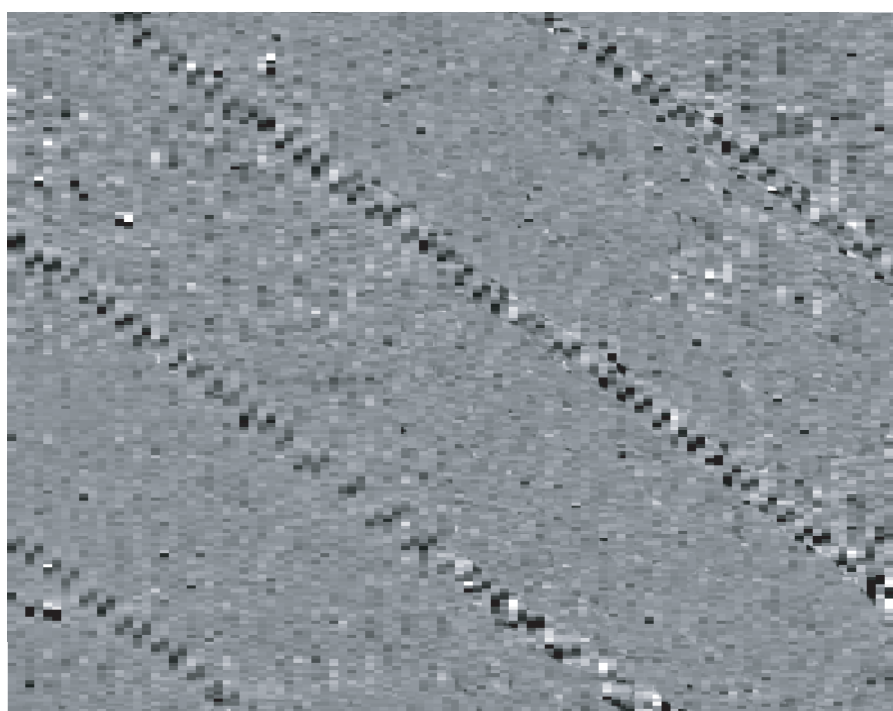


**CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS LTD.**

# **Cottam Windfarm, Nottinghamshire**

Archaeological Geophysical Survey  
&  
Field Walk



By  
***Chris E Smith BA (Hons) MA AIFA***



CAP Report No. 518

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
&  
FIELD WALK

# Cottam Wind Farm, Nottinghamshire

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Prepared for:  
**Engena Ltd**

CAP Report No: 518

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## **Non Technical Summary**

*This report results from work undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd (CAP) for Engena Ltd of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. The work undertaken was composed of a geophysical survey on the separate locations of 12 proposed wind turbines as part of the Cottam wind farm energy project. A dual gradiometer survey using two Geoscan Research FM256 gradiometers was undertaken in a 100 x 100 metre area centred on each proposed wind turbine. A systematic field walk was also carried out where possible in order to assess the distribution of surface finds. The geophysical survey showed twelve distinct features whilst the field walking produced relatively large amounts of Roman ceramic and prehistoric flint.*

### **1 Introduction**

#### **1.1 Location and scope of work**

- 1.1.1 In May 2008 Cambrian Archaeological Projects (CAP) carried out a series of geophysical surveys and systematic field walks prior to the possible construction of wind turbines on land near Cottam, Nottinghamshire. The assessment area is centred on NGR SK 80314 81540.
- 1.1.2 A Specification of Works was drawn up by Kevin Blockley and forwarded to Ursilla Spence, the Nottinghamshire Development Control Officer, prior to commencement of on site works.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development concerns the construction of twelve wind turbines with associated access tracks and temporary works such as crane pads and compounds.
- 1.1.4 Previous work carried out on the site includes a Desk Based Assessment and Site Walkover carried out in March 2008 (CAP Report No. 491). This report highlighted the presence of a range of archaeological features within the assessment area.

#### **1.2 Geology and topography**

- 1.2.1 The Topography of the area of proposed development is largely flat and un-wooded although some small areas of woodland exist to the south west. The landscape is characterised by post World War 2 modified field systems and small nucleated village settlements.
- 1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the Cottam area is mainly composed of Triassic mudstones including Keuper Marl, Dolomitic Conglomerate and Rhaetic (BGS, 1979).

### **1.3 Archaeological and historical background**

- 1.3.1 This section provides a brief description of the archaeological and historical background to the area of proposed development. A more in depth study of the archaeological and historical background to the area is presented within the Desk Based Assessment undertaken in March 2008 (CAP Report No. 491).
- 1.3.2 The area of proposed development lies within a larger archaeological landscape dating back to the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages as evidenced by crop marks and stray finds. The main period of activity however is the Romano-British period. The Roman town of *Segelocum* (Littleborough), adjacent to the Roman road running north west – south east, would have formed a focal point within the landscape. Around the town and road ancillary activities such as agriculture would have taken place – evidence for which may be seen in possible late Iron Age/ Romano-British field system crop marks in the area. Burials are also likely to have taken place adjacent to the Roman road outside the town limits at this time.
- 1.3.3 Evidence of medieval and post medieval activity within the area of proposed development is the most common with both cropmarks and earthworks showing evidence of agriculture. Historic settlement cores are present in the villages of the area such as Cottam, South Leverton, North Leverton with Habbleshorpe as well as the Roman town of Littleborough (*Segelocum*).

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

### **2.1 Geophysical Survey**

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within each survey area.
- 2.1.2 To determine the extent and location of any archaeological remains present.
- 2.1.3 To inform the locations of any possible evaluation trenches if required at a later stage.

### **2.2 Field Walk**

- 2.2.1 To establish the presence/absence of visible archaeological finds within each survey area.
- 2.2.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological finds present.
- 2.2.3 To combine the field walk evidence with the geophysical evidence in order to inform any further work i.e. evaluation trenches

## **3 Geophysical Survey Methodology**

### **3.1 Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey**

- 3.1.1 Two Fluxgate Gradiometers were used to undertake the survey. Previous research has shown that fired, or cut and backfilled archaeological features such as kilns and hearths, ditches and pits often have an anomalously higher magnetic susceptibility than the surrounding subsoil due to burning and biological processes. Differences in magnetic susceptibility within the subsoil and archaeological features can be detected as changing

magnetic flux by an instrument such as a fluxgate gradiometer. Data from this may be mapped at closely spaced regular intervals, to produce an image that may be interpreted to located buried archaeological features.

- 3.1.2 The machines used for both of the surveys were Geoscan Research FM256 fluxgate gradiometers using the double speed dual gradiometer survey mode. Detailed surveys were carried out in grids of 50m x 50m along parallel traverses spaced at 2m intervals, recording data points spaced at 0.5m intervals to a maximum instrument sensitivity of 0.1nT in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). The grids were surveyed in the 'zigzag' style (traverses walked alternately south-north/north-south). At regular intervals the data was downloaded to a laptop computer for storage and assessment.
- 3.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with both the IFA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological geophysical survey* and current Health and Safety legislation.

## 3.2 Data Processing and Presentation

- 3.2.1 Following the completion of the detailed surveys, processing and analysis took place using Geoscan Research's Geoplot v.3.00k software. The most typical method of visualising the data is as a greyscale image. In a greyscale, each data point is represented as a shade of grey, from black to white at either extreme of the data range. A number of standard operations were carried out to process the data. The gradiometer data was mathematically adjusted to account for instrument drift over time. The mean level of each traverse of data was reduced to zero and all grids matched so that there were no differences between background levels. The data was then analysed using a variety of parameters and styles and the most useful of these were saved as a \*JPEG image and manipulated using Adobe Illustrator software. The results of each survey were then overlaid onto a digital map of the study area. This was then used to produce the interpretation figures.

## 4 Field Walk Methodology

### 4.1 Traverses & Finds

- 4.1.1 Immediately following the completion of the geophysical survey the same traverses were re-walked in both directions.
- 4.1.2 All finds were bagged on the ground and their locations recorded.

## 5 Geophysical Survey Results

### 5.1 Turbine 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.1.1 Turbine 1 was the most southerly of all the proposed turbine locations. The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment highlighted the presence of an Osier bed within this field although no other features were noted. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked in an approximately 0.4m high wheat/barley crop.
- 5.1.2 The survey results (Fig 3) show three distinct features/groups of features. The first (A) appears as two ephemeral, apparently parallel, curvilinear features. The second (B) appears to be a large area of burning. The third (C) shows four similar distinct areas of disturbance.

## 5.2 Turbine 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.2.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed no features to be in this area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked in an approximately 0.4m high wheat/barley crop.

5.2.2 The survey results (Fig 4) show one clear group of equidistant linear features (D).

## 5.3 Turbine 3 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.3.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed only a now defunct field boundary to be in this area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked in an approximately 0.2m high pea crop.

5.3.2 The survey results (Fig 5) show a clear linear feature (E) as well as several small areas of magnetic disturbance. During the Second World War an RAF bomber crashed in this field with a full payload (Farmer. Pers comm) to the east of the assessment area. This may account for the scattering of magnetic responses.

## 5.4 Turbine 4 (Figs 2 & 6)

5.4.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed no features to be in this area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked in an approximately 0.1m high summer rapeseed crop.

5.4.2 The survey results (Fig 6) show two clear features/groups of features. The first (F) appears as an isolated group of possible pits or similar negative features. The second (G) appears as a faint linear feature crossing feature F.

## 5.5 Turbine 5 (Figs 2 & 7)

5.5.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed no features to be in this area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked in an approximately 0.1m high summer rapeseed crop.

5.5.2 The survey results (Fig 7) show an isolated scattering of small magnetic responses (H).

## 5.6 Turbine 6 (Figs 2 & 8)

5.6.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed Turbine 6 to be located close to a 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman finds scatter and possible cropmarks. Owing to the width of the field a 50x100m area was surveyed rather than a 100x100m area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked in an approximately 0.1m high summer rapeseed crop.

5.6.2 The survey results (Fig 8) show no noticeable features of archaeological merit.

## 5.7 Turbine 7 (Figs 2 & 9)

5.7.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed no features to be in this area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked in an approximately 0.4m high wheat/barley crop.

5.7.2 The survey results (Fig 9) show a single linear feature (I).

## 5.8 Turbine 8 (Figs 2 & 10)



5.8.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed a defunct field boundary to be the only feature in this area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked on a freshly drilled surface.

5.8.2 The survey results (Fig 10) show a network of coaxial linear features (J).

#### 5.9 Turbine 9 (Figs 2 & 11)

5.9.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed possible cropmarks to be in this area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked on a freshly drilled surface.

5.9.2 The survey results (Fig 11) show a large area of disturbance, possibly negative features.

#### 5.10 Turbine 10 (Figs 2 & 12)

5.10.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed possible cropmarks to be in this area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked on a freshly drilled surface.

5.10.2 The survey results (Fig 12) show a series of faint parallel linear features (L).

5.10.3 It should be noted that the area surveyed for Turbine 10 was located 40m north of the given Turbine centre point. This was due to the presence of a large mast overlying the centre point and thus rendering survey untenable.

#### 5.11 Turbine 11 (Figs 2 & 13)

5.11.1 The previously carried out Desk Based Assessment showed no features to be in this area. Owing to the width of the field a 50x100m area was surveyed rather than a 100x100m area. The survey was carried out in warm conditions and was walked in an approximately 0.4m high wheat/barley crop.

5.11.2 The survey results (Fig 13) show no noticeable features of archaeological merit.

#### 5.12 Turbine 12 (Fig 2)

5.12.1 The survey of Turbine 12 was abandoned due to the wheat/barley crop being approximately 0.9m tall.

## 6 Field Walk Results

6.1.1 Owing to the presence of well established crops on Turbines 1, 2, 7, 11 and 12 field walking could only be carried out on the remaining Turbines 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10. The results of the field walking with a breakdown of finds are presented below.

6.1.2 Turbine 3 produced two sherds of Roman ceramic and two sherds of medieval ceramic. The distribution of these few finds showed no discernible pattern.

6.1.3 Turbine 4 produced one sherd of Roman ceramic.

6.1.4 Turbine 5 produced three sherds of medieval ceramic and five prehistoric flints. The distribution of these few finds showed no discernible pattern.

6.1.5 Turbine 6 produced 151 sherds of Roman ceramic, one piece of Roman glass and eight prehistoric flints (including one arrowhead). The finds were distributed mainly in the

western half of the survey area with a noticeable decline in finds towards the eastern half. The finds appeared to be concentrated along the length (and 12m into the field) of the western field boundary.

- 6.1.6 Turbine 8 produced six prehistoric flints. The distribution of these few finds showed no discernible pattern.
- 6.1.7 Turbine 9 produced three prehistoric flints. The distribution of these few finds showed no discernible pattern.
- 6.1.8 Turbine 10 produced 41 sherds of Roman ceramic, one possible whetstone and four prehistoric flints. The distribution of these finds appeared as a roughly even spread within the western half of the survey area. Unlike Turbine 6 however some few finds were made in the eastern half of the survey area.
- 6.1.9 In all 195 sherds of Roman ceramic were recovered along with one piece of Roman glass. Five sherds of medieval ceramic were recovered and a total of 26 prehistoric flints.

## 6.2 Finds

- 6.2.1 The assemblage was in reasonable condition although those ceramics with coarser sandy inclusions appeared to have weathered more than others. The Roman assemblage appears to be primarily domestic material made up of coarse greyware fabrics, Black Burnished wares, Mortaria and two sherds of Samian ware. Given the date of the find scatters recorded in the SMR for this area the assemblage seems likely to also be 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century in date. The medieval ceramics recovered are in a poor state of preservation and can only really be assigned a broad date range of likely 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The flint assemblage contained both tools and discarded flakes.

## 7 Discussion and Interpretation

### 7.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 7.1.1 The geophysical survey was hampered in places by standing crops in the field. The effect of pushing the gradiometers through a tall crop is an increased amount of background noise and interference. Whilst this can be slowly filtered out during processing the crops did cause the abandonment of one survey (Turbine 12).
- 7.1.2 The distribution of finds located whilst field walking is also likely to be effected by the crops. Those fields under a taller crop could obviously not be field walked so no data for surface finds in certain areas could be gathered.

### 7.2 Geophysics

- 7.2.1 Turbine 1 – Three sets of features were located on the Turbine 1 site (A, B & C). Feature A, the faint curvilinears, appears to be very ephemeral. As they may run parallel they could be interpreted as ditches or drains although further investigation would be needed. Feature B is obviously a large patch of burning. The size of the area (25m diameter) may have been exaggerated by the gradiometers owing to the strength of the magnetic response although even at half the size it would still represent a large area. Feature group C may, as the area was once an Osier bed, represent tree throws. This is down to the apparent evenness of their distribution. Some of the increased magnetic responses in the east of the survey area may represent similar, less well defined, features.

- 7.2.2 Turbine 2 – The only features clearly visible on the Turbine 2 site are a series of well defined equally spaced land drains (D).
- 7.2.3 Turbine 3 – The only feature clearly visible on the Turbine 3 site is a removed field boundary (E). This is confirmed by cartographic evidence in the desk based study (CAP Report No. 491). The increased background noise or interference in this survey area may be metallic spread from an RAF crash in the Second World War (Farmer, Pers comm).
- 7.2.4 Turbine 4 – The Turbine 4 survey area showed two features/groups of features. The first (F) appears as a small group of five or six areas of increased magnetic response. These are likely to represent negative features and may be a small pit group. The second (G) appears as a faint linear feature apparently running through feature F. This may be a small ditch or drain as no apparent field boundary can be located on historic maps of this area.
- 7.2.5 Turbine 5 – The Turbine 5 survey area showed a scattering of possible metal objects (H) as the only discernible feature.
- 7.2.6 Turbine 6 – Turbine 6 showed no features of archaeological significance.
- 7.2.7 Turbine 7 – The Turbine 7 survey showed a single linear feature (I). This is unlikely to be a field drain as it appears in isolation. No former field boundary can be located on the historic maps. It is likely to be a ditch although of unknown date.
- 7.2.8 Turbine 8 – The survey of the Turbine 8 site appears to show a well defined network of coaxial linear features (J). Given the regular spacing (around 6.5m) between the linears and the strong magnetic response these seem likely to be field drains.
- 7.2.9 Turbine 9 – The Turbine 9 survey appears to show a large area/group of apparently negative features (K). There is also the possibility that the increased magnetic readings continue, albeit very faintly, to the south west of the surveyed area. It is worth noting that a darker spread of soil was noted on the surface of the survey area apparently at this point. It is possible that K represents a group of negative features although a large ditch or palaeochannel is also possible. The desk based assessment noted possible cropmarks in this area.
- 7.2.10 Turbine 10 – The Turbine 10 survey area shows what is likely to be cultivation furrows (L). They are roughly equally spaced and are not well defined enough to represent field drains. As they do not form a coaxial system with the current field boundaries these are likely to represent cultivation furrows of some antiquity, possibly medieval ridge and furrow.
- 7.2.11 Turbine 11 - Turbine 11 showed no features of archaeological significance.
- 7.2.12 Turbine 12 – Turbine 12 remained un-surveyed.

### 7.3 Overall Interpretation

- 7.3.1 The overall interpretation of the geophysical results is that likely modern features i.e. land drains and defunct field boundaries, appear to dominate.
- 7.3.2 The geophysical results, whilst not being completely blank, show surprisingly few features. This may be due simply to archaeology being located away from the Turbine

areas although given the survey areas proximity to the River Trent it is possible that alluvial deposits may be masking features located at a lower level. The gradual accumulation of alluvium over time can bury features beneath a thick layer of clay soil. The depth to which the Geoscan Research FM 256 Gradiometer can penetrate is roughly one metre. Therefore, older features sealed by alluvial deposits can go undetected whilst younger features (land drains, field boundaries) will be easily highlighted.

- 7.3.3 The relatively large amount of Roman ceramic located during the fieldwalking would appear to show that Roman settlement in the area was not restricted to the town of Littleborough. It is likely that the survey area was drained and farmed in the Roman period. The apparent domestic nature of the finds assemblage may suggest isolated settlements, possibly farmsteads, within the assessment area.
- 7.3.4 It is worth noting that a large percentage of the Roman ceramics came from close to a field boundary ditch within the Turbine 6 survey area. When the ditches were first cut the spoil was likely to have been spread either side, possibly taking the Roman ceramics from a lower level and redepositing them on the surface. The same scenario can be applied to the Turbine 10 assemblage. As nothing was located on the Turbine 6 survey and possible medieval cultivation on the Turbine 10 survey it therefore seems possible that any features are thus being masked by alluvial deposits.
- 7.3.5 The prehistoric flints are, however, unlikely to have been redeposited in this way. Flints were located in low numbers on all sites which were field walked whereas the Roman ceramics were located in high numbers only in specific locations suggesting activity within those areas.

#### **7.4 Significance & Recommendations**

- 7.4.1 The work carried out at Cottam has shown that both finds and features do exist within the majority of turbine locations. This should be noted and suitable mitigation put in place to protect the archaeological resource before any potential development goes ahead.
- 7.4.2 As the area of Turbine 12 remains un-surveyed it is suggested that, should the proposed development require an archaeological evaluation, a greater sample of the area of Turbine 12 be subject to testing.
- 7.4.3 It is also recommended that proposed wind farm access tracks be subject to a watching brief during their construction. Although their predicted impact is 0.3m this would effect a large amount of surface and immediately sub-surface finds which would then otherwise remain unrecorded.

## **8 Acknowledgements**

- 8.1.1 Thanks to; Hywel Keen (CAP) for his assistance with the on site work. To Ian Booker (Engena) for his liaising with land agents and farmers and to Ursilla Spence at Nottinghamshire County Council.

## 9 **Bibliography and references**

British Geological Survey, 1979. Geological Survey Ten Mile Map.

SMITH, C, E. 2008. Cottam, Nottinghamshire. A Desk Based Study and Field Walkover. CAP Report No. 491

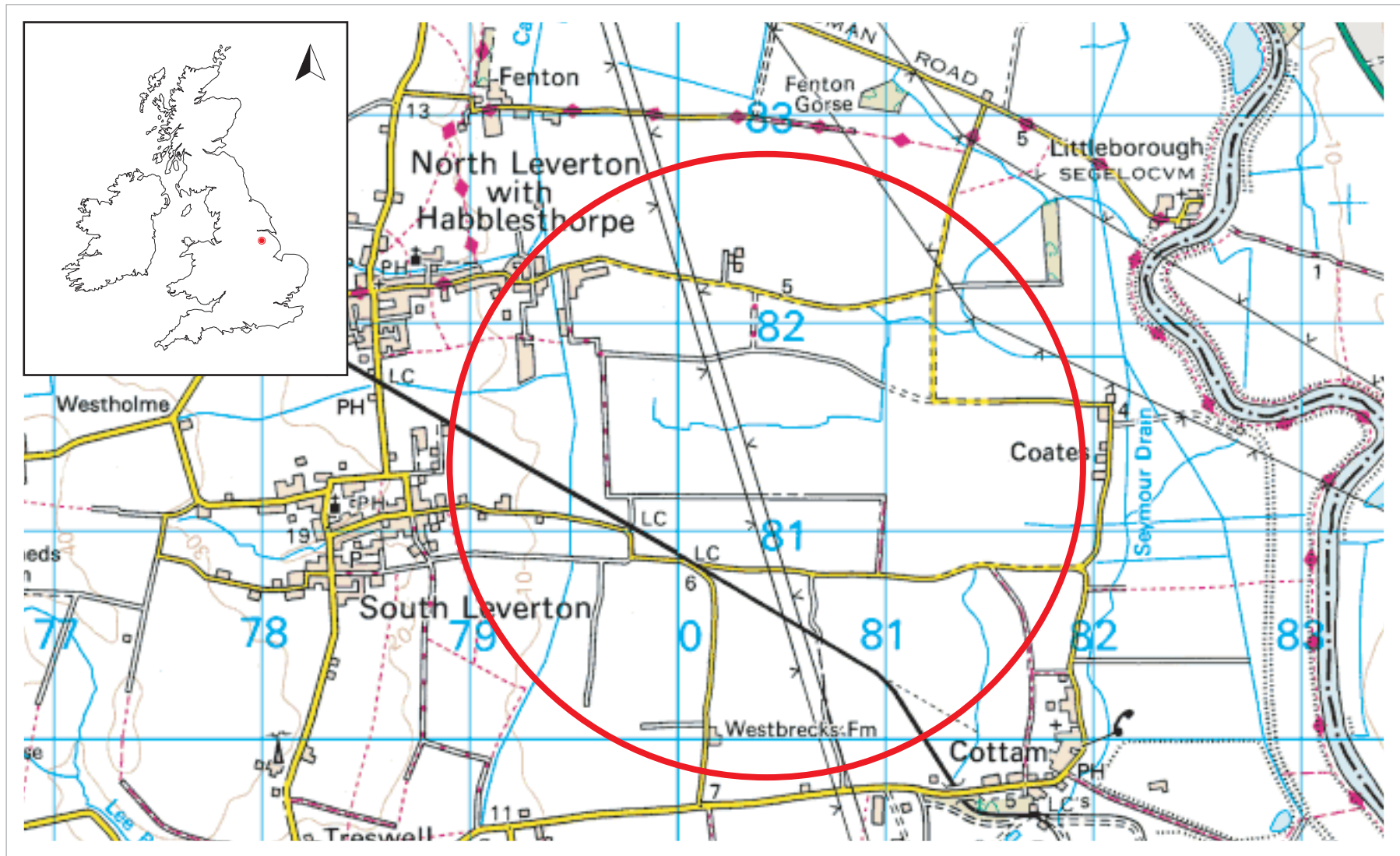
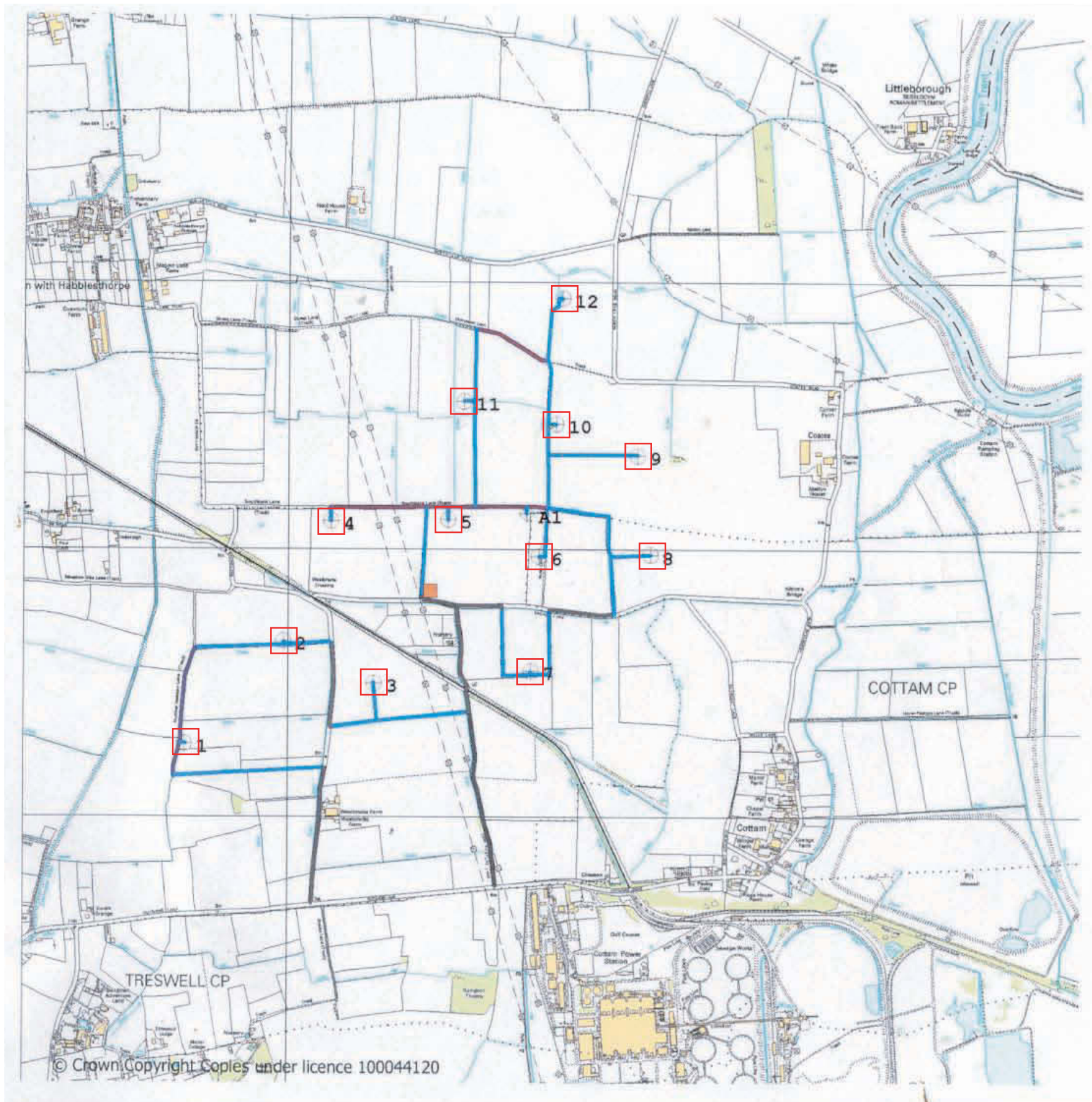


Fig 01:Map showing location of assessment ea



engena

# The Cottam Wind Energy Project

Prepared on behalf of:



- Proposed Turbine Position
- Meteorological Mast
- Substation
- Existing Track
- Upgraded Track
- New Track
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Proposed Geophysical Survey Area

**Figure 2**  
Schematic Site  
Layout  
scale 1:15 000

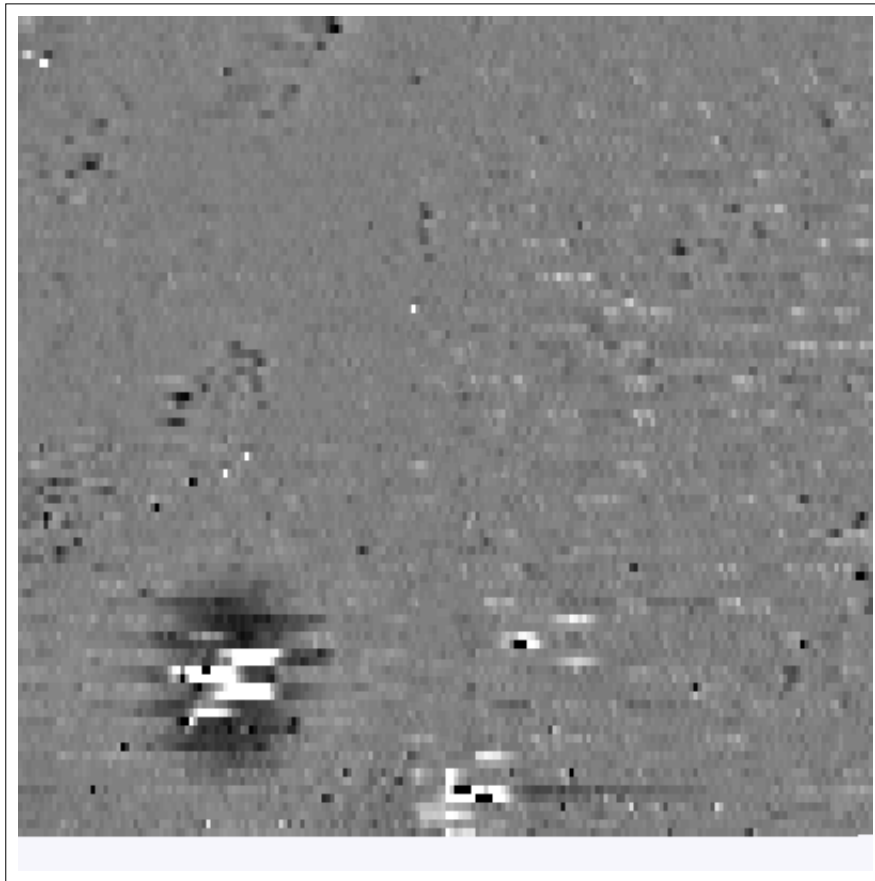


Fig 3: Turbine 1 Geophysics results (100x100m)

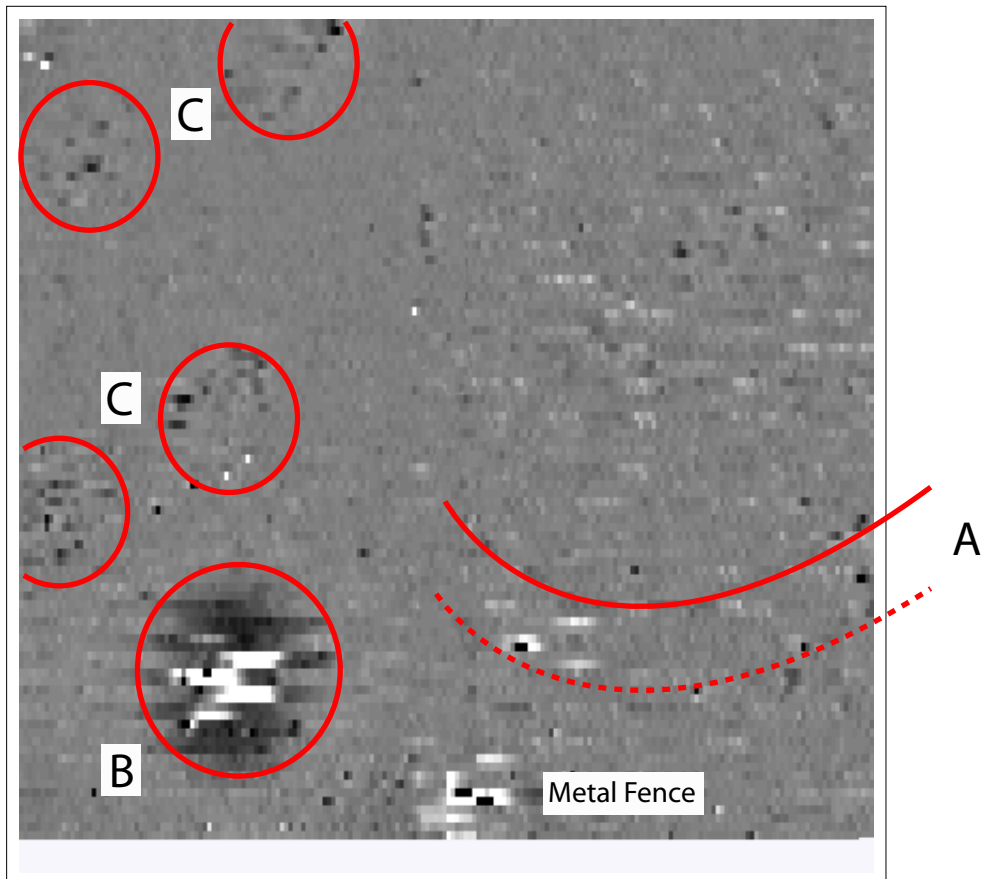


Fig 3a: Turbine 1 Geophysics Results Traced Interpretation



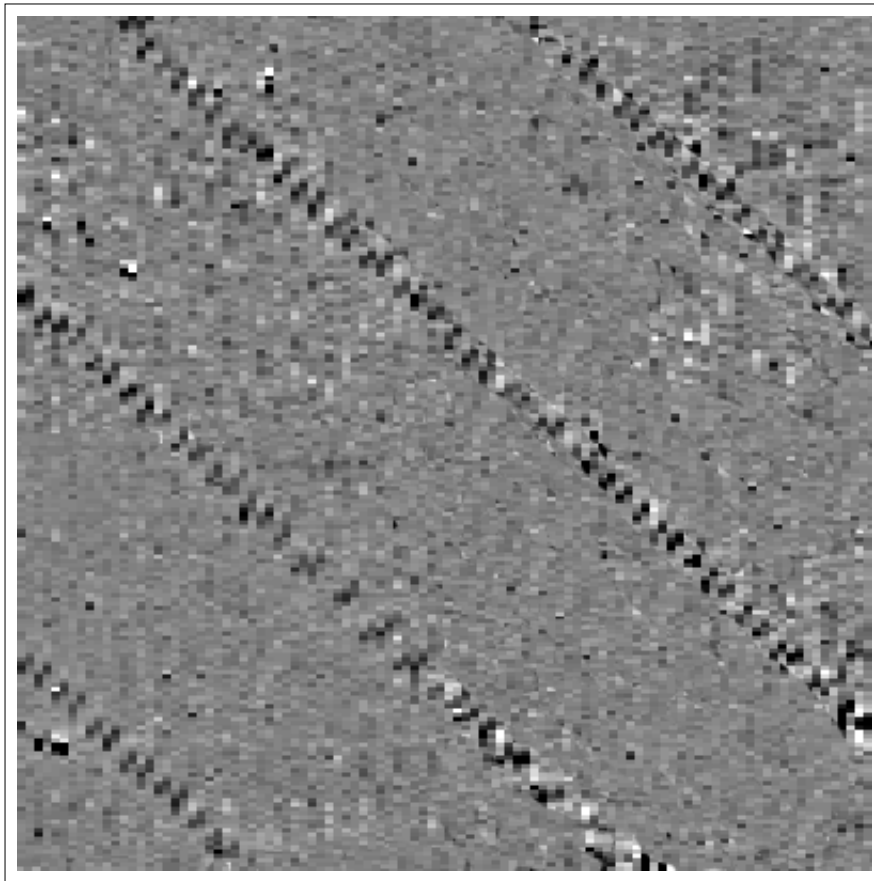


Fig 4: Turbine 2 Geophysics Results (100x100m)

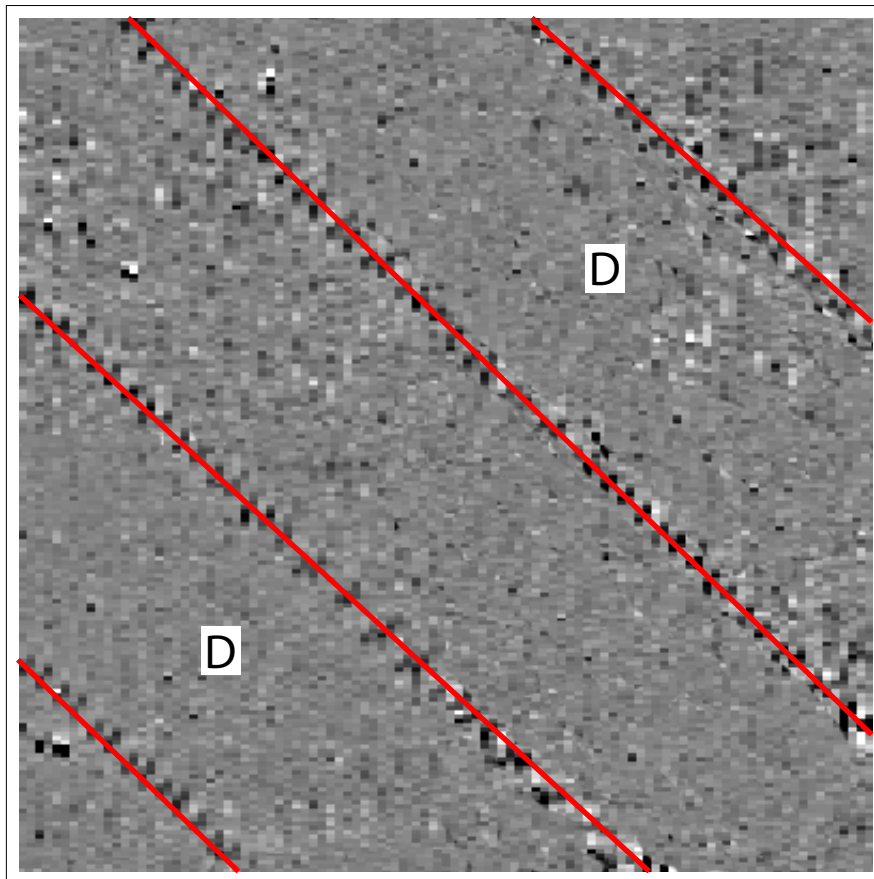


Fig 4a: Turbine 2 Geophysics Results Traced Interpretation

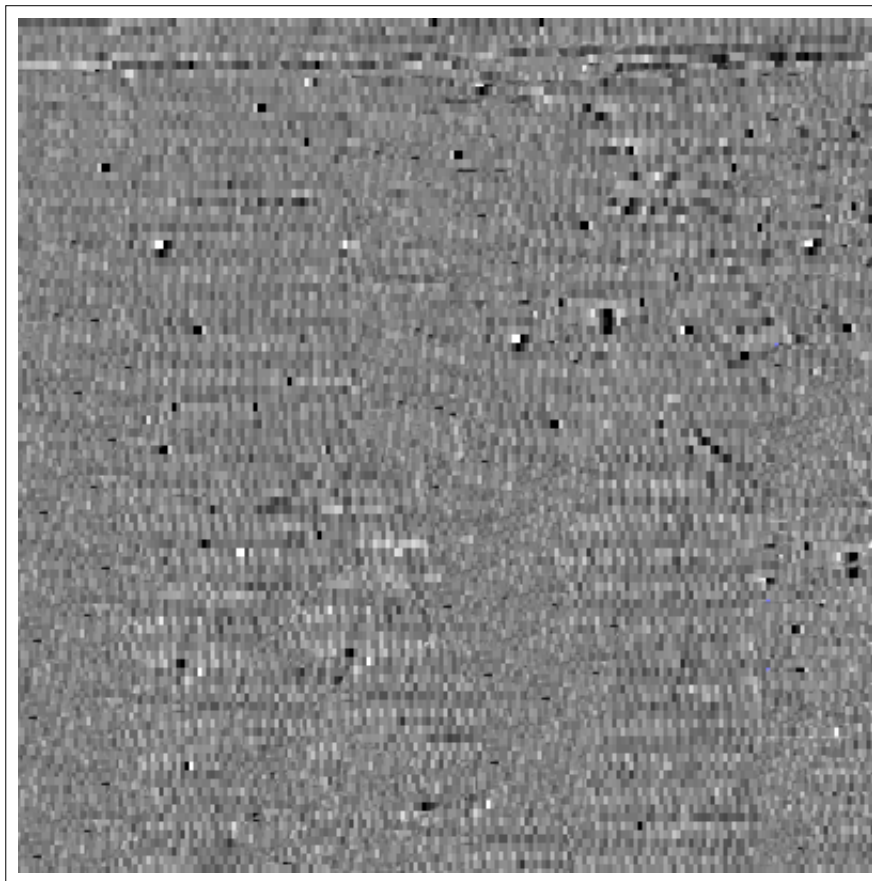


Fig 5: Turbine 3 Geophysics Results (100x100m)

E

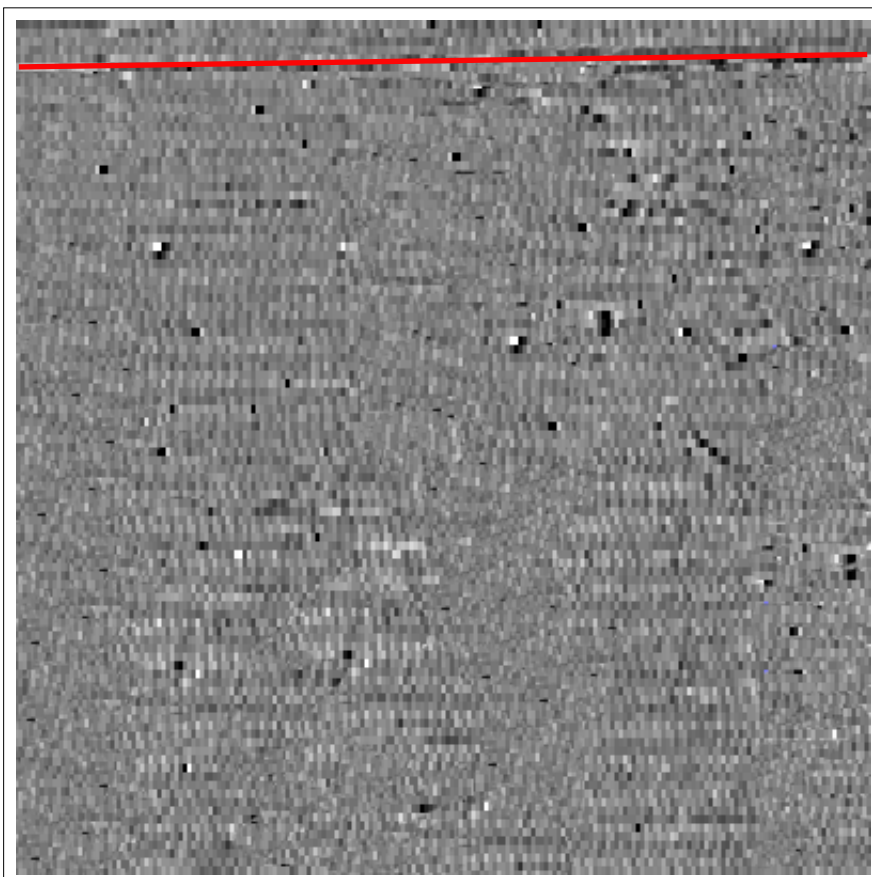


Fig 5a: Turbine 3 Geophysics Results Traced Interpretation

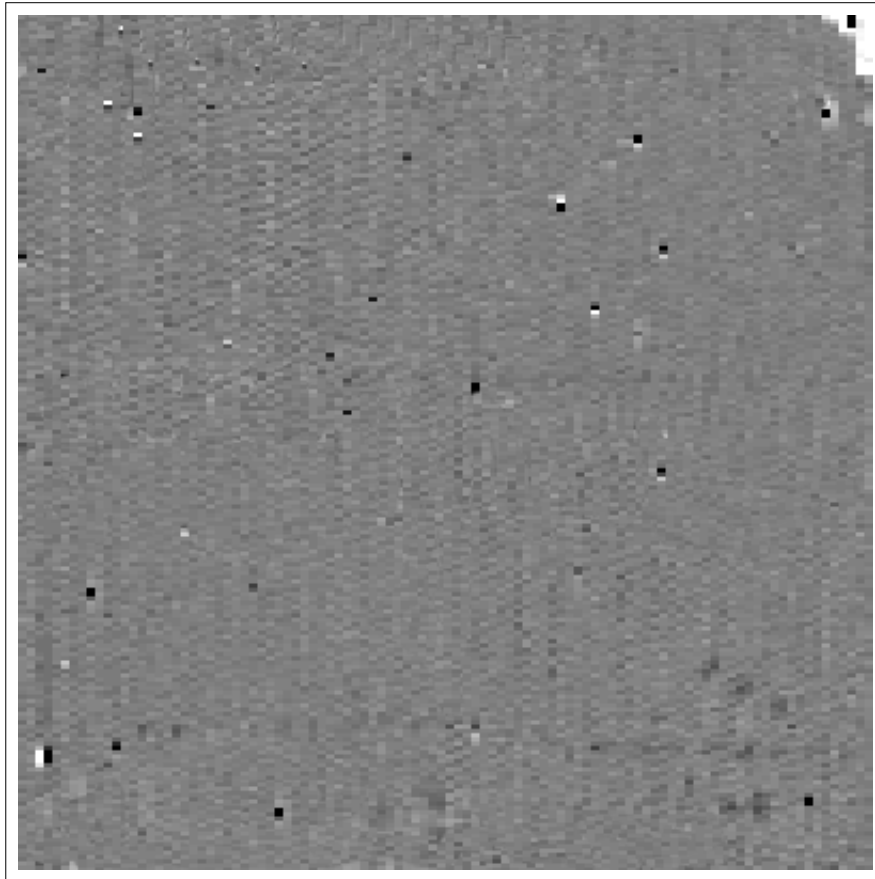


Fig 6: Turbine 4 Geophysics Results (100x100m)

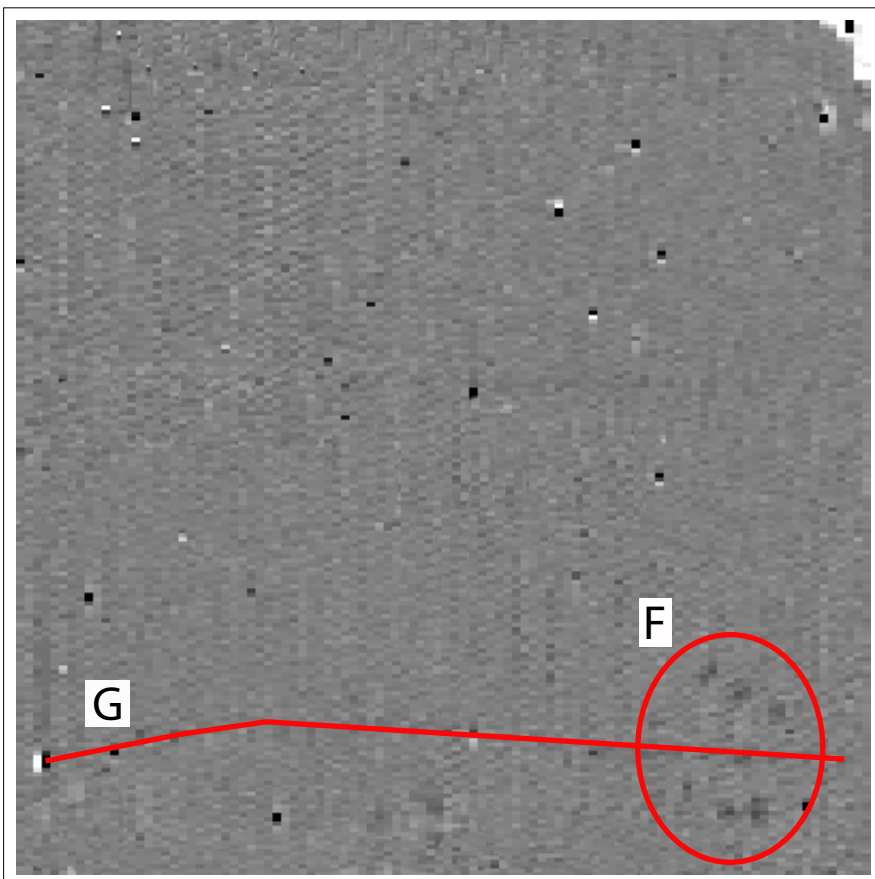


Fig 6a: Turbine 4 Geophysics Results Traced Interpretation

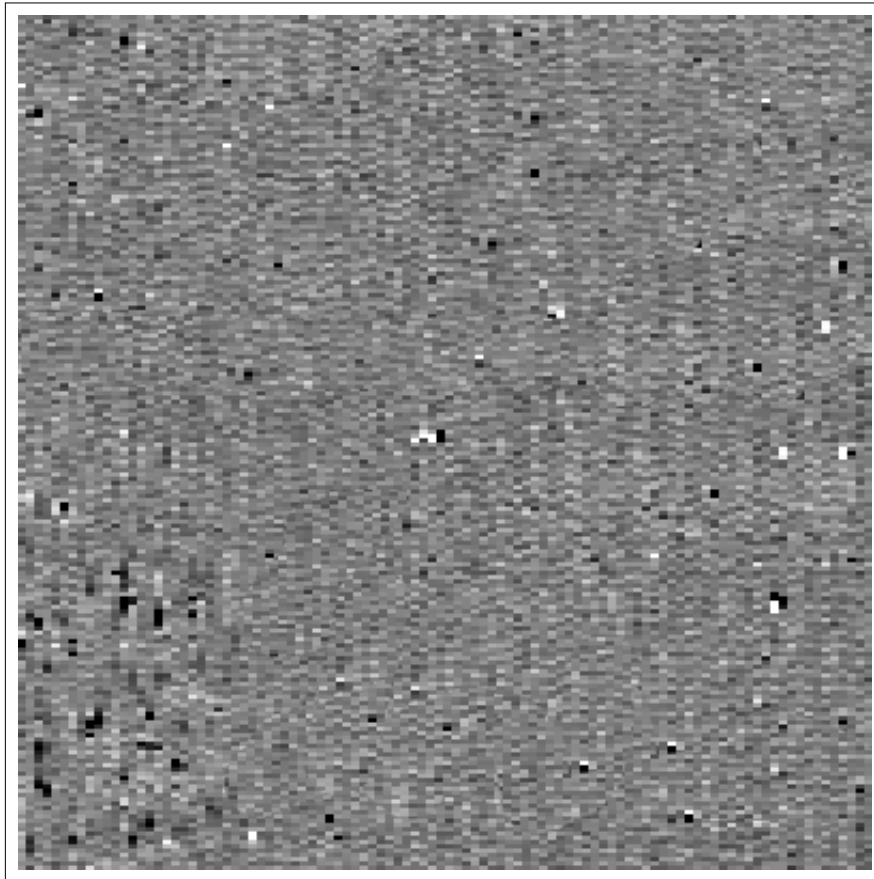
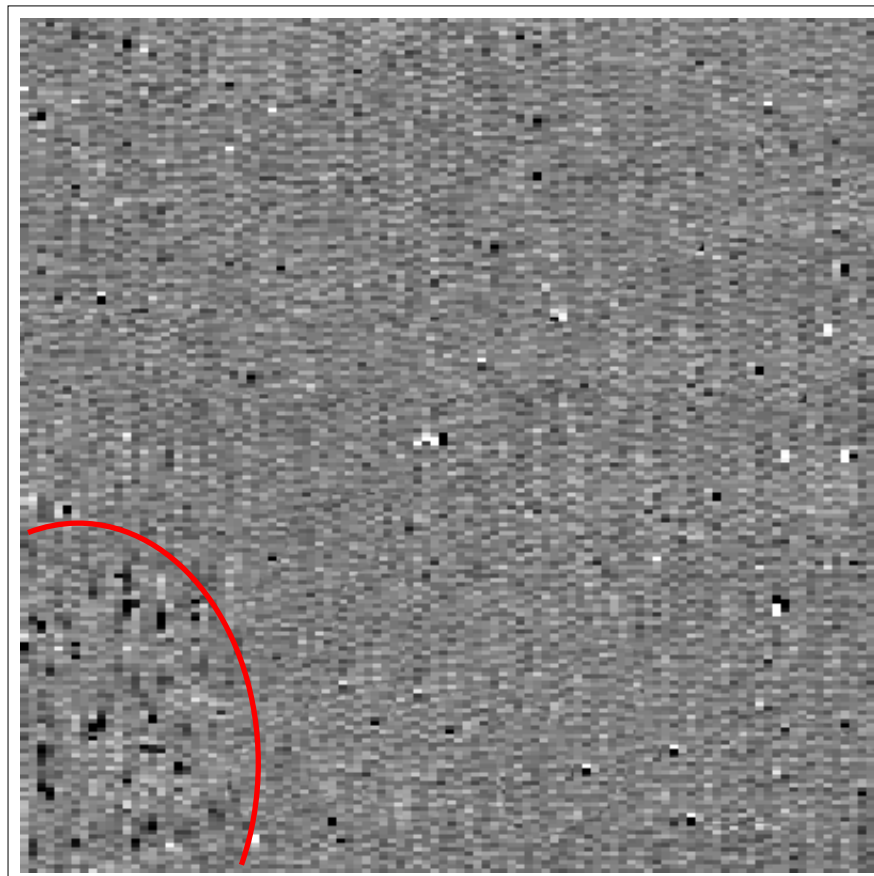


Fig 7: Turbine 5 Geophysics Results (100x100m)



H

Fig 7a: Turbine 5 Geophysics Results Traced Interpretation

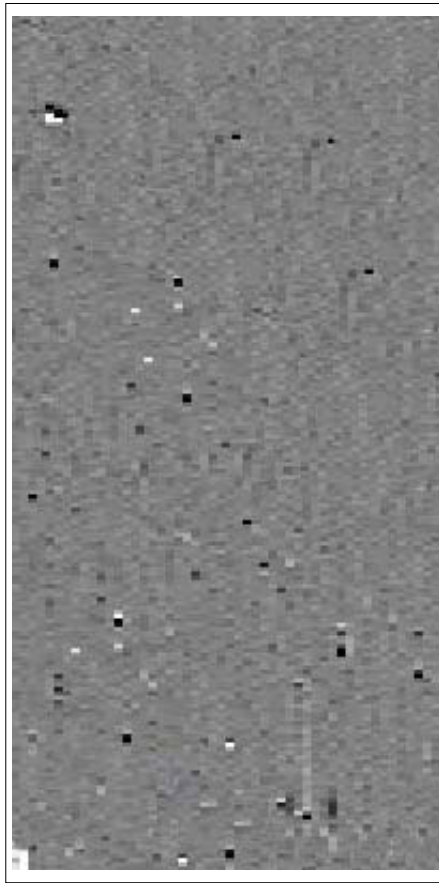


Fig 8: Turbine 6 Geophysics Results  
(50x100m)

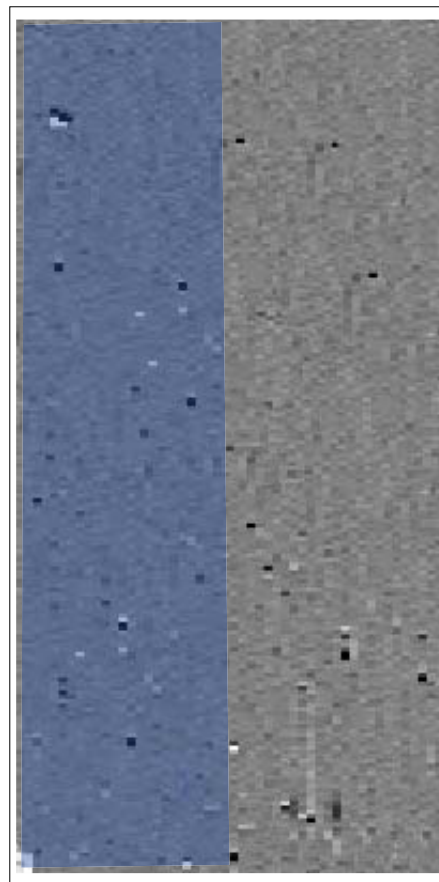


Fig 8a: Turbine 6 Geophysics Results  
& area of finds distribution (Blue)

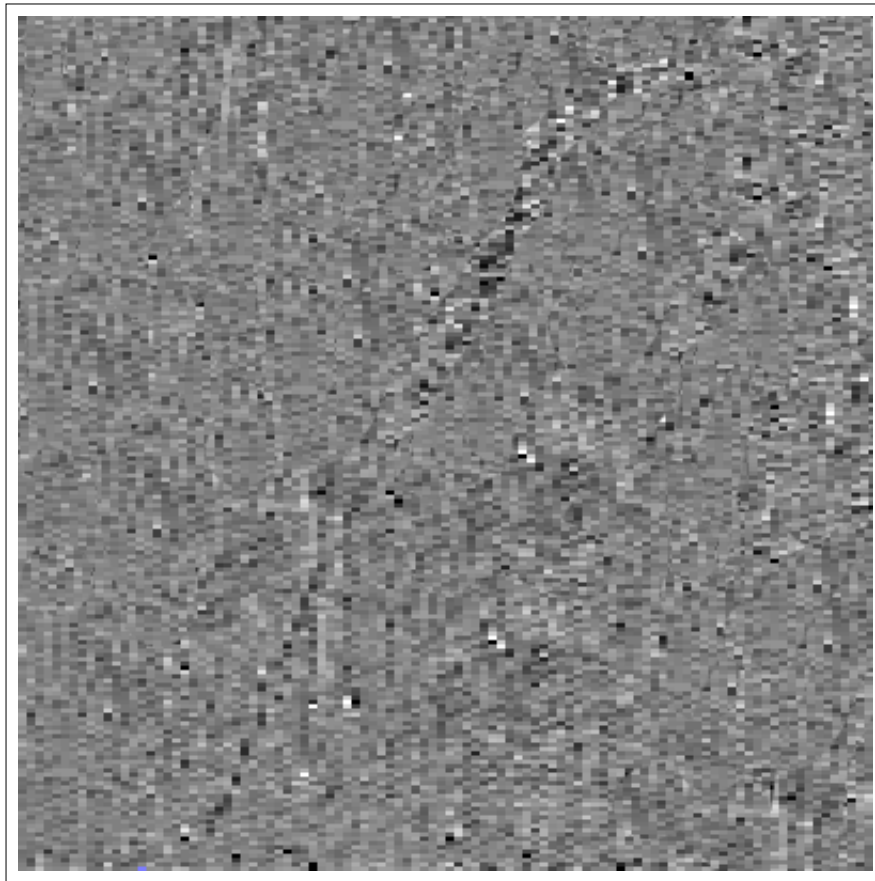


Fig 9: Turbine 7 Geophysics Results (100x100m)

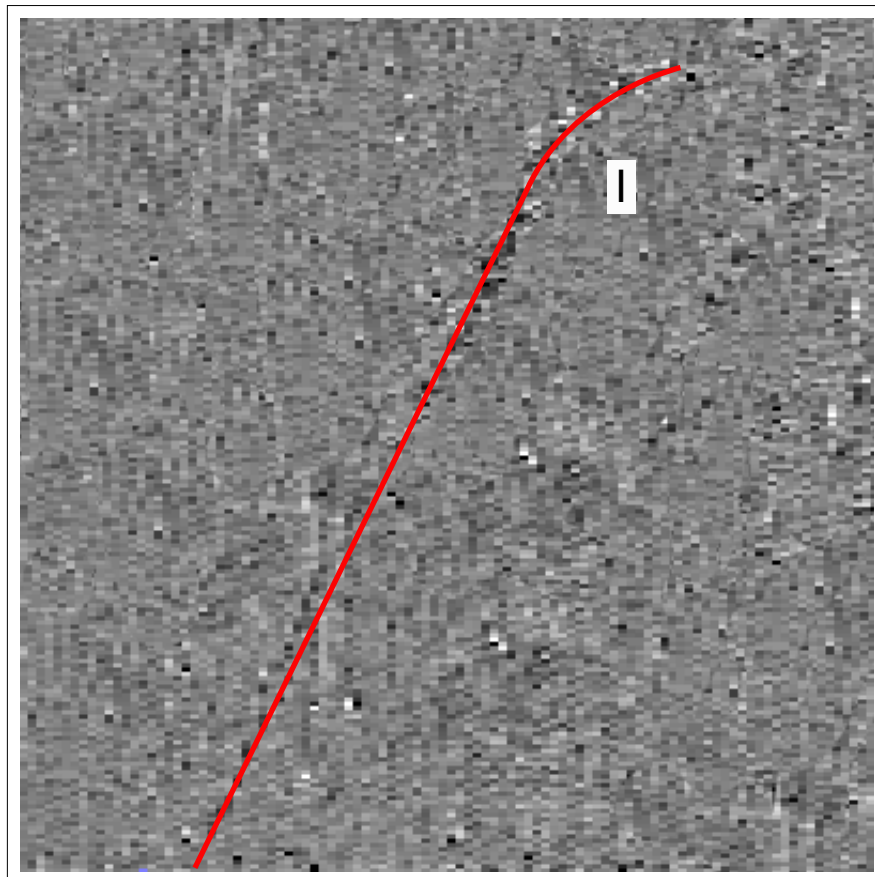


Fig 9a: Turbine 7 Geophysics Results Traced Interpretation

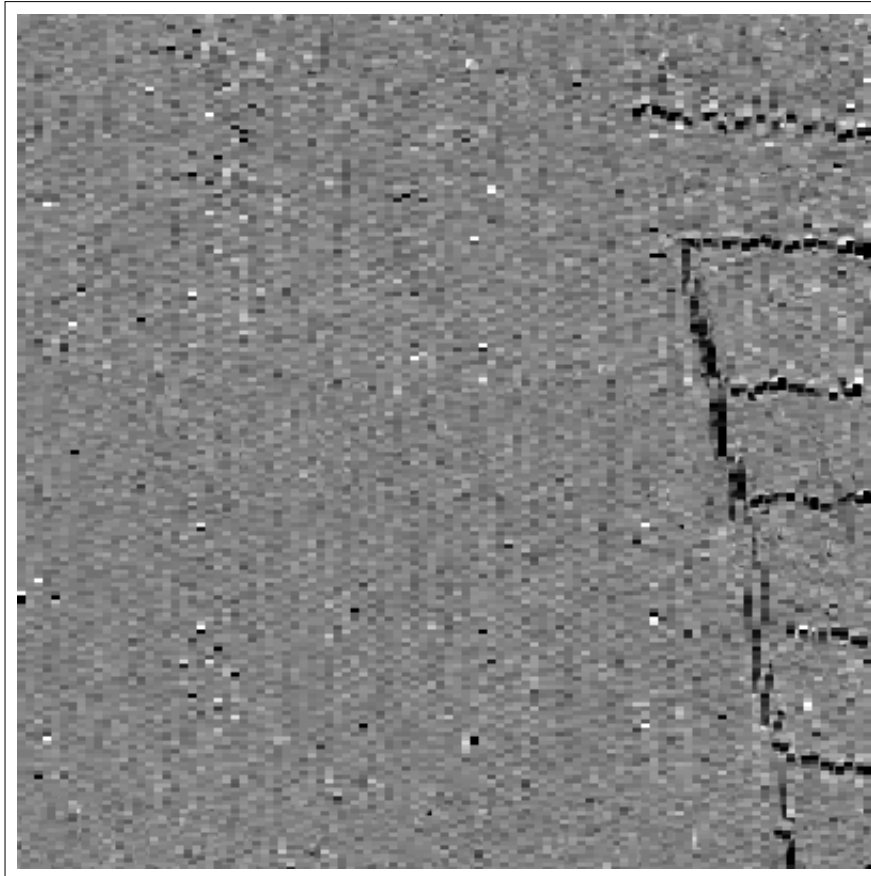


Fig 10: Turbine 8 Geophysics Results (100x100m)

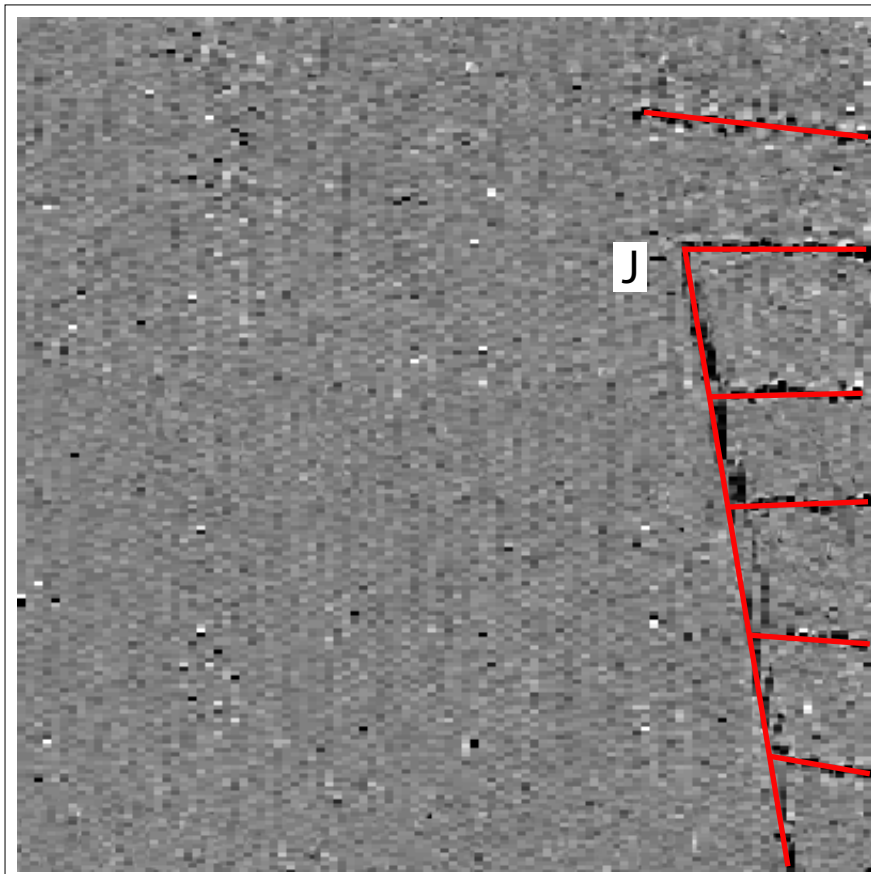


Fig 10a: Turbine 8 Geophysics Results Traced Interpretation

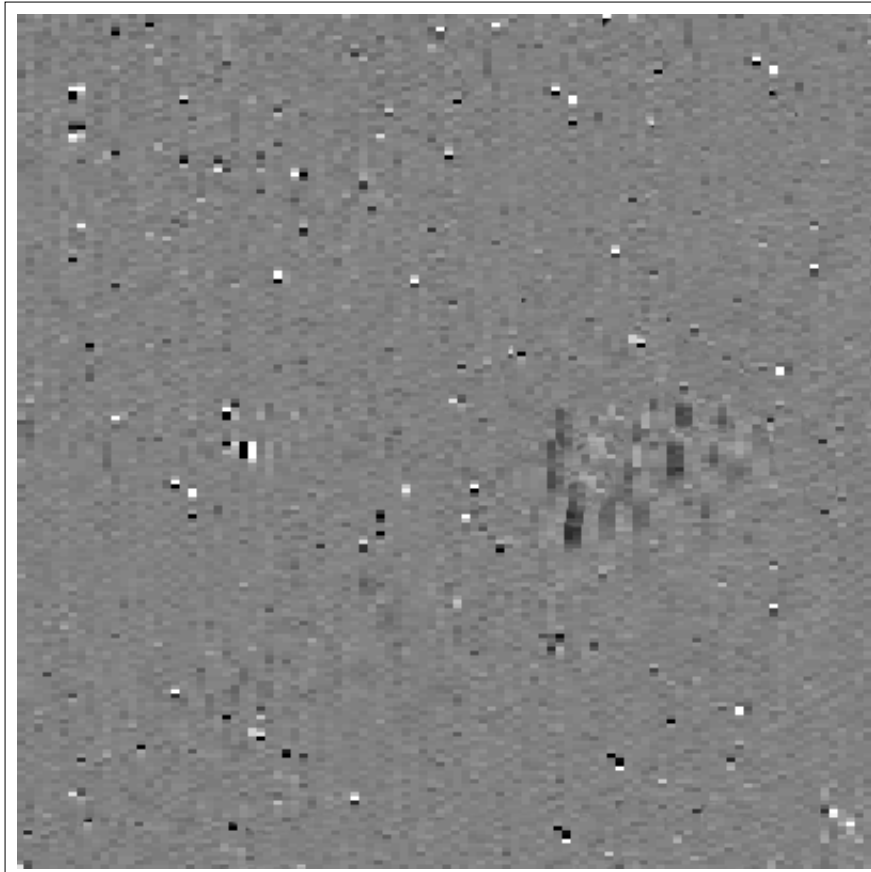


Fig 11: Turbine 9 Geophysics Results (100x100m)

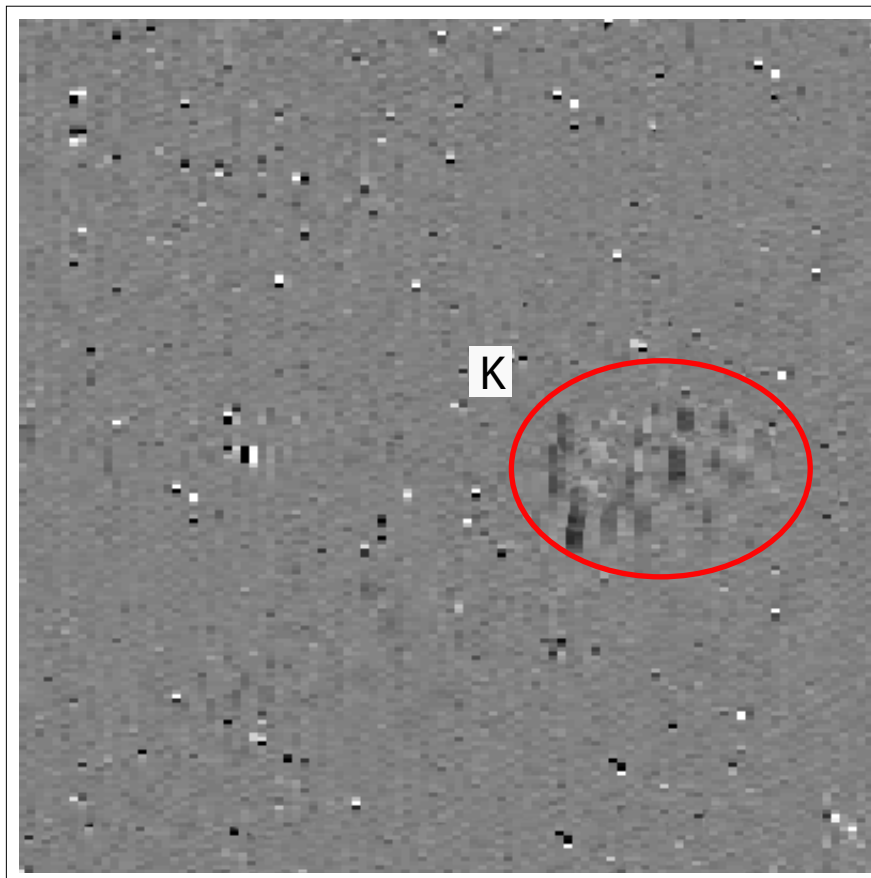


Fig 11a: Turbine 9 Geophysics Results Traced Interpretation



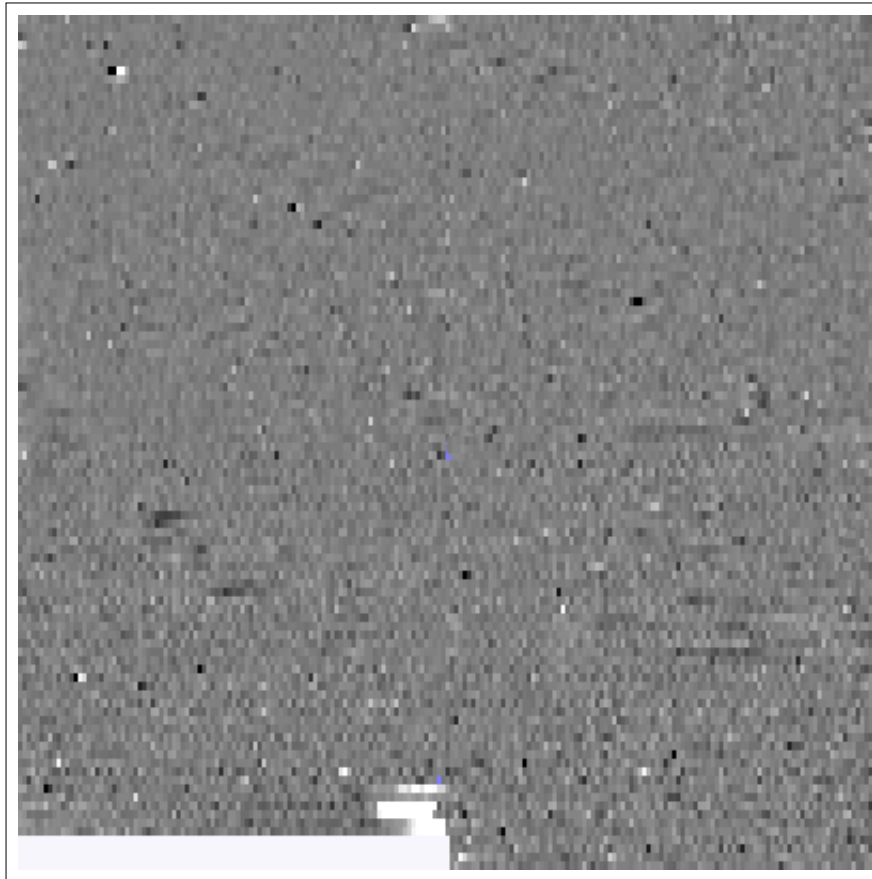


Fig 12: Turbine 10 Geophysics Results (100x100m)

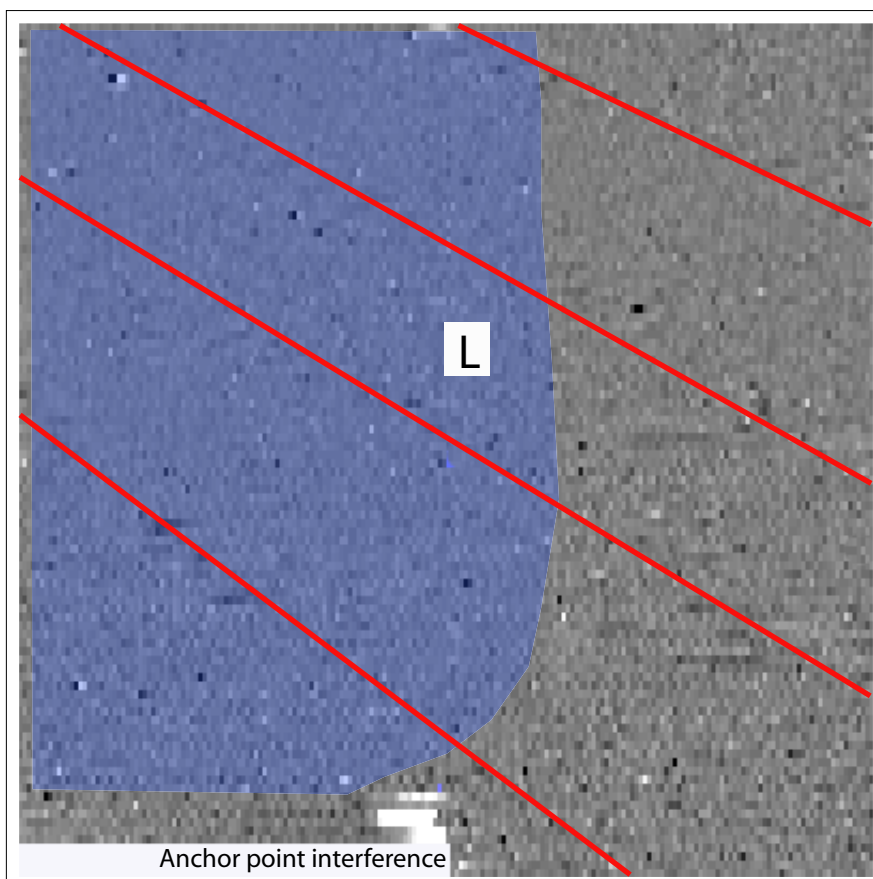


Fig 12a: Turbine 10 Geophysics Results Traced Interpretation (Red) and main area of finds distribution (Blue)

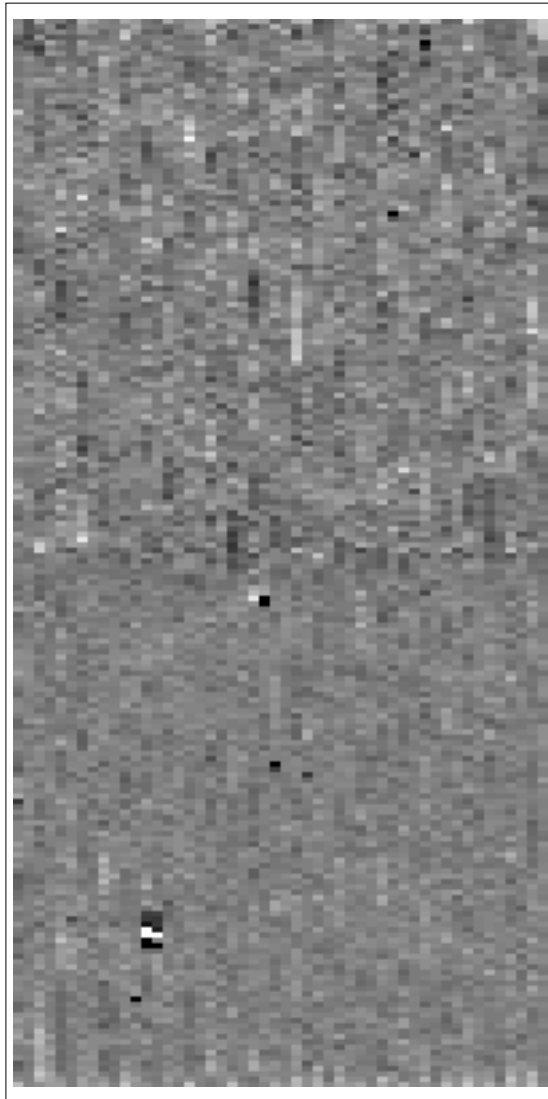


Fig 13: Turbine 11 Geophysics Results  
(100x100m)

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Cottam Wind Farm, Nottinghamshire

Site Name:	Cottam
Site Code:	CWF/08/GEO+WLK
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	Report No. 518
NGR:	SK 80314 81540
Site Type:	Wind Farm Proposal
Project Type:	Geophysics and Fieldwalk
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	May 2008
Categories Present:	Multi period
Location of Original Archive:	CAP Office
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	1
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	CAP
Restrictions to access:	None



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