



New Lane, Blidworth, Nottinghamshire
Archaeological evaluation

ArcHeritage 2020

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at New Lane, Blidworth

ArcHeritage Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884
archeritage@yorkat.co.uk

Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793
www.archeritage.co.uk



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Author	Richard Jackson
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

ArcHeritage were commissioned by Gleeson Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land off New Lane, Blidworth, North Nottinghamshire at the request of Nottinghamshire County Council in order to satisfy an archaeological condition of the planning permission (20/0475/FULM) stipulated by the Archaeology Advisor for Nottinghamshire County Council.

The evaluation trenches revealed very few traces of archaeology. Only one trench, 8, produced any possible archaeological features remains of a possible fence line; without any direct dating evidence it is impossible to ascribe a reliable date to the features, which could originate from medieval agricultural land use, typically signified by narrow strips of land, or a much more modern practice of the construction of temporary fencing for animal paddocks as seen in the adjacent fields. The presence of clearly modern postholes in Trench 10 would suggest, by direct comparison, that the features excavated in Trench 8 could be older than the modern period. The only finds recovered were occasional sherds of medieval or post-medieval date from the topsoil.

The presence of rills in Trench 11 suggests that a significant amount of hillslope erosion has taken place on this site during open cultivation. This has undoubtedly contributed to the erosion of soils on the slope and concomitant deposition of eroded soil downslope.

No significant archaeology was identified in the evaluation trenches and the archaeological potential of the site is therefore low.

1 INTRODUCTION

ArcHeritage were commissioned by Gleeson Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land off New Lane, Blidworth, Nottinghamshire in order to assess the possible impact of a proposed development on archaeological remains. This report documents the results of sixteen evaluation trenches that were undertaken in line with Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with the council's archaeological advisor.

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site, centred on NGR SK 58924 56001, was located approximately 7.12 km to the south-east of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. (See figure 1). It comprised a sub-rectangular arable field approximately 3.3 hectares in area with hedged boundaries.

The northern end, by New Lane, is the highest point of the site, which slopes gently down towards the middle of the field, then rises again to the southern boundary.

The underlying bedrock geology comprises Triassic Chester Formation sandstone (BGS). The Chester Sandstone is fine- to coarse-grained, commonly pebbly, with conglomerates and sporadic siltstones; cross-stratified. The Triassic sandstones typically originate in continental fluvial and aeolian deposits. No superficial deposits are recorded by the BGS.

The site does not contain any designated heritage assets and is not within a Conservation Area, but shares a boundary with Blidworth Conservation Area to the south.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A programme of archaeological studies has been undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site and the significance of any remaining remains. The first stage comprised desk-based research, with the production of an archaeological desk-based assessment and heritage statement (Stenton 2020a and 2020b). The second stage was geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020).

Research for the desk-based assessment indicated that the site was in agricultural use as part of Blidworth's open fields during the medieval period, although any ridge and furrow that was once present has been levelled by subsequent ploughing. The site was part of a large area of agricultural land that had been privately-enclosed prior to the 1769 Blidworth Enclosure Act.

Based on available evidence from the desk-based assessment, any medieval or later remains that survive within the site are likely to relate to agriculture, land division or small items deposited through casual loss. The potential for earlier remains was considered to be low based on available evidence, but the lack of previous archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity means that there was the potential for unexpected discoveries.

A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site (Magnitude Surveys 2020). This detected a range of different types of anomalies of natural, agricultural, and modern origin. A series of anomalies were identified in the south of the survey area for which a confident interpretation could not be ascribed. Probable natural variations have been detected as broad ephemeral bands from slope processes in the area. Modern activity was identified as broad ferrous haloes along

field boundaries, drainage features, service hatches and a footpath. No anomalies of clear significant archaeological origin were identified; however, a number of anomalies of undetermined origin were identified. A plot of the geophysical anomalies is provided in Figure 2.

In the southwest and on the eastern boundary of the survey area, three discrete anomalies [1a] were identified that return a positive magnetic signal, but with a negative response in the centre (Figure 2). This type of magnetic signal, with dipolar characteristics, usually suggests a ferrous origin; however, with [1a] the signal is atypical, being inverted when compared to a characteristic ferrous anomaly. Another possible origin of dipolar signals is the presence of burnt or fired material. Due to the unusual response of these anomalies, they have been categorised as “Undetermined” because they could represent anthropogenic activity.

In the south-eastern corner of the survey area, a series of anomalies were identified in a curvilinear configuration. Many of these anomalies display a discrete, strongly positive magnetic signal that is suggestive of pit-like features. However, some elongated linear anomalies are also present and may relate to anthropogenically enhanced ditch-fills. The curvilinear configuration was orientated with the contours and occurred close to the break of slope on the edge of the plateau of the topography, so the anomalies could relate to slope processes. However, the strength and definition of the magnetic signal was more indicative of anthropogenic origin, especially when compared to the other diffuse topographical anomalies present across the survey area.

4 AIMS & METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims

The aims of the trial trenching were to investigate the archaeological potential of the site.

General aims were:

- To determine the extent, condition, character and importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- To characterise the nature and origin of the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey;
- To provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional and national context and allow an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made;
- To provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site.

4.2 Methodology

The total area of the New Lane site was approximately 3.2 hectares. A 3% sample of this size of site comprises 990m², which equates to 16 trenches with dimensions of 30 metres by 2 metres. The trenching locations are depicted on figure 2. The following table summarises the rationale governing the locations of each trench.

Trench No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
2	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
3	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
4	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
5	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
6	30 x 2	Located to investigate anomaly type 1a
7	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
8	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
9	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
10	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
11	30 x 2	Located to investigate anomaly type 1a
12	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
13	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
14	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
15	30 x 2	Located to investigate anomaly type 1b
16	30 x 2	Located to investigate anomaly type 1b

5 RESULTS

All excavated trenches measured 30 metres by two metres in accordance with the methodology stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation agreed by the councils Archaeological Advisor. All trenches were overlain by a consistently homogenous deposit of dark brown loamy sand topsoil containing 2-5% small rounded or sub-rounded pebble inclusions, unless stated otherwise in the following sections. In all trenches after removal of the topsoil the subsoil was further investigated and a spit of at least 10cm was removed to check for possible features in the subsoil. The sandy pebbly subsoil appeared to have derived from the weathering of the underlying bedrock.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated east-west, and located in the northwest corner of the site (Plate 1, Figure 3a). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.38m m below ground level. Excavation through topsoil (100) exposed an underlying deposit of natural pale brown sand (101), derived from weathering of the underlying Triassic Chester formation sandstone bedrock. This context was of a relatively loose consistency with inclusions of rounded and sub-sounded pebbles at a frequency of 10% (Plate 2, Figure 4a). The distribution of these inclusions was not entirely random, with occasional clasts of more concentrated pebbles distributed throughout the trench.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated north-south, and located at the north edge of site (Plate 3, Figure 3a). The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.38m below ground level (Plate 4, Figure 4a). The trench contained an overlying topsoil (200) and the underlying natural subsoils (201). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the excavation of this trench. The stratigraphical sequence of the deposits and the nature of those deposits was consistent with the results from Trench 1.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated east-west, and located at the northeast corner of site (Plate 5, Figure 3a). The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 0.59m below ground level (Plate 6, Figure 4a). Sample excavation through subsoil 301 was undertaken at the east end of the trench to assess the depth and potential presence or absence of buried soil deposits. No underlying deposits were encountered within the scope of this evaluation, and no deviations were observed in the homogeneity of the contexts as originally interpreted. The underlying natural subsoil 301 was archaeologically sterile, and was observed to persist for at least 1.2 metres below ground level.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was orientated north-south (Plate 7, Figure 3a), and was located to investigate the linear magnetic anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey results. The interface between the topsoil (400) and the underlying subsoil (401) was variable in depth from 0.32 to 0.45 metres below ground level, but with a consistently clear boundary between the two contexts (Plate 8, Figure 4a). Intermittent variations in the distribution of natural stone inclusions within 401 were observed in this trench, with a greater concentration of small rounded pebbles located in the centre (402). This was probably the reason behind the geophysical anomaly detected in this area, which was originally interpreted as 'Natural (weak)' in the geophysical survey report. No archaeological features were present within the trench.

5.5 Trench 5

This trench was orientated east-west, 28 metres east of Trench 4, and located to determine whether the anomaly detected during the geophysical survey was indicative of archaeology. The trench was excavated to a general depth of 0.4 metres. The underlying subsoil (501) was more variable in colour and consistency than had been observed in the preceding trenches (Plate 9, Figure 3a); although the boundary between 500 and 501 was still distinct, the colour varied from orange-brown to pale brown. Intermittent disturbances to the homogeneity of the subsoil/topsoil deposits were recorded in section (Plate 10, Figure 4a), and interpreted as evidence of localised bioturbation, most likely animal burrows.

The paler brown clasts within the subsoil appeared to contain a higher percentage concentration of rounded pebble inclusions, and were probably related to the anomaly interpreted as 'Natural (weak)' by the geophysical survey. This intermittent gravel context was recorded as 502.

5.6 Trench 6

This trench was orientated north-south (Plate 11, Figure 3a), and located adjacent to the eastern site boundary to assess a small magnetic disturbance. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4

metres. The underlying subsoil (601) consisted of a pale brown loose sand with inclusions of pebbles ranging in size from 2 to 20 centimetres (Plate 12, Figure 4a). An area of subsoil with a relatively higher concentration of pebbles was observed approximately 10 metres from the north end of the trench. Although archaeologically sterile, this may account for the anomaly detected by the geophysical survey.

5.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was orientated east-west (Plate 13, Figure 3a), and located at the western edge of the central part of the site at the base of the slope. The soil profile in this area appeared to be more dynamic, with a greater intensity of bioturbation evident in excavated sections (Plate 14, Figure 4a). Trench 7 was therefore excavated to a greater depth than the preceding trenches to determine the presence or absence of earlier phases of archaeology sealed beneath potentially thicker subsoils. The final depth of the trench was measured at 1.03 metres, and no archaeological features or deposits were found. The subsoil (701) was reddish brown sand which became increasingly more compact towards the base of the trench.

The thicker topsoil and more compacted subsoil are attributed to the low-lying position within the landscape; this area of the site has been subject to seasonal flooding which has undoubtedly accelerated pedogenesis in this area.

Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the topsoil during the excavation of Trench 7 (see appendix). No archaeological features or deposits were found during the excavation of this trench, so it is likely that the pottery relates to discarded material culture from the nearby village deposited during manuring.

5.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was orientated north-south, and was located in the middle of the site to assess an area depicted as 'blank' by the geophysical survey. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.4 metres. The underlying subsoil (801) consisted of a reddish-brown sand of a similarly compact consistency to 701 in trench 7.

Upon completion of preliminary excavation, a number of putative features were visible as slightly darker patches within subsoil 801. (Plate 15, Figure 3b). These features were excavated and recorded, but were of generally indeterminate profile. The extents of 803, 804, 806, 808, and 810, appeared initially clear in plan, but subsequent excavation demonstrated that there was little or no visible difference between the 'fills' of these features and the surrounding subsoil 801. The only consistent factor amongst this suite of features was the marginally higher silty component within the concomitant fill contexts 805, 807 809 and 811. Further investigation of the stratigraphy established that the presence of an intermittent subsoil deposit (802) distributed throughout the southern half of the trench between topsoil 800 and subsoil 801 may have further affected the visibility of the features; the compositions of 801 and fills 805 etc were identical.

Features 804, 806 and 808 shared an identical NNW-SSE alignment, which was very close or identical to not only the closest current field boundary, but also the orientation of the furrows of the current plough soil. The individual features along this alignment (804, 806, 809) were not uniform in plan, but the post-hole characteristics of 804 and 808 are strongly suggestive of a former field boundary. The close alignment of the liner feature 806 is almost certainly related to

the boundary in some way; either as evidence of root activity along the fence line or maintenance of the boundary, with multiple phases of fence posts inserted and replaced over time. Excavation of feature 806/807 established that the feature was in fact very shallow (Plate 16), with an apparent depth of 4cm. Care was taken to establish a definitive interface between the fill 807 and surrounding subsoil contexts (Plate 17), but this proved to be problematic. Interpretation was hampered further by heavy rain, which rendered the previously ephemeral features completely undetectable. No direct dating evidence was recovered during the excavation of these features, but their interpretation as a relict field boundary. With regard to the date of this putative fence line, this is unknown. A medieval or later date would appear possible based on the common alignment with the existing field boundaries. No post-medieval field boundary subdivisions are depicted on the available historic maps at this location but detailed maps only dates from the 19th century and even after that there are significant gaps between maps when a fence could have been established and then removed. It is worth noting that several fences are visible in adjacent fields on google earth that come and gone within the last 20 years.

Of all the features excavated in Trench 8, 804/805 was one of the most convincing (plate 18) in terms of the contrast between the fill (805) and the subsoil into which the feature was originally cut. The feature was comparatively small with a shallow dished base and was interpreted as a post hole due to its shape and close proximity to and alignment with the remaining features in the centre of the trench.

The larger and more irregular feature 810 was located at the southern end of the trench (Plate 19). The fill (811) was very similar to the other features excavated within this trench. This feature is interpreted as evidence of a tree-throw or similar feature generated by continued cultivation. As with the other features in this trench, 810 was deliberately 'boxed out' in a final attempt to directly compare the freshly-excavated fill 811 with the immediately adjacent subsoil (Plate 20). The results were not entirely conclusive, although excavation did establish that the frequency of pebble inclusions within the subsoil noticeably increased just below the proposed base of 810. It is clear that this particular area of site floods readily, but the underlying gravel may contribute to equally rapid drainage resulting in a more dynamic soil profile.

The localised flooding issues cannot be ignored as part of the interpretation of the results from Trench 8; even in modern times the lowest region of the field (locale of trenches 7, 8 and 9) is clearly subject to temporary flooding, which has undoubtedly contributed to accelerated soil deposition, in turn accelerating the rate of bioturbation and resulting in poor archaeological visibility.

The aforementioned features appeared to represent a phase of activity related to the clearance or maintenance of a post-medieval field boundary, and were all at least broadly contemporary with similar fills. The linear feature 812 at the north end of the trench was distinct for the rest of the features under both criteria; the linear (812) truncated the adjacent feature fill (811) suggesting it represents a later phase of activity, and the fill (813) of the later linear was almost pure gravel and unique amongst the fills excavated in the course of this evaluation. Linear 812 is therefore interpreted as a later agricultural drainage feature, most likely 19th or early 20th century in date.

5.9 Trench 9

This trench was orientated east west, and located toward the east site boundary at the base of the south-facing slope (Plate 21, Figure 3c). The general depth of the excavated trench was between 0.5 and 0.65 metres. The boundary between the topsoil and subsoils was less distinct in this area (Plate 22, Figure 4b); It is likely that the stratigraphic sequence has been subject to sequential localised fluvial processes over a long period of time, resulting in compaction of the underlying sands and a more dynamic soil profile. Intermittent putative features were observed and investigated upon completion of preliminary excavation, but the inconclusive results do not allow for any clear interpretation. The features may be interpreted as evidence of larger scale bioturbation over a long period of time, possibly from root activity.

5.10 Trench 10

This trench was orientated east west, (Plate 23, Figure 3c) and was located towards the southwest corner of the site. The trench was excavated to a general depth of 0.42 metres, and demonstrated the presence of a red-brown subsoil 1006 (Plate 24, Figure 4b) overlying the sandier natural 1001. Two square features (1003, 1004) were cut into this subsoil, but the presence of the partially rotten remains of modern wooden posts (1002, 1005) within concomitant fills (1003,1005) determined their interpretation as remains of 20th century post-holes. The alignment of these modern features did not appear to relate to any currently visible features in the local landscape, and their discovery has implications for the phasing of the features excavated in Trench 8 (see section 6)

5.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was orientated northeast-southwest (Plate 25, Figure 3c), and located at the top of the slope up towards the south boundary of the southwest corner of site. The trench position was chosen to determine whether the 'undetermined' magnetic anomaly identified by the geophysical survey in this area was reflected in the archaeological record.

The trench was excavated to a minimum depth of 0.5 metres and a maximum depth of 0.85 metres. A subsoil deposit (1101) was present overlying the local sandy natural deposits in a thickness varying from 14 centimetres at the upslope end of the trench to 25 centimetres at the downslope end, typical of a dynamic soil profile where soil is actively eroded from the top of a slope and redeposited lower downslope. No evidence was found of any archaeological features corresponding to the location of the magnetic anomalies. The sample section (Plate 26, Figure 4b), records evidence of Rills; shallow features with steeply sloping sides, interpreted as evidence for sporadic episodes of inundation and runoff. As rills only form on unprotected soil, it is quite possible that these rills were formed during the open cultivation of this land.

5.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was orientated east-west (Plate 27, Figure 3c), and was located in the centre of the southern half of the site in order to test an area depicted as 'blank' on the results of the geophysical survey. The trench was excavated to a general depth of 0.68 metres below ground level, and demonstrated that a discernible mid reddish-brown silty sand subsoil (1201) was present in a layer up to 0.3 metres thick (Plate 28, Figure 4b), similar to the subsoil deposits encountered in trenches 11, 10 and 8. An apparent feature approximately 8 metres from the

west end of the trench, but closer examination revealed this to be merely some undulation to the interface between the subsoil and the underlying natural 1202.

5.13 Trench 13

This trench was orientated north-south, and was located halfway up the north facing slope of the south end of site, towards the eastern site boundary in order to assess a feature described as 'natural (weak)' on the geophysical survey (Plate 29, Figure 3c). The trench was excavated to a general depth of 0.5 metres through topsoil 1300 into the underlying brown sandy subsoil 1301 (Plate 30, Figure 4b). No features corresponding to the geophysical survey results were exposed during the excavation of this trench.

5.14 Trench 14

This trench was orientated east-west (Plate 31, Figure 3c), and located towards the southwest corner of the site in order to determine the nature of the geophysical anomaly described as 'Natural (weak)' on the results of the geophysical survey. The trench was excavated to a general depth of 0.8 to 0.55 metres, just below the interface between topsoil 1400 and underlying brown sandy subsoil 1401 (Plate 32, Figure 4b). No evidence of archaeological features or deposits was encountered during the excavation of this trench.

5.15 Trench 15

This trench was orientated east-west (Plate 33, Figure 3c), and was located at the southeast corner of site in order to determine whether the intermittent signals interpreted as 'magnetic disturbance' and 'undetermined' were represented in the archaeological record.

The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.65m below ground level, through topsoil 1500 and into the underlying subsoil 1501. The subsoil consisted of a red-brown sandy deposit (Plate 34, Figure 4b) with a minor clay component, and was noticeably darker red in colour towards the east end of the trench. This corresponded with an increase in topsoil thickness from 0.25 metres at the west end to 0.5 metres at the east. No archaeological features or deposits were impacted upon during the excavation of this trench.

5.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 was orientated north-south (Plate 35, Figure 3c), and located near Trench 15 in the southeast corner of site. The trench was located in order to test the results of the geophysical survey, which indicated that a spread of ferrous material or debris was in the vicinity of the trenching locale. The trench was excavated through topsoil 1600 to a depth of 0.7 metres (Plate 36, Figure 4b), and exposed the underlying natural deposit 1601. The natural in this vicinity was found to be the most clay-like in composition characterised during this evaluation, perhaps to be expected given the location of Trench 16 on top of a small hill. The outcropping of clay was not homogenous or consistently distributed, instead appearing as an irregular reddish patch 9 metres from the south end of the trench, amongst paler outcroppings of sandier natural deposits. No features or deposits of an archaeological nature were exposed during the excavation of this trench.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Overall the evaluation trenches revealed very few traces of archaeology at New Lane, with the exception of Trench 8. The absence of any direct dating material from the excavation of Trench 8 is frustrating; without any direct dating evidence it is impossible to ascribe a reliable date to the features, which could originate from medieval agricultural land use, typically signified by narrow strips of land, or a much more modern practice of the construction of temporary fencing for animal paddocks as seen in the adjacent fields. The presence of clearly modern postholes in Trench 10 would suggest, by direct comparison, that the features excavated in Trench 8 could be older than the modern period.

The presence of rills in Trench 11 suggests that a significant amount of hillslope erosion has taken place on this site during open cultivation. This has undoubtedly contributed to the erosion of soils on the slope and concomitant deposition of eroded soil downslope.

No significant archaeology was identified in the evaluation trenches and the archaeological potential of the site is therefore low.

PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed facing west. 2 x 1 metre scales



Plate 2: Trench 1 south-facing section, viewed facing north. 1 metre scale.



Plate 3: Trench 2, viewed facing south. 2 x 1 metre scale



Plate 4: Trench 2 east-facing section, viewed facing west. 1 metre scale.



Plate 5: Trench 3 viewed facing west, 2 x 1 metre scales.



Plate 6: Trench 3 south-facing section, viewed facing north. 1 metre scale.



Plate 7: Trench 4 viewed facing north. 2 x 1 metre scales.



Plate 8: Trench 4, west-facing section viewed facing east. 1 metre scale.



Plate 9: Trench 5 viewed facing west. 2 x 1 metre scales.



Plate 10: Trench 5 north-facing section, viewed facing south. 1 metre scale.



Plate 11: Trench 6 viewed facing south, 2 x 1 metre scales



Plate 12: Trench 6 west-facing section, viewed facing east. 1 metre scale.



Plate 13: Trench 7 viewed facing east. 1 & 2 metre scales.

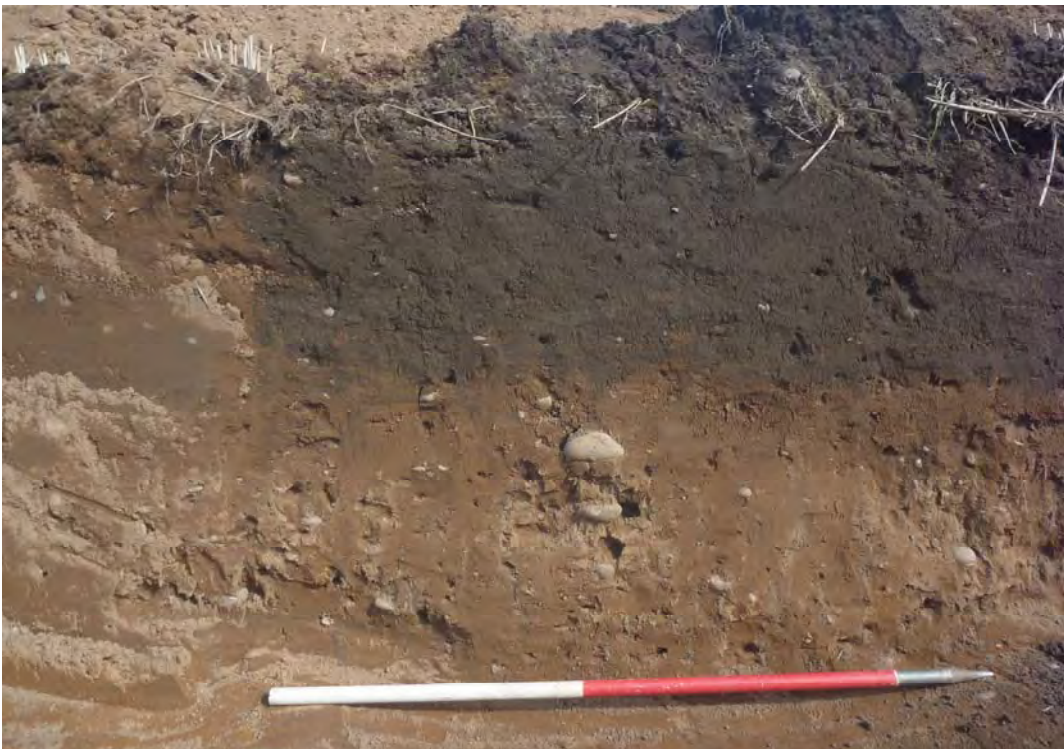


Plate 14: Trench 7 south-facing section, viewed facing north. 1 metre scale.



Plate 15: General shot of features in Trench 8 viewed facing north. 1 & 2 metre scales. Note linear gravel-filled feature (812/813) towards viewer.



Plate 16: Feature 806 after preliminary excavation viewed facing west-north-west, 1 metre scale.



Plate 17: Linear 806/807 after final excavation, note homogeneity of section. Viewed facing west-north-west. 0.4 metre scale.



Plate 18: Feature 804/805 post excavation viewed facing west-north-west. 1 metre scale.



Plate 19: Feature 810/811. West-facing section, viewed facing east. 0.4 metre scale.



Plate 20: Trench 8, south-facing 'box' section of 810/811. 0.4 metre scale.



Plate 21: Trench 9 viewed facing east, 1 & 2 metre scales.



Plate 22: Trench 9, north-facing section viewed facing south. 1 metre scale.



Plate 23: Trench 10 viewed facing east, 1 & 2 metre scales.



Plate 24: Trench 10 north-facing section, viewed facing south. 1 metre scale.



Plate 25: Trench 11 viewed facing southwest. 1 & 2 metre scales.



Plate 26: Trench 11, northwest-facing section viewed facing southeast. 1 metre scale.



Plate 27: Trench 12 viewed facing east. 1 & 2 metre scales.



Plate 28: Trench 12 north-facing section, viewed facing south. 1 metre scale.



Plate 29: Trench 13 viewed facing south. 1 & 2 metre scales.



Plate 30: Trench 13 east-facing section, viewed facing west. 1 metre scale.



Plate 31: Trench 14 viewed facing west. 1 & 2 metre scales.



Plate 32: Trench 14 north facing section, viewed facing south. 1 metre scale.



Plate 33: Trench 15 viewed facing west. 1 & 2 metre scales.



Plate 34: Trench 15 south-facing section, viewed facing north. 1 metre scale.

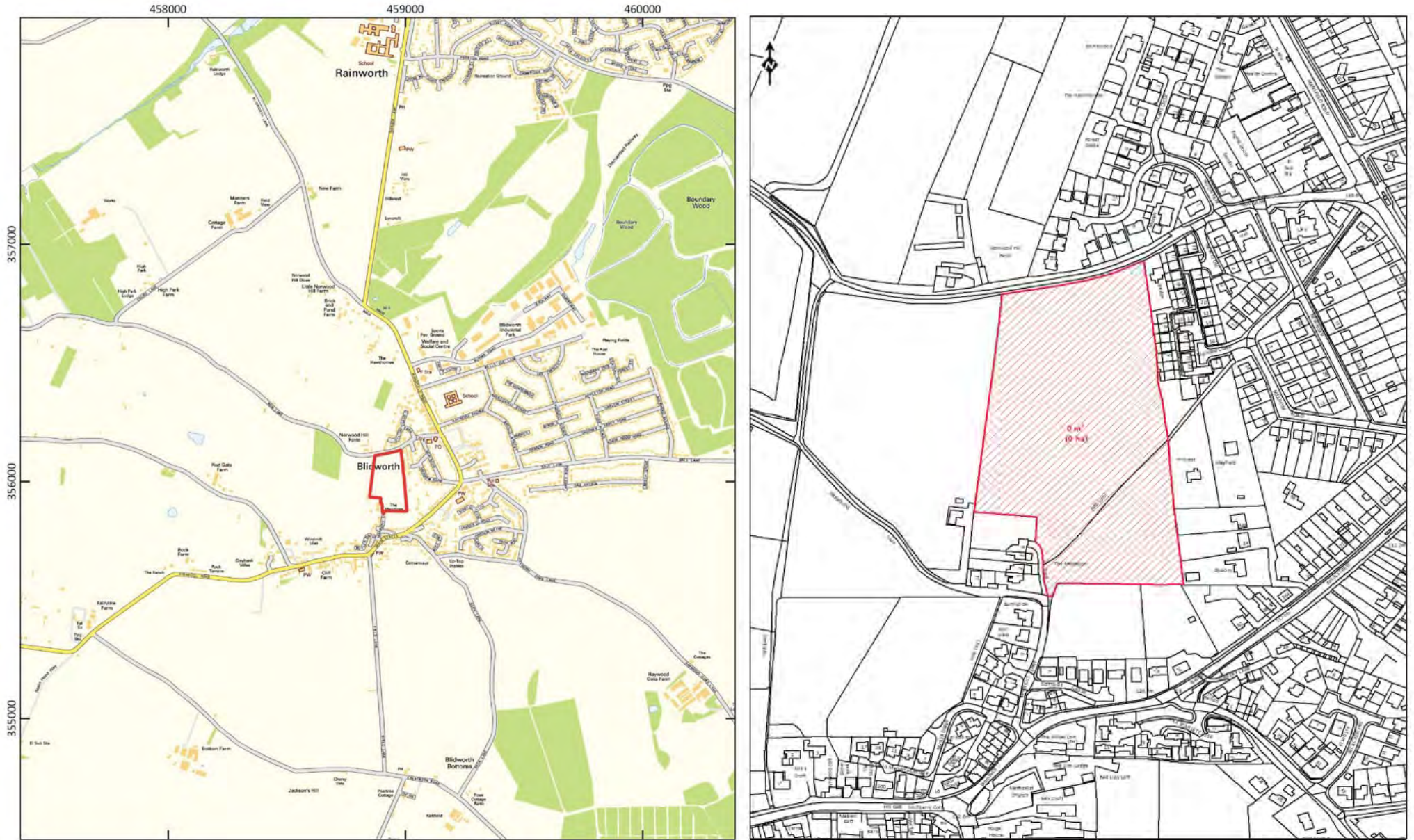


Plate 35: Trench 16 viewed facing south. 1 & 2 metre scales.



Plate 36: Trench 16 east-facing section, viewed facing west. 1 metre scale.

FIGURES





(Based on Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2020, figure 5)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Magnetic Disturbance | Agricultural (Trend) |
| Ferrous/Debris (Spread) | Drainage Feature |
| Natural (Weak) | 1m Contour |
| Undetermined | Ferrous (Spike) |

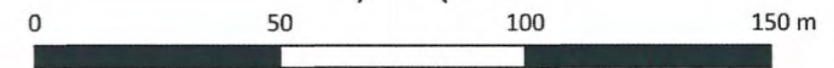


Figure 3: Trench locations overlain on geophysical results

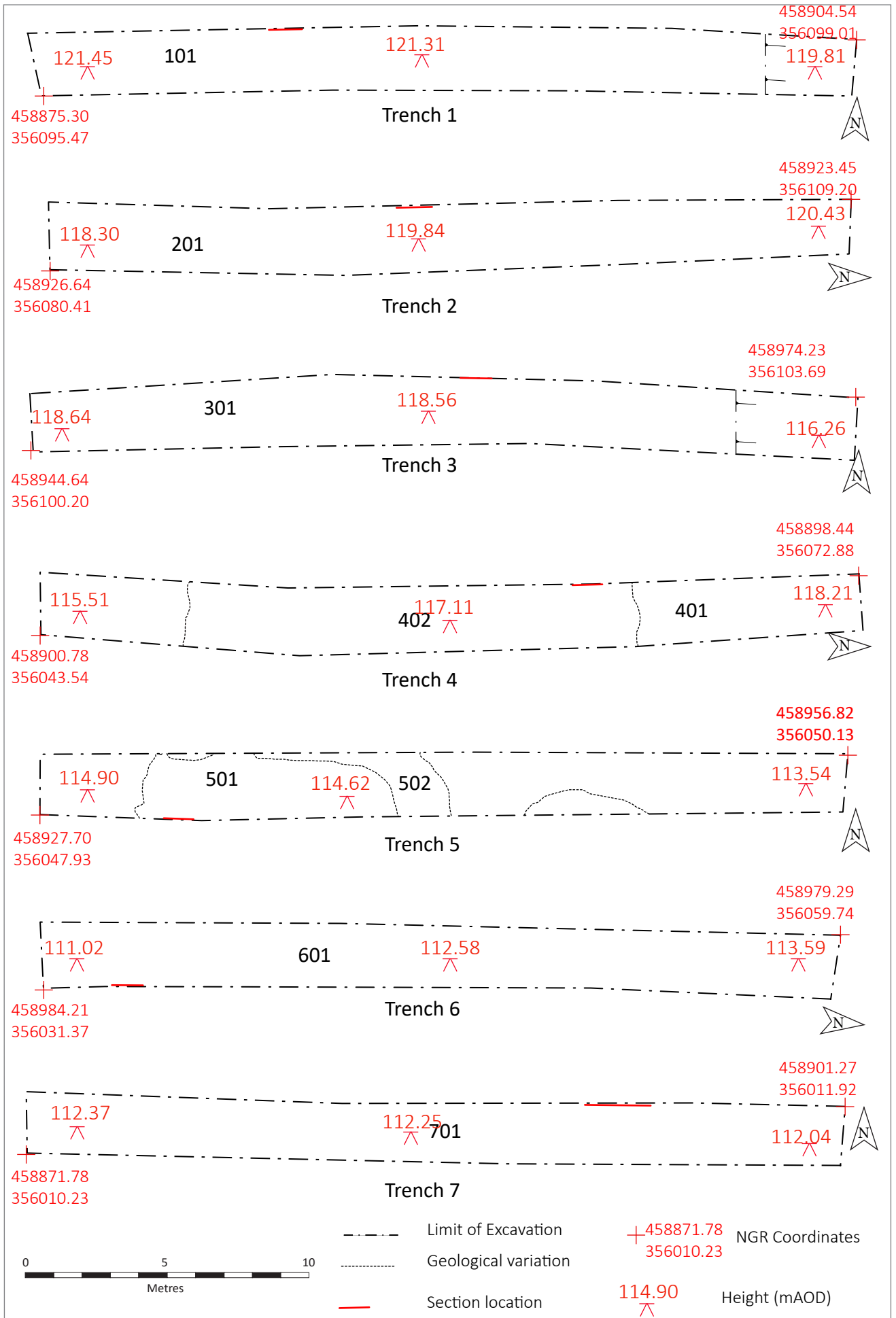


Figure 3a: Trench Plans, Trenches 1-7

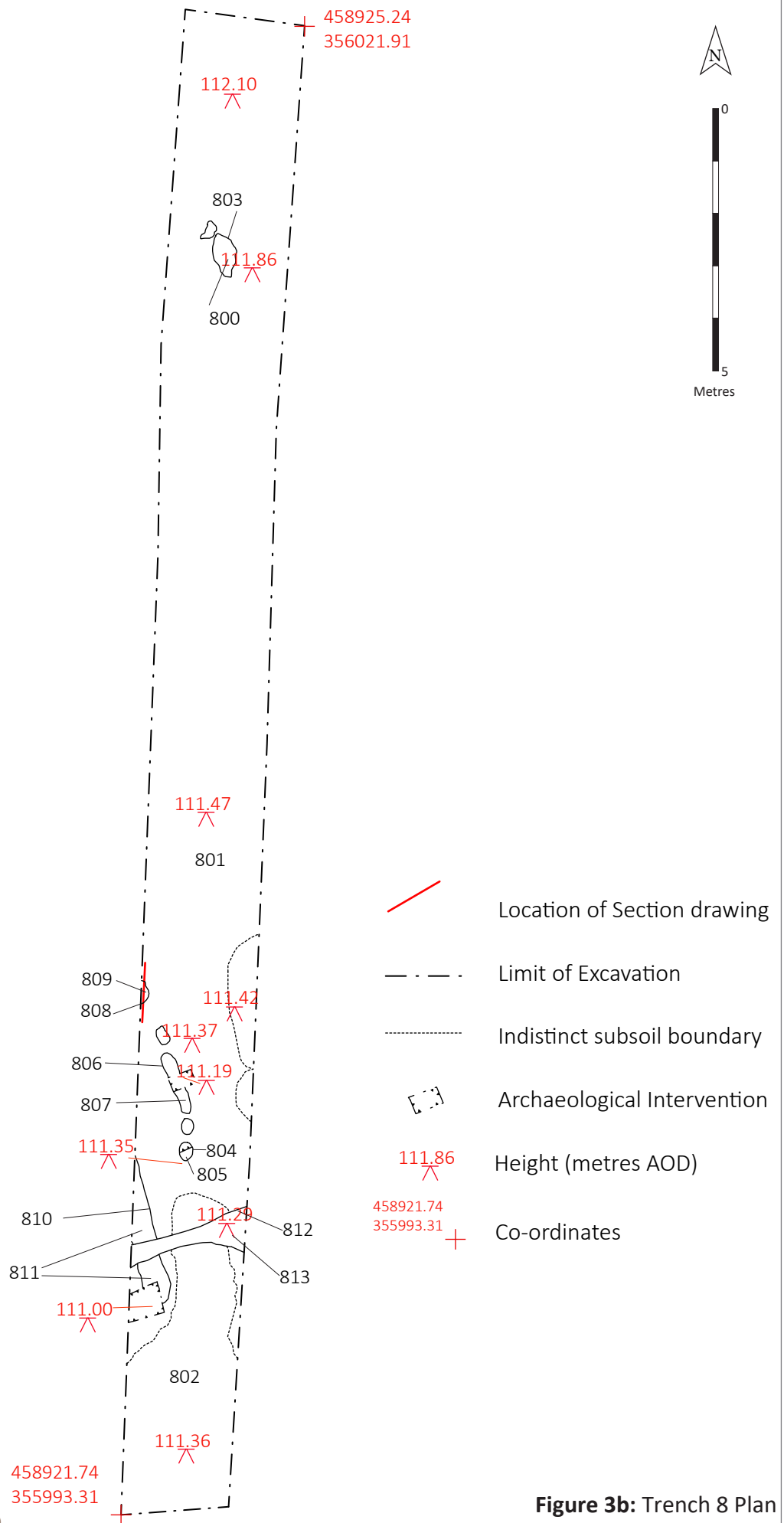
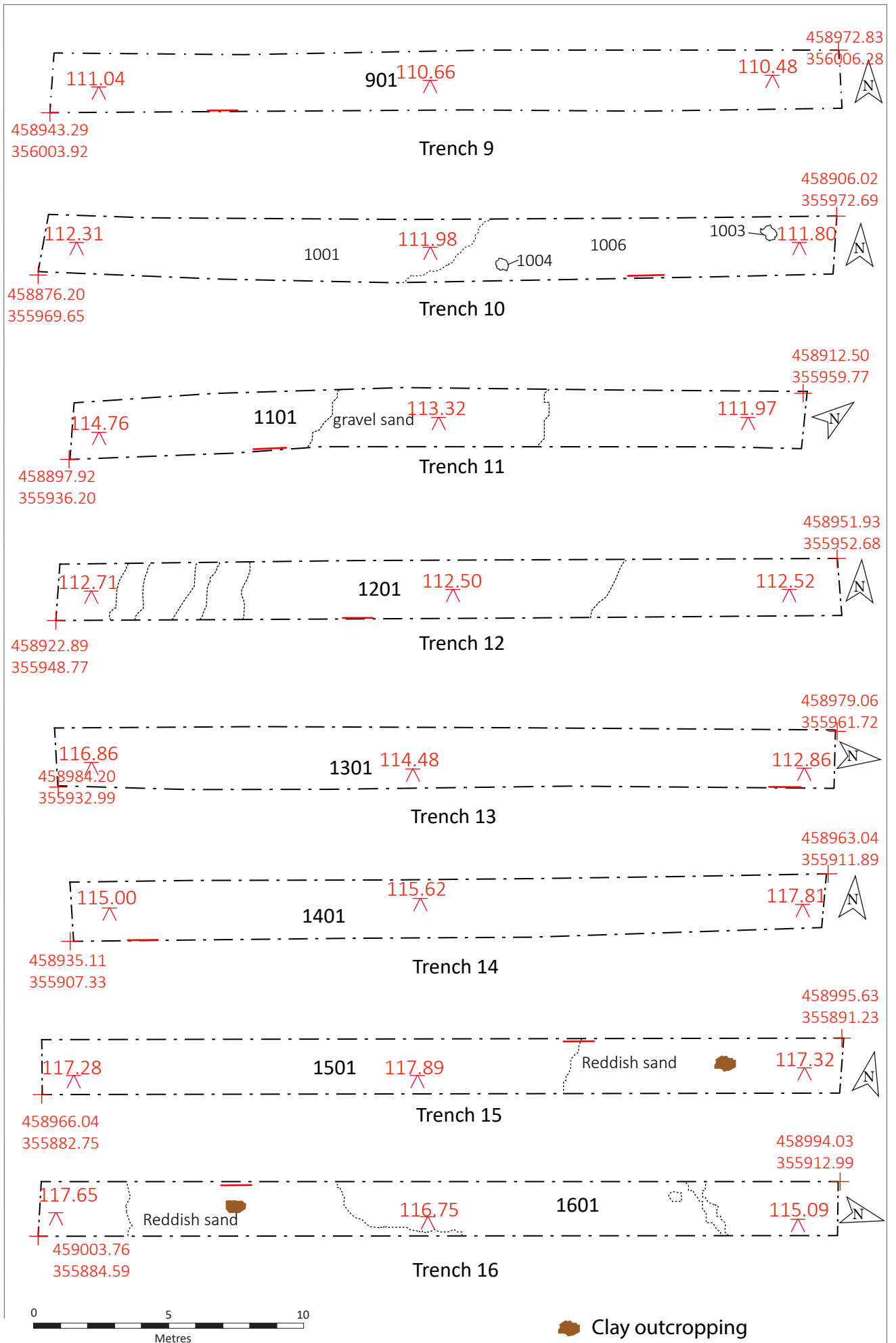


Figure 3b: Trench 8 Plan




 Clay outcropping

Figure 3c: Plans of Trenches 9-16

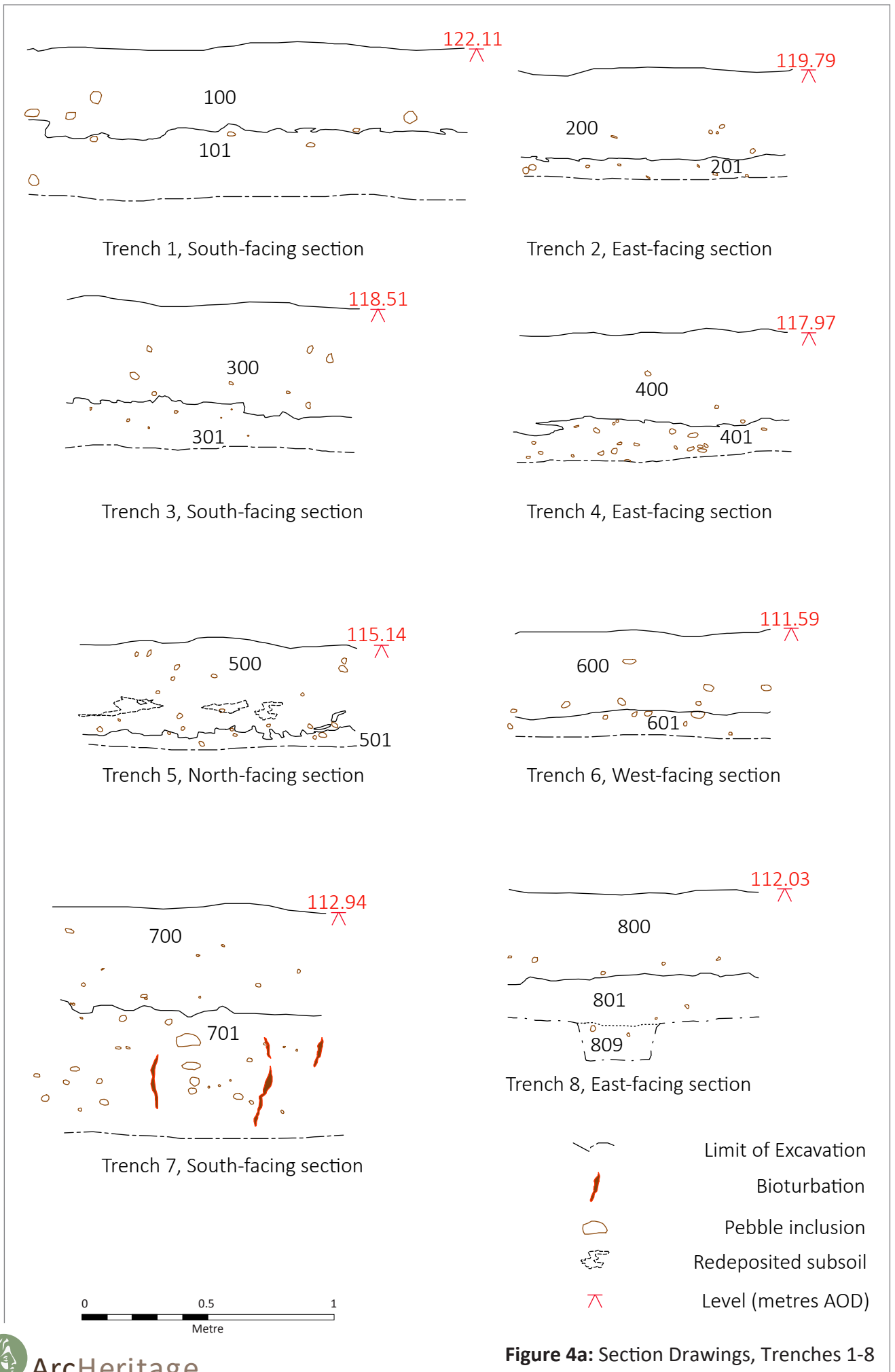
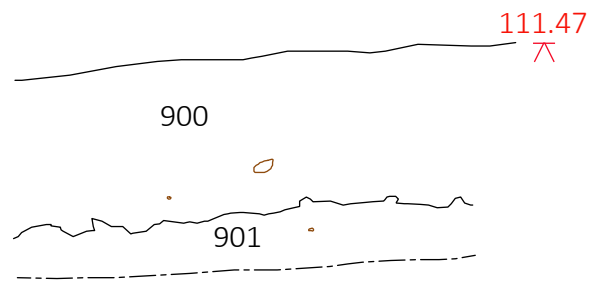
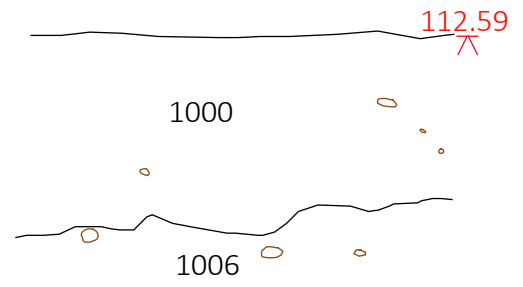


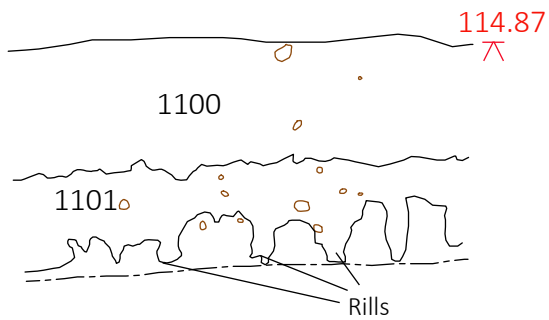
Figure 4a: Section Drawings, Trenches 1-8



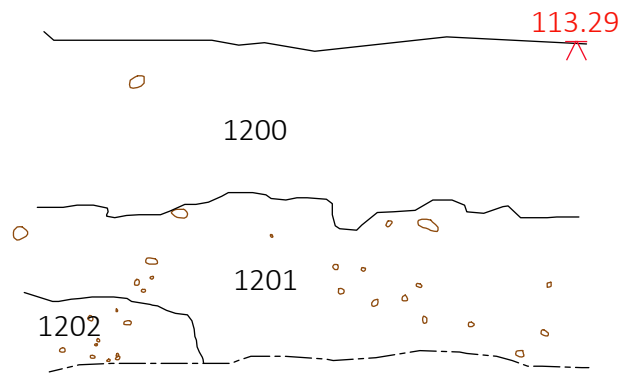
Trench 9, North-facing section



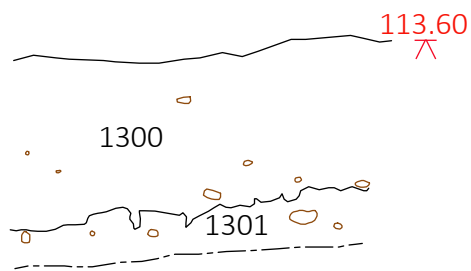
Trench 10, North-facing section



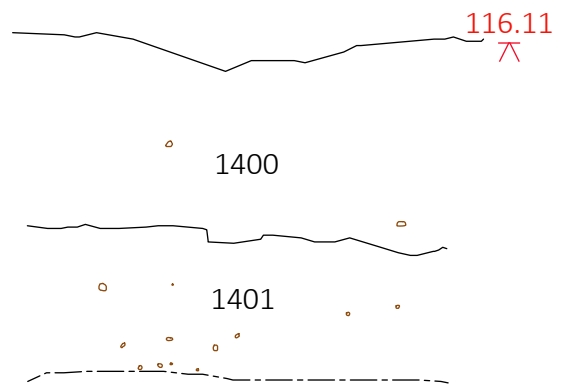
Trench 11, Northwest-facing section



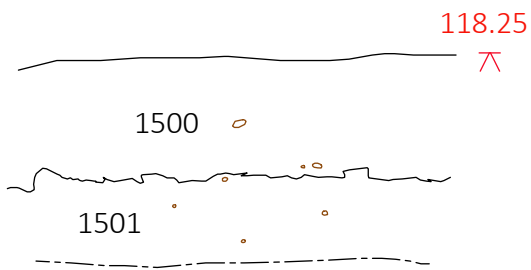
Trench 12, North-facing section



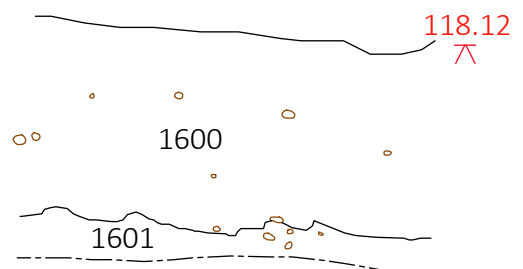
Trench 13, East-facing section



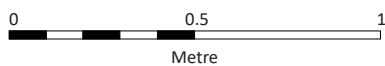
Trench 14, North-facing section



Trench 15, North-facing section



Trench 16, East-facing section



APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Quantity
Context sheets	41
Context registers	3
Drawing register	1
Drawings	3
Photo register	3
Photos (digital)	84
Survey (CAD)	1
Report	1
Written Scheme of Investigation	1

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT LIST

Context	Trench	Description
100	1	Topsoil
101	1	Sandy natural
200	2	Topsoil
201	2	Sandy natural
300	3	Topsoil
301	3	Sandy natural
400	4	Topsoil
401	4	Sandy natural
500	5	Topsoil
501	5	Sandy natural
600	6	Topsoil
601	6	Sandy natural
700	7	Topsoil
701	7	Natural
800	8	Topsoil
801	8	Natural
802	8	Subsoil
803	8	Cut, filled by
804	8	Cut, filled by 805
805	8	Fill of 804
806	8	Linear cut
807	8	Fill of 806
808	8	Post cut
809	8	Fill of 808
810	8	Irregular blob/cut
811	8	Fill of 810
812	8	Stoney linear cut
813	8	Fill of 812
900	9	Topsoil
901	9	Subsoil
902	9	Natural
1000	10	Topsoil

Context	Trench	Description
1001	10	Natural
1002	10	Wooden post
1003	10	Cut for 1002
1004	10	Cut for 1005
1005	10	Wooden post
1006	10	Subsoil
1100	11	Topsoil
1101	11	Subsoil
1102	11	Natural
1200	12	Topsoil
1201	12	Subsoil
1202	12	Natural
1300	13	Topsoil
1301	13	Natural
1400	14	Topsoil
1401	14	Natural
1500	15	Topsoil
1501	15	Natural
1600	16	Topsoil
1601	16	Natural

APPENDIX 3 POTTERY

Richard Jackson

The pottery assemblage from evaluation trenching at New Lane, Blidworth consisted of 7 sherds of pottery from five contexts with a total weight of 147 grams.

The assemblage was washed, dried and sorted in to groups by context and visually examined. The sherds were subsequently sorted into sub-groups according to fabric type in accordance with current MPRG guidelines and industry best practice. The results of the assessment are summarised in the following table.

Context	Fabric	Form	Part	Qty	Description/Comments	Weight (g)	Date
700	Medieval Glazed Ware	HW	Body	1	Very abraded. Traces of green suspension glaze. Identification tentative.	5	13 th -14 th
700	Medieval Glazed Ware	HW	Body	2	Two small sherds with dark grey core and oxidised margins. Occasional quartz inclusions, green glaze.	2	13 th -14 th
800	NOTGR	HW	Body	1	Dark grey core and inner margin. Outer margin very pale grey. Wheel thrown. Common quartz inclusions. Thin green glaze external	10	13 th -15 th
901	LMGW	HW	Body	1	Dark reddish-brown hard fabric with common subangular quartz inclusions. Wheel thrown, dark brown splash glaze external	35	14 th -15 th
1001	NOTGR	HW	Body	1	Identical fabric to the sherd from 800	10	13 th -15 th
1500	Pantile fragment	Tile	Body	1	Orange fabric, abundant quartz temper.	85	18 th -19 th

Table 1: Pottery Assessment data for New Lane, Blidworth.

Fabric Code	Fabric
NOTGR	Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed Ware
LMGW	Late Medieval Gritty Ware

Table 2: Fabric codes used in this assessment

The assemblage from Blidworth is very small, but represents a gradual inclusion of discarded pottery into the archaeological record from the medieval period up to the 19th century. The

ploughing evident in the landscape is undoubtedly a contributing factor to the abrasion of some of the sherds, but the recovery of better-preserved sherds from trenches 8, 9 and 10 suggests that preservation may be variable around the site.

No further work is currently recommended on this assemblage, but the pottery will be retained for the time being until the archaeological works at Blidworth are completed. It is not anticipated that the assemblage will merit deposition as part of the site archive.

References

A Standard for pottery Studies in Archaeology Medieval Pottery Research Group 2016



New Lane, Blidworth, Nottinghamshire
WSI for archaeological evaluation trenching

ArcHeritage 2020

New Lane, Blidworth

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

ArcHeritage Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884 Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793
archeritage@yorkat.co.uk www.archeritage.co.uk



Key Project Information

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Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Geophysical survey results

Figure 3: Trench plan over geophysical survey results

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1. ArcHeritage have been commissioned by Gleasons to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the site on New Lane, Blidworth.
- 1.2. The archaeological evaluation will comply with relevant Historic England best practice guidance documents, and with the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1. The site (centred on NGR SK 58924 56001) is located approximately 7.12km to the south-east of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire (Figure 1). It comprises a sub-rectangular field approximately 3.3 hectares in area, with hedged boundaries. It is bounded to the north by New Lane, to the east by a housing estate, to the west and south by fields and to the south-west by houses on Marriott Lane. A footpath crosses the southern part of the field on a north-east to south-west alignment. The northern end by New Lane is the highest point of the site, which slopes gently down towards the middle of the field, then rises again slightly to the south.
- 2.2. The underlying bedrock geology comprises Triassic Chester Formation sandstone (BGS). The nature of superficial deposits is not recorded.

3. DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1. The site does not contain any designated heritage assets and is not located in a Conservation Area.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1. In order to assess possible impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains, a programme of archaeological studies has been undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site and the significance of any remaining remains.
- 4.2. The first stage comprised desk-based research, with the production of an archaeological desk-based assessment and heritage statement (Stenton 2020a and 2020b). The second stage was geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020).
- 4.3. The desk-based assessment reviewed HER records, published sources and historic maps, and a walkover survey was also undertaken. The site does not contain any designated heritage assets or any known non-designated assets recorded on the Nottinghamshire HER, though no known previous archaeological research has been undertaken on the site. It is bordered to the south by the Blidworth Conservation Area.
- 4.4. Research for the desk-based assessment indicated that the site was in agricultural use as part of Blidworth's open fields during the medieval period, although any ridge and furrow that was once present has been levelled by subsequent ploughing. The site was part of a large area of agricultural land that had been privately-enclosed prior to the 1769 Blidworth Enclosure Act.
- 4.5. Based on available evidence from the desk-based assessment, any medieval or later remains that survive within the site are likely to relate to agriculture, land division or small items deposited through casual loss. The potential for earlier remains was considered to be low based on available evidence, but the lack of previous archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity means that there is the potential for unexpected discoveries.

- 4.6. After the desk-based research, geophysical survey was undertaken on the site (Magnitude Surveys 2020). This detected a range of different types of anomalies of natural, agricultural, and modern origin. A series of anomalies have been identified in the south of the survey area for which a confident interpretation cannot be ascribed. Probable natural variations have been detected as broad ephemeral bands from slope processes in the area. Modern activity has been identified as broad ferrous haloes along field boundaries, drainage features, service hatches and a footpath. No anomalies of clear significant archaeological origin were identified; however, a number of anomalies of undetermined origin were identified. A plot of the geophysical anomalies is provided in Figure 2.
- 4.7. Located in the southwest and on the eastern boundary of the survey area, three discrete anomalies [1a] have been identified that return a positive magnetic signal, but with a negative response in the centre (Figure 2). This type of magnetic signal, with dipolar characteristics, usually suggests a ferrous origin; however, with [1a] the signal is atypical, being inverted when compared to a characteristic ferrous anomaly. Another possible origin of dipolar signals is the presence of burnt or fired material. Due to the unusual response of these anomalies, they have been categorised as “Undetermined” because they could represent anthropogenic activity.
- 4.8. In the south-eastern corner of the survey area, a series of anomalies have been identified in a curvilinear configuration [1b] (Figure 2). Many of these anomalies display a discrete, strongly positive magnetic signal that is suggestive of pit-like features. However, some elongated linear anomalies are also present and may relate to anthropogenically enhanced ditch-fills. The curvilinear configuration appears to be orientated with the contours and occurs close to the break of slope on the edge of the plateau of the topography, so the anomalies may be related to slope processes. However, the strength and definition of the magnetic signal is more indicative of anthropogenic origin, especially when compared to the other diffuse topographical anomalies present across the survey area.

5. AIMS

- 5.1. The aims of the trial trenching are to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. General aims are:
- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
 - to characterise the nature and origin of the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey;
 - to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and allow an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made;
 - to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site.

6. TECHNIQUES

- 6.1. The recording will comprise the following elements:
- Trial trenching
 - Reporting
- 6.2. Further stages of work or other mitigation measures could be required by the local authority, depending upon the results of the evaluation.

7. TRIAL TRENCHES

- 7.1. The Blidworth site covers approximately 3.2 ha and a 3% sample would comprise 990m², which equates to sixteen 30m by 2m trenches. The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 3. Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench. The rationale behind the trench locations is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Trench rationale

Trench No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
2	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
3	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
4	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
5	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
6	30 x 2	Located to investigate anomaly type 1a
7	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
8	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
9	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
10	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
11	30 x 2	Located to investigate anomaly type 1a
12	30 x 2	Located to investigate a blank area on the geophysical survey
13	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
14	30 x 2	Located to investigate a feature identified as natural on the geophysical survey
15	30 x 2	Located to investigate anomaly type 1b
16	30 x 2	Located to investigate anomaly type 1b

- 7.2. The trench locations will be accurately plotted using a survey grade GPS or a total station by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches will be locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be independently relocated in the event of future work.
- 7.3. Topsoil will be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment will be used judiciously under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present, machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Machines will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.
- 7.4. All trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded. Trenches without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.

- 7.5. A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation.
- 7.6. Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.
- 7.7. Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 20% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
- 7.8. Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.
- 7.9. Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

8. RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 8.1. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.
- 8.2. Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation. Sections will be recorded for each trench at an appropriate scale, usually 1:20.
- 8.3. Photogrammetry from digital photography may also be used to record trenches. Photogrammetric images will be scaled, drawn up and combined with survey and plan data to produce the drawn site record.
- 8.4. Each context, where assigned, will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.
- 8.5. Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise 35mm black and white film. In addition, 35mm colour slides will be taken where colour is a significant consideration. Digital photography will be used in addition for reporting purposes, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 8.6. Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.
- 8.7. All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

- 8.8. All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 8.9. A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains, where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (Historic England 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. The sampling regime will include samples of the four types of deposit sample as appropriate. These are described below:
- **Bulk-sieved Sample (BS).** Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
 - **General Biological Sample (GBA):** These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 20 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
 - **Column monolith:** Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes.
 - **Spot samples:** these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).
- 8.10. Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArchHeritage specialists and the Historic England Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 8.11. In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice.
- 8.12. Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.
- 8.13. Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance.

9. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

- 9.1. The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.
- 9.2. Materials considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2020), Brown (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).
- 9.3. All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric codes will be used.
- 9.4. Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This application of will be decided in consultation with the local authority's archaeology advisor.

10. REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 10.1. Upon completion of the site work, an evaluation report will be prepared to include the following:
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
 - An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
 - An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
 - A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
 - Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
 - A copy of the key OASIS form details.
 - A copy of this WSI.
 - Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report.
- 10.2. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to Nottinghamshire County Council's archaeology advisors for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the HER.

11. POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

- 11.1. The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 11.2. If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists and following agreement with the archaeology advisor for Nottinghamshire County Council) may be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the mitigation programme, unless such analyses are required to provide information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. **Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned which will require an updated WSI.**
- 11.3. In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation may be required by the archaeology advisor for Nottinghamshire County Council. **Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned which will require an updated WSI.**
- 11.4. If further site works do not take place, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in an appropriate local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location of and material held within the site archive.

12. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 12.1. A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. ArchHeritage will liaise with Newark Museums Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer. The Museum's curator will be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results. The preparation of the archive will be undertaken with reference to the Cifa Archive Selection Toolkit.
- 12.2. The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.
- 12.3. Deposition of the field archive will occur after the assessment report in the event that no further mitigation is required. If mitigation and/or post-excavation analysis and publication are required, the archive deposition will follow that phase.
- 12.4. Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://oasis.ac.uk/form>.

13. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 13.1. Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 13.2. A site-specific risk assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

14. PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

- 14.1. The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.
- 14.2. The client will provide ArcHeritage with up-to-date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.
- 14.3. The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to ArcHeritage prior to the commencement of work on site.
- 14.4. Prior to commencement of fieldwork, the contractor will complete and submit a Project Initiation Form to Newark Museum.

15. REINSTATEMENT

- 15.1. Following excavation and recording, the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled, unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. ArcHeritage are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

16. STAFFING

- 16.1. Specialist staff available for this project are:
 - Human remains – Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
 - Palaeoenvironmental remains – Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy
 - Geoarchaeology – Kristina Krawiec (Trent and Peak Archaeology)
 - Head of Curatorial Services – Christine McDonnell
 - Roman Pottery – David Griffiths
 - Medieval pottery – Anne Jenner
 - Post-medieval pottery – David Barker and Richard Jackson
 - Archaeometallurgy & industrial residues – Rod Mackenzie
 - Conservation – Ian Panter
- 16.2. Other specialist staff may be commissioned as necessary.

17. MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 17.1. As a minimum requirement, Nottinghamshire County Council's archaeology advisor will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work.
- 17.2. ArcHeritage will notify the council's archaeologist of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that additional site visits, or virtual monitoring, can be undertaken. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with Nottinghamshire County Council's archaeology advisor.

18. PROJECT TIMETABLE

- 18.1. An indicative timetable for the phases of work is given below. This may be refined over the course of the fieldwork and any changes will be agreed with Nottinghamshire County Council's archaeology advisor.

Phase	Item	Start	Complete
Fieldwork	Evaluation fieldwork	Aug 2020	Sept 2020
Assessment	Post-excavation assessment Assessment report circulated for comment	On completion of fieldwork	Within 5 weeks of completion of fieldwork
<i>Post-excavation analysis and reporting (if required)</i>	<i>Post-excavation analysis Analysis report circulated for comment</i>	<i>On commission</i>	<i>Within 3 months of commission</i>
<i>Publication (if required)</i>	<i>Preparation and submission of publication text and images</i>	<i>On commission</i>	<i>Dependent on type of publication</i>
Archiving	Deposition of archive		Within two months of completion of final report

19. COPYRIGHT

- 19.1. ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

20. KEY REFERENCES

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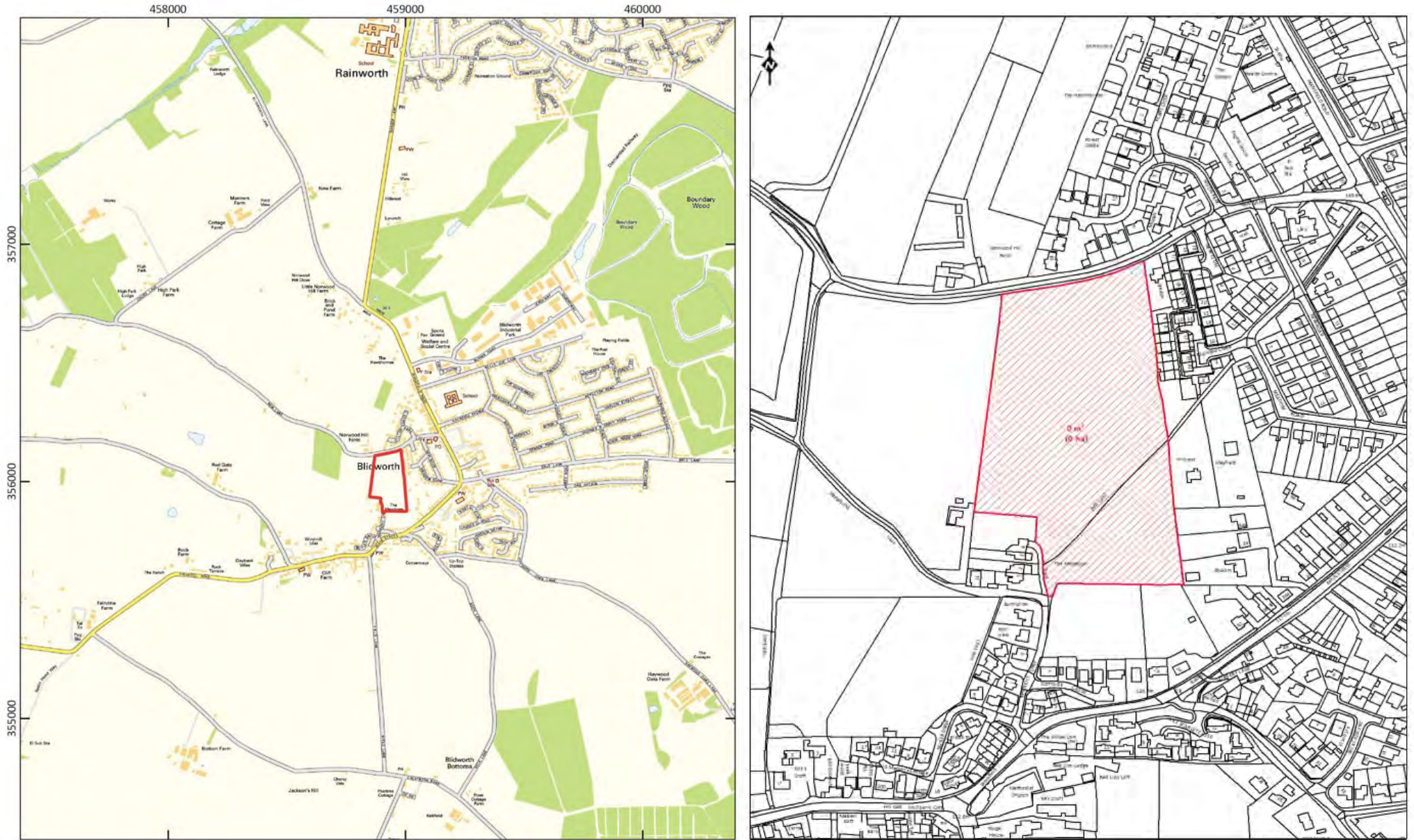
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Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.

See also the website of the ClfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation. <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

See also the Historic England website for a full list of guidance documents. <http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/recording-heritage/>

FIGURES

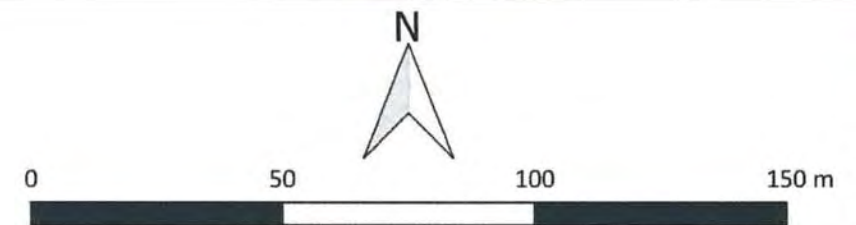




MSSK683 - New Lane, Blidworth, Nottinghamshire
 Magnitude Surveys Ltd (2020, figure 5)
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 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2020.

Figure 2: Geophysics results (magnetic interpretation)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Magnetic Disturbance | Agricultural (Trend) |
| Ferrous/Debris (Spread) | Drainage Feature |
| Natural (Weak) | 1m Contour |
| Undetermined | Ferrous (Spike) |



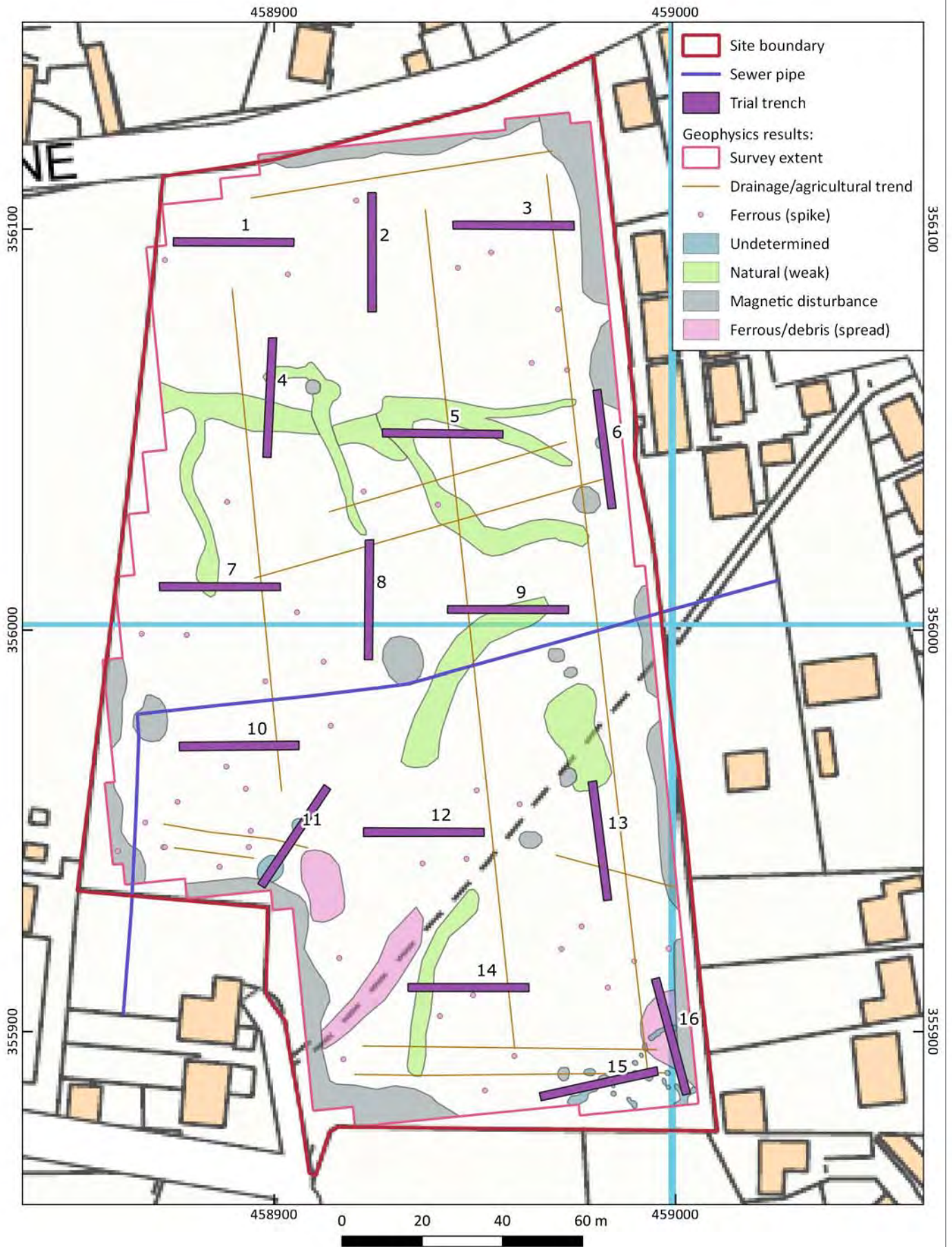


Figure 3: Trench location over geophysical survey results

ArcHeritage

54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

tel: +44 (0)114 2728884

email: archeritage@yorkat.co.uk

www.archeritage.co.uk



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54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, S1 2EG

tel: +44 (0)114 2728884

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www.archeritage.co.uk

