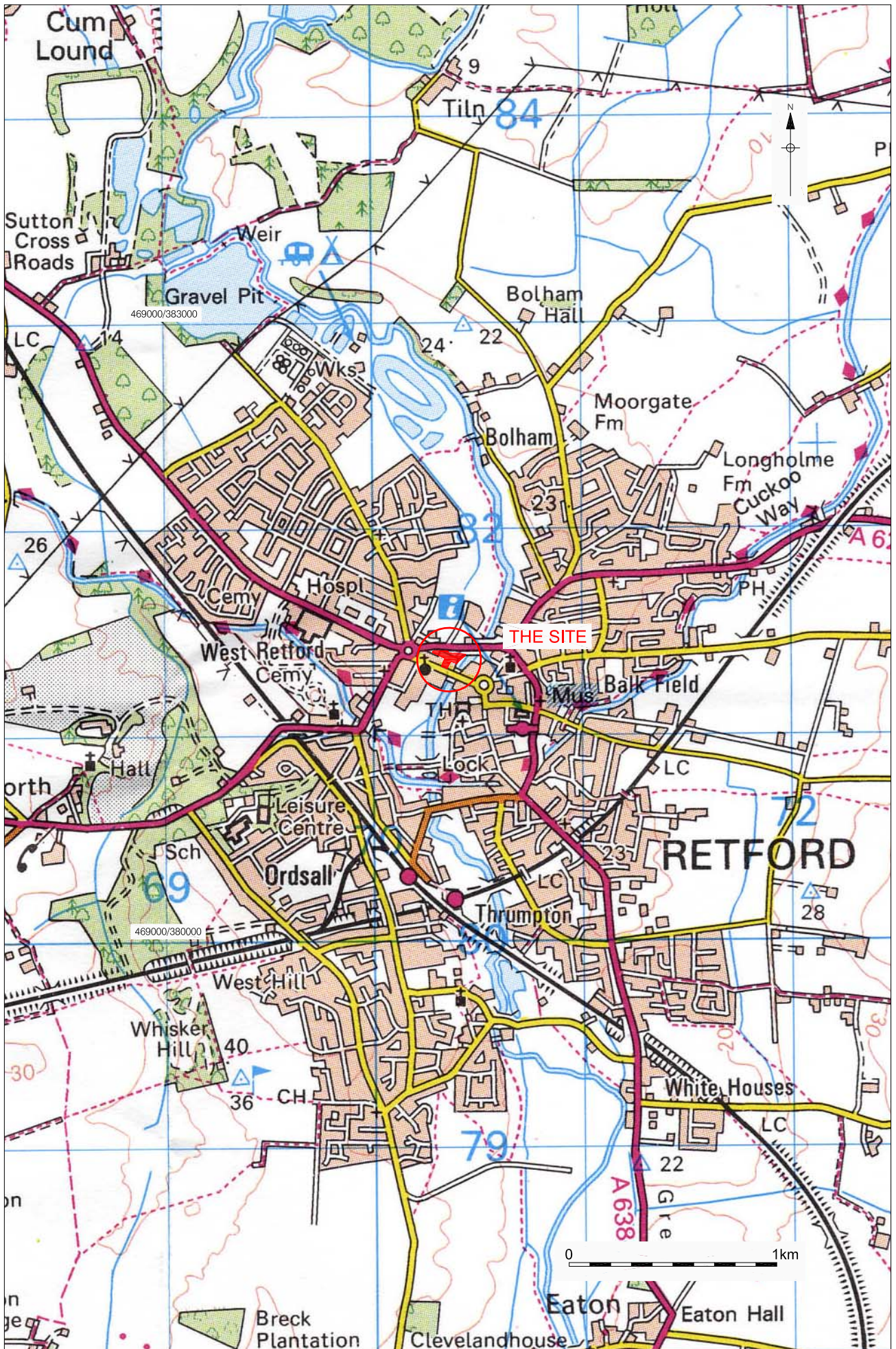


Figure 1. Site location
Scale 1:25,000

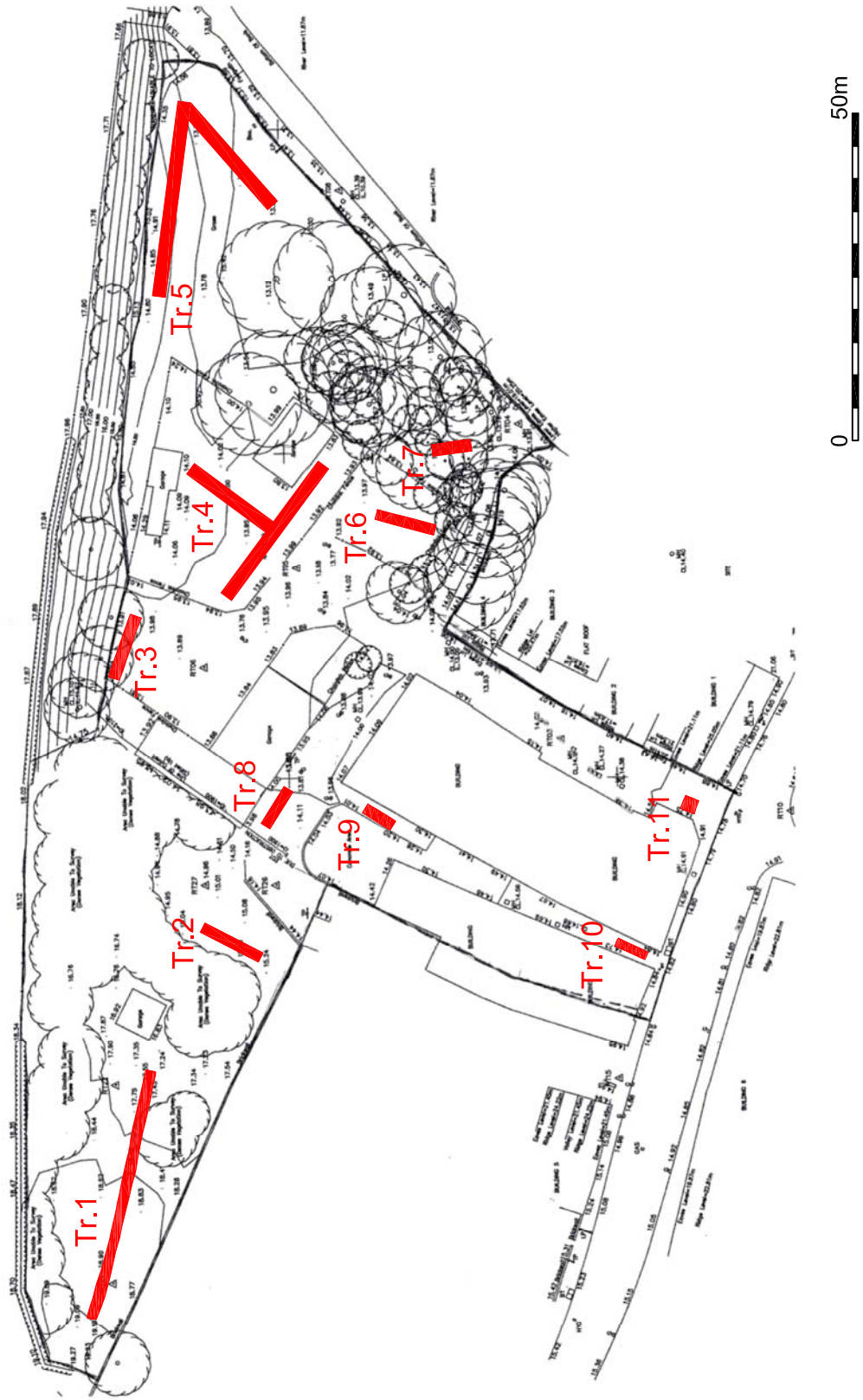


Figure 2. Trench location
Scale 1:1,000

3. PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Planning Background

- 3.1.1 At national level, the need for early consultation in the planning process in order to determine the impact of development schemes upon the archaeological resource is identified in the document *'Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning'* (PPG 16)³.
- 3.1.2 A planning application (reference number 01/06/00006) was submitted by Whelmar Homes to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Bassetlaw District Council, for a proposed residential development of the site to the rear of 36-62 Bridgegate, Retford. At the time of writing, the scheme as proposed will create more than 40 new homes. The street frontage is to be re-developed as two-and-a-half- and three-storey townhouses with rear gardens, while the remainder of the site is to be developed as an assortment of detached and semi-detached dwellings with gardens. Tenterflat Walk is to be reinstated as a through route linking River Lane and Amcott Way as part of the scheme.
- 3.1.3 The planning application was accompanied by the aforementioned desk-based assessment (DBA) of the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological development control throughout Nottinghamshire is undertaken by staff within the Environment Department of Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC). In this instance, the Assistant Archaeological Officer advised that, in light of the archaeological potential of the site, as identified in the DBA, archaeology was a material consideration in the planning decision and that further information was required about the buried archaeological resource, in accordance with PPG 16.
- 3.1.4 Echoing advice given in PPG 16 is Policy 2/11 of the *'Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Joint Structure Plan'*, which states:
- "Development proposals affecting archaeological sites will only be permitted where the need for development in that location outweighs the relative importance of the remains and/or their setting. If development is permitted, priority will be given to preserving the archaeological interest in situ. Where preservation in situ is not feasible or justified, conditions will be imposed to ensure that full surveys, excavation and recording of the remains undertaken".*
- Similar advice is contained in Policy 6/12 of the *'Bassetlaw Local Plan'*.
- 3.1.5 Since the proposed development had the potential to damage or destroy important archaeological remains at the site, the Assistant Archaeological Officer recommended that the applicants supply additional information on the archaeological resource through the undertaking of an archaeological field evaluation. A scheme of trial trenching was recommended, preferably sampling at least 5% of the total site area.
- 3.1.6 PCA was commissioned by Whelmar Homes to undertake the archaeological evaluation herein described and prepared the aforementioned WSI for the work, which was submitted to NCC prior to the fieldwork.

³ Department of the Environment, 1990.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 In broad terms, the aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the date, nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains at the site, as evidenced by any buried deposits and features and any artefactual and ecofactual evidence that they may contain.

3.2.2 In specific terms the aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
- to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;
- to determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
- to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present;
- to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

3.2.3 Trial trenches were used to further illuminate the archaeological potential of the site, thereby allowing the impact of the development on the archaeological resource to be assessed.

3.2.4 The results of the evaluation will, therefore, allow a more informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of remains and any mitigatory measures, such as sympathetic foundation design, incorporation within areas of open space and/or further archaeological work, which may be appropriate in advance of, or during, development.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The full archaeological and historical background to the site is set out in the desk-based assessment of the site undertaken by ARCUS. An outline summary is included below and the research of those responsible is gratefully acknowledged.

- 4.1 No prehistoric, Roman or early medieval sites or findspots are known at the site or in its immediate vicinity. The town of Retford probably takes its name from the phrase 'raed ford', possibly relating to a band of reddish clay believed to underlie the former ford on the River Idle. A ford is reported to have existed immediately to the east of the site during the mid 20th century,⁴ although it is uncertain at present whether this is the site of the historic ford.
- 4.2 Retford appears as 'Redforde' in the Domesday survey of 1086 and a number of sites with medieval remains are known from the town. At the time of the survey, a mill stood on the River Idle, most likely located in the Bridgegate area. Further mills opened during the 13th and 16th centuries are likely to have been situated either on, or near, the site of the earlier mill.
- 4.3 A bridge has existed at Bridgegate from at least the 13th century, in effect forming the boundary between what was formerly East and West Retford. Timbers dating from the 11th to 12th centuries, along with later medieval ceramics were excavated close to the present bridge, on the south side of Bridgegate, in 1995. The extent of development along Bridgegate during the medieval period is, however, largely unknown. The current site is relatively low lying and in earlier archaeological eras is likely to have been prone to flooding, although this does not necessarily preclude the possibility of ribbon development along the Bridgegate frontage in the medieval period. Frontage properties are likely to have been held on burgage tenure, with their distinctive long, narrow backlots probably occupying the southern part of the site.
- 4.4 Documentary evidence indicates that settlement along Bridgegate was certainly established by the 16th century; the will of a John Dolkar from 1521 records a house, which most likely fronted onto Bridgegate. The same period saw substantial upgrading of the road on the western approach to the river crossing, necessitated by the low and swampy nature of the terrain. This involved removal of the medieval road surface of Bridgegate, along with excavations up to 2.5m in depth, which were filled with gorse and heather, and the construction of wooden piling to underpin the new road. This was followed by the creation of a pitched pavement.
- 4.5 The earliest map detailing the site is Kelk's map of the manor of Retford, dated to 1774. The map shows development along the Bridgegate frontage at the site, with the majority of the northern part of the site part of an area of open land, 'The Rector's Tenter Flat'. The name suggests that the land was associated with the manufacture of sailcloth, taking its name the tenterhooks on which cloth was stretched.

⁴ M. Merrills, pers comm.

- 4.6 Kelk's map shows a series of narrow rectangular plots extending back from the street frontage along the north side of Bridgegate. The plots extend as far as the Rector's Tenter Flat and represent medieval burgage plots fossilised in the post-medieval layout. The buildings shown along the street frontage at the site include an L-shaped structure and three rectangular buildings constructed at right angles to Bridgegate, two of which were joined along the frontage by a further structure. The linked buildings may be the Coach and Horses Inn, a coaching inn that was certainly established at the site by the later 19th century and almost certainly had earlier origins.
- 4.7 In 1776, the Great North Road was diverted to pass through Retford, passing along Bridgegate, which had a significant impact on the commercial fortunes of the town. However, despite improvements to the road at Bridgegate the area was still susceptible to flooding. A flood in 1795 caused considerable damage to properties in the vicinity of the site when more than three feet of floodwater was recorded in areas of East and West Retford.
- 4.8 A map –'Twenty Miles Around Mansfield' – produced by Sanderson in 1835 shows the developed Bridgegate frontage at the site. The backlots are shown skirted by a lane - named on subsequent maps as Tenterflat Walk - which joined the riverside pathway to the east. The Rector's Tenter Flat had by this time been sub-divided into two groups of rectangular plots, set out either side of a lane, which, to the south, met the aforementioned back lane and, to the north, followed the curving course of the river, but running some distance from it. Sub-division of the former open area most likely indicated that it was no longer associated with the sailcloth industry and had probably have been given over to small fields, paddocks, market gardens and the like.
- 4.9 Trustees of the nearby Trinity Hospital demolished a number of 'miserable' properties along Bridgegate in 1847. However, the properties within the development site may not have belonged to the hospital or were spared, as several buildings visible on the 1835 map appear to be those shown on early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. The position of the Coach and Horses Inn is shown on the 1st edition, from 1886, with the central, covered entrance passage indicated by a break in the pavement. A number of buildings are also shown in the backlots of properties fronting onto Bridgegate.
- 4.10 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 shows little change to the 1st edition at the site, although Tenterflat Walk is first named on this edition and the riverside path, which it joins to the east, is first named as River Lane.
- 4.11 A street plan of Retford from 1908 shows a motor garage at the site. This was Clark's Garage, established by Charles Clark in the buildings of the former Coach and Horses Inn in 1906. Clark began as a bicycle manufacturer on Moorgate in Retford in 1897 and from the Bridgegate premises, one of the earliest garages in the region, the firm was involved in various aspects of the early development of the motor trade.
- 4.12 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1922 shows further development to the rear of Clark's Garage, most likely related to the growth of the business. By this time the entire Bridgegate frontage was developed, excepting entrances, and it is likely that the frontage was formed by a combination of Clark's Garage, other businesses and some domestic properties. The area to the north of Tenterflat Walk remained sub-divided into open fields, gardens, *etc.*

- 4.13 Subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping shows relatively little evidence of further development at the site between 1922 and 1956. Two narrow rectangular features, possibly outbuildings or simply enclosures, are shown on the 1938 edition in the eastern part of the site, north of Tenterflat Walk, although they do not appear on the 1948 edition. A number of garage buildings are reported to have been established during the Second World War in the area to the north of Tenterflat Walk, to provide services to the RAF.⁵
- 4.14 By the 1964 Ordnance Survey map, the buildings of Clark's Garage had become amalgamated into a single large rectangular block, extending from the Bridgegate frontage northwards to Tenterflat Walk. North of Tenterflat Walk, in the eastern part of the site, another substantial sub-rectangular block is shown, this reportedly the aforementioned RAF buildings. To the east, fronting onto River Lane, is a further small block of buildings reported to represent a row of lock-up garages.
- 4.15 By the 1973 Ordnance Survey map, the Bridgegate frontage at the site had been altered with the demolition of buildings immediately to the east of Clark's Garage. Amcott Way, forming a link road between the A638 North Road and the A620 to Gainsborough, had been constructed by the time of the 1982 Ordnance Survey map. The road took in a corridor of undeveloped land formerly occupied by allotment gardens, fields and other open space. The embankment of this road forms the northern limit of the site.
- 4.16 By 1990, the probable RAF buildings were no longer present, with the existing one-storey brick premises (occupied at the time of the project by Retford Auto Electrical) in place in the central northern part of the site. The lock-up garages on River Lane were also no longer present. No substantial changes are evident on subsequent mapping.

⁵ M. Merrills, pers comm.

5. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

- 5.1.1 Retford is situated on the boundary between Sherwood Sandstone, formerly the Bunter Sandstone, and Mercia Mudstone, formerly the Keuper Marl, both of Triassic Age, which form the underlying, solid geology of the site. Carboniferous Coal Measures are to be found at depth.
- 5.1.2 The 'drift' geology of the area is characterised by sands and gravels, glacial tills and wind blown sands.

5.2 Topography

- 5.2.1 Ground level in the part of the site occupied by the street frontage properties and their developed backlots slopes away gently to the north from c. 15.0m OD on Bridgegate to c. 14.0m OD on what was formerly Tenterflat Walk. The overgrown north-western portion of the site falls from a height of c. 19.0m OD at its western end to c. 15.0m OD at its eastern end. Ground level on the various hard surfaces of the northern central area is at c. 14.0m OD. The undeveloped north-eastern area has an undulating ground surface at c. 13.0-14.0mOD.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Fieldwork

- 6.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork at Bridgegate was undertaken in accordance with the relevant standard and guidance document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.⁶ PCA is an IFA-Registered Organisation. The methodologies to be used during the fieldwork were detailed in the aforementioned WSI.
- 6.1.2 Archaeological investigations were conducted in 11 trial trenches, all sited in open areas of the site. The majority of the standing buildings at the site were in use as commercial premises at the time of the work, therefore no building interiors were available for investigation. Although sited to provide broad coverage of the proposed development site, and to investigate areas of particular archaeological potential, the locations and dimensions of the trenches were effectively determined by current site usage, particularly access requirements, the presence of standing buildings and the routes of live services.
- 6.1.3 The trenches varied in size and were mostly rectangular, with the exception of a T-shaped trench, Trench 4, and a skewed L-shaped trench, Trench 5. The dimensions of the trenches are set out in the table below. Some variation from the dimensions described in the WSI was necessary, principally because of the presence of live services and access requirements. The maximum depth to which any trench was machined was 1.20m, with small, hand-dug *sondages* in Trenches 3 and 7 required to investigate underlying archaeological deposits.

Trench	Dimensions (at ground level)	Depth
1	40m x 1.60m	0.50m
2	15m x 1.60m	0.75m
3	10m x 1.60m	1.20m (average), 1.80m (max.)
4	25m x 1.60m + 15m x 1.60m	1.20m
5	30m x 1.60m + 20m x 1.60m	1.20m
6	10m x 1.50m	1.20m
7	6m x 1.80m	1.20m (average), 1.55m (max.)
8	6.65m x 1.60m	1.12m
9	5m x 1.60m	1.20m
10	5m x 1.50m	1.20m
11	2m x 2.30m	0.30m (average), 1.10m (max.)

- 6.1.4 Trenches 9, 10 and 11 were located on concrete and tarmac surfaces and their limits were initially cut with a road saw. Thereafter, hard surfaces were broken with a hydraulic breaker fitted to a JCB Sitemaster 3CX excavator. Ground reduction in the trenches was undertaken using the aforementioned excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless 'ditching' bucket.

⁶ Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999.

- 6.1.5 All machine excavation took place under the direct guidance of the supervising archaeologist. All undifferentiated topsoil and sub-soil was stripped down, in spits of approximately 50mm thickness, to the top of the first archaeologically significant horizon, natural deposits or when a depth of 1.20m was reached, whichever was soonest. Spoil was mounded away from the edge of each trench by the machine and removed to an overall spoil heap towards the northern limit of the site where necessary.
- 6.1.6 All subsequent excavation in the trial trenches was carried out by hand, by PCA's field team. Excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with recognised archaeological practice and following methodology set out in PCA's field recording manual.⁷ Following machine clearance, the sections and the base of the trenches were cleaned using hand tools, as appropriate. Plans and sections of trenches and features were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate, and their position plotted in relation to a trench baseline. The location of each trench was plotted and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Features and deposits were recorded on *pro forma* context record sheets.
- 6.1.7 A photographic record of the investigations was compiled using SLR cameras. This comprised black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film), illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs (excepting 'working shots') included a graduated metric scale. The photographic record forms part of the project archive.
- 6.1.8 Four Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on the site from a Bench Mark on the western side of Riverside Cottage (value 14.09m OD) and a Bench Mark on the southern elevation of 72 Bridgegate (value 17.41m OD). The TBM's had values of 13.94m OD, 14.04m OD, 14.95m OD and 19.11m OD.

6.2 Post-excavation

- 6.2.1 The stratigraphic data recovered from the site is represented by the written, drawn and photographic records. A total of 102 archaeological contexts were defined in the evaluation (Appendix B). Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, grouping contexts, enhancing matrices and phasing the stratigraphic data (Appendix A). A written summary of the archaeological sequence was then compiled, as described below in Section 7.
- 6.2.2 A relatively small ceramic assemblage was recovered during the evaluation, along with small assemblages of slag, glass, clay pipe and bone. The material was washed, dried, marked and packaged as appropriate and according to relevant guidelines.⁸ Specialist assessment of the ceramics has been undertaken (Appendix C).

⁷ PCA, 1999.

⁷ Watkinson and Neal, 1998; UKIC, 1983.

6.2.3 Survival of all materials from archaeological fieldwork depends upon suitable storage. The complete project archive, comprising written, drawn and photographic records (including all material generated electronically during post-excavation) and all 'finds' will be packaged for long term curation according to relevant guidelines.⁹ None of the material recovered required specialist stabilisation or an assessment of its potential for conservation research. The depositional requirements of the receiving body will be met in full.

⁹ UKIC, 1990.

7. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Note: Discrete stratigraphic entities (e.g., a cut, a fill, a deposit) were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, and these are indicated in the following text as []. The archaeological sequence has been described by broad stratigraphic phases.*

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 Natural deposits were encountered only in Trenches 1, 2 and 5. In Trench 1, located in an overgrown paddock in the elevated north-western portion of the site, the basal deposit, [101], comprised loose yellowish pink sand and gravel (Figures 3 and 4). It was recorded at a maximum height of 18.66m OD at the western end of the trench, c. 0.53m below the existing ground surface, sloping down to 17.38m OD to the east.
- 7.1.2 In Trench 2, located on an area of rough ground to the east of Trench 1, the basal deposit, [98], was of similar composition and was encountered at a relatively constant level of 14.43m OD across the trench, c. 0.53m below the existing ground surface (Figures 3 and 4 & Plate 1). These sand and gravel deposits, represent the natural sub-stratum in the north-western part of the site, being the surface of the river terrace.
- 7.1.3 Trench 5, in the undeveloped north-eastern corner of the site, located a deposit, [102], comprising firm brownish red clay, in the base of its east-west aligned element. Recorded at a maximum height of c. 14.0m OD, the deposit was exposed in a very small area towards the eastern end of the trench, continuing below the maximum depth of excavation as the ground sloped upwards to the west. It is likely that this was alluvial material towards the river frontage.

7.2 Phase 2: Medieval

Trench 9 (Figure 12 and Plate 9)

- 7.2.1 Trench 9 was located on a concrete roadway in the southern central part of the site, south of the line of Tenterflat Walk. The earliest deposit, [73], to be recorded comprised mid greenish grey clayey sandy silt, exposed across most of the northern portion and less extensively in the southern portion of the trench. The highest level at which it was recorded was 13.20m OD, c. 1.0m below the existing ground surface. The deposit was not fully excavated as it continued below the permitted depth of excavation and, therefore, it was not possible to ascertain its thickness or if there were earlier, underlying deposits. A single sherd of pottery, broadly dateable to the medieval period, was recovered from deposit [73] during cleaning. This deposit is interpreted as a developed soil, which probably accumulated within the backlot of a property fronting onto Bridgegate during the medieval period.
- 7.2.2 In the southern portion of Trench 9, deposit [73] was overlain by a deposit, [74], comprising firm reddish brown clay. This was recorded over an area measuring 2.0m north-south x 1.10m east-west, extending beyond the limits of excavation to the south and west, and was encountered at a highest level of 12.88m OD, c. 1.30m below the existing ground surface. Although deposit [74] was not excavated, it was observed, in the side of a later feature, to be 0.12m thick. The deposit appeared to form a clay pad either compacted into the underlying developed soil, or possibly lying within a construction cut, although it was not possible to establish its situation precisely. Tentatively it is suggested that it may have been used to provide a firm base to a structure, which extended to the south and west of the trench. Any structure at this location in the medieval period is probably stood in the backlot of a property fronting onto Bridgegate.

7.2.3 A linear clay deposit, [75], measuring 0.91m north-south x 0.06m east-west was encountered along the eastern edge of clay deposit [74]. The deposit was not excavated as it was encountered at the maximum permitted depth of excavation. However, it appeared to be contained within a narrow cut, possibly the setting or beam slot for a wooden sill beam and, therefore, possibly associated with the postulated structure represented by clay pad [74].

Trench 10 (Figure 13 and Plate 10)

7.2.4 Trench 10 was sited on a concrete surface in an alleyway in the south-western part of the site, towards the Bridgegate frontage. A series of deposits [38], [37], [36], [35] and [34], were recorded in the eastern section of the trench, exposed in section in the side of a substantial later feature. This feature extended across the trench, so that earlier deposits only survived in the eastern section.

7.2.5 The earliest deposit, [38], to be encountered, largely comprised ash, coal and charcoal in similar quantities, along with frequent fragments of probable iron slag. It was exposed for a maximum thickness of 0.20m, although its full thickness could not be ascertained as it extended below the maximum permitted depth of excavation. The deposit was encountered at a maximum height of 13.70m, c. 1.0m below the existing ground surface. Deposit [38] is interpreted as debris from industrial activity, possibly smithing. However, it is unclear whether the deposit represents *in situ* metalworking or had been dumped, possibly during ground consolidation.

7.2.6 Deposit [38] was overlain by a 0.11m thick deposit, [37], comprising greyish brown sandy clay. This was overlain by a 0.17m thick deposit, [36], comprising mid grey sand clay. These deposits may represent ground raising or levelling dumps.

7.2.7 A deposit, [35], comprising degraded orange brick, or brick dust, overlay deposit [36]. This was 0.11m thick and its upper interface sloped down from a height of 13.99m OD at the southern end of the trench, closest to the Bridgegate frontage, to 13.78m OD to the north. The deposit was encountered at a depth of c. 0.75m below the existing ground surface. It was not possible to ascertain whether the deposit represented highly degraded *in situ* brickwork - perhaps a brick surface - or whether it represented dumped demolition material. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the deposit and it is tentatively suggested that deposit [35] and underlying deposits [36]-[38] are of medieval origin.

7.2.8 A 0.10m thick deposit, [34], comprising silty clay with crushed charcoal overlay deposit [35]. This was recorded across an area measuring c. 2.30m north-south, truncated to the south and continuing beyond the limits of excavation to the north. It was encountered at a depth of c. 0.72m below the existing ground surface, at a maximum height of 14.04m OD. The charcoal component of the deposit may suggest that a fire occurred on site and it is possible that this was related to the possible destruction of a building represented by layer [35]. However, this could not be proved during the course of the evaluation. Layer [34] is tentatively interpreted as being of medieval origin.

Trench 11 (Figure 14 and Plates 11 & 12)

- 7.2.9 Trench 11 was located on a concrete surface in the south-eastern corner of the site, at the Bridgegate frontage. The presence of numerous services precluded excavation down to the maximum permitted level within Trench 11. However, a hand-dug sondage in the northern portion of the trench allowed earlier deposits to be investigated to some extent.
- 7.2.10 A deposit, [15], comprising dark greenish brown clayey silt represented the earliest deposit exposed within Trench 11. Its maximum excavated thickness was 0.18m, but it was not possible to ascertain a full thickness as the deposit continued below the limit of excavation. It was encountered at a depth of c. 0.83m below the existing ground surface, at a maximum height of 13.94m OD. This material is interpreted as a deposit of 'made ground'. It was truncated towards the eastern limit of the trench by the construction cut, [10], for a NE-SW orientated wall, [9], comprising roughly worked sandstone blocks, with a deposit, [13], infilled between the wall and the construction cut. The wall had been subject to considerable disturbance and survived only in the northern section of the trench. It was encountered at a maximum height of 13.99m OD, c. 0.78m below the present ground surface and the exposed portion measured 0.40m wide and 0.30m high.
- 7.2.12 Wall [9] had been truncated by a feature, [16], interpreted as a 'robber cut' to remove some of the original masonry from the wall. No dateable evidence was recovered from its fill, [6], which comprised light greyish brown silty clay. However, given the depth of overlying strata, it is unlikely that the robber cut was of recent origin.

7.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval

- 7.3.1 Post-medieval deposits were encountered in all trial trenches.

Trenches 1 and 2

- 7.3.2 In Trench 1, a 0.20m thick sub-soil, [100], was exposed along the length of the trench (Figure 4). A similar deposit, [97], this up to 0.49m thick, was exposed along the length of Trench 2 (Figure 4). These deposits, which can be broadly equated, represent a developed soil that probably originally accumulated across the elevated western part of the site during the post-medieval period, probably earlier. Whatever, its original period of origin, the material would have seen much re-working, particularly through post-medieval cultivation, until relatively recently.

Trench 3 (Figure 5 and Plate 2)

- 7.3.3 Trench 3 was located on an area of rough ground adjacent to the northern site boundary and roughly halfway along its length. A deposit, [25], comprising mottled reddish and greyish silty clay was revealed in a hand-dug sondage in the base of the trench. The full thickness of the deposit could not be ascertained within the sondage as it extended below the maximum permitted depth of excavation. Recorded at a maximum height of 11.93m OD, layer [25] was overlain by a 0.33m thick deposit, [21], which comprised dark reddish brown silty clay with a high organic content. This was encountered at a depth of c. 1.40m below the existing ground surface, at a maximum height of 12.31m OD.

- 7.3.4 Both deposits [25] and [21] could be of alluvial origin, if so they were probably derived from one or more episodes of flooding of the River Idle. Their date of origin is uncertain, conceivably they could be of medieval or earlier origin. However, since the area was known to be prone to flooding as late as the early 19th century, the deposits have been assigned to this relatively late phase of activity.
- 7.3.5 A 0.33m thick deposit, [20], overlies deposit [21] in Trench 3 and this comprised mid greyish brown sandy silt. It is interpreted as a developed soil, possibly of late 19th or early 20th century origin. A series of deposits, [24], [22] [23], [19] and [18], overlies deposit [20]. These comprised sands, gravels and demolition rubble and their maximum combined thickness was c. 1.05m. In sum, these deposits are interpreted as representing 'made ground', probably dumped during the later post-medieval or modern eras possibly to consolidate soft, underlying deposits.

Trench 4 (Figure 6 and Plates 3 & 4)

- 7.3.6 Trench 4 was sited on rough ground in a fenced-off compound in the central northern portion of the site. The trench was T-shaped and deposits in each element were assigned separate sets of context numbers.
- 7.3.7 The earliest deposit, [89], exposed across the NE-SW element of Trench 4, comprised mid brown silty sand. This was exposed to a maximum thickness of 0.15m, although its full thickness could not be ascertained as it continued below the permitted level of excavation. It was recorded at a depth of c. 1.0m below the existing ground surface, at a maximum height of 13.01m OD. This deposit is interpreted as being of alluvial origin, which had possibly been reworked through cultivation.
- 7.3.8 Deposit [89] was overlain by a 0.90m thick deposit, [88], largely comprising brick rubble and industrial waste. This is interpreted as 'made ground' and is considered likely to represent later post-medieval landscaping and ground consolidation of the riverside area.
- 7.3.9 Within the NW-SE element of Trench 4, the basal deposit, [94], comprised orange brown silty sand, recorded at a maximum height of 12.78m OD. The maximum exposed thickness of the material was 0.17m, although its full thickness could not be ascertained as it extended below the permitted level of excavation. Essentially similar in composition to layer [89], the deposit is interpreted as being of similar origin and probably contemporaneous with that material.
- 7.3.10 Deposit [94] was overlain by a 0.35m thick deposit, [93], comprising dark greyish brown sandy silt. This was encountered at a depth of c. 0.70m below the existing ground surface, at a maximum height of 13.0m OD. It seems likely that this deposit represents similar material to the underlying deposits, possibly reworked through cultivation.
- 7.3.11 Layer [93] was overlain by a deposit, [92], comprising orange brown silty sand, in turn overlain by deposit [91], comprising dark grey ash and sand. Deposits [92] and [91] are interpreted as representing 'made ground' and their combined thickness was 0.65m. The 'made ground' was encountered c. 0.12m below the existing ground surface at a maximum height of 13.71m OD.

Trench 5 (Figures 8 & 9 and Plates 5 & 6)

- 7.3.12 Trench 5 was sited in the extreme north-eastern corner of the site, close to the river frontage within an overgrown, undeveloped area. The trench had two elements and deposits assigned to Phase 3 were recorded only within the NE-SW element of Trench 5.

7.3.13 The basal deposit, [83], in Trench 5 comprised yellowish pink sand with frequent iron panning, which extended across the majority of the trench. The full thickness of the deposit was not ascertained as it extended below permitted depth of excavation, but its maximum recorded thickness was 0.23m. The deposit was encountered at a maximum height of 13.70m OD, c. 0.90m below the present ground surface. The deposit is interpreted as being of probable alluvial origin, having been deposited during a flooding episode of the River Idle. No dating evidence was recovered and, as with similar deposits recorded in Trench 3, this layer has been tentatively assigned to this phase of activity.

7.3.14 Sandy alluvium [83] was overlain by a 0.63m thick deposit, [82], comprising grey silty sand, recorded at a maximum height of 14.33m OD. This is interpreted as a developed soil, probably derived from underlying alluvium and altered through cultivation.

Trench 6 (Figure 10)

7.3.15 Trench 6 was sited towards the south-eastern corner of the site, in a fenced-off area of rough ground in use as a car park.

7.3.16 The basal deposit, [95], in Trench 6 comprised mid brown sandy silt, which extended across the trench. It was encountered at a depth of c. 1.0m below the present ground surface, recorded at a maximum height of 12.92m OD. This has been interpreted as a developed soil, again probably derived alluvial material and reworked through cultivation.

7.3.17 Layer [95] was truncated by five shallow parallel linear features, [44], [46], [48], [50] and [52], containing fills [43], [45], [47], [49] and [51], respectively. These features were between 0.09m and 0.12m deep and between 0.50m and 0.81m wide. Each was orientated approximately NE-SW and they were close-set, between 0.20m and 1.0m apart. The fills were equally uniform, each comprising dark brown sandy silt, with 19th century pottery recovered from deposits [43], [45] and [47]. The function of the features is unclear; they may have been derived from 19th century drainage activity, although their close proximity could suggest that they represent planting or bedding trenches from a former garden.

7.3.18 The linear features were overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit, [60], comprising dark greyish brown silty sand, which extended across the trench. It was encountered at a depth of c. 0.80-0.90m below the existing ground surface, and was recorded at a maximum height of 13.28m OD. The deposit is interpreted as a garden soil.

7.3.19 Layer [60] was overlain a 0.40m thick deposit, [59], comprised yellowish brown sand and crushed rubble, interpreted as 'made ground', which extended across the trench.

Trench 7 (Figure 11 and Plate 7)

7.3.20 Trench 7 was sited towards the south-eastern corner of the site, in a wooded area adjacent to River Lane. A deposit, [57], comprising mid reddish brown silty sand, represented the earliest recorded deposit in Trench 7. It was exposed for a maximum thickness of 0.50m, although further excavation was not possible due to diesel contamination. The deposit was probably of alluvial origin, perhaps representing a flooding episode during the post-medieval period; the contamination is of 20th century origin.

- 7.3.21 Layer [57] was overlain by deposit [56], comprising greyish brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of plaster fragments and flecks of brick. The deposit is interpreted as 'made ground', probably laid down to consolidate softer, underlying deposits, and it was up to 0.26m thick.

Trench 8 (Plate 8)

- 7.3.22 Trench 8 was sited in the central part of the site, upon the access road that was formerly Tenterflat Walk.
- 7.3.23 The basal deposit, [80], in Trench 8 comprised dark greyish brown silty sand. This was heavily contaminated with diesel, particularly within the western half of the trench, and further excavation was not possible.. It was exposed for a maximum thickness of 0.30m and the maximum height at which it was recorded was 13.20m OD. The deposit is interpreted as a probable developed soil. It was overlain by a 0.50m thick deposit, [79], comprising light greyish brown silty sand and rubble, interpreted as either 'made ground' or a demolition layer of later post-medieval origin.

Trench 9 (Figure 12 and Plate 9)

- 7.3.24 A substantial sub-oval pit, [72], truncated Phase 2 features [73] and [74] in Trench 9. This had moderately steep sides and a flat base and measured 2.52m x 0.80m (as seen) x 0.58m deep, extending beyond the limits of the trench to the east. It contained a sequence of fills [71], [70] and [69], and a small assemblage of pottery dating from the 13th to the 18th centuries was recovered from the primary fill, [71]. The fills were broadly similar, comprising mid grey silty sands and sandy silts. It was not possible to ascertain the function of the pit within the limits of excavation, although it is perhaps most likely to be related to activity within the backlot area of the properties fronting onto Bridgegate. The pit would appear to have been of post-medieval origin, dating to the 17th or 18th centuries, with the medieval material being residual, possibly originating from underlying Phase 2 deposits, such as layer [73].
- 7.3.25 Pit [72] was overlain by a 0.34m thick deposit, [068], comprising mid grey silty sand. It extended across much of the trench and is interpreted as a developed soil, which probably accumulated within the backlots of one or more Bridgegate properties. It was overlain by a 0.40m thick deposit, [067], comprising dark grey sandy silt, which extended across the trench. This was evidently dumped material, probably of 19th or 20th century date, and possibly derived from groundworks associated with the development of Clark's Garage.
- 7.3.26 Part of a sub-square feature, [66], truncated layer [67] at the southern limit of Trench 9. Its primary fill, [65], comprised dark greyish brown sandy silt, and its upper fill [64], comprised sandy silt and crushed mortar. It was not possible to ascertain the function of this feature, but it may represent the north-western corner of a substantial pit, probably of 19th or early 20th century origin.
- 7.3.27 A 0.18m thick deposit, [63], comprising dark grey sandy clayey silt, overlay feature [66] and probably represents ground levelling.

Trench 10 (Figure 13 and Plate 10)

- 7.3.28 In Trench 10, a feature interpreted as a possible stakehole, [40], truncated Phase 2 layer [34], towards the southern limit of the trench. It was partially overlain by a deposit of 'made ground', [33], comprising dark grey silty clay, in turn overlain by other dump layers, [32], [31] and [30]. The maximum combined thickness of 'made ground' in Trench 10 was 0.40m, and deposition of this material may be related to the construction of the existing frontage properties.
- 7.3.29 Layer [30] was truncated by a substantial, vertical-sided north-south orientated feature, [42]. It occupied the majority of the trench and only part of the eastern edge was visible - it extended beyond the limits of excavation to the north, south and west. Part of a rim and handle from a 12th/13th century green glazed jug were recovered from its fill, [41], this material being residual in context and presumably derived from an underlying deposit. The feature could not be fully excavated, due to its considerable depth, however, it lay on the anticipated line of a north-south orientated culvert thought to extend across the development site and it probably represents the construction cut for the culvert.

Trench 11 (Figure 14 and Plates 11 & 12)

- 7.3.30 Phase 2 deposits in Trench 11 were overlain by a deposit, [5], comprising dark brown silty clay. This was overlain by a deposit [4], comprising a large quantity of building rubble from which a small assemblage of 18th/19th century pottery was recovered. These layers are interpreted as dump deposits and their combined thickness was c. 0.35m.
- 7.3.31 Layer [4] was truncated by the construction cut, [8], for a trench-built, red brick wall, [7]. The foundation of the wall was shallow, only one brick course high, but the structure survived to a height of 0.48m. The wall extended across the trench on an approximately NE-SW orientation, roughly at right angles to Bridgegate. It was abutted by a right-angled NW-SE return of the same wall, which extended to the west, running parallel to Bridgegate. The NW-SE segment of the wall was removed during the excavation of the investigative sondage at the northern end of the trench. The wall was encountered at a maximum height of 14.50m OD, directly beneath the existing ground surface.
- 7.3.32 A deposit, [2], comprising light brown sandy silt, had been deposited against the western side of wall [7], this most likely representing a bedding layer for a former floor surface within the brick-built structure. Deposit [3], comprising dark brown sandy silt, may represent landscaping of the ground surface exterior to the structure. The brick-built structure is most likely to be related to small cottages known to have formerly abutted the eastern side of Clark's Garage. The properties were of 19th century or earlier origin and survived, albeit probably much altered, through to the late 1960s or early 1970s when they were demolished and the entrance to Bridgegate Trading Mews was redesigned.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

- 7.4.1 Modern deposits were encountered in each of the evaluation trenches.
- 7.4.2 In Trench 1, a 0.20m thick topsoil, [99], is considered to be of modern origin. A similar deposit, [96], up to 0.22m thick, was recorded in Trench 2. Both deposits comprised the modern ground surface.
- 7.4.3 A topsoil, [17], up to 0.20m thick, formed the modern ground surface in Trench 3 and was the only deposit of modern origin encountered in this area.
- 7.4.4 In Trench 4, a layer of sand and ash, [91], up to 0.45m thick, probably represents an episode of ground levelling ahead of the laying of an existing tarmac ground surface, represented by layers [90] and [87].
- 7.4.5 A crushed stone and brick deposit, [86], within the east-west element of Trench 5 was overlain by a deposit of clayey sand, [85]. Both layers are likely to have been deposited during construction works for Amcott Way during the 1970s and probably form part of the embankment for the road. A topsoil, [84], formed the existing ground surface, which extended into the NE-SW element of the trench, where it was recorded as deposit [81].
- 7.4.6 The existing ground surface in Trench 6 was a 0.60m thick deposit, [058], comprising rubble, scrap metal and a partial concrete surface.
- 7.4.7 In Trench 7, a 0.55m thick deposit, [55], comprising silty sand and building rubble, is probably related to demolition of the lock-up garages shown on 20th century mapping. A 0.15m thick ashy deposit, [54], overlies this material and probably represents ground levelling. It was overlain by a topsoil, [053], up to 0.27m thick, which formed the existing ground surface.
- 7.4.8 In Trench 8, layers [78], [77] and [76] represented the make-up layers and surface of the car park in this part of the site. The deposits had a combined thickness of 0.62m.
- 7.4.9 Phase 3 deposits in Trench 9 were overlain by a layer, [62], of loose rubble, with a maximum thickness of 0.28m. It is interpreted as having been deposited ahead of the laying of the existing tarmac ground surface, [61], which was 0.34m thick.
- 7.4.10 In Trench 10, a pit, [29], truncated Phase 3 deposit, [30]. At least 0.73m wide and 0.73m deep, its single fill, [28], comprised greyish brown silty sand with brick inclusions. The origin of the feature is unclear. It may be related to the construction cut, [42], for the putative culvert assigned to Phase 3, although this was not proven and it has therefore been assigned to this later phase of activity. It was overlain by a 0.37m thick deposit, [27], representing a layer of modern 'made ground'. This was overlain by the existing concrete ground surface, [26], up to 0.26m thick.
- 7.4.11 A NE-SW orientated service trench, [12], which contained a metal pipe was recorded in Trench 11. It abutted Phase 3 wall [7] and extended across the trench, measuring 0.35m wide x 0.27m deep. A NW-SE orientated trench containing a wide bore metal pipe was also recorded in Trench 11. The existing concrete ground surface, [1], up to 0.19m thick, had been laid directly on top of the pipe.

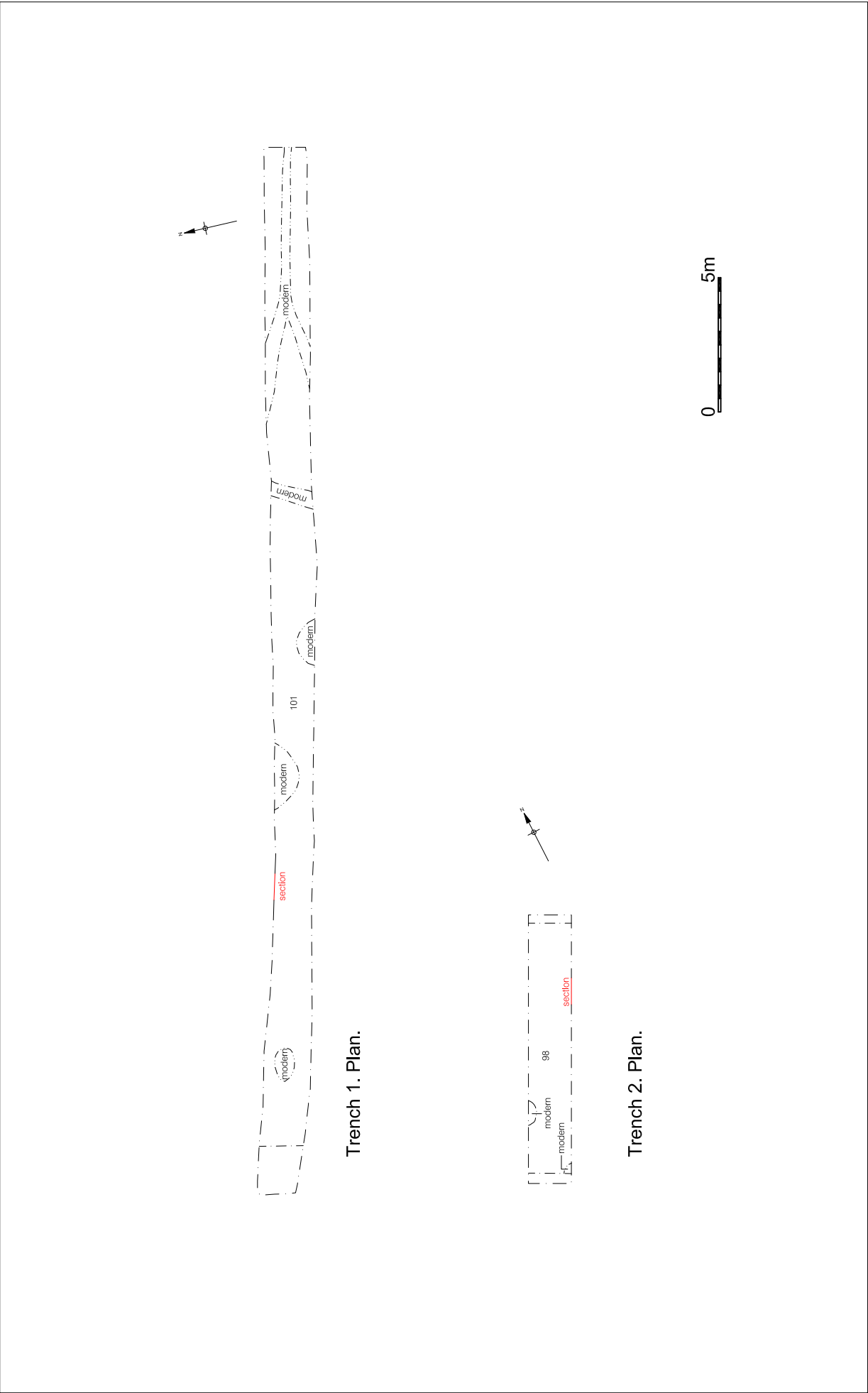
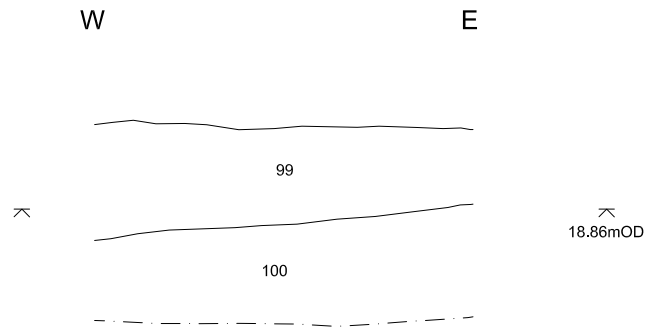
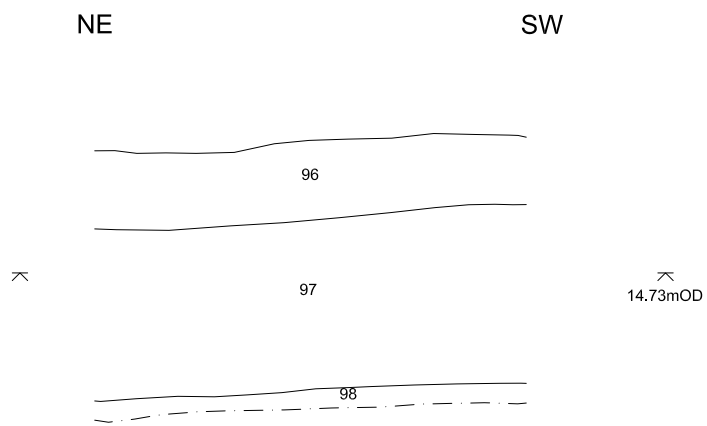


Figure 3. Trenches 1 and 2, plans
Scale 1:200



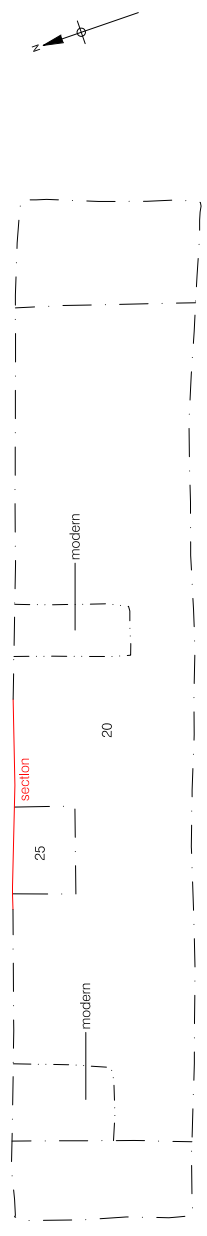
Trench 1. South facing section.



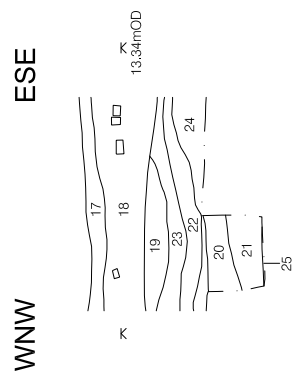
Trench 2. North-west facing section.



Figure 4. Trenches 1 and 2, sections
Scale 1:20



Trench 3. Plan.



Trench 3. SSW facing section.

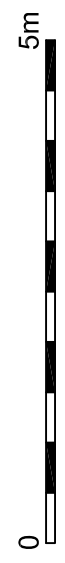
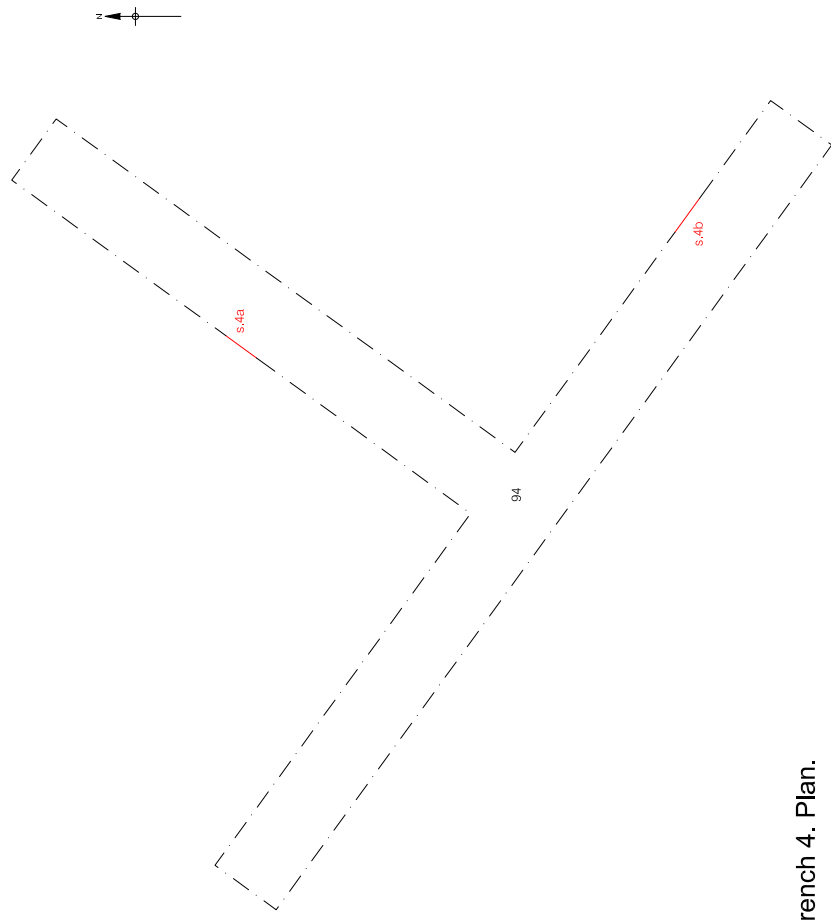


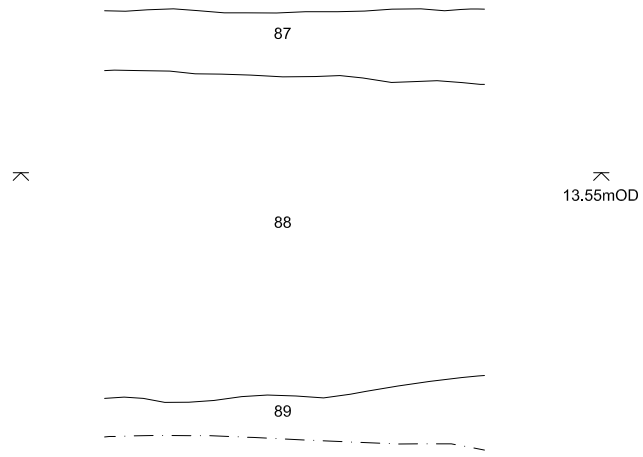
Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and section
Scale 1:75



Trench 4. Plan.

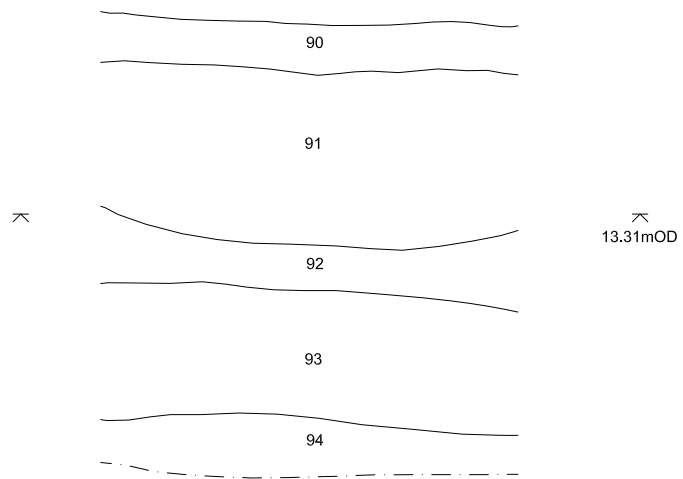
Figure 6. Trench 4, plan
Scale 1:200

SW NE



Trench 4. South-east facing section 4a.

SW NE



Trench 4. South-west facing section 4b.



Figure 7. Trench 4, representative sections
Scale 1:20

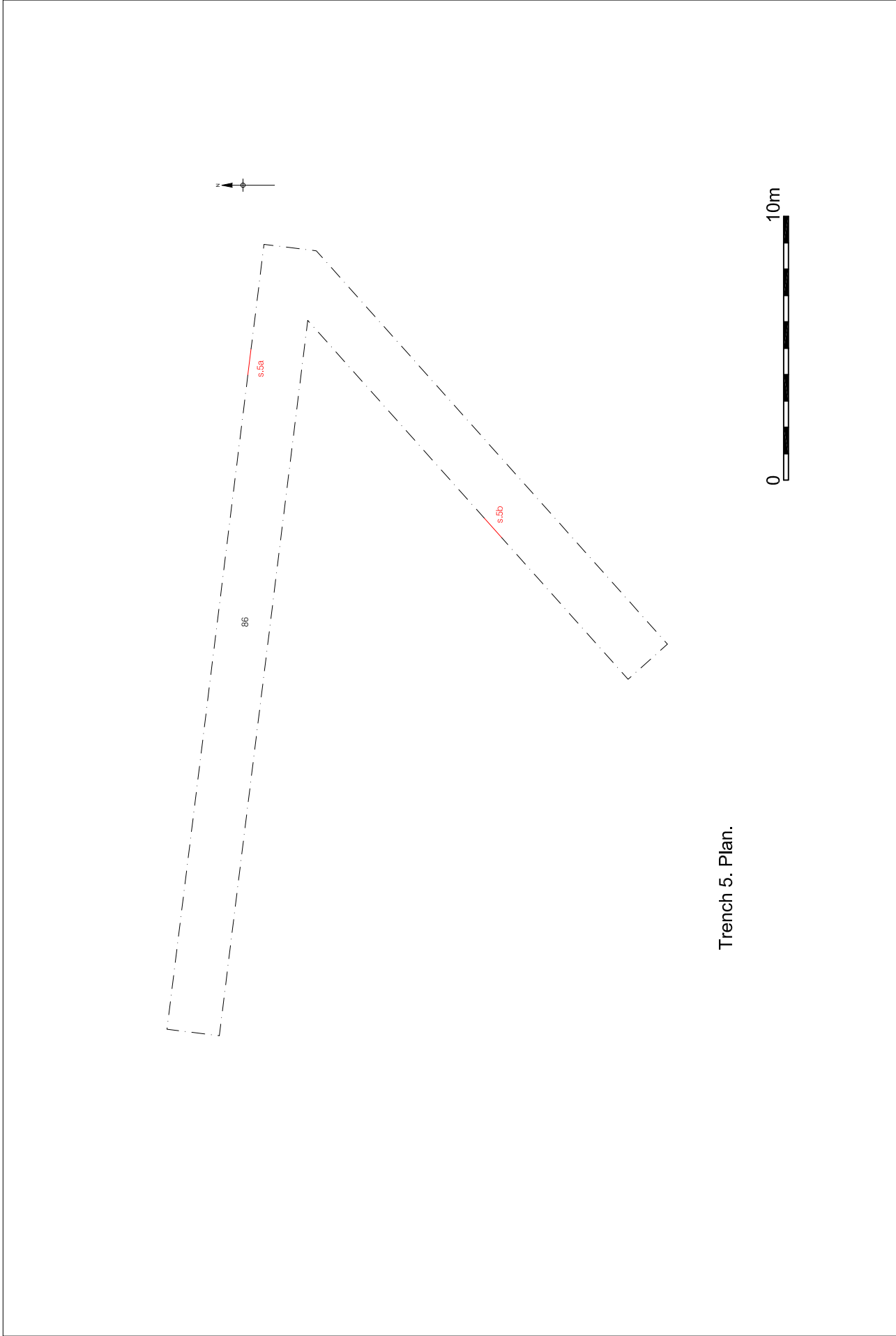
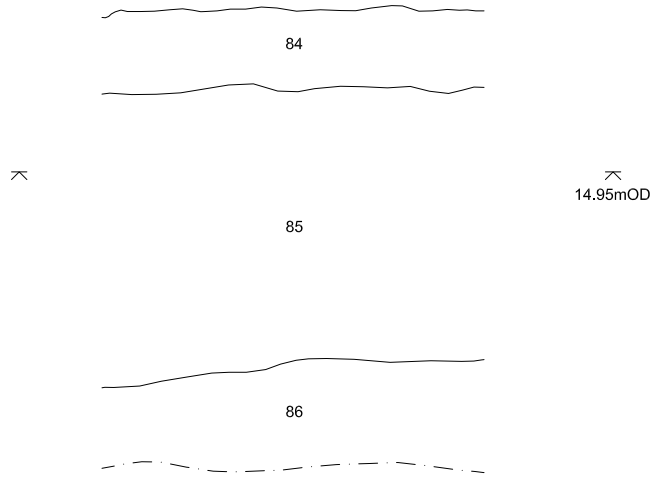


Figure 8. Trench 5, plan
Scale 1:200

WNW

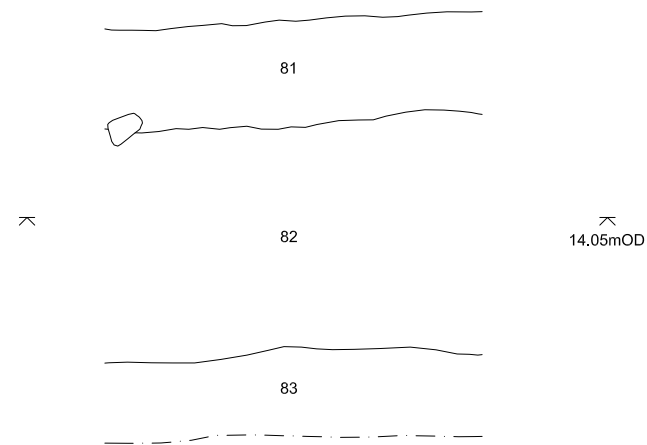
ESE



Trench 5. SSW facing section 5a.

SW

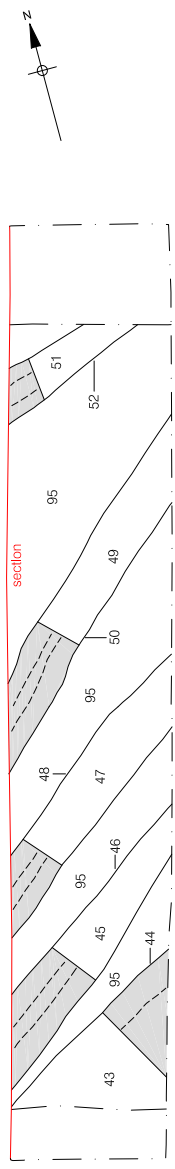
NE



Trench 5. South-east facing section 5b.

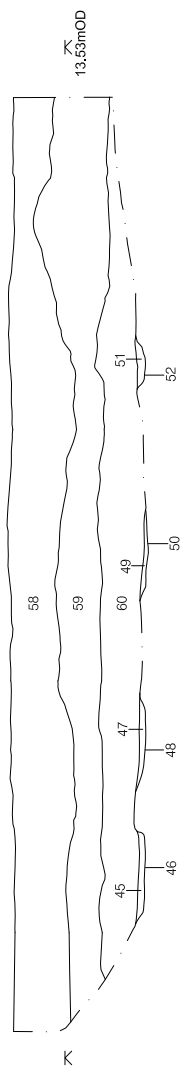


Figure 9. Trench 5, representative sections
Scale 1:20



Trench 6. Plan.

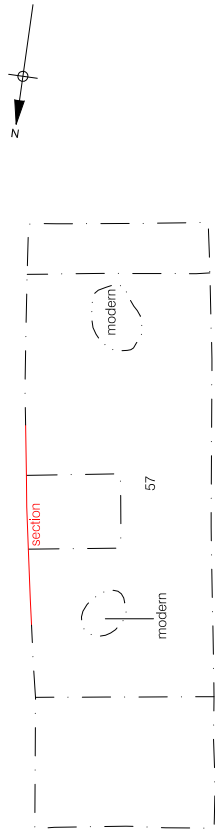
SSW NNE



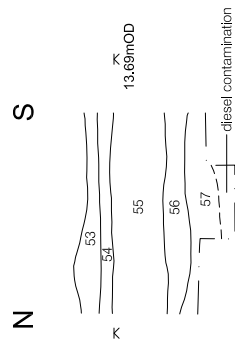
Trench 6. ESE facing section.



Figure 10. Trench 6, plan and section
Scale 1:75



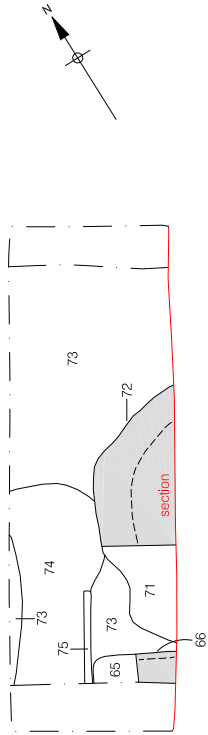
Trench 7. Plan.



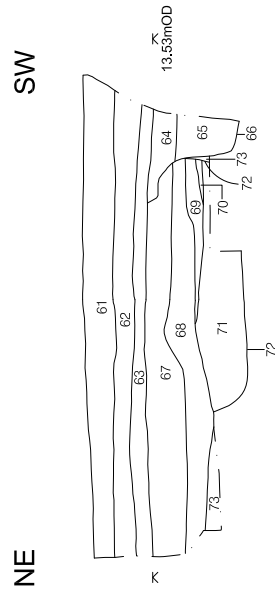
Trench 7. West facing section.



Figure 11. Trench 7, plan and section
Scale 1:75



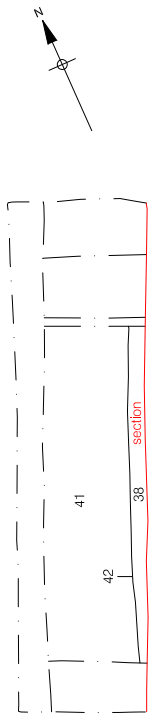
Trench 9. Plan.



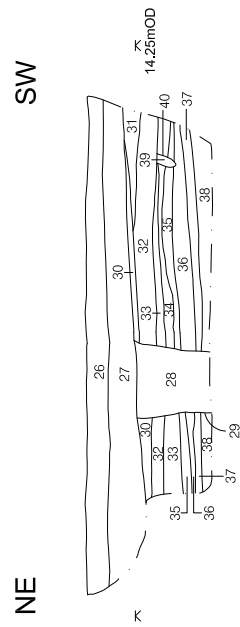
Trench 9. North-west facing section.



Figure 12. Trench 9, plan and section
Scale 1:75



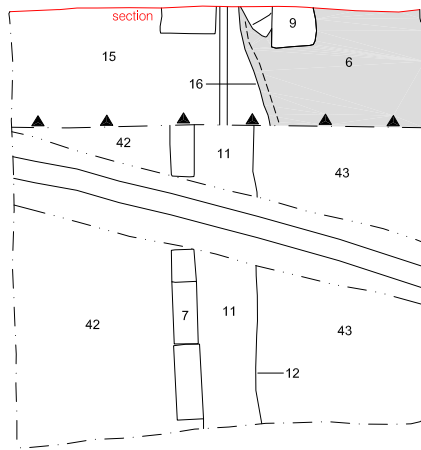
Trench 10. Plan.



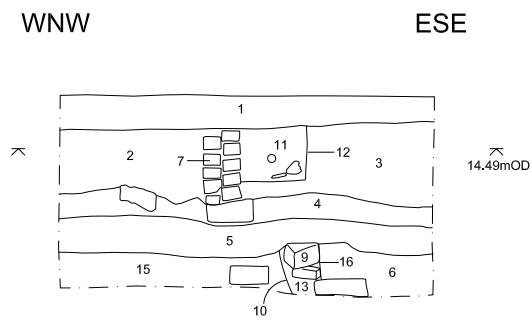
Trench 10. North-west facing section.



Figure 13. Trench 10, plan and section
Scale 1:75



Trench 11. Plan.



Trench 11. SSW facing section.



Figure 14. Trench 11, plan and section
Scale 1:40

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation on land at Bridgegate, Retford encountered archaeological remains dating from the medieval period through to the modern period. Natural deposits were recorded in only three of the eleven trial trenches, Trenches 1, 2 and 5. In the remainder, the excavation depth was limited to a maximum of c. 1.20m and the natural sub-stratum was not reached.
- 8.1.2 Archaeological remains of the highest significance to be recorded at the site were those interpreted as being of medieval origin. Such remains were recorded in three trial trenches, Trenches 9, 10 and 11, in the southern part of the site, *i.e.* to the south of Tenterflat Walk. Trenches located to the north of the line of this ancient lane, recorded only post-medieval and modern archaeological remains, such remains being of lesser archaeological significance.
- 8.1.3 Probable medieval deposits were the earliest strata to be exposed in Trenches 9, 10 and 11, at depths of 1.0m, 0.72m and 0.78m below the existing ground surface, respectively. The full depth of archaeological remains of significance in the southern part of the site could not be determined during the evaluation. However, it is considered likely that such remains could extend to considerable depths, particularly towards the frontage. Bridgegate has been an important route into the town since at least medieval times and the street frontage area would have witnessed successive re-development since the origins of the town. Deeply-stratified archaeological deposits are often encountered at such locations in the urban environment. In conclusion, the evaluation has identified probable medieval remains less than 0.80m below the existing ground surface and continuing below the limit of excavation in Trenches 10 and 11, on the Bridgegate frontage, such remains being of high archaeological significance.
- 8.1.4 Notwithstanding the keyhole nature of the investigations in the southern part of the site, and the sample nature of excavation of remains thus exposed, it can be concluded that remains exposed in Trenches 10 and 11 are broadly indicative of medieval street frontage occupation with remains in Trench 9 being broadly indicative of backlot activity to the north, as predicted by cartographic evidence and the surviving layout of the properties. Frontage buildings since the medieval period would have been for domestic, commercial or industrial use, or a combination of these. The presence of metalworking debris in Trench 10 is suggestive of industrial activity, most likely iron smithing, at or close to the frontage during the medieval period. Probable structural remains in Trench 9 perhaps suggest that buildings, possibly simple wooden structures, stood in the backlots.
- 8.1.5 Deposits encountered in trial trenches in the northern part of the site, suggest that the area was prone to flooding well into the post-medieval period and it may well have been subject to frequent inundation throughout the medieval period. Soils accumulating on paddocks, fields and gardens to the north of Tenterflat Walk may have been extensively cultivated during the post-medieval period. Sub-surface deposits representing such events and activities are generally of archaeological low significance.

- 8.1.6 Evidence of post-medieval activity towards Bridgegate, particularly during the 18th/19th century, was encountered in Trenches 10 and 11, this broadly indicative of further development of the frontage. Again, archaeological remains representing such activity are of lesser significance.
- 8.1.7 There was much evidence of ground consolidation and raising to the north of Tenterflat Walk during the later post-medieval period, probably to make the area suitable for building. Deposits derived from this activity are generally of very low archaeological significance.
- 8.1.8 The two westernmost trenches, Trenches 1 and 2, exposed sand and gravel sub-stratum, representing the relatively elevated river terrace, with no archaeological deposits of significance being recorded in either trench.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 The field evaluation described in this report identified the presence of archaeological remains of probable medieval date and, therefore, of high archaeological significance, in the southern part of the Bridgegate site. Remains of this period are generally of high archaeological significance, with greater importance being attached to deposits associated with street frontage occupation. Close to the frontage, probable medieval remains may be encountered initially at 0.72m or deeper below existing ground level, possibly extending to considerable depths. Further north, but south of the line of Tenterflat Walk, remains of probable importance lie at a depth of c. 1.0m below existing ground level. In the northern part of the site, no archaeological remains of significance were identified down to the maximum depth of investigation, typically c. 1.20m in any evaluation trench.
- 8.2.2 In general terms, where development has the potential to impact upon the archaeological resource, as identified by a programme of assessment and/or evaluation, it will be preceded by further archaeological investigation as mitigation. The extent of such investigation is guided by precise details of the development proposals, such as foundation design and excavation depths, considered with the likely threat to archaeological remains of significance. Construction groundworks for the current site as a whole will include preparation of formation levels, including removal of existing structures and hard surfaces, and excavation of strip footings in house plots.
- 8.2.3 Across the southern part of the Bridgegate site, the evaluation indicates that intrusive groundworks in general have the potential to impact upon archaeological remains of significance. The threat to such remains is evidently greatest towards the Bridgegate frontage, where probable medieval deposits survive closer to the existing ground surface. The precise nature and extent of intrusive groundworks will, therefore, be critical in evaluating the threat to archaeological strata of significance for the southern part of the site.
- 8.2.4 The development layout has a block of five townhouses filling the easternmost portion of the frontage. To the west is the main access road to the development, with, to the west again, a single detached house occupying the remaining portion of the frontage. To the rear of the frontage, the access road will continue to the north-east to join the reinstated Tenterflat Walk, with two detached houses and a block of two semi-detached houses being the only non-frontage dwellings south of Tenterflat Walk.

- 8.2.5 The footprint of all new buildings will comprise strip footings uniformly 0.60m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m below existing ground level. Installation of a 5.50m wide access road will involve excavation, along the SW-NE aligned road corridor, to a maximum depth of 0.65m from existing ground level at the Bridgegate frontage, decreasing to 0.45m as the road progresses into the site. The main drainage for the development will follow the line of the access road corridor, with excavation to a depth of up to 2.50m in a trench 0.90m wide.
- 8.2.6 Given the depths at which archaeological remains of note were encountered in the southern part of the site during the evaluation, it is concluded that while the development proposals, as described above, have potential to impact on such remains, such impact is likely to be relatively minimal. Where groundworks do impact on archaeological levels within the street frontage house plots, impact will be restricted to the limits of strip footings and will extend only into uppermost levels of stratigraphy of archaeological significance. To the north, away from the frontage, archaeological strata of note could survive intact below the level of impact caused by the excavation of strip footings. Across the southern part of the site, archaeological remains of significance will effectively be preserved *in situ* below levels of impact in all house plots. Although groundworks for the main access road pose a greater threat, in terms of surface area, on archaeological levels of significance, the proposed depth of impact, up to 0.65m below ground level, indicates that relatively minimal overall disturbance is likely. In terms of depth, the main drainage groundworks will impact to a far greater extent on archaeological levels. The deepest invert level for drainage will be 2.50m below existing ground level at the Bridgegate frontage, reducing in depth as the main drainage route progresses northwards into the site, following the corridor of the access road. Such drainage works will be restricted to a trench 0.90m wide within the road corridor.
- 8.2.7 Accordingly, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording ('watching brief') is recommended as being the most appropriate level of archaeological mitigation for the southern part of the site. During such work, attendant archaeological personnel must be afforded sufficient time, without causing undue hindrance to the development programme, to record and sample important archaeological remains exposed by penetrative construction groundworks, namely, the excavation of strip footings, the access road corridor and the main drainage works. A programme of post-excavation work will be required, to include analysis of stratigraphic evidence, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental material, leading to production of a report on the investigations.
- 8.2.8 For the northern part of the site, no further archaeological mitigation is recommended, given the negligible archaeological potential identified by the evaluation.

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10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CREDITS

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PCA Credits

Fieldwork: Gavin Glover (Site Supervisor), Matt Edmonds, Claire Henshaw, Alex Pullen

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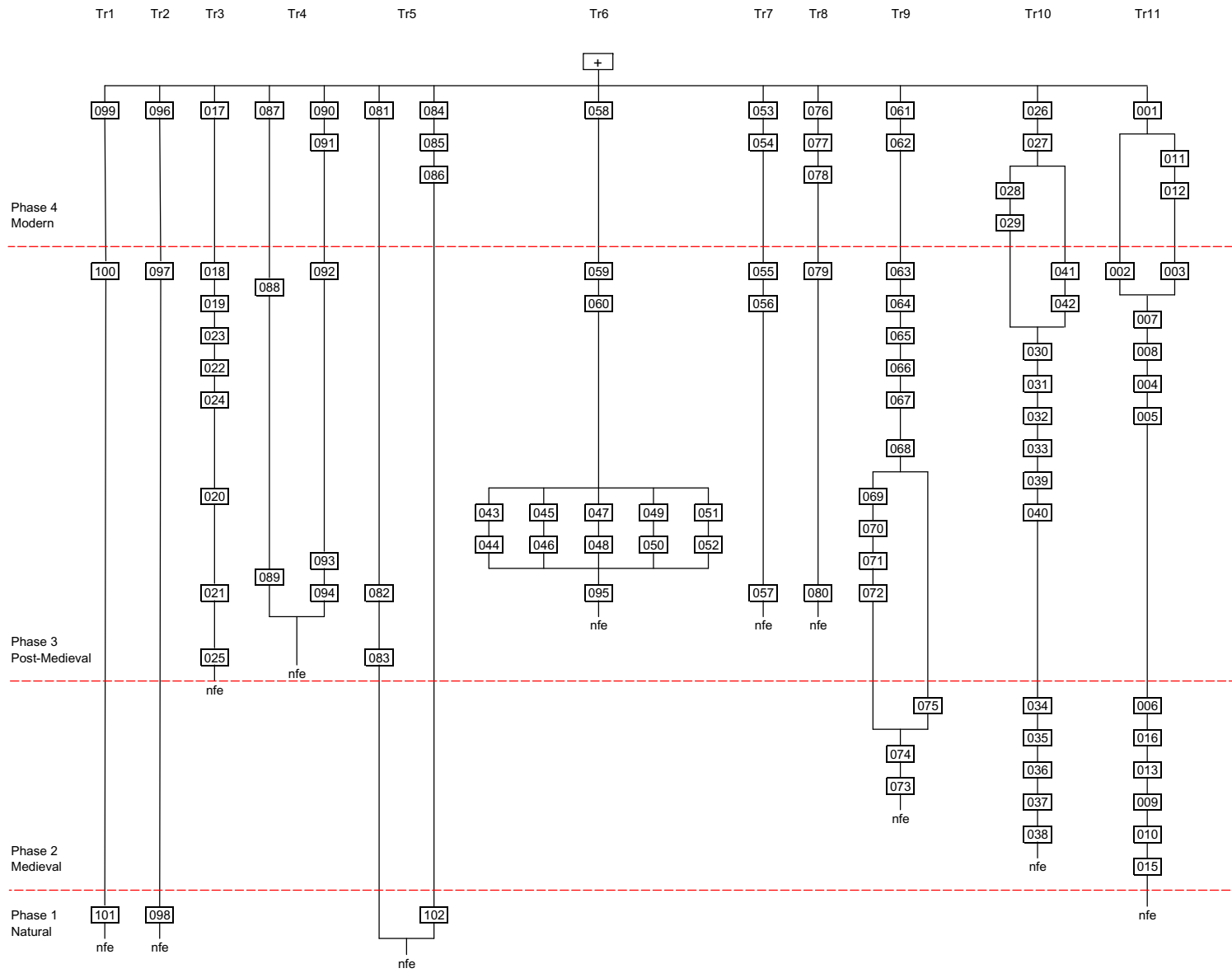
CAD: Adrian Bailey

Other Credits

Ceramic Report: Chris Cumberpatch

APPENDIX A
STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES

BGR 06: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRICES



**APPENDIX B
CONTEXT INDEX**

BGR 06: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Type 1	Type 2	Phase	Description	Interpretation
001	11	Deposit	Layer	4	Hard; light grey; concrete; 2.30m x 2.15m x 0.19m	Existing ground surface
002	11	Deposit	Layer	3	Firm; light to mid brown; sandy silt; frequent small rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks; 2.30m x 0.88m x 0.40m	Bedding layer
003	11	Deposit	Layer	3	Firm; dark brownish grey; sandy silt; moderate small rounded pebbles, occasional flecks of charcoal and brick and patches of mortar; 2.20m x 1.20m x	Made ground/landscaping
004	11	Deposit	Layer	3	Firm; light reddish brown; sandy silt; frequent crushed brick, occasional ash, coal and mortar flecks, occasional small rounded pebbles; 1.95m x 0.14m	Made ground
005	11	Deposit	Layer	3	Soft; dark greenish brown; silty clay; occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks; 1.95m x 0.18m	Made ground
006	11	Deposit	Fill	2	Soft; light greyish brown; silty clay; occasional small rounded pebbles; 0.60m x 0.94m x 0.24m	Fill of robber cut [016]
007	11	Masonry	Wall	3	Frogged red bricks; 230-240mm x 65-70mm x 95-110mm; bonding all headers, NE-SW orientated with NW-SE arm to western side; 2.20m x 0.90m, 0.23m wide x 0.48m high	Brick wall
008	11	Cut	Construction	3	Linear; vertical sides; flat base; 2.20m x 0.25m x 0.13m	Construction cut for wall [007]
009	11	Masonry	Wall	2	Squared sandstone blocks; 250mm x 85mm - 160mm x 110mm; NE-SW orientated; yellow sandy mortar, frequent chalk inclusions; 0.40m x 0.20m x 0.30m (as seen)	Partially robbed-out wall
010	11	Cut	Construction	2	In section only; steep sides; base not visible; 0.50m wide x 0.25m deep	Construction cut for wall [009]
011	11	Deposit	Fill	4	Firm; mid brown; sandy silt; 0.28m thick; includes iron service pipe	Fill of service trench [012]
012	11	Cut	Trench	4	Linear; vertical sides; flat base; 2.20m x 0.35m x 0.27m; NE-SW orientated	Service trench
013	11	Deposit	Fill	2	Soft; light greyish brown; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small rounded stones; 0.58m x 0.18m	Backfill of construction cut [010]
014	VOID					
015	11	Deposit	Layer	2	Soft; dark brown; clayey silt; occasional small rounded stones, charcoal flecks; 0.62m x 1.23m x 0.18m	Made ground
016	11	Cut	Robber	2	Linear; steep sides; base not visible; 0.60m x 0.86m x 0.28m	Robber cut
017	3	Deposit	Layer	4	Loose; mid greyish brown; sandy clayey silt; frequent flecks of charcoal and small sub-angular stones; 0.20m thick	Topsoil
018	3	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; frequent flecks of plaster and brick, moderate small and medium rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks; 10m x	Made ground
019	3	Deposit	Layer	3	Loose; mid yellowish brown; gravel and sand; occasional chalk flecks, cbm fragments; 0.24m thick	Made ground
020	3	Deposit	Layer	3	Compact; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks; 0.33m thick	Made ground
021	3	Deposit	Layer	3	Compact; dark reddish brown; silty clay; frequent organic material throughout; 0.36m thick	Alluvial deposit

BGR 06: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Type 1	Type 2	Phase	Description	Interpretation
022	3	Deposit	Layer	3	Loose; yellowish orange; silt gravel and sand; frequent plaster flecks, cbm flecks and charcoal flecks; 0.20m thick	Made ground
023	3	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; light pinkish brown; silty sand; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional plaster flecks, rounded pebbles, cbm flecks; 0.24m thick	Made ground
024	3	Deposit	Layer	3	Compact; mid to dark greyish brown; silty sand; moderate charcoal flecks, occasional cbm flecks; 0.35m thick	Made ground
025	3	Deposit	Layer	3	Plastic; mid reddish greyish brown; silty clay; 0.04m thick as seen; extends below base of trench	Flood deposit
026	10	Deposit	Layer	4	Indurated; light grey; concrete and bedding layer; 0.23m thick	Existing ground surface
027	10	Deposit	Layer	4	Loose; dark grey; silty sand; frequent red brick rubble; 0.37m thick	Made ground
028	10	Deposit	Fill	4	Loose; mid greyish brown; silty sand; frequent small stones, occasional red brick fragments; 0.73m wide x 0.73m thick	Fill of ?pit [029]
029	10	Cut	?Pit	4	Visible in section only; near vertical sides; base not visible; 0.73m wide x 0.73m deep	?Pit (possibly related to culvert [042])
030	10	Deposit	Layer	3	Loose; light pinkish brown; crushed mortar and brick fragments; 3.57m x 0.14m thick	Made ground (demolition material)
031	10	Deposit	Layer	3	Loose; mid grey and pink; sand; 1.18m x 0.17m thick	Made ground
032	10	Deposit	Layer	3	Plastic; mid grey; clay; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-rounded stones; 3.81m x 0.20m thick	Made ground
033	10	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; dark grey; silty clay; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional brick fragments; 3.34m x 0.18m thick	Made ground
034	10	Deposit	Layer	2	Firm; dark grey; silty clay and charcoal; frequent degraded brick fragments; 2.29m x 0.10m thick	Residue from burning, possibly related to layer [035]
035	10	Deposit	Layer	2	Friable; mid orange; degraded brick; frequent charcoal flecks; 3.70m x 0.11m thick	Possible demolition layer or badly degraded brickwork
036	10	Deposit	Layer	2	Soft; mid grey; sandy clay; frequent charcoal flecks, small sub-angular stones; 3.65m x 0.17m thick	Made ground/consolidation layer
037	10	Deposit	Layer	2	Friable; mid greyish brown; sandy clay; occasional charcoal flecks; 3.65m x 0.11m	Made ground
038	10	Deposit	Layer	2	Friable; dark grey; ash, coal and charcoal; frequent metalworking slag	Layer of industrial debris possibly <i>in situ</i>
039	10	Deposit	Fill	3	Soft; mid grey; silty clay; frequent charcoal flecks; 0.09m x 0.19m thick	Fill of stakehole [040]
040	10	Cut	Stakehole	3	Visible in section only; steep sided; concave base; 0.09m x 0.19m deep; inclined at c. 30 degrees to the vertical, sloping down to the NE	Stakehole
041	10	Deposit	Fill	3	Loose; mid grey; sand, clay and sandy clay; frequent small stones; 3.30m x 0.85m thick (as seen)	Fill of ?construction cut [042]
042	10	Cut	Construction	3	Linear; near vertical side; base not visible; 3.30m x 0.90m x 0.85m deep; NE-SW orientated; only E edge visible & extends below limit of excavation	?Construction cut for culvert

BGR 06: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Type 1	Type 2	Phase	Description	Interpretation
043	6	Deposit	Fill	3	Soft; dark brown; sandy silt; occasional small rounded pebbles, flecks of charcoal and coal; 2m x 1.04m x 0.10m thick	Fill of feature [044]
044	6	Cut	Linear	3	Linear; gradual sides; flat base; 2.10m x 0.89m x 0.10m deep; NE-SW orientated	Possible garden/allotment feature
045	6	Deposit	Fill	3	Soft; dark brown; sandy silt; occasional small rounded pebbles, flecks of charcoal and coal; 2.78m x 0.62m x 0.10m thick	Fill of feature [046]
046	6	Cut	Linear	3	Linear; steep sides; flat base; 2.93m x 0.62m x 0.12m deep; NE-SW orientated	Possible garden/allotment feature
047	6	Deposit	Fill	3	Soft; dark brown; sandy silt; occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, coal, clinker; 2.62m x 0.50m x 0.09m thick	Fill of feature [048]
048	6	Cut	Linear	3	Linear; gradual sides; flat base; 2.62m x 0.50m x 0.09m deep; NE-SW orientated	Possible garden/allotment feature
049	6	Deposit	Fill	3	Dark brown; sandy silt; occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, coal fragments; 2.81m x 0.50m x 0.10m thick	Fill of feature [050]
050	6	Cut	Linear	3	Linear; gradual sides; flat base; 2.81m x 0.50m x 0.10m deep; NE-SW orientated	Possible garden/allotment feature
051	6	Deposit	Fill	3	Soft; dark brown; sandy silt; occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, coal; 1.82m x 0.81m x 0.10m thick	Fill of feature [052]
052	6	Cut	Linear	3	Linear; gradual sides; flat base; 1.82m x 0.81m x 0.10m deep; NE-SW orientated	Possible garden/allotment feature
053	7	Deposit	Layer	4	Friable; mid brown; sandy silt; 0.27m thick	Topsoil
054	7	Deposit	Layer	4	Friable; dark greyish brown; silty sand; frequent charcoal flecks, moderate lenses of ash, occasional sub-rounded pebbles and brick fragments; 0.15m	Made ground
055	7	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; greyish pinkish brown; silty sand, cbm and mortar; occasional gravel; 0.55m thick	Demolition layer
056	7	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; moderate plaster and brick fragments, occasional sub-rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks; 0.26m thick	Made ground
057	7	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; mid reddish brown; silty sand; occasional brick fragments, sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks; at least 0.50m thick	Alluvial deposit
058	6	Deposit	Layer	4	Loose; mid greyish brown; building rubble overlain with concrete slab; 0.60m thick	Made ground/bedding layer and existing ground surface
059	6	Deposit	Layer	3	Loose; yellowish brown; sand and rubble; 0.40m thick	Made ground
060	6	Deposit	Layer	3	Soft; dark greyish brown; silty sand; occasional brick and coal fragments and small rounded stones; 0.40m thick	Made ground
061	9	Deposit	Layer	4	Indurated; mid to light grey; concrete and loose rubble make-up; 0.34m thick	Existing ground surface
062	9	Deposit	Layer	4	Loose; light brown and brick red; brick rubble and crushed mortar; 0.28m thick	Made ground
063	9	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; dark grey; sandy clayey silt; frequent charcoal and coal fragments and flecks, moderate small sub-angular stones; 0.18m thick	Levelling layer

BGR 06: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Type 1	Type 2	Phase	Description	Interpretation
064	9	Deposit	Fill	3	Loose; light grey and dark brown; crushed mortar and sandy silt; frequent charcoal flecks; 0.95m x 0.92m x 0.24m thick	Fill of pit [066]
065	9	Deposit	Fill	3	Friable; dark greyish brown; sandy silt; frequent charcoal flecks; 0.46m x 0.87m x 0.67m thick	Primary fill of pit [066]
066	9	Cut	Pit	3	Sub-square; steep sides with step to the north; flat base; 0.95m x 0.92m x 0.94m deep	Pit of uncertain function
067	9	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; dark grey; sandy silt; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-angular stones; 0.40m thick	Made ground
068	9	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; mid grey; silty sand; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-rounded stones; 0.34m thick	?Developed soil
069	9	Deposit	Fill	3	Friable; mid grey; silty sand; frequent large charcoal fragments; 1.62m x 0.17m thick	Fill of pit [072]
070	9	Deposit	Fill	3	Friable; mid grey; silty sand and charcoal; 0.42m x 0.06m	Fill of pit [072]
071	9	Deposit	Fill	3	Friable; mid grey; sandy silt; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-angular stones; 2.50m x 0.50m thick	Primary fill of pit [072]
072	9	Cut	Pit	3	Sub semi-circular; moderately steep sides; flat base; 2.52m x 0.80m x 0.58m deep; extends beyond limit of trench to the east	Pit of uncertain function
073	9	Deposit	Layer	2	Friable; mid greenish grey; clayey sandy silt; frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-rounded stones; 0.35m thick (as seen)	Developed soil
074	9	Deposit	Layer	2	Firm; mid reddish brown; clay; frequent charcoal flecks; 2m x 1.10m x 0.12m thick	Clay 'pad', ?base for structure
075	9	Deposit	Fill	2	Plastic; mixed mid brown/light grey/yellow; clay; 0.91m x 0.06m; possibly within a cut but unexcavated	?Fill of sill beam slot
076	8	Deposit	Layer	4	Compact; dark grey; tarmac; 0.20m thick	Existing ground surface
077	8	Deposit	Layer	4	Compact; mid brownish orange; gravel and sand; occasional charcoal flecks; 0.16m thick	Make-up for existing surface
078	8	Deposit	Layer	4	Compact; dark grey; tarmac; 0.26m thick	Former ground surface
079	8	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; light greyish brown; rubble and silty sand; 0.50m thick	Made ground
080	8	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; dark greyish brown; silty sand; moderate sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks; 0.30m thick	Developed soil (contaminated with diesel)
081	5	Deposit	Layer	4	Loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; frequent brick fragments, moderate flecks of coal and charcoal; 0.28m thick; same as [084]	Topsoil
082	5	Deposit	Layer	3	Firm; mid grey; silty sand; occasional small sub-rounded stones, coal flecks; 0.63m thick	Developed soil, ?reworked alluvium
083	5	Deposit	Layer	3	Variable soft to firm; yellowish pink; sand; frequent iron panning; 0.23m thick	Alluvium
084	5	Deposit	Layer	4	Loose; mid greyish brown; sandy silt; frequent brick fragments, moderate coal and charcoal fragments; 0.24m thick; same as [081]	Topsoil
085	5	Deposit	Layer	4	Compact; mid greyish brown; clayey sand; frequent sub-angular stones, brick fragments and flecks of coal and charcoal; 0.78m thick	Made ground, part of road embankment

BGR 06: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Trench	Type 1	Type 2	Phase	Description	Interpretation
086	5	Deposit	Layer	4	Compact; pinkish orange; sandstone and brick fragments; 0.30m thick	Made ground, part of road embankment
087	4	Deposit	Layer	4	Compact; yellow; crushed stone; 0.20m thick	Existing ground surface
088	4	Deposit	Layer	3	Compact; black with orange lenses; ash and brick rubble; frequent metal objects; 0.90m thick	Made ground
089	4	Deposit	Layer	3	Soft; mid brown; silty sand; occasional small and medium rounded stones;	Developed soil
090	4	Deposit	Layer	4	Compact; light brownish grey; tarmac; 0.13m thick	Modern ground surface
091	4	Deposit	Layer	4	Loose; black; ash and sand; occasional sub-rounded pebbles; 0.45m thick	Made ground/levelling
092	4	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; mid orange brown; silty sand; frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks; 0.20m thick	Made ground
093	4	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; dark greyish brown; sandy silt; occasional brick flecks, sub-rounded pebbles; 0.35m thick	Developed soil
094	4	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; mid orange brown; silty sand; moderate small rounded pebbles; 0.17m thick	Developed soil
095	6	Deposit	Layer	3	Friable; mid brown; sandy silt; frequent charcoal flecks; unexcavated	Developed soil
096	2	Deposit	Layer	4	Friable; mid grey; gravel, crushed mortar and concrete; 0.22m thick	Existing ground surface
097	2	Deposit	Layer	4	Friable; light to mid brown; sandy silt; frequent small sub-angular stones; 0.49m thick	Sub-soil
098	2	Deposit	Layer	1	Firm; mid orange brown; sand and gravel	Natural
099	1	Deposit	Layer	4	Soft; mid greyish brown; sandy silty clay; occasional small rounded pebbles; 0.20m thick	Topsoil
100	1	Deposit	Layer	4	Loose; mid yellowish brown; sandy silt; occasional rounded pebbles; 0.20m thick	Sub-soil
101	1	Deposit	Layer	1	Loose; yellowish pink sand and gravel; unexcavated	Natural
102	5	Deposit	Layer	1	Firm; mid brownish red; clay; unexcavated	Natural

**APPENDIX C
POTTERY ASSESSMENT**

POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By: **C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD**

Introduction

The pottery assemblage consisted of a total of twenty-nine sherds of pottery weighing 468 grams, representing a maximum of twenty-five vessels and objects. The data are summarised in Table 1 and the abbreviations are explained in Table 2.

Discussion

Medieval pottery was recovered from contexts [035], [041], [045], [071] and [073]. Of these, only contexts [035], [041] and [073] produced material unmixed with post-medieval or later material. In two of these three cases (contexts [035] and [073]), the type of ware could not be identified but appeared to be of local character. Context [041] produced the rim and handle of a Doncaster Hallgate type jug in fabric B (Buckland *et al* 1979). This is generally believed to date to the 12th or early 13th century with the absence of the distinctive features of 'splashed' glaze suggesting in this case a 13th century date. The sherds were in good condition, in contrast with those from contexts [035] and [073] which were flaked and somewhat abraded with hard deposits on the surface.

The mixed contexts produced a number of recognisable fabrics including Coal Measures Purple ware (Cumberpatch 2004), Humberware and Cistercian ware, as listed in Table 1. The latter (from context [045]) had a bright orange fabric and brown glaze rather than the more common dark red fabric and dark brown to purple glaze seen in the case of the Yorkshire Cistercian wares. A source outside Yorkshire is indicated in this case.

Later post-medieval to early modern pottery was noted in context [071] in the form of sherds of Redware and Purple Glazed ware. The latter was distinguished by distinctive fabric which contained large grains of white stone in a dark red clay body. This can be seen as part of the broad category of Midlands Purple ware, a ware type which encompasses a considerable number of variations in fabric which have yet to be adequately documented and investigated.

Early modern and recent wares included Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, hand painted Pearlware, Bone China and transfer printed Whiteware. All of these types of pottery are common and can, if recovered in sufficient quantities provide important data pertaining to site formation processes (e.g. Cumberpatch unpublished) as well as contributing to the understanding of the site and activities conducted thereon in the more conventional sense. Whether this is the case with the site under discussion here must await further excavation and the recovery of a larger quantity of material.

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Context	Type	No.	Wt.	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	BSGSW	3	27	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	-
4	BSGSW	1	9	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	-
4	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Hand painted blue border	c.1780 - c.1830	-
35	Reduced Sandy ware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	Medieval	Unidentified ware; dark grey reduced core with buff margins; moderate fine ill-sorted quartz grit
41	Doncaster Hallgate B	2	91	1	Rim & handle	Jug	Repeated comb impressions on handle; green glaze ext	C12th - EC13th	See Buckland <i>et al.</i> 1979:17, Figure17; 242, 283
43	Clay tobacco pipe	2	5	1	Stem	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	Undated	-
43	TP Bone China	1	28	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	Two Temples (?)	C19th	Unusual angular ring foot base
45	Bone China	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th - C20th	White bone china
45	Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	-
45	Cistercian ware	1	8	1	Handle & BS	Cup	Patchy brown glaze	MC15th - C16th	Brown glaze on a red body; brighter and lighter than Yorkshire Cistercian wares
45	Glass	1	34	1	BS	Flatware	Moulded flower decoration	Recent	White translucent glass
45	Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Jam jar	Fluted body	C19th	Grey stoneware jar
47	BSGSW	1	28	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	-
47	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Willow	M - LC19th	-
56	CBM	1	18	1	Fragment	Ventilation brick	N/A	Recent	-
71	Coal Measures Purple ware	2	79	2	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy purple glaze ext	C15th - C16th	Typical later medieval Coal Measures fabric
71	Humberware	3	42	3	BS	Hollow ware	Spots and streaks of glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	-
71	Purple Glazed ware	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very hard purple glaze internally	C16th - C17th	Unusual fabric with large white rock fragments in a dark red body
71	Reduced Sandy ware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext; flakey	C13th - C15th	Origin unknown; ?Nottingham; fine dense grey body
71	Redware	1	9	1	BS	Open vessel (?)	Clear glaze internally; rilled profile externally	LC17th - C18th	-
73	Buff Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Undecorated	Medieval	Unidentified buff sandy ware with abundant rounded quartz and black grit in a buff matrix
	Total	29	468	25					

Table 1. Pottery from 36 – 62 Bridgegate, Retford, Nottinghamshire

Abbreviation	
BS	Body sherd
BSGSW	Brown Salt Glazed stoneware
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
ext	Externally
int	Internally
N/A	Not applicable
TP	Transfer Printed
U/ID	Unidentified

Table 2. Abbreviations used in Table 1

**APPENDIX D
PLATES**



Plate 1. Trench 2, looking south-west (*2m scale*).



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking north-west (*2m scale*).



Plate 3. Trench 4, looking north-east (*2m scale*).



Plate 4. Trench 4, looking north-west (*2m scale*).



Plate 5. Trench 5, looking east (*2m scale*).



Plate 6. Trench 5, looking north-east (*2m scale*).



Plate 7. Trench 7, looking south (*2m scale*).



Plate 8. Trench 8, looking south-east (*2m scale*).



Plate 9. Trench 9, looking south-west
(2m scale).



Plate 10. Trench 10, looking south-east (2m scale).



Plate 11. Trench 11, looking north-east (*2m scale*).



Plate 12. Trench 11, looking north-west (*1m scale*).