



River Trent Crossing Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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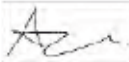

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Laing O' Rourke Infrastructure (on behalf of Severn Trent Water) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a water pipeline between two sections of the A617, south of Kelham Hall, Kelham, Nottinghamshire.

The stated aims of the watching brief have been met.

The most significant result from the watching brief is the identification of a former gateway or gatehouse fronting on to the modern A617. The date of this structure is not known and interpretation of the role of this feature in the historic landscape is problematic. It may be that the gateway is associated with an unknown Civil-War-era house or fortification. The gateway may represent an entrance to an unknown high-status dwelling, or an elaborate gate complex associated with lower status occupation, perhaps a farm.

A brick and flagstone post-medieval drain was recorded from the west of the scheme. The drain may represent the overflow from a pond visible on historic mapping of 1847. Peat deposits possibly associated with this former pond (possibly a relict meander of the River Trent as identified by a previous geoarchaeological assessment) were excavated. An environmental sample taken from this peat deposit along with another from elsewhere on Site were assessed and found to have low potential for artefacts and ecofacts.

A large ditch denoting the parish boundary between Kelham and Averham was excavated. A 20th-century brick path possibly representing a garden feature associated with Kelham Hall was also uncovered. Unstratified and residual Neolithic worked flints were recovered.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under project codes 101500-101503 and will be transferred to Newark Museum in due course under an accession number to be determined. An OASIS record, wessexar1-180183 has been completed for this work and will be finalised at the time of deposition.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Laing O' Rourke Infrastructure and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Denise Bacon and Nicola Morris in this regard. Monitoring was conducted by Ursilla Spence, County Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire County Council.

The watching brief was carried out by Martyn Cooper, Martina Tenzer and Michael Keech. The report was compiled by Ashley Tuck, Andrew Reid, Martina Tenzer and Martyn Cooper with illustrations by S. E. James. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham. The samples were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles and the environmental report was written by Ashley Tuck from notes made by Sarah F. Wyles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Alexandra Grassam.



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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Laing O'Rourke Infrastructure (hereafter 'the Client') on behalf of Severn Trent Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a new water pipeline between two sections of the A617, south of Kelham Hall, Kelham, Nottinghamshire (hereafter 'the Scheme'). The Scheme ran between NGR 476887, 355121 and 478146, 355173 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Previous stages of work along the Scheme include a Desk-based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2013) and a Geoarchaeological Assessment undertaken to establish the potential for buried land surfaces and waterlogged archaeological and environmental remains (Wessex Archaeology 2014a).
- 1.1.3 Wessex Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Wessex Archaeology 2014b) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met. The WSI was prepared in accordance with industry best practice and guidance (CIfA 2014a-c) and was submitted to Ursilla Spence at Nottinghamshire County Council prior to the commencement of work.

1.2 The Scheme

- 1.2.1 The Scheme is located 500 m northeast of the village of Averham and approximately 250 m south of Kelham Hall. From the south-west, the Scheme traverses arable fields within the extent of the former Kelham Hall Gardens for approximately 500 m before turning east-south-east where it crosses the River Trent and continues to the east towards the A617. From the A617 the Scheme travels south-east for a short distance before branching, with one section remaining on an east-south-east alignment while the other section turns north-east for approximately 85 m.
- 1.2.2 The Scheme is surrounded by agricultural land, with a small wooded area to the north of the western end of the Scheme.
- 1.2.3 The Scheme crosses gently undulating land, sloping from 14 m at its western end, rising to 15.5 m approximately 200 m east of the western end of the Scheme. From here the Scheme slopes downwards reaching 11 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the eastern extent. The underlying geology of the Scheme comprises mudstone of the Mercia Group, with superficial deposits of Holme Pierrepont sand and gravel and deposits of clay and silt (BGS 2017).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background is summarised from the existing Desk-based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2013), with additional information from the Geoarchaeological Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014a).

2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

2.2.1 The earliest archaeological evidence in the area dates to the Mesolithic period, with worked flint find spots situated to the north and the east of the Scheme. A Neolithic stone axe and 'laurel leaf' spearhead have also been found nearby.

2.2.2 The geoarchaeological appraisal identified the potential for the preservation of further prehistoric remains buried under alluvial deposits, from a possible palaeochannel, and in areas where the level of sand and gravel deposits were locally high.

2.2.3 Romano-British remains and finds have been identified in the general area, although none have been noted within the area studied by the Desk-based Assessment.

2.3 Medieval

2.3.1 There is low potential for features of the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods except for ridge and furrow earthworks which are located at the north-eastern end of the scheme.

2.4 Post-medieval

2.4.1 During first English Civil War, the village of Kelham was a centre of activity, due to its proximity to the nearby town of Newark. Prior to the outbreak of war Newark had been a heavily fortified market town which was further fortified during the war. As a result, the town became an important defensive position against Parliamentary forces. Between 1643 and 1645 a total of three sieges were conducted against Newark, with the village of Kelham providing an ideal location for Parliamentary encampments from which to stage offensives. The most noted of these encampments belonged to the Scottish Parliamentary forces that stationed up to 16,000 men near Kelham between 1645 and 1646. Documentary evidence locates fortifications associated with the Scottish occupation beyond the eastern end of the Scheme, although no archaeological remains have been identified.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014b), best practice and industry standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014a-c). This section summarises the methodology as defined in the WSI.

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to identify any archaeological remains along the Scheme;*
- *to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;*
- *to record all archaeological remains disturbed by the groundworks;*



- *to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;*
- *to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;*
- *to integrate the results into the wider cultural and environmental context and with specific research aims;*
- *to recover artefacts disturbed by the Scheme works, and*
- *to produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the Scheme works.*

3.3 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.3.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during ground reductions along the easement and during the excavations of the pipe trench.
- 3.3.2 Groundworks were undertaken by the Client. Topsoil or overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and overburden were removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.
- 3.3.3 Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, excavation was carried out by hand. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type was excavated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system utilising a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits. All excavation areas were located in relation to the OS grid. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film. Spot heights were calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.
- 3.4.2 A photographic record consisting of digital images (at least 10 megapixels) and 35mm monochrome prints was produced.

3.5 Finds

- 3.5.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (ClfA 2014b, Walker 2001; MGC 1992; English Heritage 2005 and 2006, Watkinson and Neal 1998), except where these are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.5.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date.
- 3.5.3 All retained artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). All artefacts were recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts were analysed and reported on by specialists.



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 The archeologically monitored sections of the Scheme were divided into eight areas according to the progress of excavation. Areas A–E were located on the western side of the River Trent, areas F and G on the eastern side of the River Trent and Area H to the north of the A617 (Figure 1).

4.2 General stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 Typically, the stripped area consisted of topsoil and one or more layers of natural geology. For example, in Area A (Plate 1) the undisturbed natural geological substrate consisted of natural orange grey clay and natural dark red brown clay (102) overlain by a maximum of 0.4 m of dark grey loam clay topsoil (101). In Area D the topsoil was at its thinnest measuring 0.08 m in depth.
- 4.2.2 In Area C a dark organic deposit (118, Plate 2) was recorded immediately south of the ha-ha associated with Kelham Hall. Deposit 118 may be associated with a former meander of the River Trent. The current farmer reported that a pond had been present in that location in the mid-20th century. This potential pond may be identified with a pond shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (Figure 2).

4.3 Area B drain

- 4.3.1 In Area B, south-west of Kelham Hall, a post-medieval brick built drain with stone capping was uncovered (104, Figure 3, Plates 3 and 4). A 71 m section of the east-west aligned drain was contained within the pipeline easement and ran towards the River Trent. It is possible the drain may have been associated with a pond visible on the 1847 Tithe Map (Figure 2) located in Area C.

4.4 Area D brick path

- 4.4.1 A path made of re-used bricks (107, Plate 5) was recorded in a patch of trees. The bricks were of various types and included machine-made frogged brick suggesting a 20th century date. The brick path may relate to building remains directly to the north of the Scheme visible within the grounds of Kelham Hall, possibly as part of the hall's formal gardens.

4.5 Area D parish boundary ditch

- 4.5.1 Area D contained a major north-west to south-east aligned ditch which correlates with the parish boundary as marked on historic maps (116, Figures 2 and 4, Plates 6 and 7). Two slots were excavated into the steep sided, flat bottomed ditch, which was on average 2 m wide and 0.8–0.9 m deep. Each slot contained two layers of fill derived from silt accumulation. A small shrub bowl (114) with 19th century pottery and animal bone was present within upper fill 113 of ditch 116. A piece of worked flint was recovered from a lower fill (112) although this is thought to be residual.

4.6 Area G gateway

- 4.6.1 The foundations of two sandstone structures (223 and 224) were identified forming two mirroring corners of a gateway (Figure 5, Plate 8). The walls were constructed using a variety of reused building materials which included grey and yellow sandstone with tiles

and bricks bonded with greyish white lime mortar with fine sand inclusions. Some of the sandstone may be Lancastrian in origin (Ursilla Spence *pers. comm.*).

Structure 223

- 4.6.2 Structure 223 formed the western side of the gateway. Wall 201 was the southern wall of 223, and was 0.69 m wide, running parallel to the modern A617. Wall 201 (Plate 9) was likely to have been approximately 2.2 m in length; however the wall was heavily robbed out at its eastern end, with only 1.77 m of the foundation surviving. The total length has been extrapolated from the location of a remaining dressed stone at the intersection of walls 201 and 202 (Plates 9 and 10). The western end of wall 201 was well-defined and there was no sign of either a continuation to the west, or of a return forming the west side of a building. Either structure 223 was open-sided to the west, or, if it were enclosed as a building, the western side of the building was constructed without a stone foundation.
- 4.6.3 Wall 202 (part of building 223, Plates 9, 10 and 11) formed the west side of the passage and was north-east to south-west aligned (perpendicular to the A617). Wall 202 was 0.54 m wide and 2.5 m long and had dressed stones on both ends. No foundation for the northern side of building 223 was seen, suggesting once again that the building was either open-sided or that a stone foundation was not constructed on this side.
- 4.6.4 Wall 202 was set in construction cut 214 which extended to approximately 0.8 m below ground level (Figure 6). Cut 214 had been excavated through dark brownish grey silty clay (211) which may represent redeposited natural moved as part of the construction process. Cut 214 was filled with very clean silty sand (213) overlaid by a loose mix of sandstone blocks and tile fragments (212). Deposit 210 overlay construction cut 214 'inside' structure 223 and comprised dark brownish grey compact silt clay possibly representing an earth floor.

Structure 224

- 4.6.5 Structure 224 was the eastern side of the gateway. Wall 203 (Plates 12 and 13) formed the eastern side of the passage and was almost identical to wall 202. Wall 203 was on average 0.45 m wide and 2.5 m long with a large stone at the northern end indicating the end of the structure. No foundation was identified on the northern side of structure 224.
- 4.6.6 Wall 204 (Plate 13) was the foundation of the southern side of structure 224, analogous to wall 201 from structure 223. Approximately 4.2 m of the complete structure of the wall was uncovered with fragments and heavily robbed out areas visible beyond.
- 4.6.7 Butting the eastern elevation of passageway wall 203, an additional structure 221 was uncovered (Figures 5 and 7, Plate 12). The structure was semi-circular in plan comprising two perpendicular arms projecting from wall 203 with the rear/internal face of wall 203 forming a curved surface. This feature was excavated down to the full depth of wall 203 at 0.9 m below ground level and potentially represents the base of a hearth or fireplace.
- 4.6.8 Packing deposits 220 and 219 were present behind structure 224 around wall 203 and structure 221. Deposit 220 comprised dark greyish brown soft sandy silt with pebbles, and was overlaid by 219, which was similar but very compact, possibly forming a surface.

Passageway

- 4.6.9 Identical chiselled holes were visible on the southern corner stones of both structures 223 and 224 (at the intersections of walls 201 and 202 and walls 203 and 204). These chiselled holes may have been designed to pivot a gate at the southern end of the passageway (Plates 10 and 13).



- 4.6.10 The passageway between structures 223 and 224 measured 4 m across. A series of similar layers were present in the passageway which likely represent made ground built up to carry a trackway through the gate passage. Four layers were present, comprising from base up, 209, 208, 207 and 206. A second intervention recorded these same layers as 218, 217, 216 and 215. These deposits were compacted layers of silty clay with sparse rounded pebbles. The upper most deposit, road surface 206 (= 215) was very compact and contained more pebbles than the lower layers.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief, in a limited range of material types (see Table 1). The assemblage includes datable finds of prehistoric and post-medieval date.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grams)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Flint	Iron	Pottery
101						3/40
104		1/3333				
112				1/4		
113	16/2					
115						11/94
118	2/201					
119				1/10		
201			1/1			
208	1/220					
217	1/40				1/4	
300						6/32
TOTALS	20/463	1/3333	1/1	2/14	1/4	20/166

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. All 20 sherds recovered are post-medieval. This includes a group of 11 sherds from shrub bowl 114 (almost certainly all from a single vessel), and a black-glazed redware two-handled mug (or 'tyg') of 16th or 17th century date. Five further redware sherds, one black-glazed, came from topsoil context 300, and two more conjoining sherds from a jar with applied decorative band around the neck from topsoil context 101. One sherd of Nottinghamshire-type stoneware (18th/19th century) came from topsoil context 300, and one sherd from a cylindrical stoneware jar or bottle of 19th or 20th century date from topsoil context 101.

5.3 Worked flint

- 5.3.1 The worked flint comprises one broken flake from the lower fill of ditch 116, probably residual in this context; and a well-made leaf-shaped arrowhead from context 119. Neolithic flints have been found in the Trent valley west of Newark, for example around Fardon (Harding *et al.* in press).

5.4 Animal bone

- 5.4.1 The 16 small fragments of bone from the upper fill of ditch 116 are unidentifiable to species, but all other bones are in good condition and were identified as cattle, including pelvis (peat layer 118) and two metacarpals (context 217, context 208).

5.5 Ceramic building material

- 5.5.1 A single brick was retained as a sample from drain 104 in Area B. This is an unfrosted brick in a hard-fired, relatively even fabric with sharp arrises; it measures 240 mm by 120 mm by 60 mm. A date range of 18th or 19th century seems most likely.

5.6 Other finds

- 5.6.1 Other finds comprise a small piece of clay tobacco pipe stem, and a small corroded iron object, possibly a nail.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from dark organic deposits to assess their potential for environmental evidence such as charred plant remains or charcoal. Sample 10 was collected from the stripped site surface in Area H (302). Sample 11 was collected from the dark organic deposit possibly associated with a former pond or river meander in Area C (118).

6.2 Methods

- 6.2.1 Examination of Sample 10 indicated that it was a minerogenic deposit of low potential and no processing occurred on this Sample.
- 6.2.2 A litre subsample was taken from Sample 11. The subsample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions and kept wet. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flot was scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains.

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 No identifiable waterlogged or charred plant macrofossils or other environmental material were found to be present in either sample. Sparse fine rootlets were present in Sample 10. Fragments of degraded charcoal (<2mm) and a small amount of woody stem/root fragments were recovered from Sample 11.

6.4 Discussion and further potential

- 6.4.1 Although the dark brown colour of Sample 10 (302) indicated possible environmental potential, on examination this is a minerogenic deposit of low potential. No identifiable environmental material was recovered from Sample 11 (118).
- 6.4.2 These two deposits have a low potential for ecofacts and the samples should be discarded.



7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Gateway

- 7.1.1 East of the River Trent and south of the modern A617 road, the foundations of a former gateway were uncovered. The identification of the structure as a gateway is on the basis of the shape in plan and because of two pivot stones with chiselled holes which appear to be designed to hold a gate. The gateway forms an entrance way fronting on to the road, presumably associated with some unidentified nearby property.
- 7.1.2 Foundations were seen for the walls lining the 4 m-wide passageway and extending perpendicularly from the southern end of the passageway. No further evidence for walls was discovered, suggesting that the structure represents a simple gateway structure without any enclosed rooms. However, the presence of possible earth floors and a possible hearth base or chimney base suggests that the structure may have been enclosed to form a gatehouse. If this is the case, the northern and extreme west and east walls of the gatehouse were not supplied with deep stone foundations and may have been constructed from some material less durable than stone.
- 7.1.3 Dating of the gateway has been problematic. No artefacts associated with the gateway were recovered, and neither the structure nor any associated landscape features have been identified from historic maps. No high-status property is known to the south of the gateway. A search of documentary sources has failed to add any clarity to the picture.
- 7.1.4 It has been suggested that the gateway may be associated with a dwelling contemporary with the Civil War, in particular around the time of the third siege of Newark between 26th November 1645 and 8th May 1646 (Ursilla Spence *pers. comm.*). The Scheme is located on an island formed by two branches of the River Trent which was seized by the Parliamentary Scottish Army soon after their arrival in the area. They quickly established a large encampment which is labelled on Campe's map of the siegeworks as 'Edinburgh' (Figure 8) located to the north of where the gatehouse was uncovered. Parts of the island had already been fortified by the defending Royalists with earthen ramparts and scone forts (Jennings 2012, 144). More defences are shown on Campe's map (Figure 8) to the south-east of the walls as Stoke Lodge Redoubt but are also noted on the 'Platform of all the Redoubts...' as 'works of the scots' (Figure 9). A road, or trackway, is visible running to the 'works of the scots'. However, even allowing for the inaccuracy of the maps in comparison to today's surveying techniques and the methods used to geolocate historic maps, the distance between the mapped features and the gateway is too great for correlation.
- 7.1.5 The walls may either form part of an otherwise previously unmapped feature associated with the Civil War Siege of Newark, or may be associated with another phase of activity in the area. In the absence of any known high status dwelling, the gateway may potentially represent an elaborate gate complex for a farm or other institution.

7.2 Conclusions

- 7.2.1 The stated aims of the watching brief have been met.
- 7.2.2 The most significant result from the watching brief is the identification of a former gateway or gatehouse fronting on to the modern A617. The date of this structure is not known and interpretation of the role of this feature in the historic landscape is problematic. It may be that the gateway is associated with an unknown Civil-War-era house or fortification. The gateway may represent an entrance to an unknown high-status dwelling, or an elaborate gate complex associated with lower status occupation, perhaps a farm.



- 7.2.3 A brick and flagstone post-medieval drain was recorded from the west of the scheme. The drain may represent the overflow from a pond visible on historic mapping of 1847. Peat deposits possibly associated with this former pond (possibly a relict meander of the River Trent as identified by a previous geoarchaeological assessment) were excavated. An environmental sample taken from this peat deposit along with another from elsewhere on Site were assessed and found to have low potential for artefacts and ecofacts.
- 7.2.4 A large ditch denoting the parish boundary between Kelham and Averham was excavated. A 20th-century brick path possibly representing a garden feature associated with Kelham Hall was also uncovered. Unstratified and residual Neolithic worked flints were recovered.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Newark Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project under an accession code to be determined. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Newark Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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Wessex Archaeology 2014b *River Trent Crossing, Nottinghamshire Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished client report ref 101502.01

9.2 Primary sources

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Campe, R. 1645 *Parliamentarian Siege Plan*

Anon nd *An exact Platform of all the Redoubts, Forts & Fortifications which were about the Town of Newark upon Trent in Nottinghamshire when it was unhappily besieged the 6th day of March 1644 by the Earl of Leven CapGen Pointz & Gen Rofseter*



10 Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Context	Description	Area	Depth (m)
101	Topsoil: Dark grey silty clay		0–0.4
102	Natural: Mixed naturals and alluvial deposits including, light orange grey clay, mid orange silty clay, dark red brown clay and peat deposits.		0.4+
103	Cut: Construction cut for drain 104. 0.62m wide, straight sides, flat base	B	0.4–0.75
104	Structure: Post medieval drain. Brick built with stone capping running E-W. 0.6 m wide and 0.27 m high.	B	0.36–0.61
105	Fill of 104: Mid grey silt clay with flecks of limestone. Secondary fill: silting up of drain.	B	0.36-0.61
106	Fill: Mid brown sand clay with iron pan and CBM. Primary fill above drain 104. Back fill after completion of drain.	B	0.36-0.46
107	Structure: Brick path made with re used bricks. Black ash mortar with flecks of white lime. Some frogged machine brick. 2 m wide and 10 m long	D	0.4–0.47
108	Cut: Cut of large Parish boundary ditch running NW to SE. 1.78 m wide with straight sides and flat base	D	0.4–1.22
109	Fill of 108: Purple grey silty clay with river pebbles, coal and flecks of CBM. Secondary fill. No finds recovered.	D	0.96–1.22
110	Fill of 108: Yellow brown clay silt with stones and flecks of CBM. Secondary upper fill. No finds recovered	D	0.4–0.96
111	Cut: Cut of large Parish boundary ditch running NW-SE. 2.15 m wide. Straight sides and flat base.	D	0.4–1.29
112	Fill of 111: Light yellow-brown clay silt with river pebbles, and flecks of CBM. Secondary fill. Contained one redeposited worked flint.	D	0.82–1.29
113	Fill of 111: Mid yellow grey brown clay sand with stones and animal bone. Secondary fill.	D	0.4–0.82
114	Cut: Shrub bowl within fill 113 of ditch 111. 0.4 m diameter	D	0.4–0.6
115	Fill of 114: Dark grey brown, sandy silty clay. C19th/C20th pottery.	D	0.4–0.6
116	Group: Cuts 108 and 111. Post medieval / modern Boundary ditch.	D	0.4–0.29
117	Cut: Two Plough scars. 0.15m depth 0.30m apart, east-west aligned. Contained pottery	B	0.4-0.55
118	Layer: Dark greyish brown peat with gravel and animal bone. In area south of ha-ha. Former pond or relict meander?	C	0.4-?
119	Natural: alluvium	B/C	
120	Natural: sand/gravel	B/C	
200	Topsoil: mid brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles.	G	0–0.35
201	Structure: Wall, sandstone and brick, off white mortar. Length 1.77m, width 0.69m, east-west aligned.	G	0.35-?
202	Structure: Wall, sandstone and brick, off white mortar. Length 2.5m, width 0.54m, depth 0.8m. North-east/south-west aligned. Chisel marks on face of stones.	G	0.35–1.15
203	Structure: Wall, sandstone and brick. Length 2.5m, width 0.45m, depth 0.9m. North-east/south-west aligned. Abutting walls 204 and 221. Chisel marks on face of stones.	G	0.35–1.25
204	Structure: Wall, sandstone and brick, off white mortar. Length 4.2m, width 0.49m. Abutting 203.	G	0.35-?



206	Deposit: Mid yellowish brown very compact clayey silt. Frequently well-rounded pebbles (2-100mm). Same as 215. Possibly packed flooring or trackway adjacent to floor 202.	G	0.35-0.59
207	Deposit: Mid greyish brown, moderately compact clayey silt. Occasional small well-rounded pebbles (<15mm). Same as 216. Make up layer abutting wall 202 under deposit 206.	G	0.59-0.75
208	Deposit: Dark orangey brown compact silty sand. Occasional medium sized well rounded pebbles. Same as 217. Make up layer abutting 202 under deposit 207.	G	0.75-0.91
209	Deposit: Dark orangey grey compact clayey silt. Sparse large to medium sized rounded pebbles (<200mm). Same as 218. Make up layer abutting 202 under 208, overlying natural	G	0.91-1.16
210	Deposit: Dark brownish grey very compact silty clay. Occasional small rounded and angular stones. Tile fragments. Possible packed earth floor.	G	0.35-0.85
211	Deposit: Dark brownish grey compact silty clay. Sparse small well rounded pebbles (<20mm). Possibly re-deposited natural relocated during construction. Under 210.	G	0.85-1.25
212	Deposit: Dark brownish grey very compact silty clay. Dense subangular and broken large blocks of sandstone, brick fragments, big rounded stones. Infill or packing around wall 202, possibly filling cut 214. Below deposit 210	G	0.85-1.25
213	Fill of 214: backfill of construction cut 214 for wall 202. Mid greyish brown moderate compact silty sand.	G	0.85-1.25
214	Cut: Construction cut for wall 202. Base shape unclear, steep straight sides. Filled with 213. 0.8 m wide, 0.6 m length seen.	G	0.85-1.25
215	Same as 206.	G	0.35-0.59
216	Same as 207.	G	0.59-0.75
217	Same as 208.	G	0.75-0.91
218	Same as 209.	G	0.91-1.16
219	Deposit: Dark grey brown very compact silty clay. Sparse small sub rounded stones (>100mm). Possible packing for wall 203 and structure 221.	G	0.35-1.03
220	Deposit: Dark greyish brown soft sandy silt. Sparse small rounded pebbles (<10mm). Lower part of packing for wall 203 and structure 221.	G	1.03-1.25
221	Structure: Hearth or chimney base, sandstone packed with clay. 0.7 m by 0.6 m in plan.	G	0.35-1.25
222	Natural: Dark blue grey compact clay.	G	
223	Group: Building 1, walls 201 & 202	G	
224	Group: Building 2, walls 203 & 204	G	
300	Topsoil: mid brown silt sand with small round pebbles and pottery	H	0-0.4
301	Natural: Mixed alluvial silt, peat and sand and gravel.	H	0.4+
302	Buried soil: Dark grey black loamy clay with 20% gravel. Organic quality. Not peat. Buried soil mixed with natural? Lower soil horizon?	H	0.4+



11 Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-180183

Project details

Project name	River Trent Crossing, Nottinghamshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology have been commissioned by Laing O' Rourke Infrastructure to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a water pipeline between two sections of the A617, south of Kelham Hall, Kelham, Nottinghamshire. This investigation was requested in order to mitigate any impact of the construction on any heritage assets within the confines of the scheme and followed a Desk-based Assessment and geoarchaeological appraisal. The watching brief uncovered three sandstone structures comprising two mirrored walls with evidence for a previously attached gate along with a potential hearth or pillar tied into one of the walls. Documentary and cartographic research has failed to establish a provenance for the walls which were suggested to have been associated with the third siege of Newark during the Civil War. Elsewhere along the scheme, a post-Medieval drain and a 20th century path were uncovered along with unstratified ceramic building material and clay pipe. Within an area of higher ground formed by river gravels, a redeposited worked flint arrowhead dated to the Neolithic period was also recovered. Evidence of the alluvial processes of the River Trent indicated by the geoarchaeological appraisal were also uncovered which included a former meander.
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2014 End: 07-05-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	101502 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NEWARK AND SHERWOOD AVERHAM River Trent Crossing, Nottinghamshire
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 76887 55121 53.087460196185 -0.851866877533 53 05 14 N 000 51 06 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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Project brief originator	Severn Trent Water
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Alexandra Grassam
Project supervisor	Martyn Cooper
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Laing O'Rourke

Project archives

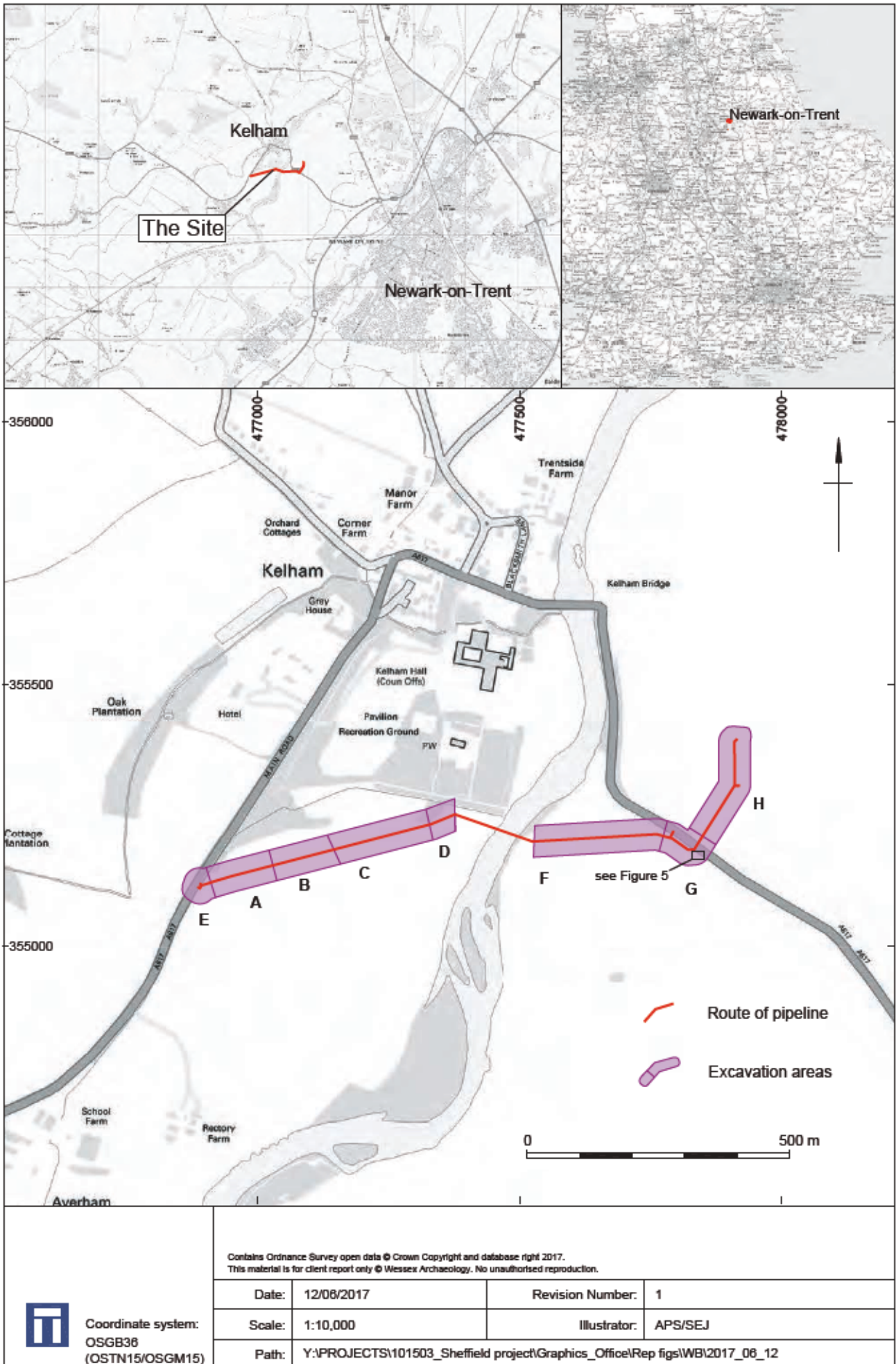
Physical Archive recipient	Newark and Sherwood Museum Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Newark Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Newark Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	River Trent Crossing, Nottinghamshire: Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Reid, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tenzer, M.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tuck, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cooper, M.
Other bibliographic details	101503.01
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 laser printed report





Entered by Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 31 May 2017




Scheme location and excavation areas

Figure 1

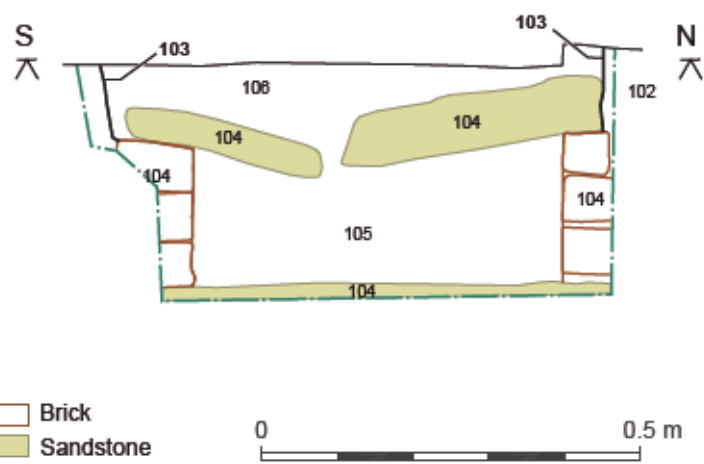



-  Route of pipeline
-  Excavation areas

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		Scale:	1:8000 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS/SEJ
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Scheme location and excavation areas overlain on the 1844 Kelham Tithe Map

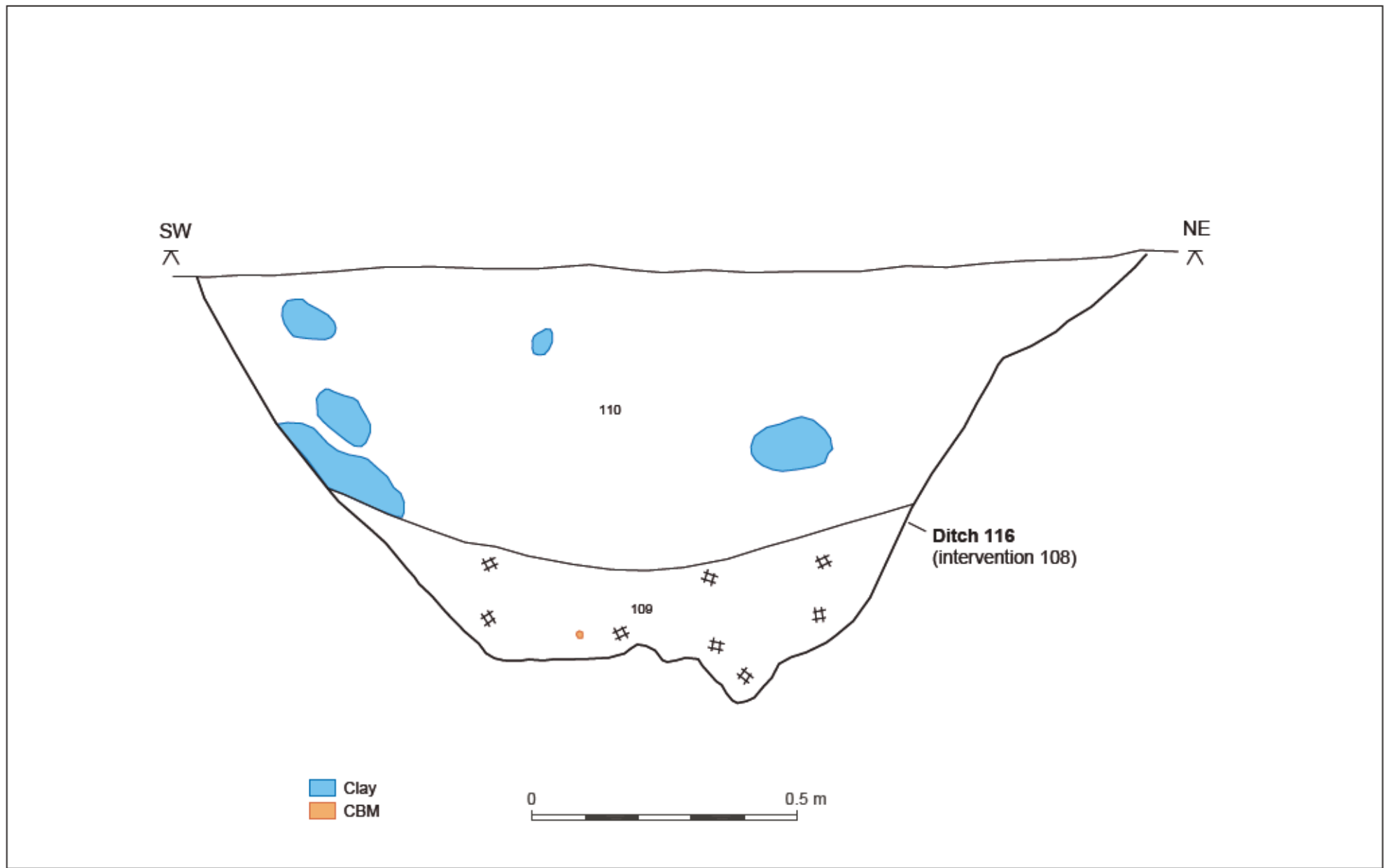
Figure 2



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East-facing section of drain 104

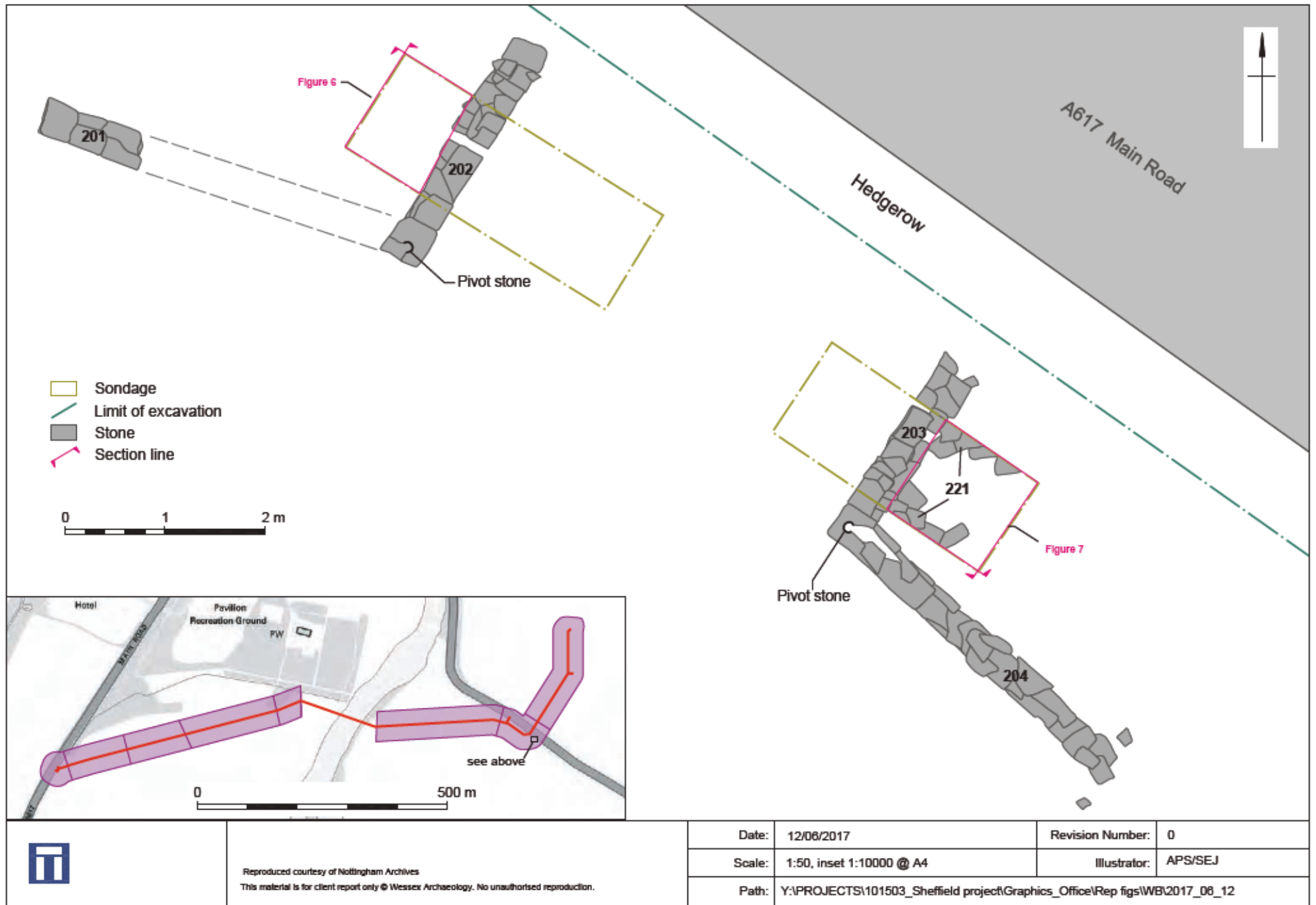
Figure 3



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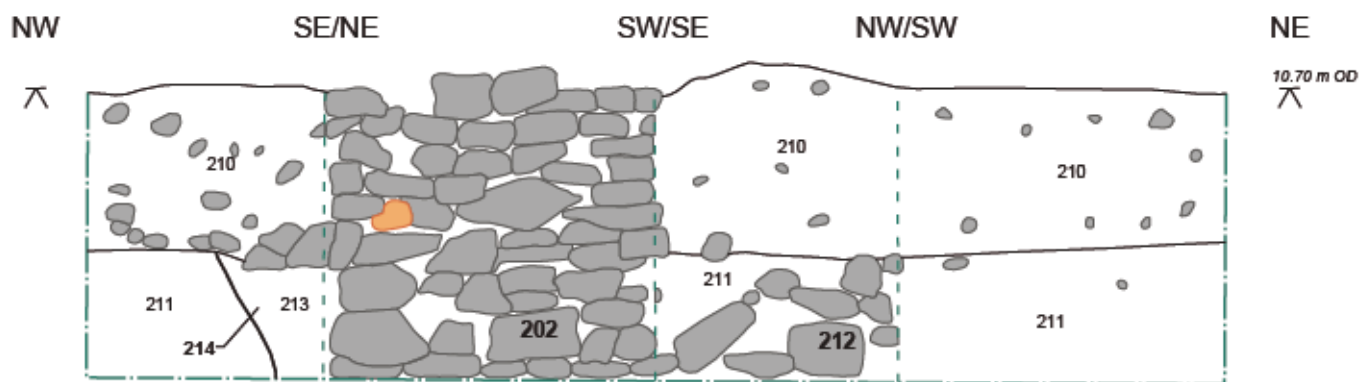
Section of ditch 116 (intervention 108)

Figure 4



Plan of structures 221, 223, and 224 in excavated area G

Figure 5



Stone
 Tile

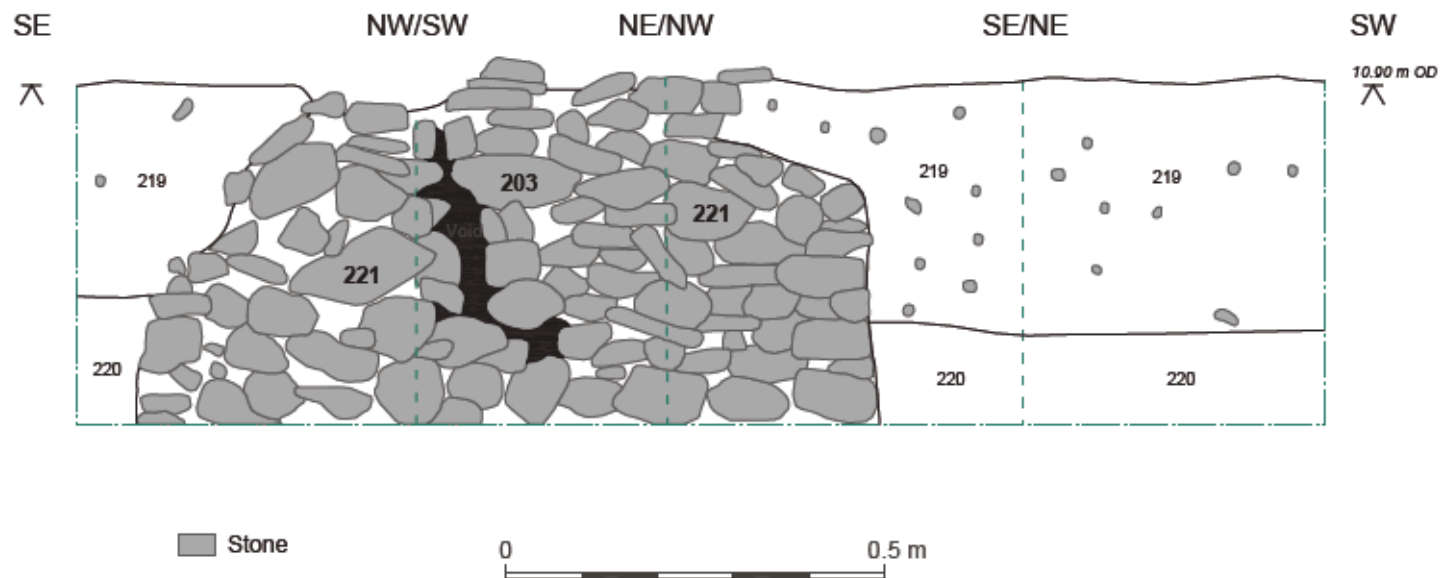


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Wrap around section of wall 202

Figure 6



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Wrap around section of wall 203 and structure 221

Figure 7



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The Scheme superimposed on the Parliamentarian Siege Plan by Richard Campe 1645

Figure 8



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The Scheme superimposed on the historic map "An exact Platform of all the Redoubts, Forts & Fortifications which were about the Town of Newark upon Trent in Nottinghamshire when it was unhappily besieged the 6th day of March 1644 by the Earl of Leven CapGen Pointz & Gen Rofseter"



Plate 1: Representative Section in area A



Plate 2: Area C pond/river meander deposit (118)


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Plate 3: Brick lined stone capped drain 104



Plate 4: Brick lined drain 104 with capping removed

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Plate 5: Brick path 107



Plate 6: Parish boundary ditch 116 slot 111


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Plate 7: Parish boundary ditch 116 overview



Plate 8: Overview of gateway 223 and 224 from east


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Plate 9: Wall corner eastern side 201, 202 from south



Plate 10: Wall detail 202 from south


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Plate 11: Section of wall 202 from west



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Plate 12: Section of wall 203 showing structure 221 from east



Plate 13: Wall corner western side 203, 204 from south

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