

KIRTON QUARRY

Archaeological Watching Brief

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

for

HANSON HEIDELBERG CEMENT GROUP



Report no. 610

September 2013

KIRTON QUARRY

NGR: 469750 368900

Archaeological watching brief

New Best Red Quarry extension

June and July 2013

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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<p>Network Archaeology Northern Office 15 Beaumont Fee Lincoln LN1 1UH Tel: 01522 532621 Email: enquiries@netarch.co.uk</p>	<p>Network Archaeology Southern Office 22 High Street Buckingham MK18 1NU Tel: 01280 816174 Email: enquiries@netarch.co.uk</p>
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Monitoring of topsoil stripping on a westward extension to the New Best Red Quarry at Kirton Brickworks, Nottinghamshire, was undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd in June and July 2013.

This watching brief forms the latest of a series of archaeological works undertaken since 2004. These investigations have found limited preserved archaeological remains associated with the land at Kirton Quarry.

Cut features noted during the course of the watching brief comprised infilled ditches from the pre-existing pattern of field boundaries, traces of medieval or post-medieval furrows, and more recent plough scores. Unstratified finds included two pieces of worked flint and a small assemblage of pottery. The pottery was mostly post-medieval, but included single sherds dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth and fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd for Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group. The extraction quarry is within the parish of Kirton, north Nottinghamshire, located 1km east of the centre of the village, and approximately 15km to the north-east of Mansfield (NGR: 470000 368900) (Fig. 1).

1.1 Work undertaken

Extension to the western side of the New Best Red Quarry entailed the removal of topsoil from three adjacent areas on the western side of the quarry and to the west of the temporary haul road (Fig. 1). The first area to be stripped of topsoil was bounded to the north by the line of the former trackway, known as 'Golden Hill Lane', now truncated by the quarry, and to the east by a ditch associated with a recently removed field boundary. A small area between this ditch and the temporary haul road giving access to the quarry from the railway was then stripped. The third area to be stripped was to the north of the Golden Hill Lane trackway and encompassed a narrow baulk between the removed field boundary and the quarry edge.



Plate 1: Topsoil stripping in the area west of the haul road

Topsoil stripping was carried out by a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a smooth-faced ditching bucket. Removal of topsoil was monitored throughout by an experienced archaeologist. Dumper lorries removing the spoil were kept off the stripped surface until it had been carefully examined for any archaeological features and the monitoring archaeologist was satisfied that all significant archaeological evidence had been retrieved and recorded.

The topsoil removal was carried out over a period of two weeks from Monday 24th June to Friday 5th July 2013.

1.2 Legislation, guidance and reporting

The work was carried out as part-fulfilment of Condition 10 of the planning consent granted by Nottinghamshire County Council for extensions to the existing brickearth quarry, and which requires the implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation, treatment and recording.

The procedures to be followed were detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Network Archaeology Ltd prior to the start of work (Moore 2013).

This report has been produced for Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group. Copies will also be submitted for approval to Ursilla Spence, the Senior Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council, and subsequently deposited with the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record for public access.

1.3 Geology, topography, soils and land use

The bedrocks underlying the Best Red Quarry are described on the BGS website as Triassic siltstones, mudstones and sandstones of the Tarporley Siltstone Formation (BGS geologyofbritain). The sandstones of this group form the exposure at Rice Hill, where the road descends into Kirton village. To the west of Main Street, the land is underlain by the slightly older rocks of the Retford Member of the Triassic sandstone. To the east, the higher ground that forms the southern part of the quarry, lies over mudstones of the Mercia Mudstone Group. Either side of the small River Maun, to the east of Kirton village, there are alluvial deposits, but no superficial deposits are recorded in the area of the quarry.

The immediate landscape is one of undulating hills. The Best Red Quarry lies on a slight northeast facing slope, with an original land surface at its current western extent at a height of 53m and 55m OD. Soils are reddish loam, grouped in the *Hodnet Association (572c)* in the Soil Survey of England and Wales classification (SSEW 1983), described as reddish fine and coarse loamy soils with slight seasonal waterlogging, and used for cereals, some sugar beet and potatoes, and some grassland.

The field to the south of Golden Hill Lane was under a maize crop at the time of the monitoring, while the area to the north was set aside, with regenerating wheat among the weedy vegetation indicating its recent arable use.

1.4 Summary of previous archaeological investigations

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment, and field reconnaissance and fieldwalking surveys at Kirton Quarry (Young 1999). The study area lay to the south of the New Best Red Quarry and was investigated in order to quantify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from within the development area. No further work in this area was recommended.

Network Archaeology Ltd carried out a desk-based assessment to determine the potential of the northern extension to the New Best Red Quarry (Burton 2004). A number of post-medieval and modern features were identified nearby. This report concluded that the study area had a fairly low archaeological potential with the known sites nearby of no more than local importance. However, because in recent years there have been sites on similar geologies elsewhere in the county that have confounded expectations by producing significant archaeological results, it was considered that a watching brief on stripping of topsoil was a proportionate response to the perceived archaeological risk.

Since 2004, Network Archaeology Ltd has monitored several extensions to the quarry. Topsoil stripping in 2004 revealed the remains of a modern field boundary oriented north-west to south-east in the area of the Best Red Quarry (Sleap 2004). This boundary had been removed in the very recent past, and parts of its hedge were still extant. An eastern extension to this area was monitored in 2005 and revealed the remains of another modern hedged field boundary, also on a north-east to south-west orientation (Sleap 2006).

A haul road for the northern extension to the quarry was stripped of topsoil in 2006 (Sleap 2006), and stripping of the eastern section of the northern extension was carried out the following year, when an infilled pond and a possible palaeochannel were recorded (Casswell 2008).

In 2010, two shallow, modern ditches were found during topsoil stripping of two hectares of the New Best Red Quarry immediately to the south-east of the northern extension (Casswell 2010). The following year a watching brief was conducted on land extending the quarry further to the northwest, but no archaeological deposits were recorded (Casswell 2011). Monitoring in 2012 (Casswell 2013) produced evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation and more recent ploughing, as well as retrieving a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery. An extension to the Cream Quarry area, on the high ground to the south, revealed fragments of a relict field boundary, one sherd of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery, and a horse burial.

2. PROJECT AIMS AND METHODS

2.1 Objectives

The stated objectives of the archaeological works were to:

- allow the preservation by record and the interpretation of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development;
- compare the archaeological remains with existing data from the immediate area;
- produce recommendations for future work as part of the region's ongoing research agenda;
- produce a project archive for deposition at Nottingham museum;
- provide information for accession to the county Historic Environment Record (HER)

2.2 Principles, standards and conduct

All works conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of conduct (1985, revised April 2010); Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology (1990, revised October 2008); Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (1994, revised October 2008); and Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (1995, Revised October 2008). The work was managed in accordance with the methods and practice described in the *Management of Archaeological Projects, second edition* (English Heritage, 1991) and subsequently updated in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage, 2006).

The work was conducted in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, and other relevant health and safety legislation/guidance.

2.3 Fieldwork procedures

A qualified and experienced field archaeologist was present during topsoil removal to carefully monitor machine removal of deposits down to the first archaeological horizon. The attending archaeologist visually searched the exposed subsoil surface for any significant archaeological remains. Had archaeological remains been located that could not be adequately investigated and recorded by the attending archaeologist, provision had been made to report them and to have the area around them barricaded off to allow for appropriate mitigation strategies to be agreed and implemented.

Excavation and recording methods followed standard practice, and were detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation, agreed before commencement of the works.

A hand-held GPS instrument was available for use on site. At the post-excavation stage, the limits of the excavation were taken from the detailed survey plans supplied by the client's surveying sub-contractor.

2.4 Field records

The project code for the 2013 Kirton Quarry watching brief, KIQ96, appears on all records to be included in the site archive, including documentary record sheets, drawings and retained artefacts. Network Archaeology Ltd uses *pro forma* record sheets for on-site recording. These are consistent with IfA guidance. All records will be included in the site archive.

Colour slide and black and white film cameras were available for use as needed. Digital photographs were taken, including working shots.



Plate 2: The area north of Golden Hill Lane; remnant furrows visible as greyish bands

2.5 Finds

The finds were quantified and sent to appropriate specialists for assessment. The medieval and post-medieval pottery was assessed by Jane Young and the flint by David Bonner.

2.6 Limitations

Visibility of archaeological remains is dependent on many factors including machine type, depth of stripping, weather and geology. In this instance, the character of the area monitored and the machining methods used revealed a clean surface to the clay deposits beneath the topsoil, and it is considered that there was a high probability that archaeological remains, if present, would have been visible.

2.7 Archive and archive deposition

The archive has been consolidated in accordance with the standards set out in Appendix 3 of the *Management of Archaeological Projects, second edition* (English Heritage, 1991, Stage 2). It is currently housed at the Lincolnshire office of Network Archaeology Ltd. Nottinghamshire Historic

Environment Record will receive the document archive. A digital copy of this report will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) online library of unpublished fieldwork reports (Appendix 3).

3. RESULTS

There was a clear interface between the topsoil and subsoil throughout. The weather was variable when the work was carried out, with the result that the ground was rather wet and sticky on some days, especially when the area to the south of Golden Hill Lane was being stripped. Consequently, the stripping produced a rather untidy surface, with the clay-rich soil dragging and tearing in places. By contrast, the dry weather when the area to the north of the lane was stripped produced a clean surface, affording good visibility.



Plate 3: Ceramic horseshoe-shaped ceramic land drain, aligned east-to west in area to south of Golden Hill Lane

The subsoil surface was clearly marked by modern plough-scores. In the area to the north of the lane, east-to-west banding, consisting of weathered sandy buff clay alternating with cleaner redder clay, was intermittently visible. This pattern was on a spacing of approximately 5m and is interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing agriculture.

The two areas to the south of Golden Hill Lane had regularly spaced ceramic land drains, on two different orientations: east to west and north-east to south-west. Fewer land drains were noted in the area to the north.

No other cut features were noted, apart from the ditches of the recently removed field boundaries. At the eastern side of the northern area, the ditch to the east of the former hedgeline had been retained and

cleaned out to form a drain at the quarry edge: the ditch to the west of the hedgeline was visible as a recently re-filled feature with a very loose loamy fill.

Unstratified finds included two pieces of struck flint: an end and side scraper with signs of possible use, and a small core from which at least three flakes had been removed.

Twenty two pieces of pottery were also found, either from the topsoil or the surface of the subsoil following topsoil removal: these include single sherds of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century and fifteenth- to sixteenth-century date, but the bulk of this small assemblage dates from the seventeenth century or later.

More modern finds were not collected: in particular, the Golden Hill Lane trackway had been consolidated at some stage with the contents of an old rubbish dump, removed from elsewhere on the site. The original deposit dated from the mid-twentieth century, and included numerous finds, of which glass bottles and jars, many of recognisable brands, were particularly prominent.

4. DISCUSSION

The struck flints provide evidence that there was activity on the site at some time during the long span of time from the last glaciation to the Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Flint occurs naturally within river gravels in the area; the nearest source to the site would be Mansfield's river, the Maun, which flows along the back of Kirton village, and into the Trent, by way of the River Idle, to the north of Gainsborough. Flint also occurs as stones within glacial till deposits.

The remains of the furrows from ridge-and-furrow agriculture fits with cartographic evidence, which includes a map, by H. G. Knight, dated 1816 of the Kirton Estate (Nottinghamshire Record Office ref: KT IR) and the 1824 enclosure map of Kirton, Egmanton and Walesby (Nottinghamshire Record Office ref: EA 121/1). These maps show that the area of the quarry extension was divided into long narrow fields, slightly curved on their long sides, a pattern indicative of the strip cultivation of former open fields.

The stray pottery finds are likely to have arrived at the site in manure, carted from nearby farms, or from the village. The two oldest sherds recovered were from jugs and were dated to the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and the mid fifteenth to sixteenth century. They were both of fairly local manufacture, in Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire respectively. Of the remaining sherds, the majority date from the seventeenth or eighteenth century. This perhaps reflects a greater material prosperity of the village in the post-medieval period, coupled with changes in agricultural practice associated with a more centrally managed organisation of the estate. By the early nineteenth century, when the estate map was drawn up, the earlier strip cultivation had largely given way to separate fields, the piecemeal enclosure of the fields preserving the pattern of the strips.

5. CONCLUSION

The results of this watching brief add to the evidence for human activity at the site, from the prehistoric period onward, that was found during the previous archaeological investigations at the quarry (Sleap 2004 and 2006; Casswell 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013). Until the development of the brickworks and quarry, this activity was never at a great intensity. In the earlier periods, the site would have been forested and would have seen little activity other than the occasional passage of hunting groups. Once cleared, the land would probably have been used for pasture, until the establishment of arable agriculture, the ridge-and-furrow indicating that this transition had probably occurred by at least the later medieval period. There is, however, no suggestion of any great intensity of use, as might be expected on or in very close proximity to a place of settlement, at any period.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group

Brian Reid

Kirton Quarry Manager

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Ursilla Spence

Senior Archaeological Officer

Specialist Contributors

Jane Young

Pottery

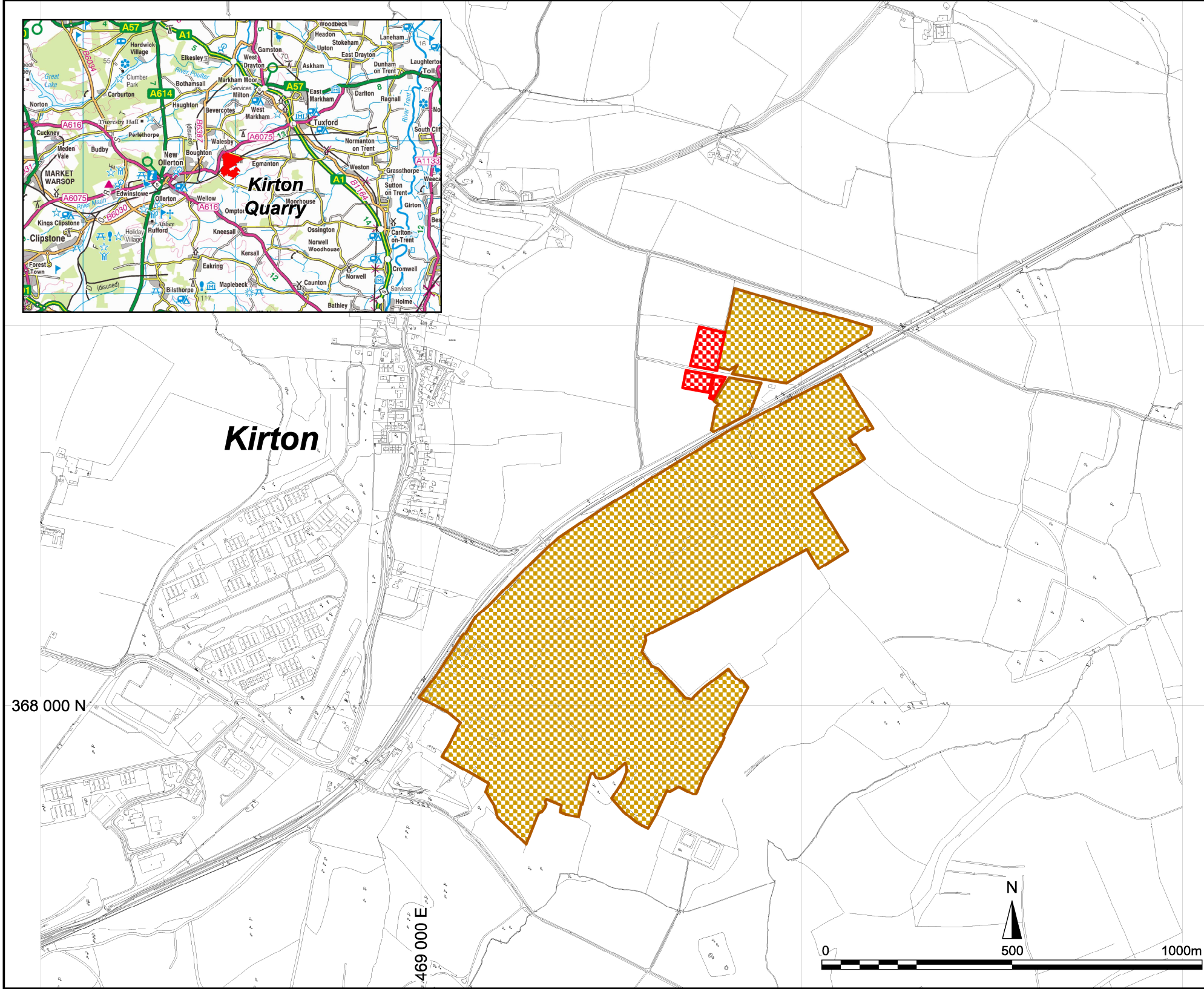
David Bonner



Flint

For Network Archaeology, the work was managed by Christopher Taylor, and carried out by Richard Moore and Christopher Casswell. Finds were processed by Caroline Kemp.

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-  Previously quarried
-  Extension to Quarry, summer 2013

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Kirton Quarry

Figure 1
Location of current and previous areas of study

Scale: 1:10 000

APPENDIX 1: FLINT

David Bonner

Introduction

A total of 2 pieces of worked flint was recovered during the watching brief at Kirton Quarry. The flint came from one context (101), the surface of the natural subsoil following stripping of topsoil.

Methodology

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type. Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology was recorded. A summary of worked flint by type can be found below in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of worked flint by type

Flint Category	Cond.	Breaks	Cortication	Heat-affected	Source	Chron. Diag.	Count	Wt/g
End and side scraper with notch	mod.	yes	yes	no	RTD	no	1	9
Core fragment	mod.	yes	yes	no	Till	no	1	10
Totals							2	19

Assessment of assemblage

Condition

The condition of the flint is moderate with both pieces showing slight to moderate post-depositional damage and moderate cortication. This suggests there has been some movement since deposition.

Source

Both flints appear to be locally sourced. The scraper with notch is heavily worn and appears water-rolled, and is probably derived from River Terrace Deposits which are present a short distance away to the north and east. The flake fragment is more likely to be derived from nearby Till deposits. Neither flint is chalk-derived.

Types

The end and side scraper with notch uses a small secondary flake with retained cortex and bears the scars of at least two earlier flakes. The scraper edge appears to have been strengthened by at least four or five small pressure flakes along its working edge and shows signs of moderate use. The notch appears to retain partial scars of 3 or 4 tiny pressure-flakes, but these are difficult to discern from use damage along the notch. The handling of the tool benefits from a hinge fracture and what appears to be the deliberate removal of some of the cortex to improve thumb grip. Cortication appears to post-date the forming and use of this tool. A small flake scar, cutting through the cortication, may be evidence of later re-use, but its freshness suggests that it be much more recent and perhaps accidental.

The core fragment is small and retains cortex over more than 30% of its surface. It is irregularly worked and bears the scars of at least three of four small flakes struck from opposing sides.

Dating

Technological traits that would suggest either earlier or later prehistoric flint working are not present and so dating on this basis cannot be attempted.

Discussion and Recommendations

The worked flint assemblage from Kirton Quarry is small in size and cannot be reliably dated. The value of the material lies in its representation of small scale prehistoric activity at the site. Further work is not required.

APPENDIX 2: THE POTTERY

Jane Young

Introduction

A group of twenty-one pottery sherds recovered from the site were examined for this report. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods. It has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to a museum and within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). The pottery was examined both visually and using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. The resulting data was entered on an access database using post-Roman fabric codenames (see Table 1) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005) and the City of Nottingham Type Series (Nailor and Young 2001).

Condition

The pottery is in a variable condition although most sherds are in a slightly abraded to fairly fresh condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (3 to 39 grams). Only two vessels are represented by more than a single sherd.

The range and variety of materials

A range of nine different, identifiable pottery ware types were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to early modern periods and includes local and regionally imported vessels. A narrow range of vessel types was recovered with forms mainly limited to various types of jugs, jars and bowls.

Table 1 Ceramic 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	8	8
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	2	2
CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	1250	1550	1	1
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	2	1
ENGs	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	3	3
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1
NOTG	Nottingham-type Glazed ware	1250	1500	1	1
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	2	1

Medieval to early post-medieval (13th to 16th)

Two vessels are of medieval to early post-medieval type. A basal sherd from a jug in a Nottingham-type Glazed ware (NOTG) was recovered from the subsoil deposit 101. This jug may not have been manufactured in Nottingham itself but is likely to have a similar date range to standard Nottingham products (13th to 14th century).

The sherd from a Coal Measures Whiteware jug (CMW) found in topsoil deposit 100 has an iron-flecked glaze. This vessel is of mid 15th to 16th century date and is probably a product of kilns in South Yorkshire (Hayfield and Buckland 1989).

Post-medieval (17th to 18th century)

Twelve of the vessels examined are of 17th to 18th century date. The two Black-glazed Earthenware vessels (BL) found in the topsoil deposit 100, are of late 17th to 18th century date. One sherd is from a bowl and one from a small jar. Both sherds are all likely to have been manufactured in the East Midlands, probably in North Staffordshire or at Ticknall in Derbyshire.

Four of the eight Brown-glazed Earthenware (BERTH) sherds recovered from the topsoil deposit 100 are of mid 17th to 18th century type. These vessels include a small jug, two jars and a large handled jug or jar in a variety of fine and coarse fabrics. The other four Brown-glazed Earthenware vessels are of late 17th to 18th century type. Three of these vessels are large wide bowls whilst the fourth sherd is undiagnostic and could come from a jar or a bowl. One of the bowls may be a North Staffordshire or Ticknall product, but the other three vessels are likely to be more local products.

Two sherds are from a wheel-thrown slipware bowl in a fine light orange fabric (SLIP). The bowl has an internal white slip with a yellow glaze over. The two surviving rim sherds are undecorated. The bowl is most likely to have been manufactured in the East Midlands, but could have been made in Yorkshire.

A single small sherd from a German Frechen-type Stoneware vessel (FREC) was recovered from the subsoil deposit 101. The sherd comes from a miniature jug or jar of 17th century date.

Early modern (mid/late 18th to 20th century)

Five of the vessels examined are industrial finewares or stonewares of mid/late 18th to mid 20th century date. Two basal sherds from a tiny Creamware jar (CREA) were recovered from the subsoil deposit 101. This vessel is of mid/late 18th to mid 19th century date. A Nineteenth Century Buff ware dish (NCBW) and three late English stoneware sherds (ENGs), all recovered from topsoil deposit 100, are of 19th to mid 20th century date.

Summary and recommendations

This is a small assemblage, which provides us with an opportunity to look at some of the pottery types in use in the area, but is too small to provide other useful information. The assemblage suggests medieval and post-medieval occupation in the area of the site. Most of the common early modern types have been discarded.

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Pottery archive

Context	Cname	Full name	Sub fabric	Form type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Part	Action	Description	Date
100	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Coarse grey	Jar	1	1	20	Bs		Hard fired; int glaze	Mid 17th to 18th
100	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Coarse light orange	Large bowl	1	1	13	Bs		Red ext slip; int glaze	Late 17th to 18th
100	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Fine orange-red sandy	Large bowl	1	1	14	Rim		Hammerhead rim; int glaze	Late 17th to 18th
100	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Fine orange-red sandy	Jar/bowl	1	1	11	Bs		Int glaze	Late 17th to 18th
100	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Fine purple-red	Small jug ?	1	1	5	Bs		Hard fired	Mid 17th to 18th
100	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Fine-med orange-red sandy	Large bowl	1	1	32	Rim		Hammerhead rim; int very dark glaze	Late 17th to 18th
100	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Fine-med orange-red sandy	Large jar/jug	1	1	28	Handle		Grooved oval handle; hard fired	Mid 17th to 18th
100	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	Med orange-red sandy	Large jar	1	1	122	Base		Thick walled; int & ext glaze	Mid 17th to 18th
100	BL	Black-glazed wares	Fine orange-red sandy	Small jar	1	1	5	Bs		Int & ext glaze	Late 17th to 18th
100	BL	Black-glazed wares	Fine orange-red sandy	Bowl	1	1	7	Bs		Int glaze	Late 17th to 18th
100	CMW	Coal measures whiteware		Jug	1	1	12	Bs		Fe flecked glaze	Mid 15th to 16th
100	ENGs	Unspecified english stoneware	Buff	Bottle	1	1	72	Base	Discarded		19th to mid 20th
100	ENGs	Unspecified english stoneware	Grey	Bowl	1	1	11	Rim	Discarded	Brown ext surface; white int slipped	Mid 19th to mid 20th
100	ENGs	Unspecified english stoneware	Orange	Bowl	1	1	15	Bs	Discarded	Brown ext surface; white int slipped	Mid 19th to mid 20th
100	NCBW	19th-century buff ware		Dish	1	1	3	Rim	Discarded	Everted rim	19th to mid 20th
101	CREA	Creamware		Tiny jar	2	1	9	Base	Discarded	Footring base	Mid/late 18th to mid 19th
101	FREC	Frechen stoneware		Miniature jug/jar	1	1	5	Bs		Thin walled	17th
101	NOTG	Nottingham glazed ware		Large jug	1	1	39	Base		Very abraded	13th to 14th
101	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	Fine light orange	Large bowl	2	1	11	Rim		Int white slip; ext light orange slip; very abraded	Mid 17th to 18th

APPENDIX 3: OASIS SUBMISSION

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: networka2-160471

Project details

Project name	Kirton Quarry, Nottinghamshire, 2013 extension
Short description of the project	Watching brief carried out on topsoil stripping in advance of quarrying of brickearth at Kirton Brickworks, Nottinghamshire. Unstratified finds of flint and medieval and post-medieval pottery
Project dates	Start: 24-06-2013 End: 11-10-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KIQ96 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	FINDSPOT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	FINDSPOT Medieval
Monument type	FINDSPOT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NT END SCRAPER SIDE SCRAPER Uncertain
Significant Finds	CORE Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NEWARK AND SHERWOOD KIRTON Kirton Brickworks
Postcode	NG22 9LQ
Study area	1.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 469750 368900 52 -1 52 55 37 N 001 18 04 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53.60m Max: 57.40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Network Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Network Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Chris Taylor
Project supervisor	Network Archaeology Ltd
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museums and Galleries
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museums and Galleries
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museums and Galleries
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Report"
Entered by	Richard Moore (richardm@netarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 October 2013

OASIS: