



Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

February 2021

Client: Miller Homes

Issue No: V1
OA Reference No: 7879
NGR: SK 5610 2714



Client Name: RPS Group/Miller Homes
Document Title: Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottingham
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Grid Reference: SK 5610 2714
Planning Reference: 17/02292/OUT
Site Code: EALL21
Invoice Code: EALLEV
Receiving Body: Nottinghamshire County Council
Accession No.: NCMG 2021-1
OA Document File Location: nextcloud/Projects Working Folder/OAS/EALLEV
OA Graphics File Location: nextcloud/Projects Working Folder/OAS/EALLEV
Issue No: V1
Date: February 2021
Prepared by: Victoria Green (Supervisor)
Checked by: Carl Champness (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Carl Champness (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by: David Score (Head of Fieldwork)
Signature:



.....

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Director and Chief Executive:
Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIA
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597
Registered Charity, No: 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Victoria Green

With contributions from John Cotter and illustrations by Aidan Farnan

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Scope of work.....	1
1.2	Location, topography and geology.....	1
1.3	Archaeological and historical background.....	1
2	AIMS AND METHODOLOGY.....	3
2.1	Aims.....	3
2.2	Methodology.....	3
3	RESULTS.....	4
3.1	Introduction and presentation of results.....	4
3.2	General soils and ground conditions.....	4
3.3	General distribution of archaeological deposits.....	4
3.4	Trench 3.....	4
3.5	Trenches 11, 15 and 18 (Figures 3-5).....	4
3.6	Trench 19.....	5
3.7	Trench 21.....	5
3.8	Finds summary.....	5
4	DISCUSSION.....	7
4.1	Reliability of field investigation.....	7
4.2	Results and conclusion.....	7
5	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	8
APPENDIX A	TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY.....	9
APPENDIX B	FINDS REPORTS.....	19
B.1	Pottery.....	19
B.2	Ceramic Building material (CBM).....	19
APPENDIX C	SITE SUMMARY DETAILS.....	21

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 Trench Locations showing archaeology
- Fig. 3 Plan of Trenches 7, 11, and 15
- Fig. 4 Plan of Trench 18
- Fig. 5 Sections 300, 1100, 1500, 1800 and 1801

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 1 looking south (2x1m scales)
- Plate 2 Trench 22 looking south (2x1m scales)
- Plate 3 Ditch 1502 Trench 15, looking south (1m scale)
- Plate 4 Ditch 1506 Trench 15, looking south (1m scale)
- Plate 5 Pit 1802 Trench 18, looking northeast (1m scale)
- Plate 6 Ditch 1804 Trench 18, looking south (1m scale)

Summary

In January 2021 Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for the RPS Group on behalf of Miller Homes, on the site of a proposed residential development. The site is located along Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire. The works comprised 24 trenches, representing a 2% sample of the proposed development area.

The site is located on the southern edge of a gentle north-eastward slope, with low earthworks of ridge and furrow surviving across the area. Furrows were identified in several of the trenches, as well as a small number of post-medieval to modern remains that were investigated and sampled. The remains associated with a partially demolished post-war barn were also identified.

The results of the evaluation complement the documentary evidence which shows that the site has not been historically used for settlement. Based on the evaluation results, the site is considered to have no further archaeological interest.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Paul Clark, RPS Heritage Consultant, who commissioned the works on behalf of Miller Homes. Thanks are also extended to Ursilla Spence who monitored the works on behalf of Nottinghamshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness. The fieldwork was directed by Victoria Green, who was supported by Mark Collins and Mariah Barclay. Survey and digitising was carried out by Victoria Green and Aidan Farnan. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS Group on behalf of Miller Homes to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development at Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire. Twenty-four 50m trenches were excavated across the site to assess the archaeological potential.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning application ref: 17/02292/OUT), which was granted at Appeal (APP/P3040/W/18/3196537). A brief was set by Ursilla Spence, the Planning Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire, and a written scheme of investigation was produced by RPS Group detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning condition. This document outlines the results of the evaluation works.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (2014) and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the east of East Leake and comprises several irregularly shaped fields centred at NGR SK 5610 2714, comprising c. 10.82 ha (Fig. 1). The site is bordered to the south and east by Lantern Lane, and to the north and west by fields and hedgerows. The land slopes gently from the north to south, with an average height above sea level of 65m AOD at the northern boundary and 60m AOD at the southern.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of irregularly shaped fields used for stock grazing.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as mudstone across the site, comprising two formations, the Branscombe Mudstone Formation, formed in an environment previously dominated by hot deserts and the Blue Anchor Formation Mudstone, formed in an environment previously dominated by lakes. In the eastern part of the site superficial glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits are recorded. Soilscape records that the soils within the application site are slightly acid loamy/clayey soils with impeded drainage.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A previous trial trench evaluation of the land immediately to the west of the site (Trent and Peak Archaeology 2014) identified only two modern pits within the ten trenches excavated.

Prehistoric (10,000 BC–AD 43)

- 1.3.2 The earliest evidence for human activity in the vicinity of the site comprised Mesolithic quartzite pebble macehead found somewhere in East Leake parish.

- 1.3.3 A flint blade was found at the edge of New Wood, 1.8km northeast of the site. A flint scraper was found in a clay pit 900m northeast of the site, and a scatter of flint flakes was found at Crow Hill Wood 1.8km west of the site.

Roman (AD 43–410)

- 1.3.4 There is no evidence for Roman settlement near to the site, with the evidence dating to this period limited to a couple of finds; a hoard of 25 coins contained in a redware pottery jar were found in a railway cutting in 1895 and some pottery found by a Rector when digging in his garden in 1959.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

- 1.3.5 There was probably a wooden church on the site of the present St Mary's from the 7th or 8th century, replaced by a stone structure about the middle of the 11th century. A sizeable portion of herring-bone masonry in the north wall of the nave is typically Saxon. The name Leake is the Old Norse, means 'brook', and by the time of the Domesday Book (1086) it was called *Lecche* or *Leche*. By the 13th century 'east' had been added to distinguish it from West Leake. The church of St. Giles, Costock, appears to have been first erected in c. 1080, and was rebuilt in 1360; the remains of a 9th to 10th century cross are built into the nave buttress. It is likely that settlement during the Saxon period was focused on the villages of East Leake and Costock.

Medieval and post-medieval (AD 1066–1800)

- 1.3.6 During the 12th century, two manor houses were built in East Leake, which expanded in a long linear shape along what is now Main Street. Ridge and furrow, probably of Medieval date, survives within the western side of the site, suggesting it was used for agriculture during this period.
- 1.3.7 The earliest maps to show the site are the 1812 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings of Nottingham and an 1836 map by J. and C. Walker, both are pictorial in nature but show that the site lay in an area of open fields. The first map to show the site in detail is the 1884 Ordnance Survey map which shows that the site consisted of five fields. A public footpath is recorded running northeast from the south western corner. There is no change to the land within the site other than the addition of a pond prior to 1922 which appears to be extant and the construction of a red brick L-shaped barn after 1952.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the site;
- ii. To assess vulnerability / sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- iii. To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- iv. To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- v. To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- vi. To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for the accession to the Nottinghamshire HER.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised a 2% sample of the proposed development area, which equated to twenty-four 50m x 1.8m trenches, as shown in Fig. 2. Some of the trench locations were altered in the field to account for surface water and physical obstructions.

2.2.2 Topsoil and overburden were removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (1.8m wide), under archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during the evaluation was mounded away from the edges of each trench. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately (Plates 1 and 2). Mechanical excavation ceased at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. A metal detector was also used to scan these deposits to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts.

2.2.3 Each trench was cleaned by hand as necessary to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed features. The nature of identified features was assessed by sample excavation. All exposed features were investigated as outlined with the approved WSI (RPS 2021). Discrete features (e.g. in-filled pits) were half-sectioned and, as a minimum (where possible), a 1m wide section of each linear feature was excavated by hand.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained any potential remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.
- 3.1.2 Trenches 1, 2, 4-6, 8-10, 12-14, 16, 17, 20, 22 and 23 contained no archaeology and they will not be discussed in detail further.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of light greenish grey silty clay and light reddish pink clay was overlain by a subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally waterlogged throughout, with some trenches flooding soon after being opened. However archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Potential archaeological features were present and investigated in Trenches 3, 11, 15, 18, 19 and 21. The features were mostly undated small ditches, one pit and the remains of a cobbled surface associated with the partially demolished barn.
- 3.3.2 A modern ditch containing brick and plastic was identified within Trench 7, but not investigated due to its recent date.
- 3.3.3 A concentration of features was found on the east side of the site, Trenches 11, 15 and 18.
- 3.3.4 In the south western corner of the site were the remains of red brick barns, and Trench 19 contained deposits which are likely related to these buildings.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 contained one N-S running undated ditch 303 cut into the clay geology. The single fill of the ditch contained no finds, though it may be related to drainage, considering the orientation of the ditch running down the hill it is likely to be a former field boundary/hedgerow (Figure 5).

3.5 Trenches 11, 15 and 18 (Figures 3-5)

- 3.5.1 Several potential features were investigated in Trenches 11, 15 and 18 on the eastern side of the site.
- 3.5.2 **Trench 11** lay on the eastern boundary of the site and contained one approximately N-S running shallow linear ditch/boundary. The undated feature contained no finds but shared a broad alignment with the modern field systems.

3.5.3 **Trench 15** was immediately south of Trench 11 and contained three linear ditches which had an unknown function. At the eastern end of the trench ditch 1502 runs NE-SW and contained one clayey silt fill, which contained pieces of post-medieval CBM (Plate 3). Both ditch 1504, which runs N-S and ditch 1506, which runs NE-SW, contained no finds. The fills were very similar in all three features and so they may all be of the same date and fulfilled a similar function (Plate 4).

3.5.4 **Trench 18** lay south of Trench 15, in the adjacent field. The trench contained one pit and a gully (Fig. 4). The trench was extended with a 2x3m box around the pit, but no further features were revealed, apart from a furrow running E-W.

3.5.5 Pit 1802 was the only discrete feature found on the site, though it did not contain any dating evidence, and its function is unclear (Fig. 5). The N-S gully 1804 which lies immediately west also produced no dating evidence though it is likely that the two features are related.

3.6 Trench 19

3.6.1 The trench was located on the western side of the site and contained the remains of brick buildings, presumably part of the still standing red brick barns. The WSI identified that these barns were built after 1952, and the finds recovered from the brick surfaces are dated to this period. The brick surfaces revealed in the trench could be part of a yard area, which is also associated with cobbled surfaces.

3.7 Trench 21

3.7.1 Trench 21 contained a small linear feature running approximately N-S, though this trench was flooded very soon after the trench was opened. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

3.8 Finds and environmental summary

3.8.1 Very little finds were recovered from the trenching, most of which dated to the late Victorian period. Two sherds of Victorian pottery weighing 28g were recovered from the topsoil within Trench 17. These comprise a small rim sherd from a dish/plate in Staffordshire-type transfer-printed whiteware (Fabric TPW) with a greyish, etched, background design overlain by a border-frieze of white foliage (oak leaves?). This dates within c 1830-1900 and possibly within c 1850-1900? The second sherd/vessel is a conical bowl, or basin, with a beaded rim, in late Derbyshire-style stoneware (DERBS). This has a grey fabric with a (clear) grey internal salt glaze, and a shiny brown external salt glaze - typical of this ware. It is broadly contemporary in date with the first sherd. Mass-produced 'Victorian' crockery - such as here - is found throughout Britain by this date.

3.8.2 A total of 11 pieces of CBM weighing 174g were recovered from the features in Trenches 15 and 19. The cobbled surface 1903, in Trench 19, produced 9 pieces of machine-made wall tile of late 19th- or early 20th-century date, and potential associated with the nearby partially demolished 'L' shaped barn.

3.8.3 Two small pieces (7g) of weathered post-medieval CBM were also recovered from ditch fill 1503, the fill of ditch 1502, which dated to between 16th to 19th centuries.

3.8.4 No features or deposits were identified during the evaluation that warranted sampling.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The ground conditions and visibility were generally good throughout the evaluation, although some trenches needed to be pumped out due to ground water flooding. The majority of the trenches were excavated in their proposed locations with only slight modifications necessary due to services and surface obstructions. The evaluation was therefore able to achieve good coverage of the proposed development area, and the results can therefore be considered to provide a reliable assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation successfully supported the general documentary evidence of low archaeological potential across the site. All potential archaeological features were investigated by hand to assess their potential.

4.2 Results and conclusion

- 4.2.1 No significant archaeological features were identified within the evaluation and no finds earlier than the post-medieval period were recovered. The only artefactual inclusions were post-medieval to Victorian pottery and CBM, and modern brick, which was not retained.
- 4.2.2 Several field ditches were identified in Trenches 11, 15 and 18, which either aligned with the modern field systems or contain late post-medieval material. The remains of part of the demolition 'L' shaped barn and cobbled surface were also identified within Trench 19. Other features investigated within the trenching were found to represent the remains of former hedgerows and natural geological variations, along with field drains and agricultural furrows.
- 4.2.3 The results of the evaluation complement the documentary evidence which shows that the site has been located within agricultural land since at least the medieval period. Based on the evaluation results, the site is considered to have no further archaeological interest.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey 2020, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed March 2020

CIFA 2014 Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation

MoLA 2014 London medieval and post-medieval pottery codes, Museum of London Archaeology, <http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes> (Accessed 11 Jan 2019)

RPS 2021 Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation: Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire.

Trent and Peak Archaeology 2014, Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation, rep no. 131/2014

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	-	0.29	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent rounded stone inclusions measuring 0.02m in size.	-	-
101	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Light greyish yellow clay with moderate rounded stone inclusions measuring 0.02m in size.	-	-
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	-	0.2	Topsoil. Mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions.	-	-
201	Layer	-	-	0.2	Subsoil. Light blueish grey clay with no inclusions .	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Light yellowish blue clay with rare small rounded stone inclusions.	-	-
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contains one gully. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil and alluvial clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	-	0.15	Topsoil. Light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.	-	-

301	Layer	-	-	0.27	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay with occasional rounded stones measuring 0.02m in size.	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Light yellowish blue clay with occasional rounded pebbles measuring 0.05m in size.	-	-
303	Cut	-	0.32	0.22	Ditch.		
304	Fill	303	0.32	0.22	Secondary Fill. Firm and friable. Dark brownish green and black silty clay. Frequent angular and rounded stone inclusions varying from 0.01-0.04m in size.		

Trench 4

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil over lying clay natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	-	0.4	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded stones measuring 0.02m in size.	-	-
401	Layer	-	-		Natural. Light blueish yellow clay with no inclusions.	-	-

Trench 5

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil and clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	-	0.37	Topsoil. Medium greyish brown clayey silt.	-	-
501	Layer	-	-		Natural. Light blueish yellow clay with no inclusions.	-	-

Trench 6

General description					Orientation	N-S	
					Length (m)	50	

Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay natural.					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	-	0.4	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay. Frequent rounded stone inclusions measuring 0.02m in size.	-	-
601	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Greenish yellow and orangish yellow silty clay. Firm and friable. Frequent rounded stone inclusions measuring 0.02m in size.	-	-
Trench 7							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology except a modern ditch. Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	-	0.32	Topsoil. Mid reddish grey silty clay with no inclusions.	-	-
701	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Mixed light brownish red clay with light orange yellow silty clay with no inclusions.	-	-
702	Cut	-	0.6	-	Modern ditch containing brick and plastic	-	-
Trench 8							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Mid reddish grey clayey silt with no inclusions.		
801	Layer				Natural. Mixed light pinkish red clay with light orange yellow silty clay with no inclusions.		

Trench 9							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.46	Topsoil. Light brownish grey silty clay with no inclusions.		
901	Layer				Natural. Light blueish grey silty clay with no inclusions.		
Trench 10							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil overlying clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Medium greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones.		
1001	Layer			0.2	Alluvial Layer. Medium brownish grey silty clay. Frequent rounded and sub-angular stones, 0.01m in size.		
1002	Layer				Natural. Light brownish grey clay. Very occasional rounded and sub-angular stones up to 0.01m in size.		
Trench 11							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained one linear. Consists of topsoil overlying clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	-	0.3	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Frequent rounded stone inclusions varying from 0.02m	-	-
1101	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Mid reddish orange and light greenish yellow clay	-	-

					with frequent rounded stone inclusions measuring 0.02m l size.		
1102	Cut		0.58	0.12	Ditch.		
1103	Fill	1102	0.56	0.12	Primary Fill. Dark brown sandy clay with frequent angular and rounded inclusions.		
Trench 12							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying alluvium and clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.74	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.37	Topsoil. Medium-dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
1201	Layer			0.32	Alluvial Layer. Light brownish grey clay layer.		
1202	Layer				Natural. Light orangey brown sandy clay with light greyish green and medium pinkish red clay patches.		
Trench 13							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	-	0.4	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay, with frequent rounded stone inclusions measuring 0.01-0.02m in size	-	-
1301	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. A pinkish red clay, with streaks of greenish yellow clay, including frequent rounded stone inclusions.	-	-
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
					Length (m)	50	

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying clay natural.					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	-	0.38	Topsoil. Greyish brown, silty clay with frequent rounded stone inclusions measuring 0.02m in size	-	-
1401	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Mixed light greenish yellow clay and orangish brown silty clay. Frequent rounded stone inclusions measuring 0.02m in size	-	-
Trench 15							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained three linears and two furrows. Trench consists of topsoil overlying clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	-	0.28	Topsoil. Medium greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent small-medium rounded and sub-angular stones.		
1501	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Medium orangey brown sandy clay with patches of pinkish-red clay and light greenish grey clay. Frequent small-medium rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional large rounded stones.		
1502	Cut	-	0.8	0.16	Ditch.		
1503	Fill	1502	0.8	0.16	Primary Fill. Medium greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent small-medium rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks.	CBM	C19-EC20th century
1504	Cut	-	0.62	0.12	Ditch.		
1505	Fill	1504	0.62	0.12	Deliberate Backfill. Greyish brown clayey silt and orangey brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks.		
1506	Cut	-	0.3	0.04	Ditch.		

1507	Fill	1506	0.3	0.04	Primary Fill. Medium greyish brown clayey silt. Compaction friable. Frequent small rounded stones.		
Trench 16							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer	-	-	0.36	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small, rounded stone inclusions.	-	-
1601	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Dark pinkish red silty clay with patches of light yellowish blue clay.	-	-
Trench 17							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained one tree throw. Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	-	-	0.26	Topsoil. Greyish brown, silty clay. Occasional small stone inclusions.	pottery	1850-1900
1701	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Mixed pinkish red clay and greenish yellow and orangish brown silty clay	-	-
1702	Cut	-	-	-	Hedgerow. Natural feature that was investigated, but was probably burnt tree roots	-	-
Trench 18							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained one pit and a gully. Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Light greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent small-medium rounded stones.		
1801	Layer				Natural. Mixed light yellowish brown clay, medium pinkish red clay and light greenish yellow clay. Frequent small-medium rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional larger rounded stones.		
1802	Cut		0.45	0.09	Pit.		
1803	Fill	1802	0.45	0.09	Primary Fill. Mixture of yellowish green clay and black silty clay. Moderate rounded pebble inclusions and frequent flecks of charcoal inclusions		
1804	Cut		0.3	0.2	Ditch.		
1805	Fill	1804	0.3	0.22	Primary Fill. Mixed dark brownish grey clayey silt with orange clay patches. Frequent rounded stones.		
1806	Fill		1.2m		Fill of Furrow		
Trench 19							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench contains a brick surface, likely related to farm buildings lying to SW. Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer	-	-	0.3	Topsoil. Mid reddish brown silty clay with no inclusions.	-	-
1901	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Light reddish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles	-	-
1902	Layer	-	15.5	-	Floor Surface. Brick floor surface probably associated with partly-demolished farm buildings c. 5m to SW.	-	-
1903	Layer	-	1.5	-	Metalled Surface. Cobbled surface (possible path), possibly associated with farm buildings approx 15m to SW.	CBM	C19-EC20th century

1904	Layer	-	0.6	-	Metaled Surface. Deposit of cobbles probably serving as a path, running approx NW-SE.	-	-
Trench 20							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil and clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer	-	-	0.22	Topsoil. Light greyish brown clayey silt with no inclusions.	-	-
2001	Layer	-	-	0.34	Subsoil. Light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions.	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Mid reddish pink clay.	-	-
Trench 21							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained one gully. Consists of topsoil overlying clay natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Frequent rounded pebble inclusions.	-	-
2101	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Mid orangey brown Sandy clay with frequent small rounded stone inclusions	-	-
Trench 22							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer	-	-	0.28	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Compaction friable. Occasional medium rounded stones.	-	-

2201	Layer	-	-	-	Natural. Mid orangey-brown sandy clay with light grey-green clay patches.	-	-
Trench 23							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil and natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer	-	-	0.3	Topsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt. Occasional medium rounded stone inclusions.	-	-
2301	Layer	-	-		Natural. Light orangey brown sandy clay with light greyish green clay patches. Frequent rounded and sub-angular stones of varying sizes.	-	-
Trench 24							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Contained one possible furrow. trench consists of topsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer	-	-	0.3	Topsoil. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt. Frequent small-medium rounded stones.	-	--
2401	Layer	-	-		Natural. Light orangey brown sandy clay. Frequent rounded and sub-angular stones.	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 Two sherds of pottery weighing 28g were recovered from a single context. Given the small quantity present, this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below. Post-medieval fabric codes referred to are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014).

Description

- B.1.2 Context (1700) Spot-date: c 1830-1900. Description: 2 sherds (weight 28g). These comprise a small rim sherd from a dish/plate in Staffordshire-type transfer-printed whiteware (Fabric TPW) with a greyish, etched, background design overlain by a border-frieze of white foliage (oak leaves?). This dates within c 1830-1900 and possibly within c 1850-1900? The second sherd/vessel is a conical bowl, or basin, with a beaded rim, in late Derbyshire-style stoneware (DERBS). This has a grey fabric with a (clear) grey internal salt glaze, and a shiny brown external salt glaze - typical of this ware. It is broadly contemporary in date with the first sherd. Mass-produced 'Victorian' crockery - such as here - is found throughout Britain by this date.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.1.3 The pottery here has little potential for further analysis and could be discarded if so desired.

B.2 Ceramic Building material (CBM)

By John Cotter

Description

- B.2.1 A total of 11 pieces of CBM weighing 174g were recovered from two contexts. These have not been separately catalogued but are fully described below.
- B.2.2 Context (1503) Spot-date: Post-medieval? 16th to 19th century? Description: 2 pieces (7g). Two shapeless pieces/scraps of soft reddish fired clay, possibly brick? Both very weathered. Both in a similar soft fabric with moderate quartz grains and coarser, rounded, iron-rich clay pellets. The smaller, rounded, piece is a lighter pink-buff colour with a few streaks of paler cream clay. The larger piece is uniformly red-brown and has more pock-marks or surface voids; it also has a roughly flattish area which may be part of the original surface? Their dating is highly conjectural. They are possibly (probably?) very weathered scraps of post-medieval brick? However, an earlier (Roman?) date cannot be ruled-out.

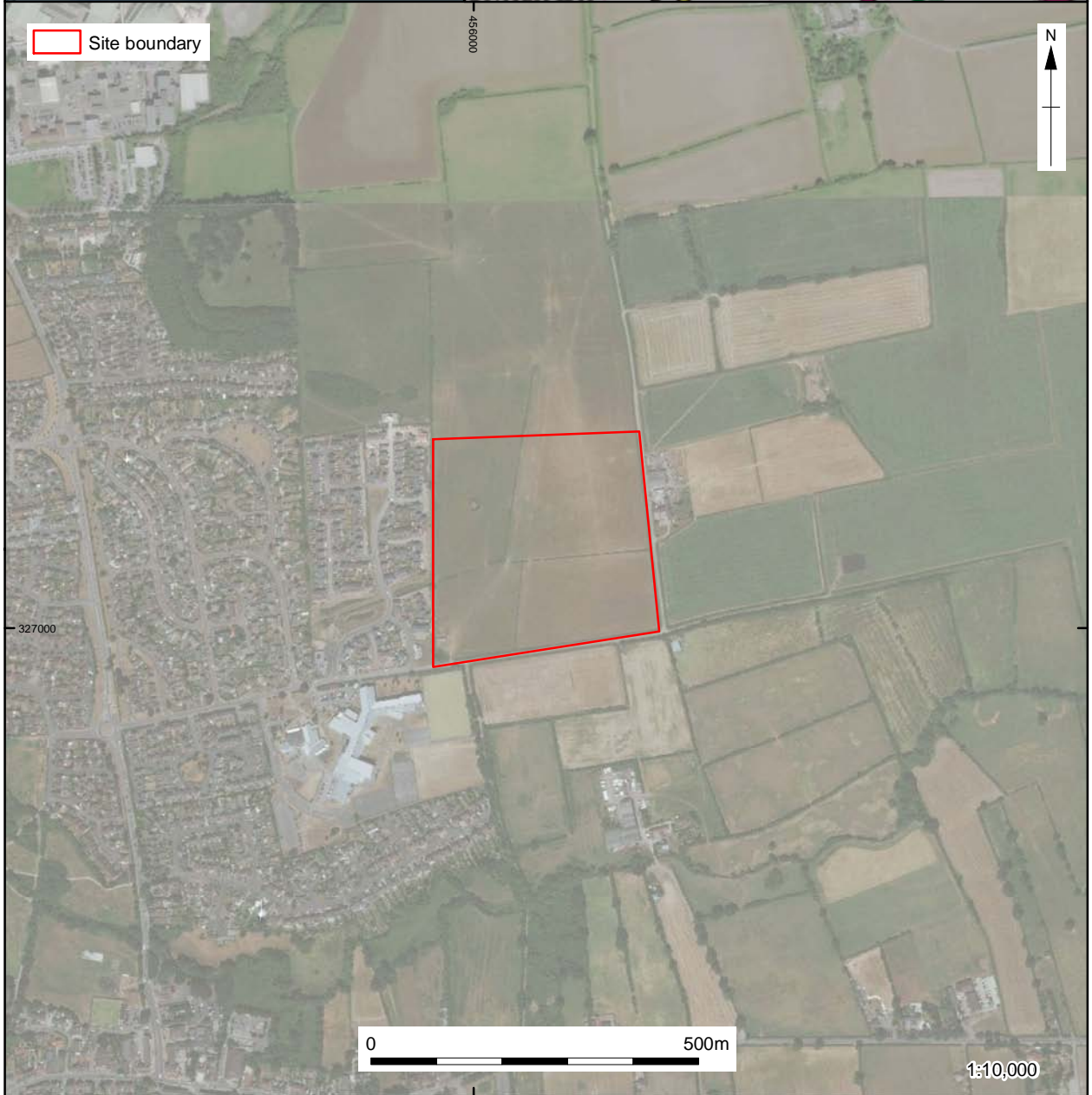
- B.2.3 Context (1903) Spot-date: c 1890-1910? Description: 9 pieces (167g). These are all pieces of machine-made wall tile of late 19th- or early 20th-century date - although they may have remained in situ for many years before the structure, or building, they once adorned was demolished or renovated. There are three different styles of tile here which are listed below:
- B.2.4 The first type comprises wall tiles with polychrome-glazed (majolica) floral decoration in the 'Cuenca' style (6 pieces, 151g). The small fragments probably represent two separate tiles, both unusually thick (17mm thick). They have a hard, fine, pink-buff fabric with very fine calcareous inclusions. A few edge fragments are present. Cuenca-style tiles originated in Spain in the 15th century and represent a technique of tile decorating - with patterns outlined with raised borders to create individual cells which were then filled with coloured glazes. They reached their height of popularity in the 16th century and can still be seen in surviving royal palaces in Seville and elsewhere in Spain. True Cuenca tiles used coloured lead glazes and a white tin-based glaze. The Cuenca style was revived during the Art Deco period (c 1890-1910) and tiles of this sort were mass-produced both in England and elsewhere in Europe but the white tin glaze was replaced by a modern alkali-based glaze with no added tin oxide. The tiles here are from this revival period. They have a background of very pale (almost white) blue-tinted glaze. Though fragmentary, the design includes a large daisy or rosette with dark brown petals, and round green-glazed shapes - possibly fruits - with opaque blue-grey and yellow leaves - all very much in the style of the Spanish originals. One fragment had a roughly incised (broken) mark on the underside, resembling the letter 'H'. This might be part of an inscription, or maker's mark, or perhaps just a keying device to fix it to the mortared wall? They might have been produced in an English tile factory, but the pinkish earthenware clay, with its fine calcareous inclusions, is unusual and might point to a continental source? Tiles of this quality would probably have been used in the entrance or hallway of a building - where they could be admired.
- B.2.5 White tiles with an even-toned deep-green glaze (2 pieces, 14g). Possibly from a single wall tile (10mm thick). Typical wall tiles for use in kitchens and bathrooms etc. There is a shallow press-moulded recess on the back of the tiles. One of them contains a small letter 'J' in relief. Probably contemporary with tiles above.
- B.2.6 Plain white tile with a white glaze (1 piece, 2g). A small edge fragment, only 6mm thick. There are traces of a recessed border on the back. Date and function as the green-glazed tiles above.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.2.7 Apart from the Cuenca-style tiles, the CBM has very little potential for further research and could be discarded if so desired.

APPENDIX C**SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

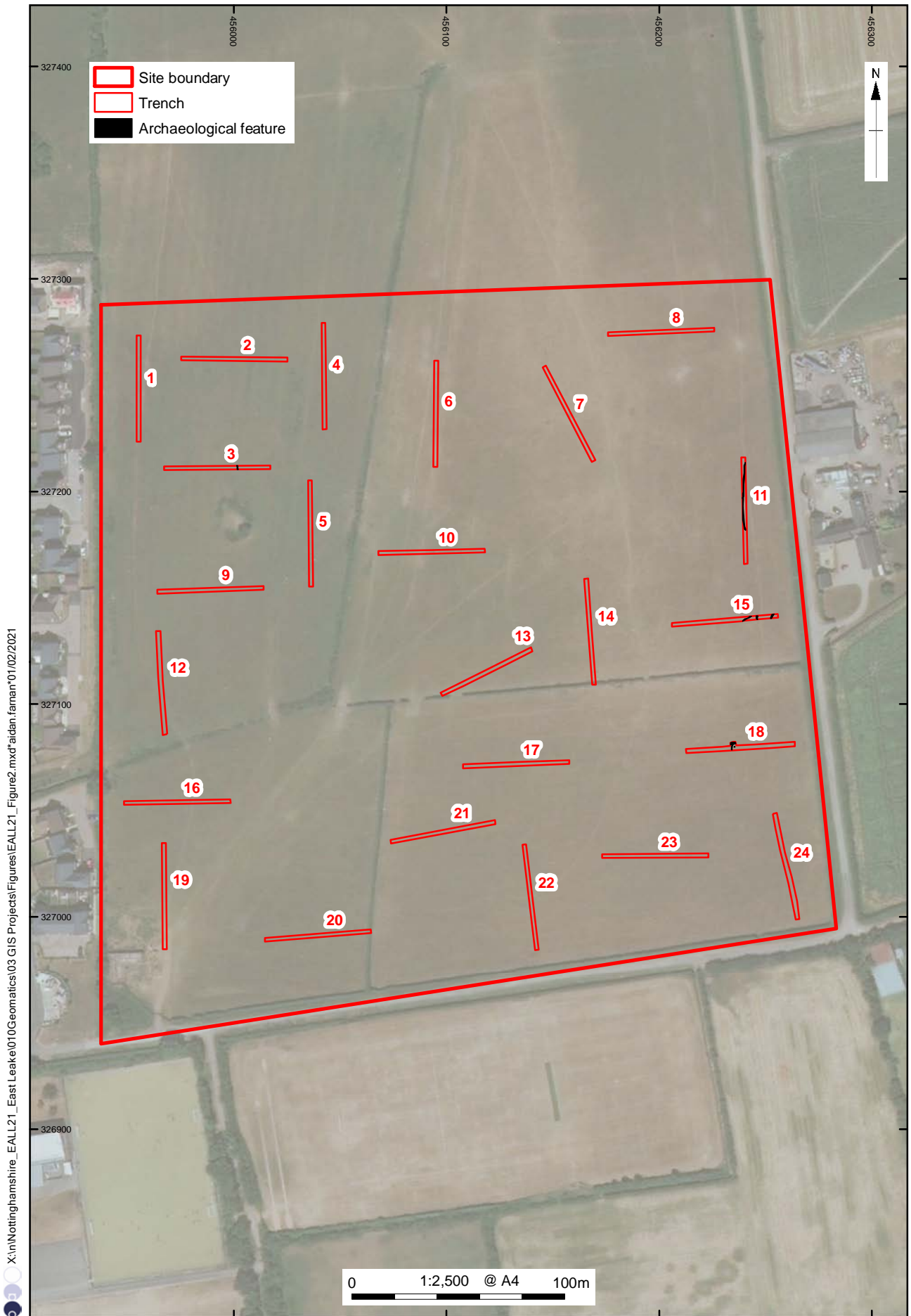
Site name:	Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire
Site code:	EALL21
Grid Reference	SK 5610 2714
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	January 2021, eight days.
Area of Site	10.82 ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX1 0ES, and will be deposited with Nottingham Museum Service in due course, under the following accession number: NCMG 2021-1.
Summary of Results:	<p>In January 2021 Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation for the RPS Group on behalf of Miller Homes, on the site of a proposed residential development. The site is located along Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire. The works comprised 24 trenches, representing a 2% sample of the proposed development area.</p> <p>The site is located on the southern edge of a gentle north-eastward slope, with low earthworks of ridge and furrow surviving across the area. Furrows were identified in several of the trenches, as well as a small number of post-medieval to modern remains that were investigated and sampled. The remains associated with a partially demolished post-war barn were also identified.</p> <p>The results of the evaluation complement the documentary evidence which shows that the site has not been historically used for settlement. Based on the evaluation results, the site is considered to have no further archaeological interest.</p>



X:\nNottinghamshire_EALL21_East Leake\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\Figures\EALL21_Figure1.mxd\aiden.faman\14/12/2020

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 2: Trench locations showing archaeology

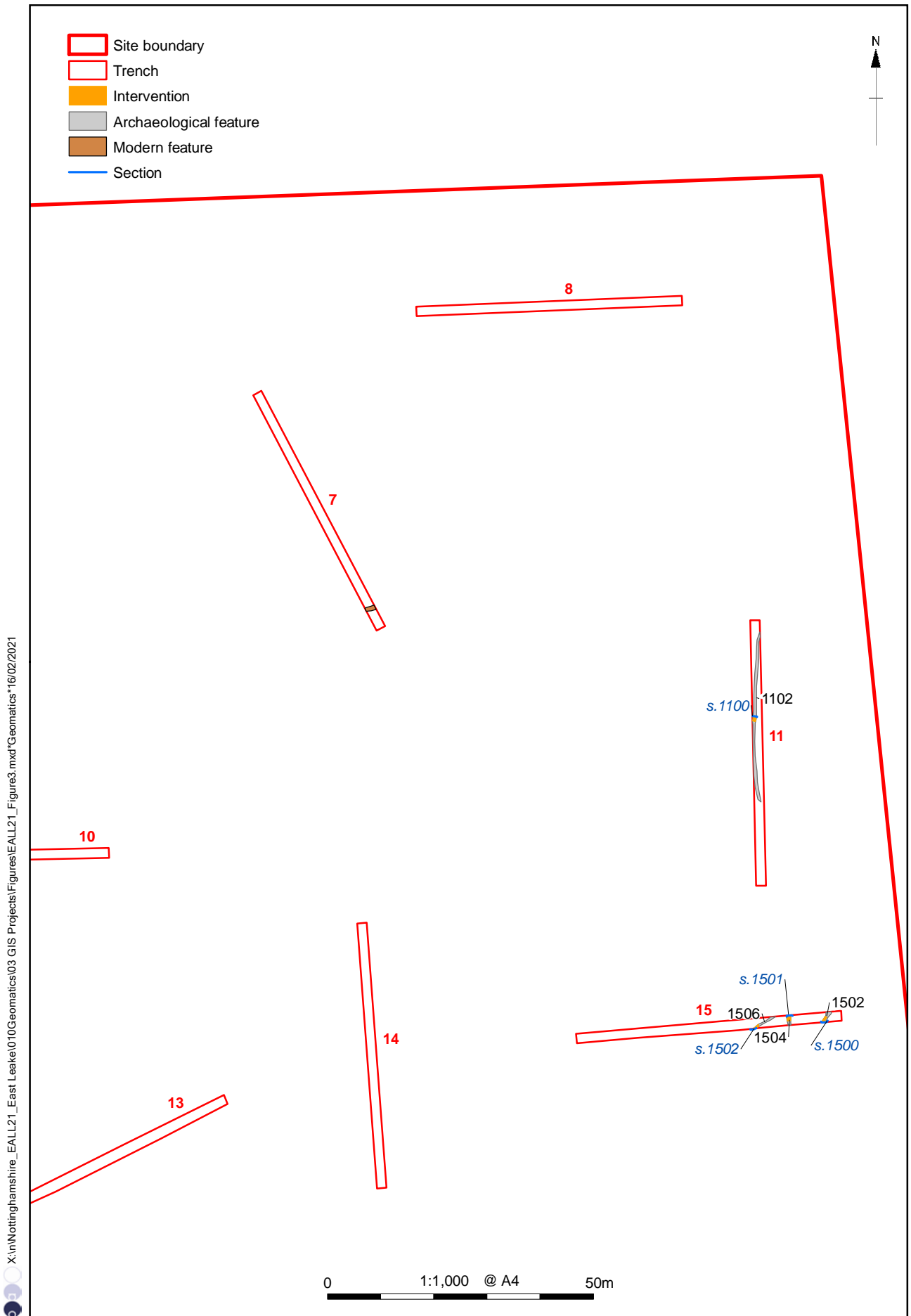


Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 7, 11 and 15

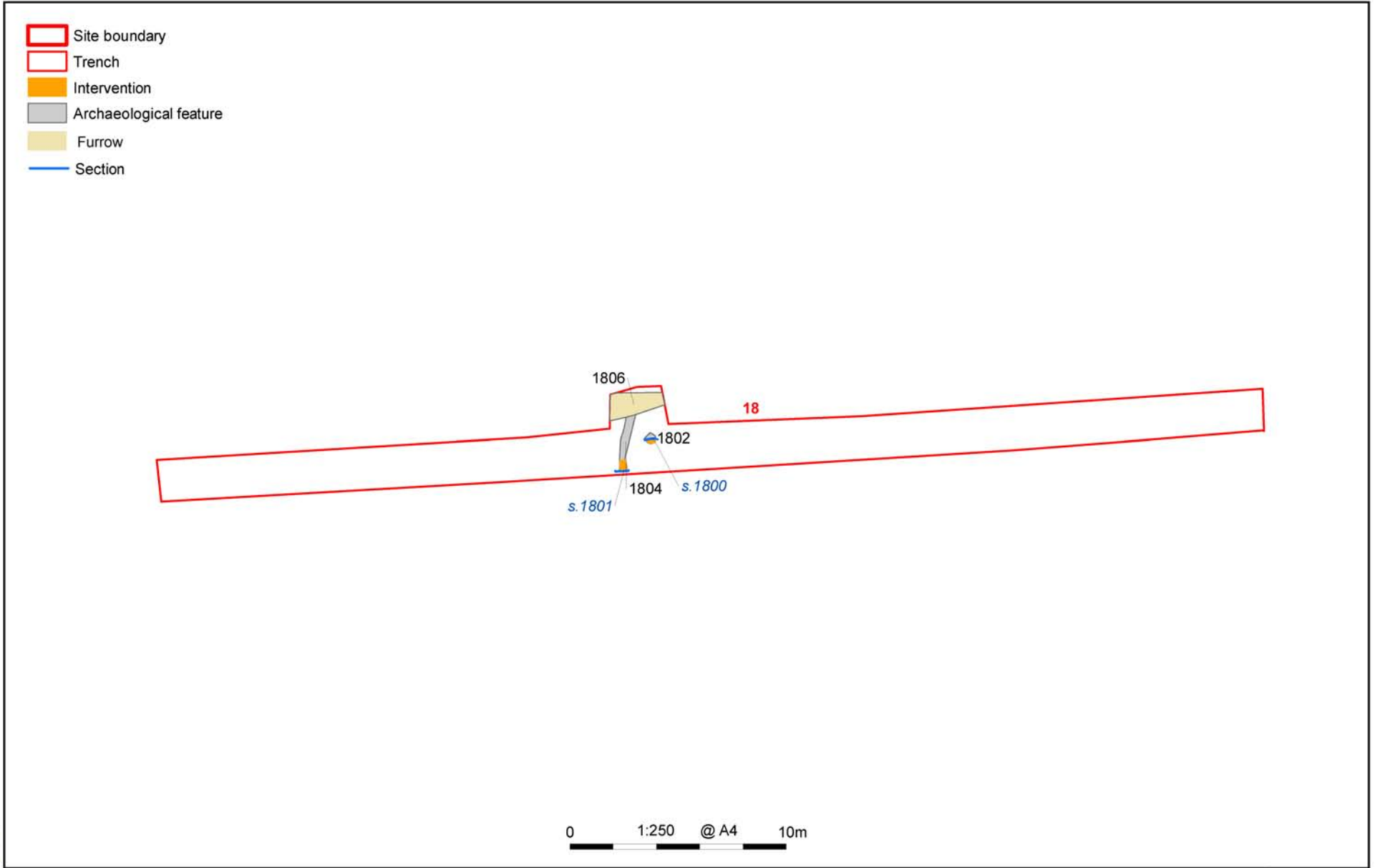


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 18

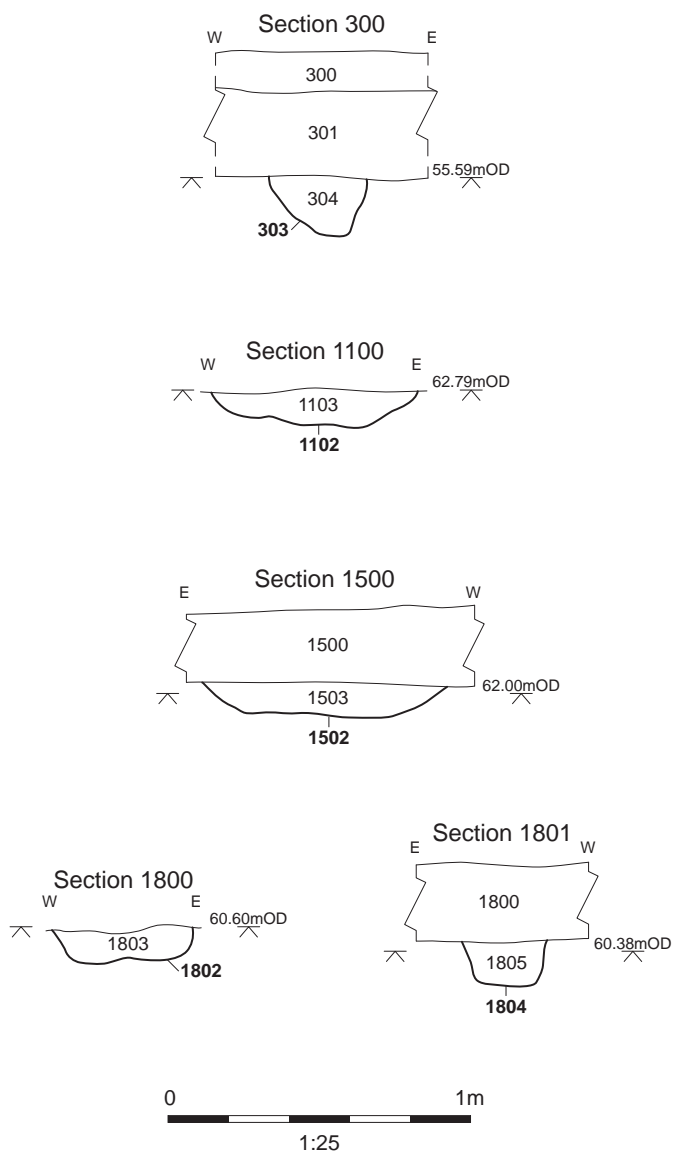


Figure 5: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south (2x1m scales)



Plate 2: Trench 22 looking south (2x1m scales)



Plate 3: Ditch 1502 Trench 15, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 4: Ditch 1506 Trench 15, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 5: Pit 1802 Trench 18, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 6: Ditch 1804 Trench 18, looking south (1m scale)



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX20ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*