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Sharpley Hill Solar Farm, East Leake, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

For Opdenergy

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Ecus Ltd

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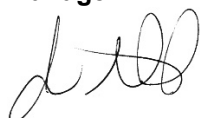
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Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	V
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION	1
1.3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS	2
2.3 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	2
2.4 PREHISTORIC.....	2
2.5 ROMANO-BRITISH	2
2.6 EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL.....	2
2.7 POST-MEDIEVAL	3
2.8 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	3
3. METHODOLOGY	5
3.1 STANDARDS.....	5
3.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
3.3 METHODOLOGY.....	6
3.4 EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY	6
3.5 FINDS	7
3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING	7
4. TRENCH RESULTS	9
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	9
4.2 TRENCHES 4, 6, 8, 10 AND 19 – 23	9
4.3 TRENCHES 16, 17 AND 18	9
4.4 TRENCHES 7 AND 12	9
4.5 TRENCHES 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11 AND 15	10
4.6 TRENCHES 13 AND 14	10
5. ARTEFACTS	12
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	12
5.2 DISCUSSION.....	12
5.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	13
6. SAMPLES	14
6.1 INTRODUCTION.....	14
6.2 DISCUSSION.....	14
6.3 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL.....	16
7. CONCLUSION	17
7.1 DISCUSSION.....	17
8. ARCHIVE	18
8.1 PHYSICAL ARCHIVE	18
8.2 DIGITAL ARCHIVE	18
9. REFERENCES	19
FIGURES	21
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	27

Table and Figure List:

Table 1: material by context and date, with count and weight	118
Table 2: results of archaeobotanical assessment	15
Table 3: table of uncharred species recorded	16
Figure 1: Sharpley Hill Solar Farm: site location	2183
Figure 2: Sharpley Hill Solar Farm: trial trench results	24
Figure 3: Sharpley Hill Solar Farm: sections	25
Figure 4: Sharpley Hill Solar Farm: Trench 13 features	26

Plate List

Plate 1: Northeast facing view of Trench 21	
Plate 2: Northwest facing view of Trench 18	
Plate 3: Southwest facing section of ditch 1804	
Plate 4: South facing view of Trench 2	
Plate 5: Southeast facing section of furrow 504	
Plate 6: Northeast facing section of 1104	
Plate 7: West, south, and north facing sections of pits 1304 and 1308	
Plate 8: West facing section of pit 1313 and cut 1311	
Plate 9: Northwest facing pre excavation view of pit feature in Trench 14	

Executive Summary

Ecus Archaeology was commissioned by Opdenergy to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Sharpley Hill, East Leake, Nottinghamshire in advance of a new solar farm. A previous desk based assessment and geophysical survey had identified the potential for buried archaeological remains, and following discussions with Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeological and Building Conservation Team, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared and approved for 23 trial trenches.

Nine trenches did not contain any archaeological remains. Within the trenches showing signs of archaeological activity, those remains predominantly comprised modern/post-medieval linear features associated with agricultural furrows and field boundaries.

Pits corresponding with geophysical anomalies thought to be kilns were revealed within trenches 13 and 14 in the east of the site, one of which contained an in-situ 18th – 19th century brick and stone structure.

The pits were most likely used for burning limestone from the nearby quarry, with the brick structure the base of a kiln. The pits may have originally served as limestone or clay extraction pits and were later used to dump the waste from a robbed-out kiln.

The evaluation confirmed the geophysical interpretation and historic map evidence for the field boundaries and kilns/pits within the site.

The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Sheffield and Barnard Castle offices under project number 20194, and will be offered to Nottingham City Museum and Gardens in due course. An OASIS form (OASIS ID: ecusltd1-512369) has been uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Ecus Archaeology was commissioned by Opdenergy (the Client) to perform an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of a proposed solar farm (Planning Ref. 21/00703/FUL) at Sharpley Hill, East Leake, Nottinghamshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred at National Grid reference 455880, 327890 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 A previous desk based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2020) and geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2022) had identified the potential for buried archaeological remains, and following discussions with Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeological and Building Conservation Team, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared and approved for 23 trial trenches (Ecus 2022).

1.2 Site description

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in a field to the north of East Leake and immediately east of the British Gypsum UK Service Centre. The Site extends to an area of approximately 11.3 ha, is currently arable land and lies at a height of c. 83 m above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.2.2 Bedrock below the Site is mapped as Jurassic and Triassic mudstone and limestones of the Barnstone Formation. No superficial deposits have been recorded across the Site (BGS 2022).

1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 The fieldwork was carried out between the 14th November to 30th November 2022 by Sophie Brown, Steven Collison, Jack Douglass and Aidan Pratt, and project managed by Zoë Richardson. The CBM assessment was carried out by Charlotte Britton and the archaeobotany assessment by Mai Walker. The report was written by Dominic Heslam, and illustrations were produced by Cath Chisholm. The archive has been prepared by Jasmine Tomys.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Site has been the subject of a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; Cotswold Archaeology 2020) and a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2022). The following is a summary of the results of these documents.

2.2 Previous archaeological interventions

2.2.1 In 2014, ten evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a housing development c. 130 m south of the Site. No pre-modern archaeological features were identified.

2.3 Designated heritage assets

2.3.1 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site. Within a 1 km radius of the Site there is one Listed Building, the Grade II Listed Water House (NHLE No. 1241953).

2.3.2 A non-registered Park and Garden of regional importance, Bunny Old/New Wood, is located c. 750 m north east of the Site.

2.3.3 The Site is located c. 1.3 km north of East Leake Conservation Area and 1.8 km north west of Costock Conservation Area.

2.4 Prehistoric

2.4.1 There are no known prehistoric archaeological remains within the Site. Within the wider 1 km radius area, the DBA recorded a single prehistoric find. This was a flint scraper found in a clay pit located c.1 km east of the Site and not closely dated.

2.5 Romano-British

2.5.1 No Romano-British archaeological remains have been identified within the Site. In the wider 1 km study area, there is no evidence for Romano-British settlement, although slightly further away a settlement has been recorded at Bunny c. 2 km to the north east of the Site. Within the 1 km study area there is one recorded findspot of Roman material, a hoard of 25 Romano-British coins in a pottery vessel, found during railway construction in c. 1895 approximately 520 m west of the Site.

2.6 Early medieval and medieval

2.6.1 There are no known early medieval or medieval archaeological features recorded within the Site.

2.6.2 The name East Leake derives from the Old English word 'Lecche/leche' for a water meadow (Rushcliffe Borough Council 2008). There were at least two manors in Leake in the early 11th

century AD. The Church of St. Mary dates to the 12th century but may have replaced an earlier church which would likely have been part of one of these manorial estates.

2.6.3 The Historic Landscape Character study (Bishop 2000) identified areas of previous open field surrounding the historic core of East Leake, extending north to the edge of the modern settlement. The Site may have been located on the edge of this open field system, or in an area of common land beyond the limit of the manorial estate.

2.7 Post-Medieval

2.7.1 Within the post-medieval period the Site was located within the parish of Great Leake, and the 1798 parish map and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show the continuing use of the Site and its surroundings into the post-medieval period. The previous open field system and heathland gradually became enclosed as a result of the 1798 Act of Enclosure (Rushcliffe Borough Council 2008), forming irregular shaped fields delineated by hedged boundaries.

2.7.2 Within the south east of the Site there is a limestone pit first depicted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map. This pit is now infilled with trees.

2.7.3 The 1884 Ordnance Survey map shows the Site occupying parts of four separate fields, however, these have been progressively removed during the 20th century although most can still be identified on LiDAR imagery of the Site.

2.8 Geophysical survey

2.8.1 A fluxgate gradiometer survey of the Site was undertaken in 2022 (Magnitude Surveys; Figure 2). This identified a range of anomalies of a possible archaeological and agricultural origin.

2.8.2 Several weak linear anomalies corresponded directly with old field boundaries present on the historical maps. A series of closely spaced parallel linear anomalies ran on an orientation well matched with modern cultivation visible in recent satellite imagery. More widely spaced, regular, parallel linear and curvilinear anomalies aligned with former field boundaries were interpreted as former ridge and furrow cultivation. Further evidence for agricultural activity was represented by a spread of magnetically enhanced material at the western boundary of the survey area and along a former field division to the north, indicating a difference in previous land use to the surrounding fields.

2.8.3 On the eastern side of the survey area, several linear anomalies oriented approximately east to west, perpendicular to the contours, were interpreted as fired clay drains.

2.8.4 Eight strong anomalies in the eastern part of the survey area exhibited a geophysical response

characteristic of intense in-situ burning and were characteristic of the type of anomalies associated with kilns. Two additional strong anomalies, present on the eastern side of the kilns, did not show the same pattern and were considered likely to be associated with the wider mineral extraction processes indicated as old limestone pits on historical Ordnance Survey maps.

2.8.5 Some other weak anomalies within the survey area did not present a clear layout but might have an anthropogenic origin.

3. Methodology

3.1 Standards

3.1.1 The project methodology conformed to the following published standards and guidelines of practice:

- *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021);
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a);
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020b);
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020c); and
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015a)

3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To characterise the magnetic anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey;
- To identify and record the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the areas examined;
- To determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- To recover any artefacts;
- To prepare a comprehensive record of and report on archaeological observations during the site work; and
- To identify mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the Site.

3.2.2 The objectives of the project were:

- To determine the archaeological potential of the Site, in order to inform the need for further mitigation works;

- To preserve through record any archaeological remains impacted by the proposed works;
- To contribute to the understanding of the use and development of the area;
- To undertake a programme of investigation that meets with national and regional standards (Historic England 2015a; ClfA 2020a-c); and
- Prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological work to be deposited with the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record.

3.3 Methodology

All work was undertaken by experienced Ecus staff who are corporate members of the ClfA or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork.

- 3.3.1 A trenching plan, comprising 23 trenches, was agreed with the LPA to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information across the Site and to ensure that the significance of the archaeological resource was understood to a level of detail proportionate to its importance (Figure 2).
- 3.3.2 Trenches excavated across the Site measured 50 m long and 1.8 m wide.
- 3.3.3 The centre end point of each trench was located on the ground using a survey-grade Global Positioning System (GPS).
- 3.3.4 Each trench was scanned with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to excavation and if necessary rescanned a subsequent intervals.
- 3.3.5 Trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket of suitable width under continuous archaeological direction and monitoring.
- 3.3.6 Overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was removed in even spits down to a level at which significant archaeological deposits were identified, or down to natural subsoil deposits, whichever was reached first. The depth of each layer was determined by the supervising archaeologist.
- 3.3.7 Trench backfilling only took place under appropriate conditions and with archaeological supervision. Arisings were returned to each trench in the correct order.

3.4 Excavation and Recording Methodology

- 3.4.1 Where structures, finds, soil features or layers of archaeological interest were exposed, the archaeologists cleaned, assessed, excavated by hand, sampled and recorded these features to industry standards in accordance with the WSI (Ecus 2022) and as appropriate in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the project.

- 3.4.2 All archaeological deposits were recorded using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma recording system in accordance with industry standards. The written record was hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Written recording was undertaken in a digital format using the DiggIt application (<https://www.diggitarcheology.com>). Each context record fully described the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was cross-referenced to all other assigned records.
- 3.4.3 All archaeological features were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them.
- 3.4.4 Excavated features were planned and had sections drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.4.5 A photographic record of the Site was taken using digital photography at a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. All digital photography was undertaken in accordance with national guidance (Historic England 2015b).

3.5 Finds

- 3.5.1 Finds were treated and cleaned in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2020a).
- 3.5.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained and recorded by context, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date.
- 3.5.3 All finds and samples were exposed, lifted, processed, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum, Nottingham City Museum and Gardens.
- 3.5.4 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

3.6 Environmental Sampling

- 3.6.1 Appropriate sampling strategies were determined by the survival and condition of the deposits identified.
- 3.6.2 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2011).
- 3.6.3 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples were recorded and are

retained with the project archive.

4. Trench Results

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section presents the results of the archaeological evaluation. The context descriptions for recorded archaeological deposits are reproduced in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 Excavations consisted of 23 trenches mechanically excavated across the Site. The locations of these trenches are shown in Figures 2 and 3.
- 4.1.3 Excavated section drawings can be seen in Figure 4.

4.2 Trenches 4, 6, 8, 10 and 19 – 23

- 4.2.1 Trenches 4, 6, 8, 10, and 19 - 23 were devoid of archaeological artefacts and features (Plate 1).
- 4.2.2 The overburden for trenches 4, 6, 8 and 10 (located in the central area of the Site) comprised a silty clay topsoil 0.26 – 0.31 m deep, above 0.08 – 0.2 m of silty clay subsoil (a relic topsoil) overlying the natural sandy clays.
- 4.2.3 The overburden for trenches 19 – 23 (located in the southern area of the Site) comprised a silty loam topsoil 0.18 – 0.27 m deep, above 0.1 – 0.16 m of silty clay and sandy silt subsoil overlying the natural sandy and silty clays.

4.3 Trenches 16, 17 and 18

- 4.3.1 The overburden for trenches 16, 17, and 18 (located in the south east area of the Site) comprised a silty loam topsoil 0.25 – 0.27 m deep, above 0.1 -0.19 m of clayey silt subsoil overlying the natural silty clay (Plate 2).
- 4.3.2 Features were evident in all trenches and aligned with the geophysical survey results seen in Figure 3.
- 4.3.3 Trench 18 contained ditch 1804 (Plate 3), which measured 0.72 m wide, 0.07 m deep, with an uneven base. The feature aligned with a modern/post-medieval field boundary and extended through trenches 16 and 17 (not excavated) but was not revealed in trench 15.

4.4 Trenches 7 and 12

- 4.4.1 The overburden for trenches 7 and 12 (located in the central area of the Site) comprised a silty clay topsoil 0.2 – 0.31 m deep, above 0.1 – 0.2 m of silty clay subsoil overlying the natural sandy clays.
- 4.4.2 A gully (1203) was observed in both trenches, and excavated in Trench 12. The gully was 0.4 m wide and aligned roughly east west. Its depth could not be ascertained due to the high water table

at the time of excavation.

4.5 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11 and 15

- 4.5.1 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, and 15 contained linear features that can be interpreted as having an agricultural purpose, but did not clearly align with modern field boundaries.
- 4.5.2 The overburden for trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5 (located in the northern area of the Site) comprised a silty loam and clayey silt topsoil 0.15 – 0.2 m deep, above 0.1 – 0.2 m of silty clay subsoil overlying the natural sandy and silty clays (Plate 4).
- 4.5.3 The overburden for trenches 9, 11 and 15 (located in the central area of the Site) comprised a silty clay topsoil 0.2 – 0.3 m deep, above 0.07 – 0.2 m of silty clay subsoil overlying the natural sandy clay.
- 4.5.4 The features observed in trenches 2, 3, 5 and 9 generally correlated with geophysical anomalies identified as furrows (Plate 5). Where excavated their widths ranged between 0.78 – 2.8 m, and between 0.16 – 0.25 m in depth with no finds present.
- 4.5.5 A ditch was observed in the northern end of Trench 1, running on a north east to south west alignment. The ditch measured 1.05 m and 0.35 m deep with a comparable fill to other post-medieval ditches on the Site.
- 4.5.6 Trench 2 contained ditch 206 which ran on a north east to south west alignment. The feature measured 1.35 m in width and 0.52 m in depth and was undated.
- 4.5.7 Two ditches were observed in Trenches 11 (Plate 6) and 15, correlating with field boundaries identified during geophysical survey. The features measured 0.7 m – 1.23 m in width and 0.3 m – 0.4 m in depth and were on a similar alignment to the field boundaries shown on the OS mapping.

4.6 Trenches 13 and 14

- 4.6.1 Pits were observed in trenches 13 (Figure 4) and 14 that correlated with the circular anomalies from the geophysical survey results, located in the central eastern area of the Site.
- 4.6.2 The overburden for both trenches comprised a silty clay topsoil 0.2 - 0.3 m deep, above a 0.1 m deep subsoil overlying the natural sandy clays.

Trench 13

- 4.6.3 Trench 13 contained two pits, 1304 (Plate 7) and 1313 (Plate 8), both containing deposits synonymous with in-situ burning and a small brick and stone structure constructed at the base of pit 1304, which may have represented the base of a kiln.

- 4.6.4 Pit 1304 measured 1.75 m wide and 0.75 m deep, and was backfilled with 1305, a mixed fired clay/heated natural deposit and mortar fill. The basal structure comprised four courses of a stretcher and header built brick foundation and an upper wall comprising three limestone blocks. The bricks measured 240 x 120 x 70 mm and the limestone blocks measured 390 x 190 x 100 mm. Pit 1304 was recut (1308), presumably to rob the upstanding part of the brick structure/kiln.
- 4.6.5 Pit 1313 measured 1 m in width, 0.64 m in depth, and was cut through the fills of a natural hollow (1311-1312). The base and side of the pit were filled/overlain by a dump of redeposited bunt natural, which was overlain by a dump of redeposited natural clay (1314-15). The burnt presence of brick debris in the burnt layer suggested a redeposited nature rather than in-situ burning.
- 4.6.6 The full extent of both features could not be determined as they continued beyond the limit of excavation. The pits may have originated as clay or limestone extraction pits and subsequently functioned as a kiln and used to dispose of kiln waste material.

Trench 14

- 4.6.7 Trench 14 also contained a likely kiln/pit. A linear feature was also evident and considered to be associated with kiln or quarrying activity. Though flooding prevented excavation of these features, recording was achieved by pre-excavation photographs and survey (Plate 9).

5. Artefacts

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 All finds were recovered from pit fills within trench 13 (contexts 1305 and 1310) and comprised fragments of ceramic building material (CBM).

Report Methodology

5.1.2 The material was assessed in accordance with the Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis, and Publication for Ceramic Building Material (Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group 2002). The fragments were organised by context and quantified by count and weight. Surviving complete dimensions and period of production were recorded. Brick manufacture dates were estimated on surviving complete dimensions and were based on comparison to historic measurements provided in Davey (1961), McComish (2015), and the PAYE conservation document 'Dating historic brickwork' (2017). The brick fragments without surviving complete dimensions have been recorded as chronologically undiagnostic, although they exhibited the same fabric and form as the diagnostic examples.

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 The assemblage consisted of 13 brick fragments and 22 individual bricks, which included examples recovered from an in-situ brick structure. The entire assemblage dated to the post-medieval period (late 18th-19th century), and a selection of the bricks displayed characteristics which may refine this date to 1784–1850 (Table 1). The bricks were in good condition and showed no signs of reuse. Some examples had mortar adhered to one or more faces, and others displayed reduced and slightly vitrified internal fabrics. The undiagnostic fragments (with no complete measurable dimensions) were of a similar form and fabric as those measured suggesting most, if not all, of the assemblage originated from the same manufacturer. The bricks were most likely produced in the local area.

Table 1: material by context and date, with count and weight

	1784-1850		Late 18th-19th Century		Chronological undiagnostic		Total count	Total weight (g)
Context	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)		
1	2	4,158	1	3,678			3	7,836
1305	2	3,083	5	5,325	6	1,155	13	9,563
1310	1	1,133	8	4,323	10	2,273	19	7,729
total	5	8,374	14	13,326	16	3,428	35	25,128

5.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.3.1 The CBM assemblage was typical of the period, which has allowed the material to be broadly dated to the late 18th–19th century (possibly between 1784–1850) and was at least in part associated with a structure whose sub-surface remains survive on site. The assemblage has no potential for further study, and the bricks may be discarded.

6. Samples

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Three bulk environmental samples were taken from archaeological deposits within trench 13 and were processed at Ecus facilities in Barnard Castle, using standard 'Siraf' style flotation tanks (Williams 1973). The collection and processing of environmental samples were undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Dobney 1992; Historic England 2011).

Report Methodology

6.1.2 Light fractions (flots) were collected using a 500 µm (micron) mesh, whilst heavy fractions (residues) were sieved to 1 mm. Sample fractions were dried, and light fractions sorted under a low powered stereomicroscope (x10 and x30 magnification). Heavy fractions were sieved at 4 mm and 2 mm, with the >4 mm fraction sorted and the <4 mm scanned for any artefacts or ecofacts. Each of the heavy fractions was also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any magnetic material that may have been present.

6.1.3 Plant macrofossils were identified to the lowest taxon, where possible, using a reference collection of modern specimens and published identification guides (Ellis 2005; Cappers et al. 2016; Jacomet 2006; Hather 2016). A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording evidence of charring, surface deposits and surface condition. Any other surface modifications of note were also recorded.

6.1.4 The charcoal recovered from the sample residues was quantified (weights were recorded in grams). During recording, particular consideration was given to the identification of suitable remains for submission for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).

6.1.5 Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel. The assessment was undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Historic England 2011; Cappers et al. 2016), alongside the written scheme of investigation and with reference to the appropriate research framework for the area.

6.2 Discussion

6.2.1 The results of the examination of the submitted material are presented below in context number order in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2: results of archaeobotanical assessment

Context	1305	1310	1314
Sample Code	AA	AA	AA
Volume (Residue)	12100	5400	2800
Modern Roots	Present	Present	Present
Modern Arthropoda	x1 Calliphora cf. vomitoria, x1 Arachnid	x1 Indet. Insect, x1 Coleoptera head	x1 Chilopoda
Uncharred foliage	Present	Present	Present
Sediment Concretion	Low	Low	-
Other	X2 Worm eggs	X2 Worm eggs	-
Unidentified Mineralised Nodules	-	-	-
Other Collected	x3 Brick (mod?), x32 Molluscs	x10 Brick (mod?), x4 Molluscs	-
Charcoal Above 2mm	1	-	-
Charcoal	4	2	-
Charcoal Notes	Some Vitrified	-	-
Charcoal Weight total (g)	0.09	<0.01	-
Further Analysis	No	No	No

Table 3: table of uncharred species recorded

Context	1305	1310	1314
Sample	AA	AA	AA
Indet. Culm frag	c	a	a
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	a	-	-

(Abundance Scores: a = 1-10, b =11-50, c =51-100)

- 6.2.2 A total of seven fragments of charcoal were extracted from three bulk soil samples. It was noted that occasional vitrification was present in the charcoal. Only one fragment of indeterminate charcoal was found to be over 2 mm, from context 1305, the remaining fragments were smaller than 2 mm. No other charred plant remains were found within the samples.
- 6.2.3 The samples had a moderate abundance of indeterminate modern Culm fragments, with material likely originating from modern cereal crop in the area, as well as a single uncharred, modern *Sorbus aucuparia* seed from context 1305.
- 6.2.4 A range of modern Arthropoda, Molluscs and Lumbricina eggshells were found within the samples, which has been marked as evidence of bioturbation within the samples, as well as modern roots, suggesting a moderate amount of contamination in the features.
- 6.2.5 Fragments of brick were present within contexts 1305 and 1310.

6.3 Statement of Potential

- 6.3.1 Analysis of the assemblage has shown there is no further archaeological potential and the assemblage may be discarded.

7. Conclusion

7.1 Discussion

- 7.1.1 Nine of the excavated trenches contained no archaeological remains. In trenches where archaeological features were present, those remains predominantly comprised modern or post-medieval linear features such as field boundaries and agricultural furrows.
- 7.1.2 Pits corresponding with geophysical anomalies thought to be kilns were revealed within trenches 13 and 14, one of which contained an in-situ 18th – 19th century brick and stone structure. The pits were most likely used for burning limestone from the nearby quarry, with the brick structure the base of a kiln. The pits may have originally served as limestone or clay extraction pits and were later used to dump the waste from a robbed-out kiln.
- 7.1.3 The evaluation confirmed the geophysical interpretation historical map evidence for the field boundaries and kilns/pits within the Site.

8. Archive

8.1 Physical Archive

8.1.1 The site archive will be offered to the appropriate museum, Nottingham City Museum and Gardens, within six months of the completion of fieldwork, subject to any additional stages of archaeological mitigation.

8.1.2 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data arising from the archaeological monitoring in accordance to industry standards (ClfA 2020c). This will be offered to the relevant archive for deposition.

8.2 Digital Archive

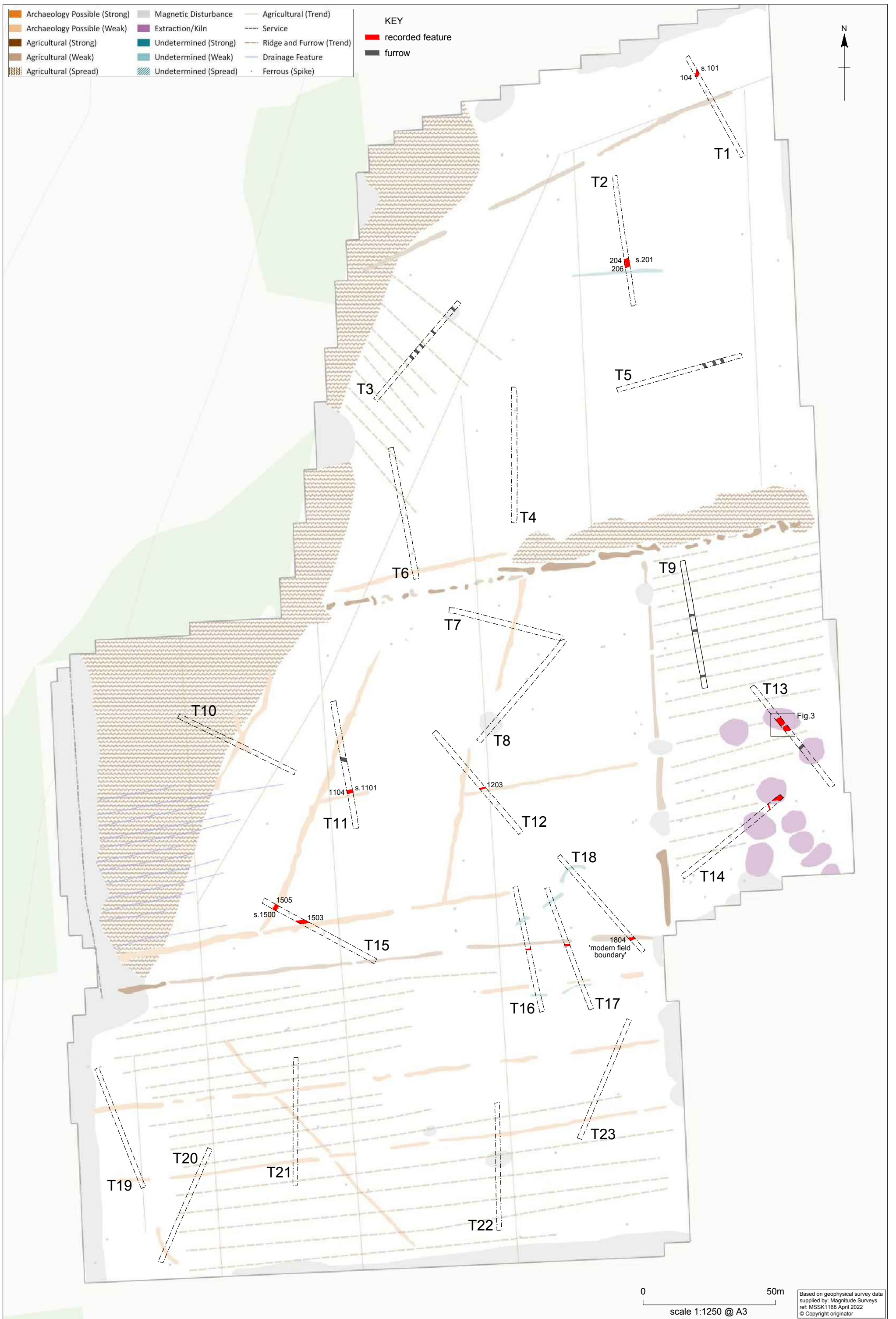
8.2.1 The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Sheffield and Barnard Castle offices under project number 20194, and will be offered to Nottingham City Museum and Gardens in due course. An OASIS form (OASIS ID: ecusltd1-512369) has been uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service.

9. References

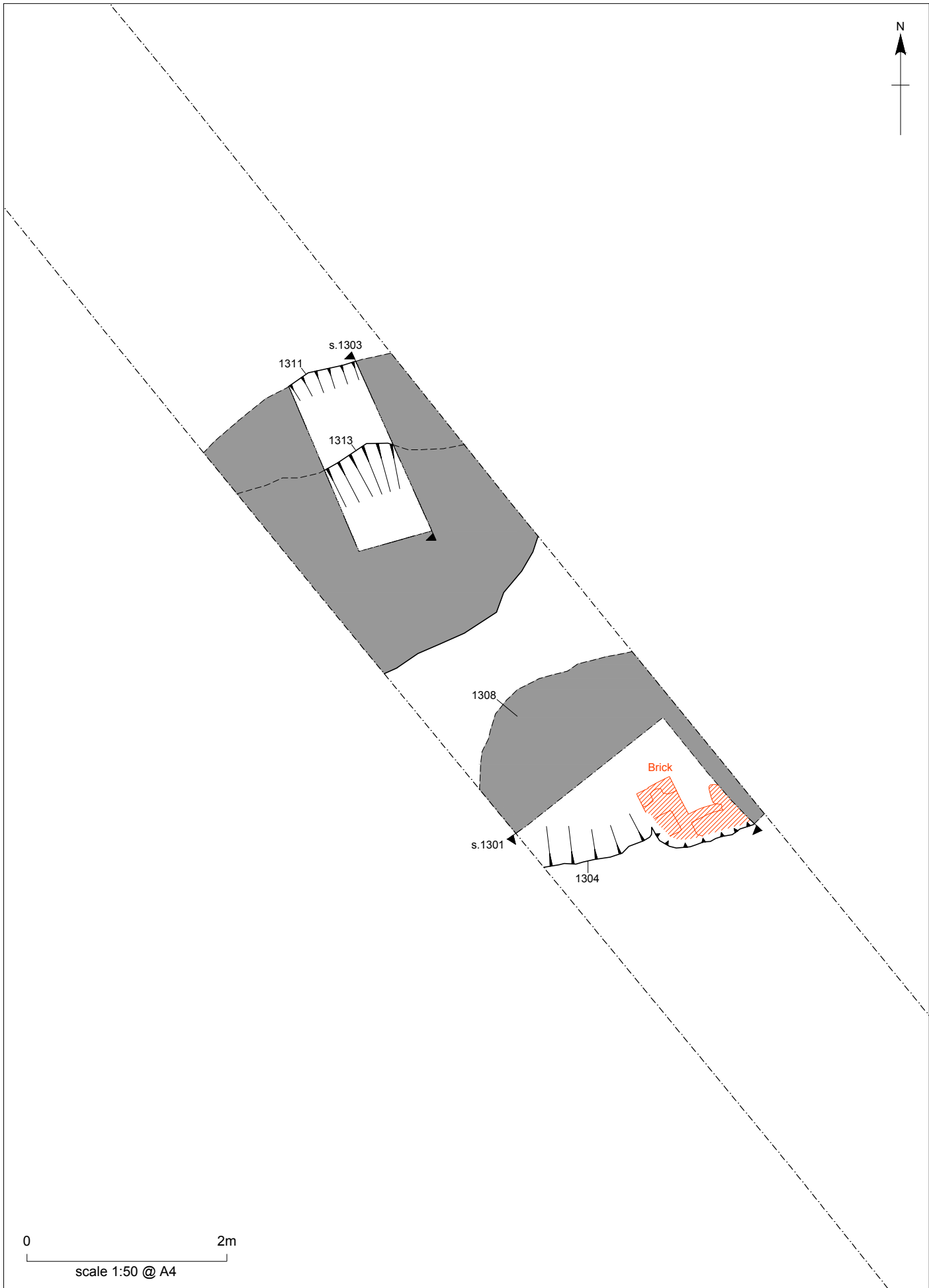
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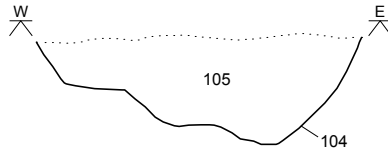
FIGURES



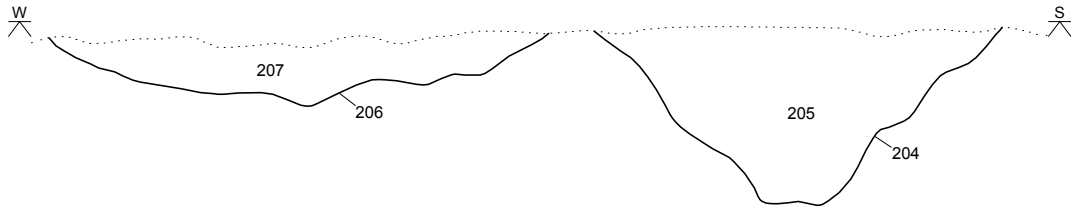
©ECUS 2022 East Leake: trial trench results Figure 2



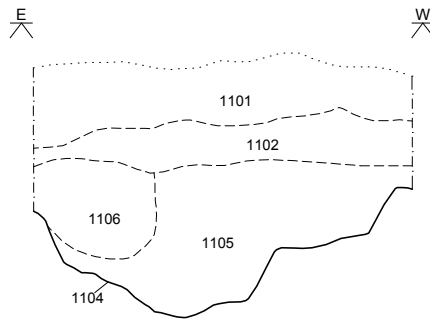
Trench 1, Section 101



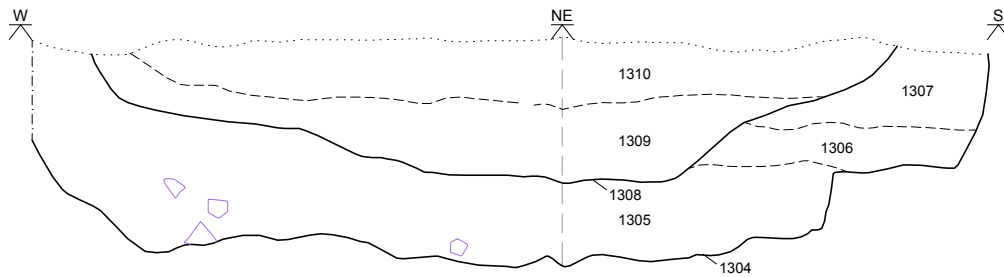
Trench 2, Section 201



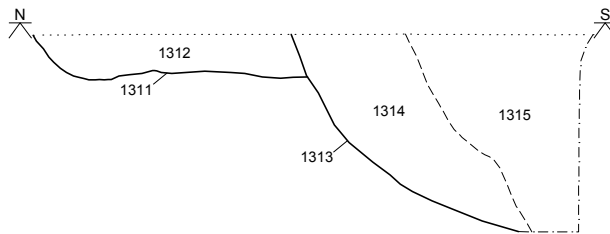
Trench 11, Section 1101



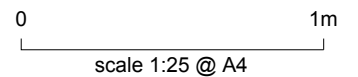
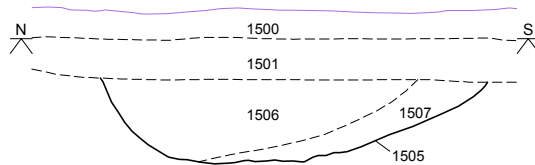
Trench 13, Section 1301

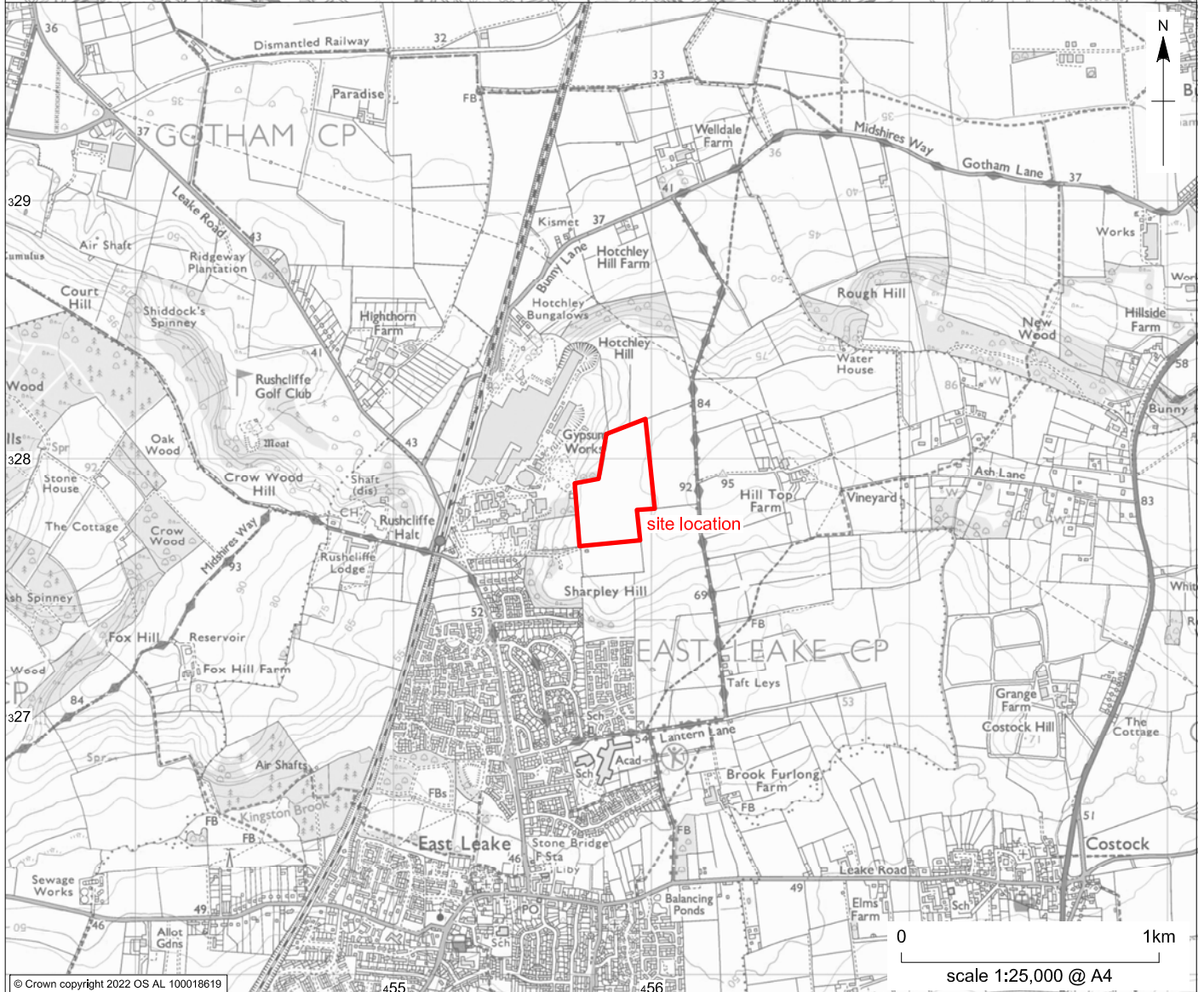
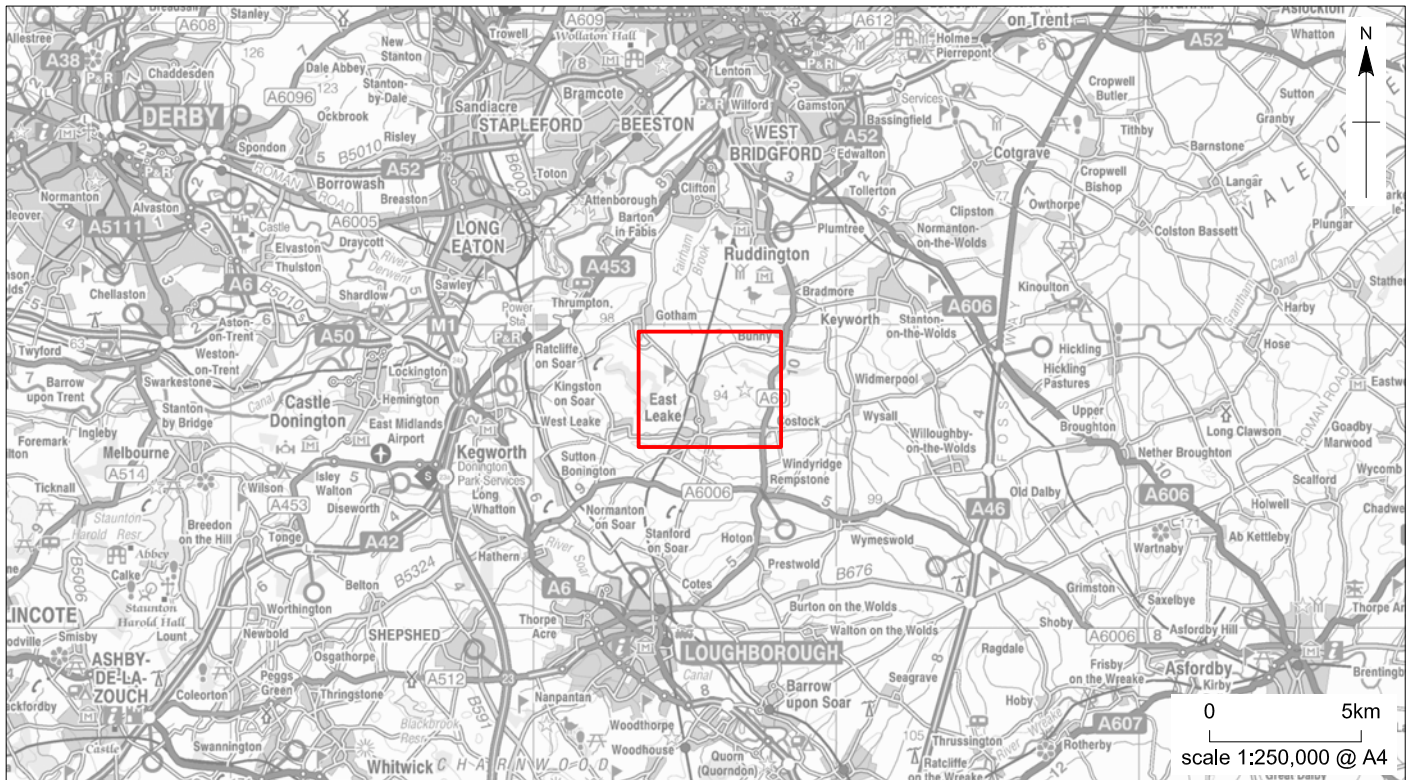


Trench 13, Section 1303



Trench 15, Section 1500





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Sharpley Hill Solar Farm: site location

Figure 1

PLATES



©ECUS 2022

East Leake: north east facing view of Trench 21

Plate 1



©ECUS 2022

East Leake: north west facing view of Trench 18

Plate 2



©ECUS 2022

East Leake: south west facing section of ditch 1804

Plate 3



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East Leake: south facing view of Trench 2

Plate 4



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East Leake: south east facing section of furrow 504

Plate 5



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East Leake: north east facing section of 1104

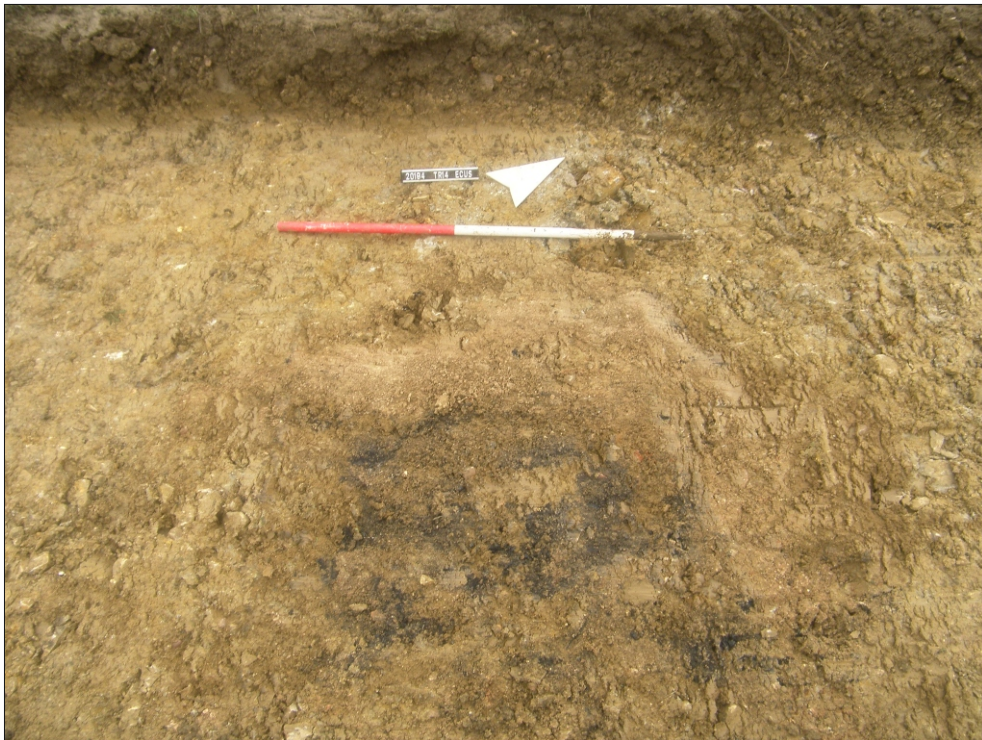
Plate 6





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East Leake: west facing section of pit 1313 and cut 1311 Plate 08



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East Leake: north west facing pre-excitation view of pit feature in Trench 14

Plate 09

Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Context no.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Provisional periods	Sample no.	Depth (m)
1	13	Masonry		N-S wall. Materials: 1) greyish black limestone 2) 1 course of greyish black normal bricks 3) 3 courses of mid red normal bricks. Bonding: waterlogged cemented mid whitish grey coarse lime. Weathered and extruded pointing. Rectangular feature, with four courses of brickwork, possibly more not visible due to groundwater levels. Three limestone blocks on upper course. Upper courses possibly lost due to period of disuse, leading to cut of pit 1304]and recut 1308, and subsequent deposition.	Possibly related to known Victorian kilns in the area.	-	Post-medieval	1	0.28
101	1	Layer		Topsoil of trench 1. Colour: very dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: wet, spongy. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Topsoil ploughsoil	-	-	-	0.15 (avg.)
102	1	Layer		Subsoil of trench 1. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: clay. Compaction: wet, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Clay subsoil	-	-	-	0.15 (avg.)
103	1	Layer		Natural of trench 1. Colour: mid orangey yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable. Inclusions: frequent medium sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-

104	1	Cut		Cut of NE-SW ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	Cut of post medieval ditch terminus.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.35
105	1	Fill	104	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: wet, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium sub-rounded spheroidal limestone pebbles, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Stony backfilling of post medieval ditch terminus.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.35
201	2	Layer		Topsoil of trench 2.	-	-	-	-	-
202	2	Layer		Subsoil of trench 2.	-	-	-	-	-
203	2	Layer		Natural of trench 2.	-	-	-	-	-
204	2	Cut		Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	Cut of field boundary ditch.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.52
205	2	Fill	204	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid reddish yellow. Composition: coarse sand. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate medium rounded spheroidal limestone pebbles, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Single sandy fill of post medieval field boundary. Possible colluvial deposit due to	-	Post-medieval	-	52

					sand content, rounded inclusions and lack of finds				
206	2	Cut		Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	Cut of post medieval furrow.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.19
207	2	Fill	206	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate medium rounded spheroidal limestone pebbles, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Single fill of post medieval furrow.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.19
301	3	Layer		Topsoil of trench 3. Colour: very dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, spongy. Inclusions: occasional medium rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Topsoil/plough soil	-	-	-	0.18 (avg.)
302	3	Layer		Subsoil of trench 3. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.12 (avg.)
303	3	Layer		Natural of trench 3. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: wet, plastic. Inclusions: sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-

304	3	Cut		Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	Furrow	-	Post-medieval	-	0.2
305	3	Fill	304	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent small rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Colluvial fill of furrow 304	-	Post-medieval	-	0.2
401	4	Layer		Topsoil of trench 4. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.31 (avg.)
402	4	Layer		Subsoil of trench 4. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.08 (avg.)
403	4	Layer		Natural of trench 4. Colour: mid yellowish red. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: fair.	Natural	-	-	-	-
501	5	Layer		Topsoil of trench 5. Colour: very dark brownish black. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small sub-rounded spheroidal limestone pebbles, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Ploughsoil	-	-	-	0.15 (avg.)
502	5	Layer		Subsoil of trench 5. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate small sub-	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.10 (avg.)

				rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.					
503	5	Layer		Natural of trench 5. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent medium sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
504	5	Cut		Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	Furrow	-	Post-medieval	-	0.25
505	5	Fill	504	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Colluvial fill of post-med furrow	-	Post-medieval	-	0.25
601	6	Layer		Topsoil of trench 6. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.31 (avg.)
602	6	Layer		Subsoil of trench 6. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.09 (avg.)
603	6	Layer		Natural of trench 6. Colour: mid yellowish red. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
701	7	Layer		Topsoil of trench 7. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.31

				clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.					(avg.)
702	7	Layer		Subsoil of trench 7. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.10 (avg.)
703	7	Layer		Natural of trench 7. Colour: mid yellowish red. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
801	8	Layer		Topsoil of trench 8. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.28 (avg.)
802	8	Layer		Subsoil of trench 8. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.11 (avg.)
803	8	Layer		Natural of trench 8. Colour: mid yellowish red. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
901	9	Layer		Topsoil of trench 9. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.30 (avg.)
902	9	Layer		Subsoil of trench 9. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent medium well-	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.14 (avg.)

				rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.					
903	9	Layer		Natural of trench 9. Colour: mid yellowish red. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate large angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
1001	10	Layer		Topsoil of trench 10. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.26 (avg.)
1002	10	Layer		Subsoil of trench 10. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.20 (avg.)
1003	10	Layer		Natural of trench 10. Colour: light reddish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent large angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
1101	11	Layer		Topsoil of trench 11. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil. Rooting and worms present.	-	-	-	0.29 (avg.)
1102	11	Layer		Subsoil of trench 11. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Subsoil.	-	-	-	0.07 (avg.)

1103	11	Layer		Natural of trench 11. Colour: light reddish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent large sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
1104	11	Cut		Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	Medium sized ditch. Filled by 1105 and 1106.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.5
1105	11	Fill	1104	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid reddish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional medium very angular platy limestone, concentrated towards ne side. Reliability: good.	Medium sized ditch. Fill of 1104.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.5
1106	11	Fill	1104	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid orangey yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-angular platy limestone, concentrated towards ne side. Reliability: good.	Medium sized ditch. Fill of 1104.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.37
1107	11	Cut		Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	Shallow ridge and furrow. Filled by 1108.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.16
1108	11	Fill	1107	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Shallow ridge and furrow. Fill of 1107	-	Post-medieval	-	0.16

1200	12	Layer		Topsoil of trench 12. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil within tr 12	-	-	-	0.20 (avg.)
1201	12	Layer		Subsoil of trench 12. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Shallow subsoil in tr 12	-	-	-	0.20 (avg.)
1202	12	Layer		Natural of trench 12. Colour: light reddish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent large sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
1203	12	Cut		Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: linear.	Cut of gully. Context not excavated. Seen very briefly in plan only, before water inundation	-	-	-	-
1204	12	Fill	1203	Fill of gully. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist. Inclusions: none. Reliability: none.	Fill of unexcavated gully 1203. Context not excavated. Seen very	-	-	-	-

					briefly in plan only, before water inundation				
1301	13	Layer		Topsoil of trench 13. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.30 (avg.)
1302	13	Layer		Subsoil of trench 13. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.10 (avg.)
1303	13	Layer		Natural of trench 13. Colour: yellowish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate large sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
1304	13	Cut		Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	Deep cut of wide pit	-	Post-medieval	-	0.75
1305	13	Fill	1304	Fill of pit. Colour: mid red. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of well-rounded platy burnt clay, evenly distributed 2) rare medium angular platy brick debris, concentrated towards w side. Reliability: good.	Lower fill of pit, mostly comprised of burnt clay inclusions (>70%), with partial brick inclusions.	CBM (10)	Post-medieval	1305	0.5

					Truncated by recut 1308.				
1306	13	Fill	1304	Fill of pit. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: coarse silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal limestone pebbles, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Secondary fill of pit 1304, truncated by recut 1308.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.15
1307	13	Fill	1304	Fill of pit. Colour: mid red. Composition: medium sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of sub-angular platy burnt clay, evenly distributed 2) rare medium sub-angular platy partial brick, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Upper fill of pit 1304, with a high percentage of burnt clay inclusions (<70%) and partial bricks. Truncated by recut [1308].	CBM (5)	Post-medieval	-	0.28
1308	13	Cut		Cut of pit. Shape in plan: regular, oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	Wide, but shallow recut of pit, truncating deposits 1305, 1306, and 1307.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.4

1309	13	Fill	1308	Fill of pit. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded spheroidal limestone pebbles, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Silty clay fill of recut 1309, occasional limestone pebbles, no recorded finds.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.25
1310	13	Fill	1308	Fill of pit. Colour: mid red. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of sub-rounded platy burnt clay, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded platy partial brick, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Upper fill of recut pit 1308, mainly comprised of burnt clay inclusions (<70%), and containing partial brick remnants.	CBM (5)	Post-medieval	1310	0.2
1311	13	Cut		Cut of N-S natural feature. Shape in plan: irregular, circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	Natural feature, likely an animal burrow. Cut by drainage gully 1313.	-	Other	-	0.2
1312	13	Fill	1311	Fill of natural feature. Colour: light brown. Composition: silty clay.	Fill of natural feature 1311.	-	Other	-	0.2

				Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Likely animal burrow, some residual organic material present as stains in deposit.				
1313	13	Cut		Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: irregular, circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered.	Steep sided cut of pit. Probably related to 1304. Waste deposition of fired clay.	-	Other	-	0.64
1314	13	Fill	1313	Fill of pit. Colour: dark reddish purple. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular platy limestone, concentrated towards base. Reliability: good.	Fill of drainage gully 1313. Platey limestone lined base. Likely functioned as drainage solution for nearby kiln 1304.	-	Post-medieval	-	0.18

1315	13	Fill	1313	Fill of pit. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Redeposited natural. Fill of pit 1313	-	Other	-	0.57
1401	14	Layer		Topsoil of trench 14. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.20 (avg.)
1402	14	Layer		Subsoil of trench 14. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.10 (avg.)
1403	14	Layer		Natural of trench 14. Colour: light yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate large sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
1500	15	Layer		Topsoil of trench 15. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Topsoil within trench 15.	-	-	-	0.20 (avg.)
1501	15	Layer		Subsoil of trench 15. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: good.	Subsoil within trench 15.	-	-	-	0.20 (avg.)
1502	15	Layer		Natural of trench 15. Colour: light reddish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent large sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural within trench 15.	-	-	-	-

1503	15	Cut		Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	Drainage ditch identified on geophysical survey. Unable to record fully due to extreme water inundation.	-	-	-	0.4
1504	15	Fill	1503	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: fair.	Upper fill of ditch	-	-	-	0.4
1505	15	Cut		Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	Cut of North South ditch. No finds.	-	-	-	0.3
1506	15	Fill		Fill of ditch. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, friable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: fair.	Upper Fill of ditch 1505.	-	-	-	0.3
1507	15	Fill		Fill of ditch. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, friable. Inclusions: none. Reliability: fair.	Primary fill of ditch 1505, suggesting back on Western side.	-	-	-	0.2
1601	16	Layer		Topsoil of trench 16. Colour: very dark blackish brown. Composition:	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.27

				silty loam. Compaction: wet, spongy. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.					(avg.)
1602	16	Layer		Subsoil of trench 16. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.14 (avg.)
1603	16	Layer		Natural of trench 16. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent large angular platy limestone, concentrated towards north end. Reliability: good.	Natural, stoney to northern end of trench 16	-	-	-	-
1701	17	Layer		Topsoil of trench 17. Colour: very dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: wet, spongy. Inclusions: occasional small rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.26 (avg.)
1702	17	Layer		Subsoil of trench 17. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: wet, loose. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded platy limestone, concentrated towards base, also to south. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.19 (avg.)
1703	17	Layer		Natural of trench 17. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent large angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Stoney silty clay natural	-	-	-	-
1801	18	Layer		Topsoil of trench 18. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty	Topsoil/plough	-	-	-	0.25

				loam. Compaction: moist, spongy. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	soil				(avg.)
1802	18	Layer		Subsoil of trench 18. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.10 (avg.)
1803	18	Layer		Natural of trench 18. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
1804	18	Cut		Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	Modern field boundary	-	Modern	-	0.07
1805	18	Fill	1804	Fill of ditch. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Modern soil fill of boundary ditch 1804	-	Modern	-	0.07
1901	19	Layer		Topsoil of trench 19. Colour: very dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: wet, spongy. Inclusions: occasional rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Topsoil/plough soil	-	-	-	0.25 (avg.)
1902	19	Layer		Subsoil of trench 19. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.12 (avg.)

1903	19	Layer		Natural of trench 19. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent large angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
2001	20	Layer		Topsoil of trench 20. Colour: very dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: wet, spongy. Inclusions: occasional rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Topsoil/plough soil	-	-	-	0.22 (avg.)
2002	20	Layer		Subsoil of trench 20. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.10 (avg.)
2003	20	Layer		Natural of trench 20. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent large angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
2101	21	Layer		Topsoil of trench 21. Colour: very dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: wet, spongy. Inclusions: occasional rounded spheroidal limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Topsoil/plough soil	-	-	-	0.18 (avg.)
2102	21	Layer		Subsoil of trench 21. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, malleable. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.16 (avg.)
2103	21	Layer		Natural of trench 21. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent large angular	Natural	-	-	-	-

				platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.					
2201	22	Layer		Topsoil of trench 22. Colour: very dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: wet, spongy. Inclusions: rare small rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Topsoil/plough soil	-	-	-	0.20 (avg.)
2202	22	Layer		Subsoil of trench 22. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: wet, loose. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.16 (avg.)
2203	22	Layer		Natural of trench 22. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent large sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Natural	-	-	-	-
2301	23	Layer		Topsoil of trench 23. Colour: very dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: wet, spongy. Inclusions: rare small rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Topsoil	-	-	-	0.27 (avg.)
2302	23	Layer		Subsoil of trench 23. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: wet, loose. Inclusions: moderate small sub-rounded platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Subsoil	-	-	-	0.12 (avg.)
2303	23	Layer		Natural of trench 23. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent large sub-angular platy limestone, evenly distributed. Reliability: good.	Very stoney natural	-	-	-	-

