



# **Yeoman Park Academy – Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**BAM Construction Ltd**

**August 2023**

## Ecus Ltd

**Report to:** BAM Construction Ltd


**Report Title:** Yeoman Park Academy – Archaeological Evaluation Report

**Version:** V1.0  
**Issue Date:** August 2023  
**Report Ref:** 21242


**Originated By:**

**Becca Bateman**  
**Project Archaeologist**      Date: 06/07/23

**Reviewed By:**

  
**Zoë Richardson**  
**Archaeology Project Manager**      Date: 27/07/2023

**Approved By:**

  
**Cath Ross**  
**Project Manager**      Date: 01/08/2023

*Prepared by:*  
 Brook Holt, 3 Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW  
 01142 669 292

Version	Author	Description	Date
V0.1	BB/CP	Report Originator	06/07/2023
V0.2	ZAR	QA 1	26/07/2023
V1.0	CR	Authorised for issue	02/08/2023

The report and the site assessments carried out by Ecus on behalf of the client in accordance with the agreed terms of contract and/or written agreement form the agreed Services. The Services were performed by Ecus with the skill and care ordinarily exercised by a reasonable Environmental Consultant at the time the Services were performed. Further, and in particular, the Services were performed by Ecus taking into account the limits of the scope of works required by the client, the time scale involved and the resources, including financial and manpower resources, agreed between Ecus and the client.

Other than that expressly contained in the paragraph above, Ecus provides no other representation or warranty whether express or implied, in relation to the services.

This report is produced exclusively for the purposes of the client. Ecus is not aware of any interest of or reliance by any party other than the client in or on the services. Unless expressly provided in writing, Ecus does not authorise, consent or condone any party other than the client relying upon the services provided. Any reliance on the services or any part of the services by any party other than the client is made wholly at that party's own and sole risk and Ecus disclaims any liability to such parties.

This report is based on site conditions, regulatory or other legal provisions, technology or economic conditions at the time of the Service provision. These conditions can change with time and reliance on the findings of the Services under changing conditions should be reviewed.

Ecus accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of third party data used in this report.

## Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	6
1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	6
<b>2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>7</b>
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	7
2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BASELINE.....	7
2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	8
<b>3. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>9</b>
3.1 STANDARDS.....	9
3.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	9
3.3 METHODOLOGY.....	10
3.4 EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY.....	10
3.5 FINDS.....	11
3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING.....	11
<b>4. TRENCH RESULTS</b> .....	<b>12</b>
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	12
4.2 TRENCHES 1, 3, 4, 5 AND 6.....	12
4.3 TRENCH 2.....	12
4.4 TRENCH 8.....	13
4.5 TRENCH 9.....	13
<b>5. ARTEFACTS</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>6. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>8. ARCHIVE</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>9. REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2 – FINDS ASSESSMENT</b> .....	<b>26</b>

## **Figures**

<b>Figure 1</b>	<b>Site Location</b>
Figure 2	Trench locations
Figure 3	Plan and sections, Trench 2
Figure 4	Plan and sections, Trench 8
Figure 5	Plan and sections, Trench 9

## **Plates**

Plate 1	Trench 1, facing west.
Plate 2	Trench 3, facing south-west
Plate 3	Trench 2, facing south-west
Plate 4	Ditch 2005, east facing section
Plate 5	Trench 8, facing south
Plate 6	Ditch 8005 terminus, north-west facing section
Plate 7	Ditch 8007, north-west facing section
Plate 8	Trench 9, facing east
Plate 9	Ditch 9012, north facing section
Plate 10	Ditch 9010, north facing section
Plate 11	Ditches 9005 and 9008, south-west facing section

---

## Executive Summary

Ecus Ltd was commissioned by Orion Heritage on behalf of BAM Construction Ltd to perform an archaeological trial trench evaluation prior to development on land at Yeoman Park Academy, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinate 454360, 363820.

A Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment provided by Heritage Planning Services Ltd determined that there was low potential for prehistoric or Romano-British remains to be present within the site, and moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains. Any potential remains were considered to be of medium heritage significance at most.

Archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of eight trenches, representing approximately 4% of the total of the evaluation area. The location of a ninth trench could not be accessed, and so it was not opened. Despite this, the trenches provided a good representation of archaeological potential across the Site.

Six of the eight trenches contained no archaeological features. Two trenches at the east of the Site contained remains of six ditches, none of which could be dated but correspond with field boundaries observed on historic mapping. Deposits were observed in most trenches relating to levelling of the ground ahead of creation of the school playing field.

The paucity of archaeological features observed with the trenches indicates low potential for significant archaeology at the Site.

The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Barnard Castle office.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Ecus Ltd was commissioned by Orion Heritage on behalf of BAM Construction Ltd (the Client) to perform an archaeological trial trench evaluation prior to development on land at Yeoman Park Academy, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire (the Site). The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinate 454360, 363820 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The programme of investigation comprised eight archaeological evaluation trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m.

1.1.3 The location of a further evaluation trench (Trench 7; not illustrated) could not be accessed and was not excavated.

1.1.4 The archaeological evaluation will inform the need for, and subsequent scope of, any further work.

### **1.2 Site Location and Description**

1.2.1 The Site is located within Mansfield Woodhouse, a settlement located c.3km north of Mansfield. The Site comprises school buildings and playing fields of Yeoman Park Academy. It is bounded to the north by the Manor Academy school, to the south by Leas Park Junior and Nettleworth Infant and Nursery schools and to the east and west by residential housing.

1.2.2 The Site is located on an area of high ground, c.71m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.3 The bedrock geology of the Site is identified as Cadeby Formation Dolostone. No superficial deposits have been recorded (BGS 2023).

## 2. Archaeological and Historical Background

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A summary of an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) provided by Heritage Planning Services Ltd (HPS 2021) is given below. This HEDBA was written based on Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) information and uses a 1km search area around the Site.

### 2.2 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

#### *Prehistoric*

2.2.1 Prehistoric activity is limited to findspots and speculative monuments to the east of the Site. A flint knife of broad prehistoric date was found c.950m east of the Site (NCCHER MNT4000), whilst a Bronze Age spearhead (NCCHER MNT3961) was found c.735m to the north-east. An Iron Age hill fort was located c.565m east south-east of the Site (NCCHER MNT15025) and appears on historic mapping.

#### *Romano-British*

2.2.2 There is little evidence of Romano-British activity, with Roman finds reported to the north-west and south-east of the Site. A second century Roman coin (NCCHER MNT5281) was found c.795m north-west of the Site, and a Roman brooch was found c.1km to the south-east (NCCHER MNT10922).

#### *Early Medieval and Medieval*

2.2.3 There is no evidence for early Medieval activity, with no specific entry for Mansfield Woodhouse in the Domesday Book.

2.2.4 Mansfield Woodhouse was a settlement dating to the medieval period. The medieval core of the village was centred around Church Street and High Street c.350m south of the Site where the 14th century church (NHLE 1251828) was located alongside burgage plots, housing and the scheduled Standing Cross (NHLE 1012927), all of which are covered by the Mansfield Woodhouse Conservation Area. Historic mapping implies that the Site was part of agricultural land on the periphery of the village in the medieval period.

#### *Post-Medieval & Modern*

2.2.5 The use of the Site remained largely unaltered during the intervening periods up until the 20th century.

2.2.6 The 1844 Tithe Map shows the Site covering three plots of land likely being used for pasture, with

little change being shown on the 1897 OS map. The area of the Mansfield Woodhouse Conservation Area adjacent to the Site represents the 19th century expansion of the village and development of artisan cottages, which can also be seen on the 1897 OS map.

2.2.7 The Site remained largely unaltered until the 1970s, when the school was constructed on the southern part of the Site and expanded during the last decade.

### **2.3 Archaeological Potential**

2.3.1 The archaeological potential of the Site is considered as follows:

- there is low potential for prehistoric remains to be present within the Site. Depending upon their character any such remains are likely to be single findspots, which would be considered to be of low heritage significance;
- low potential for Romano-British remains. Any such remains would be of low to at most medium heritage significance; and
- moderate potential for medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains. It is considered that such remains would be of low to negligible heritage significance.

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1 Standards

3.1.1 The project methodology conformed to the following published standards and guidelines of practice:

- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021);
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020b);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020c); and
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015a).

### 3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to:

- identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- determine the extent, condition, character, significance, and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;
- prepare a comprehensive record of and report on archaeological observations during the site work; and
- identify mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation, or management of archaeological remains within the Site.

3.2.2 The objectives of the project are to:

- determine the archaeological potential of the Site, in order to inform the need for further mitigation works;
- preserve by record any archaeological remains impacted by the proposed works;

- undertake a programme of investigation that meets with national and regional standards (Historic England 2015a; ClfA 2020 a–c); and
- prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological work to be deposited with the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record.

### **3.3 Methodology**

3.3.1 All work was undertaken by experienced Ecus staff who are corporate members of the ClfA or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork.

#### ***Trench Locations***

3.3.2 A trenching plan was devised to sample the site area, to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the significance of the archaeological resource is understood to a level of detail proportionate to its importance.

3.3.3 Eight trenches were excavated on the Site, each measuring 30m x 1.8m (Figure 2). The location of a ninth trench (Trench 7; not illustrated) could not be accessed and was not excavated.

3.3.4 The centre end point of each trench was located on the ground/recorded using differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) equipment to an accuracy of  $\pm 0.1$  m.

3.3.5 Each trench was scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation and rescanned at subsequent intervals as necessary.

### **3.4 Excavation and Recording Methodology**

3.4.1 Trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine work was carried out under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

3.4.2 Topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately to avoid contamination and facilitate reinstatement. Soils were stored a minimum of 1m from the trench edges.

3.4.3 Both ends of trenches were ramped to allow safe ingress and egress.

3.4.4 Plant was not allowed to track within excavated trenches prior to reinstatement.

3.4.5 Topsoil, recent overburden and subsoil were removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits, whichever was first.

3.4.6 Archaeological features were cleaned, assessed, excavated by hand, sampled and recorded in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Ecus 2023) and as appropriate in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the project.

- 3.4.7 All archaeological deposits were recorded using a continuous numbered context system on a pro-forma recording system in accordance with industry standards. The written record was hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Written recording was undertaken in a digital format using the DiggIt application (<https://www.diggitarchoeology.com>). Each context record fully described the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was cross-referenced to all other assigned records as appropriate.
- 3.4.8 All archaeological features were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them.
- 3.4.9 Excavated features were planned by dGPS and had sections drawn at 1:10. Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.4.10 A photographic record of the Site was taken using digital photography at a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. All digital photography was undertaken in accordance with national guidance (Historic England 2015b).

### **3.5 Finds**

- 3.5.1 Finds were treated and cleaned in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2020a), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.5.2 All artefacts were retrieved from features of obviously modern date. In these circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained in order to elucidate the date of the feature.
- 3.5.3 All finds and samples were exposed, lifted, processed, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum.

### **3.6 Environmental Sampling**

- 3.6.1 The collection of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

## **4. Trench Results**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 The following section presents the results of the archaeological evaluation. The context descriptions for recorded archaeological deposits are reproduced in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation consisted of eight trenches mechanically excavated across the Site. The locations of the trenches as excavated are shown in Figure 2.
- 4.1.3 All trenches measured 1.8m x 30m.
- 4.1.4 The underlying natural geology across all trenches consisted of mid-orange or reddish brown sandy clayey silt with the exception of Trenches 8 and 9, where the natural geology was recorded as a light greyish brown and mid-grey clayey sand.
- 4.1.5 Subsoil was present across the whole site, described as mid brownish grey to mid orangey brown sandy clay with depth ranging from 0.15m to 0.45m. It was considered that this was a relict plough soil, buried and sealed by the layers above.
- 4.1.6 Topsoil across all trenches consisted of dark greyish brown sandy silt, ranging from 0.10m to 0.28m depth.

### **4.2 Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6**

- 4.2.1 No archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (Plates 1 and 2).
- 4.2.2 In Trenches 3 and 4 a levelling layer (deposits 3002 and 4002 respectively) was found beneath the topsoil, with an average depth of 0.35m. It consisted of a mid-orange / brown sandy clay with occasional inclusions of stone fragments and building materials and appeared to represent levelling of the ground during creation of the playing fields.

### **4.3 Trench 2**

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the south-west of the site, orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 3, Plate 3).
- 4.3.2 The cut of a shallow ditch (2005), orientated north-east to south-west and measuring 1.10m in width by 0.06m in depth, was identified cutting the natural deposit (2004; Figure 3, Plate 4). This ditch was filled with a mid-brown / grey silty sand (2006), containing bone, ceramic and metal finds. The nature of these finds indicated a post-medieval origin for this ditch.
- 4.3.3 A layer of subsoil (2003) overlay the infilled ditch and had an average depth of 0.15m.

4.3.4 A layer of disturbed subsoil (2002) overlay the subsoil (2003). It had an average depth of 0.35m and consisted of a mid-orange / brown sandy clay. This was interpreted as a deliberate deposit for levelling of the current playing field.

4.3.5 The topsoil (2001) had an average depth of 0.15m.

#### **4.4 Trench 8**

4.4.1 Trench 8 was located in the east of the site, orientated north to south (Figure 4, Plate 5).

4.4.2 Two ditch termini were identified (8005 and 8007) cutting the natural clay (8004).

4.4.3 Ditch 8005 was located at the north end of the trench, orientated north-east to south-west (Figure 4, Plate 6). It measured 0.95m in width and 0.29m in depth, with a length of at least 1.5m, continuing to the north-east beyond the edge of the trench. It was filled by a single deposit (8006), consisting of a dark brown / grey sandy silt.

4.4.4 Ditch 8007 was located 2m to the south of ditch 8005, orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 4, Plate 7). It measured 1.05m wide and 0.35m deep, with a length of at least 4.5m, continuing to the south-east beyond the limit of excavation. It was filled by a single deposit (8008), which consisted of a dark brown / grey silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.

4.4.5 No relationship was observed between the ditches in Trench 8. No finds were recovered from the fills of the ditches to indicate a date but they did correlate with field boundaries recorded on historic mapping dating to 1844 (HPS 2021).

4.4.6 A layer of subsoil (8003) overlay the infilled ditches (8005 and 8007) and had an average depth of 0.14m.

4.4.7 Overlying the subsoil was a layer of made ground (8002), with an average depth of 0.18m, consisting of a mid-brown / orange sandy silt. As with the made ground encountered in Trench 2 (2002), this was interpreted as a modern levelling deposit for the school playing field.

4.4.8 The overlying topsoil (8001) had a depth of 0.27m.

#### **4.5 Trench 9**

4.5.1 Trench 9 was located in the north-east part of the Site, orientated east to west (Figure 5, Plate 8).

4.5.2 Four ditches were identified within Trench 9, cut into the natural geological clay (9004). The ditches were orientated broadly north to south and continued beyond the limit of excavation. As such, the ditches were all traced over a length of approximately 2m within the trench.

- 
- 4.5.3 Ditch 9012 (Figure 4, Plate 9) measured 2.02m in width and 0.21m in depth, and had a single fill (9013) consisting of a mid-red / brown sandy clay.
- 4.5.4 Ditch 9010 was located 4m to the east of ditch 9012 (Figure 4, Plate 10). It measured 1.31m in width by 0.15m in depth and had a single fill (9011), consisting of a dark brownish grey sandy clay with moderate inclusions of river cobbles.
- 4.5.5 Ditch 9005 was located 7m to the east of ditch 9010 (Figure 4, Plate 11). It measured 1.58m in width by 0.41m in depth and contained two fills (9006 and 9007). The primary fill (9006) consisted of a mid-orange / brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of river cobbles. The secondary fill (9007) consisted of a grey / brown sandy clay deposit.
- 4.5.6 Ditch 9008 was located immediately to the east of ditch 9005 (Figure 4, Plate 11). It measured 0.68m in width by 0.12m in depth and was filled by grey / brown sandy clay (9009).
- 4.5.7 No finds were recovered from the fills of the four ditches.
- 4.5.8 The infilled ditches were overlain by a levelling layer (9002) with an average depth of 0.15m. The levelling layer was in turn overlain by topsoil (9001) with an average depth of 0.3m.

---

## **5. Artefacts**

- 5.1.1 Iron, ceramic, bone and CBM finds were retrieved from the fill of ditch 2006 and confirm a post-medieval or modern date for the deposit (see Appendix 2).

---

## **6. Environmental Assessment**

- 6.1.1 Bulk environmental soil samples were recovered from the fills of ditches 8005, 8007 and 9005. Due to the lack of dating evidence from the fills, it has not been considered necessary to process the samples. They have been temporarily retained at Ecus' Barnard Castle office in the event that processing is considered necessary in the future but will be discarded if no further archaeological work is required at the Site.

---

## 7. Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1.1 The trenches were strategically targeted to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and as such they were able to provide a good assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 7.1.2 A series of features of archaeological interest were found in the eastern part of the site within trenches 8 and 9. Ditches recorded within Trenches 8 and 9 correlate with field boundaries recorded on historic mapping dating to 1844, with the adjacent ditches indicating possible evidence of earlier enclosure usage in this area. The ditch recorded in Trench 2 contained a range of artefacts dating to the post-medieval period, which indicates that this ditch may have formed part of a field system contemporary with those identified in Trenches 8 and 9.
- 7.1.3 The adjacent school, Yeoman Park Academy, was constructed in the 1970s there is evidence for levelling layers building up the ground surface during the creation of the school grounds within Trenches 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9. This is notably absent within trenches 1, 5 and 6 indicating that the ground level may have been reduced in these areas, which would also explain the lack of archaeological features encountered in these trenches.

---

## 8. Archive

- 8.1.1 The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Barnard Castle office under project number 21242. An OASIS form (ecusltd1-516358) will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 8.1.2 Following the completion of all stages of archaeological mitigation at the Site, an archive will be prepared consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs, electronic data and materials arising from the archaeological work, in accordance with industry standards (ClfA 2020c).
- 8.1.3 The physical archive will be deposited with the Mansfield Museum within six months of the completion of fieldwork, subject to any additional stages of archaeological mitigation.
- 8.1.4 The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS and made publicly accessible. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, which may be accessed through the ADS website (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>).

## 9. References

- British Geological Survey. (2023). *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.
- Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. (2011). *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation. Second Edition*. Portsmouth: English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines No. 1. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images/books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020a). *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFieldevaluation\\_3.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFieldevaluation_3.pdf)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020b). *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFinds\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFinds_2.pdf)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020c). *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS%26GArchives\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIFAS%26GArchives_4.pdf)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2021). *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*. <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2021.pdf>
- Heritage Planning Services (2021). *Yeoman Park Academy, Park Hall Road, Mansfield Woodhouse, Mansfield, Nottingham, NG19 8PS, Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*.
- Historic England. (2015a). *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*.
- Historic England (2015b). *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for best practice*. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guideline-best-practice/>
- Historic England. (2015c). *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>

## Appendix 1 – Context Descriptions

Context no.	Type	Fill of	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Bulk finds	Provisional periods	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1001	Layer		1	Topsoil of trench 1. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	Topsoil					0.10 (avg.)
1002	Layer		1	Subsoil of trench 1. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable.	Subsoil					0.20 (avg.)
1003	Layer		1	Natural of trench 1. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: sandy clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to large angular to rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Natural					
2001	Layer		2	Topsoil of trench 2. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	Topsoil					0.15 (avg.)
2002	Layer		2	Made ground of trench 2. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large stones, evenly distributed.	Levelling deposit	CBM, Other BM	Modern (1901 to present)			0.35 (avg.)
2003	Layer		2	Subsoil of trench 2. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable.	Subsoil					0.15 (avg.)
2004	Layer		2	Natural of trench 2. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: sandy clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to large angular to rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Natural					

2005	Cut		2	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	Ditch cut		Modern (1901 to present)	> 1.80	1.1	0.06
2006	Fill	2005	2	Fill of ditch [2005]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: rare medium to very large sub-angular to well-rounded pebbles & stones, evenly distributed.	Ditch fill	Bone, CBM, Metal, Wood	Modern (1901 to present)	> 1.80	1.1	0.06
3001	Layer		3	Topsoil of trench 3. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	Topsoil					0.15 (avg.)
3002	Layer		3	Made ground of trench 3. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large stones, evenly distributed.	Levelling deposit	CBM, Other BM				0.25 (avg.)
3003	Layer		3	Subsoil of trench 3. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable.	Subsoil					0.20 to 0.35
3004	Layer		3	Natural of trench 3. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Natural					
4001	Layer		4	Topsoil of trench 4. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	Topsoil					0.10 to 0.25
4002	Layer		4	Made Ground of trench 4. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large stones, evenly distributed.	Made ground.	CBM, Other BM				0.15 (avg.)

4003	Layer		4	Subsoil of trench 4. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable.	Subsoil						0.15 to 0.45
4004	Layer		4	Natural of trench 4. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: sandy clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to large angular to rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Natural						
5001	Layer		5	Topsoil of trench 5. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	Topsoil						0.26 (avg.)
5002	Layer		5	Subsoil of trench 5. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable.	Subsoil						0.16 (avg.)
5003	Layer		5	Natural of trench 5. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: sandy clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to large angular to rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Natural						
6001	Layer		6	Topsoil of trench 6. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	Topsoil						0.28 (avg.)
6002	Layer		6	Subsoil of trench 6. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to medium well-rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.	Subsoil						0.16 (avg.)
6003	Layer		6	Natural of trench 6. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: sandy clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to large angular to rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Natural						

8001	Layer		8	Topsoil of trench 8. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to medium well-rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.27 (avg.)	
8002	Layer		8	Made ground of trench 8. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small well-rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.	Levelling deposit			Modern (1901 to present)		0.18 (avg.)	
8003	Layer		8	Subsoil of trench 8. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to medium well-rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.14 (avg.)	
8004	Layer		8	Natural of trench 8. Colour: mid greenish grey. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.	Natural						
8005	Cut		8	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	Ditch cut			Unknown	> 1.79	0.95	0.29
8006	Fill	8005	8	Fill of ditch [8005]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium well-rounded spheroidal pebbles, concentrated towards base.	Ditch fill			Unknown	> 1.79	0.95	0.29
8007	Cut		8	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual.	Ditch terminus			Unknown	> 4.50	1.05	0.35

8008	Fill	8007	8	Fill of ditch [8007]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to very large sub-rounded to well-rounded large round stones, concentrated towards approx. 10-25cm deep at centre.	Ditch fill		Unknown	> 4.50	1.05	0.35
9001	Layer		9	Topsoil of trench 9. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	Topsoil					0.30 (avg.)
9002	Layer		9	Made ground of trench 9. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small well-rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.	Levelling deposit		Modern (1901 to present)			0.15 (avg.)
9003	Layer		9	Subsoil of trench 9. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to medium well-rounded spheroidal pebbles, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.13 (avg.)
9004	Layer		9	Natural of trench 9. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: coarse clayey sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium to very large sub-rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Natural					
9005	Cut		9	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	Ditch cut		Unknown	> 1.80	1.58	0.41

9006	Fill	9005	9	Fill of ditch [9005]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to very large sub-rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Ditch fill		Unknown	> 1.80	1.3	0.28
9008	Cut		9	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	Ditch cut		Unknown	> 1.80	0.68	0.12
9009	Fill	9008	9	Fill of ditch [9008]. Colour: greyish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable.	Ditch fill			> 1.80	0.68	0.12
9010	Cut		9	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	Ditch cut		Unknown	> 1.80	1.31	0.15
9011	Fill	9010	9	Fill of ditch [9010]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to very large sub-rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Ditch cut		Unknown	> 1.80	1.31	0.15
9012	Cut		9	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: dipping, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	Ditch cut		Unknown	> 1.80	2.02	0.21
9013	Fill	9012	9	Fill of ditch [9012]. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to very large sub-rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Ditch fill		Unknown	> 1.80	2.02	0.21

## Appendix 2 – Finds Assessment

### *Chrystal Antink*

#### INTRODUCTION

This report details the finds recovered during archaeological work at Yeoman Park Academy, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. The assemblage consisted of 14 artefacts (389.9g) of indeterminate or post-medieval date. Please refer to the associated Microsoft Access database for detailed records.

#### METHOD

The material was assessed by eye on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2023. Finds were examined, recorded in a Microsoft Access database, and reported upon in compliance with appropriate national guidance (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020); ALGAO (2015); English Heritage (2008); Watkinson and Neal (2001) and with reference to published comparators where possible. The assemblage was organised by material and quantified by count and weight. The ceramic building material (CBM) was examined following the Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis, and Publication for Ceramic Building Material (Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group, 2002). Any unusual firing characteristics, stamps, and external effects were noted. Brick manufacture dates were estimated with comparison to historic measurements provided in Davey (1961), McComish (2015), and the PAYE conservation document 'Dating historic brickwork' using all surviving complete dimensions.

#### OUTLINE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

All material was recovered from context **2006** in trench 2, the fill of ditch **2005**.

Three materials could be assigned to the post-medieval period. Six fragments (163g) of corroded iron sheet, likely originally one piece, was recovered. Three to four rivet holes are in evidence. One pottery fragment (9.9g), the rim of a vessel, retained badly abraded olive-green glaze. Three fragments of animal bone (190g), including one large mammal longbone fragment (likely cattle), and two adjoining sheep/goat pelvic fragments centering around the fully fused acetabulum, exhibited hand-sawn butchery marks, a post-medieval technique. The larger pelvic fragment also displays canid gnawing on one end.

The remainder of the material was of indeterminate period, and included one fragment of industrial waste (4.2g), 0.4g of charcoal, and a single undiagnostic fragment of ceramic building material (21.2g).

#### DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

The sparse assemblage is attributable to the post-medieval period. The material is in fair condition with minor abrasion overall, indicating reworking of the soil matrix over time rather than deliberate deposition.

The material lacks potential for further useful information for this site, and is not recommended for retention with the site archive.

---

## REFERENCES

ALGAO (2015) Advice Note for Post-excavation Assessment, available at: [https://www.algao.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/ALGAO\\_England\\_PXA\\_Advice\\_Note.pdf](https://www.algao.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/ALGAO_England_PXA_Advice_Note.pdf) [accessed 01/08/2021].

Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group, (2002), Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis, and Publication for Ceramic Building Material (Draft Minimum Standards, 2002)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), (2020) Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

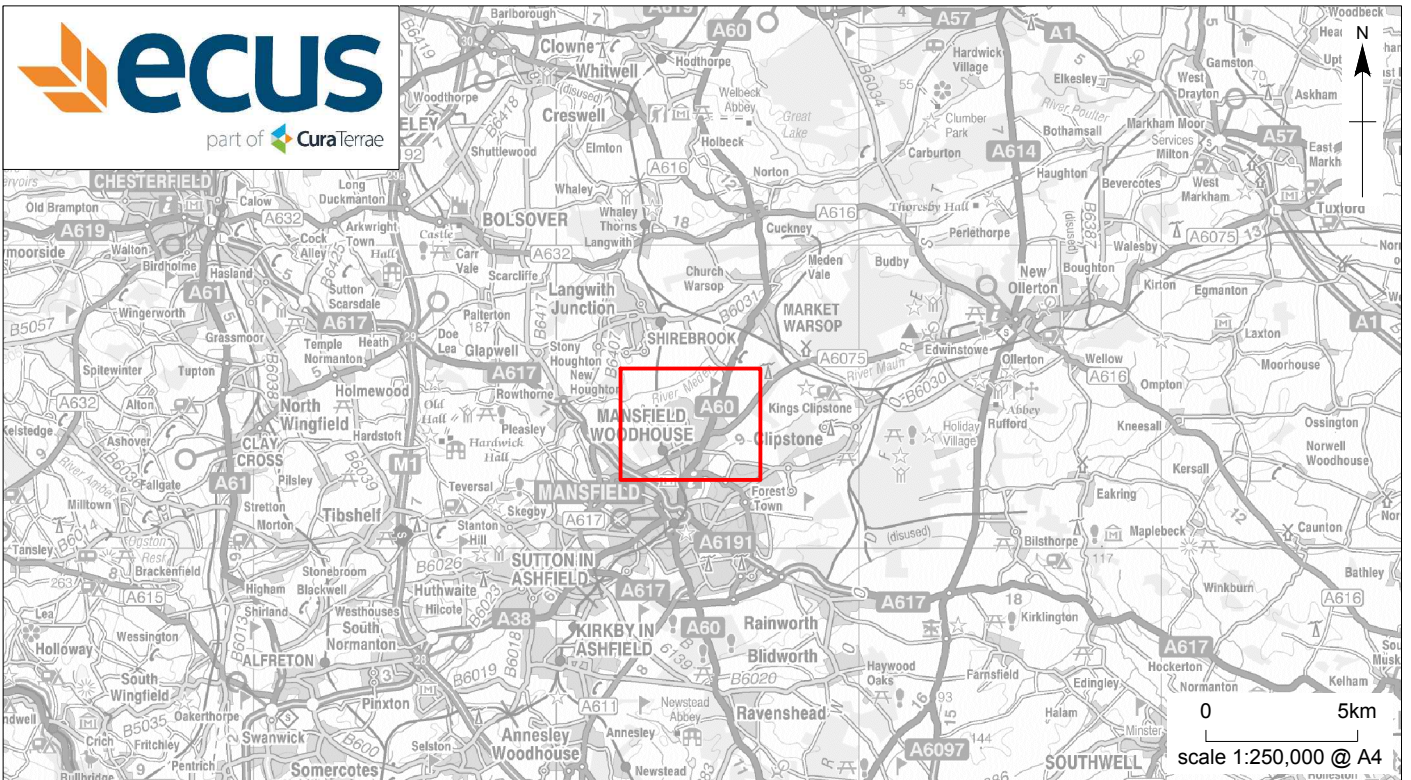
Davey, N. (1961) A History of Building Materials. Phoenix House: London.

English Heritage (2008) MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavations. London: English Heritage.

McComish, J. M. (2015) A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials. York Archaeological Trust Web Based Report number 2015/36.

PAYE Conservation. Dating Historic Brickwork. PDF downloaded 20/10/2017.

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. (2001) First Aid for Finds, Herford: RESCUE – The British Archaeological Trust.

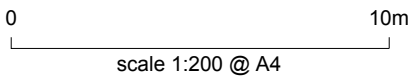
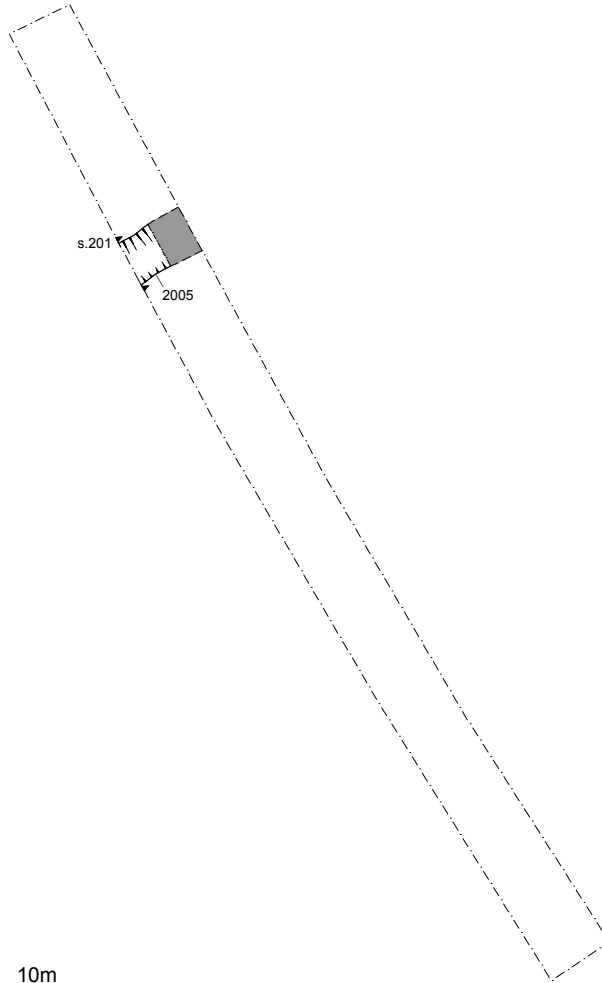


Yeoman Park, Mansfield: site location

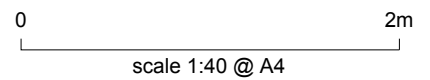
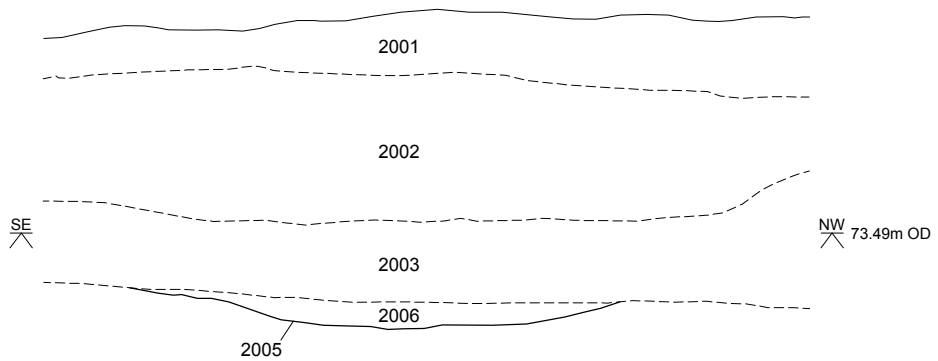
Figure 1

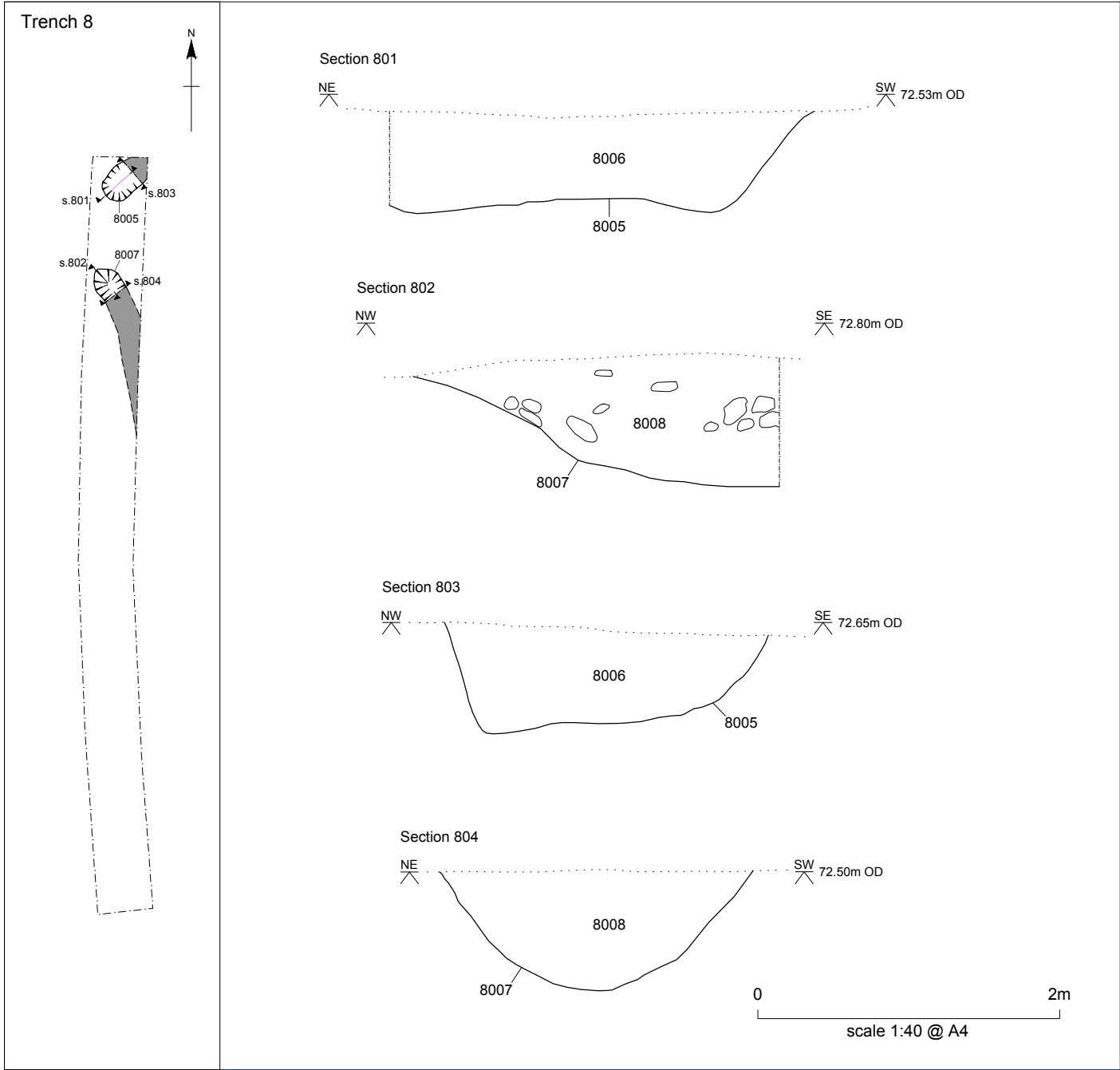


Trench 2



Section 201

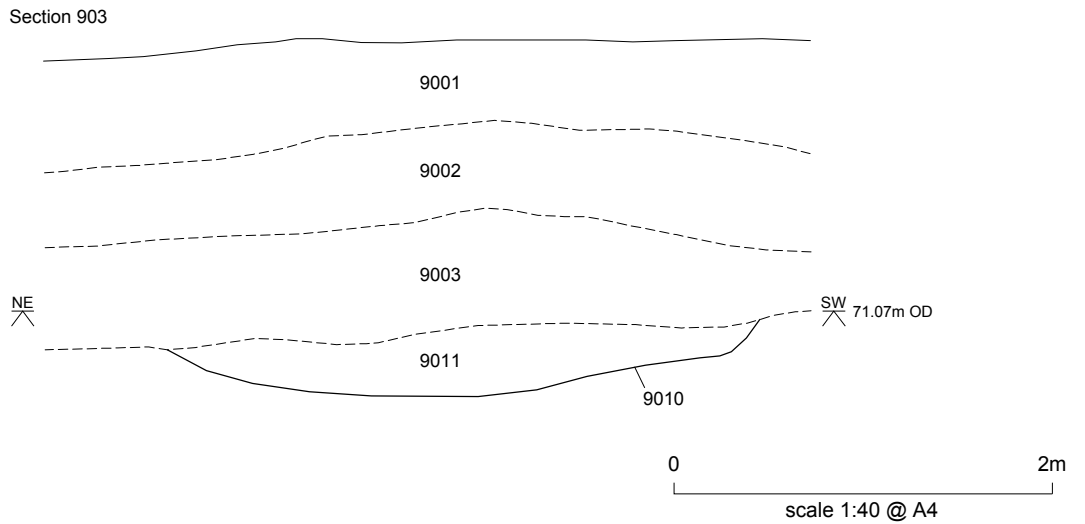
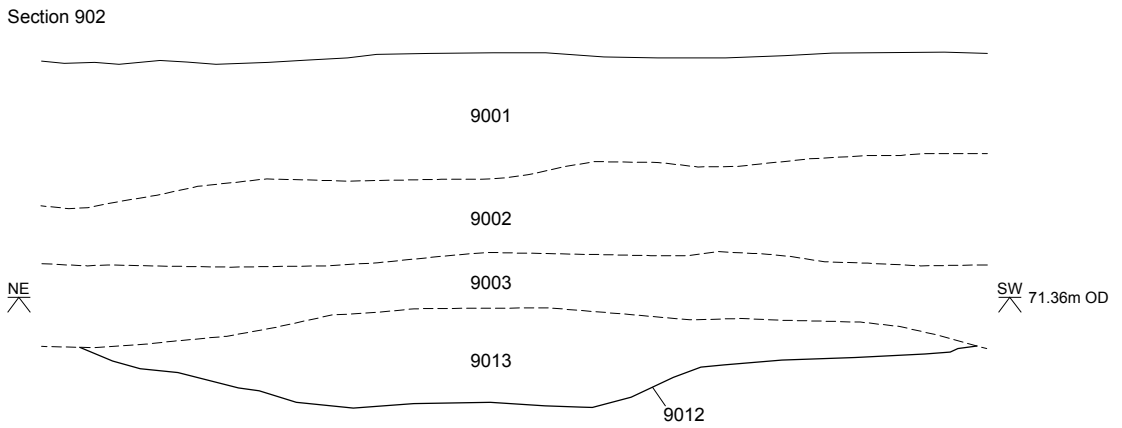
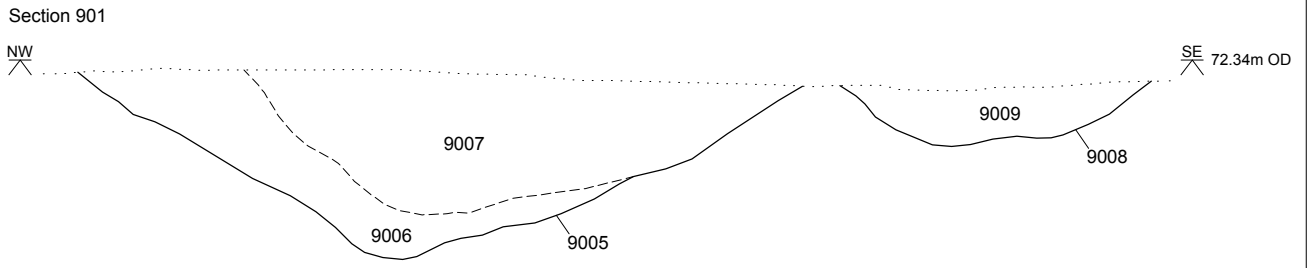
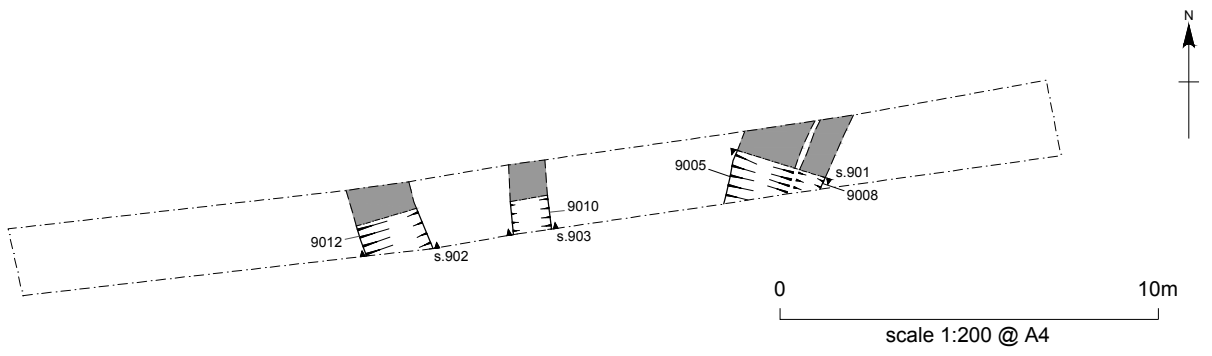




Yeoman Park, Mansfield: Plan and sections, Trench 8

Figure 4

Trench 9





© ECUS 2023

Trench 1, facing west

Plate 1



© ECUS 2023

Trench 3, facing south west

Plate 2



© ECUS 2023

Trench 2, facing south east

Plate 3



© ECUS 2023

Ditch 2005, east facing section

Plate 4



© ECUS 2023

Trench 8, facing south

Plate 5



© ECUS 2023

Ditch 8005 terminus, north west facing section

Plate 6



© ECUS 2023

Ditch 8007, north west facing section

Plate 7



© ECUS 2023

Trench 9, facing east

Plate 8



© ECUS 2023

Ditch 9012, north facing section

Plate 9



© ECUS 2023

Ditch 9010, north facing section

Plate 10



© ECUS 2023

Ditches 9005 and 9008, south west facing section

Plate 11

