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Saxby Wold Windfarm
Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Interim Statement

February 2010

CLIENT

Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd

Saxby Wold Windfarm
Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Interim Statement

Summary

An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 25 trial trenches was undertaken at the proposed location of a windfarm near Saxby Wold, Lincolnshire. The work followed on from a geophysical survey and a desk based assessment of the area. Archaeological features were identified in three trenches. In T19 and T20 two deep, concentric ditches probably defining a large enclosure, were excavated with the fills from both producing large quantities of pottery and animal bone. Initial assessment of the pottery suggests an Iron Age or Romano-British date. Two sets of human remains were also recovered from the inner ditch in T19. A shallow ditch of unknown date or function was recorded in T3. The remaining 22 trenches were all devoid of archaeological features or deposits.

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Client:	Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Ltd., Suite 2F, Swinegate Court East, 3 Swinegate, York, YO1 3AJ
Report Type:	Archaeological Evaluation
Location:	Saxby Wold
County:	Lincolnshire
Grid Reference:	TA 010 180
Period(s) of activity represented:	Iron Age/ Romano-British
Report Number:	
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Site Code:	SXW 10
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Date of fieldwork:	January – February 2010
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1 Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Mike Bird of Arcus Renewable Energy Consulting Limited on behalf of their clients RWE Npower Renewables in advance of a proposed windfarm development at Saxby Wold, south-west of Barton-upon-Humber. The areas of direct physical impact are limited to the turbine bases, support infrastructure and access trackways.

Site location and topography

The proposed development site is located approximately 14km to the north-east of Scunthorpe and 4.5km south-west of Barton-upon-Humber centred at TA 010 180 (Fig. 1). It is situated on the north-west side of the Lincolnshire Wolds to the east of the villages of Horkstow, Saxby All Saints and Bonby.

The site covers approximately 5.2 square kilometres and the proposed infrastructure (including turbine pads, hardstandings, control building, construction compounds and access tracks) will cover approximately 11.2ha or around 2.2% of the total site area.

The site extends from the A15 in the east to Horkstow Wolds in the west and from Hall Farm in the south to Manor Wold Farm to the north. The site rises gradually from 50m aOD in the east to 90m aOD at Field House Farm

Soils, geology and land-use

The underlying solid geology within the proposed development site comprises Upper Cretaceous chalks of Welton Formation, overlaid in places by narrow bands of undifferentiated sand with clay and gravel drift deposits, which run approximately east-west across the proposed development site. The overlying soils comprise well drained calcareous, coarse and fine loams (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS (Grassam 2009) concluded that there was '*a potential for sub-surface archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British period throughout the proposed development site*'. This assessment was based on the identification of a number of cropmarks within the study area interpreted as ring ditches, linear features and enclosures of possible prehistoric or Romano-British date. In addition two Roman roads run through the eastern end of the proposed development site. Prehistoric worked flint and pottery dating from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period has also been found during fieldwalking of land now within the proposed site area.

By the 18th and 19th centuries the fields had been enclosed and in arable cultivation and the pattern of fields has altered little since. A number of possible marl pits have been identified throughout the northern part of the site.

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey, also undertaken by Archaeological Services (Webb 2009), identified little of obvious archaeological interest within the defined survey areas, despite the archaeological potential in the immediate vicinity, with most of the identified anomalies being interpreted as representing traces of recent and post-medieval agricultural activity. One possible exception was a pair of parallel curvilinear anomalies adjacent to the proposed location of Turbine 2 which were interpreted as ditches associated with a possible trackway or enclosure. However, their location on the edge of the survey area made it difficult to be confident of an archaeological interpretation. On the basis of the geophysical survey the site was considered to have a moderate to low archaeological potential.

3 Aims and Objectives

Any below ground construction work has the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may have survived in the areas of proposed development. Therefore the aim of the evaluation exercise was to gather sufficient information to:

- Validate the (or otherwise) the geophysical survey results;
- establish the presence or absence of archaeological features within the identified areas of physical disturbance namely the turbine locations, access tracks and compounds; and
- determine the date, function, condition, character, and quality of survival of any archaeological features.

This will allow a decision to be made on the future treatment of any remains and any mitigatory measures which may be appropriate either in advance of, or during, the construction programme.

4 Methodology

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 25 trial trenches, each 30m by 2m with a combined area of 1500m². Trenches were positioned to evaluate anomalies of possible archaeological potential identified by the geophysical survey. In survey blocks where no anomalies of archaeological potential were identified trenches were centred on the proposed turbine location. The size and rationale for each trench is detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Size and rationale for the location of each trench

Trench No and Turbine No (T)	Dimension	Area	Rationale
1 – T18	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate area unsuitable for geophysical survey
2 – T18	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate linear anomalies
3 – T17	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
4 – Compound A	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate linear anomaly
5 – T16	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
6 – T11	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
7 – T15	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
8 – T10	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
9 – T14	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
10 – Access Track 14	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate linear anomalies
11 – T14	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
12 – T4	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
13 – T13	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
14 – T8	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
15 – T7	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
16 – T3	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
17 – T6	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
18 – T12	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
19 – T2	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate possible trackway/enclosure
20 – T2	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate possible trackway/enclosure
21- T5	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
22 – T1	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area centred on turbine position
23 – T2	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate interior of possible trackway/enclosure
24-	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate unsurveyed area along access track
25 – T16	30m x 2m	60m²	Investigate 'blank' area adjacent to proposed turbine position

A contingency of up to a further 240m² (equivalent to four trenches) was also available.

All trenches were set out and their limits recorded using a Differential GPS (dGPS) accurate to +/- 0.01cm. All trenches were also tied in to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey 1:2500 mapping.

All work was carried out in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists 2001) and in accordance with ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2007). The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a mechanical excavator (JCB) fitted with a flat bladed bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.2m) with the top-soil and sub-soil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining was stopped at the first identifiable archaeological horizon or natural deposits. All excavation of archaeological deposits was undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and inspected for archaeological remains.

All identified archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All plans and sections also include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres.

An appropriate sample was excavated through all linear features to investigate the full depth, profile and fills and to recover dating and environmental evidence from the fills. All excavated sections were a minimum of 1m in length with each section located and excavated adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological features. A soil-sampling programme was undertaken for the identification and recovery of carbonised remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. Soil samples of up to 60 litres were taken from the fill of excavated features where appropriate.

The evaluation took place between January 19th and February 15th 2010 and was monitored throughout by NLSMR. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 1, and a concordance of contexts, finds and environmental samples is presented in Appendix 2. As required by NLSMR, a copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation is presented in Appendix 3. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

Amendments to the agreed methodology

At the instruction of the client T2 was not excavated as it was no longer within the development area.

Following consultation with the client and North Lincolnshire SMR (NLSMR) an additional trench (T26) was also placed at right angles to, and at the southern end of, T21 (see Fig. 4) in

order to further evaluate the interior of the large enclosure defined by the ditches revealed in T19 and T20 (see below).

Additional areas were also stripped along the eastern side of T20 and the northern side of T19 (see Fig. 4) to allow the safe excavation and recording of the enclosure ditches.

5 Results

Summary

A total of 25 trial trenches were excavated across the proposed area of the Saxby Wold Windfarm. The majority of the trenches were blank and did not contain any archaeological remains. T3, T19 and T20 did, however, contain archaeological features comprising a shallow, undated, ditch of unknown function, and two large enclosure ditches of probable Iron Age/Romano-British date respectively.

Site Deposit Model

The topsoil and subsoil deposits were broadly similar across the site, with the amount of chalk inclusions noted as the only variable, a factor entirely dependant on the underlying geological levels. With the exception of the trenches containing archaeological remains, the results from the trial trenches are presented in Table 2 below. This contains information on the varying depths of topsoil, subsoil and the level at which the natural deposits were exposed. The difference in the natural geological levels is also recorded as well as where natural features were tested to confirm their nature.

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 30m by 2m, and was located at the northern end of the site within the foot print of Turbine 17. The trench was orientated north/south. The geophysical survey identified linear anomalies within the area. These features were interpreted as probably being due to recent or ridge and furrow ploughing. The possible archaeological feature exposed (130) cut at right angles across the trench approximately 10m from the northern edge of the trench.

Gully 130 was 1.1m across and 0.35m deep with a bowl shaped base and fairly steep sides with the southern side markedly steeper than the northern side. The cut was fairly regular and was well defined against the natural chalk gravels deposits. The single fill, 129, consisted of a mid reddish brown silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions with concentrations of stone at the base. No finds were recovered from the deposit. The gully ran parallel with the present field boundary and could well be a result of a ridge and furrow ploughing. The looser unconsolidated natural geology would also allow a plough furrow to form more readily and deeper than against a harder, compact, chalk bedrock.

Trench 19

Trench 19 was orientated east/west, measured 30m by 2m and was located in the south-western part of the site around the proposed location for Turbine 2. Two large ditches (111) and (132) were identified in T19; the trench was extended around the ditches to the north to allow their full, safe, excavation.

Ditch 111 (Fig. 5, S.11; Plate 1) was the inner ditch of the postulated enclosure and was 5.0m wide, 1.70m deep and contained a sequence of eight deposits including three very stony deposits (147, 143 and 113) suggestive of bank collapse into the ditch. There were clear differences between these stony fills with the lower primary fill (147) comprised of small sub-rounded chalk inclusions, whereas the middle stony fill (143) was made up of much larger, angular, chalk blocks. Both deposits (147 and 143) had very little soil matrix binding them together comprising almost exclusively of loose chalk. Interspaced within the stony deposits were bands of silty material (112, 114, 145, 146 and 144), indicative of a gradual and slow silting up process. The majority of the pottery was recovered from the interface between deposits 112 and 113 and was of mostly Romano-British date, with a smaller amount of possible Iron Age pottery. Further (possibly Iron Age) pottery was also recovered from the lower deposits. Within the slot excavated through the ditch two articulated human remains were also recovered, SK1 and SK2.

SK1 (Plate 2) was located approximately 0.80m below the top of the ditch. The skeleton was identified on site as a 18-25 year old female; the bones were in a good state of preservation but had been slightly crushed. The skeleton was in a partially crouched position lying on her right hand side and back. The remains were placed next to the side of the ditch and aligned north-east/south-west following the course of the ditch. The legs were placed against the side of the ditch as was the right arm which was flexed with the hand placed near to the skull. The left arm extended across the torso and rested against the lower part of the right humerus. No finds were associated with the burial. No clear cut was observed within the section or during excavation. The side of the ditch appeared to have been slightly modified to accommodate the burial but generally it appeared to follow the alignment of the ditch. The grave fill appeared to correspond with the silty deposit 114 and in section the remains were seen to be sealed by this layer.

SK2 (Plate 3) was located 1m to the east of SK1. Again no clear grave cut could be identified, but the remains were sealed by a very stony deposit similar to 143. The bones were heavily damaged by the weight of this loose unconsolidated deposit (143). The skeleton was tightly crouched on its left hand side, with the left arm extended down to the pelvis and the right arm flexed under the left knee. The bones were again fairly well preserved with most of the bones present. In contrast with SK1, SK2 was orientated north-west/south-east appearing to cut across the orientation of the ditch. Again no finds were associated with the skeleton. The epiphyses of the skeleton were in several places un-fused suggesting that the skeleton could well be slightly younger than SK1, most likely an adolescent.

Ditch 132 (Plate 4) comprised the outer ditch of the postulated enclosure and was 3.74m wide and 1.63m deep. A total of six fills were identified. Following the initial silting of the ditch (133 and 134) a large deposit of stony material (135) was recorded. A similar deposit was noted in all of the ditch slots and is interpreted as either intentional backfill or the partial collapse of the bank into the ditch. The remaining three fills of the ditch (136, 137 and 138) indicate a more gradual final infilling of the ditch. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from deposits 138 and 137. Flint flakes were also recovered from the lower fill (135). The pottery recovered also appears to be largely Romano-British with perhaps a few Iron Age fragments from the lower deposits.

Trench 20

Trench 20 was orientated north/south and was 30m by 2m, located 40m east of T19. The trench was also positioned to evaluate the linear magnetic anomalies identified as possible enclosure ditches. The trial trench located the two large enclosure ditches (123 and 106). A narrow gully (116) was also identified immediately to the north of the outer ditch (106). All of the archaeological features cut across the trench at right angles. An extension to the trench was also machine excavated to the west of the trench to enable safe excavation of the ditches.

Ditch 123 (Plate 5) correspond with the inner ditch of the enclosure (111 in T19) and was 3.48m wide and 1.80m deep. A total of six fills were recorded following a similar pattern to that recorded in Ditch 111, with stony deposits (122 and 119) interspaced with more silty material. The upper deposits (117, 118 and 119) all contained varying amounts of both pottery and animal bone, although notably there was more animal bone than pottery, in contrast to the other slots where the reverse was true.

Ditch 106 (Fig. 5, S.4; Plate 6) corresponds with the outer ditch (132 in T19) and was 3.5m in width and 1.5m in depth. The main ditch had a sequence of six fills again following a similar pattern to Ditch 132 with an initial silting of the ditch (124) and then a large deposit of stony material (125); in turn these were sealed by a further four deposit (110, 107, 108 and 126). The fills were very silty and are interpreted as the products of a gradual accumulation, although lenses of chalk inclusions were also recorded, suggesting the periodic collapse of a bank or heavy erosion of the exposed chalk natural. A step (102) was identified to the north of the main ditch cut (106). The main ditch appears to cut this step but a good argument for both a pre-existing feature cut by the ditch or continuous fills can be made. The relationship in this area was, however, not clear enough to provide a conclusive interpretation.

To the south of the main ditch cut (106) a gully cutting the upper portion of the ditch was recorded. Gully 127 was 2.10m wide and 0.60m deep and contained a single fill (128). The fill was clearly distinct and suggests a later phase of the enclosure but on a much smaller scale; with only a small portion of the overall complex exposed it remains difficult to interpret fully.

Gully 116 was located 0.65m to the north of Ditch 127. The feature was 1.5m wide and 0.80m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. The single fill (115) contained occasional small chalk fragments and produced pottery and animal bone. The feature was initially interpreted as a palisade, adding to the defensive nature of the complex. However, no corresponding feature was identified in T19. Only further excavation would demonstrate the full nature and course of this gully. The geophysical survey suggests the presence of a possible entrance way to the east and with the presence of differing phases of ditch and gully (106, 127 and 116) may indicate a reworking of the enclosure's entrance way.

6 Artefact Record

Flint

Sixteen pieces of flint from four contexts will be assessed in-house by Phil Weston.

Pottery

A large and varied assemblage totalling 383 sherds (before any environmental samples are processed) from nine contexts was recovered. This is part washed and will be sent to Peter Didsbury for assessment shortly.

Slag

Three pieces of slag were recovered and will be sent to Jennifer Jones for assessment.

Stone

Three pieces of stone will be assessed by Geoff Gaunt.

Small Finds

A possible copper alloy ring will be sent to Karen Barker for X-ray analysis and conservation as appropriate.

Animal Bone

A total of 329 pieces of animal bone from thirteen contexts has been recovered. This is currently being washed and will be assessed in-house by Jane Richardson.

Human Bone

Two adult human burials were recovered. Following washing they will be analysed and assessed by Malin Holst.

All artefactual assessment work is ongoing and will be reported in the final evaluation report.

7 Environmental Record

Environmental samples

Soil samples from fourteen contexts will be flotted, sorted and any carbonised plant material sent to Diane Alldritt for analysis.

All environmental assessment work is ongoing and will be reported in the final evaluation report.

Table 2. Summary of findings

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Orientation	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Level of Natural (mOD)	Natural	Interpretation
1	30 x 2	North-South	0.30-0.58	0.10-0.15	81.11-81.35	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology
2	30 x 2	North-South	-	-	-	-	Trench not excavated at request of the landowner.
3	30 x 2	North-South	0.30-0.40	0.10-0.20	77.42-78.79	Gravelly chalk with areas of broken chalk bedrock. Patches of reddish brown sandy loam, and yellowish brown sand derived from the chalk.	Shallow gully located 10m form northern end. Possible field boundary or hedge row. No finds recovered. Reddish brown patches were investigated and were demonstrated to be natural in origin.
4	30 x 2	East-West	0.30-0.40	0.00-0.10		Fragmented chalk interspersed with frequent patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology. Reddish brown patches were investigated and were demonstrated to be natural in origin.
5	30 x 2	North-South	0.40-0.50	-	76.87-77.03	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology. Reddish brown patches were investigated and were demonstrated to be natural in origin.
6	30 x 2	Northeast - Southwest	0.40	-	84.87-85.23	Fragmented chalk interspersed with occasional patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam. Clear plough marks cutting across trench	No Archaeology
7	30 x 2	North-South	0.36	0.09-0.16	66.64-68.06	Broken chalk bedrock with irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology
8	30 x 2	North-South	0.30	0.06-0.10	76.41-77.59	Chalk gravels and occasional patches of reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology. Reddish brown patches were investigated and were demonstrated to be natural in origin.

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Orientation	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Level of Natural (mOD)	Natural	Interpretation
9	30 x 2	East-West	0.30-0.34	0.00-0.05	70.51-70.77	Chalk gravels and occasional patches of reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology
10	30 x 2	East-West	0.26-0.38	0.11-0.19	65.86-66.67	Chalk gravel and sands interspersed with patches of reddish brown sandy loams	No Archaeology
11	30 x 2	North-South	0.30-0.36	0.06-0.09	79.28-79.79	Predominantly reddish brown sandy loam or clays with occasional strips of chalky graves and fractured bedrock	No Archaeology
12	30 x 2	North-South	0.30-0.36	0.06-0.13	86.66-87.81	Fractured chalk bedrock with abundant sandy loam patches and occasional areas of a yellowish chalk gravel.	No Archaeology
13	30 x 2	East-West	0.30-0.35	0.25	68.66-69.45	Sandy yellow chalk with frequent patches of reddish brown sandy loam.	No Archaeology
14	30 x 2	East-West	0.30-0.46	0.05-0.10	80.69-80.75	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology
15	30 x 2	North-South	0.24-0.33	0.12-0.16	78.44-78.44	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology
16	30 x 2	North-South	0.30-0.35	0.10-0.12	91.13-91.32	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology. Natural sandy deposits correspond with geophysical responses·
17	30 x 2	North-South	0.26-0.40	0.00-0.07	72.71-73.61	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology
18	30 x 2	East-West	0.35-0.45	0.06-0.10	67.50-68.14	Broken chalk bedrock with irregular patches of reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Orientation	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Level of Natural (mOD)	Natural	Interpretation
19	30 x 2	East-West	0.30	0.10	81.84-82.60	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	Two large pre-historic or Romano-British ditches forming a possible large enclosure
20	30 x 2	North-South	0.25-0.30	0.05-0.20	81.21-81.93	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	Two large pre-historic or Romano-British ditches forming a possible large enclosure and a single gully of similar age.
21	30 x 2	North-South	0.32-0.35	0.14-0.15	81.41-82.25	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	Interior of possible enclosure, no Archaeology. Trench forms a 'T' with contingency Trench 26. Reddish brown patches were investigated and were demonstrated to be natural in origin.
22	30 x 2	North-South	0.30-0.40	-	68.81-70.16	Broken chalk bedrock.	No Archaeology
23	30 x 2	North-South	0.37-0.45	0.15-0.19	71.66-72.32	Dark reddish brown sandy loam, possibly a dry valley in fill deposit. distinguishable form the subsoil deposit.	No Archaeology
24	30 x 2	North-South	0.32-0.40	0.00-0.08	66.71-68.11	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology
25	30 x 2	North-South	0.48-0.40	-	76.33-76.55	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	No Archaeology
26	30 x 2	East-West	0.35-0.40	0.05-0.15	81.21-81.93	Fragmented chalk interspersed with patches of mid reddish brown sandy loam	Trench forms a 'T' with Trial Trench 20. Reddish brown patches were investigated and were demonstrated to be natural in origin.

8 Discussion and Conclusions

In order to produce this interim statement in a timely fashion several elements have not been included as all the ecofactual and artefactual material is still being quantified prior to assessment. This specialist work will include assessments of the pottery and animal bone and reports on the two human skeleton recovered from T19. Soil samples from all features require processing and any recovered carbonised remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs or small artefactual material will also require assessment.

Even with this outstanding work several conclusions can be drawn from the recorded remains. All but three of the trenches were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits and the feature in T3 was not well defined, probably indicating the presence of a former hedgerow or the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing.

The archaeological features identified in T19 and T20 comprise two large, deep, parallel ditches that appear to be broadly contemporary. The upper fills of both produced pottery fragments that appear to be Romano-British in date with perhaps Iron Age type pottery recovered from the lower deposits. The complete nature of these features is not clear as there are no known crop marks of the complex and the limited area exposed within the geophysical survey (and within the development boundary) does not allow the full extent of the enclosure to be defined. The size of the ditches alone does, however; suggest a fairly monumental scale to the enclosure. Completion of the outstanding specialist work may give a clearer picture as to the date, function and purpose of these large ditches.

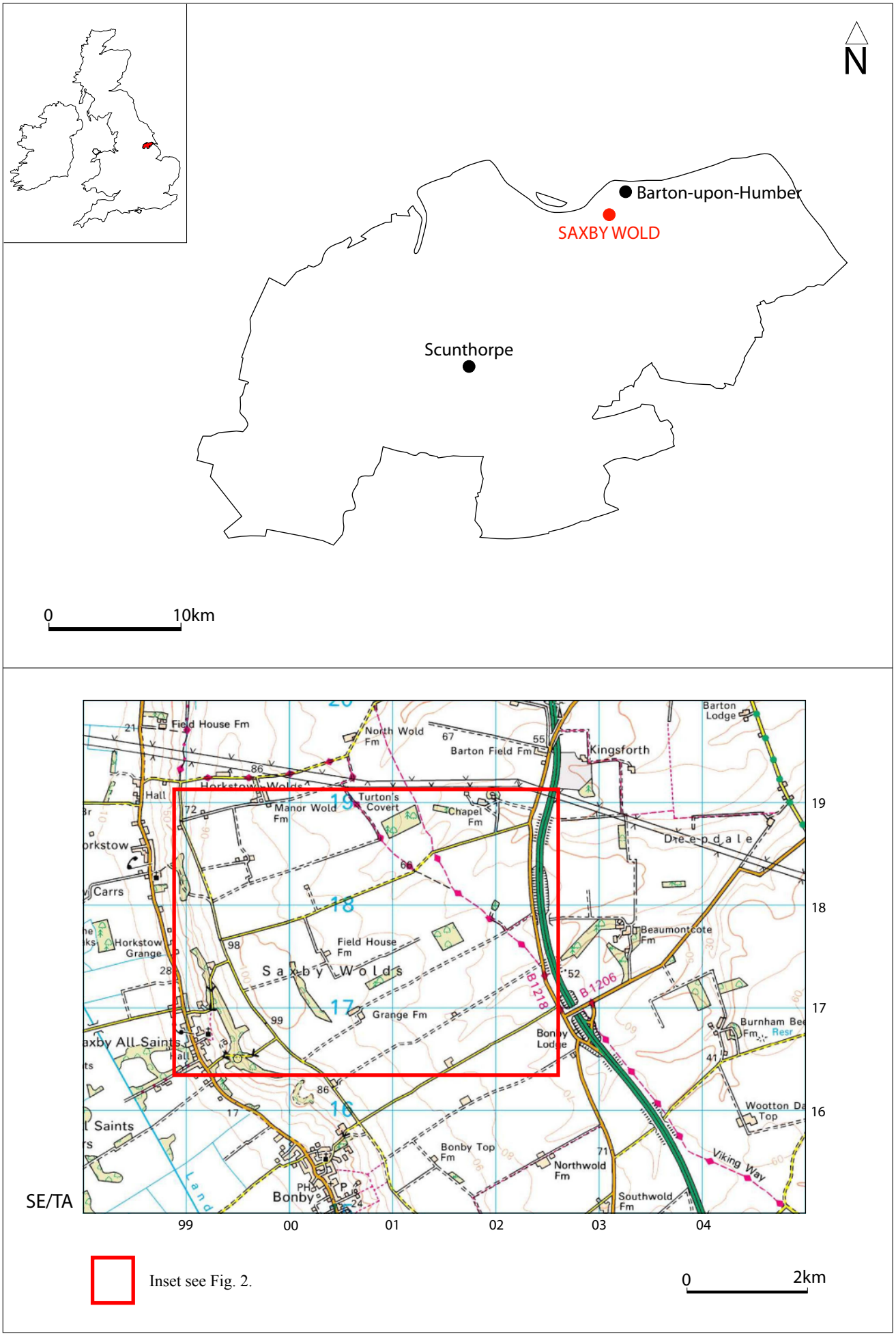

Fig. 1. Site location

TT1	TRIAL TRENCH LOCATION AND NUMBER
18	TURBINE NUMBER
	6m WIDE ACCESS TRACK
	4m WIDE ACCESS TRACK
	CROPMARK DETAIL

N

4190 00

4180 00

5000 00

5010 00

0 200m

Viking Way

Turton's Covert

TT1 18 TT2

17 TT3

TT4

TT5 16 TT25

TT24

TT6 11

TT7 15

TT10

10 TT8

TT9 14

9 TT11

TT13 13

19 74 62 92 18 93 91 76

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Fig. 2. Trial trench locations shown over geophysics plots; northern area (1:5000 @ A3)

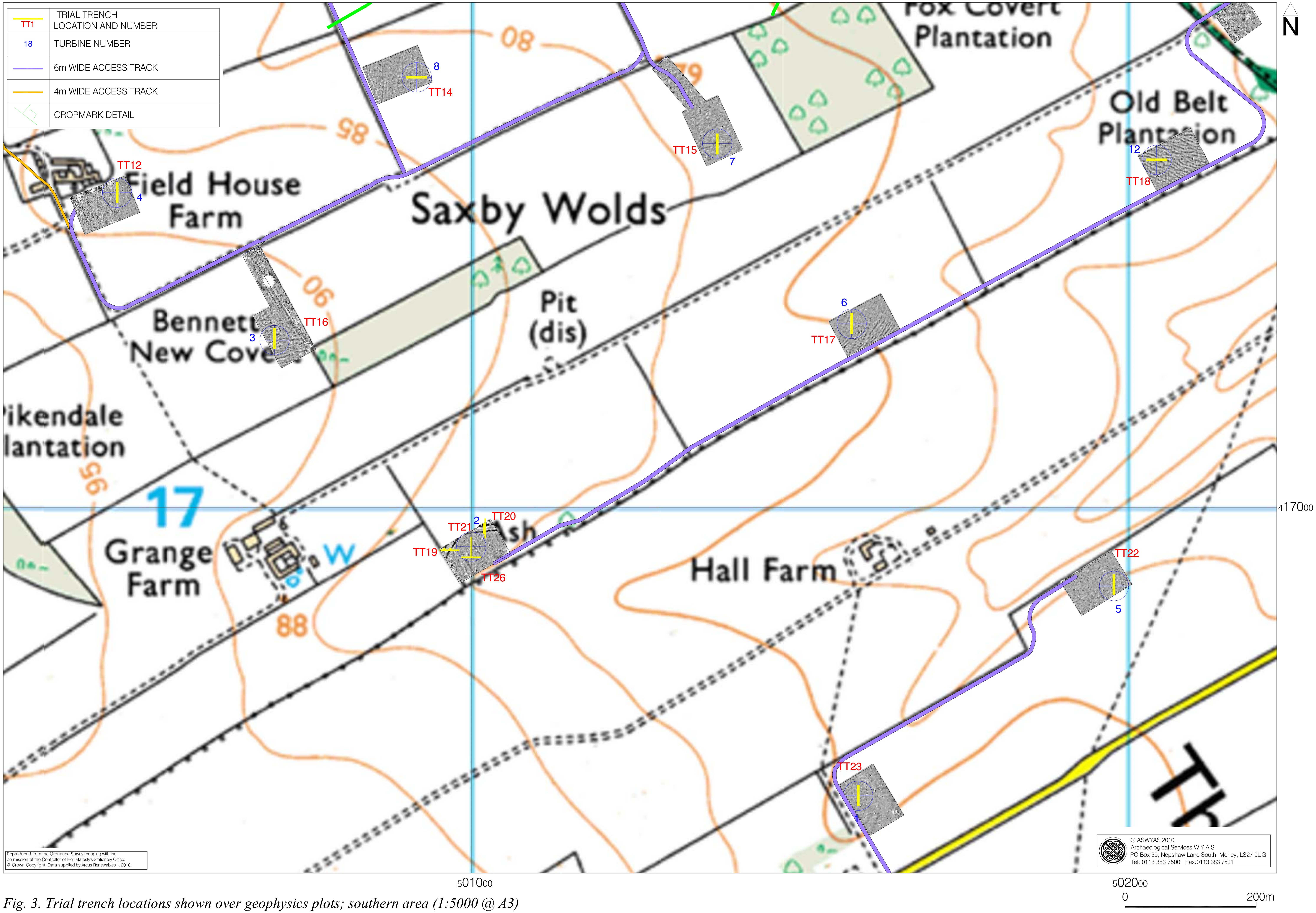
TRIAL TRENCH LOCATION AND NUMBER
TT1
18
TURBINE NUMBER
6m WIDE ACCESS TRACK
4m WIDE ACCESS TRACK
CROPMARK DETAIL
N
Fox Covert Plantation
Old Belt Plantation
Field House Farm
Saxby Wolds
Bennett New Cove
Pit (dis)
Pikendale Plantation
Grange Farm
Hall Farm
TT12
TT14
TT15
TT16
TT17
TT18
TT19
TT20
TT21
TT22
TT23
TT26
417000
501000
502000
0
200m
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Fig. 3. Trial trench locations shown over geophysics plots; southern area (1:5000 @ A3)

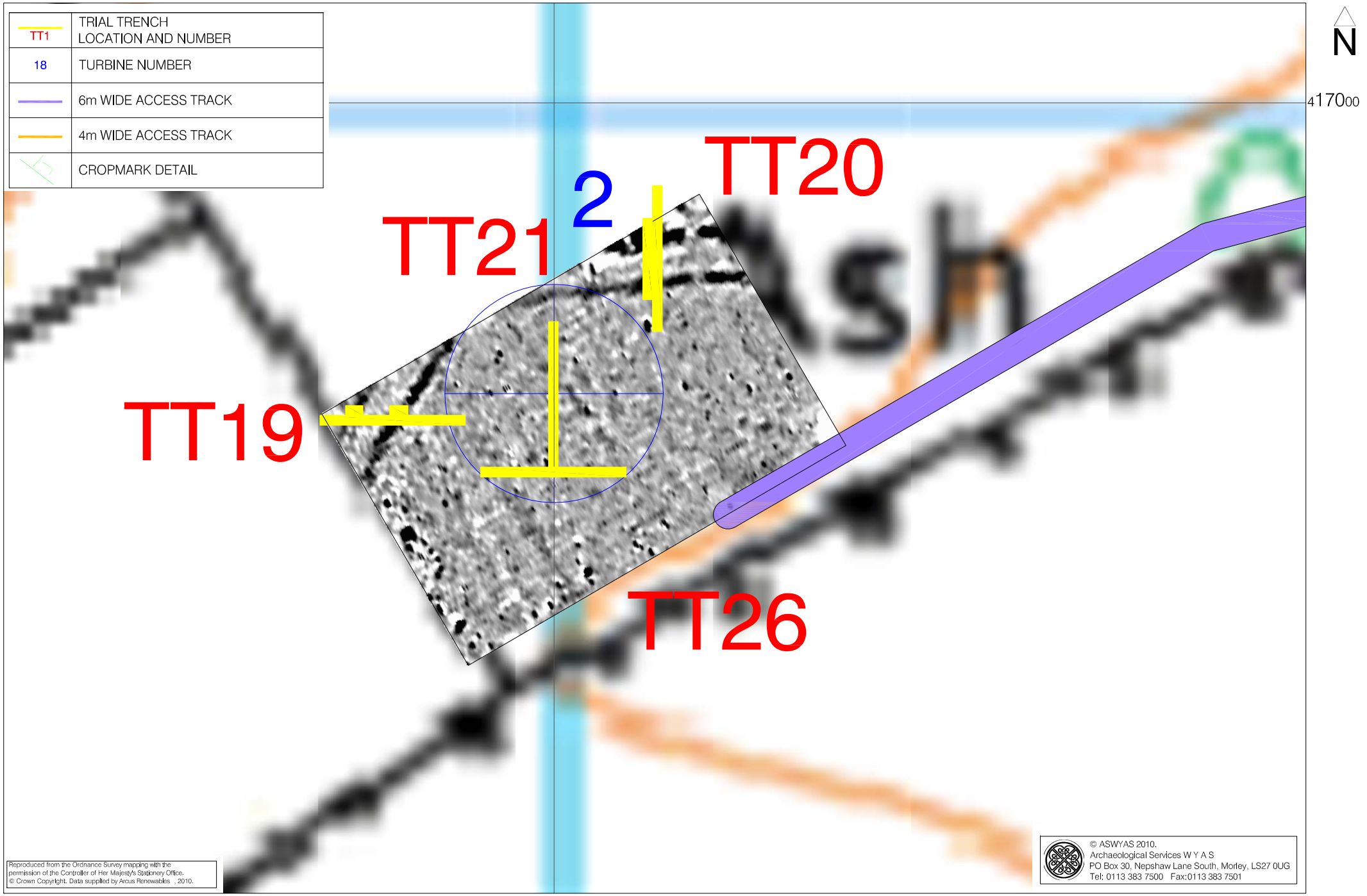

Fig. 4. Trial trench locations in the vicinity of Turbine 2 showing enclosure ditches identified in the magnetic survey (1:1000 @ A4)

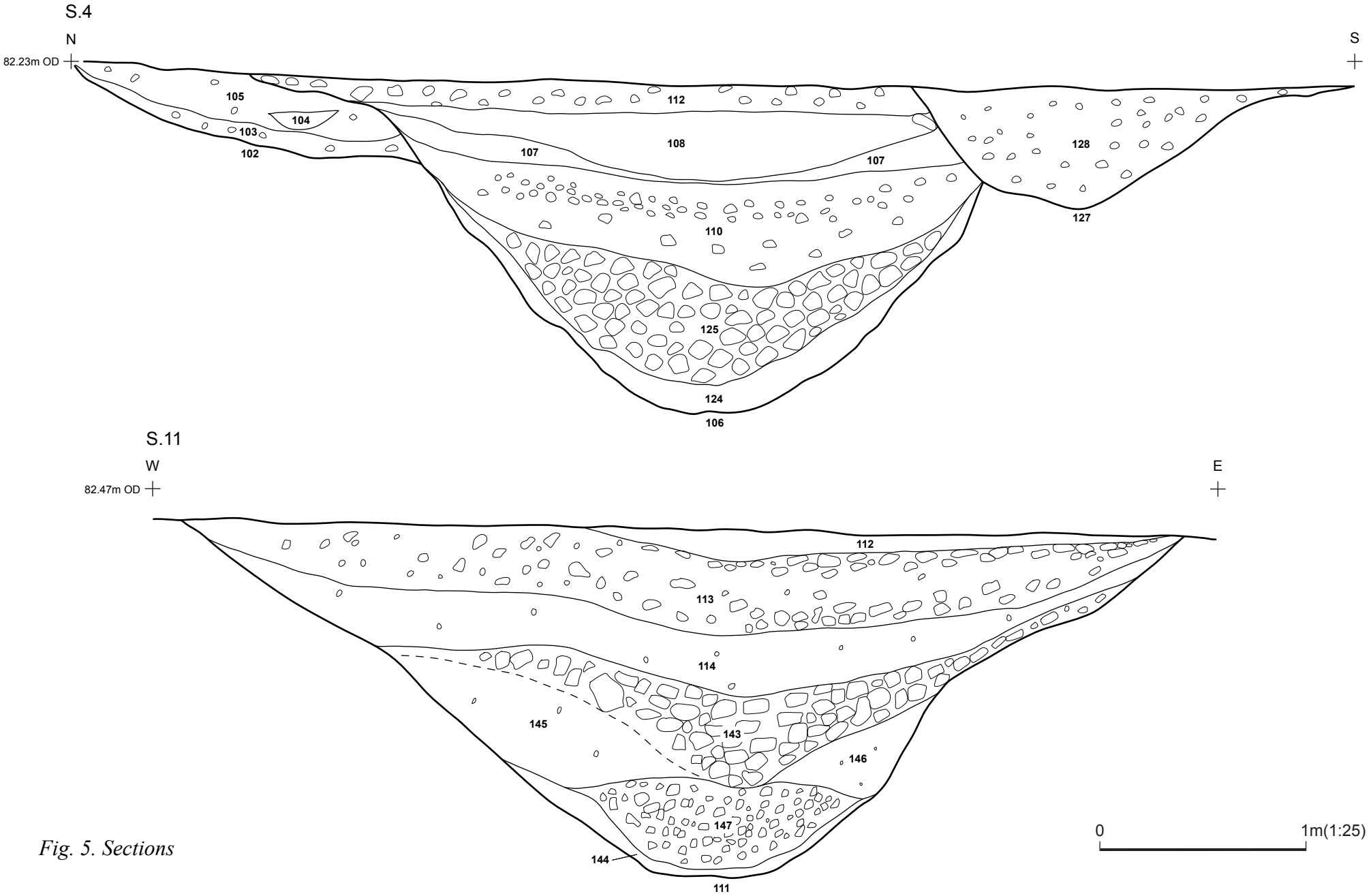

Fig. 5. Sections

Plate 1. Trench 19, showing north facing section of ditch 111

Plate 2. Skeleton 1 located along the north-western edge of ditch 111

Plate 3. Skeleton 2 located on the eastern side of ditch 111

Plate 4. Trench 19, showing north facing section of ditch 132

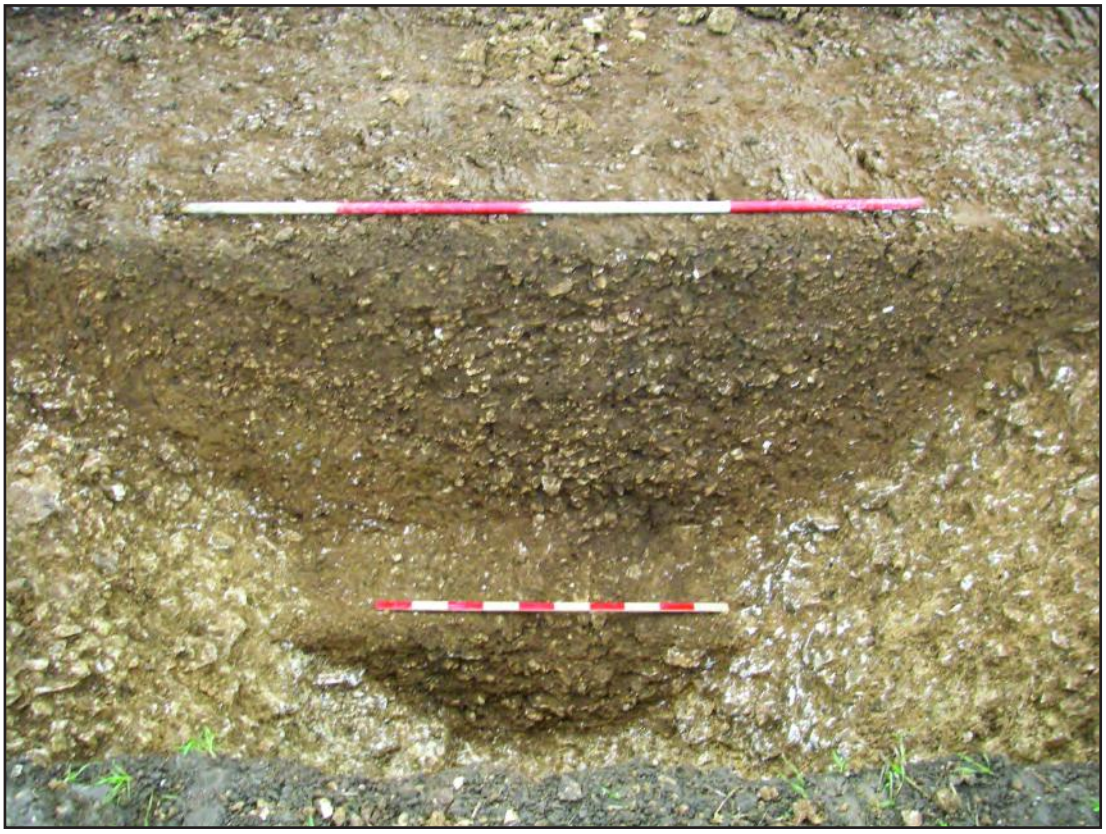

Plate 5. Trench 20, showing west facing section of ditch 123

Plate 6. Trench 20, showing west facing section of ditch 106

Appendix 1: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Context register sheets	2
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Drawing sheet number record	1
		Sample register sheets	1
		Finds register sheets	1
		Photo register sheets	8
		Colour negative strips	-
		B&W negative strips	-
		Small find register	1
		Trench record sheet	26
		Skeleton register	1
		Skeleton sheets	2
	File no. 2	Permatrace sheets	7
	File no. 3	Context cards (100-147)	48

Appendix 2: Concordance of contexts yielding artefacts or environmental remains

Context	Trench	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
100	All	Topsoil	Pottery; Flint
101	All	Subsoil	
102	Trench 20	Cut of ditch	
103	Trench 20	Primary fill of ditch 102	GBA 2; Animal bone
104	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 102	Pottery;
105	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 102	Pottery; Animal bone
106	Trench 20	Cut of outer enclosure ditch	
107	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 106	Pottery
108	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 106	GBA 4; Pottery; Animal bone; Copper alloy ring; Slag?
109	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 106	GBA 5;
110	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 106	Animal bone
111	Trench 19	Cut of inner enclosure ditch	
112	Trench 19	Upper fill of ditch 111	
113	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 111	Pottery; Animal bone
114	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 111	Pottery; Animal bone;
115	Trench 20	Fill of gully 116	GBA 1; Pottery, Animal bone
116	Trench 20	Cut of gully	
117	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 123	Pottery; Animal bone
118	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 123	Pottery; Animal bone
119	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 123	Pottery; Animal bone
120	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 123	
121	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 123	
122	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 123	
123	Trench 20	Cut of inner enclosure ditch	
124	Trench 20	Primary fill of ditch 106	GBA 3;
125	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 106	
126	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 106	
127	Trench 20	Cut of ditch	
128	Trench 20	Fill of ditch 127	GBA 6;
129	Trench 3	Fill of gully 130	
130	Trench 3	Cut of gully	
131	Trench 3	Natural sandy deposit	
132	Trench 19	Cut of outer ditch	
133	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 132	GBA 7; Flint
134	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 132	
135	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 132	Flint
136	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 132	
137	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 132	Pottery; Animal bone
138	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 132	Pottery; Animal bone
139	Trench 19	Fill of grave 140	Skeleton Sample 8 (Head); Skelton Sample 9 (Pelvis); Skeleton Sample 10 (Feet); Skeleton 1
140	Trench 19	Cut of grave	

	Trench 19		Skeleton Sample 11 (Head); Skelton Sample 12 (Pelvis); Skeleton Sample 13 (Feet);
141		Fill of grave 142	Skeleton 2
142	Trench 19	Cut of grave	
143	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 111	
144	Trench 19	Primary fill of ditch 111	GBA 14;
145	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 111	
146	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 111	
147	Trench 19	Fill of ditch 111	Animal bone

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