

LAND NORTHEAST OF THE OLD RECTORY, NOTTINGHAM ROAD, KEYWORTH, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



On behalf of Mr. & Mrs Williams

CS Archaeology

July 2014

On behalf of: Mr & Mrs Williams
The Old Rectory,
Nottingham Road,
Keyworth,
Nottinghamshire
NG12 5QQ

The Site's National Grid Reference (NGR): SK 613 308

Project Number: 143

Oasis Reference Code: csarchae1-184220

Planning Reference: 14/00994/FUL

Report by: Chris Scurfield BA (Hons)

Timing: Excavation and Report, July 2014

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Frontispiece: view of the PDA with the Old Rectory beyond

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- 2, 11: post excavation view of trench 2, from the east
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APPENDICES

- 1 Project Design
- 2 Archive Inventory

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report records and assesses the potential archaeological resource of a Proposed Development Area (PDA) at The Old Rectory within the historic core of Keyworth, Nottinghamshire.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of two trial trenches centered across the footprint of the proposed house.
- 1.3 No significant archaeology was revealed.
- 1.4 Some evidence for post medieval agriculture was detected and this ties in with the documentary research undertaken by J M Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultants 2013, which indicated that the PDA, north of the graveyard, was belonged to the Church (Glebe) agricultural land.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 *Site Name:* The Rectory
- 2.1.2 *Location:* Nottingham Road, Keyworth, Nottinghamshire NG12 5QQ
- 2.1.3 *Status:* Listed Building (Grade 1) of National Importance
- 2.1.4 *Grid reference:* SK 613 308
- 2.1.5 *Area of site (hectares):* 0.01
- 2.1.6 Within the PDA there is a recognised potential for archaeology bearing in mind the position with respect to the historic core of Keyworth and it is this potential which the evaluation seeks to identify.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of this evaluation will be to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the PDA.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 This has been carried out according to an agreed specification in the Project Design (Appendix 1).

5 THE EVALUATION

5.1 This evaluation employed strategically placed trenches centred on the foot print of the proposed building in order to establish any potential impacts to the PDA's archaeological resource (**Figure 2 & 3**). The evaluation was in accordance with the Project Design (Appendix 1) which had been guided by a previous desk-based assessment (J M Trippier 2013).

5.2 Two trenches were excavated in a crucifix plan in order to fully sample the proposed development:

- Trench 1 (6.2 x 1.5m);
- Trench 2 (7 x 1.5m).

NB The soils (contexts) are fully described in Appendix 2.



Plate 1: oblique post-excavation view of Trenches 1 & 2 with Trench 1's south facing section (Figure 3), from the southeast

5.3 Trench 2 (**Plates 1 & 2: Figure 3**) was excavated from the west. Its stratigraphy was characterised by fairly level deposits of top soil and plough soils. Natural clays and sands [102-104] lay between 0.8 and 0.9m below the surface. The eastern end of the trench was extended in depth to ensure the natural substrate had been reached. The top soil [100] extended up to 0.4m below the surface, and the subsoil extended throughout the trench at a constant depth of c0.8-0.9m. The depth of the subsoil suggests the development of a deep plough soil which had truncated the natural drift geology [102-104].



Plate 2, 11: post excavation view of trench 2, from the east

- 5.3 Trench 2 artefacts consisted of a range of 19th/20th century fabric types (earthenwares and transfer decorated pottery) and occasional undiagnostic ironwork identified during the metal detecting survey of the spoil and exposed trench surfaces.

- 5.4 Trench 1 (**Plate 3: Figure 3**) was opened in stages from Trench 2 north and south. The stratigraphy encountered in trench 2 was closely reflected in trench 1, apart from the southern end where a probable plough furrow and post medieval drain was identified, both on a . No further artefacts were revealed.



Plate 3, 13: Post excavation view of trench 1, from the south

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The evaluation has proved the PDA contains a limited archaeology confined to the post medieval period. A deep sub/plough soil characterises the site and land improvements in the form of drainage evidences historic agricultural improvements to the PDA probable during the 18-19th centuries. The effect of post medieval agricultural has effectively scoured the archaeological resource away.
- 6.2 Fragments of disarticulated bone were revealed in the subsoil [101] but it only survived in a poor and un-diagnostic condition. It is therefore proposed that no artefacts will be retained as part of an excavation archive.

7 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

NO FURTHER WORK IS RECOMMENDED.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliographic References

J.M Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy, 2013, 'The Rectory Nottingham Road, Keyworth' unpublished client report.

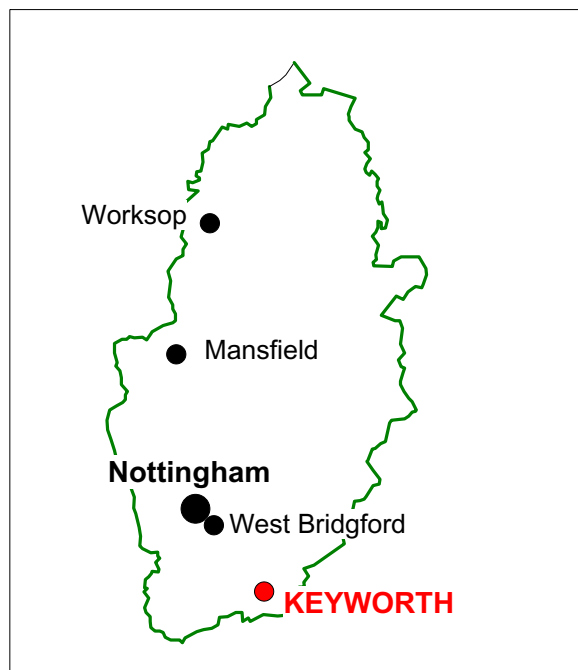
8.2 Cartographic References

2008, Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25000 (Sheet 260).

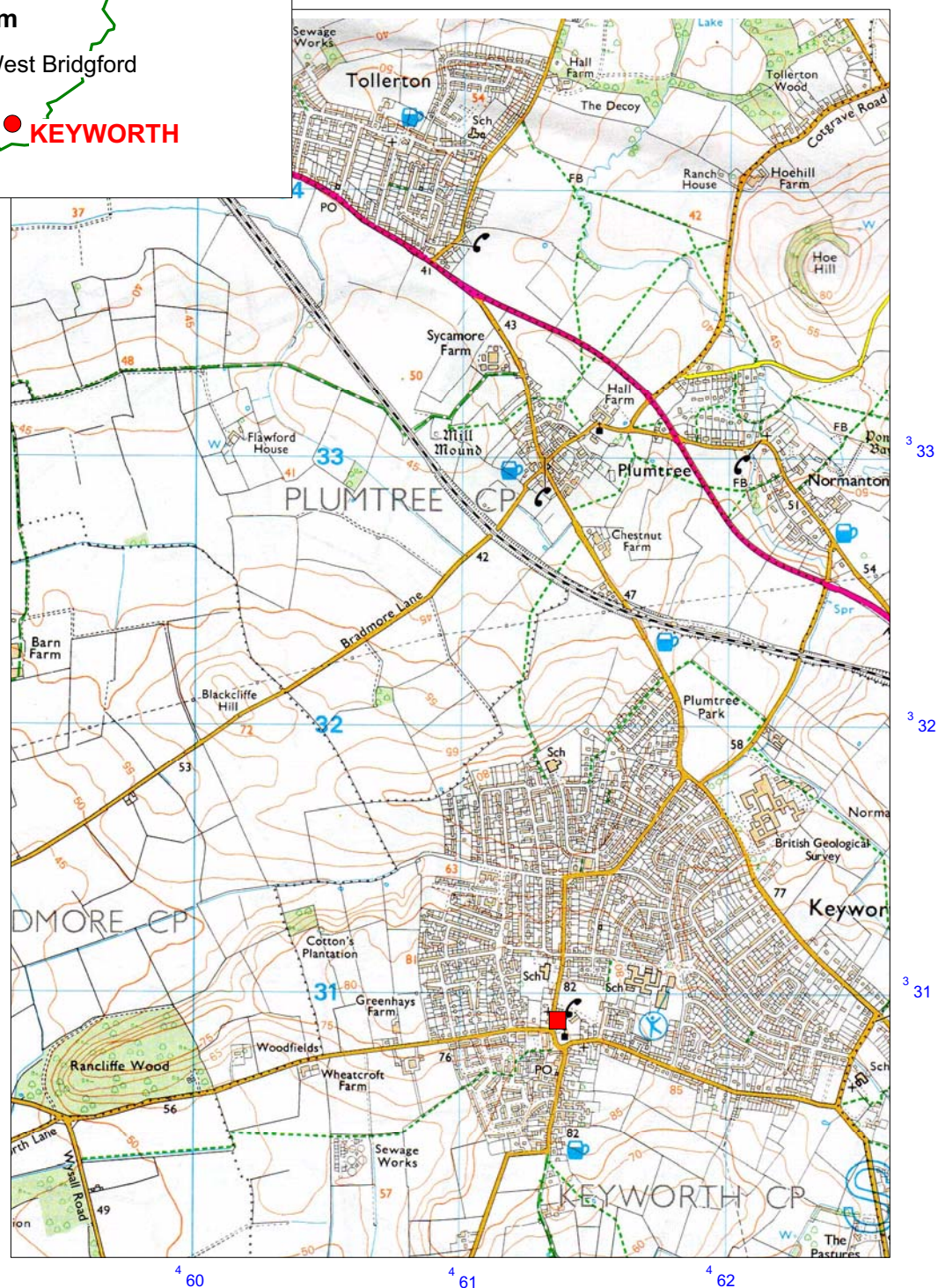
9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

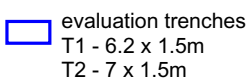
Thank you to Mr and Mrs Williams for commissioning this report and to Mr S Davey (Davey, Stone & Larter). Thanks also to Dr C Robinson for monitoring the excavation and to Mr J Trippier for undertaking the initial research.

FIGURES



For inset see Figure 2





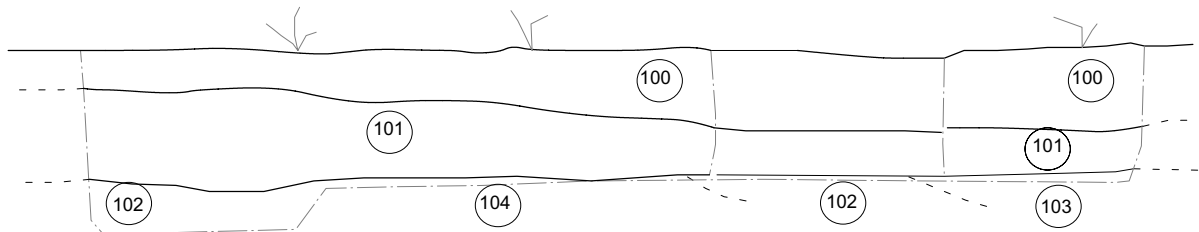
12 → photographic positions,
directions and Nos.

Figure 2: Site Plan with Trench Layout and Photographic Positions

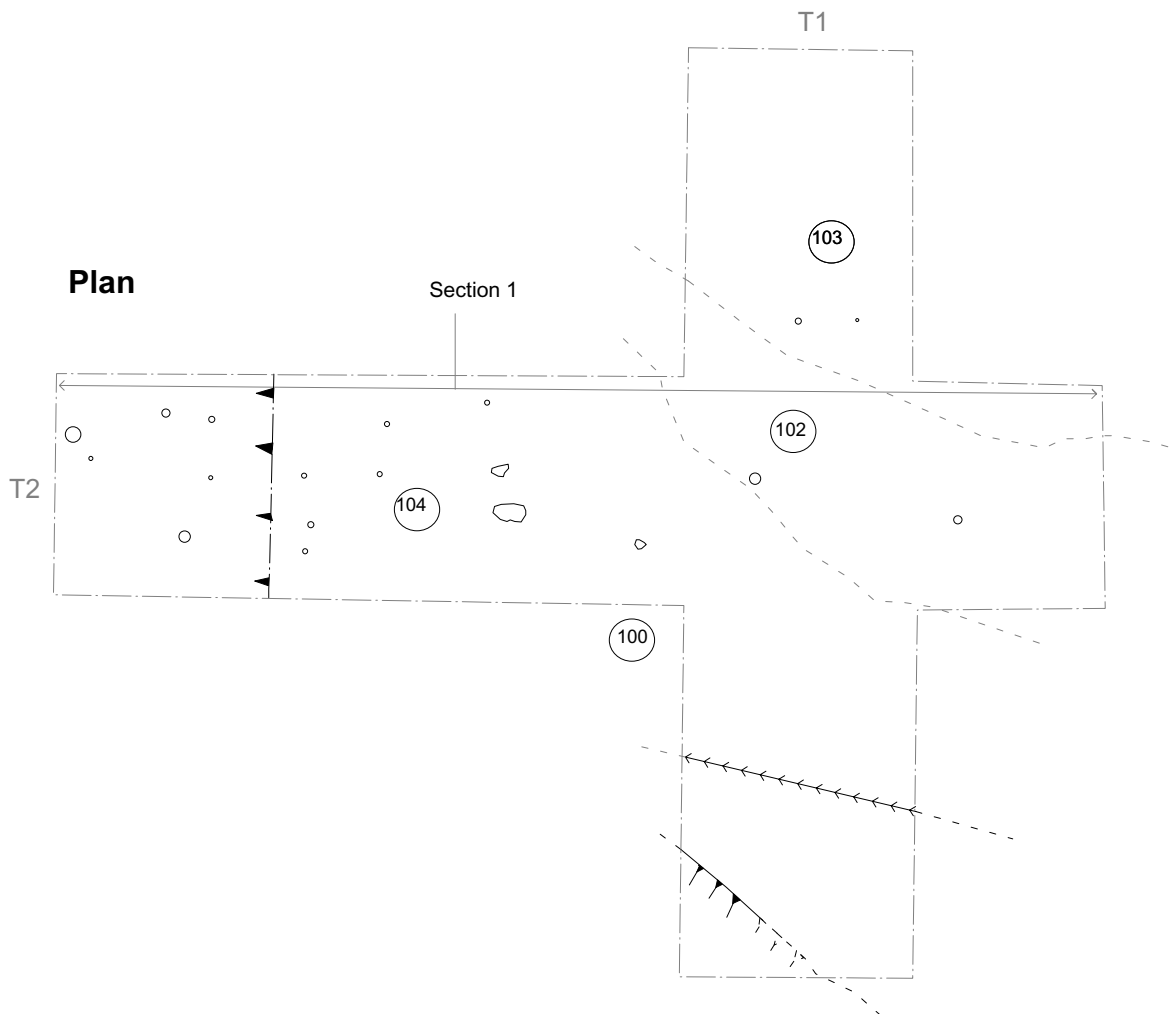
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July 2014



Section 1 (East-West)





Plan



Contexts Descriptions

- 100 - dark grey sandy loam (top soil)
- 101 - mid brown sandy loam (subsoil)
- 102 - Natural sand
- 103 - Natural red clay
- 104 - Natural stoney clay

-  Trench boundary
-  Land drain 'horseshoe' (C18th)

APPENDICES

**Land northeast of the Old Rectory, Nottingham
Road, Keyworth, Nottinghamshire:
WSI for An Archaeological Evaluation**

Application No. 14/00994/FUL

CS Archaeology

June 2014

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to a request for further archaeological information on the site by Nottingham County Council. This evaluation is in advance of a planning determination (Application No. 12/00994/FUL). A required that a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is submitted by an archaeological contractor (CS Archaeology) and this must be approved in writing before any archaeological works can take place.
- 0.2 This condition has been imposed because The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies within Keyworth's historic core and the excavations could impact on areas of archaeological potential. There is a high potential for human burials and ancillary structures associated with the adjacent church.
- 0.3 This WSI proposes that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken. The evaluation will take the form of 2 trial trenches to ascertain the nature and extent of the PDA's potential archaeological resource.
- 0.4 The results from the archaeological evaluation will allow for the recording and sampling of any significant archaeological deposits within the PDA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* The Rectory
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Nottingham Road, Keyworth, Nottinghamshire NG12 5QQ
- 1.1.3 *Status:* Listed Building (Grade 1) of national importance
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* SK613308
- 1.1.5 *Area of site (hectares):* 0.01
- 1.1.6 *Purpose of the work:* to record the archaeological resource. This record will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the PDA within the indicated trenches outlined in **Figure 1**.

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 This has been fully addressed in the DBA (TASC 2013). No previous excavation work is known to have taken place within the PDA.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been written in response to a request for further information in advance of Planning Approval (Application No. 14/00994/FUL) by Nottingham County Council.
- 1.3.2 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of the development proposal on the potential archaeological assets. This is in accordance with Local Planning Policies and the National Planning Policy 5, Planning for the Historic Environment.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of this evaluation will be to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the PDA.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Evaluation

- 3.1.1 It is proposed to excavate 2 trenches (T1 – 5 x 1.5m & T2 7 x 1.5m).
- 3.1.2 This project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
- 3.1.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plans.
- 3.1.4 Mechanical excavation, using a toothless ditching bucket will be used judiciously, under constant archaeological supervision down to the required depths. Test excavations will ensure archaeological horizons are fully realised.
- 3.1.5 The removed material will be scanned using a metal detector by the site archaeologist ensuring that all metal finds are located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection will be carried out following the Code of Practice in the Treasure Act of 1996.
- 3.1.6 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left *in situ*. The Coroner's Office will be informed only if the remains appear to have been buried for less than 100 years. If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and relevant regulations.
- 3.1.7 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. All features will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will still be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 3.1.8 If significant archaeological deposits are encountered the evaluation will favour preservation *in situ* until full excavation can take place. If general archaeological deposits are encountered these will be investigated. Discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.
- 3.1.9 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).
- 3.1.10 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.
- 3.1.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed,

unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (NCC). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.

- 3.1.12 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

3.2 Sampling Strategy

- 3.2.1 If the archaeological deposits are of sufficient interest Environmental sampling may be recommended in consultation with NCC. Different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the deposits under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample:
- i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;
 - ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 60-70 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2002). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;
 - iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).
- 3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.
- 3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 60 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant deposit as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.
- 3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be

assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy will be recorded.

- 3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

3.3 Photography

- 3.3.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the excavations and site reduction will be made.
- 3.3.2 General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Delta Plus), this will form the primary photographic record.
- 3.3.3 This record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slides, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. built structures and bedrock and characteristic stratigraphy. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied both to NCC.

3.4 Site Monitoring

- 3.4.1 NCC will be notified at least one week in advance of the site works and the start of the archaeological strip and record, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.
- 3.4.2 Monitoring will be arranged so that all excavated areas can be inspected in an exposed condition.

3.5 Health and Safety

- 3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety, CS Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy is available upon request.

3.6 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

- 3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full report of the results of the watching Brief will be completed. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.
- 3.6.2 The watching brief report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- 3.6.3 The watching brief report will also consist of a detailed context index to the archive.
- 3.6.4 If required the results of the palaeo-environmental assessment will outline the potential of the samples and will be included in the watching brief report.
- 3.6.5 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.
- 3.6.6 A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 Report Submission

- 3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard and digital formats to:
- The Client Mr & Mrs Williams;
 - Dr C Robinson, County Archaeologist (Nottinghamshire County Council);
 - The appropriate archive/museum.

3.8 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

- 3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with the appropriate museum (to be advised) after notification in advance of fieldwork.

3.9 Publicity

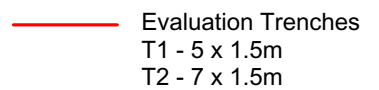
- 3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.10 References

- Bayley J, et al. 2001, *Archaeometalurgy*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage
English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2)
English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* [2002/01]
English Heritage, 2009, *Scheduled Monument Data Sheets* (www.magic.gov.uk)
English Heritage, 2010, *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*
Institute of Archaeologists, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Strip and records* Reading
Treasure Act, 1996, Code of Practice
J.M Trippier Archaeological and Surveying Consultancy, 2013, 'The Old Rectory Nottingham Road, Keyworth' unpublished client report
Watkinson D. & Neal V., 1998, *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

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Appendix 2: ARCHIVE

(not to be retained with museum/archive)

1. CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Description
100	<i>Deposit:</i> dark grey sandy loam (top soil). Lies above [101]
101	<i>Deposit:</i> mid brown sandy loam (subsoil). Lies below [100] and above [102, 103 & 104]. Context is cut by the 18 th /19 th century 'horseshoe' land drain (T1). <i>Interpretation:</i> deep plough soil
102	<i>Natural:</i> sand
103	<i>Natural:</i> red clay
104	<i>Natural:</i> stoney red clay

2. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER, Digital (18 MP)

Photo. Position	Plate	Description	Looking
1		Pre-excavation view of the Site	N
2		Pre-excavation view	NNW
3		Working view of trench 2, as the top soil [100] moved	NE
4		View of the subsoil [101] at the western end of T2 (prior to excavation of sondage)	N
5		Post excavation view of the truncated natural [104], western end of T2	N
6		View of the continuation of the excavation of trench 1	E
7		Oblique view of the continuation of the excavation of trench 1	NE
8		View of the continuation of the excavation of trench 1	E
9		View of the removed of top soil at the eastern end of trench 1	ENE
10		View of the excavation of trench 2	N
11	2	Post excavation view of trench 2	W
12	1	Oblique post-excavation view of Trenches 1 & 2 with Trench 1's south facing section (Figure 3)	NW
13	3	Post excavation view of trench 1	N
14		View of the trenches in context	ESE