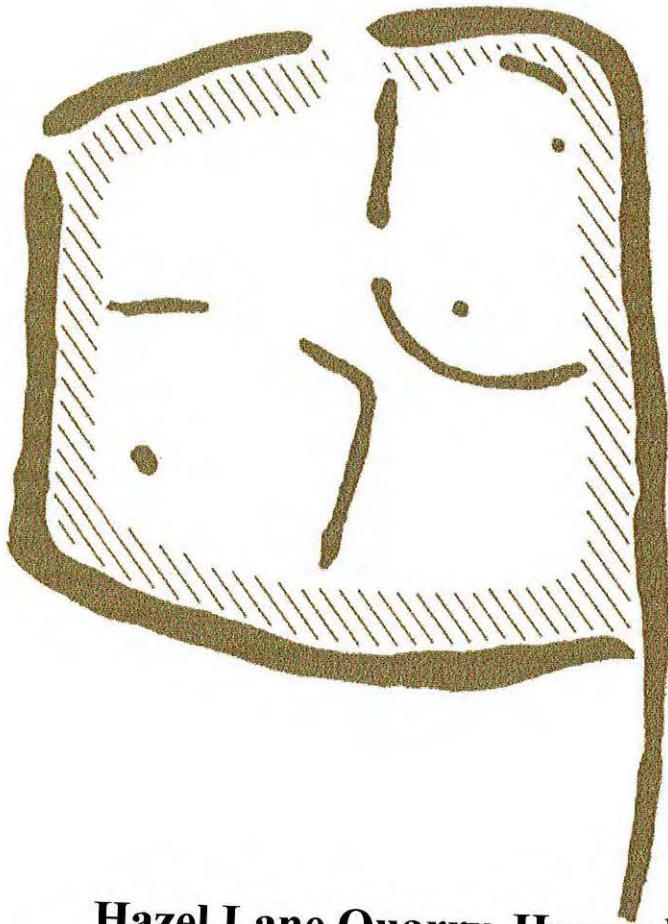




ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS



**Hazel Lane Quarry, Hampole
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Excavation

July 1997

CLIENT

CSL Survey

Hazel Lane Quarry, Hampole
South Yorkshire
(SE 5006 1122)

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

Excavation of a 1st-2nd-century trapezoidal segmented enclosure revealed internal segmented ditches dividing the enclosure into quarters. The function of the enclosure was not obvious due to the scarcity of discrete internal features. The enclosure was contemporary with a field system which continued to the west. A further series of ditches to the south-east of the enclosure have been interpreted as being contemporary with it.

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Archaeological Services (WYAS) were commissioned by CSL Surveys to complete an excavation in the area of an extension to Hazel Lane Quarry, Hampole, South Yorkshire (SE 5006 1122). The site was located approximately 300m from the east of Stubbs Hall (Fig. 1). Work was carried out on site between 4th and 22nd November 1996 with up to six archaeologists on site.
- 1.1.2 The site was originally identified by aerial photography as an enclosure measuring 50m by 50m. Geophysical survey (Noel and Lambert 1994) and trial trenching (Hale and Noel 1994) confirmed the presence and location of the feature within a field system. The site was presumed to be of Romano-British date.
- 1.1.3 Work by Geoquest Associates, following the granting of planning permission, included the stripping and creation of a pre-excavation plan of the southern and eastern parts of the site. Four segments were excavated through the large enclosure ditch.

2. Method

- 2.1.1 The site had been machined to a level where archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural were uncovered, prior to the arrival of Archaeological Services (WYAS). A project design was formulated in which it was stipulated that 25% of all ditches and 50% of all pits and post-holes were to be excavated. Due to time limitations machine slots were dug through the large enclosure ditch using a JCB with a 1.5 metre ditching bucket. This work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.
- 2.1.2 All archaeological features were recorded according to the Archaeological Services (WYAS) standard method (Boucher 1995). Features which proved to be geological when excavated were not recorded. The areas not planned by Geoquest Associates were planned at a 1:20 scale. The south-eastern area of the site was also re-planned at 1:20 due to the appearance of ditches after a period of weathering. A 1:20 post-excavation plan was drawn of all excavated features. A digitised plan was made of the large enclosure ditch which located the machine slots using a Geodimeter 510 total station. All of these plans were amalgamated to form a single site plan (Fig. 2).

- 2.1.3 A sampling strategy was formulated by which a 10 litre sample was taken from the primary fill of each segment excavated in an attempt to recover any datable material. Due to the number of segments cut through the large enclosure ditch, alternate ditch segments were hand dug along a half metre length and bulk sampled. A single 10 litre sample was taken from the primary fill of each feature to search for micro-biological and carbonised remains. In cases where the primary fill was composed of degraded natural, a sample was taken from the secondary fill. Half of the bulk samples were subsequently processed and produced no datable evidence. It was, therefore, decided that further processing of the samples had little merit. Flotation was only carried out on samples from features which had not already yielded dating evidence. The samples which were not needed were discarded.

3. Results

- 3.1.1 The phasing of the site is reasonably subjective due to the majority of ditches terminating rather than intersecting with other ditches. The evidence would seem to indicate a single phase site.
- 3.1.2 The ditches were given group context numbers which are denoted by a 'M' in front of the context number (Fig. 2). In the case of segmented ditches, the separate segments were given separate letters, e.g. M1000A. Each segment through a ditch or discrete feature was given a cut number. These are described in Appendix I and presented graphically in Figure 2.

3.2 The Enclosure (Figs 2 and 3)

- 3.2.1 A large trapezoidal enclosure, M1000, measured a maximum of 50m east-west and 45m north-south. The enclosure was created from three curved linear segments which terminated prior to their intersection (Fig. 2). Ditch M1000A terminated 1m from ditch M1000C and 0.80m from ditch M1000B which, in turn, terminated 4m from ditch M1000C forming an entranceway in the eastern side of the enclosure. Ditch M1000B extended to the west outside the area of excavation forming part of a field system.
- 3.2.2 Variations were noted between the different ditches forming the enclosure. Ditch segments from M1000A were on average, deeper and contained more fills than the other segmented ditches in the enclosure. Each ditch varied in profile, depth and number of fills along its length. The most diverse sections have been illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. The dimensions and details of the fills of each ditch segment are listed in Appendix I.
- 3.2.3 Many of the ditch segments had concentrations of large angular stones in their central fills which may be the result of an eroding bank or subsequent dumping of stone during ploughing of the surrounding fields (Figs 3 and 4). Tiplines denoting slumping from the enclosure side were recorded in a number of ditch sections including 036 (Figs 2 and 3; S.18) and 091 (Fig. 4; S.34). This suggests that the eroding bank was situated internally.
- 3.2.4 The enclosure contained two sub-divisions which are described separately below. A large number of potential post-holes and pits were noted on the

pre-excavation plan. A proportion of the features were excavated and were seen to be filled by deposits that are typically geological in origin. For this reason the features have not been included on the post-excavation plan (Fig. 2). Three likely archaeological features excavated within the sub-enclosures have been described in the sections concerning those specific areas.

3.3 North-west Sub-enclosure (Figs 2 and 5)

- 3.3.1 The internal sub-rectangular enclosure, M1001, occupied the north-west corner of M1000. It was formed by two curved linear ditches, both ditches terminating some distance from enclosure ditch M1000A. Ditch M1001A stopped 5.6m short of the main enclosure ditch, whilst ditch M1001B terminated 4m from the enclosure ditch. The two ditches in this sub-section terminated 7.5m apart, thus forming an eastern entrance way.
- 3.3.2 The two ditches had an irregular variable U-shaped profile with reasonably small dimensional variations (Fig. 5). All the segments through both ditches were filled with a single fill, which yielded a small quantity of Romano-British pottery (see Section 4 and Appendix III). A deposit in the entrance way initially thought to be indicative of trample proved on excavation to be a natural deposit.
- 3.3.3 A single internal feature, 103, was excavated. Although initially thought to be archaeological, the compact nature of the deposits within it probably indicates a natural feature.

3.4 South-east Sub-enclosure (Figs 2, 5 and 7)

- 3.4.1 This sub-enclosure occupied the south-east corner of the main enclosure. It was formed by two curved linear ditch segments, M1002A and M1002B which did not intersect with the main enclosure ditch M1000 (Fig. 2). Ditch M1002A terminated 3m away from ditch M1000B and 3.6m from M1002B which terminated 2.50m from the main enclosure ditch.
- 3.4.2 There was a certain amount of variation in the profiles and dimensions of the ditches along their lengths. Ditch M1002A varied the most, being shallower to the south becoming deeper and more U-shaped to the north-east. The deep regular U-shaped profile was consistently noted in the segments through ditches M1002B. The majority of the segments through both of the ditches contained a single fill, although the two north-eastern segments through ditch M1002A contained two fills. The northern terminal end, 028, (Figs 2 and 6; S.19) contained a concentration of reddened stone in its upper fill, 029.
- 3.4.3 The curved linear feature M1002C was initially interpreted as the south-east continuation of ditch M1002. Subsequent work on the spatial distribution of the ditches may indicate that ditch M1002C was an internal feature in the sub-enclosure. The comparable dimensions and profile of ditches M1002B and M1002C are interesting to note (Fig. 6), as is the roughly parallel orientation of ditches M1002C and M1000B (Fig. 2).

Ditch M1002C was located 1.60m and 2.80m from the enclosure ditch M1000B.

- 3.4.4 The sub-enclosure contained two possible pits, F127 and F157 (Figs 2 and 7), which contained reddened stone. Pit F127, contained large amounts of charcoal in the upper fill. Although originally thought to be hearths, excavation showed no heat affection of the surrounding natural deposits. An area within the sub-enclosure contained reddened natural soil on investigation. This proved to be natural reddening which was subsequently noted in a section through the adjacent quarry. It is probable that the stone within the features' fills was also naturally reddened rather than being caused by heat affection of the stone.

3.5 The Field System (Figs 2, 8 and 9)

- 3.5.1 A series of discontinuous ditches were investigated to the south-east of the enclosure. They seem to have formed part of the field system, though the stratigraphic phasing of the field system with the enclosure could not be established. The ditches have therefore been regarded as a single phase contemporary with the main enclosure. A single intersection was excavated in which the terminal end of ditch M1004 cut the contemporary terminal ends of ditches M1003B and M1008 (Figs 2 and 8; S.90).
- 3.5.2 The dimensions and profiles of the ditches in the field system varied to differing extents. The greatest difference in dimensions was noted in ditch M1004 where the segment 189, located at the eastern limit of excavation, was 0.70m deep (Figs 2 and 8; S.93), as compared to segment 187 (Figs 2 and 8; S.92) which was only 0.24m deep. It was obvious in this area that the difference of depth was caused by heavy machining of the overburden. Truncation or erosion may have caused the variation in depth along the length of other ditch segments. The most diverse sections have been illustrated in Figures 8 and 9. The dimensions and number of fills of each ditch segment are listed in Appendix I.
- 3.5.3 None of the field boundary ditches contained pottery or charcoal to date them, although, charcoal and animal bone was noted in feature F169, a large pit excavated to the south of ditch M1003B (Figs 2 and 8).

4. Finds

- 4.1.1 Pottery, animal bone, flint and slag were recovered in varying quantities. Finds recovered from the topsoil have been accorded a low significance as topsoil is known to have been introduced to the site in recent years.

4.2 The Pottery by Dr Jeremy Evans

- 4.2.1 All but one unstratified sherd of the ten sherds recovered comes from the enclosure. The quantity of the material is too small for it to give a reliable indication of the activity on the site. However, a rusticated sherd suggests activity in the later 1st or early 2nd century, whilst a black burnished ware (BB1) sherd suggests some pottery in the Hadrianic period or later. Two sherds of shell-tempered pottery are likely to be either Iron Age or 1st-

2nd century in date. None of the pottery is suggestive of a 3rd or 4th-century date and on balance a date of 1st-2nd century may be tentatively suggested for the enclosure.

4.3 *The Animal bone by Kath Keith*

- 4.3.1 Moderate amounts of bone were recovered from the enclosure and a single pit to the south of the field system (see Appendix IV). The bone was highly fragmented and degraded but a variety of animals including cow, pig and sheep/goat can be identified. The majority of the bone seems to be from juvenile cows. Small fragments of burnt bone were found in fills 011 and 055 from separate ditch segments through the main enclosure ditch (see Appendix II). The fragments were too small for identification.

5. Discussion

- 5.1.1 The fact that the majority of the ditches forming the internal components of the enclosure did not intersect, and seemingly respected the line of the enclosure ditch and suggested bank, supports the notion that all the features were probably coexisting at some point in time. The same is true of the field system. For this reason the enclosure complex and field system have been attributed to a single phase of activity in the 1st-2nd century (Fig. 10).

5.2 *The Enclosure*

- 5.2.1 Excavation of the enclosure produced evidence of a segmented outer ditch with an internal bank probably forming a continuous barrier with an eastern entranceway. The terminations of the internal sub-dividing ditches seem to respect the line of a bank. Therefore, although no tangible evidence of the bank remains, a bank measuring between 2.5m and 5.5m wide is inferred.
- 5.2.2 The close proximity of ditches M1002C and M1000B and the presumed width of the internal bank leads to the initial conclusion that the two were not contemporary. However, considering the juxtaposition of ditches M1002A and B to the enclosure ditch, the inferred bank would seem narrower at this point, hence making it feasible that ditch M1002C was contemporary with the rest of the enclosure. The parallel nature of ditches M1002C and M1000B stresses contemporaneity further. The reason for such a short linear feature cutting or revetting a bank cannot be ascertained.
- 5.2.3 The internal sub-divisions created, partitioned the enclosure roughly into four quarters, the function of these four sub-enclosures being unknown. The presence of so few internal features makes it difficult to provide meaningful interpretation. It must also be remembered that there is no evidence that these features were contemporary with the enclosure. It is possible that the few internal features may indicate an agricultural or stock function. It is equally possible, however, that any truncation of the site by erosion would have erased all smaller features.

5.3 The Field System

- 5.3.1 Multiple ditches located to the south-east of the site cannot be accurately phased or dated due to the lack of intersections or finds. It is probable that the majority of ditches were contemporary and part of a wider field system of which the main enclosure formed a part. Ditch M1007 respected the line of the enclosure ditch M1000B (Fig. 2) which supports the notion of a contemporary date.
- 5.3.2 A single intersection was excavated in which the later terminating ditch, M1004, cut the terminal intersection of two earlier ditches, M1003B and M1008. It is probable that the later ditch was added to an existing field system and can be placed within the same phase.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1.1 The site was dominated by a large Romano-British segmented enclosure with two ditched sub-divisions which effectively divided the enclosure into four. The function of the enclosure remains unknown although the lack of evidence of domestic structures may indicate an agricultural or stock controlling function. The enclosure was integrated into a field system to the east and may be contemporary with a further possible field system located to the south-east.

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Quarry, Hampole, South Yorkshire.'

Acknowledgements

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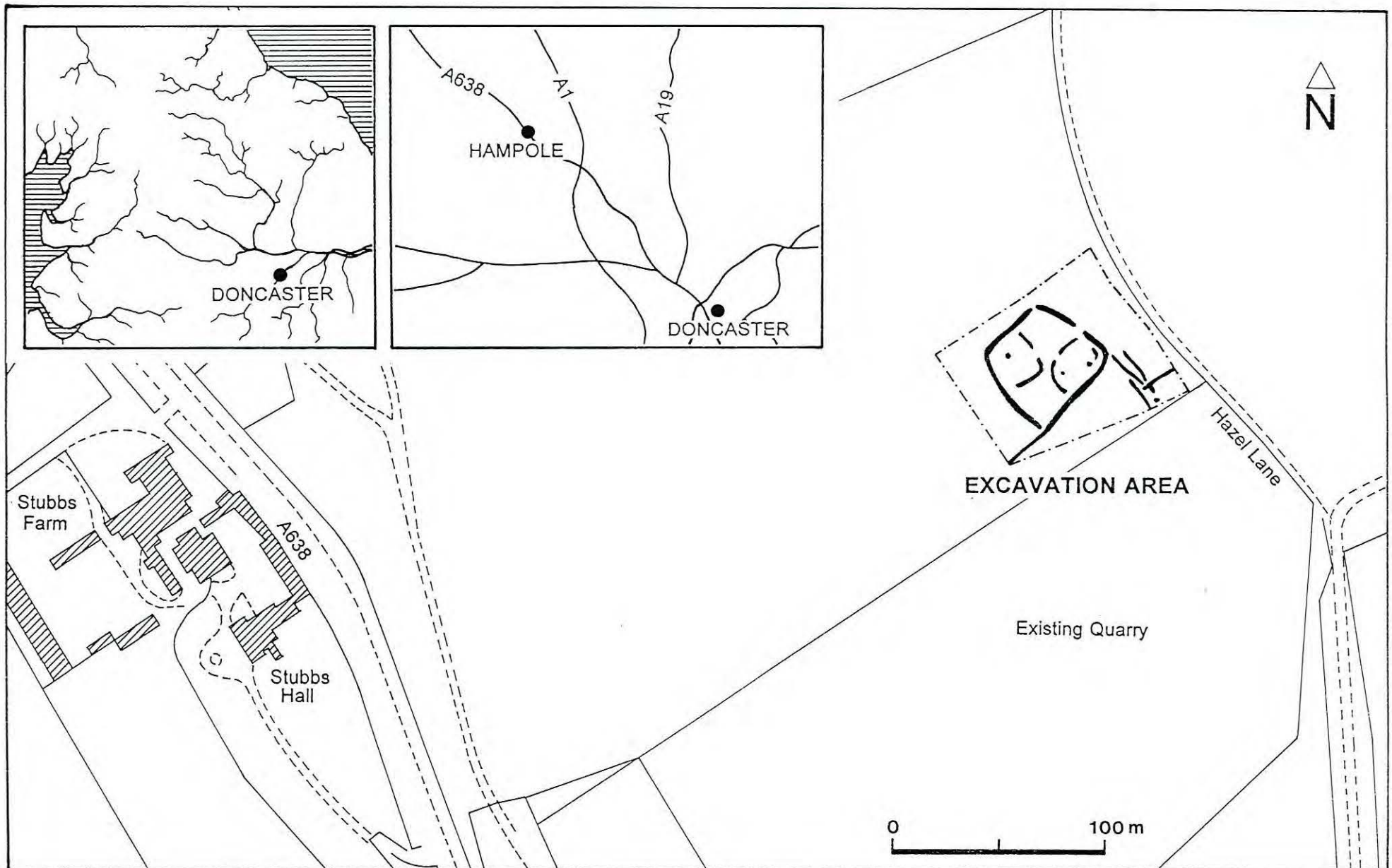


Figure 1: Location plan

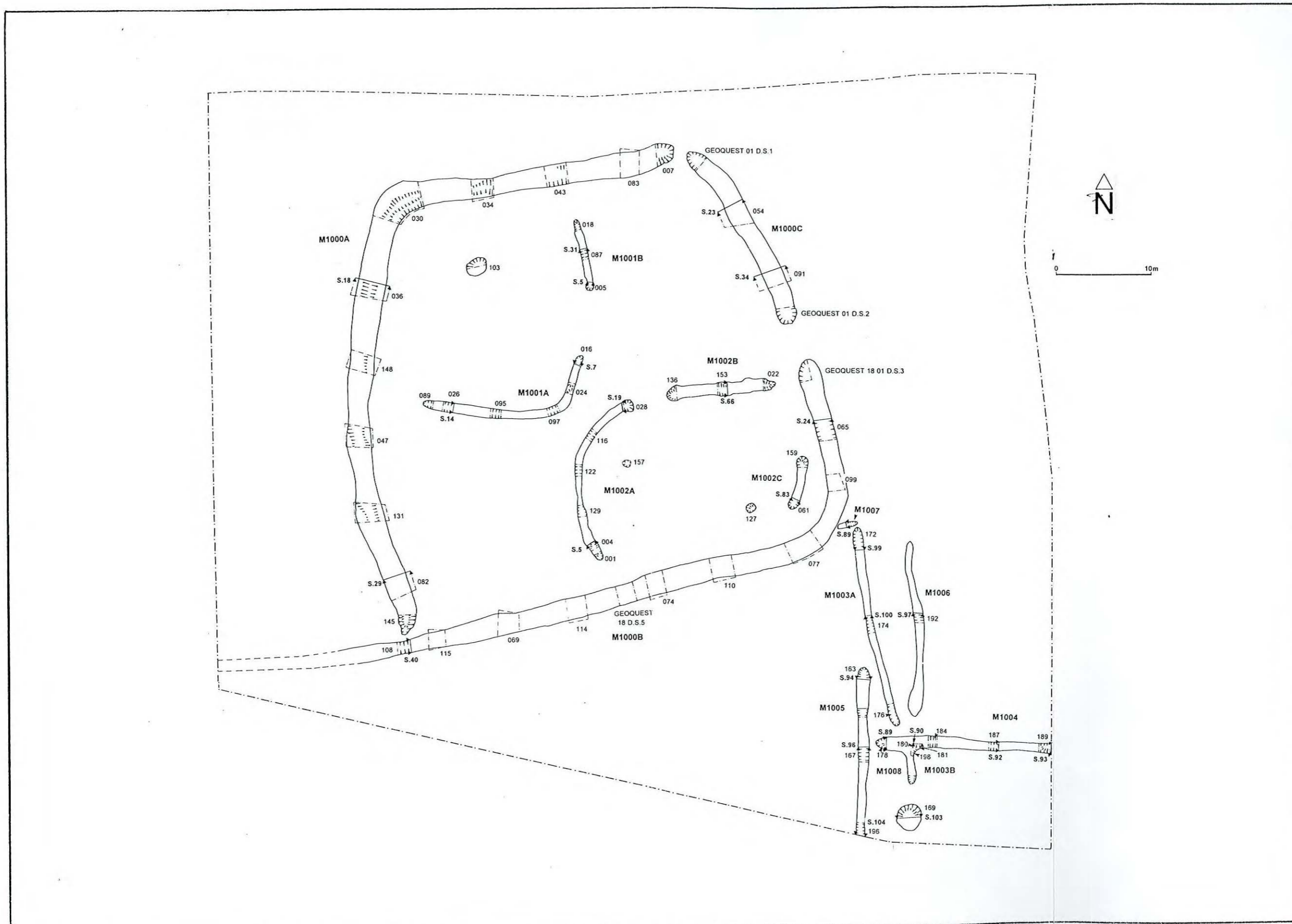


Fig. 2. Site plan

M1000 A

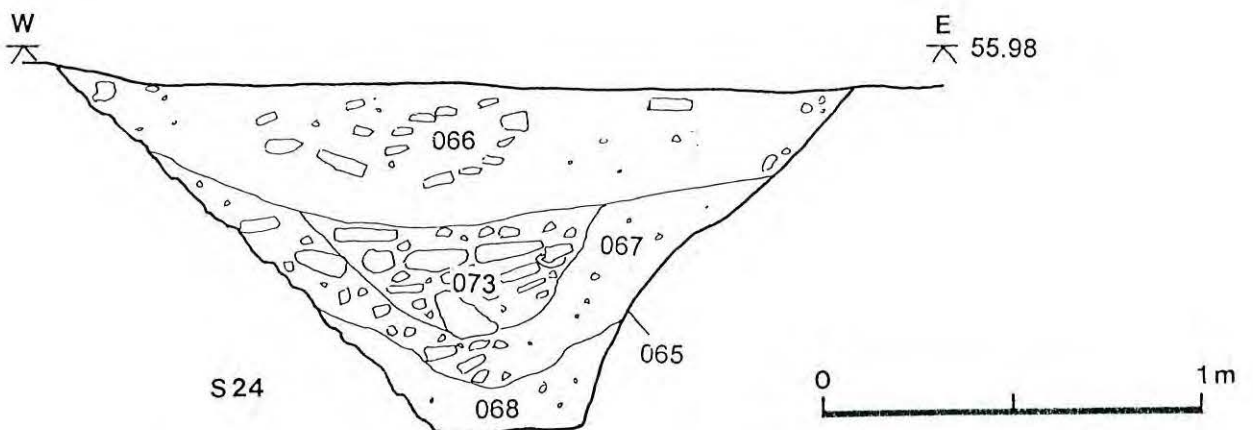
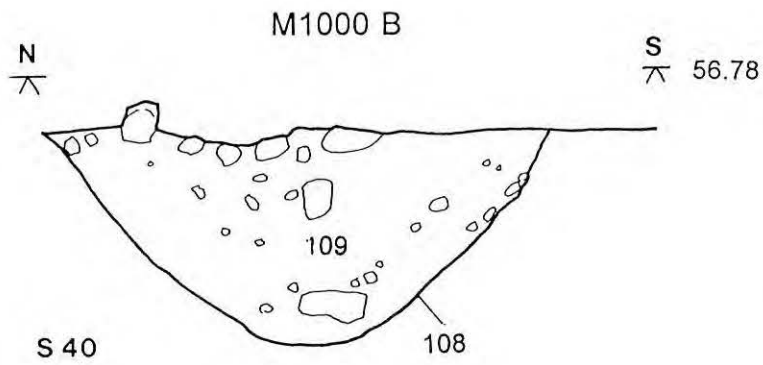
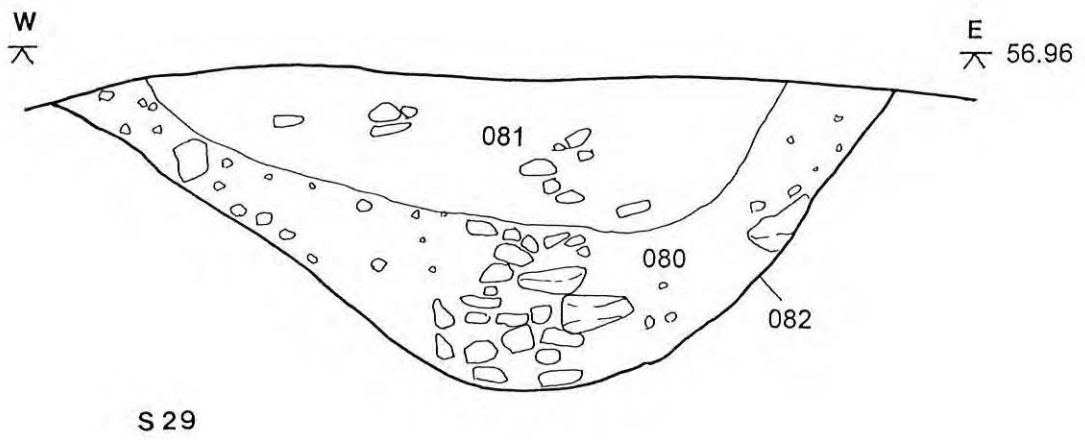
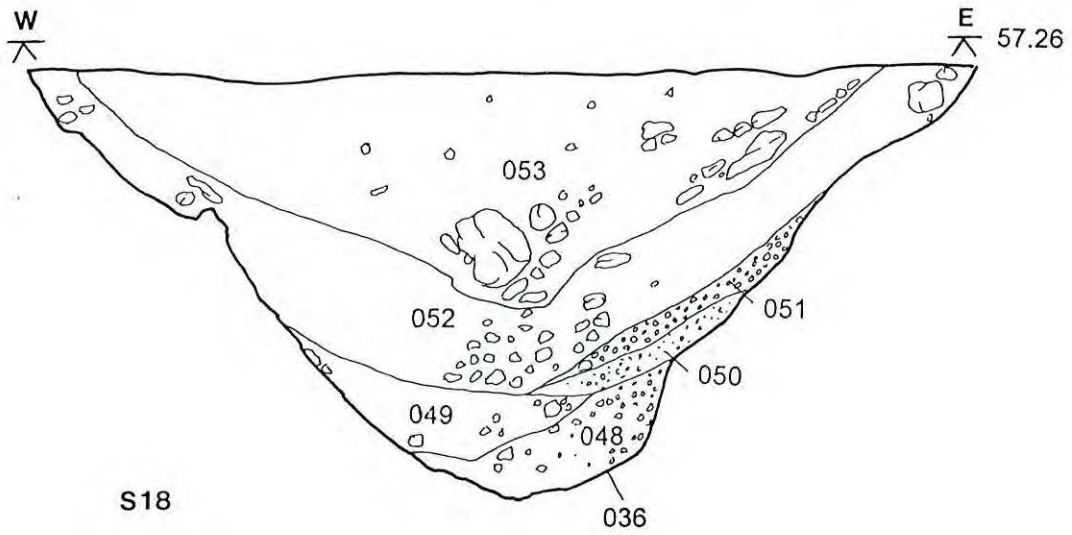


Figure 3: Sections through segmented ditch M1000

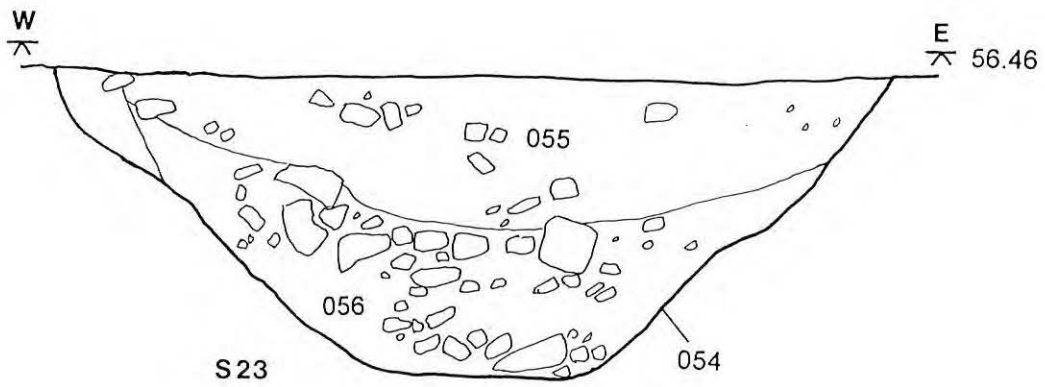
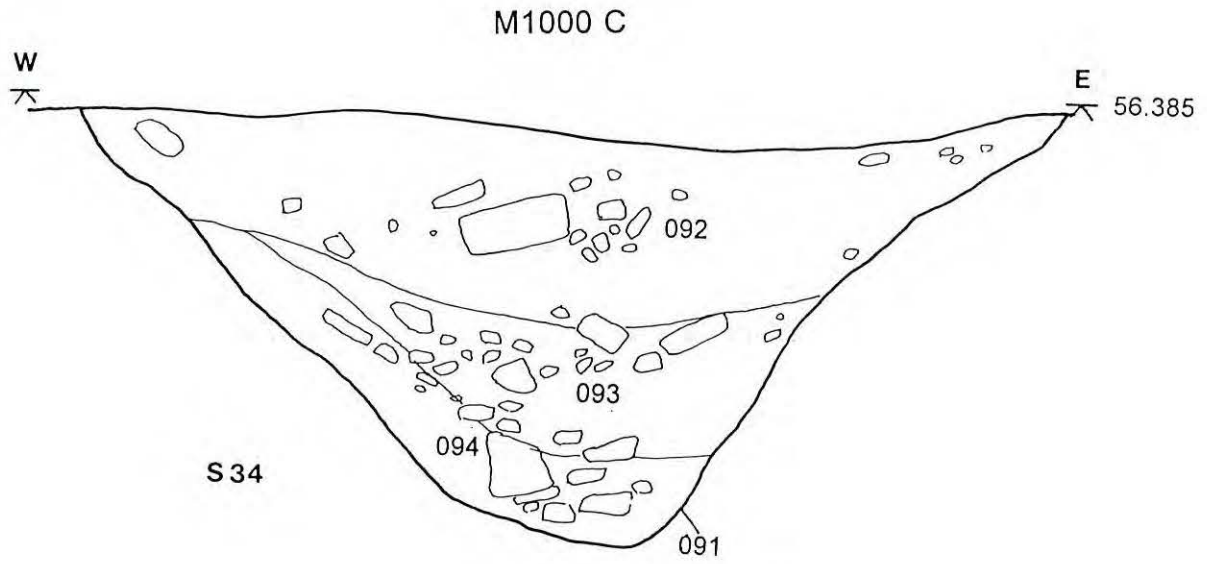
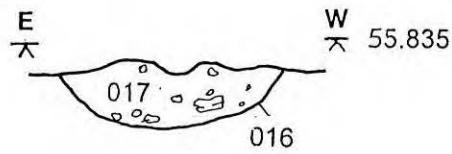
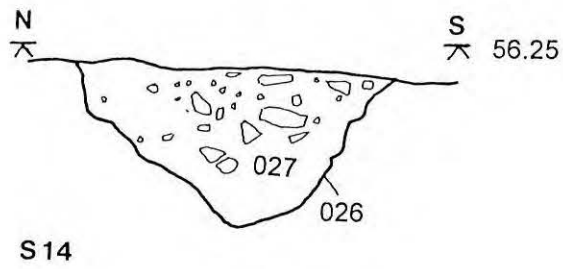


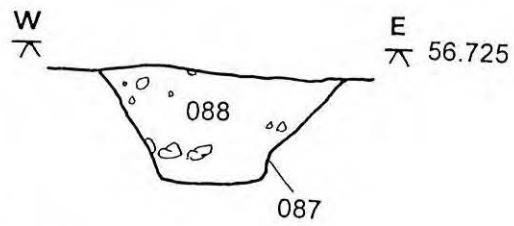
Figure 4: Sections through segmented ditch M1000

M1001A



S7

M1001B

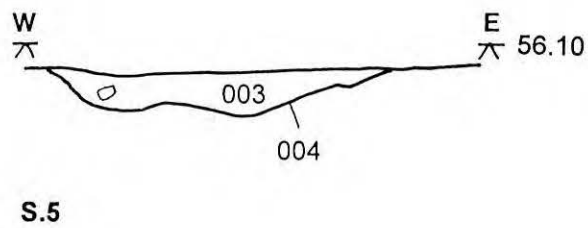
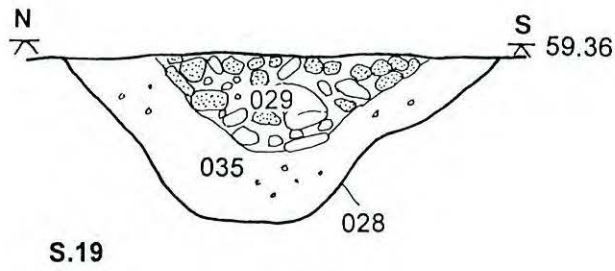


S31

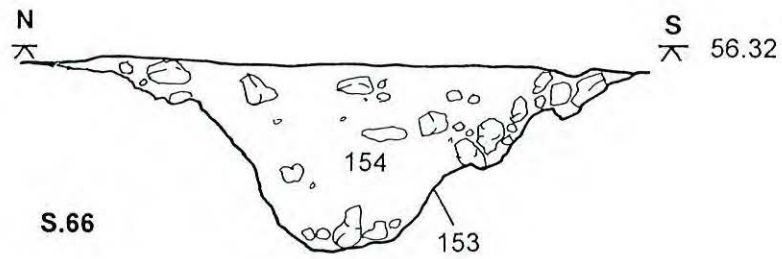


Figure 5: Sections through segmented ditch M1001

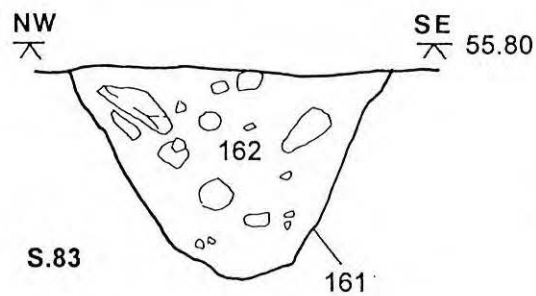
M1002 A



M1002 B



M1002 C




 Reddened Stone



Figure 6: Sections through segmented ditch M1002

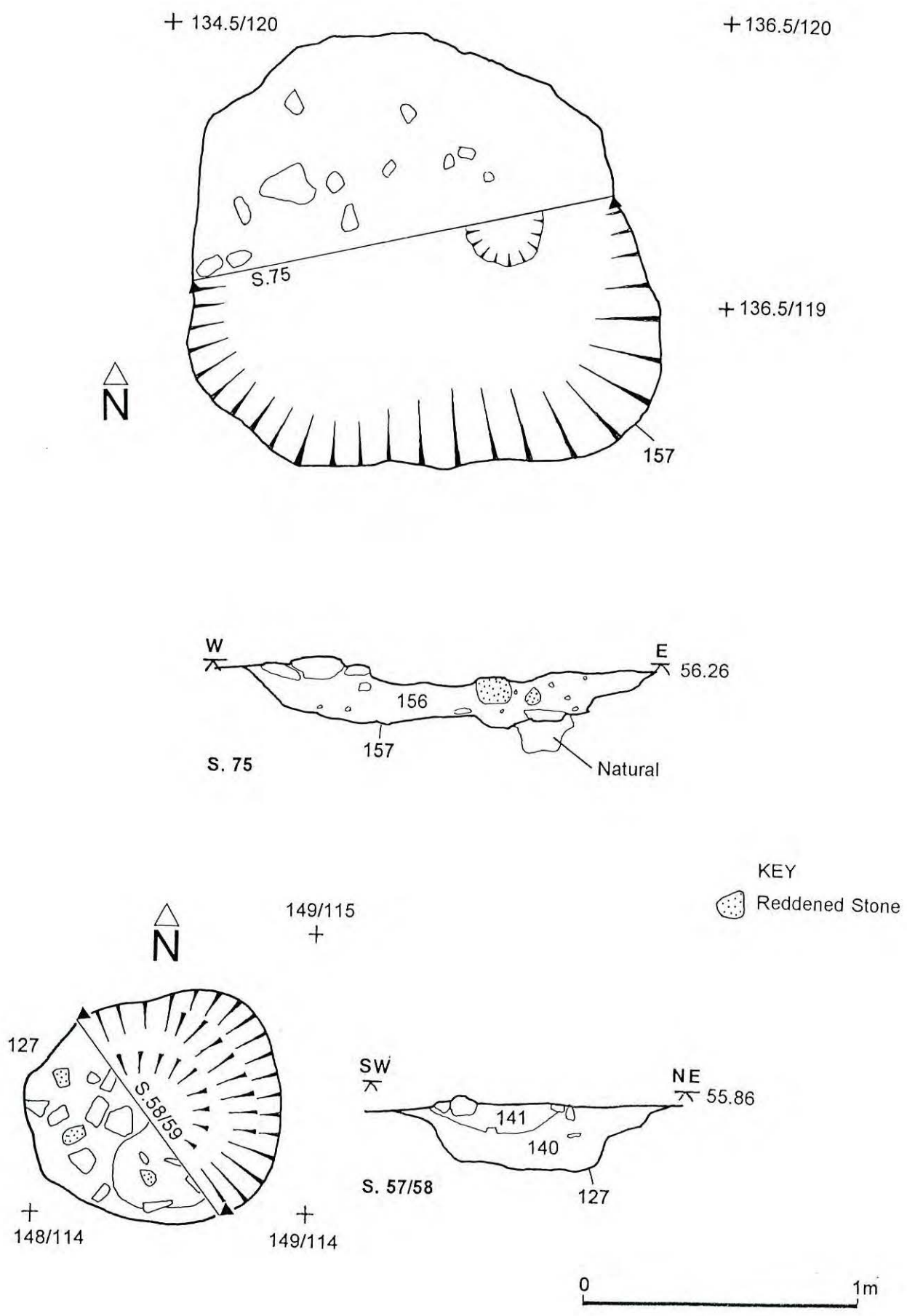
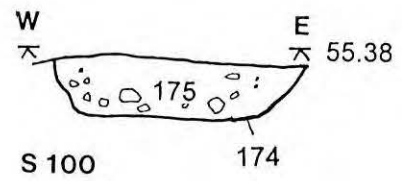
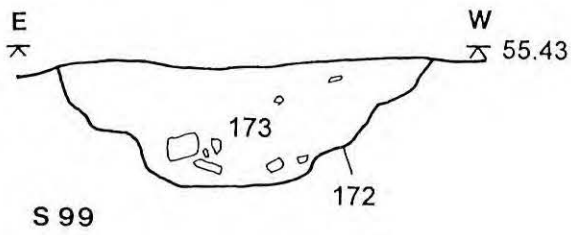


Figure 7: Plans and sections of pits in enclosure M1002.

M1003 A



M1004

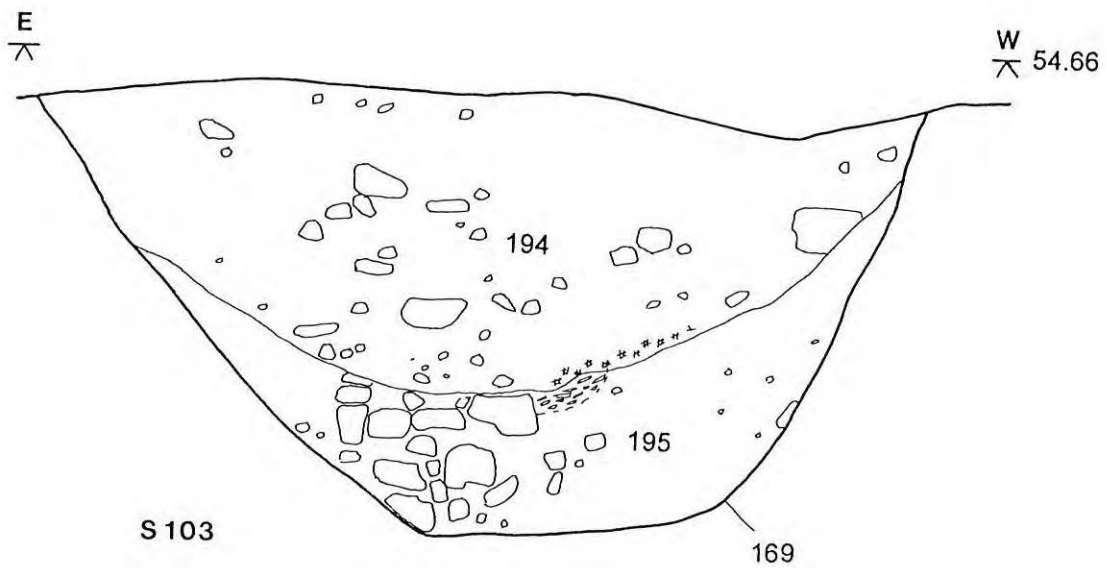
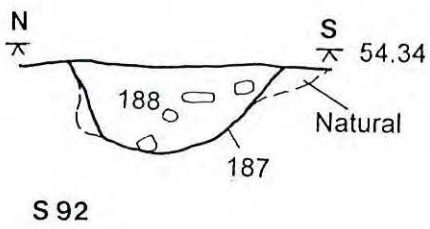
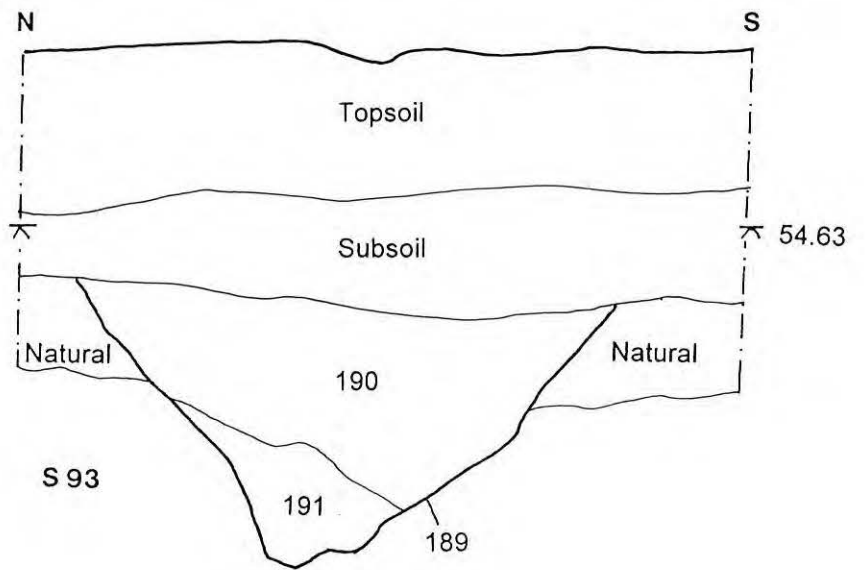
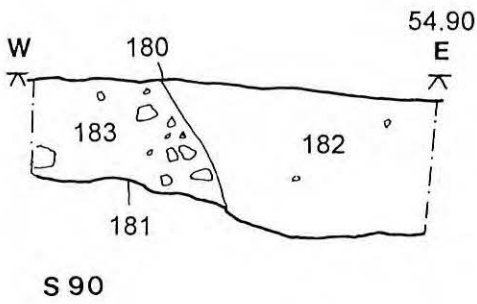
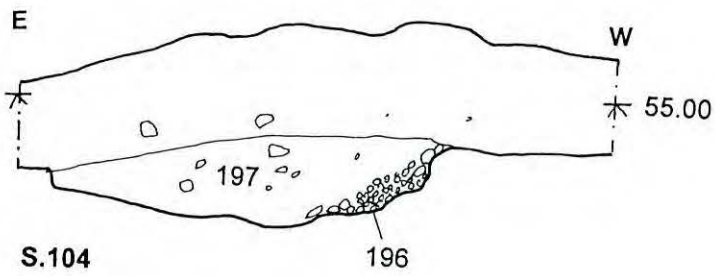
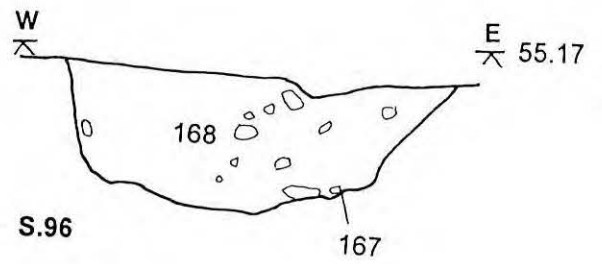
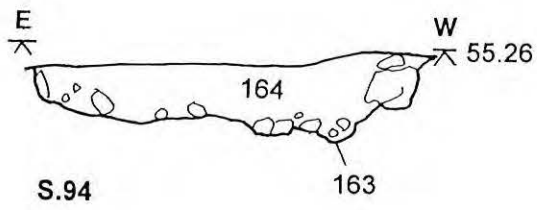
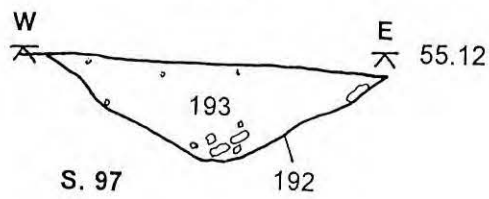


Figure 8: Sections through ditches M1003, M1004 and Pit 169

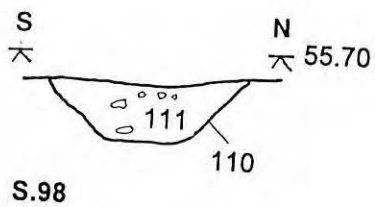
M1005



M1006



M1007



M1008

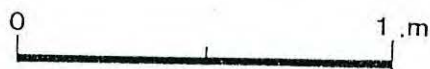
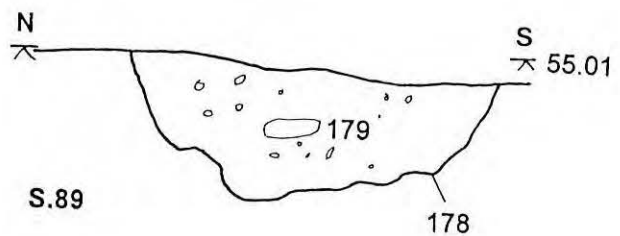


Figure 9: Sections through ditches M1005, M1007 and M1008

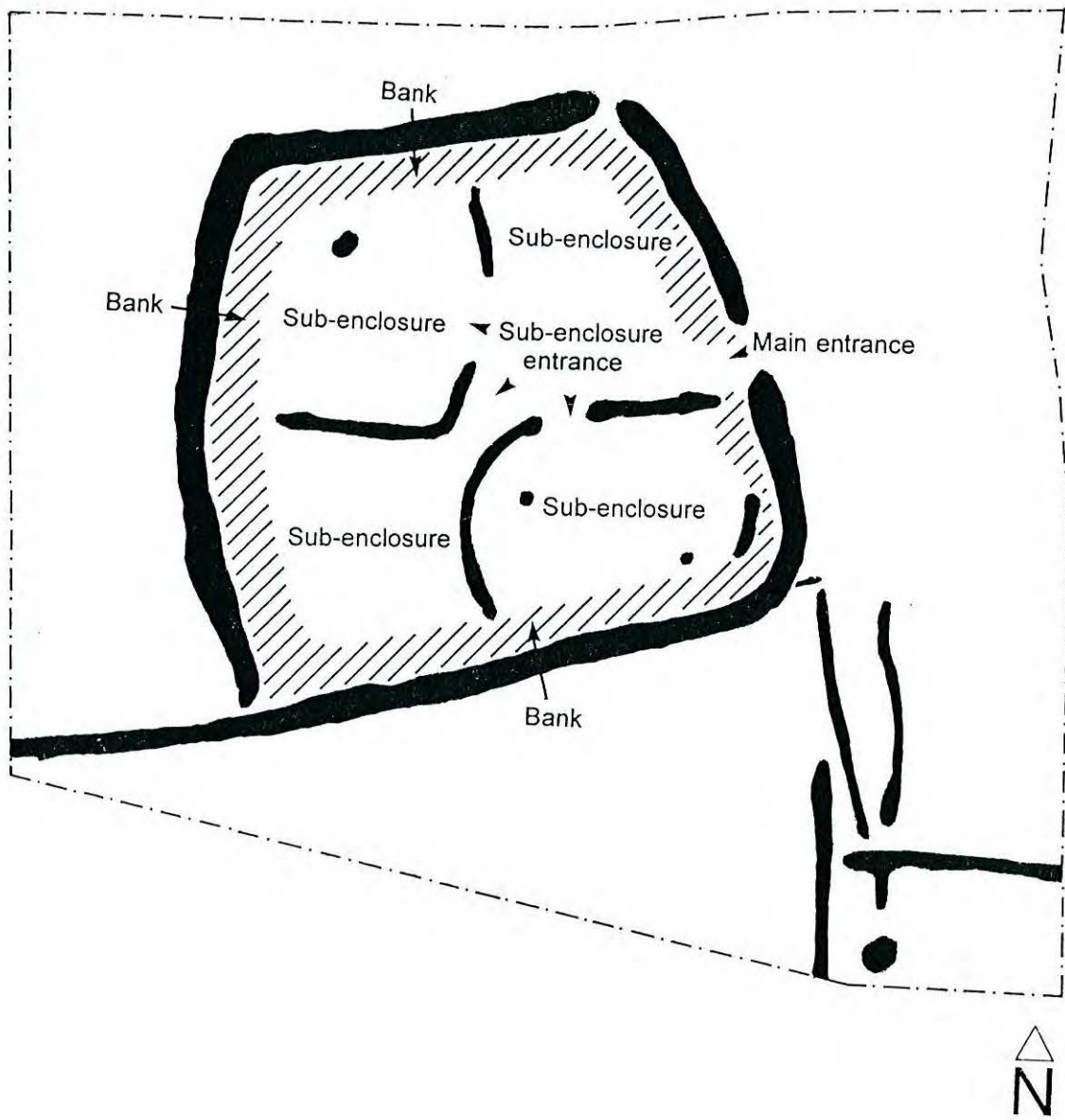


Fig. 10. Interpretation of site

Appendix I: Group Numbers

| Cut No. | Width | Depth | No. of fills | Findings |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| M1000A | | | | |
| 007 | 2.20m | 0.85m | 3 | (011) flint, bone pot. (010) pot |
| 030 | 2.26m | 1.10m | 3 | u/s pot. (031) pot |
| 034 | 1.95m | 0.95m | 6 | / |
| 036 | 2.67m | 1.12m | 6 | (053) animal jaw |
| 043 | 1.96m | 0.89m | 4 | / |
| 047 | 2.50m | 0.87m | 7 | / |
| 082 | 2.24m | 0.83m | 2 | (081) pot |
| 083 | 2.10m | 0.86m | 3 | / |
| 131 | 2.75m | 1.10m | 7 | (143) bone |
| 145 | 1.63m | 0.78m | 2 | (147) pot |
| 148 | 2.03m | 1.32m | 5 | / |
| M1000B | | | | |
| 18 DS.3 <i>(Geoquest)</i> | 0.45m exc. | 0.46m exc. | 1? | (20) bone, coal |
| 18 DS.5 <i>(Geoquest)</i> | Not known | Not known | 2 | (21) slag, interesting stone |
| 065 | 2.07m | 0.90m | 4 | (073) bone |
| 069 | 1.75m | 0.80m | 3 | / |
| 074 | 1.80m | 0.85m | 2 | / |
| 077 | 1.70m | 0.63m | 2 | / |
| 099 | 1.57m | 0.66m | 3 | / |
| 108 | 1.33m | 0.54m | 1 | (109) pot, bone slag |
| 110 | 1.45m | 0.65m | 3 | / |
| 114 | 1.35m | 0.65m | 1 | / |
| 119 | 1.60m | 0.80m | 2 | / |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| M1000C | | | | |
| 01 DS.1 (Geoquest) | 1.55m | 0.65m | 6 | (05) bone |
| 01 DS.2 (Geoquest) | 1.90m | 0.85m | 4 | (04) pot. (14) bone |
| 054 | 2.04m | 0.80m | 2 | (055) bone, burnt bone |
| 091 | 2.45m | 1.00m | 3 | (093) bone. (094) bone |
| M1001A | | | | |
| 016 | 0.62m | 0.18m | 1 | (017) pot |
| 024 | 0.45m-0.70m | 0.15m | 1 | / |
| 026 | 0.85m | 0.42m | 1 | / |
| 089 | 0.70m | 0.25m | 1 | / |
| 095 | 0.85m | 0.35m | 1 | / |
| 097 | 0.67m | 0.25m-0.30m | 1 | (098) bone |
| M1001B | | | | |
| 005 | 0.50m-0.80m | 0.28m | 1 | / |
| 018 | 0.79m | 0.32m | 1 | / |
| 087 | 0.64m | 0.29m | 1 | / |
| M1002A | | | | |
| 001 | 0.48m | 0.09m | 1 | / |
| 003 | 0.80m | 0.08m | 1 | / |
| 028 | 1.16m | 0.43m | 2 | (029) bone |
| 116 | 0.75m | 0.34m | 2 | / |
| 122 | 0.76m | 0.16m | 1 | / |
| 129 | 0.39m-0.49m | 0.08m-0.22m | 1 | / |
| M1002B | | | | |
| 022 | 0.90m | 0.25m | 1 | / |
| 136 | 1.42m | 0.58m | 1 | / |
| 153 | 1.32m | 0.50m | 1 | / |
| M1002C | | | | |
| 159 | 0.83m | 0.47m | 1 | / |

| | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---|---|
| 161 | 0.84m | 0.54m | 1 | / |
| M1003A | | | | |
| 172 | 1.00m | 0.31m | 1 | / |
| 174 | 0.60m | 0.15m | 1 | / |
| 176 | 0.72m | 0.25m | 1 | / |
| M1003B | | | | |
| 198 | 0.74m | 0.15m | 1 | / |
| 200 | 0.74m | 0.16m | 1 | / |
| M1004 | | | | |
| 180 | 0.30m exc. | 0.35m exc. | 1 | / |
| 184 | 1.13m | 0.50m | 2 | / |
| 187 | 0.55m | 0.24m | 1 | / |
| 189 | 1.40m | 0.70m | 2 | / |
| M1005 | | | | |
| 163 | 0.96m | 0.20m | 1 | / |
| 165 | 0.80m | 0.19m | 1 | / |
| 167 | 1.04m | 0.36m | 1 | / |
| 196 | 1.05m | 0.22m | 1 | / |
| M1006 | | | | |
| 192 | 0.80m | 0.27m | 1 | / |
| M1007 | | | | |
| 170 | 0.50m | 0.16m | 1 | / |
| M1008 | | | | |
| 178 | 0.90m | 0.35m | 1 | / |
| 181 | 0.90m | 0.25m exc. | 1 | / |

Appendix II:

Location of finds

| Context No. | Cut No. | Group No. | Location | Quantity |
|----------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Pottery | | | | |
| U/S | / | / | / | 8 |
| 04 Geoquest | Layer | / | Layer in depression | 1 |
| 15 Geoquest | Layer | / | Layer in depression | 1 |
| 010 | 007 | M1000A | Upper fill of ditch | 1 |
| 011 | 007 | M1000A | 2 nd fill of ditch | 1 |
| 017 | 016 | M1001A | Single fill of ditch | 1 |
| 030 | 030 | M1000A | U/S in machine slot of ditch | 1 |
| 081 | 082 | M1000A | Upper fill of ditch | 1 |
| 109 | 108 | M1000B | Single fill of ditch | 1 |
| 147 | 145 | M1000A | Upper fill of ditch | 2 |
| Bone | | | | |
| 05 Geoquest | 01 DS.1 | M1000C | Upper fill of ditch | 1 frags |
| 14 Geoquest | 01 DS.2 | M1000C | 3 rd fill of ditch | 3 frags |
| 20 Geoquest | 19 | / | Single fill of possible pit | 2 frags |
| 011 | 007 | M1000A | 2 nd fill of ditch | 4 frags (Burnt) |
| 029 | 028 | M1002A | Upper fill of ditch | 38 frags |
| 053 | 036 | M1000A | Upper fill of ditch | 70 frags & 6 teeth |
| 055 | 054 | M1000C | Upper fill of ditch | 2 frags (Burnt) |
| 055 | 054 | M1000C | Upper fill of ditch | 21 frags |
| 073 | 065 | M1000B | 3 rd fill of ditch | 3 frags |
| 093 | 091 | M1000C | 2 nd fill of ditch | 10 frags |
| 094 | 091 | M1000C | Primary fill of ditch | 1 frag. |
| 098 | 097 | M1001A | Single fill of ditch | 51 frags |
| 109 | 108 | M1000B | Single fill of ditch | 45 frags & 3 teeth |
| 143 | 131 | M1000A | 6 th fill of ditch | 2 frags |
| 195 | 169 | / | Upper fill of pit | 95 frags and 3 teeth |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| Flint | | | | |
| U/S | / | / | / | 3 |
| 011 (unworked) | 007 | M1000A | 2 nd fill of ditch | 1 |
| 031 (unworked) | 030 | M1000A | Upper fill of ditch | 1 |
| Slag | | | | |
| U/S | / | / | / | 1 |
| 109 | 108 | M1000B | Single fill of ditch | 1 |
| 21 Geoquest | 18 DS.5 | M1000B | 2 nd fill of ditch | 1 |
| Coal | | | | |
| 20 Geoquest | 19 | / | Single fill of pit | 1 |

Appendix III:

Pottery Catalogue *By J. Evans with a contribution by**B. Dickinson*

| Context | Description |
|------------------|---|
| 04 (Geoquest) | A sandy greyware bodysherd with green glaze on exterior, medieval or post-medieval. Wt 1g |
| 15 (Geoquest) | A sandy oxidised bodysherd, medieval or post-medieval. Wt 6g |
| 010 | A jar bodysherd, fabric as SF 011. Interior surface heavily coated with a carbonised deposit. Iron Age or early Roman. Wt 3g |
| 011 | A handmade jar simple base sherd with dark grey core margins and surfaces with abundant shell temper <i>c.</i> 0.5-3mm. Iron Age or early Roman. D. 8cm, BE 15%, Wt 14g |
| 017 | A handmade jar simple base sherd, fabric as SF 011. Interior heavily coated with a carbonised deposit. Iron Age or early Roman. D. 8cm, BE 10%, Wt 17g |
| u/s from cut 030 | A rusticated jar bodysherd with a dark grey core, brown margins and dark grey surfaces, with common moderate sand temper <i>c.</i> 0.3mm. Later 1st to early 2nd century. Wt 8g |
| 081 | A BB1 jar shoulder sherd, exterior sooted. Hadrianic or later. Wt 12g |
| 109 | A rimsherd of a wide-mouthed jar/bowl with everted rim in South Yorkshire greyware, 2nd to 4th century. D. 38cm, RE 4%, Wt 61g |
| 147 | Two eroded sandy greyware bodysherds, dark grey throughout with common moderate sand <i>c.</i> 0.3mm, occasional quartz <i>c.</i> 1mm and very occasional limestone <i>c.</i> 2-3mm. Roman. Wt 4g |

Appendix IV: Animal Bone Catalogue by K. Keith

| Context No. | Bone Type | Species |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 05 Geoquest | Femur | Sheep/goat |
| 14 Geoquest | Tibia | Juvenile sheep/goat |
| 20 Geoquest | Too fragmented for identification | Too fragmented for identification |
| 011 (Burnt) | Too fragmented for identification | Too fragmented for identification |
| 029 | Too fragmented for identification | Cow/horse |
| 053 | Right side of lower mandible | Horse |
| 055 (Burnt) | Too fragmented for identification | Too fragmented for identification |
| 055 | Ulna and skull fragments | Too fragmented for identification |
| 073 | Too fragmented for identification | Too fragmented for identification |
| 093 | Fragmented unidentifiable long bone | Too fragmented for identification |
| 094 | Metacarpal with poss. canine chewing | Cow |
| 098 | Ulna | Possible pig |
| | Humerus | Juvenile cow |
| | Metacarpal | Juvenile cow |
| 109 | Upper jaw and skull fragments | Cow |
| 143 | Crushed and abraded tibia | Juvenile cow |
| 195 | Upper jaw and skull fragments | Juvenile cow |

Appendix V: Archive Inventory

Archive Box I

Inventory

NB: * indicates both sides of the sheet have been used

| File | Contents | No. of sheets |
|----------------------|--|---------------|
| I: Registers | Context register | 11 |
| | Group context register | 1 |
| | Group context sheets and sketch sections | 18* |
| | Drawing register | 11 |
| | Levels | 25 |
| | Finds registration forms | 5 |
| | List of separate types of finds | 4 |
| | Survey data and plan | 11 |
| | Project design | 1 report |
| | Risk Assessment | 1 report |
| | Trial trenching report | 1 report |
| | Geophysical report | 1 report |
| II: Environmental | Environmental sample register | 10 |
| | Sample record sheets | 72* |
| | List of processed and discarded samples | 3 |
| | Laboratory record sheets | 34 |
| III: Context 001-059 | Context cards | 60* |
| IV: Context 060-130 | Context cards | 71* |
| V: Context 131-201 | Context cards | 71* |
| VI: Drawing | Drawing sheets | 51 |
| VII: Films | Colour transparencies | 6 |

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| | Colour record sheets | 7 |
| | Black and white prints | 7 |
| | Black and white record sheets | 7 |
| VIII: Geoquest records | Context register | 1 |
| | Context sheets | 25 |
| | Drawing register | 2 |
| | Location of plans | 1 |
| | Sketch plan | 1 |
| | Environmental register | 1 |
| | Sample record sheet | 1 |

Disk containing: Site report

Specialist pottery report by J.Evans

Reports

Brown, K., 1997, 'Hazel Lane Quarry, Hampole, South Yorkshire. Archaeological Excavation.' WYAS Report

Hale, D. N. and Noel, M. J., 1994, 'Trial Excavation of land north of Hazel Lane Quarry, Hampole, South Yorkshire.' Geoquest Associates.

Noel, M. J. and Lambert, C., 1994, 'Geophysical Survey of land north of Hazel Lane Quarry, Hampole, South Yorkshire.' Geoquest Associates.

Original illustrations

Archive Box II

Inventory

Finds: Pottery

Animal bone

Flint and Slag

Geoquest finds

Ecofacts retrieved from floated samples

A1 plans