

**Archaeological Monitoring Report:
Home House, Main Street, North Leverton, Nottinghamshire**

NGR: SK 78256 82076
Bassetlaw DC Planning Ref.: 35/10/00007
Site Code: NLHH10
PCAS Job Ref.: 681

Report for

Ms. Ann Stennet

by

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Non-technical summary

Between 2010 and 2012, an intermittent programme of archaeological monitoring and recording took place during the groundworks for a redevelopment at Home House, Main Street in North Leverton, Nottinghamshire.

A single medieval pit of early to mid 14th-century date was identified within House Plot 6 on the western side of the site, but no other archaeological deposits or features were identified.

The monitoring and recording programme suggests primarily that the redevelopment site occupied the periphery of any medieval settlement associated with Main Street.

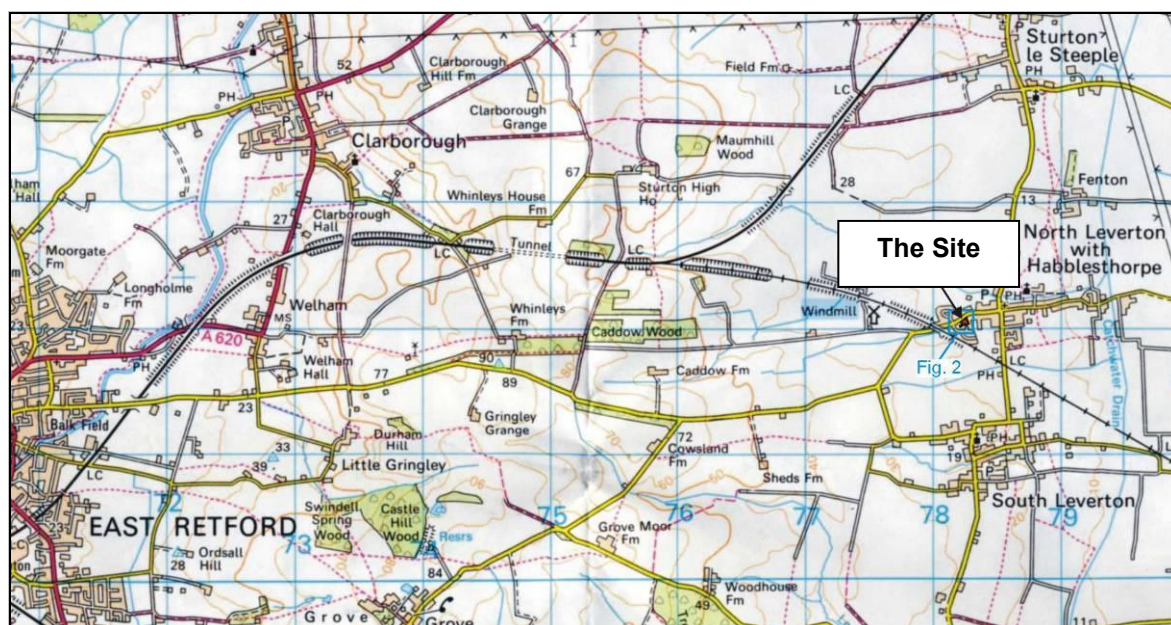


Fig 1. Site location based on the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map, Sheet 120. ©Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS Licence No. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by Ms. A. Stennet in July 2010 to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring works during groundworks associated with the development of land at Home House, Main Street, North Leverton, Retford, Nottinghamshire (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.2 Intermittent monitoring took place between October 2010 and April 2012.

2.0 Site location and description

- 2.1 The village of North Leverton forms part of the Nottinghamshire parish of North Leverton with Habbleshthorpe, situated c. 8km east of Retford and 3.5km west of the River Trent. The 0.35 hectare application site is located to the south of Main Street and to the west of the settlement core at NGR SK (**Fig. 2**).

3.0 Planning background

- 3.1 On 21 April 2010, planning permission was granted by Bassetlaw District Council for, 'Demolition of Existing House and Barns. Create New Access Road. Housing Development of Five Houses and a Bungalow' at Home House, Main Street, North Leverton, Retford, DN22 0AR. Condition 9 of the permission stipulated:

No development shall take place within the application site until details of a scheme for an archaeological watching brief have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority. Thereafter, the scheme shall be implemented in full accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure that any features of archaeological interest are protected or recorded.

- 3.2 A specification for archaeological intervention produced by PCAS (2010) was approved by Nottinghamshire County Council. The methodology outlined archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks associated with the redevelopment. Plots 1 and 2 were signed off by the archaeological advisor for NCC and were not ultimately monitored.

4.0 Geology and topography

- 4.1 The underlying geology of the North Leverton area is recorded as Keuper Marl (Mercia Mudstone) of the Permo-Triassic era (BGS 1971). The BGS website records the solid geology of North Leverton with Habbleshthorpe as Sedimentary Triassic Rocks (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 4.2 The site lies at between c.13.40m and 16.50m AOD.

5.0 Archaeological and historical context

- 5.1 The parish of North Leverton with Hablesthorpe represents the amalgamation of the former settlements of Hablesthorpe (to the east) and North Leverton (to the west). The settlement of Hablesthorpe had declined by 1650 AD and its church was in ruins by 1743; the two settlements can no longer be distinguished.
- 5.2 The redevelopment site lies within a block of medieval or post-medieval properties served by Main Street and a back lane to the south, now mostly removed by later development. The site previously contained a barn and a house, which were both demolished prior to the commencement of the monitoring programme.

6.0 Aims and objectives of the project

- 6.1 The primary aim of the monitoring scheme was to identify, record and interpret any archaeological remains revealed by the excavation of foundation, service- and other groundworks. It was considered important that a record of such remains should be made; to effectively preserve 'by record' (PCAS 2010).

7.0 Methodology

- 7.1 The approved Written Scheme of Investigation for the monitoring (PCAS 2010) was designed in collaboration with the Historic Environment Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council. The scheme of works and this report were prepared 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 an archaeological watching brief*, IFA (1994, Rev. 2001 & 2008);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE Rev. 2009)*.
- 7.2 Before any field work commenced, an OASIS online record was initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). This has now been completed (No. 155648), and is submitted to the NHER as part of this report (Appendix 5). In accordance with current guidelines, arrangements will be made with the developers and Nottinghamshire museums for the future deposition of the archive.
- 7.3 The site was excavated under the PCAS Site Code **NLHH10**, and Job Number **681**. The scope of the monitoring works comprised six separate house plots and associated drainage (**Fig. 3**). All archaeological deposits and features were manually cleaned and recorded and sample excavated by hand in accordance with the approved WSI. All context information was recorded on standard PCAS context sheets and is reproduced in Appendix 1. 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.

8.0 Results

- 8.1 The groundworks for Plots 1 and 2 were excavated by the developer after June 2011. These works were signed off by the archaeological advisor and were not monitored (see **Fig. 3**).
- 8.2 Plot 3 was the final plot to be excavated in April 2012 (**Fig. 5**). The natural clay substrate (302) on this plot was cut by a modern-looking well [304], with an organic clay fill containing machine-made brick fragments. This structure was covered by a demolition spread (301) and silty-clay topsoil (300), (see **Fig. 5, D20**).
- 8.3 Plot 4 was excavated in September 2011. No archaeology was identified in this area: only the natural clay and mudstone substrate (402), silty-clay subsoil (401) and dark topsoil (400) (see **Fig. 5, D17**).
- 8.4 Plot 5 was excavated in March 2011. No archaeology was present: only the natural substrate (502), subsoil (501) and topsoil (500) were identified (**Fig. 6**).
- 8.5 Plot 6 was the first plot to be excavated in October 2010. A single ill-defined feature - either a pit or the terminus of a ditch was identified. Pottery from this feature suggests an early to mid 14th-century date (Appendix 2, 2.1 & 2.2):
- 8.6 The earliest deposit within Plot 6 was natural alluvial clay (601). In the northern part of this plot, excavation of the foundation trench revealed a large elongated feature [602] aligned north/south and cut into the natural substrate (**Fig. 7**). This feature appeared to have been infilled via both natural and human processes and contained a sequence of five fills: a primary clay deposit (607) and a lighter clay (606), both derived from natural in-washing or silting. Above this was a well sorted clay deposit (605) containing pottery. Above 605 was a small deposit of clay-silt material (603), containing medieval pottery, butchered animal bone and tile that appeared to represent a dump of domestic material (see Appendices 2, 2.1, 2.2, 3, 4 and 5). The upper fill comprised a redeposited dump of clay (604) devoid of finds. The pit was sealed by c. 0.30m of red-brown topsoil (600) containing residual medieval pottery and late 19th to mid 20th material (see **Fig 7, D2**). The topsoil extended across Plot 6 and the remainder of the site, where it was numbered according to relevant Plot numbers (see above).
- 8.7 Deep drainage runs and manhole pits associated with the site's new access road were monitored during excavation in May and June of 2011 (see **Fig. 3**). A single possible feature of unknown date and function was identified to the west of Manhole (SW) 06. The cut [003], possibly part of a linear feature, had convex sides and a flat base. The fill (004) incorporated small burnt and rotted twigs and appeared to be recent. No topsoil was present but the natural substrate in this area (002) was generally overlain by up to 0.45m of dark brown clay (see **Fig. 4**). Between SW09 and SW10 in the central part of the site, a deep demolition deposit containing a large amount of brick, tile and stone was identified, (005). The location of this coincided with that of the former barn. No relation to topsoil (001) was observed (see **Fig. 4**).

9.0 Discussion and Conclusion

- 9.1 A single medieval pit of early to mid 14th-century date was identified within Plot 6 on the central-western side of the site. However, no other significant archaeological deposits or features were exposed, and the results of monitoring and recording suggest that the majority of the site had occupied the periphery of any medieval settlement associated with Main Street.

10.0 Site Archive

- 10.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of PCAS Ltd, Saxilby, Lincolnshire and will be deposited at a suitable Nottinghamshire repository following approval of this report.

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 PCAS would like to thank Ms. A. Stennet and site architect Rosamund Nicolson for commissioning this work; and Ursilla Spence, the archaeological advisor for NCC (Archaeology Leader, Conservation) for her help and assistance.

12.0 References

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Plates



1. The redevelopment site prior to groundworks, looking west



2. Foundation trench for House Plot 6, looking west



3. Feature [602] in Plot 6, looking west



4. East-facing section of pit [602] in Plot 6



5. East-facing sample section of the Plot 6 foundation trench



6. Plot 6 fully excavated, looking SW



7. Drainage runs SW09 and SW10 in the central part of the site, looking east



8. SW06 excavation containing modern feature [003], looking south

Appendix 1. Context Summary (NLHH10)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Finds / dating
Drainage				
001	Layer	Topsoil: mid dark brown silty clay; friable with small rounded pebbles and heavy root activity. Above 002	0.30-0.45m deep	-
002	Layer	Natural: mid reddish brown & mid bluish grey compact clay with occasional rounded pebbles and stony lenses. Below 001; cut by 003	-	-
003	Cut	Possible linear, only seen in section as tapering/convex-sided feature with narrow flat base. Contains 004; cuts 002	1.20m long; 0.80m wide; 0.27m deep	-
004	Fill	Fill of linear: dark brown very compact silty clay. Contains recent rotted and burnt twigs. Possibly below 001?	0.27m deep	-
005	Layer	Modern demolition layer: dark brown-black & mottled orange sandy clay-loam. Fairly loose and jumbled. Contains modern brick & tile, stone slabs, clay lumps. Possibly below 001?	>10.00m long; >2.00m wide; 0.60m deep	modern glass, cbm,
Plot 1: 14.34m-14.85m AOD				
Plot 2: 13.44m-13.88m AOD				
Plot 3: 14.46m-14.72m AOD				
300	Layer	Topsoil: mid grey-brown friable silty clay. Contains occasional small stones and cbm fragments. Previously disturbed by groundworks. Above 301; same as 001, 400, 500, 600	0.12m deep	-
301	Layer	Made ground / demolition. Above 302	18.00m long; 11.00m wide; 0.30m deep	-
302	Layer	Natural: red clay. Below 301; cut by 304	>1.40m deep	-
303	Fill	Dark grey organic-rich clay fill of possible modern well. Plastic consistency; contains twigs, branches, bricks. Below 301; contained by 304.	3.00m deep	-
304	Cut	Oval cut with sharp break of slope and flat base. cuts 302	1.40m diameter; 3.00m deep	-
Plot 4: 15.76m-16.40m AOD				
400	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown friable silty clay. Contains occasional rounded pebbles and limestone fragments. Above 401; same as 001, 300, 500, 600	0.30m deep	-
401	Layer	Subsoil: mid red-brown friable silty clay with occasional small pebbles. Above 402; below 400; same as 601	0.30m deep	-
402	Layer	Natural mid red-brown compact clay. Contains occasional small pebbles and fragments of blue-grey powdery mudstone(?) lenses. Below 401	0.60m deep	-

Plot 5: 15.84m-15.94m AOD				
500	Layer	Topsoil: dark brown friable silty clay. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles Above 501; same as 001, 300, 400, 600	<0.45m deep	-
501	Layer	Subsoil: mid reddish-brown friable silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles and roots. Above 502; same as 401	<0.25m deep	-
502	Layer	Natural: mid reddish-brown compact clay with occasional rounded pebbles and blue-grey lenses. Below 501	>0.80m deep	-
Plot 6: 15.18m-15.39m AOD				
600	Layer	Topsoil/subsoil interface: mid red-brown friable silty clay with occasional smooth cobbles, stones and roots. Above 601; same as 300, 400, 500	15.00m long; 12.00m wide; 0.30m deep	Pottery
601	Layer	Natural laminated alluvial clay: pale red-brown/yellow stiff silty clay with occasional small stones, degraded mudstone lenses. Cut by 602	15.00m long; 12.00m wide; 0.90m deep	-
602	Cut	Small elongated pit with moderately steep sides and flat base. Cuts 601, contains 603-607	1.73m long; 1.60m wide; 0.80m deep	bone, brick
603	Fill	Penultimate fill of pit 602: mid red-brown friable clay-silt with occasional stone. Below 604, above 605, contained by 602	1.73m long; 0.40m wide; 0.48m deep	Pottery, bone, brick
604	Fill	Upper Fill of pit 602: mid red-brown stiff redeposited silt-clay with disturbed patch of degraded mudstone. Below 600, above 603, contained by 602	1.73m long; 0.90m wide; 0.60m deep	-
605	Fill	Lens / middle fill of 602: dark / mid brown stiff clay with occasional flecks of degraded mudstone. Below 603, above 606, contained by 602	0.90m wide; 0.10m deep	Pottery
606	Fill	Secondary fill of pit 602: mid orange-brown stiff clay with no inclusions. Below 605, above 607, contained by 602	1.00m wide; 0.20m deep	-
607	Fill	Primary fill of pit 602: mid brown stiff clay with occasional stone. Below 606, contained by 602	0.80m wide; 0.10m deep	-

Appendix 2. Report on the Post-Roman Pottery (NLHH 10)

JANE YOUNG

INTRODUCTION

A small quantity of post-Roman pottery ranging in date from the medieval to early modern period was recovered during monitoring work at North Leverton. In total, fifty-three sherds of pottery representing twenty-nine vessels were recovered from the site. The material was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context.

The pottery has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to a museum archive and within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). Visual fabric identification of the medieval pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 1) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) and the preliminary Nottingham Type Series (Nailor and Young 2001).

CONDITION

The pottery is mainly in a fresh to slightly abraded condition with sherd size varying between 1 gram and 54grams. Most of the vessels recovered are only represented by a single sherd and no cross-context joins were noted. A number of sherds are freshly broken but the joining fragments were not recovered suggesting that on disposal fragment size may have been greater than that indicated by the archive.

THE POTTERY

In total twenty-nine vessels, in twelve main post-Roman ware types, were recovered from the intervention (Table 1). The identifiable pottery is of medieval to early modern type.

Table 1 Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	4	1
BEVO2	Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2	1230	1350	1	1
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	1	1
HUM	Humberware	1250	1550	25	8
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1150	1450	2	2
NLST	North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered	1180	1450	1	1
NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	1220	1320	9	7
POTT	Potterhanworth-type Ware	1250	1500	3	3
TPW	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	2	1
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	3	2

Medieval

The twenty-two medieval vessels are in six different ware types. The seven jugs in Nottingham Light Bodied Green Glazed ware (NOTGL) date to between the 13th and early/mid 14th centuries. Most of the jugs have reduced glazes but one sherd from context **603** has a copper-coloured glaze suggesting that it is of 13th century date.

Eight of the medieval vessels recovered from this site are in Humberware fabrics (HUM). This type, was produced at several centres in East Yorkshire (Watkins 1987, 98 and Watkins 1993, 76-90), in York at Blue Bridge Lane (Vince and Steane 2005) and probably also in North Lincolnshire. Humberware first appears in late 13th century groups but does not become common until the 14th century and remains in production until about the middle of the 16th century. All of the vessels found on this site are jugs of early type and likely to date to between the late 13th and mid 14th centuries. At least three of these jugs are very unlikely to be products of the main Humberware kilns at Cowick or Holme upon Spalding Moor. It is possible that these vessels could be products of kilns in

Lincolnshire or Nottinghamshire and they should be included in any future scientific analysis of Humberware. None of the jugs are decorated and all have a reduced green glaze bleeding at the thinner edges to amber. One of the jugs from context **603** is distorted and could be a second.

A single Beverley Type 2 jug sherd (BEVO2) was found in context **600**. This ware type was produced in Beverley from the 13th to early/mid 14th centuries. The two regional imports from unknown centres (MEDX) include a jug in a fine oxidised fabric and a basal sherd from a jug or jar. Both of these vessels are of 13th to 14th century type.

Four shell-tempered coarseware vessels were recovered from the site. The sherd from a large jar in North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (NLST) is not an unusual occurrence in North Nottinghamshire, but the three Potterhanworth vessels (POTT) are an uncommon find outside of the major urban centres. Two of the sherds can be identified as large jars, however the third sherd could come from a large jar or bowl.

Late Post-medieval to Early modern

Only six vessels of 18th century, or later date, were recovered from the site. These include earthenwares (BERTH, BL and LERTH), stonewares (ENGS) and industrial finewares (TPW and WHITE). The latest of these vessels belongs to the period between the late 19th and mid 20th centuries.

THE SITE SEQUENCE

The post-Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil layer (**600**) and two fills of pit **602** (**603** and **605**). The small group of nine vessels recovered from the topsoil layer **600** include a range of coarse late post-medieval to early modern earthenwares, 19th to 20th century plain and transfer-printed finewares and a stoneware bottle, as well as two residual medieval sherds. The lower of the two fills of pit **602** to contain pottery (fill **605**) produced only two sherds. One sherd is from the base of a non-local jug or jar in a fine oxidised fabric with reduced surfaces whilst the other sherd comes from a

Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware jug. Both sherds can only be generally dated to between the 13th and early/mid 14th centuries. A larger group of thirty-seven sherds representing eighteen vessels was recovered from the uppermost fill of the pit (Fill **603**). Most of the pottery from this fill is in a fresh condition and must represent primary deposition. Unfortunately a number of sherds are freshly broken but the joining fragments were not recovered, suggesting that on disposal fragment size may have been greater than that indicated by the archive. Eight of the vessels are Humberware-type jugs of probable early to mid 14th century date. These jugs include twelve sherds from a single distorted vessel that could be a second, or less possibly a waster. The distorted jug is in a sandy fabric as are two other jugs and these together with a fourth, less sandy variant, are unlikely to be products of the main Humberware kilns at Cowick or Holme upon Spalding Moor in East Yorkshire. This is the first group of these fabrics noted by the author within Nottinghamshire and could suggest a North Lincolnshire, or North Nottinghamshire production site. Other fineware vessels in the group include five Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware jugs and a fine oxidised regionally imported jug with an amber glaze. The four coarseware vessels are all shell-tempered and include three large jars and one large jar or bowl. Three of the vessels are of Potterhanworth-type, which is rarely found in Nottinghamshire outside of the main urban centres and one of the large jars is in North Lincolnshire Shelly ware. This group can be dated to the first half of the 14th century, possibly near the beginning of the second quarter.

DISCUSSION

This is a small but important group of medieval pottery and should be retained for further analysis. Only further recoveries in the area will determine if this assemblage is typical for North Leverton. The early modern pottery has been discarded as the group contains nothing of note.

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Appendix 2.1. Pottery Archive (NLHH 10)

Jane Young

context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description
600	BERTH	med orange sandy + ca	large bowl	4	1	61		rim & BS		int glaze;18th to 19th
600	BEVO2	Fabric B	jug	1	1	8		BS		spalled ext surface
600	BL	fine orange sandy	jar/bowl	1	1	6		BS		flake;int glaze;18th to 19th
600	ENGS	cream fabric	bottle	1	1	4		BS	discarded	int Bristol glaze; late 19th to mid 20th
600	LERTH		flower pot	1	1	22		base	discarded	
600	NOTGL		jug	1	1	34		handle		strap handle with central hollow; reduced glaze
600	TPW		flat	2	1	2	blue print	BS	discarded	
600	WHITE		hollow	2	1	3		BS	discarded	
600	WHITE		dish	1	1	6	int & ext blue painted dec	BS	discarded	19th to 20th
603	HUM		large jug	1	1	54		base		spalled ext surface;fresh breaks and no joining sherds
603	HUM		jug	5	1	81		base & BS		fresh condition;fresh breaks and no joining sherds; thumb pressed base
603	HUM	sandy fabric	jug	1	1	14		BS		reduced; hard fired;not a Cowick or Holme upon Spalding moor

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context	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description
603	HUM	sandy fabric	jug	1	1	24		BS		
603	HUM		large jug	3	1	234		BS		fresh condition; fresh breaks and no joining sherds
603	HUM		jug	1	1	18		BS		fresh condition; shoulder grooves;probably not a Cowick or Holme upon Spalding moor
603	HUM		large jug	1	1	11		BS		
603	HUM	sandy fabric	jug	12	1	150		base & BS		distorted; band of grooves on shoulder;lower neck groove; fresh condition;fresh breaks and no joining sherds;not a Cowick or Holme upon Spalding moor
603	MEDX	oxid;fine sandy	jug	1	1	3		BS		amber glaze; common fine subround to round quartz below 0.3mm occ larger grains occ ca
603	NLST		large jar	1	1	11		neck		soot; fresh breaks and no joining sherds
603	NOTGL		jug	1	1	2		BS		cu glaze; abraded
603	NOTGL		jug	1	1	6		BS		reduced glaze
603	NOTGL		jug	3	1	11		BS		spalling reduced glaze; fresh breaks
603	NOTGL		jug	1	1	3		BS		hard fired; reduced glaze
603	NOTGL		jug	1	1	11		BS		reduced glaze
603	POTT		large jar	1	1	37		base		fresh breaks and no joining sherds
603	POTT		large jar	1	1	46		BS		soot
603	POTT		large jar/bowl	1	1	5		BS		fresh breaks and no joining sherds
605	MEDX	OX/R/OX;fine	jar/jug	1	1	15		base		soot; abundant fine quartz below 0.1mm sparse larger sparse to moderate fine fe
605	NOTGL		jug	1	1	5		BS		reduced glaze

Appendix 2.2. Ceramic Dating Archive (NLHH 10)

Jane Young

context	date	comments
600	late 19th to mid 20th	
603	early to mid 14th	good group; intrusive pantile
605	13th to early/mid 14th	

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Appendix 3. Tile Archive (NLHH 10)

Jane Young

context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
603	PANT	Pantile	fine orange sandy	1	69	discarded		19th to 20th
603	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	coarse orange sandy	1	44		flat roofer; soot; common large mudstone ? Incl	13th to 18th

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Appendix 4. The Animal Bone (NLHH 10)

Home House, North Leverton, Retford, Nottingham, (NLHH 10)

The Animal Bone By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 3 (g) fragments of animal bone were recovered by hand during archaeological works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd at Home House, North Leverton, Retford, Nottingham. The remains were recovered from deposit (603) within pit [602].

Results

The remains were generally of a good overall condition, averaging grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1996). No evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology was noted on the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
603	Large Mammal Size	Skull-Zygomatic	L	1	8	
	Cattle	Tooth	R	1	23	Upper M2
	Sheep/Goat	Scapula	R	1	6	Neck and blade fragment

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence/use of the animals on site. The assemblage appears to represent domestic butchery waste.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Appendix 5. OASIS Data Collection Form (NLHH10)

OASIS ID: preconst3-155648

Project details

Project name	Home House, Main Street, North Leverton, Nottinghamshire: Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Between 2010 and 2012, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services during groundworks on a redevelopment site at Home House on Main Street in North Leverton, Nottinghamshire. A single medieval pit of early to mid 14th-century date was identified within House Plot 6 on the western side of the site. No other archaeological deposits or features were identified. The archaeological monitoring and recording suggests that the remainder of the redevelopment site occupied the periphery of any medieval settlement associated with Main Street.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2010 End: 30-09-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NLHH 10 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	916 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BASSETLAW NORTH LEVERTON WITH HABBLESTHORPE Home House, Main Street, North Leverton, Notts.
Postcode	DN22 0AR
Study area	0.35 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 7825 8207 53 0 53 19 46 N 000 49 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.00m Max: 16.00m

Project creators

Name of	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
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Organisation	
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Will Munford
Project supervisor	Julian Sleaf
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	A. Stennet

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Not yet known
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Not yet ascertained
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Not yet ascertained
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Section"

Entered by	K D Francis (karen@pre-construct.co.uk)
Entered on	24 July 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice
 © ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
 Cite only: /export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

Figures

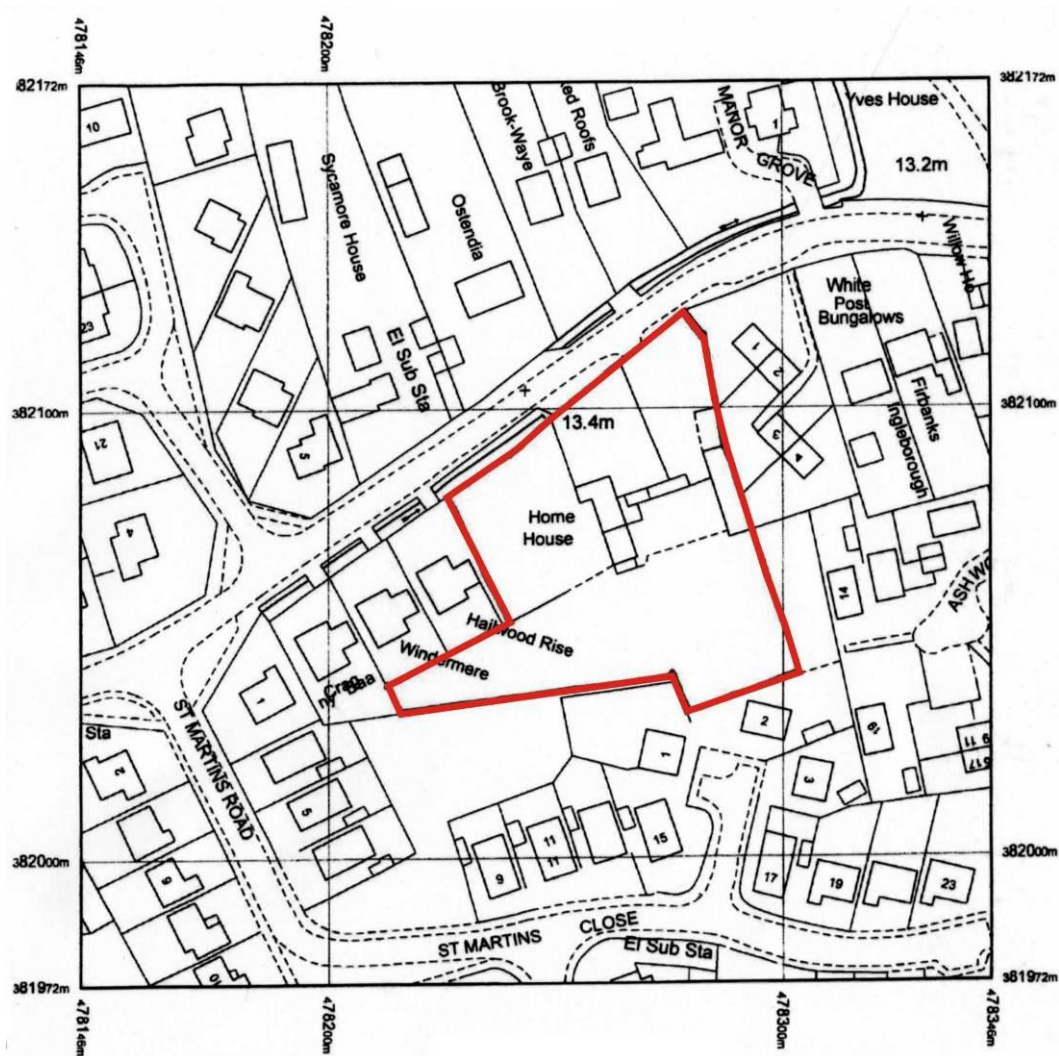


Figure 2. Detailed location plan at scale 1:1250 (supplied by the client). ©Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS Licence No. 100049278.

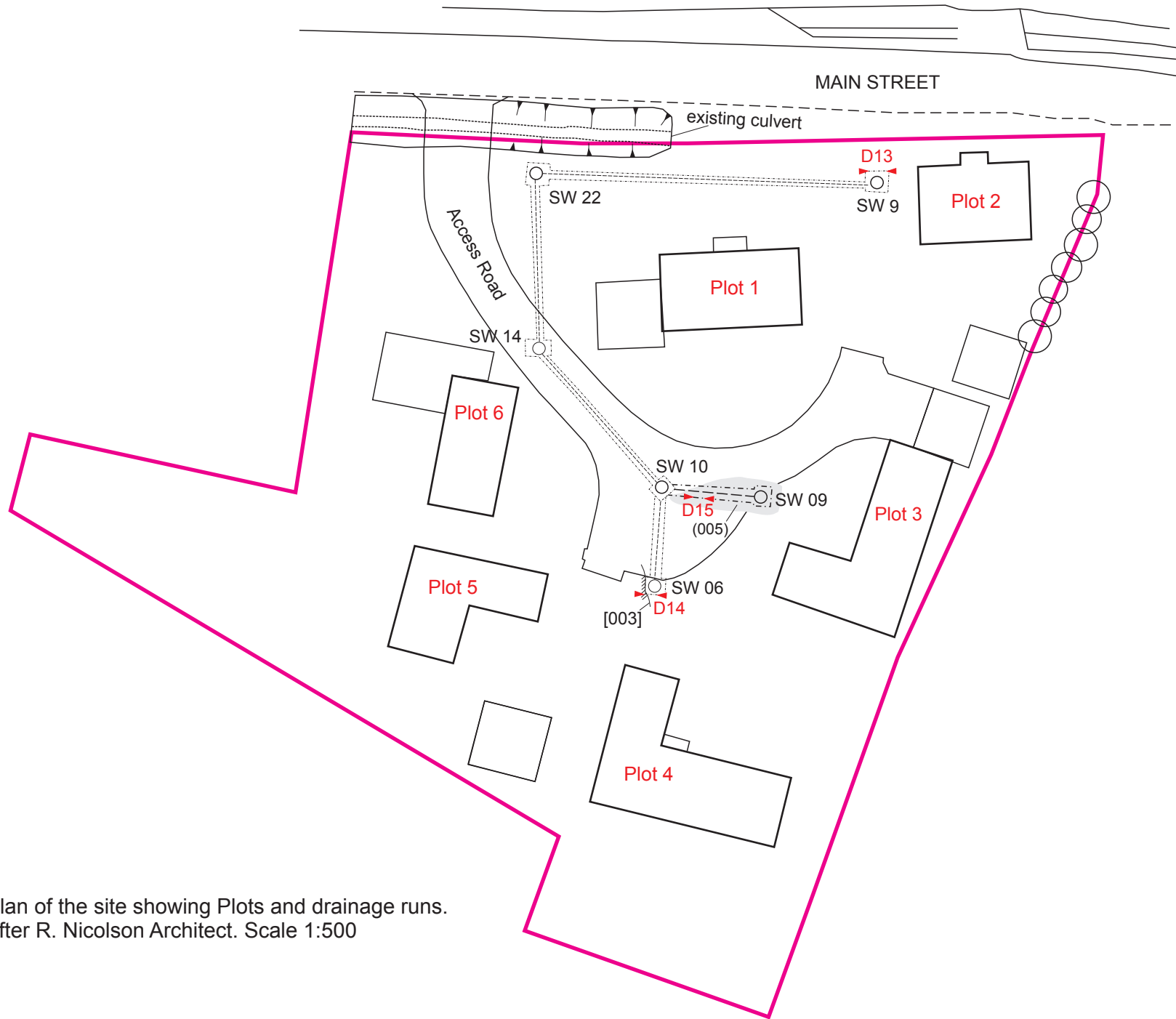


Fig. 3. Plan of the site showing Plots and drainage runs.
After R. Nicolson Architect. Scale 1:500

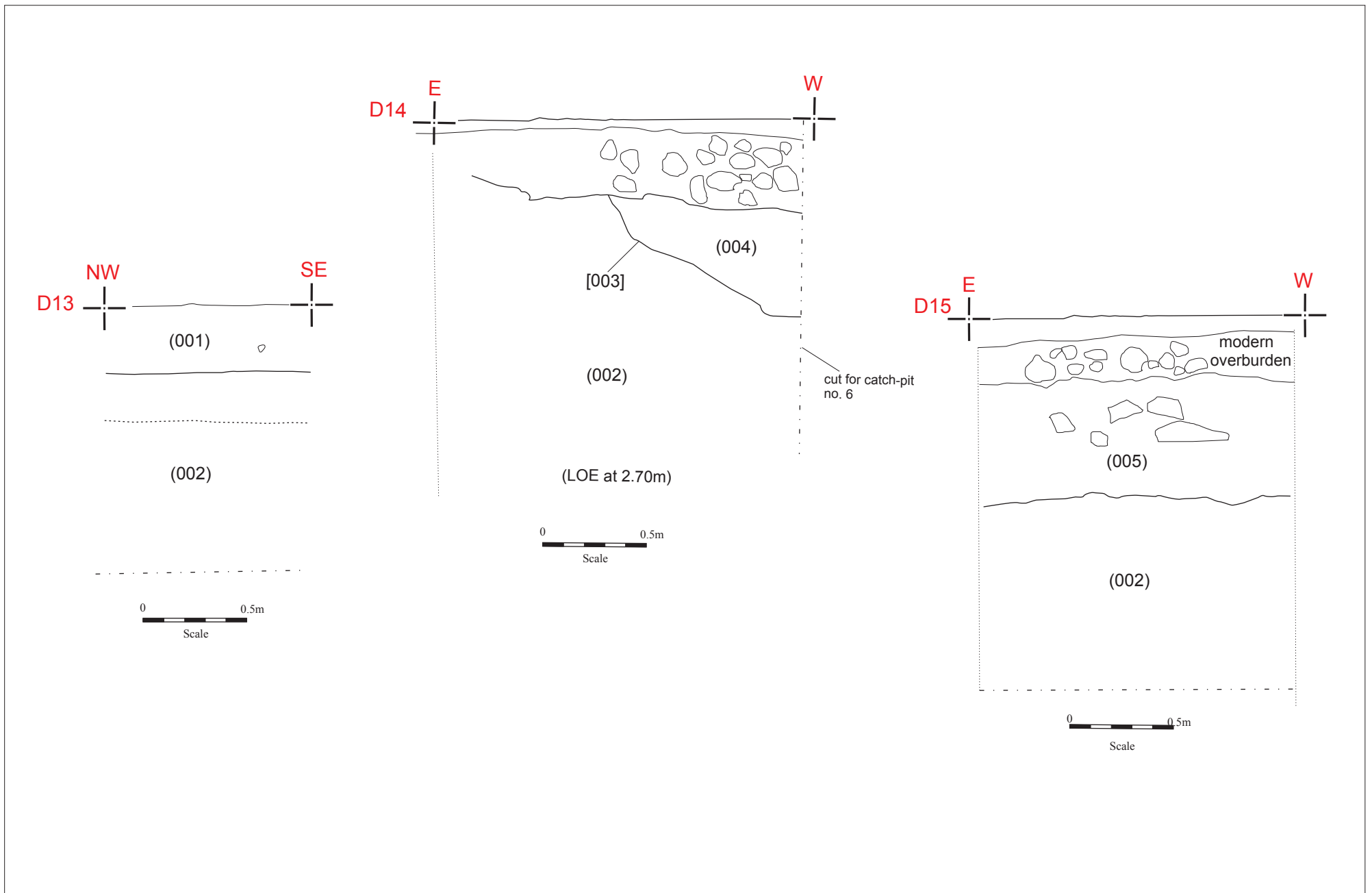


Fig. 4. Drainage sections. Reproduced at scale 1:25.

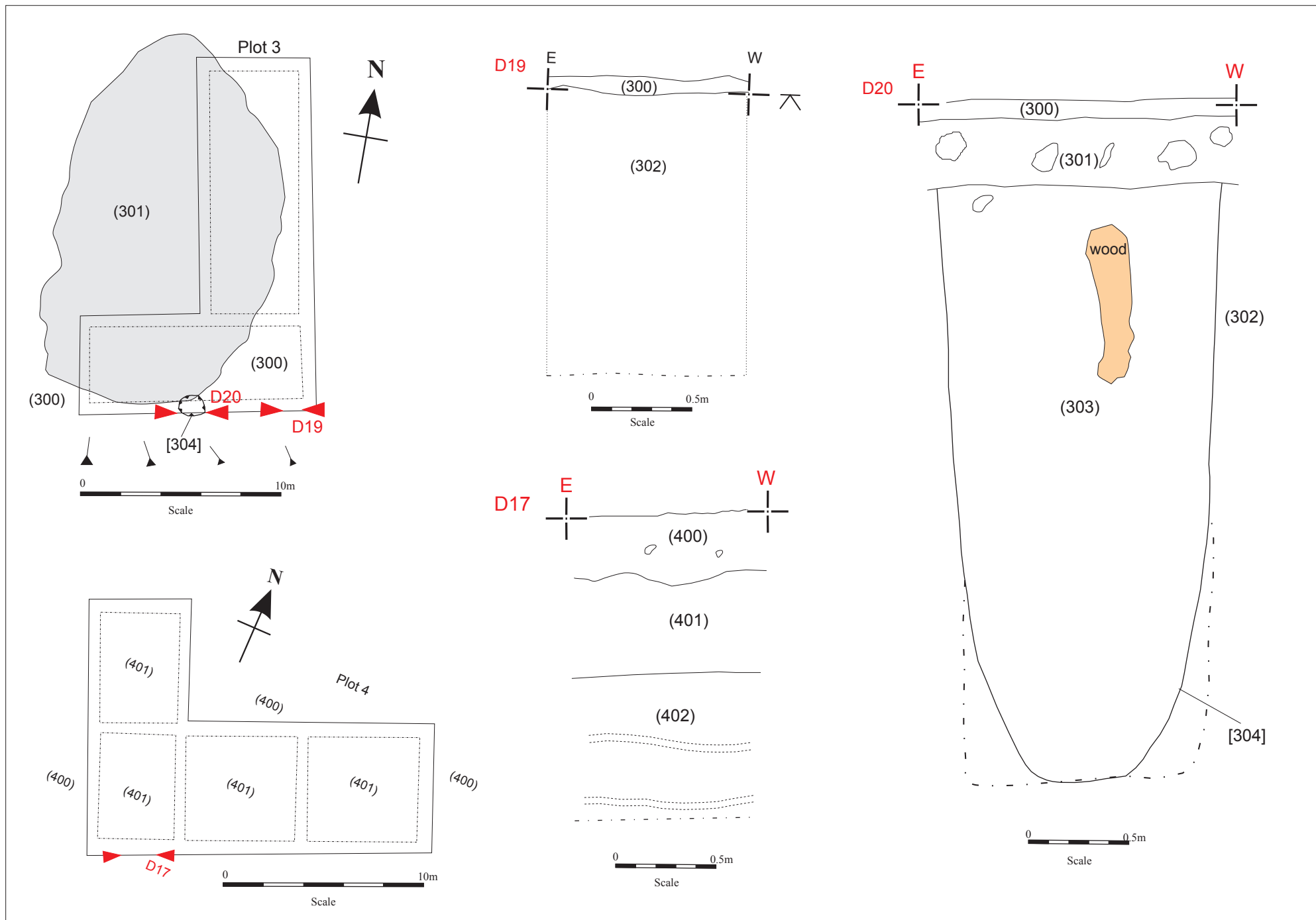


Fig. 5. Plots 3 and 4. Plans at scale 1:250; sections reproduced at scale 1:25.

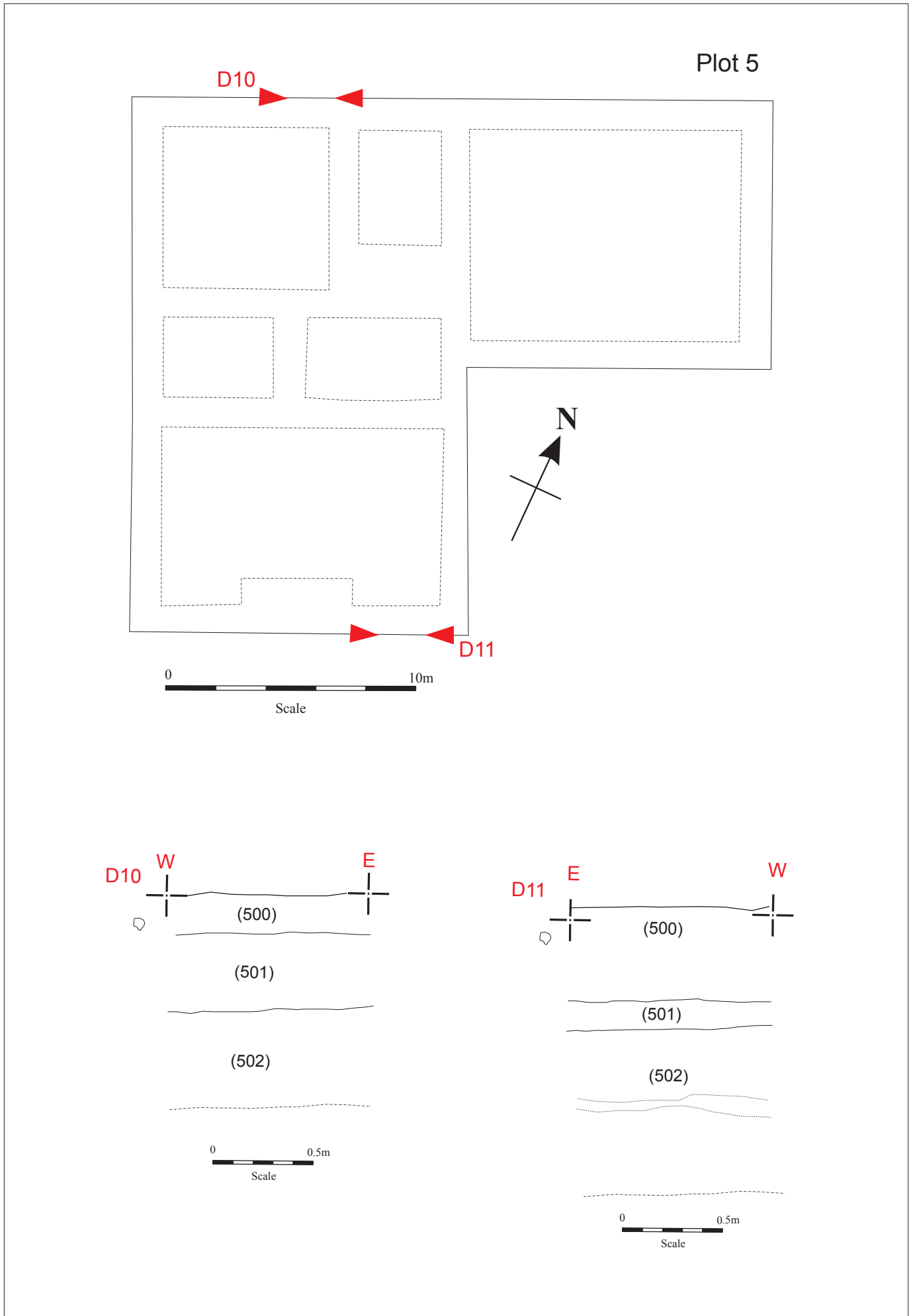


Fig. 6. Plot 5 and sample sections. Plan at scale 1:100 and sections reproduced at 1:25

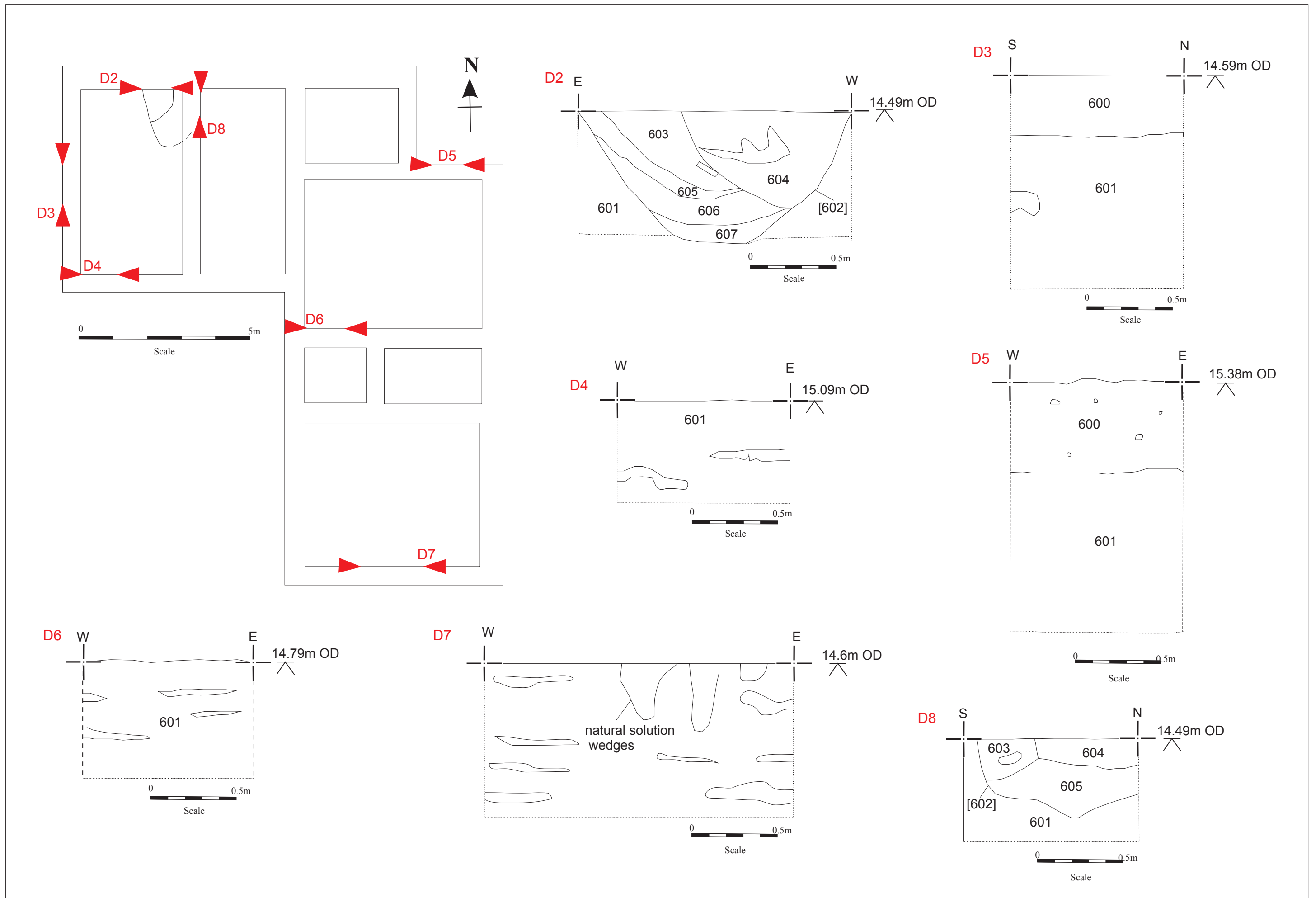


Fig. 7. Plot 6. Plan at scale 1:100, sections at scale 1:20