

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Jackson Design Associates on behalf of Bikow Developments

October 2014



LAND OFF THE SYCAMORES, SOUTH NORMANTON, DERBYSHIRE

Trial Trench Evaluation

D Trimble

LAND OFF THE SYCAMORES, SOUTH NORMANTON, DERBYSHIRE

Site Code: SNTS14
OASIS ID.: withamar1-193695
Planning Application No.: 11/00523/VARMAJ
NGR: 444458 355926

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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SUMMARY

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the site of a proposed new residential unit for profoundly disabled children on land off The Sycamores, South Normanton Derbyshire.

The proposed development is located on land within the bounds of the former Common Farm, recently demolished but known to have stood on the site from at least the late 17th century. Four evaluation evaluation trenches were excavated, two directly targeting the suspected site of the farm and two positioned on the adjacent areas of the site which were to be most heavily disturbed by the proposed development.

Results of the trial trenching indicate that much of the site is heavily disturbed by recent landscaping, quarrying or possibly disposal of pit waste debris

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the site of a proposed new residential unit for profoundly disabled children on land off The Sycamores, South Normanton, Derbyshire. The project was commissioned by Jackson Design Associates on behalf of Bikow in response to a planning condition (Application 11/00523/VARMAJ) requiring a programme of archaeological works imposed by Bolsover District Council. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Witham Archaeology and approved by the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeological of Derbyshire County Council. Fieldwork for the Trial Trench Evaluation was undertaken on the 8th and 9th of October 2014.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (FIGS. 1&2)

The village of South Normanton is located in Derbyshire, approximately 2km east of Alfreton and 10.5km west of Mansfield in the administrative district of Bolsover and centred on NGR 444458 355926. The proposed development site lies within the centre of the modern village of South Normanton, though at some distance from the medieval parish church of St. Michael, which is located just over a kilometre to the north. Currently the site comprises an approximately rectangular, 1.2ha area of heavily overgrown land located on land to the rear of Boundary Lodge, Lea Bank and 39-45 The Sycamores, Broadmeadows in South Normanton.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within the core of modern village, though approximately 1.5km south of the medieval church of St. Michael. This parish church is Grade II listed and contains fabric of mainly 14th century date but also a door of Norman style to indicate earlier origins (Her monument ref 12807)

A map based on John Halton's survey of 1699 is the earliest thought to show the location of Common Farm. Figure 9 shows a detail of a copy of this map held in the Derbyshire Record Office (Ref D451/21). The farm is depicted as a single building, though this is likely to be schematic. The farm is not named, nor was a schedule available for the map. At this date the farm is shown as lying at the north east edge of Normanton Moor which probably comprised a large part of the common

An enclosure award map for 1801 (D358 AP/P21) (Figs. 10 & 11) depicts two buildings at the site. However, these lie immediately south of the boundary of the enclosed area so there is no description available in the schedule. This seems to be an early phase of enclosure as a second map and award was made in 1840 (Ref D2360,3/39). On this map the farm is shown with three buildings and an orchard is also present (Figs 12 & 13). The irregular field boundary which extends east and west either side of the farm is likely to be the same feature which bounds the north side of the two buildings on the 1801 map. The schedule does not name the farm but a field which forms part of the holding was called 'Bottom Common' in the schedule.

Common Farm is shown in detail on the 25 inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1881. This is shown on Figure 14 with the development and trial trenches overlain.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification for evaluation by trial trenching of 1st October 2014 were to:

- provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.
- assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.
- provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains and make an informed and reasoned decision on a planning application.
- provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of timing and funding of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.
- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- provide information for accession to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The proposed development site was assessed through the excavation of four trenches (Fig 2), measuring *c.* 20.5m x 1.6m (Trench 1), 19m x 1.6m (Trench 2), 21.5m x 1.6m (Trench 3) and 28.5m x 1.6m (Trench 4). As far as possible the trenches were positioned as depicted within the project specification. However, due to the severely overgrown nature of the site, in particular the number of large trees, the final position and size of each trench was at variance to the original proposal.

Two of the trenches directly targeted the area of Common Farm towards the southwest corner of the proposed development area and two were positioned on adjacent areas within the footprint of the proposed care unit.

Topsoil and other recent deposits were removed by means of a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The bases of the resulting trenches were cleaned by hand where appropriate and photographed. Features of potential archaeological origin were then investigated by hand excavation to determine character, extent and date.

General plans of the trenches were produced at scale 1:20 and sections were drawn at scale 1:10. The photographic record, including general views of the area and views of specific features as excavated, was compiled in 35mm monochrome and digital colour. Context descriptions were made on *pro forma*

recording sheets. The positions of the trenches were located by reference to fixed points on the neighbouring house and boundaries.

6.0 RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Plates 1-3)

Trench 1 measured 20.5m x 1.6m and was located towards the northeast corner of the site and within the footprint of the west east aligned wing on the north side of the proposed residential unit. It had been proposed that the trench would be 40m long but due to the severely overgrown nature of the site the length of the trench was reduced.

Initial machining of the trench to a depth of 0.55m revealed a sequence of horizontal deposits containing fragments of 19th and 20th century ceramics (Appendix 3). The deposit exposed in the base of the trench (004) comprised a brownish grey clayey sandy silt with frequent patches of re-deposited clay. This was interpreted as representing a dumped deposit probably used to backfill a large negative feature such as a quarry. Excavation of a 3.5m long sondage at the east end of the trench to a depth 1.6m revealed a sequence of horizontally stratified layers mostly comprising mixed silts and clays (Fig. 6 Section 1).

At the base of the sequence was (007) a firm mid yellowish brown silty clay from which a sherd of Pearlware of 19th century date was retrieved. The layer overlying (007) comprised a 0.3m thick mid brownish grey silt (006) from which a handle of a modern Whiteware vessel was collected. This layer resembled a re-deposited topsoil. The same sequence was exposed in a machine excavated sondage at the west end of the trench.

Trench 2 (Figs. 4, Plates 4-5)

Trench 2 was located towards the western boundary of the site and positioned to investigate the area adjacent to the farm buildings plotted from 19th century maps. Due to dense tree cover over this part of the site the location of the trench was altered from the position depicted in the project specification. The excavated trench was SSW to NNE aligned and measured 19m long 16m wide, 1m short of the intended length.

Naturally formed deposits were identified at a depth of 0.5m and comprised firm light yellowish and orange clay (202). which extended throughout the trench. Overlying these and extending throughout the trench was a 0.4m thick deposit of mixed interleaved layers of clinker, ash, cinders and crushed stone. This was overlain by a 0.15m thick topsoil (203) comprising loose, mid brownish grey silt sand. Towards the south end of the trench a 0.8m diameter and 0.3m deep pit [204] contained a single fill (200) very similar in character to the overlying layers represented by (201). A fragment of late 18th to early nineteenth century Whiteware was recovered from the fill of the pit. It seems possible that (201) represents disposal of fire waste to create a track or area of hard standing.

Trench 3 (Fig 4, Plates 6 & 7)

Trench 3 was oriented southwest to northeast, measured 21.5m x 1.6m. and targeted the site of the buildings of Common Farm plotted from late nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps. A 4.3m length of concrete surface recorded at the south end of the trench was edged by the foundations of a 0.22m wide brick wall. North of the concrete surface the earliest archaeological deposit was represented by a loose dark grey layer (302) (Fig. 7 Section 3) of cinders and ash mixed with crushed stone recorded at a depth of 0.2m. This thickened from 0.1m to 0.3m from south to north. This was overlain by a loose light reddish brown deposit of crushed stone.

A 0.6m deep and 3.3m long sondage excavated immediately north of the concrete surface identified natural deposits only. At the base of the sequence at a depth of 0.9m the natural deposits were represented by a firm mixed mid brown and mid grey clay (305). Overlying layers (304) and (303) probably represent this same deposit but in a transformed state due to subject to various

transformational processes. The remainder of the trench was machined to depth 0.7m. No archaeological cut features were recorded.

Trench 4 (Fig 5, Plates 8 and 9)

Trench 4 was southeast to northwest aligned, measured 28.5m x 1.6m and was positioned towards the southeast corner of the development area and within the footprint of the south to north wing on the south side of the proposed care unit. This trench was 8.5m longer than planned in order to compensate for the shortening of the first three trenches.

Natural deposits comprising light reddish brown sand clay (403) extended 4.3m southwards from the north end of the trench and were recorded in the base of the trench at a depth of 0.4m. South of this a stiff mid greyish brown clay (401) extended the full length of the trench (Fig 7, Section 4). A fragment of modern clay pipe was recovered from this deposit along with a very recent tennis ball.

A 4m long and 0.6m sondage excavated 9m from the north end of the trench demonstrated that deposit (401) was at least 0.6m thick and extended to a depth of 1.3m from the current ground surface (Fig 7, Section 5). A second 5.8m long sondage excavated at the south end of the trench revealed that layer (401) had thinned to a thickness of 0.2m. Within the second sondage layer (401) sealed a natural deposit of large, medium and small siltstone fragments with a grey silty clay matrix.

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

The evaluation identified no archaeological deposits earlier than of nineteenth century date. The deposits identified in Trench 1 are likely to represent backfilling of a very large feature of 19th or twentieth century date. This feature is likely to occupy much of the north side of the proposed residential care unit.

Remains associated with Common Farm identified in Trenches 2 and 3 were limited to a layer of modern concrete associated with a brick wall and layers of cinder, ash and crushed stone which probably demarcate former tracks or areas of made ground to create areas of hard standing.

Deposits recorded in Trench 4 appear to represent severe disturbance of the site, probably associated with recent widespread landscaping of the area. Undisturbed ground on this area of the site is represented by natural deposit (403) at the north end of Trench 4, the areas adjacent to the now overgrown former hedgeline. This hedgeline appears to be represented by the linear west to east feature shown on the 1801 and 1840 enclosure award maps (Figs. 11 & 13).

Much of the proposed development site has been heavily disturbed either by quarrying or landscaping. Undisturbed areas are probably limited to the areas surrounding the former hedgeline which crosses the site and the south west corner in the area surrounding the former farm buildings. The latter area does not appear to have been truncated but is now under dense tree cover. Although the lack of features associated with the farm may be due to the inaccessibility of these areas for trenching, the excavated areas were strikingly negative of remains earlier than of nineteenth century date. Perhaps this is due to rural character of the farm whereby material culture was not rich and most waste found its way onto the fields as manure rather than into cut features for disposal.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank; our client, Bikow Developments, Darren Binney of Jackson Design and Steve Baker of the Historic Environment Team at Derbyshire County Council for their assistance in ensuring a successful outcome to the project.

9.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

9.1 Project Information

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: 11/00523/VARMAJ

FIELD OFFICER: G Trimble

NGR: NGR 444458 355926

CIVIL PARISH: South Normanton

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 8th and 9th October 2014

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Bikow Developments

9.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, Unit 6, Sleaford Station Business Centre, Station Road, Sleaford, NG34 7RG

FINAL LOCATION: Weston Park Museum, Sheffield

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: - NA

ACCESSION DATE: Dec 2014

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	22
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	5
Colour Digital Photographs	56
Monochrome Photographs	10
Set of Site Notes	1

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1. Trench 1 from east.



Plate 2. Section 1 in Sondage at east end of Trench 1 from south.



Plate 3. South facing section of sondage towards west end of Trench 1.



Plate 4. Trench 2 from southwest.



Plate 5. Trench 2 Section 2 from northeast.



Plate 6. Trench 3 from southwest.



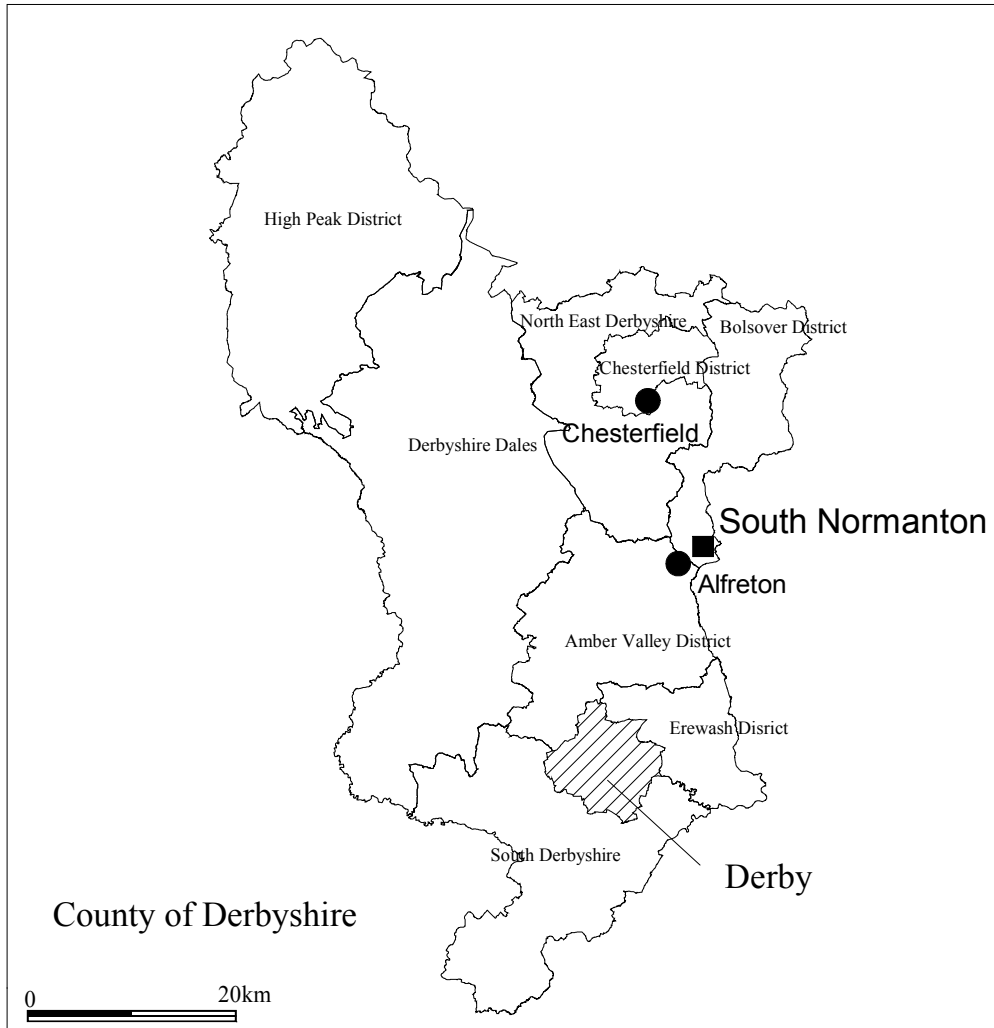
Plate 7. Trench 3 northeast facing Section 3.



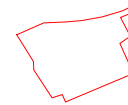
Plate 8. Trench 4 from south.



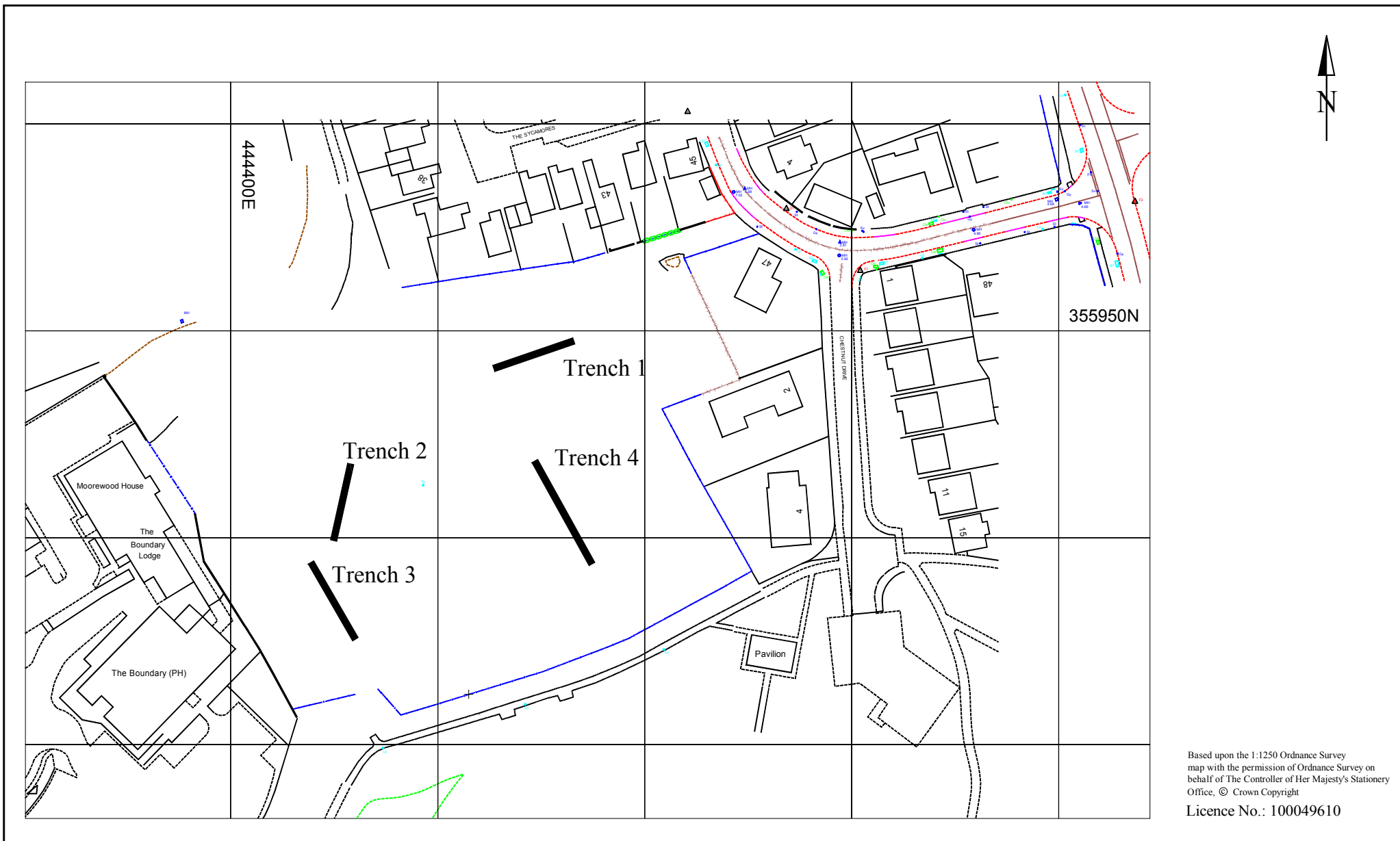
Plate 9. Trench 4 Section 5 from southwest



Area of Proposed Development

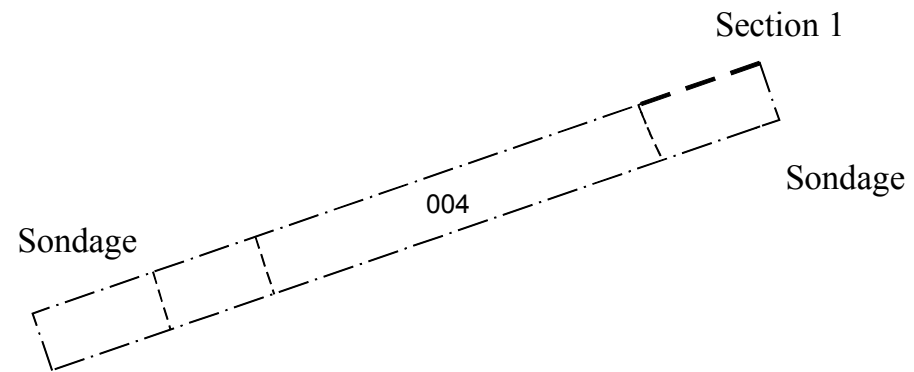


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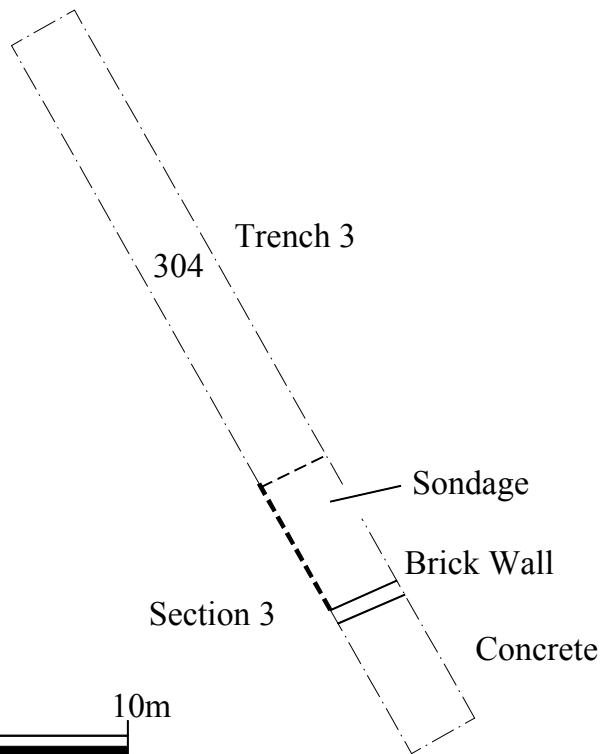
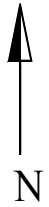
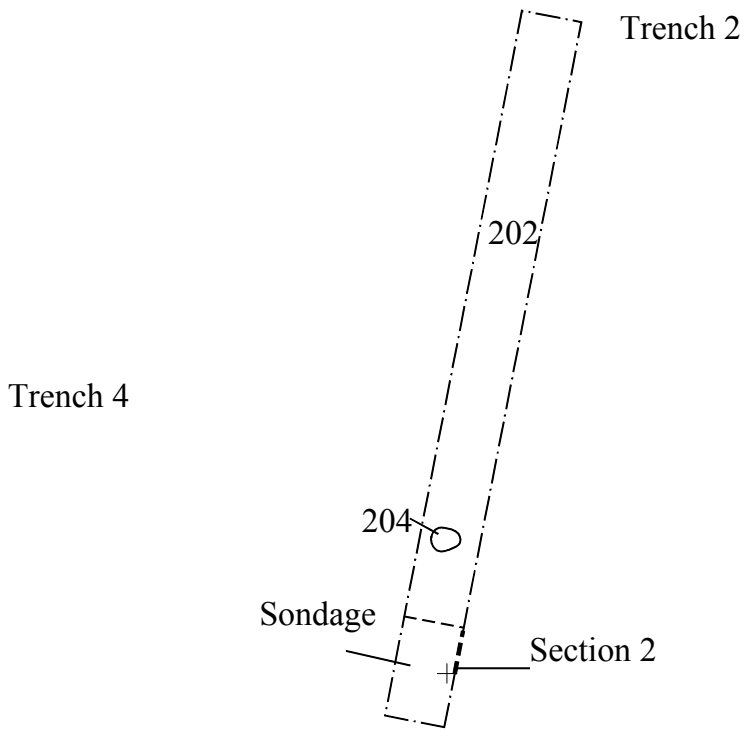


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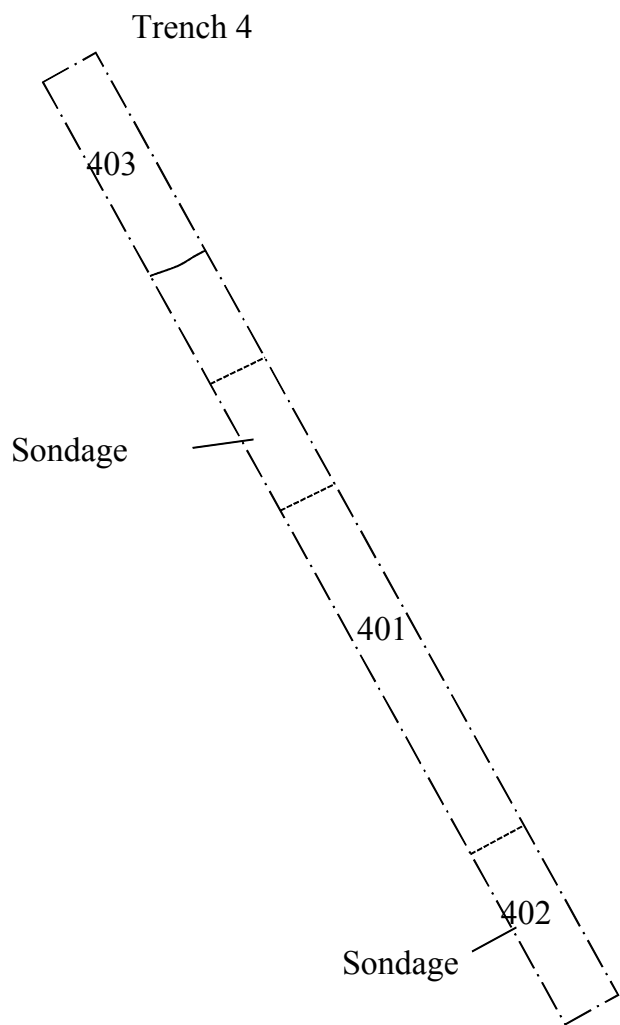
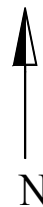




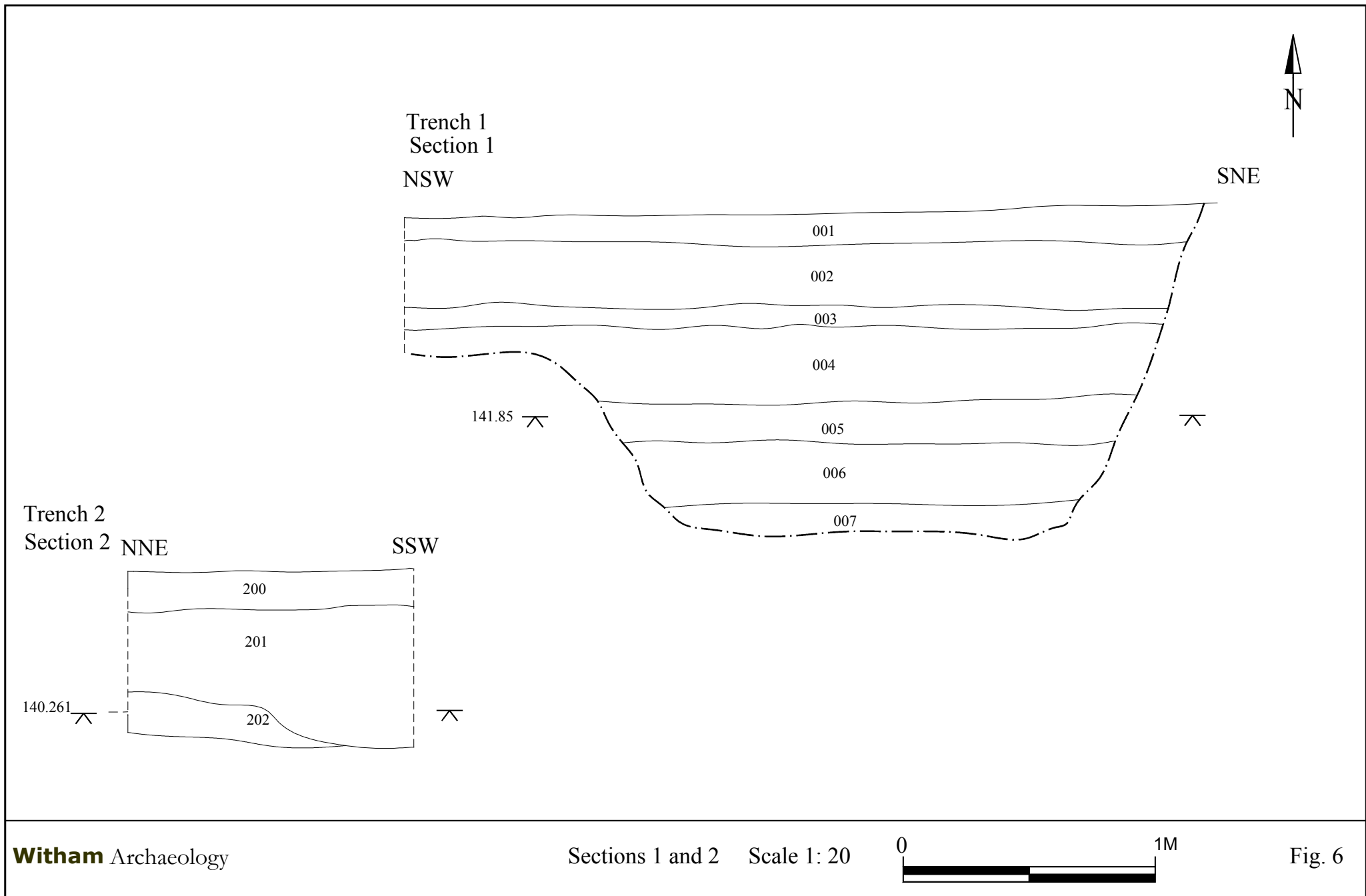
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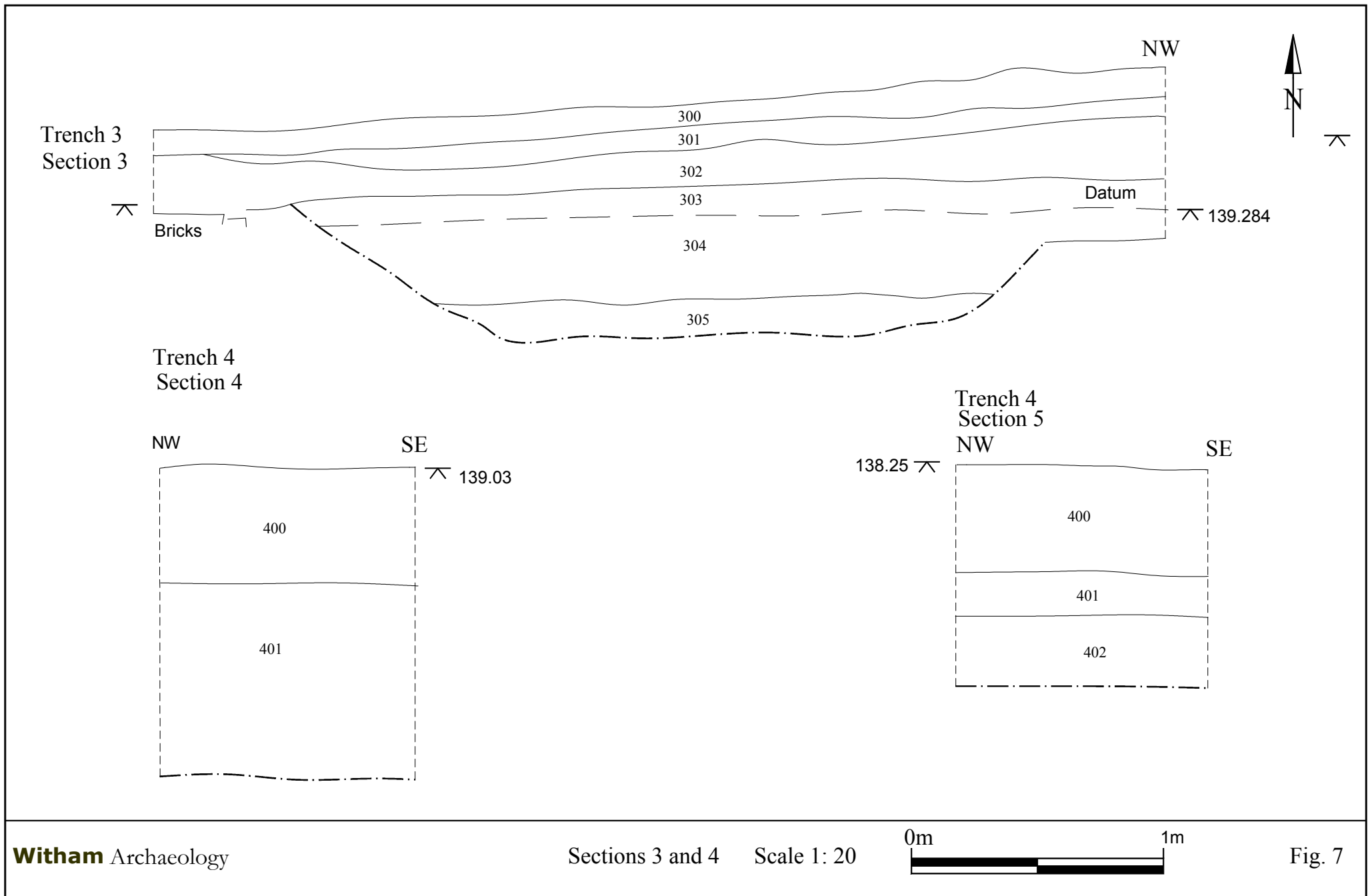


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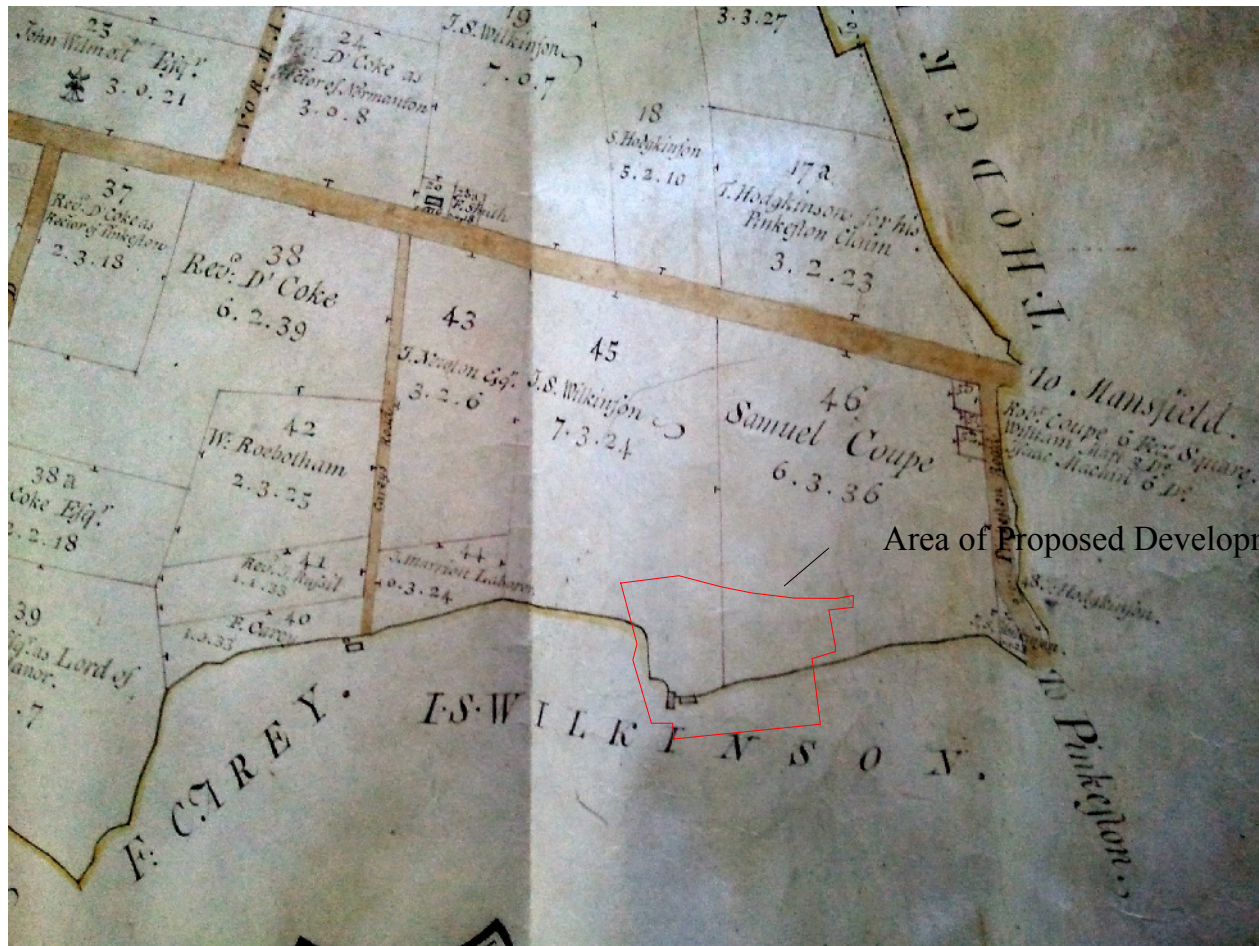






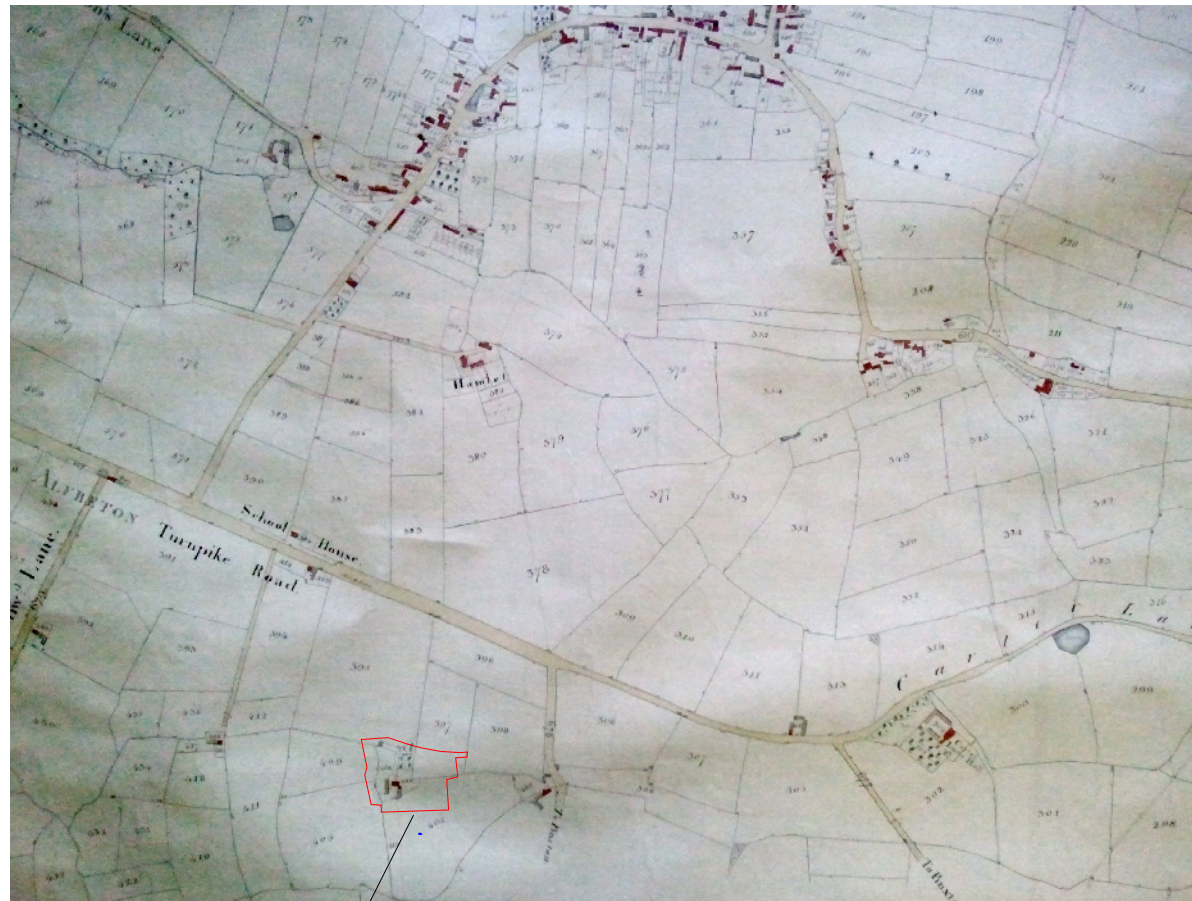


Area of Proposed Development



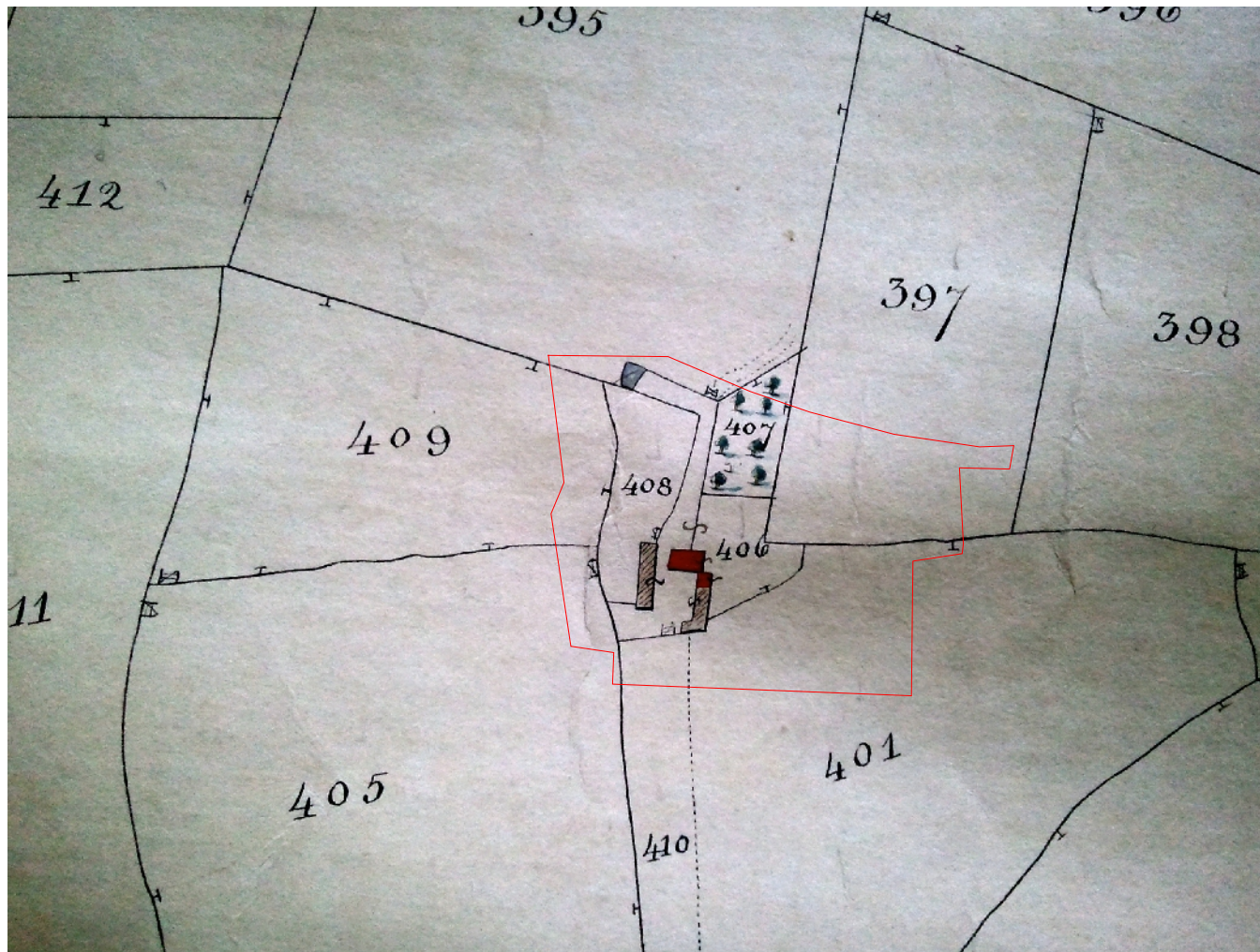
Area of Proposed Development

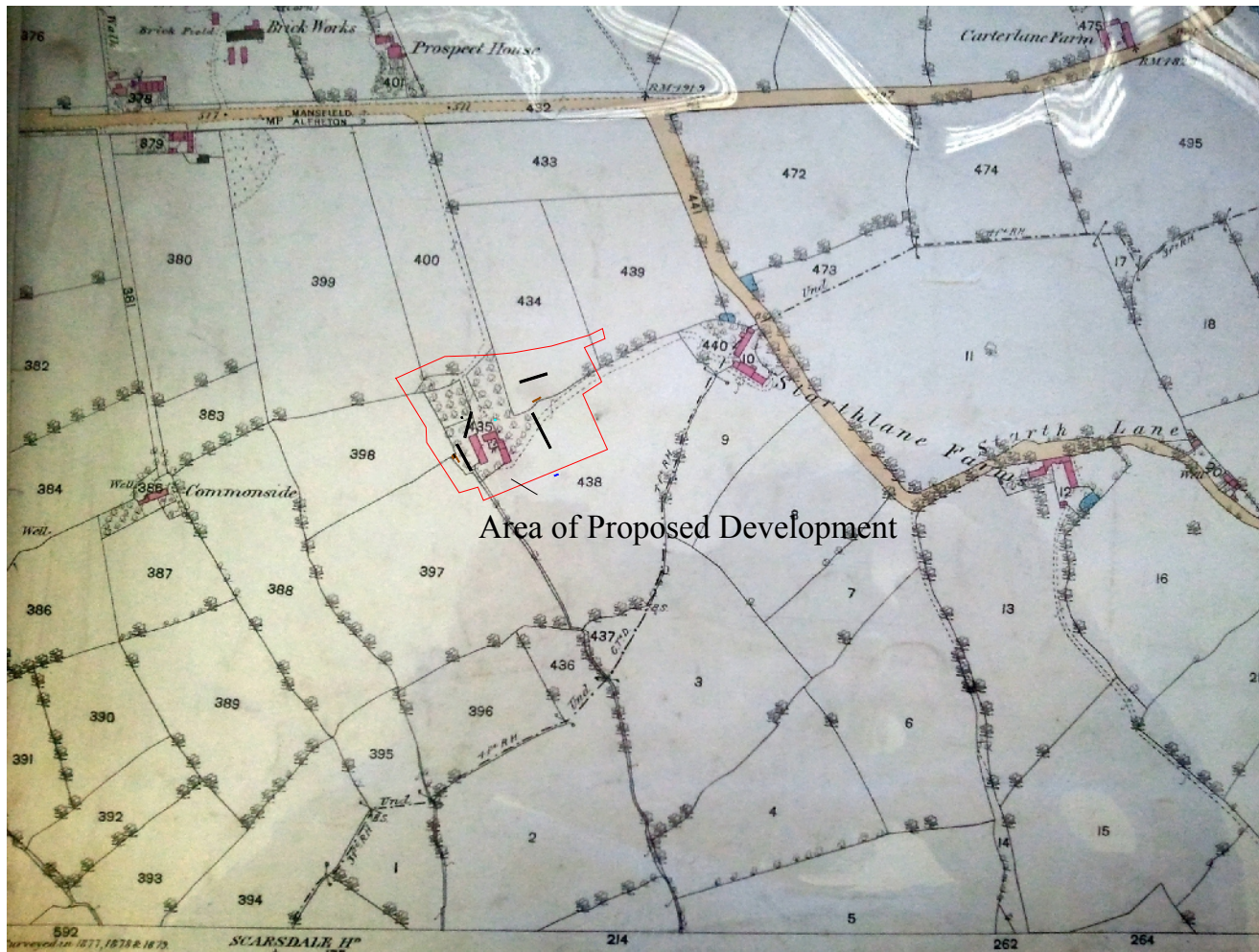




Area of Proposed Development







APPENDIX A - CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	T1	Topsoil	Mid to dark grey sandy silt.
101	T1	Subsoil	Light to mid orangish brown sandy silts.
102	T1	Natural deposits	Mottled mid orange and beige sandy silts. The silts contained patches of mottled light blue and orange clay.
103	T1	Cut for land drain	Linear cut with vertical sides.
104	T1	Fill of land drain [103]	Dark grey sandy silt mixed with lumps of mid orangish brown silt.
200	T2	Topsoil	Mid to dark grey sandy silt.
201	T2	Subsoil	Light to mid orangish brown sandy silts.
202	T2	Natural deposits	Mottled mid orange and beige sandy silts. The silts contained patches of mottled light blue and orange clay.

APPENDIX B - FINDS REPORT

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of six sherds from five vessels, weighing 13 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The pottery is in a very fragmentary state.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	Decoration	Part	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
004	PEARL	Pearlware	?	Blue sponged	BS	19th	1	1	1
004	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	?		BS	M19th-20th	1	1	1
006	WHITE	Modern Whiteware	Closed		Handle	M19th-20th	1	1	5
007	PEARL	Pearlware	?	Blue - transfer print?	BSS	19th	2	1	5
200	CREA	Creamware	?		BS	L18th- E19th	1	1	1
Total							6	5	13

Range

There are six pieces of pottery. There is a range of early modern dated, domestic white pottery types including Pearlware (PEARL), Creamware (CREA) and Modern Whiteware (WHITE).

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pottery can be discarded.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A single fragment of ceramic building material, weighing 37 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was examined visually and weighed. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

There is a single piece of ceramic building material. It is in a fresh condition.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Context	Cname	Full Name	NoF	Weight (g)	Description	Date
401	MODDRAIN	Modern Drain	1	37	Land drain pipe	L19th-20th

Range

There is a single fragment of modern land drainage pipe.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The item is suitable to be discarded.

GLASS

By Alex Beeby with Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single fragment of glass was recovered from the site. This item is listed in the archive table below (Table 3).

Condition

The piece of glass is small but fresh.

Results

Table 3, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
004	Safety glass; window	1	4	20th

Range

There is one piece of 20th century window glass

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The glass can be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
004	20th	
006	Mid 19th-20th	
007	19th	
200	Late 18th-Early 19th	
401	Late 19 th -20th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *a Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

APPENDIX C
OASIS DETAILS

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: withamar1-193695

Project details

Project name	Archaeological trial trenching on land off The Sycamores, South Normanton, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Witham Archaeology on the site of a proposed new residential unit for profoundly disabled children on land off The Sycamores, South Normanton Derbyshire. The proposed development is located on land within the bounds of the former Common Farm, recently demolished but known to have stood on the site from at least the late 17th century. Four evaluation trenches were excavated, two directly targeting the suspected site of the farm and two positioned on the adjacent areas of the site which were to be most heavily disturbed by the proposed development. Results of the trial trenching indicate that much of the site is heavily disturbed by recent landscaping, quarrying or possibly disposal of pit waste debris
Project dates	Start: 08-10-2014 End: 08-10-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SNTS14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Monument type	TRACK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location	DERBYSHIRE BOLSOVER SOUTH NORMANTON Land off The Sycamores, South Normanton
Postcode	DE55 3BN
Study area	1.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 44458 55926 53.0983846514 -1.33596063467 53 05 54 N 001 20 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 137.70m Max: 143.16m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dale Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Russell Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Weston Park Museum, Sheffield
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	No facility currently available
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Weston Park Museum, Sheffield
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off the Sycamores, South Normanton, Derbyshire. Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trimble, D
Other bibliographic details	69
Date	2014

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