

KIRTON QUARRY

Archaeological Watching Brief



NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

for

HBP BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

Report no. 15006

October 2015

KIRTON QUARRY

NGR: 469750 368900

Archaeological watching brief
New Best Red Quarry extension

April 2015

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

for

HBP BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED

Report no. 15006

October 2015

OASIS ID: networka2-210746

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Client	HBP Building Products Limited					
Project	Kirton Quarry					
Document title	Archaeological Watching Brief: New Best Red Quarry extension					
Report no.	15006					
Document ref.	KIQ116 report ver 1.0					
Distribution	(HBP Building Products); Ursilla Spence (Nottinghamshire County Council)					
NGR	469750 368900					
Civil Parish	Kirton, Nottinghamshire					
Postcode	NG22 9LG					
Document comprises:	Doc. control sheet	Contents	Text	Figures	Plates	Appendices
	1 page	2 pages	12 pages	1	4	3 (4 pages)

Version	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
0.1	Internal draft	Richard Moore	Chris Taylor	Claire Lingard	24 April 2015
1.0	Issue	Richard Moore	Chris Taylor	Claire Lingard	12 Oct 2015



Network Archaeology
Northern Office
15 Beaumont Fee
Lincoln LN1 1UH
Tel: 01522 532621

Email: enquiries@netarch.co.uk

Network Archaeology
Southern Office
22 High Street
Buckingham MK18 1NU
Tel: 01280 816174

Email: enquiries@netarch.co.uk



Network Archaeology delivers a complete consultancy and field service nationwide. The company's particular expertise is linear infrastructure, such as pipelines, roads, rail and cables. The company's emphasis is upon good communication and recognition of clients' individual needs and priorities. Network is known for delivering professional support, taking care of the archaeology and enabling projects to keep moving forward.

© Network Archaeology Ltd, October 2015

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means - electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise - unless the permission of the publisher has been given beforehand. All statements and opinions presented in any report(s) arising from the proposed programme of investigation are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the authors of the report(s) for any error of fact or opinion resulting from incorrect data supplied by any third party.

Our operating systems have been verified by:



CONTENTS

Document control	iii
Contents	iv
Non-technical summary.....	1
1. Introduction.....	2
1.1 Work undertaken.....	2
1.2 Legislation, guidance and reporting.....	3
1.3 Geology, topography, soils and land use	3
1.4 Summary of previous archaeological investigations	4
2. Project aims and methods	4
2.1 Objectives	4
2.2 Principles, standards and conduct.....	5
2.3 Fieldwork procedures	5
2.4 Field records.....	5
2.5 Finds	5
2.6 Limitations.....	5
2.7 Archive and archive deposition.....	6
3. Results	6
3.1 Finds	7
4. Discussion	9
5. Conclusion	9
6. Acknowledgements.....	10
7. References.....	11
Appendix 1: Finds with GPS locations	
Appendix 2: Pottery and ceramic building material	
Appendix 3: OASIS submission	

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of current and previous areas of study

PLATES

Plate 1: Stripped surface immediately south of Golden Hill Lane, looking east, 13 April 2015

Plate 2: Stripped surface, area to the south of Golden Hill Lane, looking north

Plate 3: The area to the north of Golden Hill Lane, looking south, during completion of topsoil stripping, 22 April 2015

Plate 4: The stripped surface of the area to the north of Golden Hill Lane, looking north-west, 22 April 2015

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summary of finds

Appendix 2: Pottery and ceramic building material catalogues

Appendix 3: OASIS Form

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 April 2015.

This watching brief forms the latest of a series of archaeological works undertaken since 2004. These investigations have found limited archaeological evidence including occasional worked flints and sherds of pottery.

No cut features were noted, apart from land drains and recent plough scores. The watching brief covered areas on both the southern and northern sides of Golden Hill Lane, but there was no indication of the continuation westward of the ridge and furrow noted in earlier seasons in the area to the north of the lane.

Unstratified finds were limited to ceramics: thirty-eight sherds of pottery and two pieces of tile. The pottery is mostly of post-medieval or modern date, but six of the sherds date to the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Network Archaeology Ltd for HBP Building Products Ltd. 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).

1.1 Work undertaken

Further extension to the western side of the New Best Red Quarry entailed the removal of topsoil from two adjacent areas: to the south and north of the lane which runs east to west across the site (Fig. 1).

This lane now barely survives as the remains of a farm access track, consolidated with dumped, mid-twentieth-century domestic waste and rubble, but it is marked on the Kirton Enclosure map of 1824 as 'Golden Wong Road', but on more recent maps as 'Golden Hill Lane' (Burton 2004). It ran eastward towards the present day pumping station, shielded by a tight clump of cypress trees, before turning southward past the former Gate House Farm. Beyond the line of the railway, it continued up to Golden Hill, a local high point of the ridge to the south.



Plate 1: Stripped surface immediately south of Golden Hill Lane, looking east, 13 April 2015

The topsoil removal was carried out over a period of eight working days, from Monday 13th to Wednesday 22nd April 2015. It 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 trucks 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.

All unstratified artefacts, with the exception of undiagnostic brick or tile, and finds that were clearly modern, were collected and their locations recorded using a Garmin eTrex handheld GPS unit, which will typically achieve an accuracy of $\pm 5\text{m}$.

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, 2014).



Plate 2: Stripped surface, area to the south of Golden Hill Lane, looking north

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 A6975 Tuxford 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.

Prior to topsoil removal, both areas were unploughed maize stubble.

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.

A further extension in 2013 (Moore 2013) revealed infilled ditches from the pre-existing pattern of field boundaries and traces of medieval or post-medieval furrows, along with unstratified pieces of worked flint and a small assemblage of pottery; this was mostly post-medieval but including single sherds dated to the thirteenth to fourteenth and fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.

No cut features were noted in the 2014 season, apart from land drains and recent plough scores. The watching brief confirmed the observation from the previous work in 2013 that the ridge and furrow visible in the area to the north of Golden Hill Lane did not extend south of the lane suggesting that the lane respects the pattern of land division from the time that ridge and furrow agriculture was in use. Unstratified finds included pieces of possibly worked flint and shale, a small assemblage of pottery, once again including single sherds of thirteenth- to fourteenth- and fifteenth- to sixteenth- century dates.

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of conduct; Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology; and Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014). 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).

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 following standard practice, as detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

2.4 Field records

The project code for the 2015 Kirton Quarry watching brief, KIQ116, appears on all records to be included in the site archive, including documentary record sheets, drawings and retained artefacts. Network Archaeology pro forma record sheets were used for on-site recording. These are consistent with CIfA guidance. All records will be included in the site archive.

Black and white and digital photographs were taken, showing the appearance of the ground surface after topsoil removal, as well as general location shots and working shots.

2.5 Finds

The finds were quantified and sent to appropriate specialists for assessment. The pottery and ceramic building material was assessed by Jane Young.

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) and the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007). It is currently housed at the Lincoln office of Network Archaeology. 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

The plough soil throughout the area to be stripped (context 101) was a mid-orange brown clay loam with very occasional inclusions of small pebbles, up to 5mm across, and brick fragments. At a depth of 300mm to 350mm there was a clear horizon with the underlying subsoil layer (102). The exposed subsoil was generally a fairly dark brownish-red firm stone-free silty clay, but it varied through darkish red through brown to a sandy buff. Where more deeply machined, a much more homogeneous, unweathered clay was exposed.

Plough scores were very clearly visible in the area immediately to the south of Golden Hill Lane, and were recorded with the generic context number 104. They were spaced around 800mm apart, showing as 2mm- to 8mm-wide strips of mid-brown silty clay loam. The infilled trenches of ceramic land drains (context 105) were also very clearly visible in this area but could also be seen intermittently throughout the stripped areas. The ceramic drains could be seen in the side of the drainage ditch to the east. Where they were recorded close to Golden Hill Lane they were on a roughly 6m spacing, and probably represented at least two separate drainage episodes.

Apart from this evidence of relatively recent agricultural activity, no cut features were seen in either area.



Plate 3: The area to the north of Golden Hill Lane, looking south, during completion of topsoil stripping, 22 April 2015

It was noted that the subsoil was heavier on the higher ground and stickier than it was further to the west, so that it tended to drag and lift as it was machined. This made it difficult to remove the topsoil down to a clean surface, compromising surface visibility to some extent. However, conditions otherwise were good,

with fine weather throughout the period that the work was carried out. There can be a fair degree of confidence that the lack of observed cut features was an accurate reflection of the low level of sub-surface archaeology in this part of the quarry area.

Prior to the topsoil stripping, surface visibility was good, and the opportunity was taken to fieldwalk in advance of the stripping. This was done in a semi-systematic way, using the lines of maize stubble as guides to each transect. Thirty-eight pieces of pottery and two pieces of tile were recovered. These unstratified finds were located by GPS readings so that their distribution can be plotted, within the limits of accuracy of hand-held Garmin eTrex units.



Plate 4: The stripped surface of the area to the north of Golden Hill Lane, looking north-west, 22 April 2015

3.1 Finds

Ceramics (Jane Young)

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 (2g to 48g). No vessel was represented by more than a single sherd.

A range of fifteen identifiable post-Roman 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	11	11
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	8	8
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	1	1
CMO	Coal Measures Orangeware	1300	1560	2	2
CMP	Coal Measures Purple	1400	1600	1	1

Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	3	3
LBLAK	Late Blackware (modern)	1750	1900	1	1
LERTH	Late earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1
NNCSW	North Nottinghamshire Late Medieval Coarseware	1350	1550	1	1
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	1	1
NOTGL	Light Bodied Nottingham Green Glazed ware	1220	1320	1	1
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	2	2
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1
STCOAR	Staffordshire coarseware	1650	1900	2	2
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1680	1800	1	1

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

Six vessels are of medieval to early post-medieval type. A small sherd (180) from a jug in a Light-bodied Nottingham-type Glazed ware (NOTG). This jug is likely to have been produced in Nottingham between the thirteenth and early or mid-fourteenth centuries. Three Coal Measures sherds (CMO and CMP) come from jugs or jars of mid-fifteenth- to sixteenth-century date. These vessels are probably products of kilns in South Yorkshire (Hayfield and Buckland 1989). A sherd from a large North Nottinghamshire Late Medieval Coarseware jar (NNCSW) is of similar date. The small Cistercian ware (CIST) sherd (184) was probably made at Ticknall in Derbyshire between the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Post-medieval (17th to mid 20th century)

Twenty-three of the vessels examined are of post-medieval type. The eight Black-glazed Earthenware vessels (BL) include a jug (206) and a large cylindrical jar (176) that are likely to have been produced in North Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire or at Ticknall in Derbyshire between the mid-seventeenth eighteenth centuries. Another large cylindrical jar (195) dates to the late seventeenth to eighteenth centuries. The other black-glazed sherds come from jars and bowls in a variety of fabrics. These include vessels dating to the late seventeenth to eighteenth, eighteenth to nineteenth, and nineteenth to mid-20th-centuries.

Four of the eleven Brown-glazed Earthenware (BERTH) sherds are of Staffordshire/Derbyshire mid-seventeenth- to eighteenth-century type. These four vessels are all large jars of mainly cylindrical type. Another large cylindrical jar of similar date is of Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire type. A large jar and a large bowl are of eighteenth- to nineteenth-century type whilst the remaining sherds come from jars or bowls from the mid- or late seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

An unglazed fine earthenware sherd (LERTH) and two others in coarser fabrics (STCOA) are likely to be from black or brown-glazed vessels dating from the seventeenth to mid-twentieth centuries and late seventeenth to eighteenth centuries respectively.

A small sherd (179) is from a decorated Staffordshire-type Slipware (STSL) press-moulded dish of late seventeenth- to eighteenth-century date. The dish is most likely to have been manufactured in North Staffordshire or Derbyshire, but could have been made in Yorkshire.

Early modern (eighteenth to twentieth century)

Eight of the vessels examined are industrial finewares or stonewares of eighteenth- to mid-twentieth-century date. A small sherd from a Pearlware (PEARL) jug is decorated with blue transfer-printing and green over-glaze painting. The jug is of early to mid nineteenth century date. A small Nineteenth Century Buff ware jar (NCBW) is of nineteenth- to twentieth-century date. The three English Stoneware (ENGS) sherds come from vessels of potential late eighteenth- to mid-twentieth-century date whereas the two Nottingham Stoneware (NOTS) drinking vessels are of eighteenth-century date. A small Late Blackware bowl dates from the late eighteenth or nineteenth-centuries.

Ceramic building material

The two fragments of building material recovered from the site appear to come from tiles. One piece is probably from a flat roof tile (PNR) of eighteenth- to twentieth-century date. The other fragment is in a coarse orange calcareous fabric and could either be of Roman or early modern date (RTMISC). This piece has a surviving thickness of between 30mm and 35mm. The upper surface has been worn smooth, most probably by use as flooring in a well-used area.

4. DISCUSSION

The unstratified pottery finds are consistent with those from earlier seasons, with small numbers of sherds from the medieval and early post-medieval periods and rather more post-medieval wares. This material was probably deposited as a result of manuring, incorporating domestic waste from Kirton, Egmonton or from farmsteads close to the site. The cumulative results from successive seasons of work add to a growing body of evidence for the range of ceramics locally available through the medieval and post-medieval periods.

It is of note that evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture was lacking from both of the stripped areas. In the case of the area to south of Golden Hill Lane, this is consistent with the observations from earlier watching briefs (Moore 2013, 2014) but the area of furrows noted in to the north of the lane either did not extend to the west, into the current area, or has been entirely ploughed out. In the former case, it might suggest that medieval arable agriculture was limited to the lower-lying parts of the site.

5. CONCLUSION

The results of this watching brief once again add to the accumulation of evidence for human activity from the prehistoric period onward. In these earlier periods, the site would have been forested and would have seen little activity other than the occasional passage of hunting groups. Once cleared, much of the land would have been used for pasture, with arable ridge and furrow agriculture limited, perhaps, to the lower lying area. Overall, the results confirm the earlier findings of a lack of evidence, from any period, of the intensity of use that might be expected in close proximity to a place of settlement.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Network Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the following for their help and contribution to the project:

HBP Building Products

Tim Darling, Rob Holyoake, Jon Fox

Fox Plant

Mick Kirkland

Chamley Associates (surveyors)

Mike Chamley

Nottinghamshire County Council

Ursilla Spence

Senior Archaeological Officer

Specialist Contributors

Jane Young

Pottery and ceramic building materials

For Network Archaeology, the work was managed by Christopher Taylor, who carried out the watching brief along with Richard Moore. Finds were processed by Caroline Kemp.

7. REFERENCES

BGS geologyofbritain <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 24 April 2015)

Brown, D. 2007. Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, IfA on behalf of AAF, London

Burton, R. 2004. Kirton Brickworks, Nottinghamshire, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Unpublished Network Archaeology client report no. 312

Casswell, C. 2008. Kirton Quarry (Northern Extension), Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished Network Archaeology client report no. 543

Casswell, C. 2010. Kirton Quarry, Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished Network Archaeology client report no. 571

Casswell, C. 2011. Kirton Quarry, Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished Network Archaeology client report no. 583

Casswell, C. 2013. Kirton Quarry, Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished Network Archaeology client report no. 598

Cooper, N. J. (ed) 2006. The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an archaeological resource assessment and research agenda. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13. Univ. of Leicester

Ekwall, E. 1991. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Placenames (4th ed.). Clarendon Press, Oxford

English Heritage, 1991. The Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd ed.), London

English Heritage, 2006. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morpho Project Managers Guide. London

CIfA, 2014, *Code of conduct*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA, 2014. *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA, 2014. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA, 2014. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

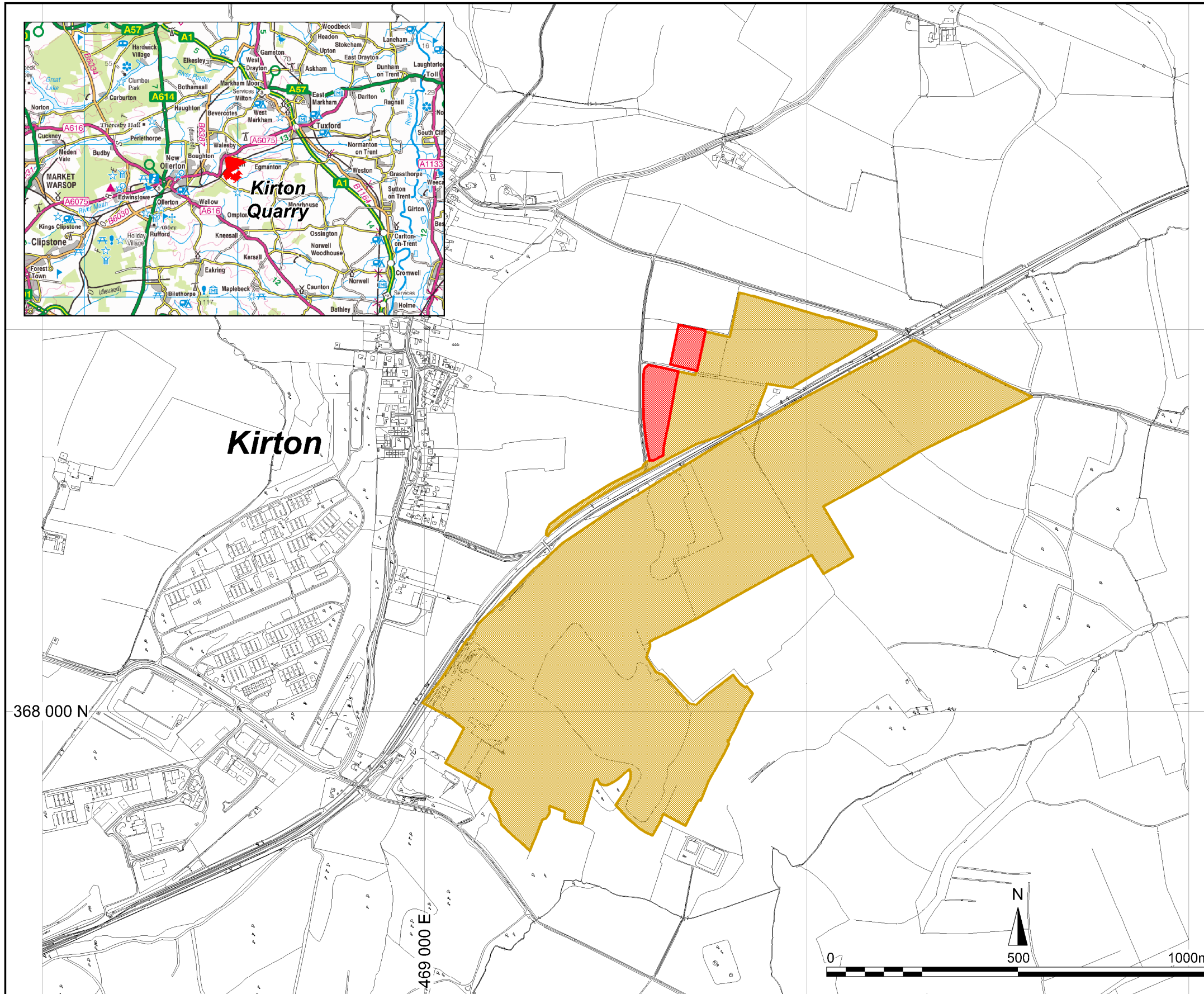
Hayfield, C, and Buckland, P.C. 1989. 'Late Medieval Pottery Wasters from Firsby, South Yorkshire', *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society* 15: 8-24

Moore, R. 2013. Kirton Quarry, Archaeological Watching Brief: New Best Red Quarry extension, Unpublished Network Archaeology client report no. 610

Moore, R. 2014. Kirton Quarry, Nottinghamshire, Written Scheme of Investigation to be carried out during an Archaeological Watching Brief, Network Archaeology for Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group, unpublished 2014

Moore, R. 2014. Kirton Quarry, Archaeological Watching Brief: New Best Red Quarry extension. Unpublished Network Archaeology client report no. 613

- Nailor, V and Young, J, 2001. *A fabric type-series for post-Roman pottery from Nottingham City (5th to 16th centuries)*, unpublished report for Nottingham City Museum
- Sleap, J. 2004. Kirton Quarry Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished Network Archaeology client report no. 500
- Sleap, J. 2006. Kirton Quarry Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished Network Archaeology client report no. 520
- Slowikowski, A.M., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, Occasional paper 2, London: Medieval Pottery Research Group.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983. Soil Map of England and Wales
- Young, J. 1999. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land to the East of Kirton Brickworks, Kirton, Nottinghamshire. JSAC 530/99/01
- Young, J., Vince, A. and Nailor, V. 2005. *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford



- Previously quarried
- Extension to Quarry, April 2015

[Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Data with permission of the controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright reserved. Licence number AL D51217A0001]



1.00	24/05/15	First issue	RM	CT	
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



Kirton Quarry

Figure 1
Location of current and previous areas of study

Scale: 1:10 000

APPENDIX 1: FINDS WITH GPS LOCATIONS

Context	Material Type	Count	Weight (g)	Easting	Northing	
103	Pottery	1	31	no gps reading		subsoil surface
103	C.b.m	1	14	no gps reading		subsoil surface
6120176	Pottery	1	17	469633.88	368838.92	surface find
6120177	Pottery	1	6	469623.10	368839.09	surface find
6120178	Pottery	1	46	469582.99	368812.28	surface find
6120179	Pottery	1	5	469596.14	368742.76	surface find
6120180	Pottery	1	5	469594.41	368740.63	surface find
6120181	Pottery	1	14	469596.46	368730.11	surface find
6120182	Pottery	1	16	469591.61	368753.92	surface find
6120183	Pottery	1	2	469645.47	368931.14	surface find
6120184	Pottery	1	2	469606.85	368937.69	surface find
6120185	Pottery	1	41	469603.58	368934.22	surface find
6120186	Pottery	1	8	469606.96	368934.84	surface find
6120187	Pottery	1	4	469659.98	368919.23	surface find
6120188	Pottery	1	10	469602.28	368950.06	surface find
6120189	Pottery	1	10	469665.39	368938.28	surface find
6120190	Pottery	1	12	469674.06	368934.33	surface find
6120191	Pottery	1	24	469663.33	368984.27	surface find
6120192	Pottery	1	9	469633.03	368989.04	surface find
6120193	Pottery	1	47	469608.41	368987.02	surface find
6120194	Pottery	1	6	469622.92	368969.16	surface find
6120195	Pottery	1	21	469637.05	368967.66	surface find
6120196	Pottery	2	5	469646.13	368964.70	surface find
6120197	Pottery	1	27	469582.72	368961.92	surface find
6120198	Pottery	1	25	469587.85	368750.72	subsoil surface
6120199	C.b.m	1	176	469622.47	368718.65	subsoil surface
6120200	Pottery	1	6	469624.92	368963.07	surface find
6120201	Pottery	1	19	469630.57	368979.03	surface find
6120202	Pottery	1	5	469665.44	368969.20	surface find
6120203	Pottery	1	30	469617.57	368950.82	surface find
6120204	Pottery	1	42	469689.30	368990.86	subsoil surface
void				469687.48	368990.29	void
6120206	Pottery	1	7	469697.62	368984.62	subsoil surface
6120207	Pottery	1	6	469696.18	368983.38	subsoil surface
6120208	Pottery	1	9	469690.80	368982.14	subsoil surface
6120209	Pottery	1	46	469714.15	368995.37	check bag
6120210	Pottery	1	28	469684.3	369015.64	subsoil surface
6120211	Pottery	1	4	469671.93	368949.8	subsoil surface
6120212	Pottery	1	12	469660.67	368938.55	subsoil surface
6120213	Pottery	1	20	469700.68	368911.86	surface find
6120214	Pottery	1	10	469658.3	368926.37	subsoil surface

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Pottery archive (Jane Young)

findspot	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
-	ENGS	Grey	large jar/flagon	1	1	32		BS	discard	int & ext green glaze	19th to mid 20th
120	BERTH	vitrified purple	large cylindrical jar	1	1	8		BS		near vitrified;Staffs/Derbs; very dark brown int glaze	mid 17th to 18th
120	NOTS		drinking vessel	1	1	2		BS			18th
176	BL	orange fine-med sandy	large cylindrical jar	1	1	16		BS		int glaze;Notts/Derbs	mid 17th to 18th
177	BL	fine orange sandy	jar/bowl	1	1	7		BS		int glaze;int & ext red slipped	late 17th to 18th
178	LERTH	fine orange sandy	jug/jar	1	1	43		base		unglazed BL/BERTH	late 17th to mid 20th
179	STSL	Cream	press mould dish	1	1	3	brown trailed & combed on yellow	BS		1	late 17th to 18th
180	NOTGL		jug	1	1	5		BS			13th to early/mid 14th
181	BERTH	fine red	large jar	1	1	17		BS		int dark glaze;ext red slip	18th to mid 19th
182	STCOAR	marbled cream/orange-red fine sandy	jar	1	1	17		BS		ext red slip;unglazed but BL/BERTH	late 17th to 18th
183	BL	fine red sandy	jug/jar	1	1	14		BS		int & ext glaze;? ID or very dark BERTH	mid 17th to 18th
183	LBLAK		small bowl ?	1	1	5		base	discard		late 18th to 19th
184	CIST		cup	1	1	3		BS		? Ticknall	late 15th to 16th
185	BERTH	coarse orange	large cylindrical jar	1	1	44		BS		int mottled glaze;ext orange-red slip;Staffs/Derbs	late 17th to 18th
187	BERTH	fine orange sandy	small bowl	1	1	4		rim		very dark brown int & ext glaze; flanged rim	late 17th to 18th
189	STCOAR	coarse orange	large bowl	1	1	14		rim		un glazed but BL/BERTH ;Notts/Derbys	late 17th to 18th
191	BERTH	fine orange-red sandy	large bowl	1	1	25		base		wear mark around basal angle;ext red slip;int very dark brown glaze	late 17th to 18th
192	CMO		jug/jar	1	1	12		BS		ext purple-red slip	late 15th to 16th
193	BL	fine red sandy	very large bowl	1	1	48		rim		int glaze	19th to mid 20th
194	NOTS		mug ?	1	1	5		BS			18th

findspot	cname	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	action	description	date
195	BL	coarse orange	large cylindrical jar	1	1	12		rim		int glaze;int & ext red slip	late 17th to 18th
197	BL	coarse orange	large bowl	1	1	27		rim		int glaze;ext orange slip	18th to mid 19th
198	BERTH	coarse orange	large jar	1	1	27		BS		int dark glaze;ext orange-red slip;Staffs/Derbys	mid 17th to 18th
200	CMO		jug	1	1	3		BS		ext mid brown Fe flaked glaze	mid 15th to 16th
201	MISC	NNCSW	large jar ?	1	1	19		base		near vitrified	mid 15th to 16th
202	CMP		jug/jar	1	1	4		BS			mid 15th to 16th
204	ENGS	Buff	bottle	1	1	40		BS	discard		late 18th to mid 20th
205	BERTH	coarse orange	large cylindrical jar	1	1	30		rim		int mid brown glaze; Notts/Derbs	mid 17th to 18th
206	BL	fine red sandy	jug ?	1	1	7		BS		int & ext glaze;Staffs/Derbs	mid 17th to 18th
207	BERTH	finemed orange sandy	large jar ?	1	1	10		BS		ext very dark brown glaze; int mid brown glaze	mid 17th to 18th
207	PEARL		jug	1	1	36	blue printed with green overglaze paint	handle	discard		early to mid 19th
208	ENGS	Brown	jug/jar/vase	1	1	6	white sprigged leaf decoration	BS	discard		late 18th to 19th
209	BERTH	fine orange sandy	large jar/bowl	1	1	48		base		int dark brown glaze	late 17th to 18th
210	BL	fine red sandy	large jar/bowl	1	1	28		BS		int glaze	18th to 19th
211	NCBW		small jar	1	1	4		rim	discard		19th to 20th
212	BERTH	vitrified purple	large cylindrical jar	1	1	9		BS		near vitrified;Staffs/Derbs; very dark brown int glaze	mid 17th to 18th
213	BERTH	fine orange	large bowl	1	1	20		rim		red slipped;very dark brown glaze	18th to mid 19th

CBM archive (Jane Young)

findspot	cname	fabric	frags	weight	action	description	date
-	PNR	fine orange	1	16	discard	flat roofer ?;flake	18th to 20th
199	RTMISC	coarse orange calcareous	1	73		surviving thickness 30-35mm;worn upper;used as flooring	Roman or early modern

APPENDIX 3: OASIS SUBMISSION SUMMARY

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Kirton Brickworks, quarry extension April 2015 - Network Archaeology Ltd

OASIS ID - networka2-210746

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Richard Moore	richardm@netarch.co.uk	8 May 2015
View 2	2	Richard Moore	richardm@netarch.co.uk	12 October 2015

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	Yes	Boundary filename	networka2-210746.zip [1.79kb]
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

[Grey literature](#) [Upload images](#) [Request record re-opened](#) [Printable version](#)

Email Nottinghamshire SMR about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2015 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Thursday 13 August 2015

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/fozm/fozmctl.cfm?oid=networka2-210746> for this page