

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:**  
**MOWLANDS, KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**

NGR:	SK 4840 5760 - SK 4810 5520
Planning Ref.:	Pre-application
PCAS job no.	1044
Site code:	MFAE13

Report prepared for

W. Westerman Ltd.

By K. D. Francis (BA, MiFA)

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Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd  
47, Manor Road  
Saxilby  
Lincoln  
LN1 2HX  
Tel. 01522 703800  
Fax: 01522 703656

e-mail: [info@pre-construct.co.uk](mailto:info@pre-construct.co.uk)

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## Summary

*In April and May 2013, in accordance with the NPPF (2012), an archaeological trial-trench evaluation took place on farmland at Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire.*

*The site is located between NGR SK 4840 5760 and SK 4810 5520 in Ashfield District, c. 1.5km west of the centre of Kirkby-in-Ashfield. The proposed scheme comprises residential housing, employment, a district centre, primary school and green infrastructure; and a distributor road.*

*The evaluation, commissioned by W. Westerman Ltd., was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Nottinghamshire. County Council (NCC). It followed previous stages of work including a Desk-based Archaeological Assessment, a Fieldwalking Survey and a Geophysical Survey.*

*Out of a total of 30 trial trenches, 14 were negative and one was unexcavated. Of the remaining 15 trenches, seven contained only agricultural or natural geological features; and two contained parts of the same boundary ditch.*

*The evaluation produced evidence relating to six possible ditched enclosures of uncertain date, although surface material observations suggest that two of these may be Roman. The distinct lack of stratified artefacts from associated ditch sections and the ephemeral nature of the enclosures themselves suggest that stock-pens and other agricultural features are predominantly represented (as opposed to settlement enclosures, which tend to be comparatively finds-rich).*

*No archaeology was found during the evaluation that would preclude the proposed development: for the most part, indeed, there would be little or no impact upon any significant archaeological remains, although the areas of archaeology that do exist would need to be recorded prior to development.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 In 2013, Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by W. Westerman Ltd. to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching) on farmland at Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire (**Fig. 1**). The work, conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCAS June 2013), approved by Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) comprised the excavation of 29 out of 30 targeted trial trenches.
- 1.2 The results of the evaluation presented here, and of previously conducted fieldwalking and geophysical surveys (PCAS March 2013 and PCG March 2013 respectively), will inform a future planning application for a mixed development.

## **2.0 Site location and description**

- 2.1 The proposed development site is located between NGR SK 4840 5760 and SK 4810 5520 in Ashfield District, c. 6km to the southwest of Mansfield, c. 1.5km west of the centre of Kirkby-in-Ashfield and c. 2km south of Sutton in Ashfield. The majority of the site falls within the ancient parish of Kirkby-in-Ashfield, with the exception of the north-western corner, which lies within the parish of Sutton in Ashfield (**Fig. 1**).
- 2.2 Currently, the northern and central portions of the site are accessed via the eastern end of Doles Lane from the B6018 Sutton Road. The site is bordered to the north by the A38 Kings Mill Road. To the east lies the town of Kirkby-in-Ashfield with its large, eastern residential areas centred on the B6018 Sutton Road, as far south as Bentinck Town. To the south, the site is bordered by a disused railway line, Meadow Farm and the River Erewash. To the west, the site is bordered by farmland associated with (north to south) Birchwood Grange, Grange Farm, Dumbles bungalow, Franderground Farm, Shire Carr Farm, Cliff Farm and Langton Hall. Doles Lane and Pinxton Lane (B6019) cross through the site c. east/west. The southern end of the site contains two disused railway lines, now dismantled / buried (see **Fig. 1**).

## **3.0 Topography and geology**

- 3.1 The northern half of the site occupies a long hill known as Boar Hill, which gives extensive views over the surrounding Erewash Valley to the south and west from the summit. At the northern end, the western third of the site slopes steeply down to the west from c.175m to 145m AOD. The north-eastern part of the site is gently sloping and situated around the 170m contour.
- 3.2 At the time of the evaluation the site comprised arable farmland and areas of pasture. Dense areas of deciduous woodland occupy the northeast corner of the site; and the central-western portion comprises the escarpment of Boar Hill. An historic, narrow, un-surfaced lane, Doles Lane, runs east/west through the centre of the site. South of Boar Hill, the land comprises rolling fields that slope down towards Pinxton Lane (formerly Ley Lane) and are traversed by the remains of the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century disused GCR railway line that crosses the site from c. northwest to southeast. South of Pinxton Lane, the farmland slopes down again towards the River Erewash and shows no signs of the two colliery railway lines that traversed this part of the site until c. 40 years ago.
- 3.3 The 1:50,000 Geological Survey map (no.112) of Great Britain (1996) and the BGS website show that the majority of the geology of the north-eastern part of the site relates to the Lower Magnesian Limestone of the Cadeby Formation Dolostone. The map shows

that the prominent south-facing escarpment of Boar Hill is formed by the Lower Permian Marl / Cadeby Formation of calcareous mudstone. The whole area to the south and west of Boar Hill (and as far west as Alfreton) comprises part of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures (PMCM) formation of interbedded grey mudstone, siltstone, pale grey sandstone and common coal seams, with a bed of mudstone containing marine fossils at the base, and several such marine fossil-bearing mudstones in the upper half of the unit.

- 3.4 There are no superficial drift deposits recorded within the area of the site (<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>). A more detailed, 1:10,560 Geological Survey OS map published in 1960 (Sheet SK45NE), shows a number of boundaries of solid geology running c. NW/SE through the area of the site – in particular, those of the Lower Permian Marl and Lower Magnesian Limestone and the eastern edge of the Clown coal-crop. The soils on the site are recorded as red-brown loamy soil.

#### **4.0 Planning background**

- 4.1 The proposed scheme (Rev. Q) comprises residential housing; an employment centre; a district centre located adjacent to both the existing and proposed residential areas, and a primary school located adjacent to the existing Ashfield School (**Fig. 2**). Approximately the western third of the site will comprise green infrastructure, which includes the existing woodland of Bloomer Wood in its northwest corner, together with additional proposed woodland planting along the western and southern-central buffers. A Community Park is also proposed on the summit of Boar Hill, overlooking the Erewash Valley. The proposals also include a distributor road, running north – south along the western edge of the site, connecting the proposed employment area with the A38 dual carriageway; as well as providing vehicle access between Kirkby-in-Ashfield and the A38 via Doles Lane.
- 4.2 The findings of the archaeological fieldwalking and geophysical surveys; and the trial-trench evaluation results presented here, will serve to inform this planning application and, if necessary, to devise a suitable scheme of archaeological mitigation to be submitted in support of the application.
- 4.3 The Historic Environment Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council advised that the proposed development site had the potential to contain previously unknown heritage assets with archaeological interest. In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012), the results of the site evaluation presented here will inform on the archaeological potential of the site and any potential impact associated with the development proposals.
- 4.4 Section 12, paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that, *'128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'*.

## 5.0 Archaeological and historical background

5.1 A detailed archaeological and historical desk-based assessment (DBA) was compiled for the site (PCAS 2013). Based on information held and supplied by the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the assessment recorded a total of 69 archaeological records within a 1km study radius of the site. Six of these were found to lie within the site boundary of the Revision Q development. They include:

- undated cropmarks (**L7024**) possibly associated with late, small-scale industrial activity to the north of Doles Lane;
- an undated macula (dark soil mark) or cropmark (**L7239**) located south of Boar Hill;
- a Roman pottery sherd from Boar Hill (**L7346**);
- an embankment (**L2452**) of unknown, but likely post-medieval date between Doles Lane and Pinxton Lane;
- an undated (probably post-medieval) quarry (**L2451**);
- a dismantled post-medieval GCR railway line (**M2450**).

5.2 The DBA concluded the following levels of potential for buried archaeological remains on the site (PCAS 2012):

- Prehistoric: negligible
- Roman: moderate
- Saxon: negligible;
- Medieval: moderate;
- Post-medieval: high;
- Modern: high (although any remains of modern date were anticipated as of minimal archaeological significance).

5.3 The fieldwalking survey (PCAS March 2013), was conducted under the PCAS site code MFAF13. It comprised 15 survey plots, seven of which were concentrated around the centre of the proposed development site where a network of known cropmarks suggested the highest potential for archaeological remains. The summit of Boar Hill was also identified as a potential focus of archaeological activity, supported by the previous recovery of a sherd of Roman pottery (L7346). Further survey plots investigated the southern and northern limits of the site.

5.4 The fieldwalking survey identified low-level prehistoric evidence in the form of a small assemblage of struck flint, possibly reflecting transient activity rather than permanent settlement and dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. Concentrations of Roman pottery were recovered from two locations, with a spread of finds between the two, suggesting that a previously unknown site existed. A notable lack of both Saxon and medieval finds was recorded, the former reflecting the findings of the DBA. A small number of medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and a significant number of early modern finds were recovered. These were believed to indicate the use of midden material to improve soil fertility but may also be related to various undated features and anomalies identified by geophysical survey, including possible pits, ditches and enclosures (PCAS March 2013).



- 5.5 A geophysical survey was conducted on the site by Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd (PCG) in February 2013. Seventeen areas of various sizes were targeted for geophysical survey (see **Fig. 2**: Areas 1 – 17). Following a risk assessment, one of these areas in the south-western part of the site (Area 17) was discounted.
- 5.6 The survey recorded a number of possible indicators of archaeological activity, predominately on Boar Hill in the northern-central part of the site. The results included:
- A square enclosure and other ditches (and possible pits) in Area 4;
  - A number of ditches possibly forming part of a larger enclosure system in Area 6;
  - An ‘L-shaped’ ditch in Area 8;
  - A relatively large sub-rectangular enclosure and possibly related ditches in Area 10; and a number of potential pits.
- 5.7 Artefactual evidence from the fieldwalking survey suggested that the anomalies recorded in Areas 4, 6 and 8 potentially date from the Roman period, whilst those in Area 9 may be medieval. Isolated, or groups of, potential ditches and pits were detected in these and other areas, including Areas 5, 7, 9 and 12.
- 5.8 Traces of probable ridge and furrow earthworks were recorded in all areas excluding Areas 13 and 14, where strong magnetic variations relating to the dismantled railways were observed. Linear trends in Areas 1, 4, 6 and 9 were thought to signify ridge and furrow headlands associated with a former open field landscape. A number of post-medieval (former) field boundaries were also recorded. Unusual and moderately strong linear and/or zones of variation were recorded in Areas 4, 7, 11 and 15 and were considered to be natural responses associated with near-surface geology.
- 5.9 An additional geophysical survey was subsequently carried out by PCG (see **Fig. 2**: Areas 18-31); and recorded further traces of many of the features partially detected in the previous survey (see 5.6 above). A number of other previously unrecorded features were also identified:
- a rectilinear enclosure in the mid-northern part of Area 22;
  - a number of ill-defined potential enclosure ditches in the eastern part of F2;
  - a small ring ditch in the central part of F2 (Area 23);
  - further potential ditches in Areas 17, 18, 26 and 28 (F1, 3 and 4);
  - potential pits in a number of areas, including possible enclosures and ditches;
  - Ridge and furrow in most of the ‘new’ areas, some respecting recently removed field boundaries;
  - widespread modern responses, including land drains, services, disused railways, field boundaries and cultivation (PCG May 2013).

## 6.0 Aims and methodology

- 6.1 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the evaluation proposed the excavation of 30 trenches. The WSI methodology and trial trench locations were agreed with NCC in advance of the works. The 30 trenches (all 20m in length unless otherwise shown) were sited as follows within the previous survey areas (**Fig. 2 and Appendix 8**):
- Area 4: **T11** (21m);
  - Area 6: **T24, T26**;
  - Area 8: **T12**;

- Area 10: **T1** (30m), **T2**, **T3**, **T16**, **T17**;
- Area 12: **T29**;
- Area 17: **T10**, **T15**;
- Area 18: **T14**;
- Area 20: **T25**;
- Area 22: **T6**, **T7**;
- Area 23: **T8** (30m);
- Area 24: **T9**, **T22**, **T23**;
- Area 27: **T4**, **T5**, **T18**, **T19**;
- Area 28: **T20**;
- Area 30: **T27**;
- Area 31: **T28**;
- Area 33: **T13**, **T21**;
- Area 34: **T30**.

6.2 All trenches were 2m wide, giving a total sample area of 1242m<sup>2</sup>. The excavated trench locations are shown in Fig. 2 from the GPS locations overlaid onto OS mapping. Only one alteration to the approved trenching plan was made: Trench 20 was not excavated due to adverse ground cover.

6.3 The principal aim of the evaluation was to ensure that significant archaeological remains across the proposed development area were taken fully into consideration prior to the development process, to ensure their proper recording in the County HER, and to determine whether any further archaeological intervention is required in order to mitigate any potential damage to the archaeological record (by preservation *in situ* or by further investigation and recording). The evaluation followed an earlier phase of non-intrusive archaeological assessment comprising a desk-based assessment (PCAS January 2013); a fieldwalking survey and a geophysical survey (PCG March 2013).

6.4 The subsidiary aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains on the site.

6.5 The approved Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (PCAS June 2013) was designed in collaboration with the Historic Environment Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council and with Nottinghamshire Museums. The scheme of works and this report have been conducted in accordance with current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*. Department for Communities and Local Government. March 2012;

- *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*, IFA (1994, Rev. 2012);
- *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, IFA (1994, Rev. 2009);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE Rev. 2009).

6.6 The results of the evaluation presented here will be used to form the basis of further discussions between the commissioning body, the archaeological contractor and the Archaeology Leader in the Conservation Department, Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC). It will then be used to inform the need for, and scope of, any subsequent mitigation strategy.

6.7 Before field work commenced, an OASIS online record was initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). This has now been completed (No. 154592), and is submitted to the NHER as part of this report (Appendix 7). In accordance with current guidelines, arrangements will be made with the developers and Nottinghamshire museums for the future deposition of the archive.

6.8 All archaeological deposits and features, including those exposed by machine were manually cleaned and recorded and were then sample excavated by hand in accordance with the approved WSI. All context information was recorded on standard PCAS Context sheets. Archaeological plans and sections were drawn to appropriate scales (1:100, 1:50 1:20 and 1:10). Photography was conducted in 35mm format supplemented by colour digital.

## 7.0 Results

A full descriptive context summary list appears as Appendix 1. All references to geophysical results are derived from the PCG reports of March and May 2013.

### 7.1 Negative trenches

#### 7.1.1 Trench 3

Trench 3 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately WNW/ESE and was sited in Area 10 to investigate a number of potential ditches and pits recorded to the north and south of a purported sub-rectangular enclosure recorded on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (301) and topsoil (300) were recorded.

#### 7.1.2 Trench 8

Trench 8 (30m x 2m), was oriented approximately NW/SE and was sited within Area 23 to investigate a ditch and the eastern side of a possible enclosure complex, the western element of which was recorded on the geophysical survey in Area 6. Only the natural substrate (803), subsoil (802) and ploughsoil/topsoil (801) were recorded in Trench 8.

#### 7.1.3 Trench 9

Trench 9 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately NE/SW within Area 24 and was sited to investigate a number of geophysical anomalies. These included a possible curvilinear ditch and a group of weak anomalies to the south of this, interpreted as potential pits; and possible ridge and furrow cultivation. Only the natural substrate (901), subsoil (902) and ploughsoil/topsoil (900) were recorded.

- 7.1.4 *Trench 10*  
Trench 10 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately NNE/SSW and was sited in Area 17 to investigate a potential north/south-aligned ditch identified on the geophysical survey and a group of potential pits detected to its immediate west. Only the natural substrate (1001) and ploughsoil/topsoil (1000) were recorded in Trench 10.
- 7.1.5 *Trench 14*  
Trench 14 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately NNE/SSW and was sited in Area 18 to investigate a possible small ditch and probable recent cultivation recorded on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (1401) and ploughsoil/topsoil (1400) were recorded in Trench 14.
- 7.1.6 *Trench 15*  
Trench 15 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately NE/SW and was sited in Area 17 to investigate potential rectilinear features identified on the geophysical survey and believed to be of a geological or possibly, archaeological nature. The evaluation revealed only the natural substrate (1501) and ploughsoil/topsoil (1500) in Trench 15.
- 7.1.7 *Trench 17 (Figure 8)*  
Trench 17 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately north/south and was sited in Area 10 to investigate a possible ditch on the north-eastern corner of a sub-rectangular enclosure identified on the geophysical survey in the central part of Area 10. A natural fissure (1703) was identified in this trench, together with the natural substrate (1701) and ploughsoil/topsoil (1700). The fissure corresponded with the linear seen on the geophysics.
- 7.1.8 *Trench 18*  
Trench 18 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately north/south and was sited in Area 27 to investigate a potential east/west-aligned ditch within a widespread area of ridge and furrow and modern cultivation identified on the geophysical survey. Only the natural substrate (1801) and ploughsoil/topsoil (1800) were recorded in Trench 18.
- 7.1.9 *Trench 20*  
Trench 20 (20m x 2m), was not excavated due to high vegetation.
- 7.1.10 *Trench 21 (Figure 9)*  
Trench 21 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately NNE/SSW and was sited in Area 33 to investigate a negative area on the geophysical survey as a control. Trench 21 contained the natural substrate (2101), ploughsoil/topsoil (2100) and a modern field drain [2102].
- 7.1.11 *Trench 22*  
Trench 22 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately NW/SE and was sited in the south-eastern extent of Area 24 to investigate a series of potential ditches and small rectilinear enclosures identified in that area on the geophysical survey. Trench 22 contained the natural substrate (2202), subsoil (2201) and ploughsoil/topsoil (2200).
- 7.1.12 *Trench 25*  
Trench 25 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately NE/SW and was sited in Area 20 to investigate a number of potential pits grouped in the mid eastern area on the geophysical survey. This trench contained the natural substrate (2501); two successive colluvial deposits (2504 & 2503); subsoil (2502) and ploughsoil/topsoil (2500).
- 7.1.13 *Trench 27*

Trench 27 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately NW/SE and was sited in Area 30 to investigate an area of modern cultivation and ridge and furrow within an area of land drains identified on the geophysical survey. This trench contained only the natural substrate (2701) and ploughsoil/topsoil (2700).

#### 7.1.14 *Trench 28*

Trench 28 (20m x 2m), was oriented north/south and was sited in Area 31 as a control to investigate a negative area within ephemeral traces of probable cultivation on the geophysical survey. This trench contained the natural substrate (2801) and ploughsoil/topsoil (2800).

#### 7.1.15 *Trench 29*

Trench 29 (20m x 2m), was oriented approximately NW/SE and was sited in Area 12 to investigate a single east/west-aligned potential ditch of unknown origin recorded on the geophysical survey. This trench contained only the natural substrate (2901) and ploughsoil/topsoil (2900).

## 7.2 Trenches containing archaeological features

### 7.2.1 *Trench 1 (Figure 3)*

Trench 1 (30m x 2m), was oriented approximately north/south (**Plate 1**). It was sited in Survey Area 10 to investigate the south-western part of a potential sub-rectangular enclosure recorded in the centre of Area 10 on the geophysical survey. A scatter of medieval pottery was also noted here; and widespread cultivation, including variously-aligned ridge and furrow.

7.2.2 The evaluation trench recorded a number of features cut into the natural substrate (103). The earliest was a shallow linear [111], 0.70m wide and aligned north/south. This feature extended the full length of the trench. A small linear 'offshoot' [105] was recorded extending from the west side of 111, although no stratigraphic relationship was recorded between the two features. In the centre of Trench 1, linear 111 was cut by two irregular oval-shaped, shallow pits; the southernmost [107] contained modern (19th/early 20<sup>th</sup>-century) bottle glass, cinder and iron nails (**Plate 2**). Pit [109] located c. 1.50m further north also contained modern glass (**Plate 3**). Subsoil (102) was only present at the very southern end of the trench and no relationship was recorded between the subsoil and linear 111. All Trench 1 features were sealed by 0.30m of topsoil (101).

### 7.2.3 *Trench 2 (Figure 4)*

Trench 2 (20m x 2m), was aligned approximately ENE/WSW (**Plate 4**). It was sited in Area 10 to investigate the interior of the potential sub-rectangular enclosure recorded on the geophysical survey, including a potential ditch and large pit.

7.2.4 The evaluation results confirmed those of the geophysics: a single linear feature [203], almost a metre wide and aligned c. NW/SE was identified on the western side of the trench cut into natural substrate (202) (**Plate 5**). No dating evidence was retrieved from the sterile fill of the ditch (204). The ditch was sealed by subsoil (201) and topsoil (200). A patch of red-coloured subsoil within a natural hollow in the centre of the trench corresponded with the potential pit seen on the geophysics results.

### 7.2.5 *Trench 4 (Figure 4)*

Trench 4 (20m x 2m), was sited within Area 27 (**Plate 6**). It was oriented approximately NNE/SSW and was positioned to investigate the southern part of a possible rectilinear

enclosure and large pit close to the eastern boundary of the field that were recorded on the geophysical survey.

- 7.2.6 The evaluation trench contained a single narrow gully [403] running diagonally through the northern end of the trench (**Plate 7**). The shallow feature was cut into the natural substrate (402) and contained a single fill with charcoal flecks (404). The gully was sealed by subsoil (401) and topsoil (400); a single sherd of medieval pottery was found in the latter. No evidence was found for the large pit recorded by geophysics.
- 7.2.7 **Trench 5 (Figure 4)**  
Trench 5 (20m x 2m), was aligned NW/SE and was sited in Area 27. The geophysical survey in this area recorded a north/south-aligned ditch within a widespread zone of ridge and furrow similarly aligned.
- 7.2.8 The Trench 5 evaluation recorded three features, all cut into the natural limestone brash substrate (501). Two of these were shallow linears, aligned parallel c. NE/SW and approximately seven metres apart. On the western side of the trench was a gully [502], roughly 0.80m wide. To the east was the second linear [504] which was much wider and was interpreted as a furrow. Between the two linears was a fairly substantial elongated pit [506], possibly a tree-throw that appeared to have silted in naturally (507), (**Plate 8**). No subsoil was recorded in Trench 5 and all three features were sealed by topsoil (500). The wider linear [504] corresponds with the ridge and furrow recorded on the geophysical survey; the gully [502] corresponds with the north/south ditch.
- 7.2.9 **Trench 6 (Figure 5)**  
Trench 6 (20m x 2m), was aligned approximately north/south (**Plate 9**). It was excavated in Area 22 to investigate a possible curvilinear ditch to the north and an east/west-aligned ditch to the south, recorded on the geophysical survey in this part of Area 22.
- 7.2.10 The evaluation trench confirmed the presence of the east/west-aligned ditch in the form of a narrow linear [603], 0.75m wide, that extended through the southern end of the trench and was cut into the natural substrate (602) from colluvial deposit (601), (**Plate 10**). The fill (604) contained a single fragment of fuel ash slag derived from the burning of organic material (Appendix 3). The linear was sealed by 40cm of topsoil (600). Linear 603 possibly corresponds with feature [2402] recorded in Trench 24 to the east. No evidence was found for the possible curvilinear ditch seen on the geophysical survey.
- 7.2.11 **Trench 7 (Figure 5)**  
Trench 7 (20m x 2m), was aligned approximately NE/SW and was also sited in Area 22 to investigate the northern side of a well defined rectilinear enclosure identified in this area on the geophysical survey. Mapping of this feature suggested the presence of access points at the north-western and north-eastern corners and along the eastern edge, but with no clear traces of associated internal features. Consequently, this enclosure was interpreted as a possible stock compound.
- 7.2.12 The evaluation trench revealed two undated features cut into the limestone brash natural (702). At the southern end of the trench was a shallow oval feature- possibly the remains of a small posthole [703] that may have been cut from higher up from the top of the subsoil (701). Approximately 10.0m north of this was a single ditch [705] aligned east/west that was interpreted as the possible remains of a former boundary ditch (**Plate 11**). This feature, cut into subsoil (701) corresponds with the northern side of the rectilinear enclosure recorded on the geophysical survey. It was sealed by ploughsoil/topsoil deposit (700).

#### 7.2.13 *Trench 11 (Figure 6)*

Trench 11 (21m x 2m), was aligned NNW/SSE and was the only trench sited in Area 4, where the geophysical survey recorded distinct traces of a c.30m x 30m ditched enclosure in the mid-southern part of the area. This feature, which appeared to be largely unbounded or undefined to the south, had small potential entrances in the north-western and north-eastern corners and possibly along the eastern boundary. A number of natural near-surface geological features identified to the south of Trench 11 and further to the north were possibly associated with the edge of the Clowne coal-crop and/or the interface of Lower Permian Marl and Magnesian Limestone. Trench 11 was also located within an area of widespread cultivation, probably including ridge and furrow that was identified on the geophysical survey.

7.2.14 The evaluation in Trench 11 contained two linear features. The earliest was an irregular shallow gully [1107], aligned approximately north/south. It contained a silty fill very similar to the natural substrate (1103). This feature aligned with the natural slope and gradient of the hill and was interpreted as a likely natural gully, perhaps formed by water run-off. The northern end of 1107 was cut by part of a linear feature [1105], aligned c. NW/SE (**Plate 12**). This was interpreted as a field boundary but corresponded with the northern side of the rectilinear enclosure recorded on the geophysical survey. It was cut through subsoil (1102) and sealed by topsoil (1101).

#### 7.2.15 *Trench 12 (Figure 7)*

Trench 12 (20m x 2m), was aligned approximately north/south (**Plate 13**). It was sited in the centre of Area 8 where the geophysical survey recorded two potential ditches orientated at right angles and a number of associated pits. A surface scatter of Roman pottery was noted in this general locality during the survey. Probable ridge and furrow cultivation aligned c. NE/SW was also identified, as well as a possible former field boundary to the south of the trench.

7.2.16 The evaluation in Trench 12 revealed two fairly similar linears [1202] and [1203], aligned c. ENE/WSW and c. east/west respectively (**Plate 14**). Both were around 0.80m wide and both contained yellowish sandy fills (1206/1205) and (1204), with limestone fragments and a little charcoal (Appendix 4). Both features were cut into the natural substrate (1201) and sealed by topsoil (1200). It is therefore reasonable to assume that they are broadly contemporary and form part of the same enclosure or other right-angled feature identified by the geophysical survey.

#### 7.2.17 *Trench 13 (Figure 7)*

Trench 13 (20m x 2m), was sited within Area 33 and was oriented east/west. It was positioned across an area of c. east/west-aligned ridge and furrow and c. north/south-aligned modern cultivation identified on the geophysical survey. A small group of pit-type anomalies were identified to the northwest and southeast of Trench 13.

7.2.18 The Trench 13 evaluation recorded three features, all cut into the natural substrate (1301). Two of these were shallow linears, roughly 0.80m wide and aligned c. ENE/WSW. The first [1302], was only partially exposed in the north-western corner of the trench (**Plate 15**). The second [1304] ran parallel to it, some 5 metres to the east. These probably represent the remains of furrows. A shallow circular pit [1306] of unknown function and devoid of finds was found approximately 1.50m to the east of linear [1304]. No subsoil was recorded in Trench 13. All three features were sealed by topsoil (1300).

#### 7.2.19 *Trench 16 (Figure 8)*

Trench 16 (20m x 2m), was orientated NNW/SSE and was sited within Area 10 (see above). The trench was located across two potential parallel ditches aligned approximately east/west that were identified by the geophysical survey. These were

situated to the southeast of a large sub-rectangular enclosure mapped in the central part of survey Area 10, where a scatter of medieval pottery was also observed. The area was also criss-crossed by variously-aligned ridge and furrow.

- 7.2.20 The Trench 16 evaluation revealed a single east/west-aligned linear [1602] cut into the natural substrate (1601). The feature was interpreted as a possible natural gully (**Plate 16**). It was sealed by c. 0.30m of dark brown topsoil (1600) containing three flint artefacts including a truncated blade of possible Neolithic date (Appendix 5). No evidence was found for an adjacent parallel linear as recorded by the geophysics.
- 7.2.21 **Trench 19 (Figure 8)**  
Trench 19 (20m x 2m) was sited within Area 27. It was oriented c. NNE/SSW and was positioned in Area 27 to investigate two potential ditches aligned at right angles, possibly forming the south-eastern corner of a rectilinear enclosure mapped by the geophysical survey. Ridge and furrow, modern cultivation (including tractor wheel ruts) and probable natural geological responses were also recorded on the survey in this part of Area 27.
- 7.2.22 The Trench 19 evaluation recorded three narrow linear features, all cut into the natural substrate (1902) from the top of the subsoil (1901). The northernmost was a steep-sided narrow gully [1903] aligned north/south (**Plate 17**). Approximately 5m to the south of this were two slightly wider parallel gullies [1905] and [1907], spaced 0.40m – 0.60m apart and forming a right-angle with the first gully when projected. All three features were sealed by topsoil (1900). The Trench 19 evaluation results therefore confirmed those of the geophysics in identifying the possible south-east corner of an enclosure, although the evaluation interpreted these as post-medieval drainage gullies cut into the lowest part of the field.
- 7.2.23 **Trench 23 (Figure 9)**  
Trench 23 (20m x 2m) was sited within Area 24 (**Plate 18**). It was oriented approximately NNW/SSE and was positioned to investigate two potential boundary ditches and a small rectilinear enclosure in the mid part of the survey area. Ridge and furrow cultivation was also evident on the geophysical survey.
- 7.2.24 The evaluation trench recorded two wide, shallow linears cut into the natural substrate (2302) from the top of the subsoil (2301). The northernmost [2303], was 0.20m deep and aligned c.ENE/WSW. Three metres to the south of this was a similar feature [2305], slightly wider and orientated c. east/west (**Plate 19**). Both features, sealed by topsoil (2300), were interpreted as furrows, however the two correspond with two long converging linears recorded on the geophysical survey. No evidence was found for the small rectilinear enclosure recorded further north on the survey.
- 7.2.25 **Trench 24 (Figure 9)**  
Trench 24 (20m x 2m), was orientated approximately north/south and was sited in the northern half of Area 6 to investigate a possible east/west-aligned ditch identified on the northern edge of a putative ridge and furrow headland, where a number of pit anomalies were also mapped by the geophysical survey.
- 7.2.26 The evaluation trench revealed a single steep-sided linear [2402] aligned almost east/west that corresponded with the feature seen on the geophysics (**Plate 20**). The feature was cut into natural (2401) and contained two silt fills: (2403), with (2404) above it. The ditch was sealed by 0.38m of dark topsoil (2400). This feature possibly corresponds with a narrow linear [603] on the same alignment in Trench 6, c. 100m to the west.
- 7.2.27 **Trench 26 (Figure 10)**



Trench 26 (20m x 2m), was located in the southern half of Area 6. It was oriented NE/SW and was sited to investigate two broadly parallel converging ditches aligned c. north/south that were mapped by the geophysical survey. These lay to the immediate west of a probable rectilinear enclosure that extended eastwards into Area 23, where it was investigated by Trench 8 (see above). The survey team also reported a scatter of Roman pottery in this part of Area 6, which also extended into Area 9 to the east. The area of Trench 26 was also crossed by probable north/south-aligned ridge and furrow.

7.2.28 The Trench 26 evaluation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey by revealing two widely spaced parallel linears aligned c. NNE/SSW, some 11 metres apart. At the eastern end of the trench was a steep-sided linear [2605], (**Plate 21**); a very similar feature [2603], containing a similar fill (2604) to that of 2605 (2606), was identified at the western end of the trench. Both features had been cut into the natural substrate (2602) from the top of the subsoil (2601). They were sealed by 30cm of dark topsoil (2600).

7.2.29 **Trench 30 (Figure 10)**

Trench 30 (20m x 2m), was orientated approximately north/south and was sited in Area 34, where the geophysical survey recorded evidence of east/west-aligned ridge and furrow. The evaluation revealed a single shallow linear [3003] cut into the natural substrate (3002). Two modern land drains were found running parallel to the linear to the northeast. The feature, interpreted as a possible gully or plough-scar, was sealed by 0.15m of subsoil (3001) and 0.40m of topsoil (3000), (**Plate 22**). It lay on the same alignment as the recorded ridge and furrow.

## 8.0 Synthesis and conclusion

- 8.1 The evaluation found that Trenches 3, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28 and 29 were devoid of archaeological remains: apart from a natural fissure in Trench 17 and a field drain in Trench 21, only natural substrate, subsoil, colluvium and topsoil were recorded in these trenches. Trench 20 was not excavated. The negative results represent c. 50% of the total evaluation.
- 8.2 In light of the geophysics results, the findings in Trench 1 probably represent the remains of an agricultural furrow cut by two modern waste pits.
- 8.3 The Trench 2 evaluation results corresponded with the geophysics: a possible ditch relating to the interior of a sub-rectangular enclosure was found.
- 8.4 In Trench 4 part of a possible rectilinear feature or enclosure was identified in the form of a narrow gully. No evidence was found for a large pit also recorded by the geophysics.
- 8.5 In Trench 5 a wide linear feature corresponded with ridge and furrow recorded on the geophysical survey; a gully corresponded with a purported north/south ditch.
- 8.6 Trench 6 confirmed the presence of an east/west-aligned boundary ditch that probably relates to the same boundary feature mapped further east in Trench 24.
- 8.7 Trench 7 confirmed the presence of the northern side of a rectilinear enclosure, possibly representing a stock compound of unknown date.
- 8.8 Trench 11 contained the northern side of the rectilinear enclosure recorded on the geophysical survey and a gully of likely natural origin.

- 8.9 Trench 12 contained two broadly contemporary ditches orientated at right angles and forming part of the same enclosure or other right-angled feature identified by the geophysical survey. A surface scatter of Roman pottery noted in this general locality during the survey suggests a date for this feature.
- 8.10 Trench 13 recorded the remains of two shallow agricultural furrows and an undated pit.
- 8.11 Trench 16 revealed one of two potential parallel east/west aligned ditches, which was interpreted as a possible natural gully during excavation.
- 8.12 Trench 19 contained three gullies at right angles possibly forming the south-eastern corner of a rectilinear enclosure, although these features were interpreted as post-medieval drainage gullies cut into the lowest part of the field during excavation.
- 8.13 Trench 23 recorded two shallow linears interpreted as furrows, although these correspond with two long converging boundary ditches recorded on the geophysical survey. No evidence was found for a small rectilinear enclosure recorded further north on the survey.
- 8.14 Trench 24 contained a single linear that corresponded with an east/west-aligned boundary ditch identified on the geophysics and probably relating to a linear on the same alignment in Trench 6, c. 100m to the west.
- 8.15 The evaluation in Trench 26 confirmed the presence of two broadly parallel converging ditches that may relate to an adjacent rectilinear enclosure. A surface scatter of Roman pottery was noted in this general locality during the geophysical survey, suggesting a date for the feature.
- 8.16 Trench 30 contained a possible gully or plough-scar on the same alignment as ridge and furrow recorded during the geophysical survey.
- 8.17 In summary, Trenches 1, 5, 11, 13, 16, 23 and 30 contained features deemed of agricultural or natural / geological origin.
- 8.18 Only the features in Trenches 4 and 30 were sealed below subsoil, although it is not certain how significant this factor is in terms of dating/phasing; it could simply be due to differential soil formation and/or erosion across the site.
- 8.19 Trenches 6 and 24 identified part of the same linear feature, most likely a former boundary ditch of unknown date.
- 8.20 Significant archaeology was identified in six of the trenches: nos. 2, 4, 7, 12, 19 and 26 (Survey Areas 10, 27, 22, 8, 27 and 6 respectively), where evidence was found for potential enclosures of primarily rectilinear form. All of these features are currently undated: only three sherds of pottery were recovered from the whole evaluation (see Appendix 2). Two sherds of pottery dating to AD150-350 were recovered from topsoil and subsoil in negative trenches 9 and 25 respectively; and a single sherd of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup>-century material was found in topsoil in Trench 4. Surface scatters of Roman pottery were observed during the geophysical survey in the localities of significant Trenches 12 and 26 (survey Areas 8 and 6 respectively, located to the north of Doles Lane), but no stratified material was found during the evaluation.
- 8.21 In conclusion, the evaluation has produced evidence relating to six possible ditched enclosures of uncertain date, although surface material observations suggest that two of these may be Roman. The distinct lack of stratified artefacts from associated ditch sections and the ephemeral nature of the enclosures themselves suggest that stock-

pens and other agricultural features are predominantly represented (as opposed to settlement enclosures, which tend to be comparatively finds-rich).

- 8.22 No archaeology was found during the evaluation that would preclude the proposed development: for the most part, indeed, there would be little or no impact upon any significant archaeological remains, although the areas of archaeology that do exist would need to be recorded prior to development.

## **9.0 Effectiveness of methodology**

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation was surprisingly lacking in artefactual and other dating evidence, given the wealth of potential activity and archaeological features identified by the previous DBA and fieldwalking- and geophysical surveys. The trenching was largely successful in confirming the presence or absence of potential features indicated by the geophysical survey and in determining their nature, extent, depth, condition, character and quality.

## **10.0 Site archive**

- 10.1 The archive for this site is currently at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., in Saxilby, Lincolnshire, whilst being prepared for deposition. In accordance with the approved specification, this full report on the results of the evaluation will be submitted to the Senior Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council and the Nottinghamshire HER, within 2 months of the completion of the fieldwork. The site archive will be prepared and retained at the PCAS offices in Saxilby until a suitable repository can be found in the County of Nottinghamshire. The archive is stored under the PCAS Site code **MFAE13** and Job Number 1044.

## **11.0 Acknowledgements**

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., are grateful to W. Westerman Ltd. for this commission; and to Ursilla Spence, the Senior Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council, for her guidance throughout the project.

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## Plates



1. Trench 1, looking south



2. South-facing Section 3 of Trench 1 pit [107]



3. South-facing Section 6 of Trench 1 pit [109]



4. Trench 2, looking northeast



5. South-facing Section 15 through Trench 2 linear [203]



6. Trench 4, looking southwest



7. South-facing Section 23 through Trench 4 gully [403]



8. Section 26 through pit [506] in Trench 5, looking southwest





9. Trench 6, looking north



10. West-facing Section 44 through Trench 6 linear [603]



11. East-facing Section 50 of Trench 7 ditch [705]



12. East-facing Section 35 through Trench 11 linears [1107] and [1105]



13. Trench 12, looking NNW



14. West-facing Section 54 through Trench 12 linear [1203]



15. West-facing Section 64 of Trench 13 furrow [1302]



16. Southwest-facing Section 13 of Trench 16 gully [1602]



17. Northwest-facing Section 18 of Trench 19 linears [1907] and [1905]



18. Trench 23 pre-excitation, looking south



19. Northwest-facing Section 58 of Trench 23 linear [2305]



20. West-facing Section 42 of Trench 24 linear [2402]



21. South-facing Section 32 of Trench 26 linear [2605]



22. Northwest-facing Section 69 of Trench 30 gully [3003]

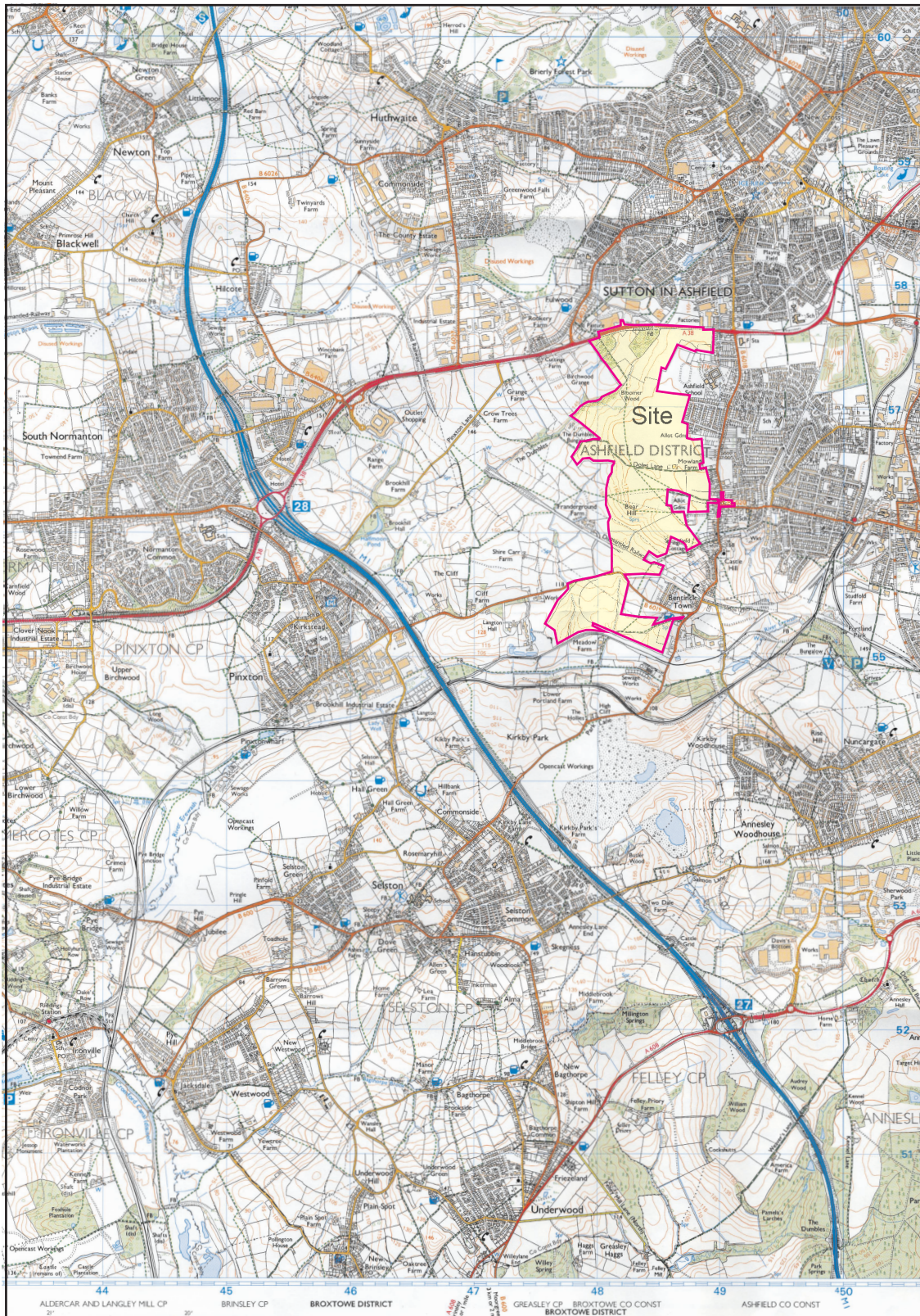


Fig. 1. Site location (based on the 2005, 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey Explorer map, sheet 269). Reproduced at 1:50,000 scale. PCAS Licence No.: 100049278.



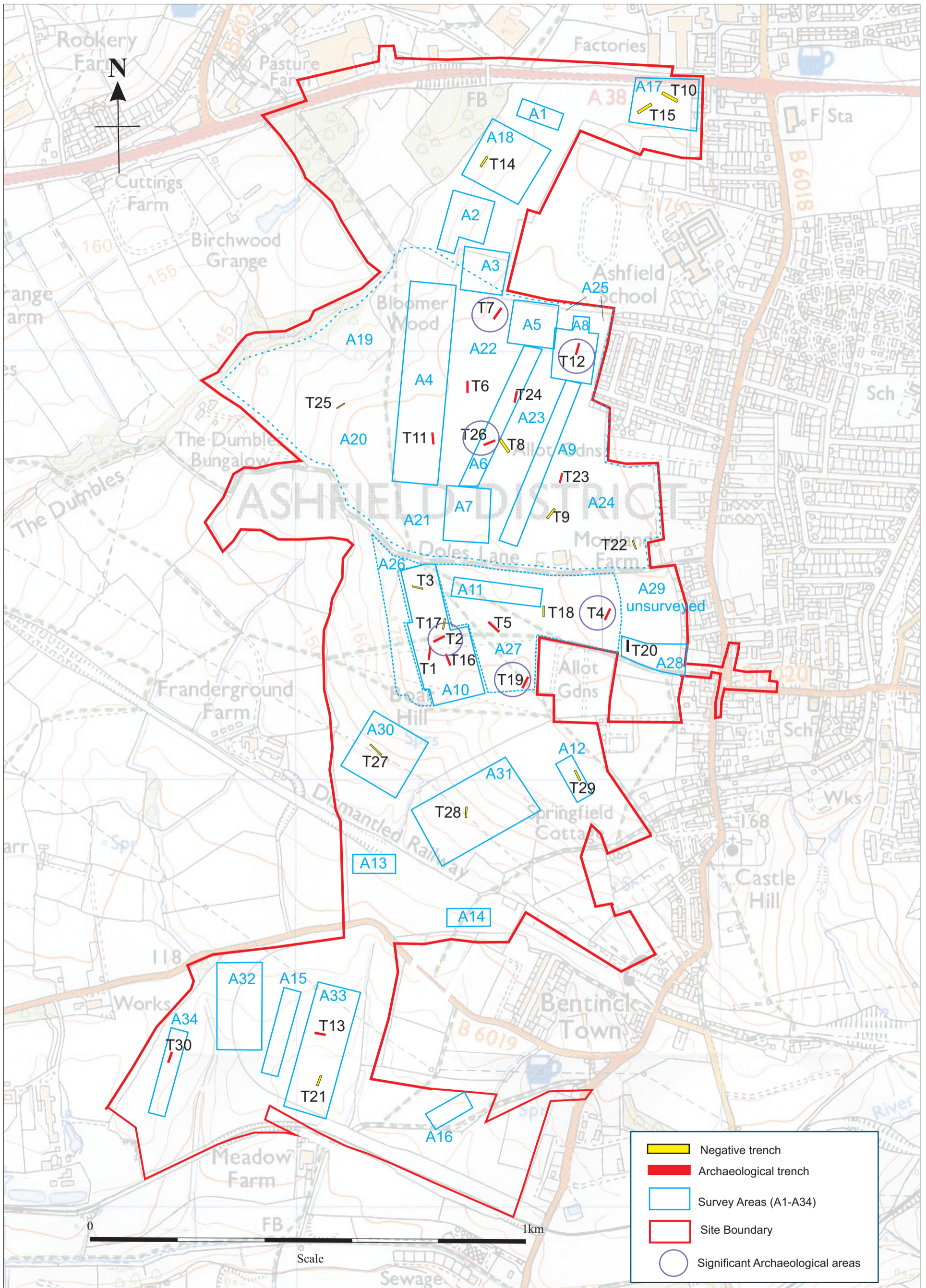


Figure 2. Trench location plan showing the survey areas and the locations of Trenches 1-30

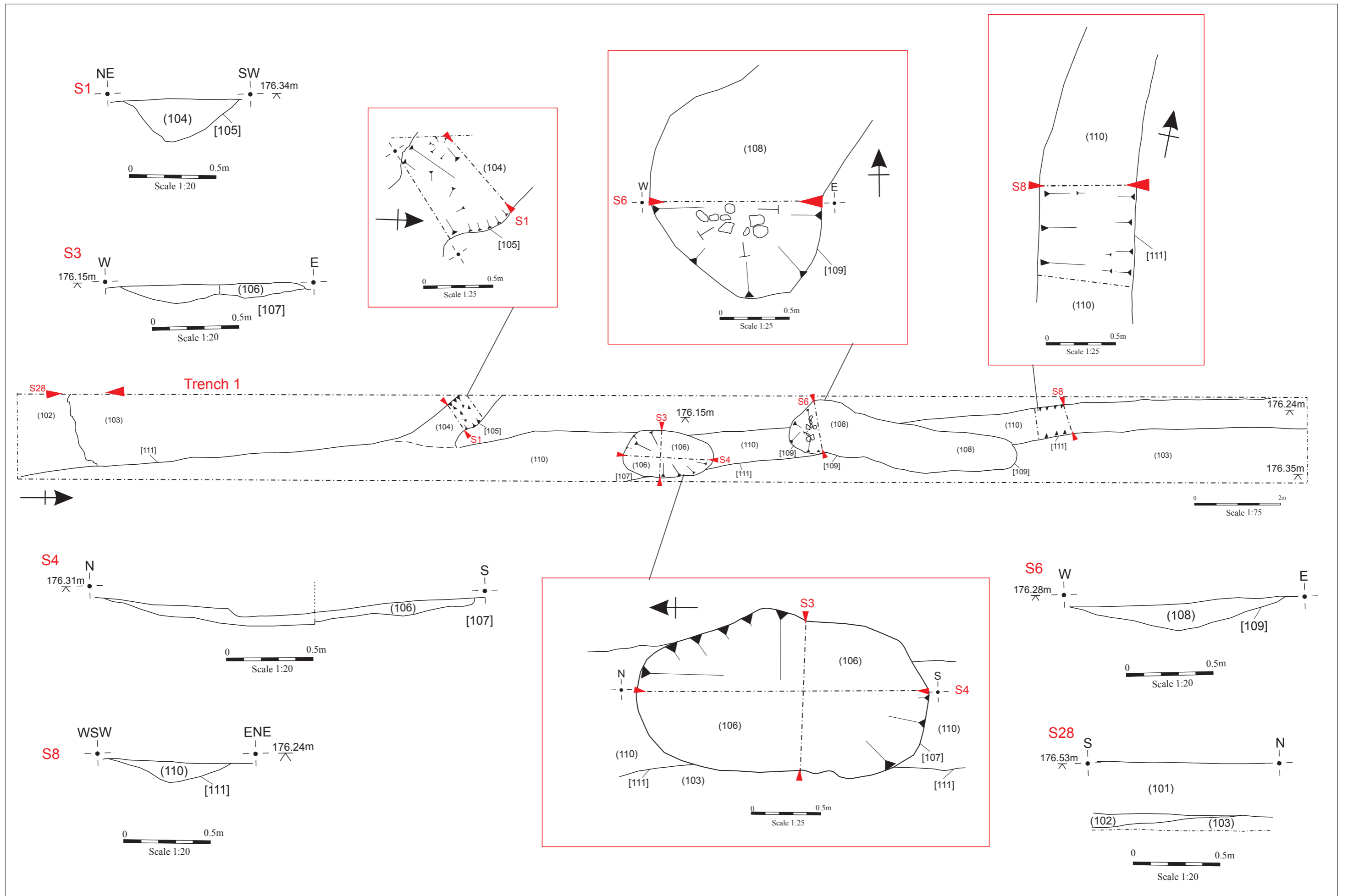


Figure 3. Trench 1 plan reproduced at scale 1:75; detailed plan inserts at 1:25 and sections at 1:20

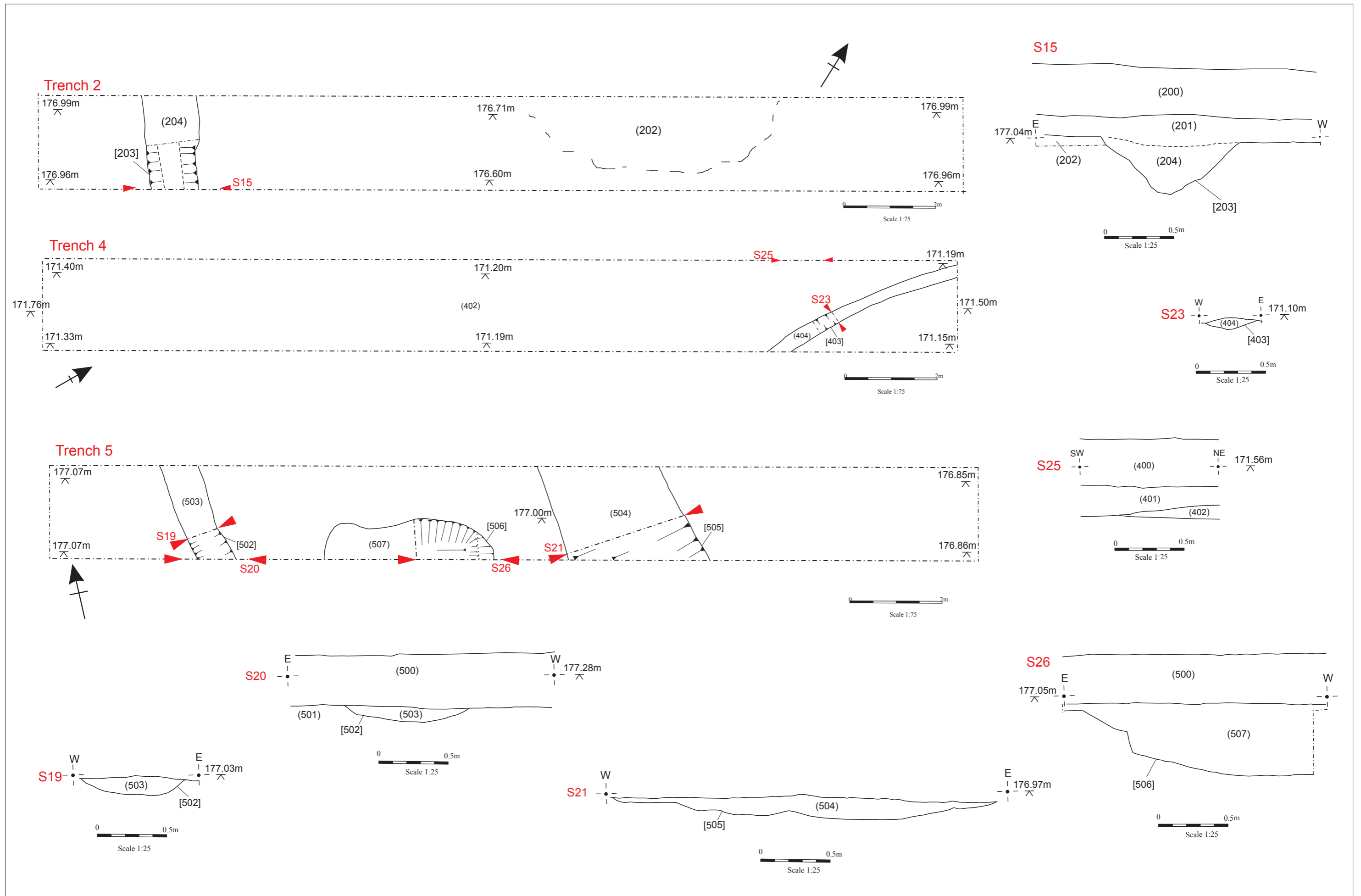


Figure 4. Trench 2, Trench 4 and Trench 5 plans at scale 1:75; and sections at 1:25

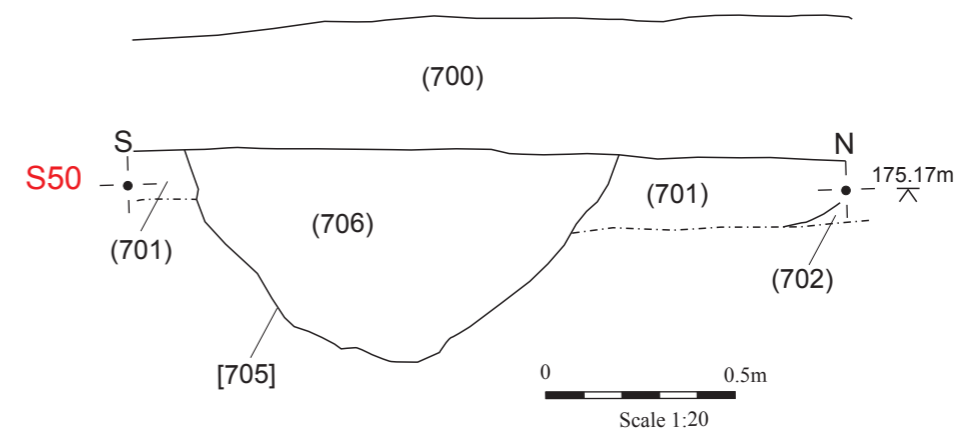
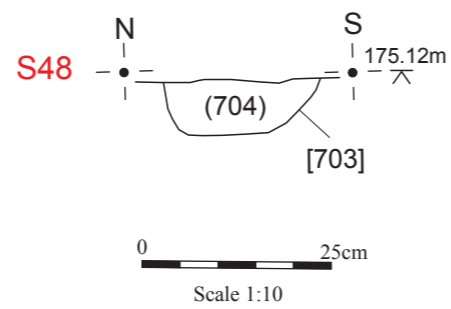
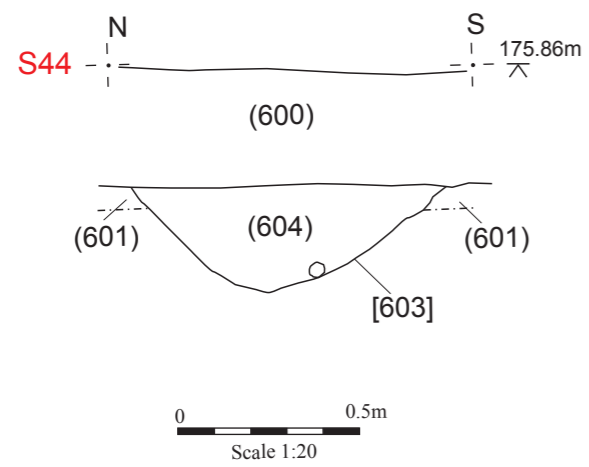
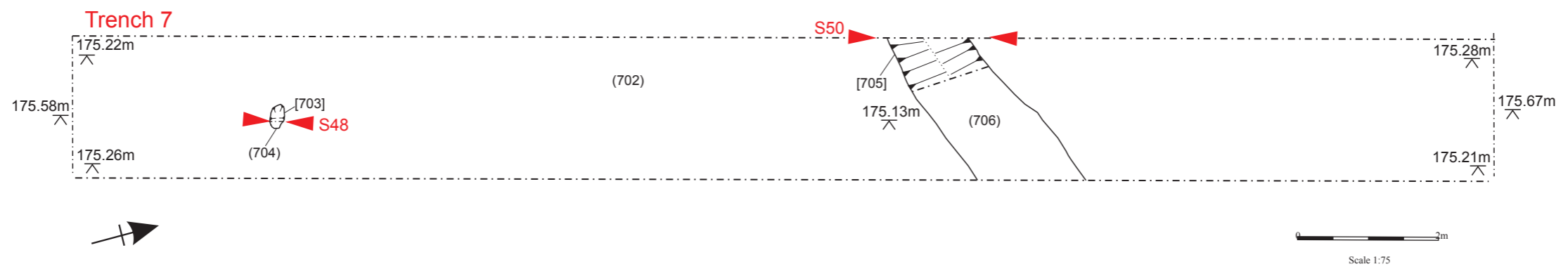
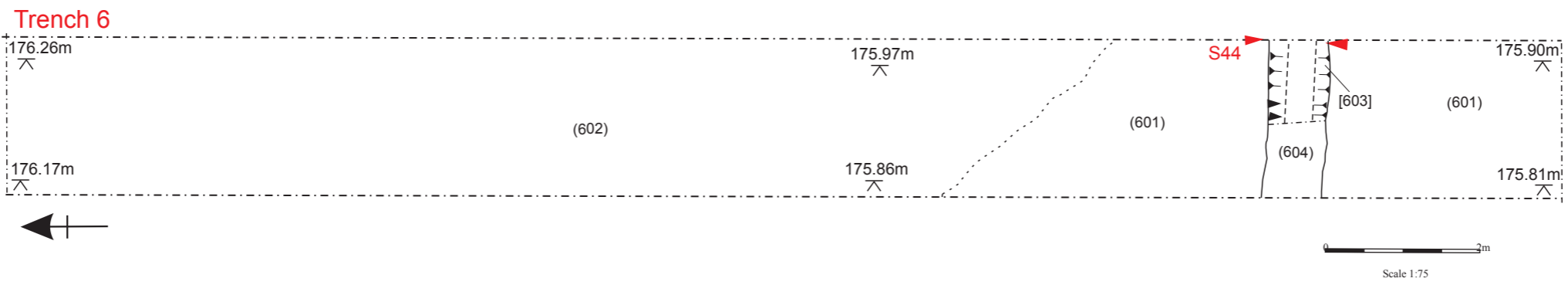


Figure 5. Trench 6 and Trench 7 plans at scale 1:75; and sections at 1:20

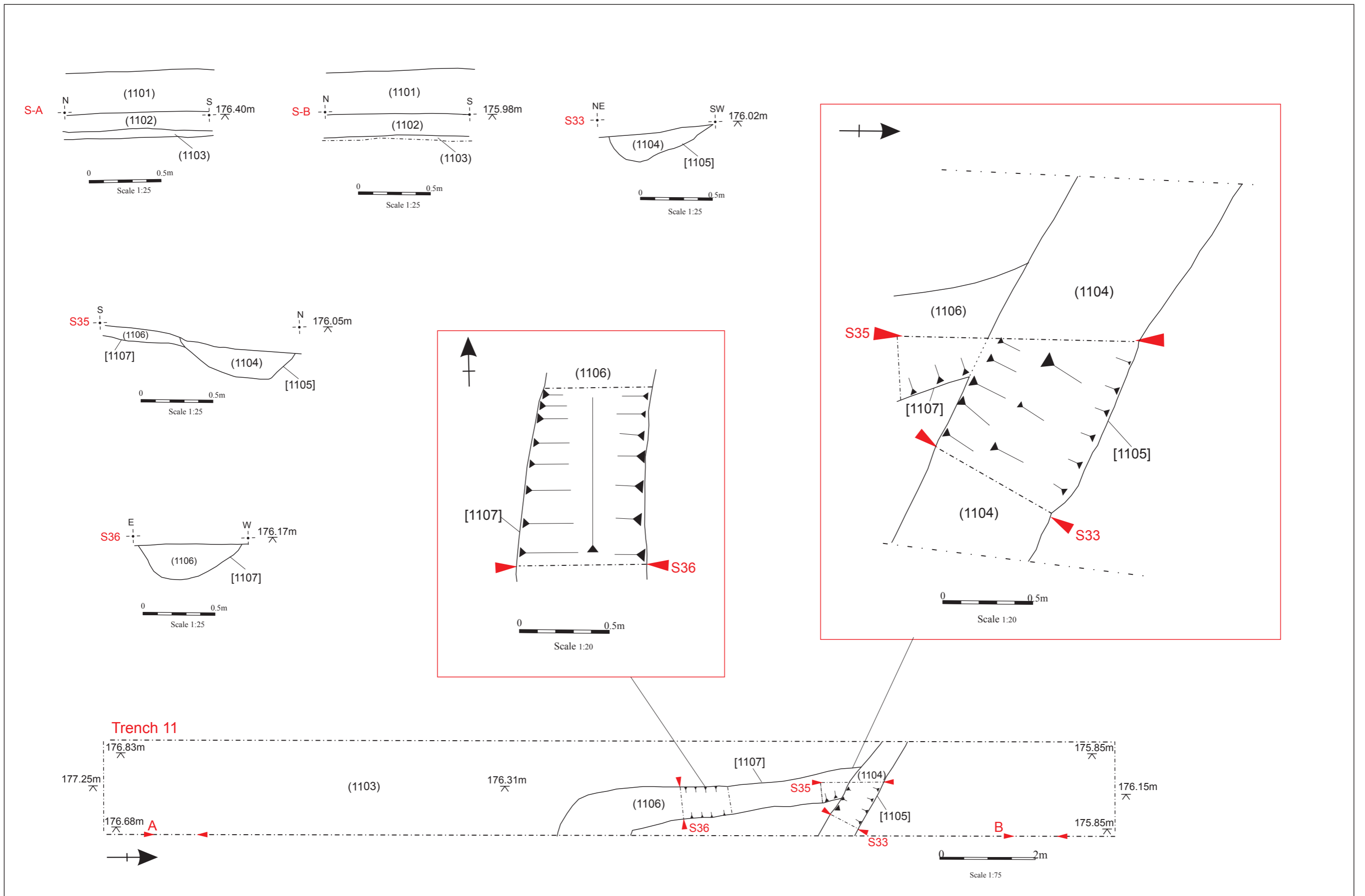


Figure 6. Trench 11 plan at scale 1:75; detailed plan inserts at 1:20 and sections at 1:25

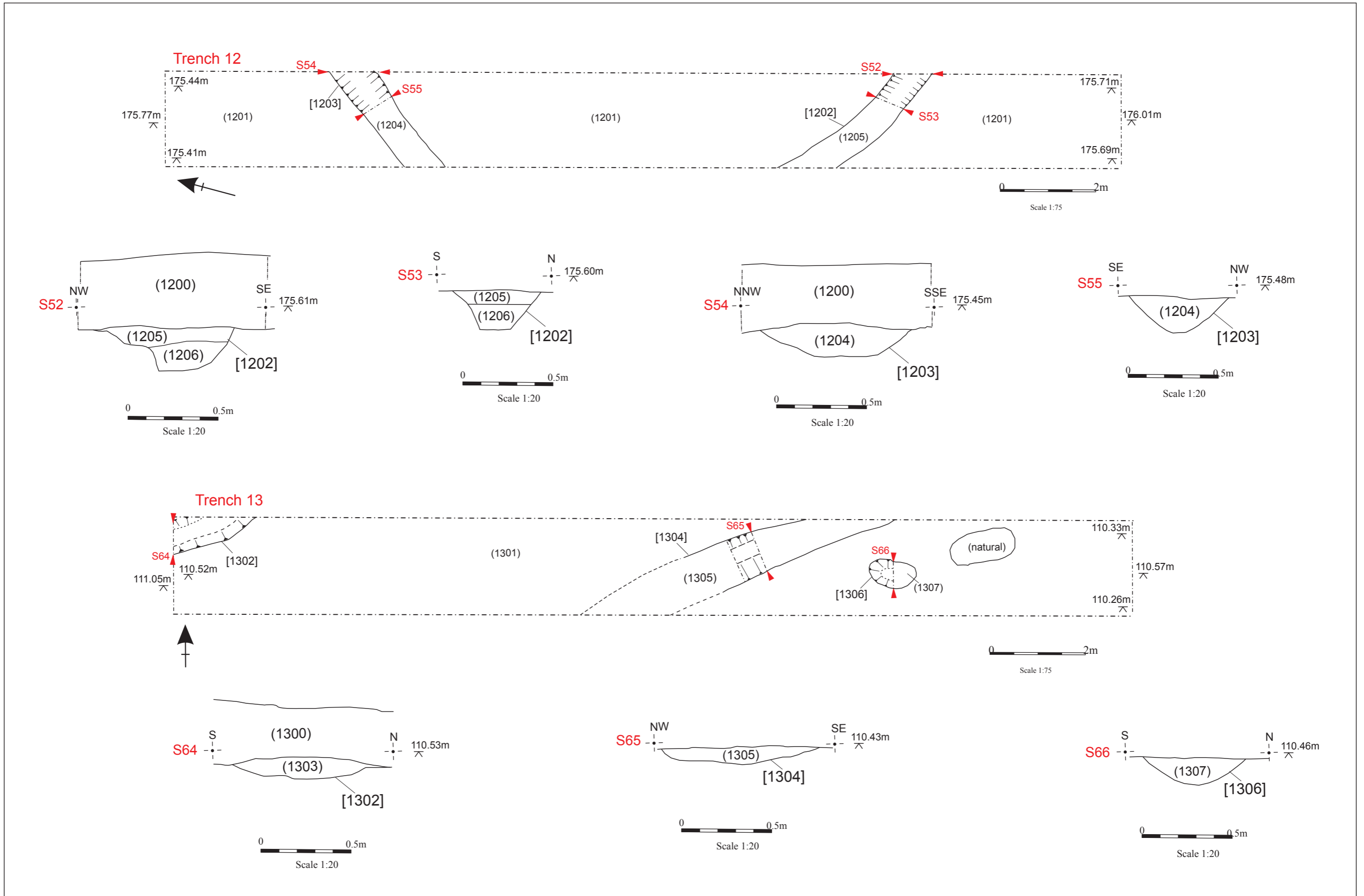


Figure 7. Trench 12 and Trench 13 plans at scale 1:75; and sections at 1:20

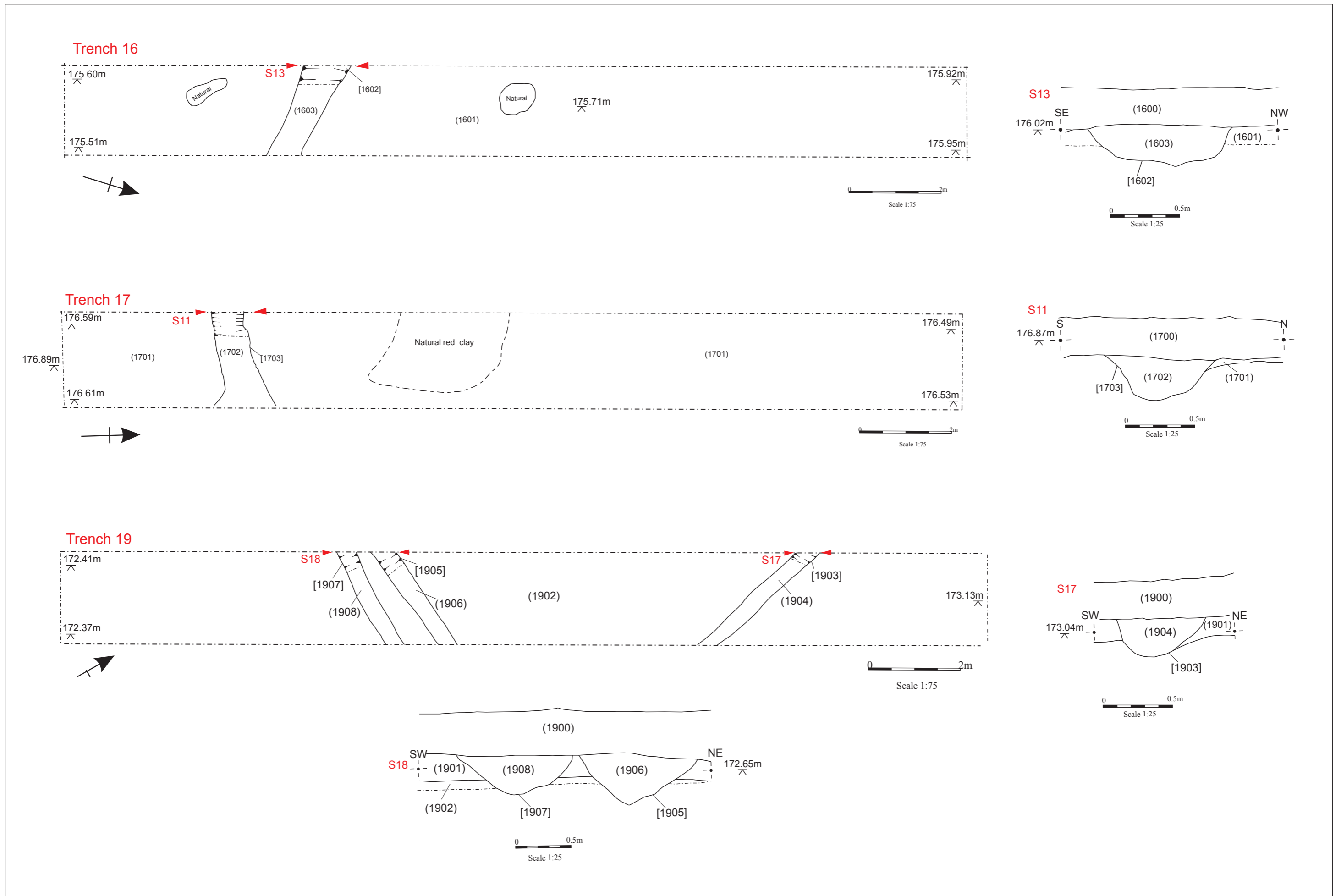


Figure 8. Trench 16, Trench 17 and Trench 19 plans at scale 1:75; and sections at 1:25

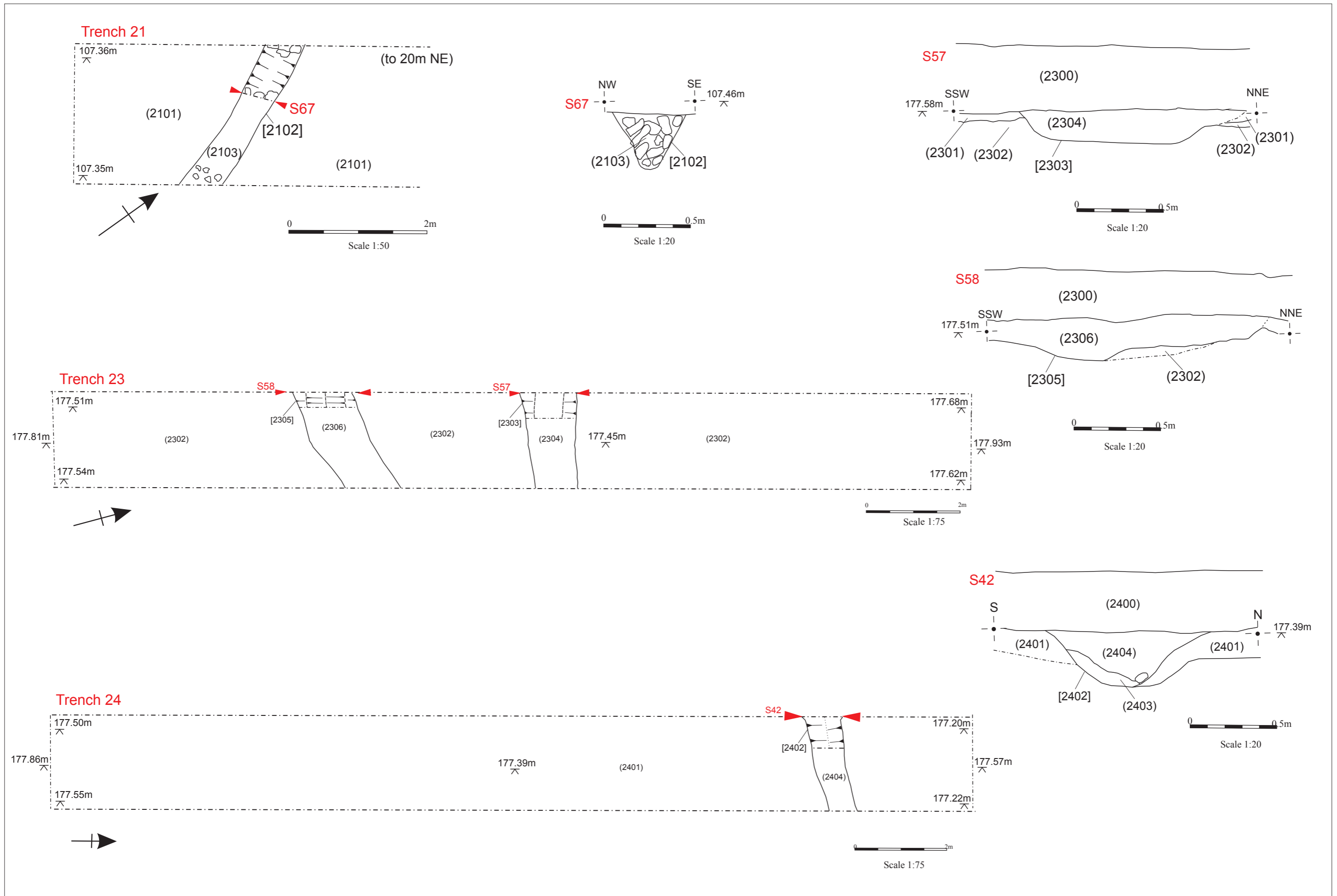


Figure 9. Trench 21, Trench 23 and Trench 24 plans at scales 1:50 & 1:75; and sections at 1:20



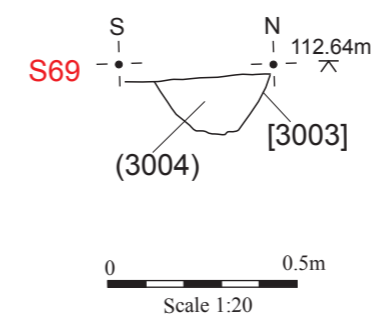
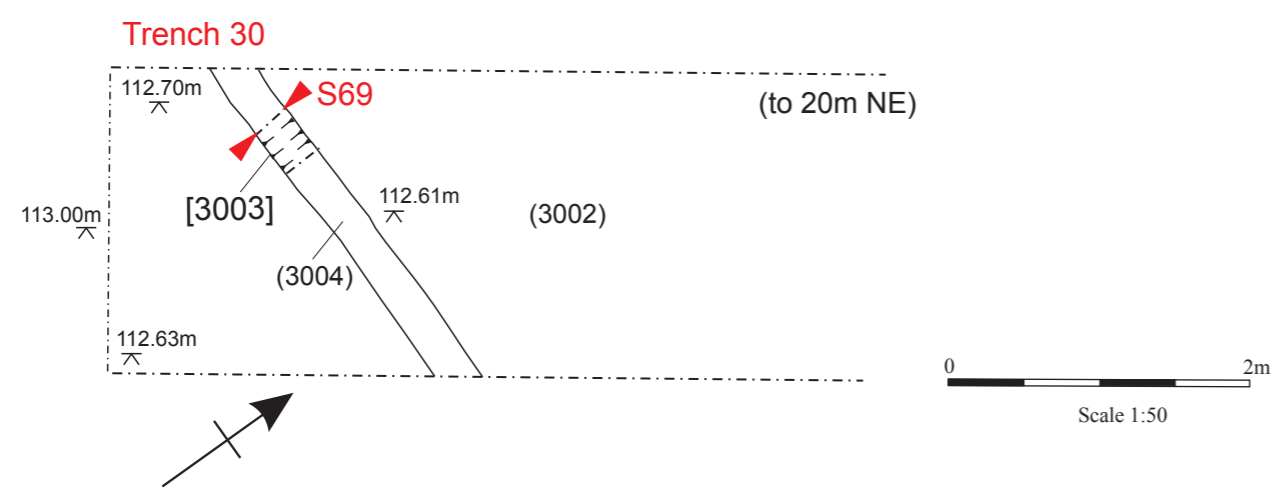
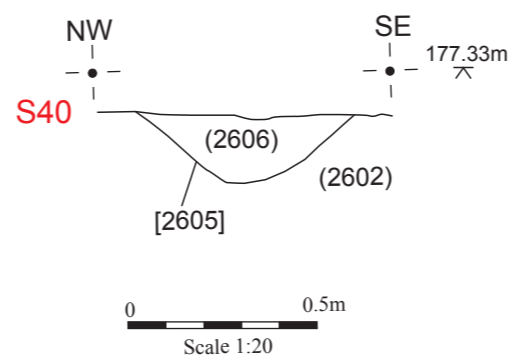
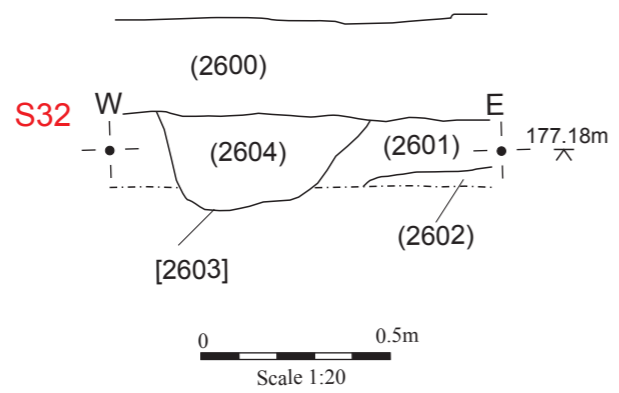
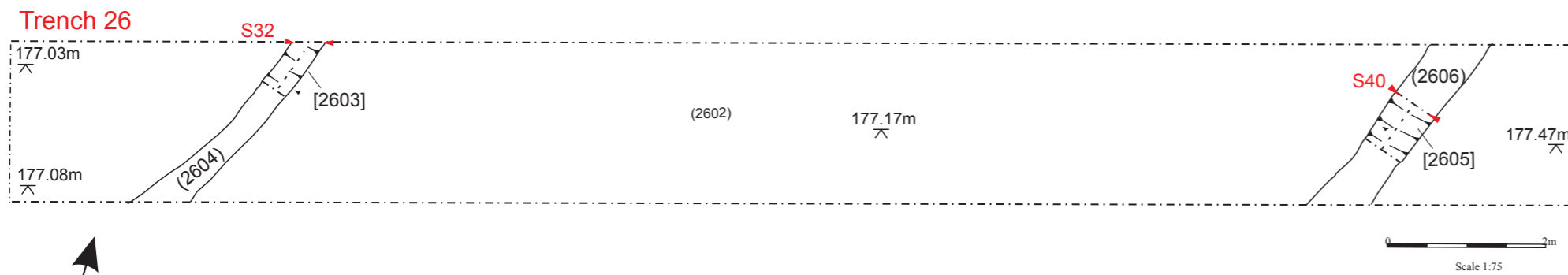


Figure 10. Trench 26 and Trench 30 plans at scales 1:50 & 1:75; and sections at 1:20

Context No.	Type	Description	Dimensions	Finds/Dating
<b>Trench 1</b> OD: 176.15m-176.35m				
101	Layer	Ploughsoil /Topsoil: crumbly mid brown clay-silt	0.30m deep	-
102	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown clay-silt. Below 101.	0.40m deep	-
103	Layer	Natural: yellow stony decayed limestone. Below 102.	0.10m deep to LOE	-
104	Fill	mid reddish-brown clay-silt	0.25m deep	-
105	Cut	Linear gully, contains 104	>1.00m long; 0.70m wide; 0.25m deep	-
106	Fill	Pit fill: mid grey ashy-silt slightly clayey with some slag/ clinker or fire residue	0.08m deep	Slag/cinder, glass, fe
107	Cut	Residual sub-square/oval shallow pit. Contains 106	2.10m long; 1.10m wide; 0.08m deep	-
108	Fill	Pit fill: mid grey ashy-silt slightly clayey with small to moderate stones and rare heated stone	0.16m deep	glass
109	Cut	Sub-oval / figure-8 shape shallow pit. Contains 108	1.70m long; 1.25m wide; 0.16m deep	-
110	Fill	mid red-brown clay-silt with some sand and occasional small stones	0.12m deep	-
111	Cut	Furrow / small linear ditch or drain. Contains 110	>2.00m long; 0.70m wide; 0.12m deep	-
<b>Trench 2</b> OD: 176.56m-176.99m				
200	Layer	Ploughsoil /Topsoil	0.34m deep	Pottery (U/S)
201	Layer	Subsoil	0.20m deep	-
202	Layer	Natural at LOE	unexcavated	-
203	Cut	Ditch NW/SE aligned linear. Moderate/uneven sides, concave base. Contains 204. Cuts 202.	>2.20m long; c.0.96m wide; 0.40m deep	-
204	Fill	Fill of ditch: mid reddish-brown sterile clay-silt. Very compact. Below 201.	0.40m deep	-
<b>Trench 3</b> OD: 175.46m (WNW) - 175.87m (ESE)				
300	Layer	Topsoil. As 100. Above 301	0.30m deep	-
301	Layer	Natural	0.15m deep to LOE	-
<b>Trench 4</b> OD: 171.15m-171.40m				
400	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown friable sandy silt with no inclusions. Above 401	0.36m deep	Pottery
401	Layer	Subsoil. mid red-brown clayey, sandy-silt. Firm. Above 402, 407	0.20m deep	-
402	Layer	Natural: clay mixed with limestone.		-
403	Cut	Linear- drainage gully. Very shallow profile Contains 404.	0.08m deep; 0.28m wide	-
404	Fill	Light orange-brown clayey silt. Very firm, some charcoal flecks	0.08m deep;	-
<b>Trench 5</b> OD: 176.85m-177.07m				
500	Layer	Topsoil (see 100).	0.38m deep	-
501	Layer	Natural limestone brash (see 101).	0.10m deep to LOE	-

502	Cut	N-S gully / linear with moderately sloping, concave sides and a flat base	0.75m long; 0.80m wide; 0.14m deep	-
503	Fill	Fill of 502: mid reddish-brown sandy clay, firm with rare limestone fragments	0.14m deep	-
504	Fill	Fill of 505: mid red-brown sandy clay, firm with rare limestone fragments	0.15m deep	-
505	Cut	Furrow: shallow feature with irregular base	>2m long; 2.65m wide; 0.18m deep	-
506	Cut	Pit/tree-throw? Sharp break of slope, stepped E side. Contains 507	3.60m long; >0.80m wide; 0.52m deep	-
507	Fill	Fill of 506: mid red-brown sandy clay, firm with rare limestone fragments. Apparent silting	0.52m deep	-
<b>Trench 6</b> OD: 175.81m-176.17m				
600	Layer	Ploughsoil/Topsoil: mid orange-brown mottled clay silt. Above 601 and 604	0.40m deep	-
601	Layer	Colluvium: mid grey-brown fine clay silt	unexcavated	-
602	Layer	Natural	-	-
603	Cut	Linear ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. Contains 604. Cuts 601.	2m long; 0.75m wide; 0.25m deep	-
604	Fill	Fill of ditch 603: mid grey-brown fine clay silt	0.25m deep	slag
<b>Trench 7</b> OD: 175.13m-175.28m				
700	Layer	Ploughsoil/Topsoil: dark brown silt. Above 701	0.36m deep	flint
701	Layer	Subsoil: light brown silt	0.18m deep	-
702	Layer	Natural: pale limestone brash	-	-
703	Cut	Posthole: small oval feature with rounded base. Contains 704	0.20m wide 0.08m deep	-
704	Fill	Fill of posthole 703: firm grey-brown clay	0.08m deep	-
705	Cut	Steep-sided linear with rounded base. Contains 706	1.14m wide; >2.00m long; 0.28m deep	-
706	Fill	Fill of linear 705: dark brown firm clay-silt with red hue.	0.56m deep	-
<b>Trench 8</b> OD: (not surveyed)				
801	Layer	Ploughsoil/Topsoil: mid-dark brown clay-silt. Above 801	0.28m deep	-
802	Layer	Subsoil: light to mid yellow-brown silt with some organic material & clay	0.16m deep	-
803	Layer	Natural: light pinkish-yellow decayed stone	0.05m deep to LOE	-
<b>Trench 9</b> OD: 176.67m (E) - 176.75m (W)				
900	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown-grey sandy clay. Above 901	0.40m deep	Pottery; CBM
901	Layer	Natural: light brown-yellow sandy clay	-	-
902	Layer	Subsoil: light red-brown sandy clay. Above 901, below 900	0.20m deep	-
<b>Trench 10</b> OD: 173.68m (ESE) - 173.79m (WNW)				
1000	Layer	Topsoil: mid-dark brown clay-silt, quite firm. Above 1001	0.22m deep	-
1001	Layer	Natural: friable clay-sand.	0.08m deep to LOE	-
<b>Trench 11</b> OD: 175.85m-176.83m				
1101	Layer	Ploughsoil/Topsoil: mid brown clay-silt. Above 1102	0.31m deep	flint

1102	Layer	Subsoil: light mid yellow-brown clay-silt. Cut by 1105	0.14m deep	-
1103	Layer	Natural: yellow clay-silt. Cut by 1105	0.05m deep	-
1104	Fill	Fill of 1105: mid to dark greyish-brown silt	0.20m deep	-
1105	Cut	Field boundary linear. Contains 1104. Cuts 1102	>2.40m long; 0.80m wide; 0.20m deep	-
1106	Fill	Fill of 1107. Light brown-yellow clay-silt, very similar to natural. Below 1102?	0.25m deep	-
1107	Cut	Shallow feature- geological not archaeological	>2.20m long; 0.70m wide; 0.25m deep	-
<b>Trench 12</b> OD: 175.41m-175.71m				
1200	Layer	Ploughsoil/Topsoil. Above 1201, 1204 & 1205	0.40m deep	-
1201	Layer	Natural. Cut by 1202 and 1203	0.20m deep	-
1202	Cut	Enclosure gully curvilinear with steep sides and flat base. Contains 1205.	>2.80m long; 0.74m wide; 0.26m deep	-
1203	Cut	Enclosure gully linear with steep sides and concave base. Contains 1203.	>2.80m long; 0.82m wide; 0.18m deep	-
1204	Fill	Fill of 1203: mid yellow-brown silty sand, firm-moderate. Contains sub-angular limestone	0.18m deep	-
1205	Fill	Upper fill of 1202: mid yellowish-brown silty sand, firm-moderate. Contains rare limestone fragments	0.12m deep	-
1206	Fill	Lower fill of 1202: mid yellowish-brown silty sand, compact. Contains small sub-angular limestone fragments	0.16m deep	-
<b>Trench 13</b> OD: 110.26m-110.52m				
1300	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown silty clay, firm and smooth grained	0.34m deep	-
1301	Layer	Natural: light orange-brown clay	0.20m deep	-
1302	Cut	Linear/furrow: part of a shallow feature in the north-western corner of the trench. Contains 1303.	>2m long; 0.80m wide; 0.14m deep	-
1303	Fill	Fill of 1302: very light brown clay-silt, firm and compact	0.14m deep	-
1304	Cut	Linear/furrow across centre of trench. Shallow with a flat base. Contains 1305.	>5m long; 0.84m wide; 0.10m deep	-
1305	Fill	Fill of 1304: mid grey-brown firm silty clay	0.10m deep	-
1306	Cut	Circular pit: circular pit with sloping sides and a concave base. Contains 1307.	0.50m diameter; 0.16m deep	-
1307	Fill	Fill of 1306: mid brown silty clay with grey hue. Very firm and compact.	0.16m deep	-
<b>Trench 14</b> OD: 166.02m (SSW) - 166.40m (NNE)				
1400	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown silty clay, firm and compact. Above 1401	0.42m deep	-
1401	Layer	Natural: firm yellow clay	0.40m deep to LOE	-
<b>Trench 15</b> OD: 174.56m (NE) - 175.11m (SW)				
1500	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown clay-silt with limestone flecks, very firm. Above 1501	0.45m deep	-
1501	Layer	Natural: very sandy and coarse with large stones throughout.	Not exposed in section	-
<b>Trench 16</b> OD: 175.51m-175.95m				
1600	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown clay-silt with small stones. Above 1601	0.30m deep	flint

1601	Layer	Natural: light brown-orange, sandy with frequent limestone	0.12m deep	-
1602	Cut	East/west-aligned linear – likely natural feature	>2.20m long; 0.90m wide; 0.26m deep	-
1603	Fill	Fill of 1602: mid brown firm sandy silt. Very clean	0.26m deep	-
<b>Trench 17</b> OD: 176.49m-176.61m				
1700	Layer	Topsoil. Above 1701	0.30m deep	-
1701	Layer	Natural marl	-	-
1702	Fill	Fill of 1703: light yellow-orange silty sand, loose	0.30m deep	-
1703	Cut	Linear with steep and uneven sides and a slightly concave base. Possible natural fissure. Contains 1702	>2m long; 0.80m wide; 0.30m deep	-
<b>Trench 18</b> OD: 175.74m (S) - 176.05m (N)				
1800	Layer	Ploughsoil/Topsoil. Above 1801	<0.42m deep	-
1801	Layer	Natural limestone brash	-	-
<b>Trench 19</b> OD: 172.37m-173.13m				
1900	Layer	Topsoil. Above 1901, 1904, 1906, 1908	0.34m deep	flint
1901	Layer	Subsoil. Below 1900. Cut by 1903, 1905, 1907	0.20m deep	-
1902	Layer	Natural	0.07m deep to LOE	-
1903	Cut	Drainage gully / steep-sided linear with a round base. Contains 1904; Cuts 2601	>2.80m long; 0.52m wide; 0.28m deep	-
1904	Fill	Fill of 1903: red-brown sandy silt, very firm with no inclusions	0.28m deep	-
1905	Cut	Drainage gully / steep-sided linear with a pointed base. Contains 1906 ; Cuts 2601	>2.50m long; 0.84m wide; 0.38m deep;	-
1906	Fill	Fill of 1905: dark brown sandy silt, quite firm with charcoal flecks	0.38m deep;	-
1907	Cut	Drainage gully / linear with sloping sides and a fairly rounded base. Contains 1908; Cuts 2601	>2.50m long; 0.84m wide; 0.28m deep;	-
1908	Fill	Fill of 1907: dark brown firm sandy silt	0.28m deep;	-
<b>Trench 20</b> (unexcavated)				
<b>Trench 21</b> OD: 107.353m-107.66m				
2100	Layer	Topsoil: dark greyish-brown firm silty clay. Above 2101.	0.26m deep	-
2101	Layer	Natural: mid orange-yellow firm clay	-	-
2102	Cut	Field drain/ linear with steep sides and concave base. Contains 2103	>2.50m long; 0.44m wide; 0.32m deep	-
2103	Fill	Fill of 2102: dark greyish-brown firm silty clay. Firm with abundant limestone.	0.32m deep	-
<b>Trench 22</b> OD: 174.36m (SE) - 174.48m (NW)				
2200	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown silty soil, loose and friable. Above 2201.	0.32m deep	-
2201	Layer	Subsoil: mid to dark red brown clayey. Firm and compact. Above 2202, 2203.	0.10m deep	-
2202	Layer	Natural: yellow-orange stony brash, lots of limestone	0.05m deep to LOE	-
<b>Trench 23</b> OD: 177.51m-177.68m				
2300	Layer	Topsoil: dark greyish-brown silty clay, loose and friable. Above 2301.	0.38m deep	-
2301	Layer	Subsoil: dark brown silt, firm.	<0.10m deep	-

2302	Layer	Natural: orange/light brown limestone brash	-	-
2303	Cut	Probable furrow, shallow with sloping sides and a flat base. Contains 2304	>2m long; 1.30m wide; 0.20m deep	-
2304	Fill	Fill of 2303: dark brown silt indistinguishable from subsoil 2301	0.20m deep	-
2305	Cut	Furrow, shallow linear with sloping sides and undulating base. Contains 2306.	>2m long; >1.60m wide; 0.24m deep	-
2306	Fill	Fill of 2305: dark brown silt indistinguishable from subsoil 2301	0.24m deep	-
<b>Trench 24</b> OD: 177.20m-177.55m				
2400	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown silt, loose and friable. Above 2401.	0.38m deep	-
2401	Layer	Natural: very pale limestone with abundant small-medium stones		-
2402	Cut	Linear with steep sides and a curved base. Contains 2403 and 2404	>2m long; >0.98m wide; 0.34m deep	-
2403	Fill	Basal fill of 2402: mid brown silt, firm and compact	0.08m deep	-
2404	Fill	upper fill of 2402: dark brown silt, firm and compact	<0.30m deep	-
<b>Trench 25</b> OD: 170.09m (SW) - 171.27m (NE)				
2500	Layer	Topsoil: mid greyish-brown sandy clay, firm. Above 2501.	0.45m deep	-
2501	Layer	Natural: light reddish-brown clay	-	-
2502	Layer	Subsoil: mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, firm with limestone fragments.	0.10m deep	Pottery
2503	Layer	Colluvium: mid greyish-yellow sandy clay. moderate with manganese and limestone fragments	<4.20m long; <2m wide; 0.30m deep	-
2504	Layer	Colluvium: mid yellowish-brown sandy clay, firm and containing moderate manganese	<13.50m long; <2m wide;	-
<b>Trench 26</b> OD:177.03m-177.47m				
2600	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown silt, loose and friable. Above 2601, 2604, 2606	0.30m deep	-
2601	Layer	Subsoil: light brown firm clay-silt. Cut by 2603, 2605	0.20m deep av.	-
2602	Layer	Natural: light yellow clay	>0.05m deep	-
2603	Cut	Linear / drainage ditch with steep sides and a rounded base. Contains 2604; Cuts 2601	0.60m wide; 0.26m deep	-
2604	Fill	Fill of 2603: mid brown firm silt with a reddish hue.	0.26m deep	-
2605	Cut	Linear / drainage ditch with steep sides and a rounded base. Contains 2606; Cuts 2601	0.60m wide; 0.20m deep	-
2606	Fill	Fill of 2605: mid brown firm compact silt with an orange tint	0.20m deep	-
<b>Trench 27</b> OD: 145.17m (SE) - 146.19m (NW)				
2700	Layer	Topsoil: mid brown-grey very firm clayey-silt. Above 2701.	0.32m deep	-
2701	Layer	Natural light yellow to orange clay	<0.28m deep	-
<b>Trench 28</b> OD: 145.37m (S) - 147.13m (N)				
2800	Layer	Topsoil: mid brown-grey very firm and heavy clay-silt. Above 2801.	0.38m deep	-
2801	Layer	Natural: mixed colour, mainly orange, very firm and compact	<0.10m deep	-
<b>Trench 29</b> OD: 172.16m (NW) - 172.16m (SE)				

2900	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown sandy silt, very loose and friable. Above 2901.	0.33m deep	-
2901	Layer	Natural: dark red-brown sandy clay, friable.	<0.17m deep	-
<b>Trench 30</b> OD: 112.633m-112.700m				
3000	Layer	Topsoil: a very sandy silt fine grained loose soil, mid brown. Above 3001.	0.40m deep	-
3001	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown-orange friable sandy silt with small to medium sized stones. Above 3004.	0.15m deep	-
3002	Layer	Natural: light brown very firm clay with an orange hue. Cut by 3003.	0.05m deep to LOE	-
3003	Cut	Linear: narrow with steep sides and a rounded base -possible plough scar or gully. Contains 3004; Cuts 3002.	0.30m wide; 0.17m deep	-
3004	Fill	Fill of 3004: dark brown sandy silt with, loose with some small stones. Below 3001.	0.17m deep	-

## Appendix 2. Pottery archive (MFAE13)

### Pottery archive- an evaluation at Mowlands Development, Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire (MFAE13)

(SK 4840 5760 – SK 4810 5520)

**I.M. Rowlandson**

**July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2013**

An archive has been produced to the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004). Three sherds were presented for study. Two of the sherds are in a high fired Derbyshire ware type fabric (DBY) and date to AD150-350: a bodysherd from context 2502 and a rim sherd from a jar with a curved rim (context 900, broadly as Leary 2003, Fig.10.10).

The other sherd is a rim fragment from a saggar in a post-medieval Midlands Purple fabric probably dating to the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century AD (MP, see Young and Vince 2005, 225-227). The sherd is clearly a rim fragment from a saggar on the basis of a vitrified cutaway beneath the rim (form as Boyle and Rowlandson 2008, Fig.7.5). These vessels were used to protect more delicate vessels during firing within the kiln.

The pottery should be deposited in the relevant museum. The Midlands Purple sherd ought to be considered further by a post-Roman pottery specialist in the event of further work being undertaken on this site. The archive is presented below.

MFAE13- Sherd archive										
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight
400	MP	-		1			RIM SAGGAR WITH VITRIFIED CUTAWAY		1	25
900	DBY	JCUR		1			RIM; JAR- CURVED RIM		1	10
2502	DBY	CLSD		1			BS		1	5

### References

- Boyle, A. and Rowlandson, I.M., 2008, A Midlands Purple Ware Kiln at Church Lane, Ticknall, South Derbyshire, *Medieval Ceramics*, 30, Journal for the years of 2006-8, 49-59
- Darling, M.J., 2004, Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74.
- Leary, R.S., 2003, The Romano-British pottery from the kilns at Lumb Brook, Hazelwood, Derbyshire. *DAJ* 123, 71-110
- Young, J. and Vince, A, with Nailor, N., 2005, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, *Lincoln Archaeological Studies No.7*, Oxbow Books, Oxford.



## Appendix 3. MFAE13 Slag Assessment

*M. Wood BA (Hons) Mlit MfA*

### Introduction

18 fragments of slag and fuel waste weighing 69g were recovered during a programme of evaluation trenching at Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire. At the time of assessment, no dating was available.

### Methodology

The assemblage was cleaned of surface debris, counted, weighed and macroscopically examined to identify diagnostic material. A small magnet was also utilised to test for a ferric response. Full reference was made to published guides (Crew 1996).

### Results

A summary of the assemblage is recorded below in Table 1. The material was derived from a pit, ditch and subsoil.

Context	Trench	Feature	No. Frags	Weight (g)	Description	Recommendations
108	1	Pit 109	1	3	Fuel ash	Discard
108	1	Pit 109	13	14	Mix of coal, clinker and fragments of fuel ash	Discard
604	6	Ditch 603	1	2	Fuel ash	Discard
2502	25	Subsoil	2	2	Fuel waste-coal ash?	Discard
2502	25	Subsoil	1	48	Iron slag	retain

Table 1

### Discussion

A small collection of slag and fuel waste was recovered during evaluation trenches at Kirkby in Ashfield. The single piece of iron slag was retrieved from subsoil and can only indicate that iron working occurred in the general area.

The vast majority of this small assemblage comprises fuel waste including coal, ash, clinker and fuel ash, a vesicular silica rich slag, which can form during burning of organic material such as wood. Fuel ash is also often found on metalworking sites; however, the levels recorded here are rather low and scattered amongst the trenches.

The presence of coal along with the fuel ash may be an indicator of the date of the waste. Whilst coal is known to have been used in England in the Roman period and seacoal was recorded being traded from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the use of mineral fuel in metal working is more common from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards and only became prevalent with the use of coke in blast furnaces in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Kirkby in Ashfield lies in a known coal mining area on the border between West Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. The expansion of the town in the Victorian period was largely tied to the growth and exploitation of nearby coal fields and recovering such fuel wastes is probably related to this period.

### **Recommendations**

The material recovered indicates discarded fuel waste and a single piece of iron slag, which may indicate the presence of iron working in the vicinity of the site.

No further work is recommended on this assemblage and the material is in a stable condition suitable for long term curation or discard.

Should further work be undertaken on site, it would be advisable to involve an archaeological metallurgist at an early stage in any future works, to provide appropriate advice in any future sampling strategies.

### **References**

Crew, P. 1996 *Bloom refining and smithing slags and other residues* The Historical Metallurgy Society Data sheet 6

English Heritage, 2011 *pre-industrial ironworks* Introductions to Heritage Assets

## **Appendix 4. Archaeobotanical Remains from Mowlands (MFAE13)**

*Anita Radini (ULAS, June 2013)*

### **Introduction**

During an archaeological evaluation at Mowlands, six soil samples were taken for the recovery of plant and other remains in order to assess the potential preservation of evidence about past environment, food production and consumption at the site and possible dating evidence.

### **Materials and Methods**

Twenty litres of each sample were assessed for archaeobotanical analysis, however only sample **1** (1204) and **3** (1104) showed possible evidence of archaeobotanical remains. The samples were wet-sieved in a sieving tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation through a 0.30mm mesh sieve. The residue in the tank mesh was air dried sorted for all finds. The flotation fraction (flot) was air dried and scanned under a stereomicroscope at magnifications between 10x and 40x.

### **Results and discussion**

There were no identifiable plant remains (such as charred seeds, cereal grains and fruits) found in any of the samples. Only a small number of charcoal flecks were retrieved in sample 1 and 3, and could not be identified. These remains were so low in concentration and so small that they could be result of wind blown material. A low number of rootlet fragments and snails was also found in all the samples, suggesting a degree of post-depositional disturbance. No other finds were retrieved from both the tank mesh and flots.

### **Statement of Potential and Recommendations**

No further archaeobotanical analysis is recommended on these samples. However, it is important to take into account that soil conditions can vary widely across different areas of a site, and despite the paucity of remains recovered in this assessment, an appropriate sampling strategy is still highly advisable if future archaeological work is undertaken in the area.

## **Appendix 5. Mowlands Development, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire – MFAE13**

### **Lithic Materials**

By Dr David Underhill BA(Hons) MA PhD – July 2012

#### **Introduction**

Eleven pieces of flint were recovered from the site of Mowlands Farm, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire. Nine of these have been retained as genuine artefacts (see Appendix 5.1) and the remaining two were discarded. This small assemblage is a palimpsest of material from the Mesolithic, and probably the Neolithic and Bronze Age as well. Indeed, whilst much of the material is un-diagnostic there are at least two pieces that can be assigned to the Mesolithic with some confidence.

#### **Methodology**

All of the artefacts were examined and their attributes recorded; being compiled into a digital archive. Macroscopic analysis and the use of both a x3 spectacle magnifier and a x5 hand held magnifying glass identified any evidence of modification. Each pieces position in the reduction sequence was established and any observable characteristics of the reduction technology recorded, along with an assessment of functional potential. Metrical data was recorded for each piece. The break type and dorsal scar patterning are taken from Ashton and McNabb (1996) and McNabb (1992) respectively (both can be found in Underhill 2012)

#### **Archive List**

(see Appendix 1)

#### **Assemblage**

##### **Raw Material**

All the pieces are manufactured from flint, but five different types are represented. The primary material used is a black flint (x=3), with a mottled grey material being opaque in two pieces and translucent in a further one. There are also two translucent brown artefacts and one grey one. Most (x=5) pieces are heavily patinating/re-corticating white. The remaining pieces are beginning to

patinate white, but only very slightly. Only a small amount of cortex is present on any piece in the assemblage, being at the distal end of a plunged flake. This suggests that each of these pieces derives from a parent assemblage with scant raw material. Indeed, the metrical size of the pieces present and the number of dorsal scars present across this assemblage suggests that raw material would have been at a premium during the periods of occupation in this area; the lack of any cores further supports this suggestion and it may be related to the geology of the area. It seems likely that the flint used was derived from the locally surviving glacial till deposits as the local geology is dominated by coal and mudstone (BGS).

### **Condition**

All of the pieces in this assemblage are broken, and although many of these breaks are contemporary with the manufacture of the artefacts, at least two (possibly three), have been broken more recently; all body or lateral breaks. However, all of the pieces present have suffered from post-depositional damage in the form of edge crushing and nibbling, although as they are all from the plough soil or surface this is perhaps unsurprising. As much of this more modern damage is itself patinated the suggestion must be that it has lain exposed for some time.

### **Composition**

#### *Area 10*

Three pieces were recovered from area 10, all unstratified. There are two broken blades and a broken flake. Although all have been subject to post-depositional damage, all also failed in manufacture. The flake plunged, overshooting the intended removal and removing the opposite edge of the core, this reveals a small and poorly worked core. These facts, combined with the large, plain platform suggest a lack of skill and control on the part of the knapper, implying that this largely un-patinated piece may well be Bronze Age or later. One of the blade's platforms exploded upon impact leaving a pronounced hertzian cone, suggesting that the knapper did not have clear control or understanding, although nothing further can be read into this particular piece. The final artefact from Area 10 is another broken blade. Unfortunately, the platform has been broken off recently; otherwise it reveals another plunge. However, the delicacy of the work and overall dimensions strongly suggest it is Mesolithic in date.

### *Area 20*

Just one broken flake was recovered from the topsoil in area 20; a déjété flake with its tip broken off during knapping. It is probably Mesolithic, although this is impossible to prove.

### *Trench 10 - Context (1000)*

Context (1000) represents the topsoil, from which were retrieved two broken artefacts; a plunging blade and chip. Although both pieces have stayed basically intact since deposition, with only a small amount of edge crushing and nibbling present, there is a chance the chip itself is the product of post depositional damage. It is certainly sharper than any of the other artefacts in this assemblage. The plunging blade is most likely Mesolithic and is probably a similar material to the Mesolithic piece described from Area 10, albeit less patinated.

### *Trench 16 – Context (1600)*

Also recovered from the plough soil context, this time in trench 16, were three pieces. A hinged flake with the negative of a hinged removal down one lateral and a failed platform. The implication is of an inexperienced or incompetent knapper. The distal section of body break close to the distal, almost certainly from a blade. There is also a section of truncated blade, possibly Neolithic, which is 1cm long with some crushing and nibbling present. Unfortunately, this damage disguises the possibility of retouch on one lateral, which must be considered damage in this instance.

### **Discussion**

There are clearly multiple originating assemblages for this small assemblage. There was almost certainly Mesolithic occupation in the area, and it is likely that the Neolithic and Bronze Age also saw human presence locally. However, the lack of any contextualised material means that identifying the areas of occupation is impossible with this assemblage, but if they have been lying in the plough zone there seems surprisingly little damage on some of the pieces, suggesting an origin not too far from the targeted areas and trenches.

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Underhill, D. 2012. *The Fauresmith: The Transition from the Earlier to Middle Stone Ages in Northern South Africa*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Southampton.

## Appendix 5.1: Lithic Archive List

Context	Material	Typology	Size (mm)	Platform (mm)	cortex	Scar Pattern	Post depositional damage	Comments
Area 10	Grey	Broken blade	?x17x?			From Proximal	Yes	Platform exploded in knapping
Area 10	Black	Broken blade	14x21x6	Cortical 4x2	4%	From Proximal and one Lateral	Yes	Mesolithic plunging blade
Area 10	Translucent brown	Broken flake (Toth Type VI)	?x12x8			From Proximal, Distal and one Lateral	Yes	Point of impact visible, on large plain platform. Plunge reveals poorly managed edge of a tiny core. Possibly Bronze Age?
Area 20	Translucent mottled grey	Broken flake (Toth Type VI)	24x12x9	Plain 6x2		From Proximal and one Lateral	Yes	Contemporary tip break. Déjété. Probably Mesolithic
1000	Mottled grey	Broken blade	?x10x3	Plain 15x3		From Proximal and Distal	Yes	Plunge removed base of small core. Step fractured platform prep
1000	Translucent brown	Chip	24x?x?	Cortical 9x3		From Proximal and both Laterals	Yes	Domed. The initial core was heavily reduced – may be the result of post-depositional impact?
1600	Mottled grey	Broken blade		Plain 4x2		From Proximal and one Lateral	Yes	Hinged. Platform imploded to Hertzian cone. Hinge negative on lateral
1600	Black	Broken blade		1x0.8			Yes	Distal section of a blade (truncation?)
1600	Black	Truncated blade					Yes	1 cm of truncated blade.



**Appendix 6. Mowlands, Kirkby in Ashfield (MFAE13) Catalogue of additional finds**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Date</b>
107	Cinder	55 pieces of cinder		
107	Fe	3 nails, 1 broken into 2 pieces and 1 stuck to a piece of cinder	25mm long	
107	Glass	10 pieces aqua glass, all from same beer bottle. One piece of rim with internal screw, one piece of base, and one piece marked “..&..REWE..”, and 7 body sherds.	Biggest: 43mm x 56mm	C19th/E20th
108	Glass	Olive green vessel sherd	15mm x5mm,1mm thick	C19th

## Appendix 7. Oasis Data Collection Form No. 154592

**OASIS ID: preconst3-154592**

### Project details

Project name           ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:LAND AT MOWLANDS FARM, KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Short description of the project   In 2013, in accordance with the NPPF (2012), a programme of archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching) took place on farmland at Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire. The evaluation, commissioned by Bowden Land, was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Nottinghamshire. County Council (NCC). It followed previous stages of work including a Desk-based Archaeological Assessment, a Fieldwalking Survey and a Geophysical Survey.

Out of a total of 30 trial trenches, 14 were archaeologically negative and one was unexcavated. Of the remaining 15 trenches, seven contained only agricultural or natural geological features; and two contained parts of the same boundary ditch.

The most significant archaeology of the evaluation relates to six trenches located both to the north and south of Doles Lane, where evidence for at least six potential rectilinear enclosures was found to support the geophysical survey results. Unfortunately only three sherds of pottery were recovered from the whole evaluation and all of these features are currently undated. Roman pottery scatters observed during the geophysical survey tentatively suggests that at least two of the enclosures may be Roman.

Project dates           Start: 01-01-2013 End: 12-12-2013

Previous/future work       Yes / Not known

Any project codes   associated reference   MFAE13 - Sitecode

Any project codes   associated reference   1044 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project       Field evaluation

Site status           None

Current Land use      Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m

Monument type DITCHED ENCLOSURE Uncertain

Significant Finds N/A None

Methods techniques & "Targeted Trenches"

Development type Rural residential

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

#### Project location

Country England

Site location NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASHFIELD KIRKBY IN ASHFIELD Mowlands Farm, Kirkby-in-Ashfield

Postcode NG17 8GX

Study area 70.00 Hectares

Site coordinates SK 4840 5760 53 -1 53 06 47 N 001 16 36 W Point

Site coordinates SK 4810 5520 53 -1 53 05 29 N 001 16 54 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 145.00m Max: 175.00m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

Project originator brief Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd  
originator

Project Will Munford  
director/manager

Project supervisor Simon Savage and Fiona Walker

Type of Developer  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name of W. Westerman Ltd.  
sponsor/funding  
body

### Project archives

Physical Archive Not yet known  
recipient

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive Not yet known  
recipient

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography"  
available

Paper Archive Not yet known  
recipient

Paper Media "Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General  
available Notes","Plan","Section","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Entered by K Francis (karen@pre-construct.co.uk)

Entered on 8 July 2013



**Appendix 8. Geophysical survey figures 25-29 (PCG Ltd)**

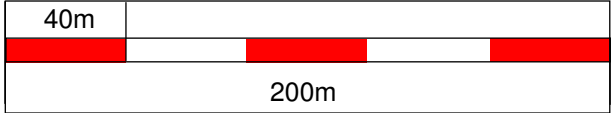
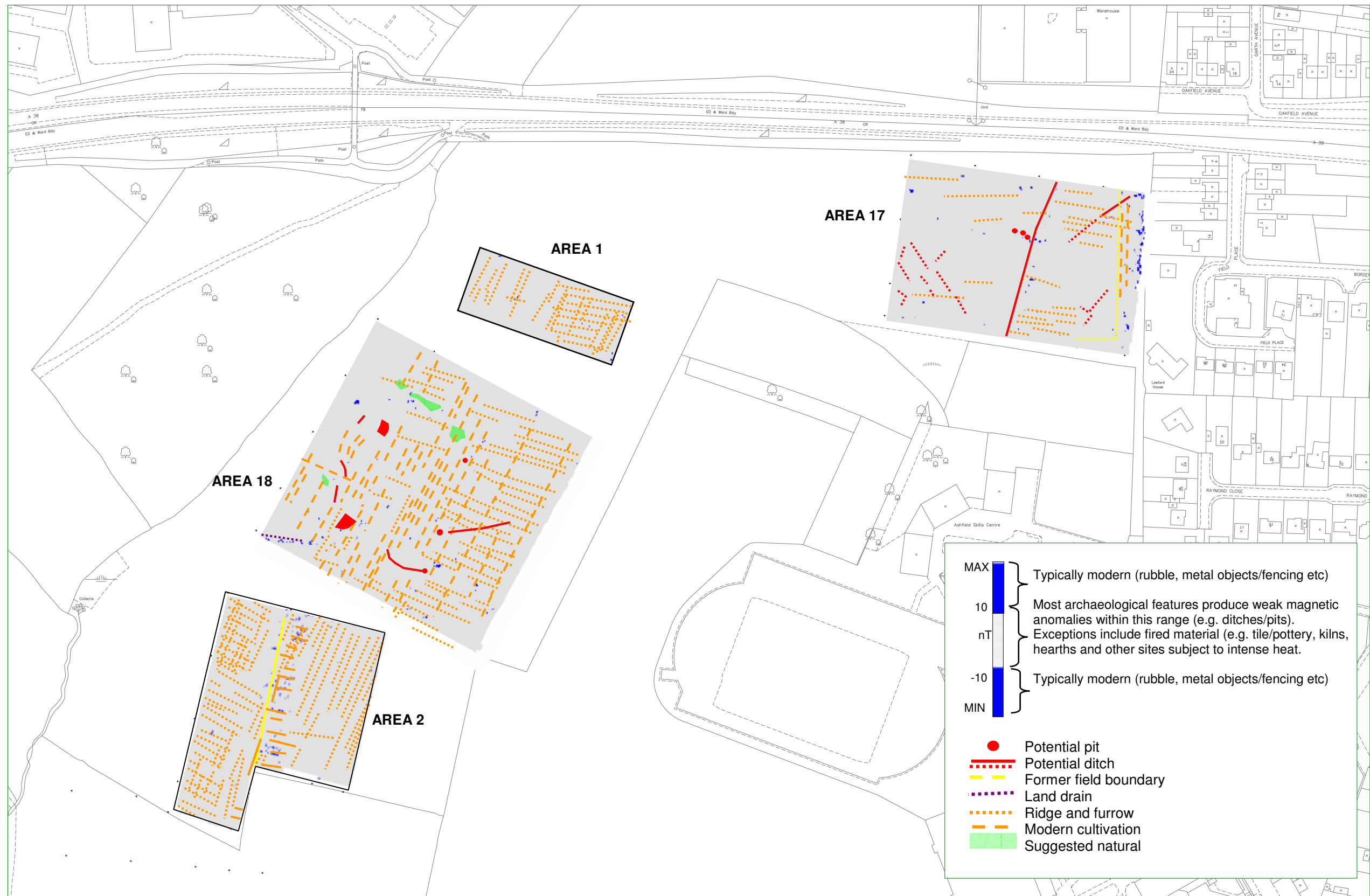


Fig. 25: Interpretation - Survey Areas 17 – 18 (Current survey) & Areas 1 -2 (Initial survey)

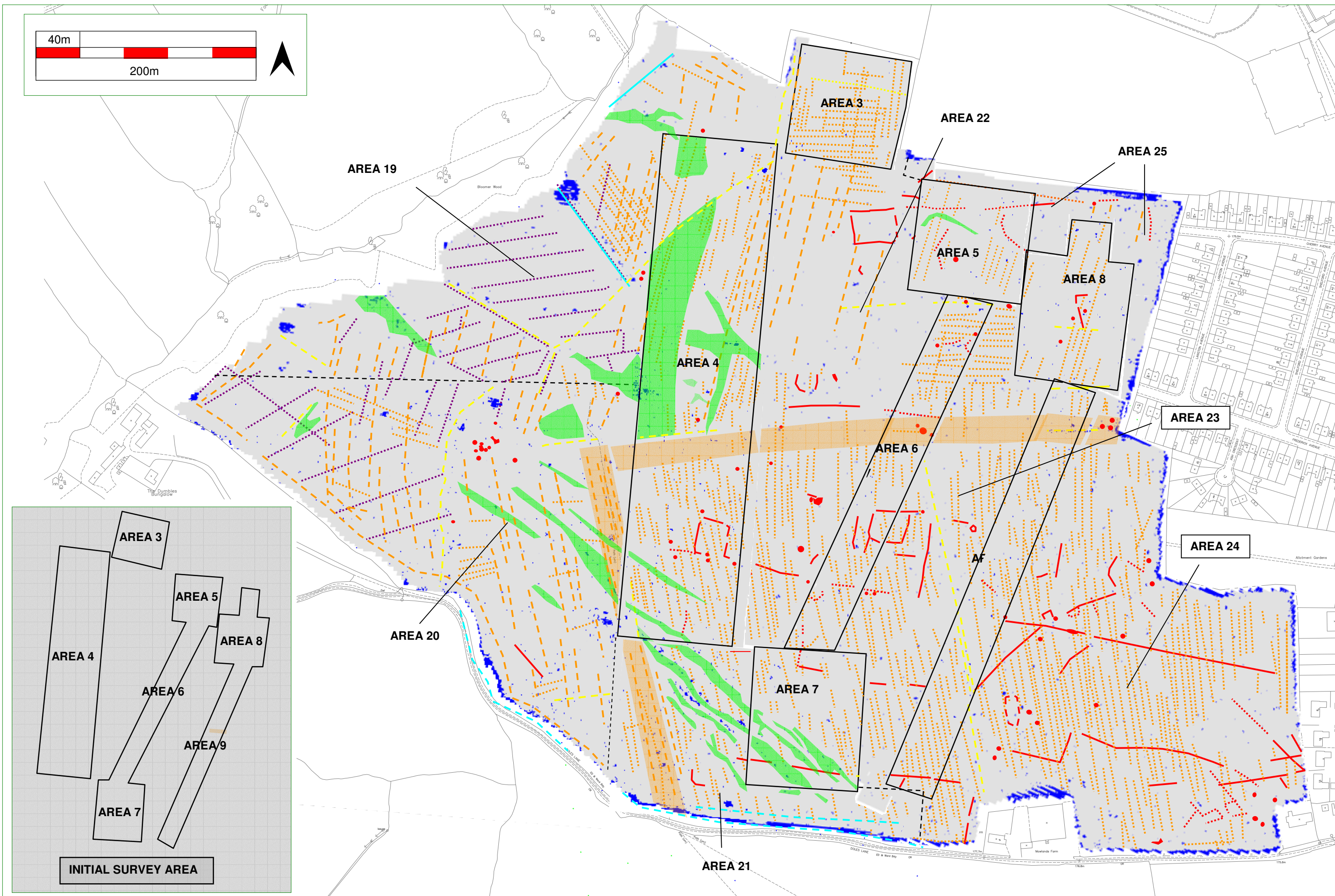


Fig. 26: Interpretation - Survey Areas 19 – 25 (Current survey) & Areas 3 - 9 (Initial survey)



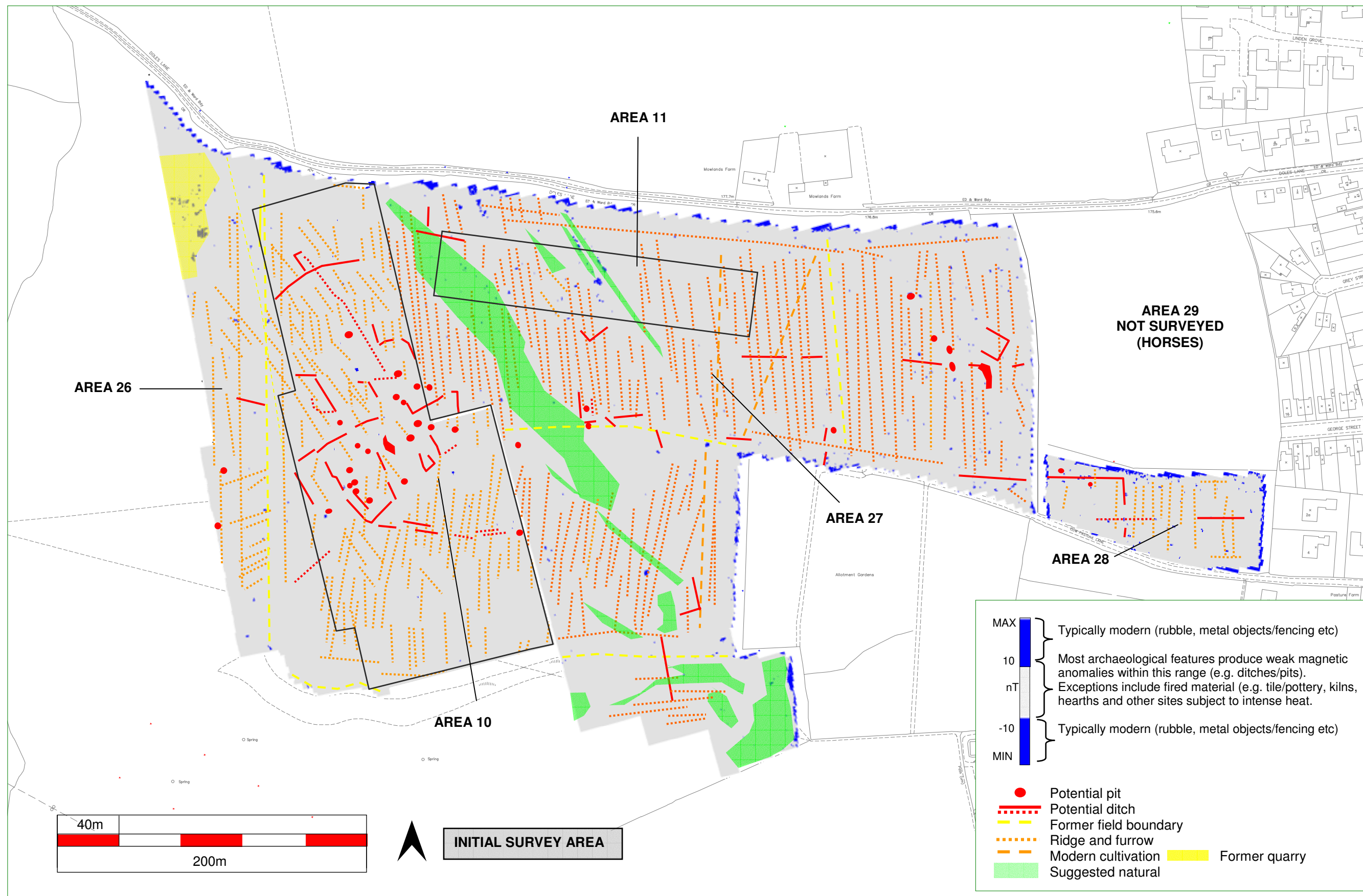


Fig. 27: Interpretation Survey Areas 26 – 28 (Current survey) & Areas 10 - 11 (Initial survey)

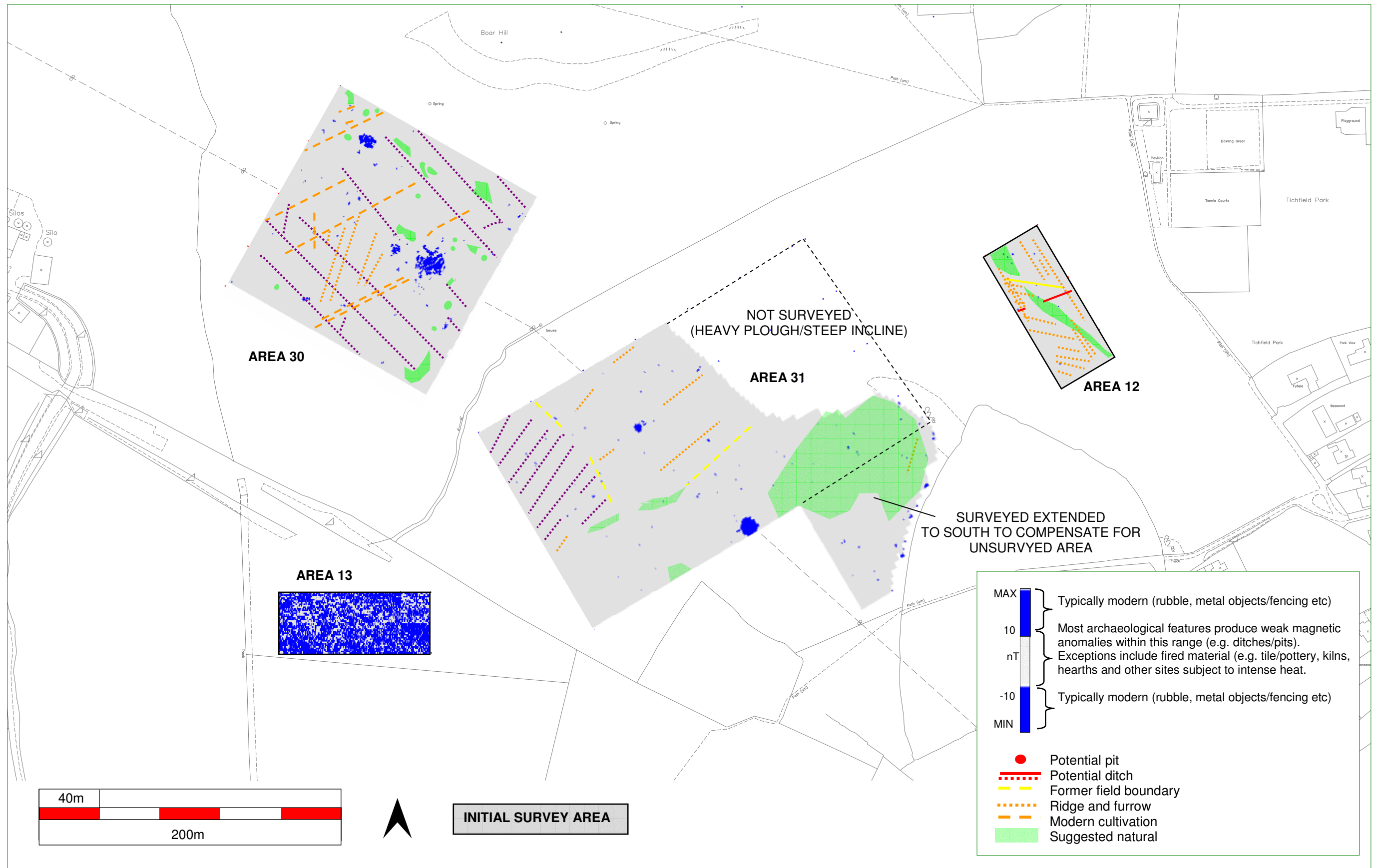


Fig. 28: Interpretation - Survey Areas 30 – 31 (Current survey) & Areas 12 - 13 (Initial survey)



Fig. 29: Interpretation - Survey Areas 33 – 34 (Current survey) & Areas 14 - 17 (Initial survey)