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Sixpenny Wood Wind Farm, West Linton Farm, Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Works

Report No. Y059/12

(t) 01274 864245 (f) 01274 878494 (e) yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk (w) www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Unit 22 Moorlands Business Centre Balme Road Cleckheaton BD19 4EZ

Tel:	01274 864 245
Fax	01274 878494

email: Yorks@cfa-archaeology.co.uk web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Mark Bell BA & Kim Hemming BA MA
Illustrator	Leanne Whitelaw Bsc MIfA
Editor	Martin Lightfoot BA MA MIfA
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Summary

An archaeological strip-map and record was carried out by CFA Archaeology at Sixpenny Wood Wind Farm in advance of the construction of ten wind turbines and associated infrastructure. Across most of the areas monitored, no archaeological features were recorded and no finds recovered. Apart from a sherd of Romano-British pottery recovered from a ditch recorded at Crane Pad 6 and an unstratified sherd from Crane Pad 8, archaeological remains were concentrated in a small area at the site of the metrological mast.

The archaeological works at the metrological mast, identified features of archaeological interest, including ditches and pits. A small though varied assemblage of pottery was recovered consisting of Iron Age to Romano-British hand-made pottery, and some medieval pottery. Slag, probably the result of nearby metal working activity was also recovered, as was a fragment of quern stone along with faunal remains consisting of cow teeth. Cumulatively this appears to point towards the presence of a nearby settlement of Romano-British date.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological work undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Jones Bros Ltd between 11 April and 7 June 2012.

The work was undertaken in order to comply with a condition on planning consent (DC/07/04680/STPLFE) and in accordance with a specification prepared by Humber Archaeology Partnership (Evans 2010, ref. P6/24/CONS/142620) and a project design prepared by CFA. The work comprised a programme of striping and recording during the construction of ten wind turbines, and associated infrastructure. The CFA project code and number are SIXW/2061.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is south of the B1230 and immediately north of the Hull to Doncaster railway line, near the village of Balkholme and to the east of Kilpin and Gilberdyke, in the East Riding of Yorkshire (Fig. 1, NGR SE 798 275 centred). The site is predominantly flat, arable farmland, surrounded by improved agricultural land at between 2 and 4m above the ordnance datum (AOD). At the time of the works part of the site near the perimeter was being used as a cross-country riding training course.

The underlying solid geology is composed of coastal plain fluvial deposits or lagoonal shallow marine sediments known as Mercia Mudstone, with superficial surface deposits of alluvial clay (BGS 2012). According to the Soil Survey of England and Wales, the soils on this site are classified as Foggathorpe 2 soils: 'slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged stone-less clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils. Some similar coarse loam over clayey soils' (SSEW 1983).

There has been no previous intrusive archaeological work within the site.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

The specification identified the proposed development as lying within a classic wetland landscape which has seen human activity for much of the last 10,000 years. The earliest settlement evidence, such as early prehistoric hunter-gatherer camps and flint artefacts tend to be found on areas of higher ground such as Goole Moors. The peaty nature of these areas is also important to the preservation of prehistoric remains. Iron Age and Roman remains are also common in area, with, the Humber Estuary and its tributaries important communication and trading routes. Important finds from the area include Romano-British pottery and kiln sites near Holme on Spalding Moor, Romano-British settlements at Faxfleet and Hotham and a 3rd-century BC boat from Hasholme. The nearest Roman road to the site lies between Metham and Yokefleet. There is also evidence that during the Iron Age and Romano-British period, lower water-levels led to increased exploitation of lower-lying land (van de Noort and Ellis, 1997).

There is little archaeological evidence for occupation of this area during the early medieval period, though during the Anglo-Saxon period the area formed the boundary between the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria. There are some records of from the period such as the burial of St. Osara at Howden church in AD 732. Several of the existing modern settlements of the area appeared during the early medieval period and were recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, such as Balkholme and Laxton.

Much of the archaeological evidence for settlements in the area consists of 13th and 14th century moated medieval sites, some of which may have continued in use for several centuries. During the 14th century, brick making became an important local industry, with brick becoming the preferred building material in the area by the 17th century. During this period, Howden was the largest settlement in the Western part of the East Riding, being an ecclesiastical, administrative and market centre. The remains of the 13th - 15th century Minster Church and the late 14th century Bishop's Manor House are now scheduled monuments.

From the 17th century the landscape of the area changed as the enclosure of low lying areas began. Many of the existing farmsteads in the area date from the mid to late 18th century and in the 19th and 20th centuries, field systems changed again to accommodate large-scale production of cereals.

1.4 Objectives

The general objectives were to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains; assess their character, interpret them in terms of their significance, and; produce a report on the results in order to allow 'an informed decision...regarding the future treatment of the remains and any mitigatory measures appropriate either in advance of and/or during development' (Evans 2010).

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

All work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, relevant Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996) the project design and the specification (Evans 2010). All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision. The archaeological works on the crane pads, turbine base and access tracks monitored the removal of topsoil deposits down to the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first. The work was carried out by a mechanical excavator equipped with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket.

The excavation of features was carried out by hand and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and by completing standard CFA recording forms.

2.2 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996, 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2005, 2006, 2008a, 2008b and 2008c), and CFA's standard methodology.

2.3 Monitoring

The project was monitored by the Humber Archaeology Partnership who were informed in advance of the works taking place.

2.4 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited with East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service according to an agreed timescale, and will be ordered according to current guidelines and to nationally recognised standards (UKIC 1990, MGC 1994, SMA 1995, Ferguson and Murray 1997 and Brown 2011). A summary of the results of the archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS (Ref: cfaarcha1-131854).

3. RESULTS

The topsoil across the site generally comprised friable greyish-brown, sandy-clay c.0.3m deep. Turbine locations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and the control building area were devoid of any features (Figs 2 and 3). Where archaeological remains were encountered these are discussed below. Specialist finds and environmental reports appear in Section 4.

Land drains were noted in all areas. The weather throughout the project was variable, and ranged from dry to heavy rain, sometimes reducing the visibility of the archaeological horizon. The Met Mast area also became waterlogged which hindered excavation.

3.1 Crane Pad 6

A 10m long section of ditch (004) was recorded in this area (NGR 479954 427344, figs 4 and 5). The feature was orientated north to south and was 0.38m deep and 0.8m wide. It was filled by single deposit of friable, dark-grey, sandy-clay (005) from which a sherd of pottery dated c. 2nd century AD was recovered (005). No other archaeological remains or finds were recovered from this area.

3.2 Metrological Mast

A number of features were revealed during the stripping at the site of the metrological mast (figs 6 and 7). These consisted of a linear ditch (007), an irregular ditch (009) and two intercutting pits (016, 018).

Ditch 007

Ditch 007 was orientated broadly north to south and continued in both directions beyond the limits of excavation (Fig. 8). It was 1m wide and 0.5m deep and contained a firm light-grey, silty-clay (008). Pottery was recovered including a sherd of samian ware was recovered, dated to AD 120 - 180. Three un-diagnostic pieces of burnt flint and some metal-working debris were also recovered from the ditch.

Ditch 009

The irregular ditch (009) continued to the west beyond the limit of excavation (Fig. 9) and appeared to terminate before meeting Ditch 007. It was 0.8m wide and was 0.4m deep and filled by a single deposit of friable, dark-grey, silty-clay containing a number of finds including, slag and a number of ceramic fragments dating to the Romano-British period and a quern fragment.

The terminus of Ditch 009 appeared to respect Ditch 007 leaving an apparent causeway approximately 1m wide.

Intercutting Pits 016 and 018

Adjacent to Ditch 009, were two intercutting pits (Fig. 10); one small and ovoid (016) which truncated a larger elongated pit (018). Pit 016 contained no finds though Pit 018 contained Romano-British pottery and some metal-working slag.

No other archaeological remains were recorded within this area.

4. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENTS

4.1 Hand-made pottery

by C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Three sherds of hand-made pottery of probable pre-Roman Iron Age or Roman period date were recovered (see catalogue below).

Crane Pad 8 (001)

A heavily abraded sherd of hand-made pottery (8g) in a dull orange to grey coarse rock-tempered fabric (H2) with well-sorted fragments of sandstone (up to 4mm) and quartz (up to 0.5mm).

Met Mast (010)

A heavily abraded sherd of hand-made pottery (5g) in a black fabric (H2) containing abundant sub-angular to round quartz grains up to 1mm and spare fine sub-angular rock fragments up to 0.8mm.

A heavily abraded sherd of hand-made pottery (10g) in a distinctive black fabric with dull orange internal and external margins (H3). The surfaces of the sherd are distinguished by their pitted, vesicular texture which may be the result of the leaching of calcareous inclusions (calcite or shell), none of which survive. The sherd also includes moderate, well sorted rounded and sub-rounded quartz grit up to 0.8mm in size but mainly finer.

Discussion

Two of the sherds fall into the H2 category developed by Didsbury (e.g. 2009) and used by the author on several projects in East Yorkshire (e.g. Cumberpatch 2012) which covers the wide range of rock-tempered fabrics encountered across East Yorkshire. The third sherd falls into the comparatively rare H3 group which typically contains both calcareous and non-calcareous inclusions. The precise significance of the distinctions in the fabrics is unclear and there is certainly no clear chronological significance to the variations.

All three sherds were heavily abraded and none showed any characteristics that would allow them to be dated. In view of this it can only be said that they represent examples of wares that were in use from the early to middle Iron Age to the late Roman period and as such represent a long-lived and robust tradition of manufacture that survived the Roman conquest.

4.2 Romano-British and Samian pottery

by R.S. Leary and

Met Mast

Four sherds of coarse ware and one samian bodysherd (008) were submitted. The coarse-ware sherds were all medium quartz-tempered and comprised two grey-ware bodysherds from closed vessels, one with an external horizontal groove, and two oxidised sherds, an everted rim and a small ribbed handle. The everted rim could come from a bowl or wide-mouthed jar and the thinness of the body favours the former. The handle is very small and comes from a mug or beaker. None of these sherds are closely datable. Handled beakers tend to be of 2nd-century date, such as the BB1 series (Gillam 1976 nos25-29) and everted-rim bowls are more likely to be 1st or 2nd century. The precise source of these vessels is unknown but is likely to be

local. Romano-British potteries were prolific on both sides of the Humber but those to the north, in East Yorkshire, were of later date and in the 1st and earlier 2nd century, significant amounts of pottery were brought from Lincolnshire (Rigby and Stead 1976, 95-153; Evans 2006, 140, Precious et al 2011, 213). None of these sherds were closely datable but the lack of late fabrics such as Crambeck, calcite-gritted or Dales ware point towards a date range in the earlier half of the Roman occupation probably in the 2nd century.

Samian

by Dr G. Monteil

A bodysherd (008) from a Central Gaulish dish, probably a Dr18/31R (9g); the sherd appears to date from the period between AD 120 and AD180.

Discussion

Little can be adduced from the wares and types present but the presence of samian does indicate wider trading contacts.

4.3 Medieval pottery

by C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil (001) in the area of Crane Pad 10.

Discussion

The sherd of pottery was the base of a Humberware drinking jug (72g) dating to the later 14th or 15th century. Typically irregular in shape and evidently made rapidly and with relatively little care, these vessels appear in manuscript illustrations in a variety of roles including that of urinals. Several have also been found containing coin hoards (Jennings 1994). The fabrics link them with the production of Humberware in East Yorkshire and like the more familiar Humberware jugs and jars they were probably made in various potteries.

4.4 Burnt Flint

by Martin Lightfoot

Three chunks of burnt flint were submitted, all three were recovered from the fill (008) of a linear ditch (007). None had been worked. They ranged from a creamy white to dark purple and deep orange colour. It is likely that they are residual though possibly there were burnt nearby (incidentally as part of an industrial process).

4.5 Assessment of flots and carbonised plant remains

by Mhari Hastie

Methodology

Five bulk soil samples (Table 1), ranging in volume between 1–30 litres, were retained during an archaeological works at Sixpenny Wood Wind Farm. The archaeological works identified several features including Romano-British ditches.

Sample no	Context no	Sample vol (litres)
1	008	30
2	010	30
3	017	30
4	019*	1 (100%)
5	010†	10 (100%)

*sample of burnt deposit †bulk slag sample

Table 1: Samples retained

The soil samples were processed through a system of flotation; the floating material collected in a $250\mu m$ sieve and the material remaining in the tank washed through a 1mm mesh. Once dry the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-200 mag.) and the presence of any archaeological significant material recorded. The results are summarised in Table 2 (the samples have been organised by context number).

Context No.	Sample No.	Context description	Flot vol (ml)	Slag	Charcoal	Cinders	Unburnt coal
008	1	Fill of ditch (007)	10		+ (vsf)		+ (vsf)
010	2	Fill of ditch (009)	10		+ (vsf)		
010	5	Fill of ditch (009)	10			++	
017	3	Fill of pit (016)	10		+(vsf)	+	+ (vsf)
019	4	Fill of elongated pit (018)	20	+		+	+

Table 2: Composition of flots

Context Sample Context descrip		Context description	Charcoal
No.	No.	_	
008	1	Fill of ditch (007)	+
010	2	Fill of ditch (009)	+
010	5	Fill of ditch (009)	+
017	3	Fill of pit (016)	+
019	4	Fill of elongated pit (018)	+

Table 3: Carbonised plant remains from retents

Results

The flots contained very little archaeologically significant material.

Slag:	Occasional small fragments of metal slag were present in the fill of an elongated pit (016).
Wood charcoal:	Very small fragments of wood charcoal were recovered from all five of the samples. None of the charcoal fragments are sufficiently large for C_{14} dating.
Cinders:	Occasional friable cinders were recovered from the fill of ditch (009) and two pits (016 and 018).
Unburnt coal:	Small fragments of what appear to be un-burnt coal were recovered from three of the samples, fill of ditch (007) and pit fills (006 and 018).

Discussion

The material recovered from the samples does not allow any detailed discussion. Nevertheless, the presence of some metal slag along with fuel remnants, albeit in small quantities, does suggest that metalworking may have been carried out near the site.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended.

4.5 Metalworking Debris

A small amount of metalworking debris totalling 2kg indicated that iron smithing had taken place on, or very near the site.

Methodology

All bulk slag and processed residues provided by CFA Archaeology, totalling 2.15kg, were visually examined. This material was classified into the standard categories based on those developed at the former English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

Classification of debris

Some forms of slag are visually diagnostic, providing unambiguous evidence for a specific metallurgical process. Other debris is less distinctive and it is not possible to determine with certainty which metallurgical or other high temperature process, it derives from. At sixpenny Wood the only diagnostic slag was that associated with iron smithing and it is probable that the other debris derives from this process also.

Context	Sample	Description	Sample	Slag type	Weight	Comments
No.	No.		size		(g)	
008	1	Fill of ditch (007)	30	Unidentifiable fragments	<1	2-4mm
						residue
010	2		30	Unidentifiable fragments	<1	2-4mm
						residue
010	5	Fill of ditch (009)	10	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	123	
				Cinder	12	
				Unidentifiable fragments	13	2-4mm
						residue
				Flake hammerscale c 1%	<1	2-4mm
						residue
017	3	Fill of pit (016)	30	Unidentifiable fragments	1	2-4mm
						residue
019	4	Fill of ditch (009)	1	Smithing hearth bottom	291	95x95x45m
						т
		pit (018)		Undiagnostic ironworking slag	834	
				Vitrified hearth lining	80	
				Coal	1	
				Clinker	3	
				Iron-rich slag	30	
				Cinder	133	
				Flake hammerscale	<1	
				Some fired clay, undiagnostic	350	2-4mm
				ironworking slag and occasional		residue
				coal but largely unidentifiable		
				fragments		
				Spheroidal hammerscale <1%	<1	2-4mm
						residue
				Flake hammerscale <1%	<1	2-4mm
						residue
				Some fired clay, undiagnostic	283	<2mm
				ironworking slag and cinder, but		residue
				largely unidentifiable fragments		
				Spheroidal hammerscale <1%	<1	<2mm
						residue
				Flake hammerscale <1%	<1	<2mm
						residue
				Total	2154	

Table 4: Metallurgical debris by context

Activity	Debris Type	Weight (g)	No. of Contexts
Iron smithing	Smithing hearth bottoms	291	1
	Hammerscale	<1	2
Non diagnostic ironworking	Undiagnostic ironworking	957	2
	slag		
Metalworking or other high temp. activity	Vitrified hearth lining	80	1
	Iron-rich cinder	30	
	Cinder	145	2
Fuel	Coal	1	1
	Clinker	3	1
Total		1678	2

Table 5: Identifiable debris from Sixpenny Wood, by context

Results

The fill, (019) of the elongated pit (018) produced most of the industrial debris of interest. The total quantity of classifiable slag amounted to 1.4 kg. Among the recognisable types was a smithing hearth bottom. This slag has a characteristic planoconvex section and forms as a result of high temperature reactions between iron, ironscale and silica in a hearth just below the air inlet (tuyère). Importantly the type is diagnostic of one process: iron smithing. Further evidence for blacksmithing was found in the sieve residues, which contained a small amount, less than 1% each, of flake hammerscale and spheroidal hammerscale. Flake hammerscale consists of fishscale like fragments of the oxide/silicate skin of the iron dislodged during working (Starley 1995). Spheroidal hammerscale results from the solidification of small droplets of liquid slag expelled during hot working. Hammerscale is considered important in interpreting a site not only because it is diagnostic of smithing but, because it tends to be deposited close to the smithing hearth and anvil, it may give a more precise location of the activity than the bulk slags which may be transported elsewhere for disposal. Although not process-specific, in the absence of any other diagnostic evidence of other high temperature industries, it is likely that the other debris from this context: undiagnostic ironworking slag, vitrified hearth lining, cinder and *iron-rich cinder* also derive from iron smithing. Small fragments of *coal*, and its burned waste, *clinker* are likely to indicate the fuel used for the iron working.

A second context, fill (010) of ditch (009) also produced small amounts of *undiagnostic iron-working* slag and, more informatively, further *flake hammerscale*.

Discussion

Given such limited amounts of debris and the absence, little can be said about the scale, organisation of the ironworking on the site. The basic process of iron smithing changed remarkably little from the Iron Age to the recent past and slag cannot be dated typologically. The smithing hearth bottom is relatively small for its stratigraphic Romano-British date, but little weight should be placed on a single find. However, the finding of coal in association with the debris, does suggest Roman, rather than Iron-Age or Post-Roman, practice.

In terms of resources, in the immediate vicinity, the area around the River Foulness is known to have been an important source of bog ore and of iron production in the Iron Age (Halkon 2011), with two particular sites, Moore's farm and Hasholme Hall within 5km of Sixpenny Wood. The latter site at least continues into the Roman period and Halkon suggests iron was traded along the Foulness tidal creeks and estuarine inlet from there.

Recommendations

Little would be gained by re-examining the slag, even with the aid of physicochemical analysis.

It is recommended that all finds remain with the archive.

4.6 Assessment of quern fragment

By John Cruse On behalf of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society Quern Survey (ref. YQS 4945).

The following is an assessment of a fragment of a probable flat rimmed, double feedpipe, hand quern which was recovered from the fill (010) of Ditch 009.

Description

What survives is 10-15% of a rim fragment. It has a smooth, flat, horizontal rim, which increases from 25mm wide at one side to 30mm at the other. Its skirt is flat and slightly bevelled (7°) from vertical, with some evidence of vertical tooling. The grinding surface ('G/S') is concave (10°) and well worn, with an outer 30-40mm area worn smooth and the inner area more uneven, with slight concentric grooving and local depressions 2-3mm deep. The assumed D-shaped hopper has a neatly-pecked, concave surface, which drops quite steeply. The inner hopper edge has fractured close to its joint to the grinding surface, so no evidence of the feed-pipe ('F/P') shape survives. The fragment was recovered from a ditch of probable Roman-British date. The physical attributes of the quern are summed up below.

Lithology: Grey, medium grained sandstone, with occasional quartz pebbles up to 10mm in length: Millstone Grit Type (MSG).

Dimensions: Diameter 420mm; Rim Height 58-60mm; Weight 1.3 kg (Est intact wt 9-13kg).

Discussion

Although the fragment lacks definitive evidence of an off-centre D-shaped F/P, the use of Mill Stone Grit (MSG); the typical diameter, the flat rim, the concave G/S and the steeply falling hopper surface, all make it very probable that it was derived from such a hand quern. We can attempt to reconstruct its proportions through comparison with other Yorkshire Quern Survey examples, in particular from two, better preserved, examples from Castleford: No 15 (Buckley & Major, 1998, 244-5) and from Warrington (Williams 1992, 95-6, fig 51.2).

	Castleford	Warrington	Howden
Diam (mm)	400	430-450	420
Rim Height (mm)	75	78	58-60
Rim Width (mm)	30 : Flat	35-50 : Flat	25-30 : Flat
Max 'D' separation (mm)	180	185	Ca 210
D: radial height (mm)	40-45	48-54	Ca 50
D: chordal width (mm)	80	72-94	Ca 95
Central 'Bar' width (mm)	95	85	Ca 105
Central Perf. Diam (mm)	-	35	Ca 50
Dating	250-400 AD	160-180 AD	R-B
Context	Military fort	Military base?	Rural civil

Table 6: Table of comparable querns from the Yorkshire Quern Survey

From comparisons in Table 6, the following points may be surmised. The quern was almost exhausted when it was broken up, as an unused stone would be c. 80-100mm thick at the rim and weigh ca 20-25kg. The wear also appears to have opened up the dimensions of the 'D' shaped F/Ps. Although dating evidence is limited, mid- to late-Roman contexts tend to predominate. The general distribution of these querns is focused on the eastern and western valleys of the southern Pennines, often from military contexts, reaching down to the fertile soils of the Magnesian Limestone, but with few outliers further east. It is therefore very interesting to find an example so far east and from a low-lying, rural, apparently civilian setting. These querns are predominately made from MSG, which is easily available within its core area. However the presence of MSG, some 50 km from its nearest possible Pennine source, is of interest, as it supports the idea that quern (and particularly millstone) distribution was often riverine and by mid-Roman times moved MSG down the east coast as far as Kent.

4.7 Conservation assessment and recommendations for discard

All finds, with the exception of the metalworking slag, have been cleaned and prepared for long-term storage. The slag has been dried and boxed in conditions suitable for their long-term survival. It is recommended that all material should be retained and added to the archive

5. CONCLUSION

Despite extensive stripping across the whole development area, the only area where there was a significant presence of archaeological remains was at the site of the metrological mast. The excavation recorded two ditches and two pits which may have been broadly contemporary, with activity of Romano-British and possibly earlier. The presence of Samian ware and the regionally unusual quern fragment may have arrived in the area due to trade or may have some military connection.

Some of the wares were heavily abraded which indicates that they may have been present in the landscape for some time before finally being deposited by some unknown action within the ditches. The pottery and the metallurgical deposits may indicate a settlement existed nearby, possibly with a military connection. As the excavation area was less than 15m square, this is too small an area to suggest where any settlement might be in the landscape or to determine further its character. Similarly, a sherd of 2nd-century pottery was also recovered from an isolated linear feature recorded at Crane Pad 6. This feature may have been part of the contemporary Romano-British landscape, but as it was over 1km to the east of the features recorded at the metrological mast there is nothing to suggest contiguity and this remains speculation.

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APPENDICES

Context no.	Area	Fill of	Filled by	Туре	Description	Finds	Period /Date
000	Site	-	-	Deposit	Natural geological; friable, reddish- orange, sandy-clay	-	-
001	Site	-	-	Deposit	Topsoil; friable, greyish-brown, sandy-clay.	Pot	RB- med.
002	CP8	-	-	Deposit	Clay deposit. Friable, mottled-grey, sandy-clay.	-	-
003	CP6	-	005	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus in excavated section of N/S steep sided linear. >0.8m L 0.8m W 0.38m D. Same as 004	-	-
004	CP6	-	006	Cut	Cut of ditch in excavated section of N/S steep sided linear. >0.9m L 0.8m W 0.38m D. Same as 003	-	-
005	CP6	003	-	Deposit	Friable, dark-grey, sandy-clay. >0.8m L 0.8m W 0.38m D.	Pot	RB
006	CP6	004	-	Deposit	Friable, dark-grey, sandy-clay. >0.9m L 0.8m W 0.38m D.	Unburnt coal	-
007	MM	-	008	Cut	Cut of ditch. N/S linear. >1m L c.1m W c.0.5m D.	-	-
008	MM	007	-	Deposit	Fill of (007). Firm, light-grey, silty- clay.	Pot, burnt flint cow teeth	RB
009	MM	-	010	Cut	Cut of ditch. ditch. >1m L c.0.8m W c.0.4m D.	-	-
010	MM	009	-	Deposit	Friable, dark-grey, silty-clay.	Pot, metal working slag and Ouern	RB?
011	-	-	-	-	VOID	-	-
012	MM	-	013	Cut	Cut for modern ceramic land drain. NW/SE Linear, steep-sided, rounded base.	-	-
013	MM	012	-	Deposit	Friable, greyish-orange, silty-clay.	-	-
014	MM	-	015	Cut	Cut for ceramic land drain. NW/SE Linear, steep-sided, rounded base.	-	-
015	MM	014	-	Deposit	Friable, greyish-orange, silty-clay.	-	-
016	MM	-	017	Cut	Cut of ovoid pit: 0.6m L 0.5m W 0.18m D.	-	-
017	MM	016	-	Deposit	Firm, light-grey, silty-clay.	-	-
018	MM	-	019	Cut	Cut of elongated pit: N/S. 3.5m L c.1m W 025m D.	-	-
019	MM	018	Motrola	Deposit	Firm, greyish-brown, silty-clay.	metal working slag	RB?

Appendix 1: Context summary and finds concordance

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
1	General shot of Crane Pad 8 under excavation working shot?	North-west	Bright
2	Sub-oval burnt patch/tree bole in Crane Pad 8 (002).	West	Overcast
3	General shot of Crane Pad 8 following topsoil removal.	South	Overcast
4	General shot of Crane Pad 9 following topsoil removal.	North-east	Overcast
5	General shot of Crane Pad 6 following topsoil removal.	North-west	Overcast
6	General shot of Crane Pad 6 following topsoil removal and possible linear 003/004	South-east	Overcast
7	North-facing section through ditch (003).	South	Bright
8	East facing section through ditch (003).	West	Bright
9	North-facing section through ditch (004).	South	Bright
10	General shot of Crane Pad 7 following topsoil removal.	South-west	Overcast
11	General shot of Crane Pad 7 following topsoil removal.	North-east	Overcast
12	General shot of Crane Pad 3 following topsoil removal.	South-west	Overcast
13	General shot of Crane Pad 9 following topsoil removal.	North-east	Overcast
14	General shot of Control Building area	East	Overcast
15	General shot of Control Building area	West	Overcast
16	General shot of marking out crane pad and ground cover at Crane Pad 1.	West	Bright
17	Working shot of removing topsoil at Crane Pad 1.	West	Bright
18	General shot of North-west - South-east running plough scars in Crane Pad 1.	North-west	Bright
19	General post-excavation shot of Crane Pad 1.	East	Bright
20	General post-excavation shots of Turbine Base 1.	South	Bright
21	Working shot of removing topsoil at Crane Pad 10.	East	Bright
22	General post-excavation shot of Crane Pad 10	West	Bright
23	General post-excavation shots of Turbine Base 10.	West	Bright
24	General post-excavation shot of Crane Pad 4 and Turbine Base 4.	North-east	Overcast
25	General post-excavation shots of Crane Pad 4 and access road.	North-east	Bright
26	General post-excavation shots of Crane Pad 2 and access road.	North-west	Bright
27	General post-excavation shots of Crane Pad 5 and access road.	South	Overcast
28	General post-excavation shots of Turbine Base 5	South-west	Overcast
29	General post-excavation shot of Crane Pad 5	North	Overcast
30	General post-excavation shot of Turbine Base 2 and Crane Pad 2	South	Overcast
31	General shot of Met Mast area after topsoil removal.	East	Bright
32	General shot of Met Mast area after topsoil removal.	South-east	Bright
33	General shot of Met Mast area after topsoil removal.	North-east	Bright
34	General shots of excavation conditions with standing water.	South-east	Overcast
35	South-facing section through ditch (007). Drawing number: 6.	North	Overcast
36	West-facing section through corner of ditch (009).	East	Overcast
37	South-facing section through corner of ditch (009).	North	Overcast

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

No	Contexts/description	Facing	Conditions
38	General shot of land drains cutting through section of ditch (009).	East	Overcast
39	General shot of land drains cutting through section of ditch (009).	East	Overcast
40	General shot of section through corner of ditch (009).	East	Overcast
41	South-east facing section through ditch (009).	North-west	Overcast
42	North-facing section of ditch (007).	South	Overcast
43	North-facing section though ditch (009).	South	Rain
44	South-facing section through eastern terminus of ditch (009).	North	Overcast
45	General shot of eastern terminus of ditch (009).	West	Overcast
46	General shot of southern terminus of elongated pit (018).	North	Overcast
47	South-facing section of ovoid pit (016) cutting elongated pit (018).	North	Overcast
48	General shot of section through elongated pit (018)	South-west	Overcast

Appendix 3: Sample Register

Sample No.	Area	Context	Fill of	Sample type	Volume (ltrs)
1	MM	008	007	Bulk	30
2	MM	010	009	Bulk	30
3	MM	017	016	Bulk	10
4	MM	019	018	Bulk	30
5	MM	010	009	Bulk	1

Appendix 4: Drawing Register

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	1:20	S	Section through north terminus of Ditch 007
2	1	1:20	S	Profile section of north terminus of Ditch 003
3	1	1:20	S	Section through Ditch 003
4	1	1:10	Р	Plan of north terminus of Ditch 003
5	1	1:10	Р	Plan of slot through Ditch 003
6	1	1:10	S	South-facing section of Ditch 007
7	1	1:10	S	West-facing section through corner of Ditch 009
8	1	1:10	S	South-facing section through corner of Ditch 009
9	1	1:10	S	North-facing section of Ditch 007
10	1	1:10	S	South-east facing section through Ditch 009
11	1	1:10	S	North-facing section through Ditch 009
12	2	1:50	Р	Scale plan of features in Met Mast Area
13	1	1:10	S	South-facing section of terminus of Ditch 009
14	1	1:10	S	South-facing section of Pit 016 cutting elongated
				Pit 018
15	1	1:10	S	South-facing section of Pit 018
16	3	1:50	Р	Plan of curvi-linear ditch at Crane Pad 6

Figures 1 – 10



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Fig. 2 - General shot of Crane Pad 9 following topsoil removal facing North-east



Fig. 3 - General shot of Crane Pad 4 following topsoil removal facing North-west

Fig. No: 2-3		Revision: A	Project: Sixpenny Wood Wind Farm	CISTER O		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre
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Key:	Fig No: 4 Revision: 0	Jient: Jones Bros	CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22
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Scale at A4: 1:100	Sixpenny Wood Wind Farm		ARCHAEOLOGY LTD I: U = 274 D/ 0494 yorkshire@idsachaeology.co.lk yorkshire@idsachaeology.co.lk Drawn by: Checked: Report No: SW PM YO59/12







Fig. 6 - General shote of Met Mast area after topsoil removal facing North-east

Fig. No: 5-6	6	Revision: A	Project: Sixpenny Wood Wind Farm	CISTER,		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTE Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centr
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