

**GLEBE FIELD, GYPSY LANE, BLEASBY, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE  
(COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

Planning Ref.:	n/a
NGR:	SK 7170 4956
PCAS Site code:	VGBE 11
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Report prepared for

Nottinghamshire County Council  
In partnership with  
Bleasby Parish Council.

by

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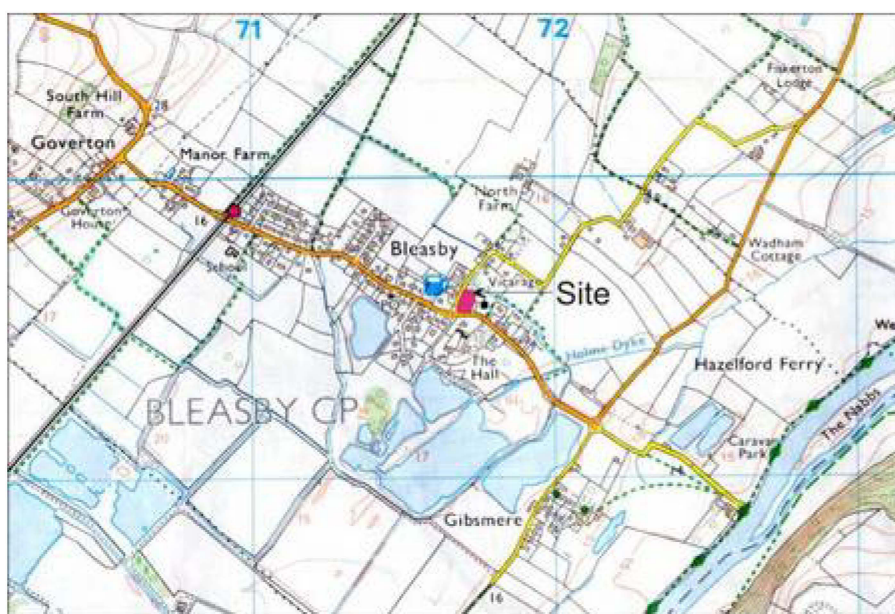
1. Site location map. Scale 1:25,000
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## Summary

*In September 2011, Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council in partnership with Bleasby Parish Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Glebe Field, Gypsy Lane, Bleasby, Nottinghamshire (centred on NGR: SK 7170 4956).*

*Bleasby Parish Council intend to erect four benches in Glebe Field in an area containing potential earthworks relating to a vicarage known to have existed on the site until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assess the potential impact of these benches. This comprised the excavation of two, 2m x 2m trenches (Trenches 1 & 2); and two, 2m x 1m trenches (3 & 4). Turf and topsoil were removed by hand and spoil was mounded onto tarpaulins. A spread of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century demolition material was recorded in Trench 3. No other archaeological remains were recorded on the site.*



**Fig. 1:** Site location map. Scale 1:25 000  
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## 1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) were commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council in partnership with Bleasby Parish Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Glebe Field, Bleasby, Notts., on the site of a former vicarage. In 2008, Bleasby Parish Council was granted full planning permission by Newark and Sherwood District Council for a change of use of the land from agricultural field to village green (Planning Ref. 08/1684/FUL). Further planning permission was not required for the placement of the benches, although Bleasby Parish Council were advised that evaluation of the bench footprints might inform any potential impact on archaeological remains and would confirm the presence or absence of any uneven land relating to in situ building remains.

## 2.0 Site location and description

The village of Bleasby is located within an agricultural landscape, c. 7.5km west by southwest of Newark-on-Trent and approximately 1km west of the River Trent. The site at Glebe Field, measuring approximately 0.3 hectares is located immediately to the west of the Church of St. Mary within the corner of Main Street and Gypsy Lane and is centred on NGR: SK 7170 4156 (Plate 1 & Fig. 1).

Potential earthworks on the site are visible as highly uneven ground that in places appears to show the rectangular shape of what may be the remains of building platforms associated with a former Late- or Post-Medieval vicarage recorded on the site.



Pl. 1. The site looking southwest towards the Coronation Oak and possible earthworks

## 3.0 Geology and topography

The underlying drift geology is mapped as Holme Pierrepont sand and gravel over a bedrock of Gunthorpe member mudstone. (BGS 1999). Land to the south and west of the site has been extensively quarried for sand and gravel.

The site lies at approximately 15m AOD. It has been subject to some past disturbance in the form of previous standing buildings but has been used as grazing land since at least the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



## 4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Notable concentrations of bronze tools and weapons typologically dated to the Middle and Late Bronze Ages have been found at Bleasby (Knight and Howard 2004, 82). A Bronze Age sword of the Taplow type was dredged from the River Trent approximately 1km to the east of the village, suggesting prehistoric activity in the wider area (Scurfield 1997).

The Parish Church of St. Mary, located immediately to the east of Glebe Field is of 13<sup>th</sup>-century date and was thoroughly restored in 1853 and 1869. Nearby, 'The Old House', originally an open hall with a service wing and a solar wing, dates to around 1500, with alterations and expansions carried out in each subsequent century (Mercer and Saunders 1967).

As the name suggests, the site itself is former Glebe Land. A vicarage and its farm buildings are known to have stood on the site from at least the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A1757 Glebe Terrier records a homestead, two barns and a stable on the site (Cast, n.d.).

## 5.0 Methodology

The adopted methodology followed the scheme set out within the Risk Assessment and Method Statement produced by PCAS in September 2011. A total of four trenches were excavated (**Fig. 2**). Two trenches measuring 2m x 2m (Trenches 1 & 2) were sited on the proposed footprint of two decorative benches designed for children. A further two trenches (Trenches 3 & 4) measuring 2m x 1m were sited on the proposed footprints of two standard-sized, adult benches.

All trenches were opened by hand. Turf was removed and topsoil and subsoil was placed on tarpaulins adjacent to the trenches. All trenches were excavated down to natural river terrace gravel deposits. Excavation was undertaken by PCAS staff and by volunteers from the village, under the supervision of the site directors (Plate 2).

The trenches and their sections were hand cleaned, and all potential features and deposits were investigated and recorded. Context sheets were completed for each feature/deposit, and multi-context drawings were produced in both plan and section. Colour slide and digital photographs were taken.



Pl. 2. Volunteers ready to set out the trenches

## 6.0 Results

### Trench 1

The natural substrate (102) in Trench 1 comprised extremely firm, light yellow-brown alluvial silt with river terrace gravels (Plate 3 and Fig. 3). This deposit was encountered approximately 0.50m below ground level. Above the substrate was a firm layer (101) of light yellowish brown, fine sandy-silt subsoil containing small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. This deposit had a maximum depth of c.0.30m. The most recent deposit in Trench 1, up to 0.20m deep, was mid grey-brown, silty topsoil (100) containing occasional small rounded stones, animal bone and pottery (see Appendix 2.1). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trench 1.



Pl. 3. Trench 1 fully excavated

### Trench 2

The natural substrate (202) in Trench 2 was firm, light yellow-brown alluvial silt with river terrace gravels, identical to that recorded in Trench 1. The natural was encountered approximately 0.42m below ground level (Plate 4 & see Fig. 3). Above it was a firm, shallow layer (201) of light yellowish brown, fine sandy silt, identical to that recorded in Trench 1 and with a maximum depth of 0.08m. The pottery in this layer was spot-dated to the late 17th to 18th century (see Appendix 2.1). The uppermost deposit in Trench 2 (200) was mid grey-brown, silty topsoil containing occasional small rounded stones and late 18th to early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (see Appendix 2.1). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trench 2.



Pl. 4. Trench 2 fully excavated



### Trench 3

In Trench 3 the natural substrate (303) comprised light yellow, loose gravelly sand located c. 0.50m below existing ground level (Plate 5 & Fig. 4). In this trench the natural was sealed by a moderately loose deposit of dark grey-brown sandy-silt (302) containing quantities of charcoal, brick and stone rubble. This deposit, up to 0.25m deep, was interpreted as a 19<sup>th</sup>-century demolition layer. Above the demolition layer was a 0.22m deep deposit of soft, mid reddish-brown sandy-silt subsoil (301) containing small stones. The topsoil in Trench 3 (300) was c. 0.15m thick and comprised the same mid grey-brown, fine sandy silt identified in trenches 1 and 2. With the exception of the demolition deposit, no archaeology was identified in Trench 3.



Pl. 5. Trench 3 fully excavated

### Trench 4

The natural substrate (402) in Trench 4 was identical to that recorded in trenches 1 and 2 and was encountered c.0.38m below ground level (Plate 6 & see Fig. 4). Above the natural was a firm light yellow-brown deposit (401) of fine sandy-silt subsoil with a maximum depth of 0.08m. This deposit contained late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> –century pottery. The uppermost deposit in Trench 4 (400) was mid grey-brown, fine sandy-silt topsoil containing occasional small rounded stones and Late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> - century pottery (see Appendix 2.1). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trench 4.



Pl. 6. Trench 4 recording in progress

## **7.0 Discussion and conclusion**

The evaluation recorded a single archaeological horizon (302) of late Post-Medieval date within Trench 3. No other significant deposits or archaeological features were encountered.

## **8.0 Effectiveness of methodology**

The evaluation was effective in characterising the general depositional sequence on the site. No evidence of former buildings or earthworks was found, although such remains could potentially exist elsewhere on the site.

## **9.0 Mitigation**

The footprints of the four proposed benches are exceedingly small in relation to the site area (see Fig. 2). The evaluation was effective in mitigating the potential impact of the proposed bench footings on the site's archaeology and no further mitigation or archaeological work is anticipated in advance of the installation of the benches.

## **10.0 Site Archive**

The documentary and physical archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited with Newark and Sherwood District Council within six months of completion of this report. A unique Accession Number has been applied for and has yet to be confirmed.

## **11.0 Acknowledgements**

The evaluation was undertaken between 28<sup>th</sup> September 2011 and 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2011 by volunteers from the village of Bleasby, co-ordinated by Elaine France and directed by Neil Parker and Simon Savage of PCAS Ltd. Historical background was provided by Barbara Cast. Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> October was an activity day with volunteer excavations co-ordinated by Alison Lane (PCAS); pottery analysis and seminar provided by Jane Young (Plate 7) and demonstrations of medieval cookery by Neil Parker (PCAS).

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd., are grateful to Ursilla Spence, the Senior Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council; and to the following staff and volunteers who worked on the excavations and finds' processing and participated in the site's events day: R. Andrew, C. Bennett, R. Bennett, P. Brandreth, B. Cast, C. Cole, S. Cole, A. Dobb, C. Dobb, R. Entwistle, M. L. Fay, B. Fellows, L. Fellows, E. France, J. France, J. Fillmore, C. Gent, D. Haigit, J. Huddleston, S. Huddleston, L. Ingall, S. Ingall, P. Mayfield, V. Mayfield, L. Ogilvie, A. Salter, J. Stirland, A. Sutherland and P. Sutherland.





Pl. 7. Pottery seminar in progress with specialist Jane Young

## 12.0 Bibliography

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Knight, D. & Howard, A.J., 2004. 'The Later Bronze and Iron Ages: Towards an Enclosed Landscape'. In, D. Knight & A.J. Howard. 2004. *Trent Valley Landscapes*. King's Lynn: Heritage Marketing.

Mercer, E. and Saunders, N., 1967. The Old House Bleasby. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire*, 18-29.

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. September 2011. Community Archaeology Project, Bleasby, Notts. *Archaeological Evaluation Trenching. Risk Assessment: Method Statement*.

Scurfield, C. J. 1997. Bronze Age Metalwork from the River Trent in Nottinghamshire. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire*: 101, 29-57.

**Appendix 1. Context descriptions**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
100	Layer	Mid greyish brown, fine sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. Thickness on average 0.15m.	Turf & topsoil
101	Layer	Light yellowish brown, firm, fine sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.30m	Subsoil
102	Layer	Extremely firm, light yellow brown alluvial silt and river terrace gravels	Natural
200	Layer	Mid greyish brown, fine sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. Thickness on average 0.15m.	Turf & topsoil
201	Layer	Firm, light yellowish brown, fine sandy silt with occasional small stones and a maximum thickness of 0.08m	Subsoil
202	Layer	Extremely firm, light yellow brown alluvial silt and river terrace gravels	Natural
300	Layer	Mid greyish brown, fine sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. Thickness on average 0.15m.	Turf & topsoil
301	Layer	Soft, mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate small stone inclusions and a thickness of 0.22m	Subsoil
302	Layer	Dark grey brown, loose sandy silt with frequent amounts of charcoal, brick and stone rubble. Thickness up to 0.25m	19 <sup>th</sup> century demolition spread
303	Layer	Light yellow, loose gravelly sand	Natural
400	Layer	Mid greyish brown, fine sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. Thickness on average 0.15m.	Turf & topsoil
401	Layer	Firm, light yellow brown, fine sandy silt with occasional charcoal and small stones and a maximum thickness of 0.25m	Subsoil
402	Layer	Very firm, light yellow-brown alluvial silt and river terrace gravels	Natural

## Appendix 2. Specialist reports

### Appendix 2.1 Ceramic Finds by Dr Anne Irving

#### Village Green, Bleasby, Nottinghamshire (VGBE11)

All of the material underwent a scan assessment to identify the ware type, number of sherds/fragments (NoS/F), number of vessels (NoV), weight (W g) and date.

#### THE POTTERY

Table 1, Summary of the Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BBAS	Black Basalt	1768	1820	2	1	25
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	3	3	38
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	57	10	1729
BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	1680	1850	16	4	179
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	2	2	12
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	26	23	81
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	2	1	12
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	33	14	185
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1	1	11
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	160	56	287
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1	4
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1670	1800	2	2	9
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	1	1	1
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2573</b>

Table 2, Results of the scan assessment

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Date
100	BERTH		1	1	16	17th to 18th
100	CIST		1	1	8	Mid 15th to 16th
100	CREA		1	1	1	Late 18th to early 19th
100	LERTH		2	1	12	19th to 20th
100	NCBW		2	1	9	19th
100	SLIP		1	1	4	17th to 18th
101	STMO		1	1	4	Late 17th to 18th
200	CREA		1	1	1	Late 18th to early 19th
201	CIST		1	1	4	Mid 15th to 16th
201	STMO		1	1	5	Late 17th to 18th
300	BBAS		2	1	25	Late 18th to early 19th

300	BL		20	1	685	17th to 18th
300	NCBW		9	8	59	19th
300	PEARL		32	3	81	Late 18th to 19th
301	BL		25	1	750	17th to 18th
301	BL		1	1	99	17th to 18th
301	CREA		3	1	20	Late 18th to early 19th
301	CREA		7	6	25	Late 18th to early 19th
301	NCBW		1	1	15	19th
301	NCBW		13	3	75	19th
301	PEARL		3	3	3	Late 18th to 19th
301	PEARL		2	1	16	Late 18th to 19th
301	PEARL		11	11	37	Late 18th to 19th
301	PEARL		54	1	56	Late 18th to 19th
301	PEARL		14	1	34	Late 18th to 19th
302	BERTH		2	2	22	17th to 18th
302	BL	MP type	2	1	22	15th to 17th
302	BL		3	1	90	17th to 18th
302	BL		2	2	56	17th to 18th
302	BS		14	2	165	18th to 19th
302	BS		1	1	5	18th to 19th
302	CREA		8	8	17	Late 18th to early 19th
302	CREA		5	5	8	Late 18th to early 19th
302	NCBW		8	1	27	19th
302	NOTS		1	1	11	18th to 19th
302	PEARL		23	23	1	Late 18th to 19th
302	PEARL		20	12	55	Late 18th to 19th
302	SWSG		1	1	1	18th
400	BL		1	1	7	17th to 18th
400	CREA		1	1	9	Late 18th to early 19th
401	BL	MP type	1	1	8	17th to 18th
401	BL		2	1	12	17th to 18th
401	BS		1	1	9	18th to 19th
401	PEARL		1	1	4	Late 18th to 19th

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Table 3, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	88	9927
CBM	Ceramic building material	7	146
FLOOR	Floor tile	1	95
MODDRAIN	Modern land drain	3	108
PANT	Pantile	19	1921
RID	Unidentified ridge tile	1	54
TOTAL		119	12251



Table 4, Results of the scan assessment

Cxt	Cname	NoF	W (g)	Date
100	BRK	5	129	16th to 18th
101	BRK	1	123	16th to 18th
101	BRK	1	52	19th to 20th
101	RID	1	54	16th to 18th
200	CBM	1	6	?
300	BRK	7	230	16th to 18th
300	MODDRAIN	3	108	19th to 20th
301	BRK	11	663	16th to 18th
301	BRK	1	1039	15th to 16th
301	CBM	6	140	16th to 18th
301	PANT	8	1081	19th to 20th
302	BRK	16	1696	16th to 18th
302	BRK	12	684	16th to 18th
302	FLOOR	1	95	16th to 18th
302	PANT	2	59	19th to 20th
302	PANT	4	251	19th to 20th
302/4	BRK	8	1856	18th to 19th
302/4	BRK	7	1023	16th to 18th
302/4	PANT	3	466	19th to 20th
304	BRK	18	2416	16th to 18th
304	PANT	2	64	19th to 20th
401	BRK	1	16	16th to 18th

## SPOT DATES

Table 5, Spot dates by context

Cxt	Date
100	19th to 20th
101	19th to 20th
200	Late 18th to early 19th
201	Late 17th to 18th
300	19th to 20th
301	19th to 20th
302	19th to 20th
304	19th to 20th
302/4	19th to 20th
400	Late 18th to early 19th
401	Late 18th to 19th

## Appendix 2.2. The Faunal Remains by L.L Keal

### The Faunal Remains from Glebe Field, Bleasby, Nottinghamshire by L.L Keal

#### Introduction

A total of 3 fragments (44.7g) of animal bone were recovered by hand during an evaluation at Glebe Field, Gypsy Lane, Bleasby, Nottinghamshire. The faunal remains were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 1 (100), the subsoil of Trench 3 (301) and a 19<sup>th</sup> century demolition layer (302) in Trench 3. The archive below was produced with reference to published catalogues (Schmid 1972; Hilson 2003).

#### Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good, averaging grade 2 on the Lyman criteria (1994). A single fragment of unidentified bone from deposit (100) was completely oxidised, having being subjected to high temperatures (>600c). No evidence for pathology, butchering or gnawing was noted on the remains.

#### Results

Table 1, Summary of fragments

Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
100	unidentified	unidentified	-	1	2.4g	White, completely oxidised
301	cattle	metacarpal	L?	1	18.5g	
302	sheep/goat	Tibia	L	1	23.8g	Distal fusion line still visible

#### Summary

Due to the small size of the assemblage, the remains provide little information, save that cattle and sheep/goat were present on the site.

#### References

- Hilson, S. 2003 *Mammal Bones and Teeth. An introductory guide to methods of identification* (London)
- Lyman, RL, 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Schmid, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones* (Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier)

## Appendix 2.3. The Clay Pipes by Gary Taylor, APS

### Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

### Condition

All of the clay pipes are in good, archive-stable condition, though many are worn or very worn.

### Results

*Table 1, Clay Pipes*

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
100			4	3		8	22	Two bowl fragments, 1 of Oswald type G6 c. 1660-80 with rouletted line on base, other is uncertain 17 <sup>th</sup> century type. Also 6 stems. Abraded, mixed	18 <sup>th</sup> century
101			1			1	3	Stem only, abraded	17 <sup>th</sup> century
400				1		5	7	Bowl fragments, mostly fluted (some link) with wide fluting, c. 1790-1810. One fragment shows the hand of a figure and a sash/banner, probably c. 1790-1810	c. 1790-1810
401		2				2	1	1 stem in 2 pieces; very abraded	17 <sup>th</sup> century
Totals		2	5	4		16	33		

### Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from layers of turf and topsoil (100, 400) and subsoil (101, 401). The pipes are likely to be fairly local products, probably from nearby Newark or Nottingham.

## Range

The clay pipes in the assemblage are of mixed mid 17<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Almost half of the collection is provided by bowl fragments, with the remainder being stems. Most of the bowls are marked or decorated.

There are pieces of two 17<sup>th</sup> century bowls from topsoil layer (100), with one of these identifiable as an example of Oswald's general type 6 (Oswald 1975, 38-9).

Topsoil layer (400) yielded several bowl fragments. Most of these are fluted and at least two pieces connect. Fluted bowls of this type were manufactured by several Newark and Nottingham pipe makers who were operating in the period *c.* 1775-1830 (Alvey 1972; Hammond 1985), though the style was common. There is also a small fragment of a probable figural pipe, indicated by an outstretched arm and hand. Figural pipes were made by several Newark pipe makers (Hammond 1985, 88-9). However, such figural pipes (and also fluted bowls) formed aspects of the 'Lincoln' style of bowl marking of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and later date which is found at various locations in the Trent and Witham valleys and which is perhaps a result of the migration and inter-marriage of pipe makers in these areas (Hammond 1995; Wells and Walker 1979).

## Potential

The main potential of the clay pipes is as dating evidence, though they also indicate activity in the area from the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century and later.

## ABBREVIATIONS

NoF	Number of Fragments
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## REFERENCES

- Alvey, R. C., 1972 Clay pipe makers of Nottingham, *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire* **76**, 35-45
- Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* **4**, 65-88



- Hammond, P. J., 1985 The clay tobacco-pipe making industry of Newark, *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire* **89**, 86-107
- Hammond, P., 1995 Further evidence on the origins of the 'Lincoln' style of bowl marking, *Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter* **45**, 10-19
- Oswald, A., 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports **14**
- Walker, I. C. and Wells, P. K., 1979 'Regional varieties of clay tobacco-pipe markings in Eastern England', in P. Davey (ed), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, British Archaeological Reports British Series **63**, 3-66

## **Appendix 2.4 Small Finds Assessment by Nicky Rogers**

### **VGBE11**

SF1, C.302: scale tang knife or cutlery handle, with tang surviving between ?bone scale plates decorated with oblique grooving, rounded end. 18<sup>th</sup> century?

C.300: 2 x knife or cutlery handles, one possible 'pistol-grip' form with organic remains, single rivet. Other probably socketed but otherwise form unclear. 18<sup>th</sup> century?

Nicky Rogers 28/11/2011

**Appendix 3. OASIS form****OASIS ID: preconst3-114402****Project details**

Project name	Glebe Field, Gypsy Lane, Bleasby, Notts.
Short description of the project	In September 2011, Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council in partnership with Bleasby Parish Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Glebe Field, Gypsy Lane, Bleasby, Nottinghamshire (centred on NGR: SK 7170 4956). Bleasby Parish Council intend to erect four benches in Glebe Field in an area containing potential earthworks. An archaeological evaluation comprising 4 small trenches was undertaken to assess their potential impact. A spread of mid 19th century demolition material was recorded in Trench 3. No other archaeological remains were recorded on the site.
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2011 End: 31-05-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	VGBE11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Site status (other)	Village Green
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DEMOLITION DEBRIS Post Medieval

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NEWARK AND SHERWOOD BLEASBY Glebe Field, Gypsy Lane, Bleasby, Nottinghamshire

Postcode	NG14 7GG
Study area	0.30 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 7170 4956 53.0381972764 -0.930546499598 53 02 17 N 000 55 49 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.00m Max: 15.00m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Neil Parker
Project supervisor	Neil Parker
Type of sponsor/ funding body	Parish Council
Type of sponsor/ funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/ funding body	NCC
Entered by	Karen Francis (karen@pre-construct.co.uk)
Entered on	22 November 2011



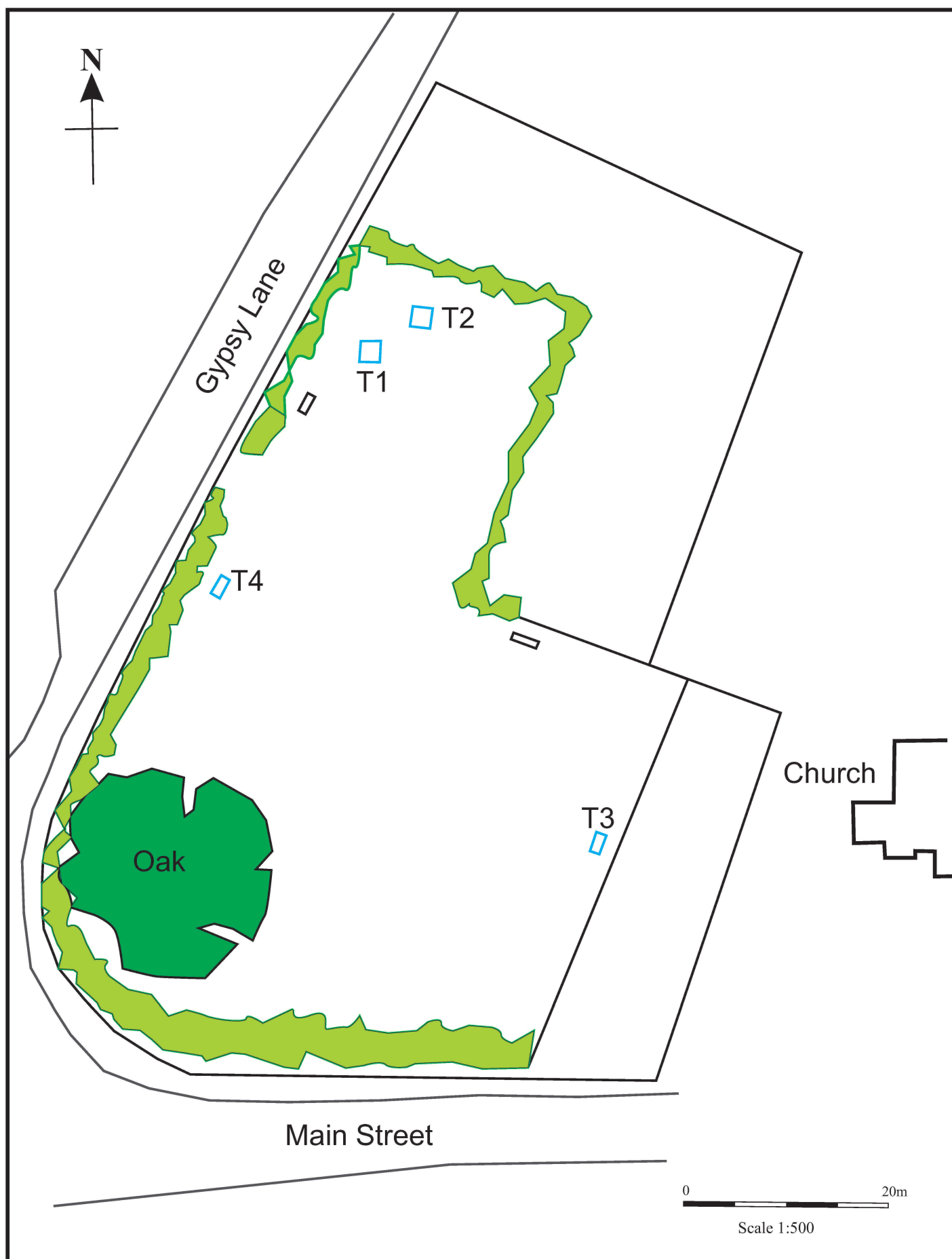


Fig. 2. Trench location plan

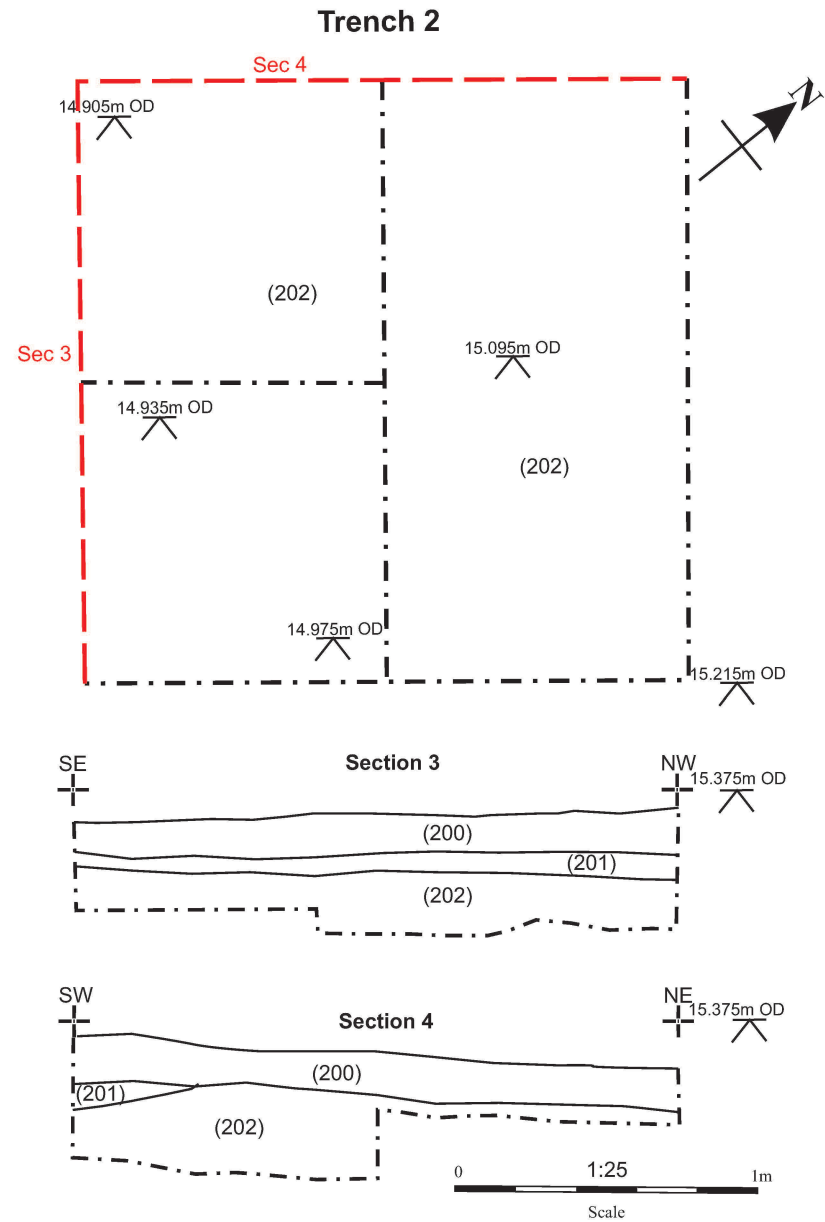
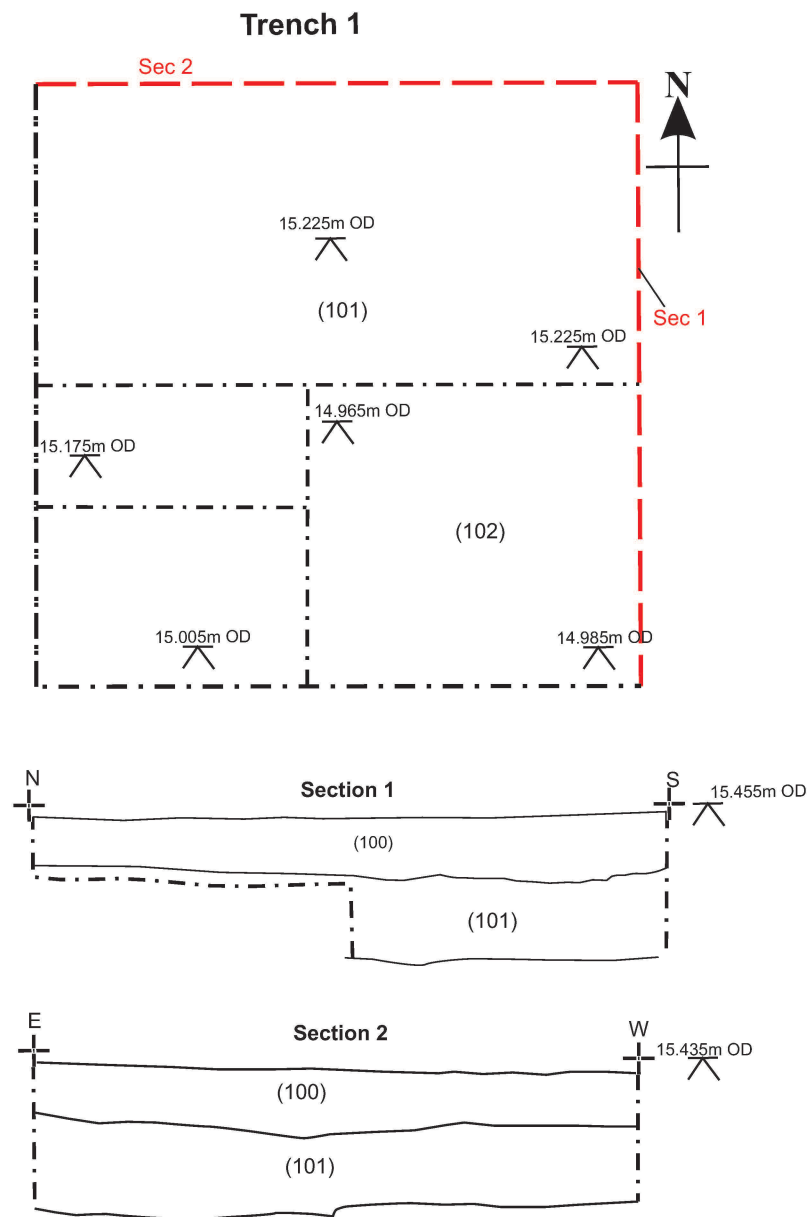


Fig.3. Plans and sections of Trench 1 and Trench 2

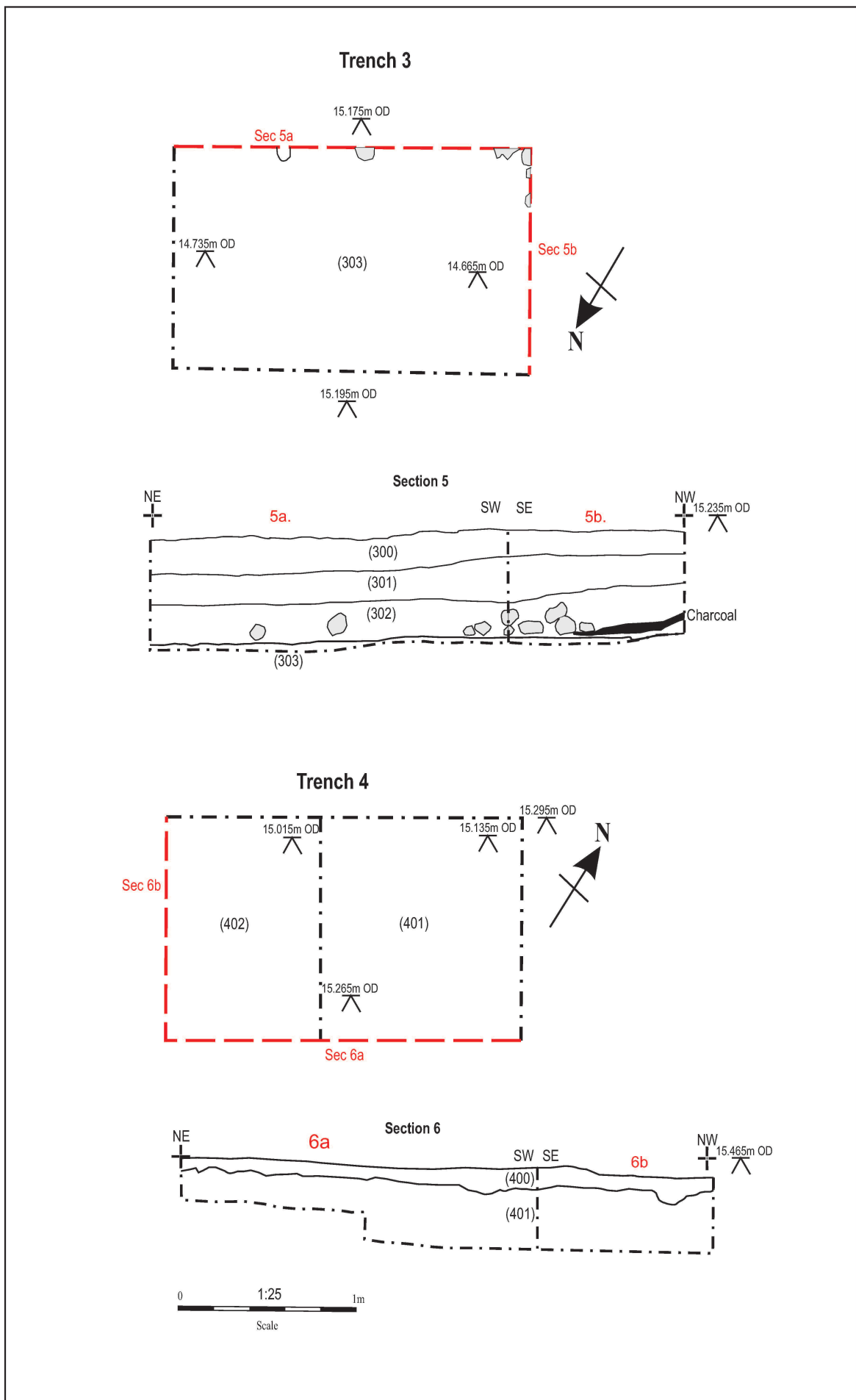


Fig.4. Plans and sections of Trench 3 and Trench 4