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HBSMR Event UID(s): ESA 3403, ESA 3402

HBSMR Source UID: SSA11057, SSA21393(Apx1)

4564

1992

# TEMPVS REPARATVM

Archaeological and Historical Associates  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT:

HAY FARM  
EARDINGTON  
SHROPSHIRE

TR 31088CDB

ON BEHALF OF:

Redland Aggregates Ltd  
Haleford 22  
Haleford Industrial Estate  
Telford  
Shropshire  
TF7 4QX

In connection with: an application  
for mineral aggregate extraction.

PREPARED BY:

Christopher E Howlett BA PhD FSA(Scot)

and

Michael Coxah

in collaboration with:

Johnathan Hunn BA PhD AIFA, L. Gardner BA,  
Robert van de Noort BA Drs

Tempvs Reparatvm Archaeological and Historical Associates Limited

Status of document: Report on evaluation undertaken as part of  
supporting document for planning application

7th October 1992





## TEMPVS REPARATVM

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## 1.0 PROLEGOMENA

### 1.1 Personal and organisational qualifications

- 1.1.1 Tempvs Reparatvm Ltd is involved with various aspects of the nation's heritage. Since its formal incorporation in July 1988, it has undertaken work for a wide range of clients, including Charles Church Developments PLC, Mobil Oil Company, Thames Water Ltd, Laing Homes and Twigden Homes Ltd. Tempvs Reparatvm are archaeological consultants to Redland Aggregates Ltd and are their preferred archaeological contractors. Tempvs Reparatvm also publishes British Archaeological Reports and other books and pamphlets on archaeological and historical subjects.
- 1.1.2 Christopher E Howlett is a Senior Consultant and a director of Tempvs Reparatvm. He conducts a wide range of general archaeological consultancy projects and is the company's landscape historian. He worked as an archaeologist for the National Trust and operated his own independent consultancy practice before joining Tempvs Reparatvm.
- 1.1.2 Mike Coxah has worked for a variety of archaeological organisations throughout the country on sites ranging from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Prior to joining the company he was employed by English Heritage Central Excavation Unit.
- 1.1.3 Johnathan Hunn is Manager of Tempvs Reparatvm's Field Services Department. He has wide experience of the excavation of multi-period archaeological sites. Johnathan previously worked as a project director for Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust and for the Oxford Archaeological Unit.

### 1.2 The commission

- 1.2.1 Tempvs Reparatvm was commissioned by Redland Aggregates Ltd to act as consultants and field contractors on a site proposed for extraction of mineral aggregate at Hay Farm, Eardington, Shropshire.
- 1.2.2 An assessment of the historical and archaeological value of the site was required by Shropshire County Council in accordance with the text of a brief issued by the Senior Archaeologist for the Council.

### 1.3 Location

- 1.3.1 The application area extends over one modern field and is located on a gravel terrace about 20m above the River Severn which runs to the east (Figs 1 and 2). The centre of the site is located at NGR SQ 732 903.

### 1.4 In connection with the present commission

- 1.4.1 A specification for the evaluation was agreed between Dr C E Howlett of Tempvs Reparatvm and Mr M. Watson of Shropshire County Council. The specification included both 'desk-based' work (air photograph examination and documentary research) and field evaluation (geophysical survey and possibly trial excavation).
- 1.4.2 The National Monument Record (Swindon) and the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography Collection were searched

for relevant coverage. Possible archaeological features observed were sketch plotted.

- 1.4.3 Manuscript and printed maps, and related documents were researched in the Shropshire Record Office, Shire Hall, Shrewsbury and the Cambridge University Library.
- 1.4.4 A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. ~~SEPARATE~~ ESA 3402
- 1.4.5 In response to the results of the geophysical survey, a programme of trial excavation by evaluation trenches was agreed, and was undertaken by Tempvs Reparatum's Field Services Department during September 1992.

## 1.5 Summary of results

- 1.5.1 The air photograph research identified certain amorphous marks within the application area, but a probable archaeological origin for these could not be conclusively demonstrated. Lack of adequate air photo coverage and the recent landuse history militated against the success of this part of the evaluation.
- 1.5.2 The few surviving manuscript maps and later printed maps provide no evidence of former archaeological features existing within the application area.
- 1.5.3 The geophysical survey demonstrated the presence of a possible ditched enclosure, although the remainder of the application area was, in general, magnetically quiet.
- 1.5.4 The results of the excavation work confirmed the existence of archaeological features and determined their extent and character. The features found indicate a small occupation site, containing at least one building provisionally dating to the early first to second century AD.

→ PRN04564

## 2.0 AIR PHOTOGRAPHS

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The recent history of landuse in the application area has not been conducive to the expression of archaeological features as cropmarks or soilmarks. While it is known that the area was under arable cultivation in the mid-nineteenth century (see Section 3.0), it seems probable that it has been under permanent grassland during much of the twentieth century.
- 2.1.2 The result of the search for useful air photo cover was disappointing. The Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography collection of oblique air photographs contained no coverage of the application area.
- 2.1.3 Only two frames in the National Monument Record (NMR) specialist collection of air photographs included the application area (SO7391 Frames 1-2). These photographs were taken in 1957 and are of relatively poor quality. In the general area covered by the photographs the crop/soilmarks are poorly defined.

## **2.2 Results and interpretation**

- 2.2.1 The interpretation of the amorphous marks shown in this part of Eardington parish as archaeological features would be unsound on the basis of the air photographic evidence alone (except for the obvious group of enclosures a little to the north-west of the application area which are already listed in the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record); some almost certainly relate to former field boundaries.
- 2.2.2 Within the application area itself a few ill-defined marks appear. Due to their nature, it was not possible to plot them with any accuracy, but a sketch plot appears as Fig 3. In the light of the results of the geophysical survey (Section 4.0 and Appendix 2), none of the marks observed appear to relate to the possible archaeological features detected and cannot therefore provide any evidence which would assist in the detailed interpretation of the site.

## **3.0 HISTORICAL DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH**

### **3.1 Availability of source material**

- 3.1.1 The investigations of archive maps and documents in order to identify archaeological sites, evidence for which no longer appears in the landscape, produced a negative result. However, the quantity of surviving source material in the Shropshire Record Office (SRO) is small. Only one manuscript estate plan (of 1777AD) includes the present application area (Ref: SRO 620/).
- 3.1.2 There was no Parliamentary Enclosure of Eardington parish, and therefore no Parliamentary Enclosure Award Map. In the absence of a Parliamentary Enclosure Award, the 1777 map may represent an equivalent private enclosure map. However, there is a Tithe Map (of 1842AD - Ref: SRO !!!!!!!!!!!!!). (Eardington was a joint parish with Quatford during the nineteenth century).
- 3.1.3 There is no other potentially useful documentary material (e.g. rentals, leases etc.) in the Shropshire Record Office.

### **3.2 Results**

- 3.2.1 None of the maps studied (including the first editions of the Ordnance survey 1" to 1 mile and 6" to 1 mile early editions) contain any evidence for archaeological sites which may once have existed within the application area. However, the maps are good sources of information on landuse which may be of interest in assessing the probable quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

#### **Landuse**

- 3.2.2 The tree cover on the relatively steep slope immediately to the east of the application area appears to have been in existence since the mid-/late eighteenth century AD - it is recorded as coppice in 1777 and 1842.

- 3.2.3 The application area itself was probably under arable agriculture in 1777 and was certainly arable in 1842. It has not been possible to ascertain the date at which the conversion from arable to permanent grassland took place, but it is probable that it occurred during the great agricultural depression in Britain from c1870s to 1930s.

#### Enclosure and field names

- 3.2.4 Field boundaries in the area are probably relatively recent. The 1777 map (which seems to show either field or property boundaries) illustrates an open landscape with little field enclosure having yet taken place. To the north of the track which marks the northern boundary of the application area the annotation "The Common Field" appears. By the period of the Tithe Map the general area into which the application area falls was divided into relatively small fields, though they lacked the rigid geometrical lay-out often associated with areas where large-scale Parliamentary Enclosure.
- 3.2.5 Field names often give clues to the history of an area. Much of the application area (particularly the north-east side) was called Church Hamstead. At first sight, the name appears to suggest proximity of the land to a former settlement site. However, in Shropshire the use of the word 'home' (OE *ham*) for land near a residence or village does not appear to have been common (Foxhall, 1982, p.23). In Shropshire 'Ham' is often used for land near water or a bend in a river (Foxhall, 1982, p.19); clearly this may allude to the proximity to the River Severn. Other 'Hamstead' field names appear elsewhere in the parish and remote from the village. 'Church' in field-names often refers to rents from that piece of land being devoted to the upkeep and maintenance of the church and its fabric.
- 3.2.6 Nearly all of the remainder of the application area fell within fields named in the Tithe Apportionment as 'Long Piece' and 'Sideland Piece'; which apparently merely reflect the shape and location of the field to which they area attached.

## 4.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (SEPARATE ESA 3402)

### 4.1 The Survey

- 4.1.1 A rapid scan with a magnetometer was carried out over the whole of the application area. No archaeological anomalies were detected by this method and in the light of this the detailed geophysical work required by the specification was set out initially in seven randomly located sample blocks.

### 4.2 Results

- 4.2.1 Full results of the geophysical survey and illustrations are contained in Appendix 1 to this report. → ESA 3402
- 4.2.2 The archaeological features detected were in the form of a small enclosure (35 m x 48 m). Both within and without the enclosure were several anomalies suggestive of pits.

- 4.2.3 Away from the immediate vicinity of the enclosure the application area was found to be magnetically quiet, although it is possible that other minor archaeological features may not have been detected as their responses were below the level of background 'noise'.

## 5.0 TRIAL EXCAVATION

### 5.1 Topography

#### General

- 5.1.1 The gravel terrace on which the application area is situated is of Pleistocene Age and partially overlies the red sandstone which is the predominant underlying geology of the area.
- 5.1.2 The land has been ploughed regularly in the past, however, more recently it has been left under pasture. The slight earthworks which run across the width of the field suggest that it was originally divided into three or more enclosures. To the north and south of the present field trackways lead to the ancient crossing point on the Severn at Quatford.

#### Local

- 5.1.3 The area in which the archaeological evidence was situated lay on a well-defined plateau. To the west the ground slopes up around 6 m OD and to the east it drops sharply 20 m to the present floodplain.

### 5.2 Strategy

#### Introduction

- 5.2.1 The excavation work took place after the area had been surveyed by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, thus it was possible to target the areas most likely to yield archaeological information. The positioning of the trenches was to the specifications agreed between Mr M D Watson of Shropshire County Council and Dr C E Howlett for Tempvs Reparatvm.
- 5.2.2 The geophysical survey had shown strong evidence for the existence of a small rectangular enclosure. In addition, a number of other possible archaeological features had been located suggesting a general spread of archaeological disturbance throughout the northern part of the field.

#### The objectives

- 5.2.3 The objectives of the excavation were to establish the nature of the features recorded by the geophysical survey. The intention being to recover sufficient information on which to base future proposals for the management of the archaeological remains of the site.
- 5.2.4 Where necessary, features located by trial trenching were excavated by hand in order to more fully understand their character. All excavated

features were recorded to the standard required for the archaeological archive.

### 5.3 The results

#### Trench 1 (Figs 5, 6, & 7)

- 5.3.1 This area was opened up over what was believed to be the southern part of the enclosure, including the southern boundary ditch.
- 5.3.2 This area contained a ditch running east-west across the trench and evidence for two buildings. However, evidence for the southern boundary ditch was not found.
- 5.3.3 The ditch ([20], Fig 6) was approximately 1.2 m deep, with no evidence of recutting. Considering the soft nature of the subsoil, this would suggest the feature had a relatively short life. The fills within this ditch show that after natural silting to a depth of 0.3 m had occurred [38], the ditch was deliberately backfilled. This was indicated by fill [37] which contained a high percentage of cobbles which, in many cases, showed evidence of frost fracturing indicating that they had been lying on the surface. This fill could be assumed to represent stones cleared from cultivated ground and used to fill an unwanted ditch.
- 5.3.4 Above this fill was found an area of tabular sandstone mixed with cobbles [39], over which a layer of red clay [17] had then been placed. The regular width of 0.6 m and the fairly regular construction suggests that this feature may have been a footing for a wall. The remaining fills were homogeneous silts mixed with some gravel and cobbles.
- 5.3.5 South of this ditch a group of three postholes and a single pit were found. The three postholes could be divided into two distinct types; [10] which had a clearly developed post pipe and packing, and [12] and [14] which had no evidence of packing. These latter two showed clear signs of the original post pipe. This was indicated by the central column of cobbles which would have fallen into the void created when the post rotted away or was removed.
- 5.3.6 The pit [08] was sub-circular, had a diameter of c. 0.5 m, and a flat bottom. The fill was mostly made up of homogeneous silts except for a dark humic lens above the primary fill.
- 5.3.7 There was no evidence found for the southern boundary ditch of the enclosure. However, at a point roughly coinciding with the suggested line of the ditch a major interruption in the pattern of the underlying sand and gravel was found ([36], not illustrated).

#### Trench 2

- 5.3.8 This trench was excavated across the eastern boundary of the enclosure, with the intention of locating at least the two ditches indicated by the geophysical survey in this area.
- 5.3.9 Initial results from cutting down to below the topsoil suggested a possible ditch line, however, attempts to locate it precisely by hand excavation proved unrewarding. Thus, a second trench was cut immediately to the south to a deeper level which quickly revealed the existence of a large ditch [25], Fig 8). The adverse soil conditions still made it difficult to be precise about the profile of the ditch. The most obvious fill suggested a fairly steep sided ditch similar in character to

ditch [20] in Trench 1. Below this darker fill, a fill composed mostly of sand was removed, resulting in a much wider profile although much deeper. The interpretation of this ditch remains open.

- 5.3.10 A small later ditch was found cutting across the alignment of ditch [25]. Only a short length of this feature was found.

- 5.3.11 A small feature ([32], Fig 8) was located to the west of ditch [25]. Too little of this feature was recovered to understand its importance.

#### Trenches 3–9

- 5.3.12 The remaining trenches produced no evidence of archaeological features. Only in Trench 9 were any notable finds recovered, and these were all found during surface cleaning.

- 5.3.13 The underlying sands and gravels showed frequent changes in their structure. These variations may have been recorded as archaeological anomalies by the geophysical survey.

#### 5.4 Artefacts

- 5.4.1 The ceramic evidence from the site amounted to about 1.0 kg of sherds. There were no diagnostic rim forms present. A preliminary examination of the assemblage has indicated that the material was mostly composed of Severn Valley Wares. These all appear to date to the early first – second century AD.

- 5.4.2 The lack of variety and the absence of imported wares would suggest that the assemblage belonged to a relatively low status native dwelling.

#### 5.5 Trial excavation: conclusions

##### Discussion

- 5.5.1 The soil types found on this site are of fine silty character, a form often associated with gravel terraces. This material moves easily in suspension when the soil is wet. Thus minor soil variations blend over time to produce an homogeneous silt layer in the area where fluid movement is greatest. This is usually in the top 0.5 m or so of soil. The above factor should be considered when comparing the results of this evaluation with those of the geophysical survey. The survey results associated with the enclosure area appear to be of a strong enough character to be enclosure ditches. Given the nature of the subsoil only features containing quantities of foreign inclusions (stones, gravel etc) would be evident at between 0.35 m and 0.7 m. The southern enclosure ditch may have been fairly shallow and therefore not located. To fully understand the site both the geophysical data and the excavation results should be considered together.

##### Interpretation

- 5.5.2 The available evidence suggests that the available area originally contained an enclosure of which ditches [20] and [25] were part. This seems to have been extended or replaced by a later boundary set more to the south within which at least one structure, possibly more, were contained. These structures would have included large posts in their construction, although too insufficient area was excavated to be precise about their layout. An interesting facet of the site is the evidence for

one of the structures encroaching over ditch [20], and the use of foundations to allow this.

- 5.5.3 The period of occupation on the site would, based on provisional dating, appear to extend from the late pre Roman Iron Age to the early Roman period.

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The evaluation has identified an archaeologically significant site within the present application area. Within the limits determined by the evaluation work, the excavation combined with the geophysical survey, was able to establish an understanding of both the nature and the development of the site which consists of enclosure ditches and evidence of buildings. However, the quality of preservation of the surviving features is not high, as exemplified by the difficulty in discerning the differences between the fills of features and the surrounding sub-soil and the problems experienced in locating the southern ditch. While there is always a presumption in favour of preservation of archaeological sites in-situ, these characteristics of the site make preservation by record an acceptable alternative.
- 6.1.2 Redland Aggregates Ltd are mindful of the requirements of PPG16 and subscribe to the CBI Code of Conduct for Minerals Operators. It is appreciated that further excavation work may be required in the event that planning permission is granted.
- 6.1.3 It is recommended that further archaeological excavation should consist of top-soil stripping over a sufficiently large area to allow a fuller appreciation of the relationship between the features of the site (ditches etc), with sample excavation of the features to provide a chronological framework.
- 6.1.4 Over the remainder of the application area it is suggested that because the various methods of evaluation have failed to confirm the existence of any archaeological features, it would not be necessary to carry out any further archaeological work other than, perhaps, a simple watching brief.

## 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Books

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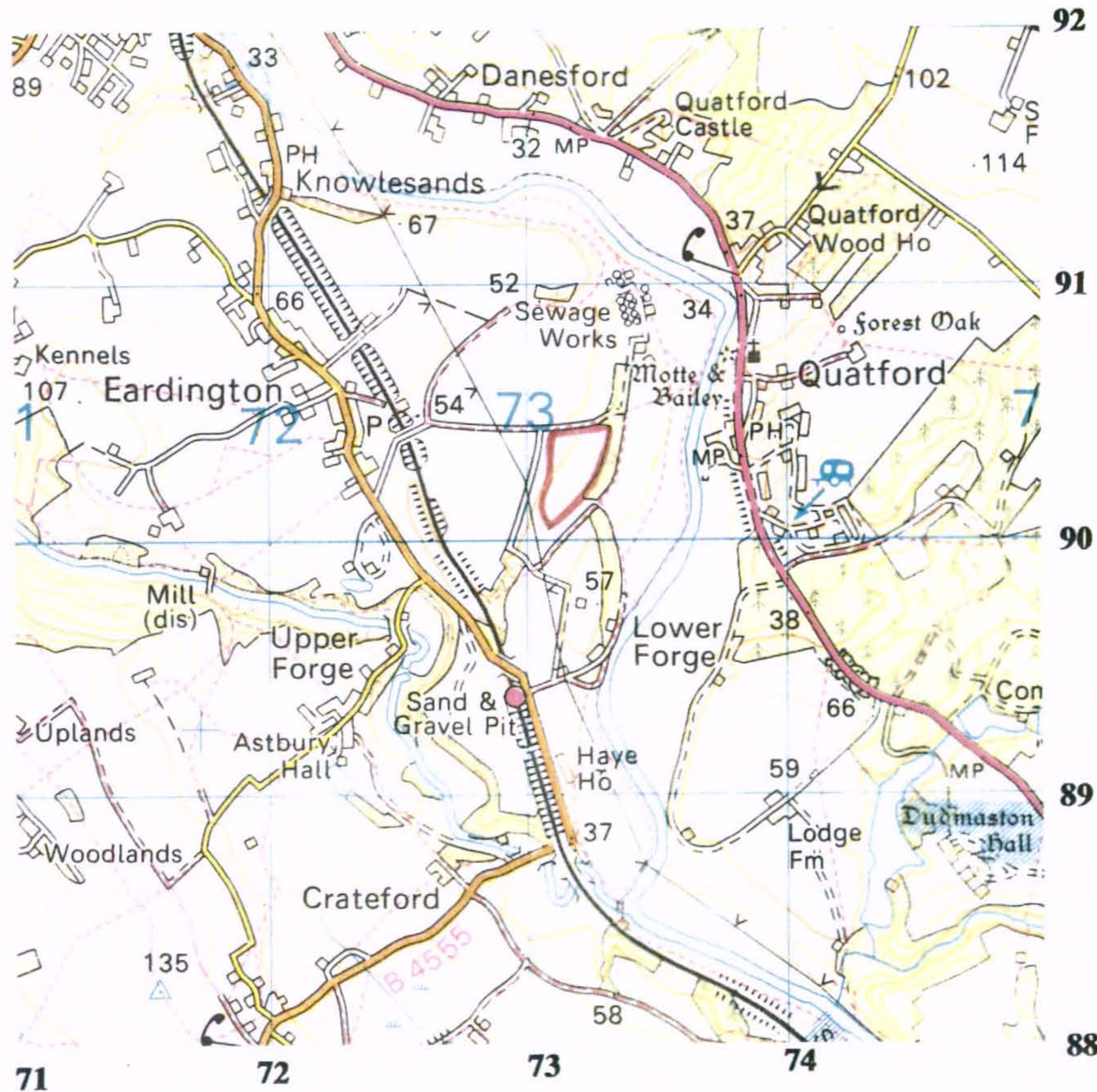
### Documents & maps

Plan of the manor of Eardington, the property of Wm Aynsworth & Mr John Rutter, 1777 AD. Shropshire County Record Office. Ref: 620/-

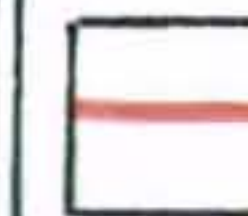
Quatford & Eardington Tithe Map & Tithe Apportionment, 1842 AD. Shropshire County Record Office. Ref: 3625/1

Ordnance Survey. 6" to 1 mile. Shropshire. Sheets 66NE, 67NW, 59SW & 58SE. (First edition) Surveyed 1882, Published 1891

## FIGURES



# LEGEND



Application  
area

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1:50000 map of 1988 with the permission  
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Location

**HAY FARM,  
EARDINGTON,  
SHROPSHIRE.**

Title

**SITE LOCATION.**

Scale 1:25 000

Plan No

ILL. 1

Date 8/92

Revised

Drawn FE

Surveyed

TR 31088C



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Application  
area.

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Location  
**HAY FARM,  
EARDINGTON,  
SHROPSHIRE.**

Title  
**LOCATION MAP.**

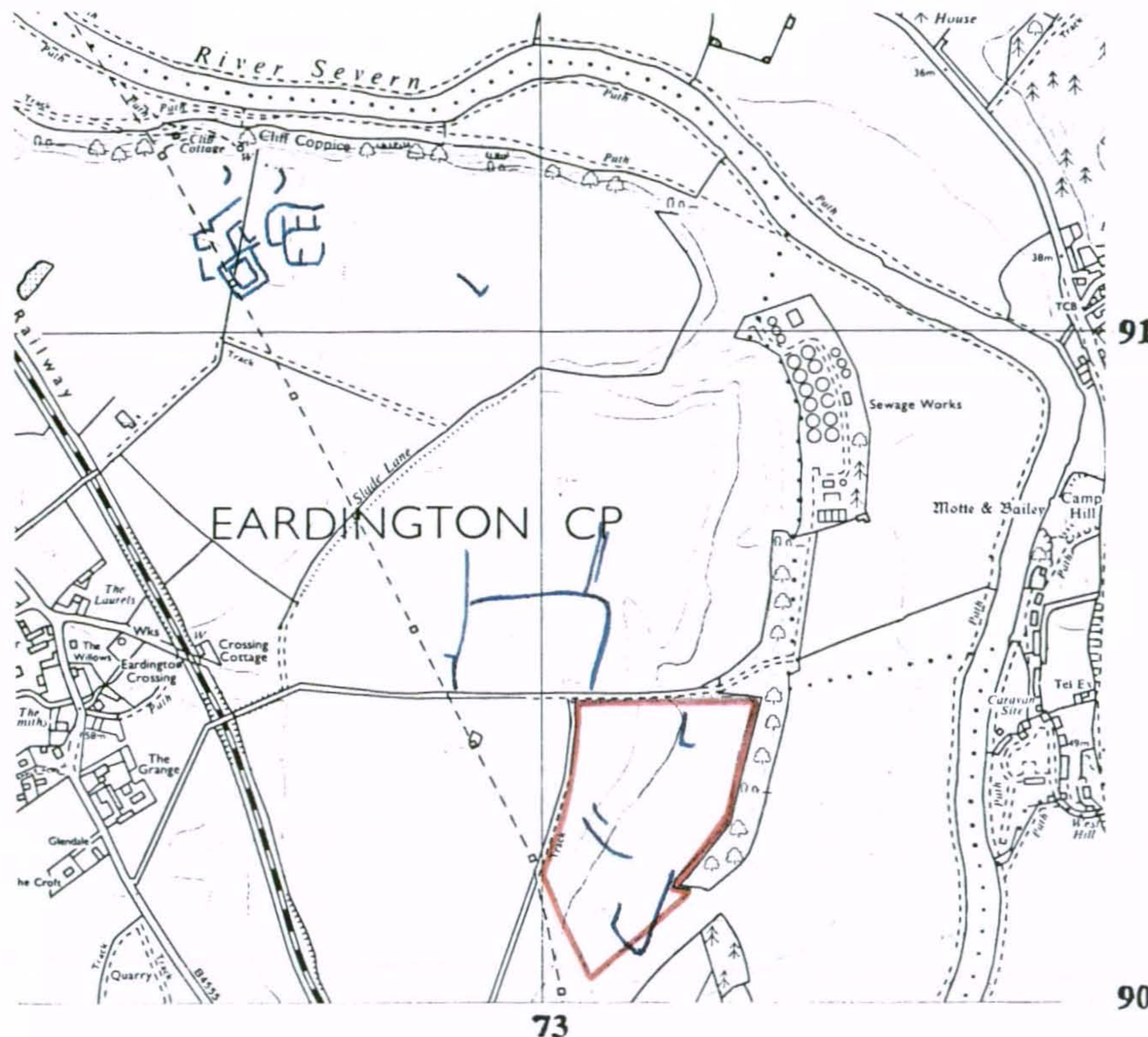
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Plan No  
**FIG. 2**

Date **10/92** Revised

Drawn **FE** Checked

TR 31088 O



# LEGEND



Application area.



Cropmarks

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Location  
**HAY FARM,  
EARDINGTON,  
SHROPSHIRE.**

Title  
**CROPMARKS.**

Scale 1:10,000

Plan No  
**FIG. 3**

Date 10/92

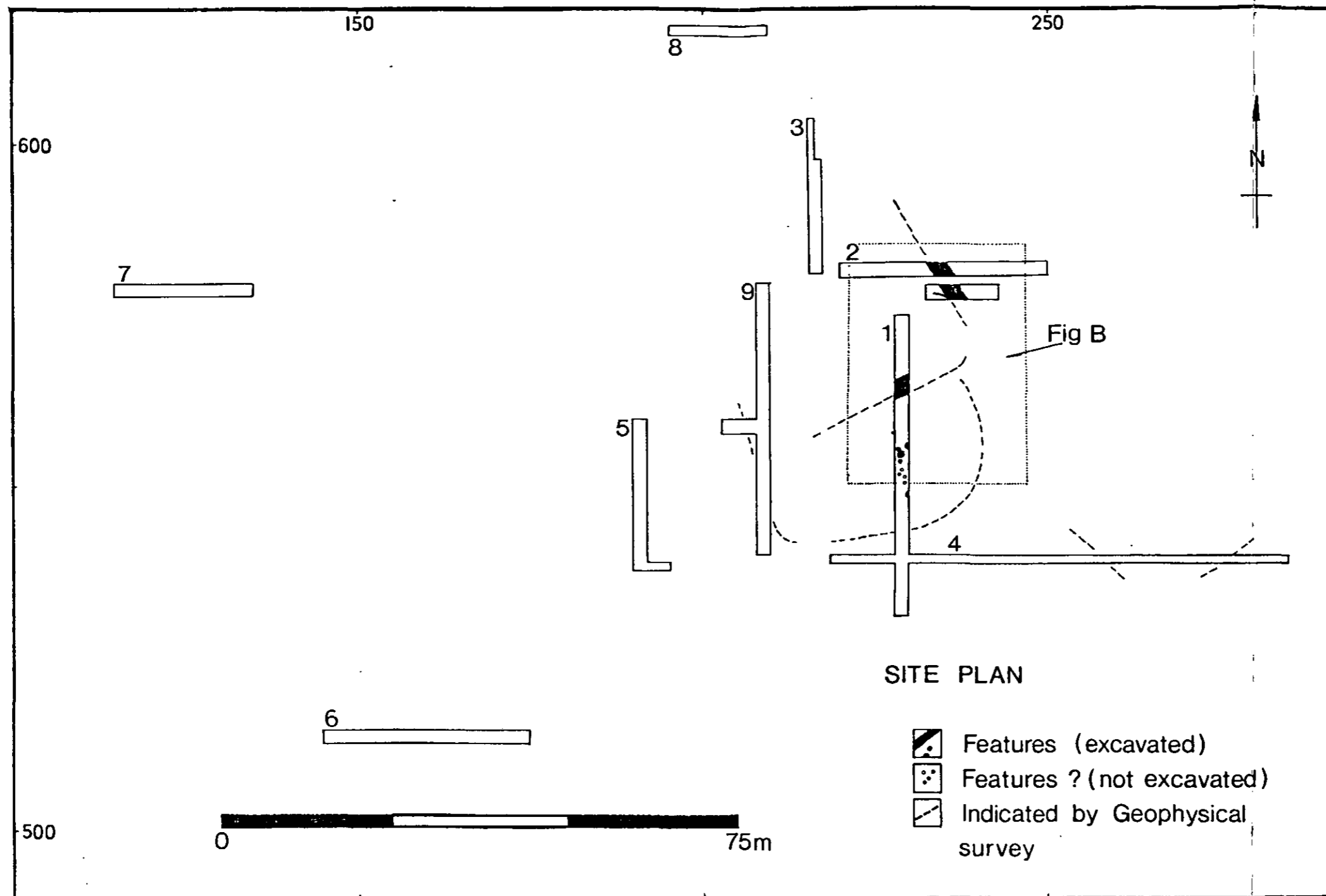
Revised

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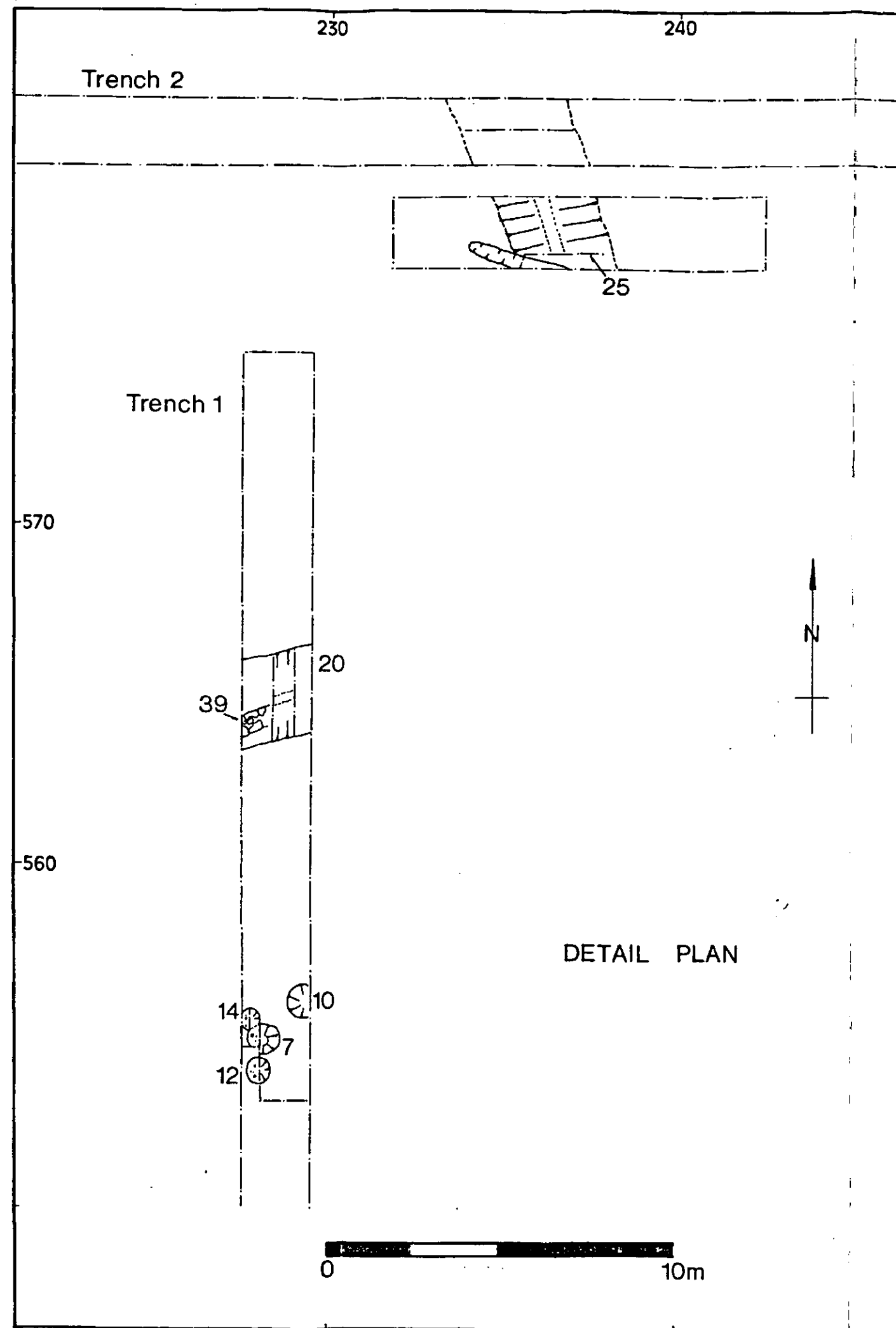
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Location  
**HAY FARM  
EARDINGTON  
SHROPSHIRE**

Title  
**Site Plan**

Scale	Plan No.
D. 10/92	FIG. 4
Drawn	Surveyed

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Location  
**HAY FARM  
EARDINGTON  
SHROPSHIRE**

Title  
**Trenches 1 & 2**

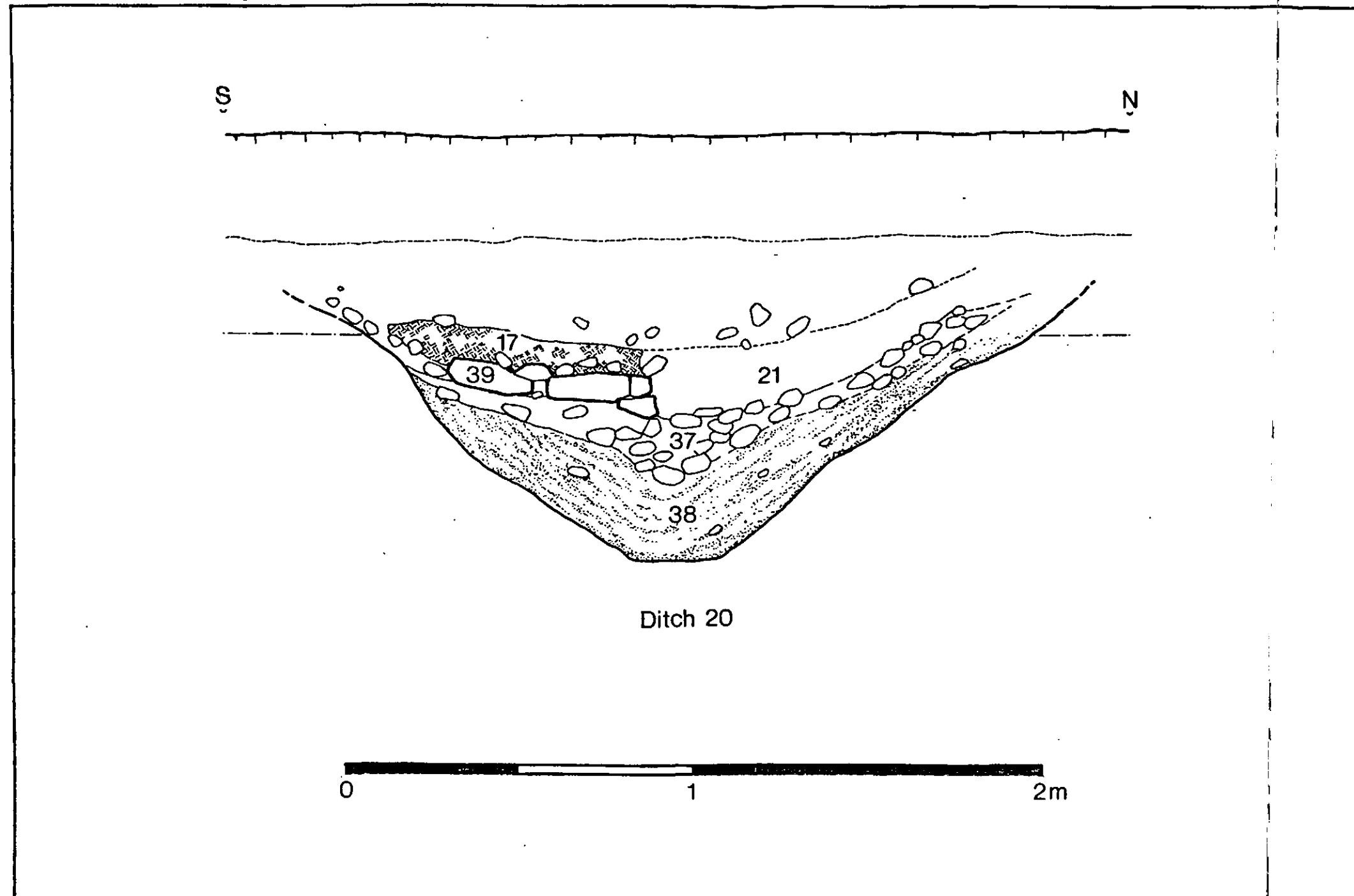
Scale Plan No.

Dr **10/92** Revised

**FIG. 5**

Drawn Surveyed

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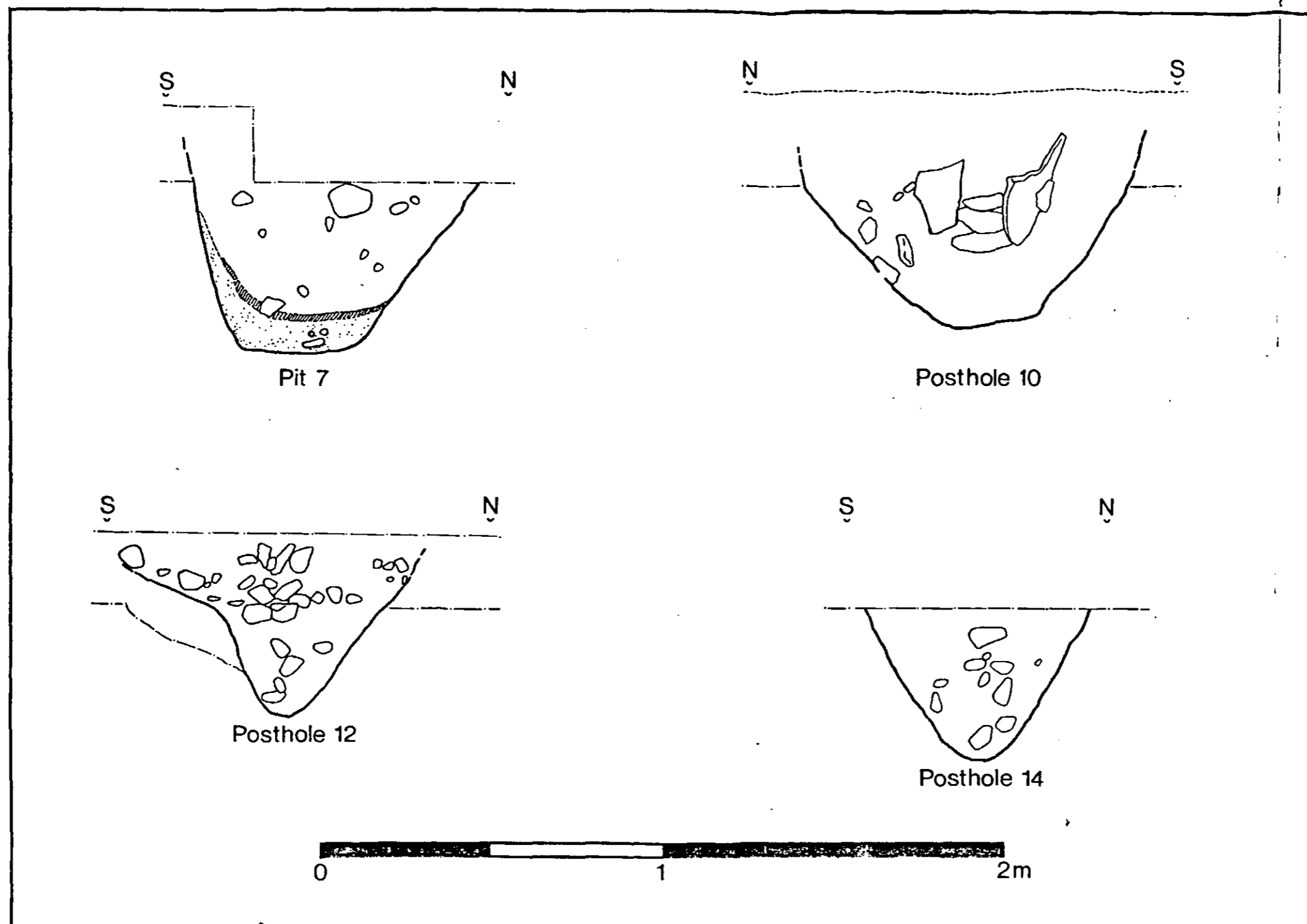
Location: HAY FARM  
EARDINGTON  
SHROPSHIRE

Title: Ditch 20: section

Scale	Plan No
Dr: 10/92	Revised
Drawn	Surveyed

FIG. 6

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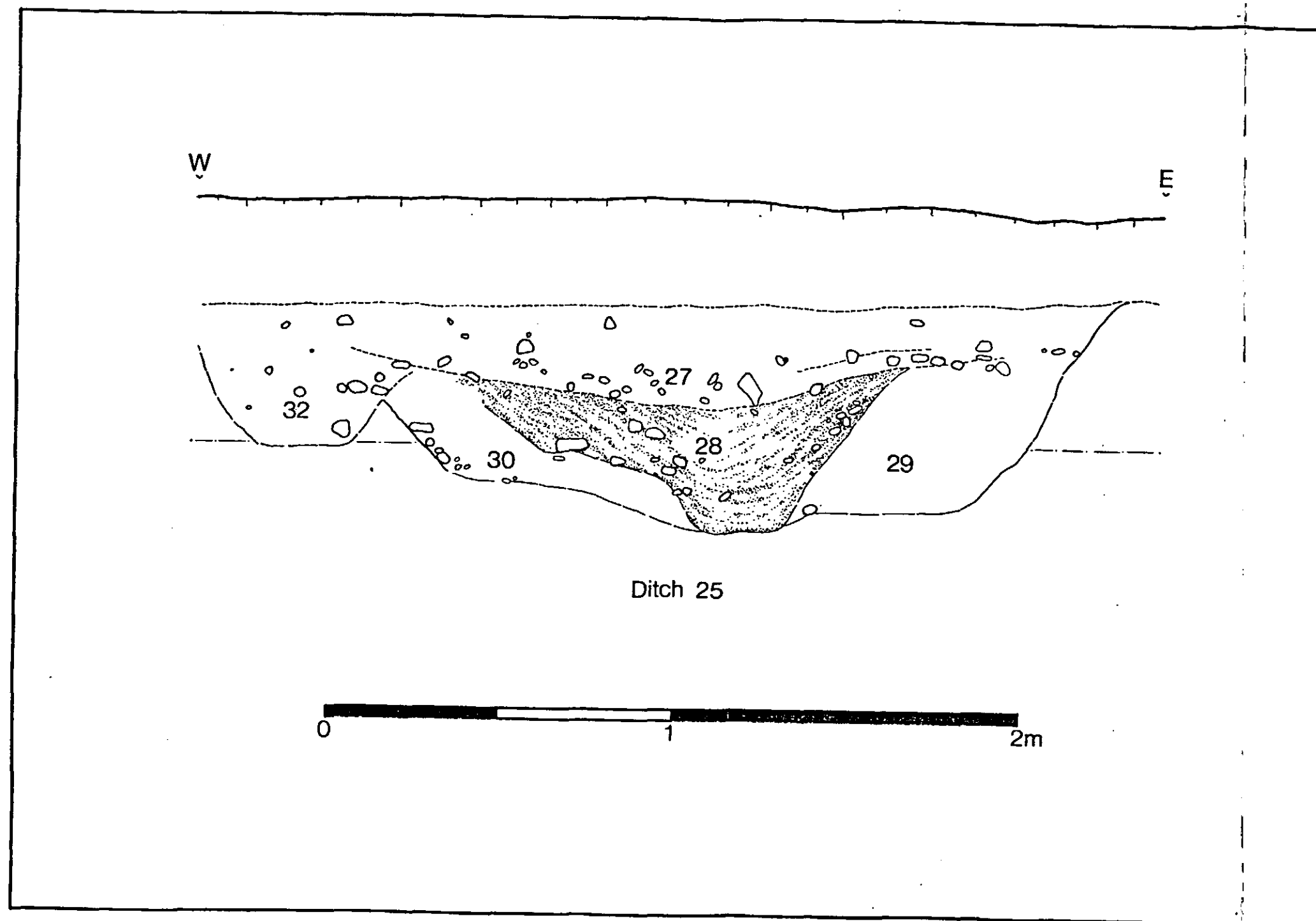
Location: HAY FARM  
EARDINGTON  
SHROPSHIRE

Title: Pit 7,  
posthole 10, 12, 14

Scale: 1:50  
Date: 10/92  
FIG. 7

Drawn: Surveyed:

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Company Number: 2275357  
Registered in England and Wales

Location: HAY FARM  
EARDINGTON  
SHROPSHIRE

Title:  
Ditch 25: section

Scale	Plan No
Date: 10/92 Revised	FIG. 8
Drawn	Surveyed

TR 31088 O

SMR PRN(s): 04564

HBSMR Event UID(s): ESA3402

HBSMR Source UID: SSA21393

**APPENDIX 1**

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
EARDINGTON

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF BRADFORD  
92/59

REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

**EARDINGTON**

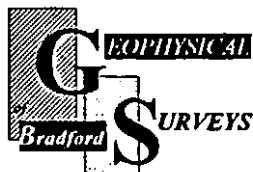
Report Number 92/59

Work commissioned by :



**TEMPVS REPARATVM**

Archaeological and Historical Associates



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## **SITE SUMMARY SHEET**

**92 / 59 Eardington**

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**NGR:SQ 732 904**

### **Location and geology, topography**

The survey area lies between the villages of Eardington and Quatford, to the west of the Severn River and 4 km south of the town of Bridgnorth, Shropshire. The survey occupied undulating pasture and the geology comprised thin soils overlying red sandstone.

### **Archaeology**

Although there is no evidence of archaeological features within the application area there is a wealth of archaeological sites along the river terraces of the Severn valley.

### **Aims of Survey**

As a response to a planning application to quarry the site, a magnetometer survey was undertaken as part of a wider archaeological evaluation being carried out by **Tempus Reperatum**. The object of the survey was to try to locate archaeological features surviving within the application area and establish their morphology and extent.

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### **Summary of Results \***

The magnetometer survey located a possible enclosure to the north of the application area. Elsewhere the site was found to be magnetically quiet with the exception of several possible isolated pit-like anomalies and areas of magnetic disturbance.

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**\* It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey.**

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## **SURVEY RESULTS**

**92 / 59 Eardington**

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### **1. Survey Areas**

1.1 A rapid scan with the magnetometer was employed to locate possible archaeological features over which a recorded survey would be carried out. In the event that no archaeological anomalies were detected by this method, a series of random sample blocks were to be positioned for detailed survey.

1.2 Seven sample blocks - varying in size - were surveyed using the magnetometer. After possible archaeological features were located, further survey work filled in the remaining areas between five of the sample blocks. The survey has been divided up for ease of reference and the location of the survey areas (Areas A to G), are shown in Figure 1.

1.2 The survey grid was set out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (GSB) and detailed tie in information has been lodged with the client

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### **2. Display**

2.1 The results are displayed in two formats:- dot density plot and X-Y trace. These display formats are discussed in the *Technical Information* section, at the end of the report.

2.2 Overall data plots and interpretation diagrams (Figures 2 to 4) are produced at a scale of 1:1000.

2.3 Detailed data plots and interpretation diagrams for the individual areas are produced at 1:500 (Figures A1 to G3).

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### **3. General Considerations - Complicating factors**

3.1 With the exception of steep gradients over some parts of the site, conditions were ideal for magnetometer survey.

3.2 Area A contained considerable amounts of ferrous debris of likely modern origin. The strong interference in this area will have concealed responses from archaeological features if present. There is also limited disturbance caused by a wire fence along the northern edge of this part of the survey.

3.3 A telephone pole supported by a wire brace has produced a substantial area of disturbance on the dividing line between areas A and B.

3.4 There is a general scatter of ferrous debris across the site appearing more pronounced at the northern end. There are more concentrated areas of disturbance in blocks D and G. These are all considered to be responses from ferrous debris of modern origin.

3.5 Although a number of possible archaeological features were detected by the survey, they were generally low in magnitude. This suggests that other archaeological features may not have been detected as their responses were below the level of the background noise.

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#### 4. Survey Results

With the exception of several isolated pit-like anomalies the rapid scan with the magnetometer failed to locate any areas of possible archaeological potential within the application area. In general the site was found to be magnetically quiet. A series of sample blocks were positioned with reference to the anomalies located by the scan and later joined together in the northern area after recorded survey revealed possible archaeological anomalies.

##### 4.1 Area A

4.1.1 This area is dominated by strong responses from buried ferrous debris and a telephone pole. Such disturbance will have masked anomalies generated by archaeological features if present.

4.1.2 One possible isolated pit-like anomaly was recorded. However, due to the disturbed nature of this part of the site this could be a response from ferrous debris buried at greater depth.

##### 4.2 Area B

4.2.1 A possible enclosure was located in this part of the survey. The eastern side appears to be partly double ditched, or long pits may have been dug parallel to the enclosure ditch. The anomalies produced by the northern and western parts of the enclosure are less clear.

4.2.2 There is a suggestion that a ditch continues to the southeast from the southeastern corner of the enclosure for a distance of approximately 20m. This anomaly then turns to the northeast into Area C and diminishes in response.

4.2.3 The low level of the response from these features may account for the failure of the scan to detect the presence of the possible enclosure and that other features remain undetected.

4.2.4 There are several pit-like anomalies both inside and outside the enclosure, suggesting possible domestic activity, although some of these could be interpreted as responses from ferrous debris. The short linear anomalies may indicate the presence of parts of other ditches which remain otherwise undetected by the magnetometer.

4.2.5 The strong anomaly recorded in the northwestern corner is a response from the base of a telephone pole and bracing wire.

4.2.6 There is a general scatter of ferrous debris of probable modern origin. However, it is possible that some may relate to ferrous objects of archaeological significance.

##### 4.3 Area C

4.3.1 There is a spread of ferrous debris across Area C which is likely to be of modern origin.

4.3.2 A number of low magnitude linear anomalies cross from the northwest to southeast of Area C. As they are parallel and are encountered similarly elsewhere on the site in the same orientation, these may represent responses from past ploughing activity.

4.3.3 Other than the possible ditch type anomaly described in Area B, no anomalies considered of archaeological potential were detected in area C. However, the results of Area B suggest that archaeological features may be present in this area.

##### 4.4 Area D

4.4.1 Concentrations of strong ferrous anomalies are the dominant responses in this area. This has most likely been caused by the removal of a field boundary which is shown in the grid location diagram (Figure 1) turning a corner in the northwestern part of Area D.

4.4.2 There are a number of possible pit-like responses which may have archaeological potential, in particular those in the southern part of this area. However, these isolated anomalies are more likely to have been produced by modern ferrous disturbance.

4.4.3 A linear anomaly recorded in the southern part of this survey area appears to be in the same orientation as those encountered in Area C, and is therefore considered a ploughing effect.

#### **4.5 Area E**

4.5.1 A number of anomalies produced by ferrous disturbance were recorded in this part of the survey. The cleared field boundary described in Area D 4.4.1 was detected continuing through Area E. The ferrous response recorded in the southeastern corner of this area may be remains of this boundary.

4.5.2 Linear responses consistent with those found in areas C and D were also detected.

4.5.3 No anomalies considered of archaeological significance were detected by the survey.

#### **4.6 Area F**

4.6.1 Area F proved to be the most magnetically 'quiet' of the areas surveyed and may be accounted for by the lack of top soil remaining in this area; in a number of places the bedrock was visible on the surface.

4.6.2 Several ferrous responses were recorded, but nothing of possible archaeological potential.

#### **4.7 Area G**

4.7.1 A distinct area of ferrous disturbance is clearly visible in the results from this area which is not considered archaeological in origin.

4.7.2 The survey was extended southwards to cover a steep sided spur, and only slight indications of possible archaeological activity were detected, therefore this interpretation remains tentative.

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### **5. Conclusions**

The survey successfully located an enclosure in the northern part of the application area with indications of possible domestic activity within. Elsewhere a number of possible pit-like anomalies were detected, although some may be more modern in origin. Other archaeological features may be present but their responses may be below the detectable range of the magnetometer.

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**Project Co-ordinator: D Shiel**

**Project Assistant: I Barnes S Gaffney S Ovenden A Shields C Stephens**

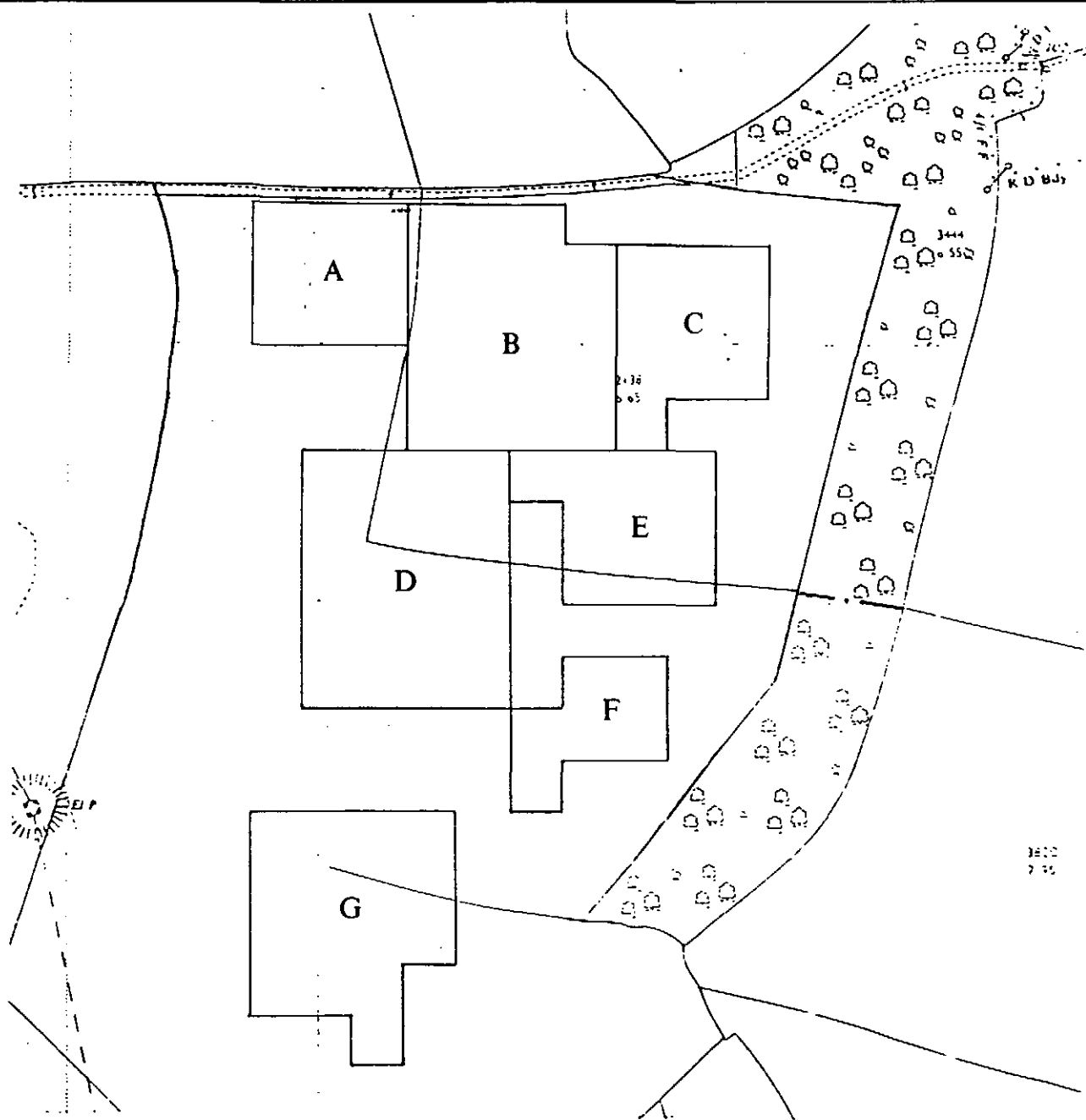
**28th August 1992**

**Geophysical Surveys of Bradford**

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# EARDINGTON

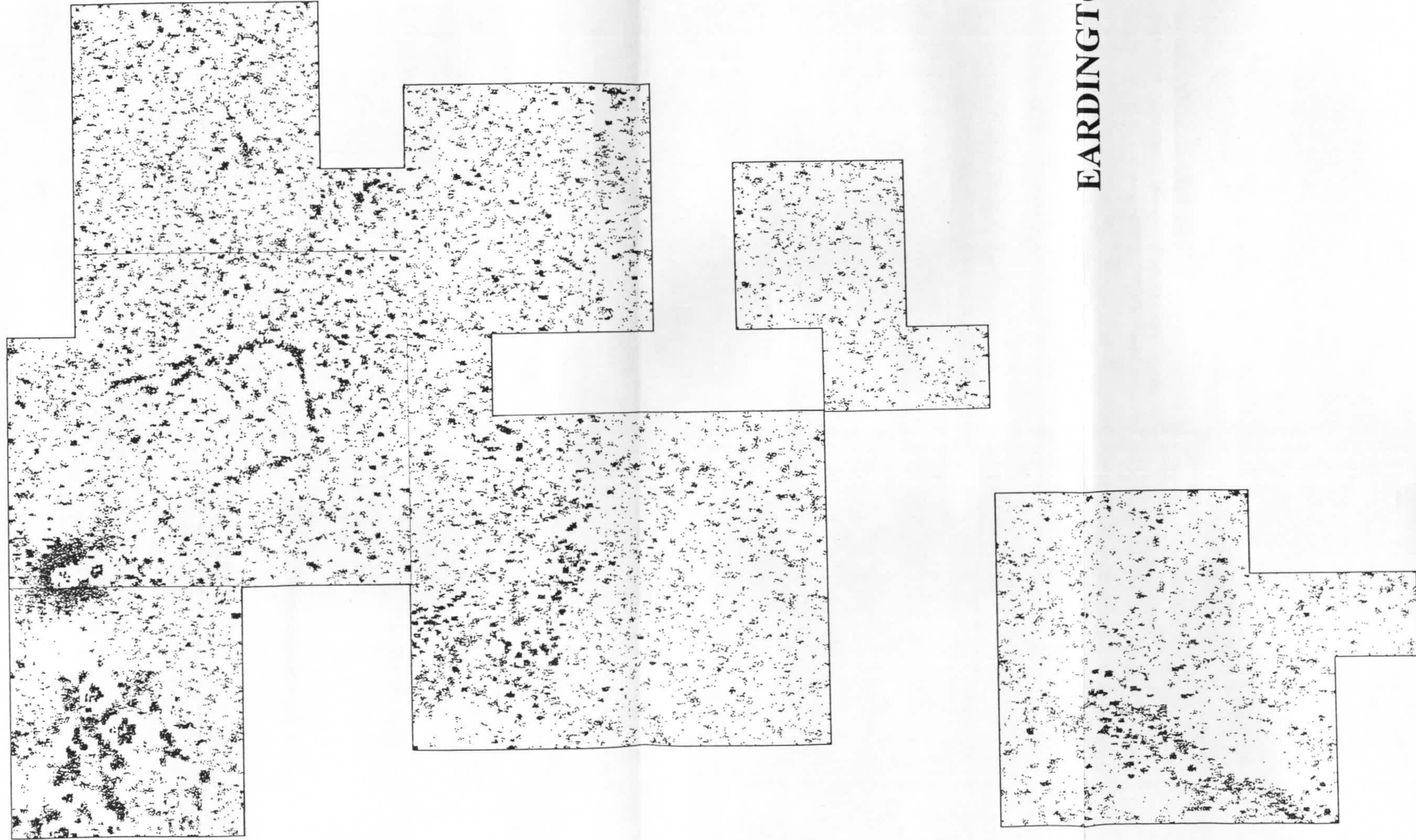
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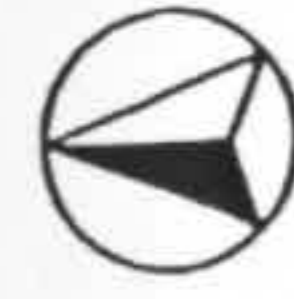
BASED UPON THE ORDNANCE  
SURVEY MAP WITH THE PERMISSION  
OF THE CONTROLLER OF HMSO  
CROWN COPYRIGHT

1:2500

Figure 1



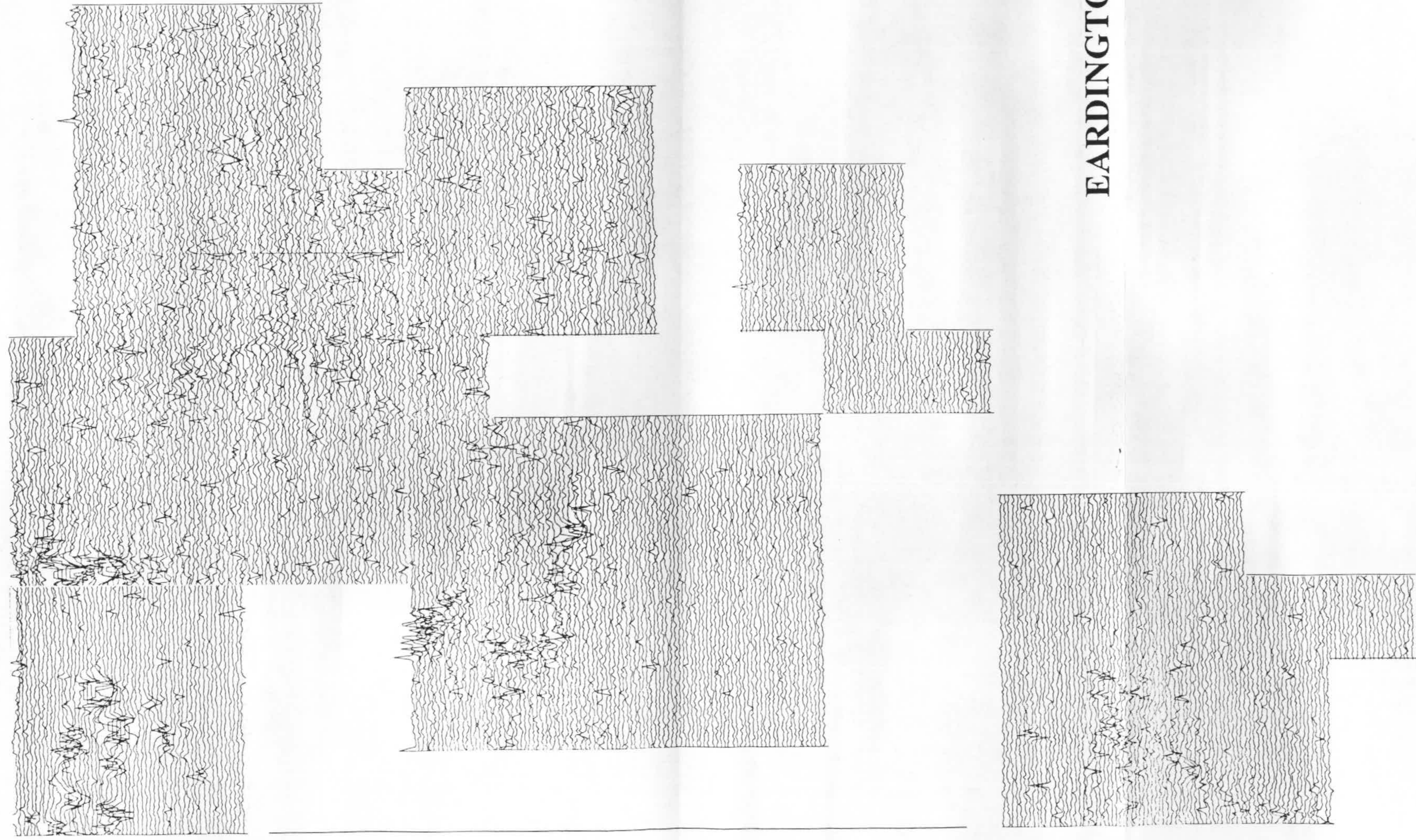
EARDINGTON



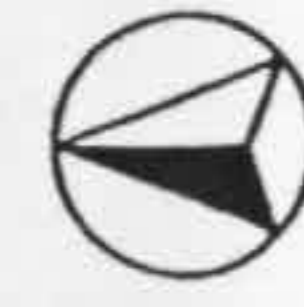
0 40  
m

2.0 0.1  
nT

Figure 2

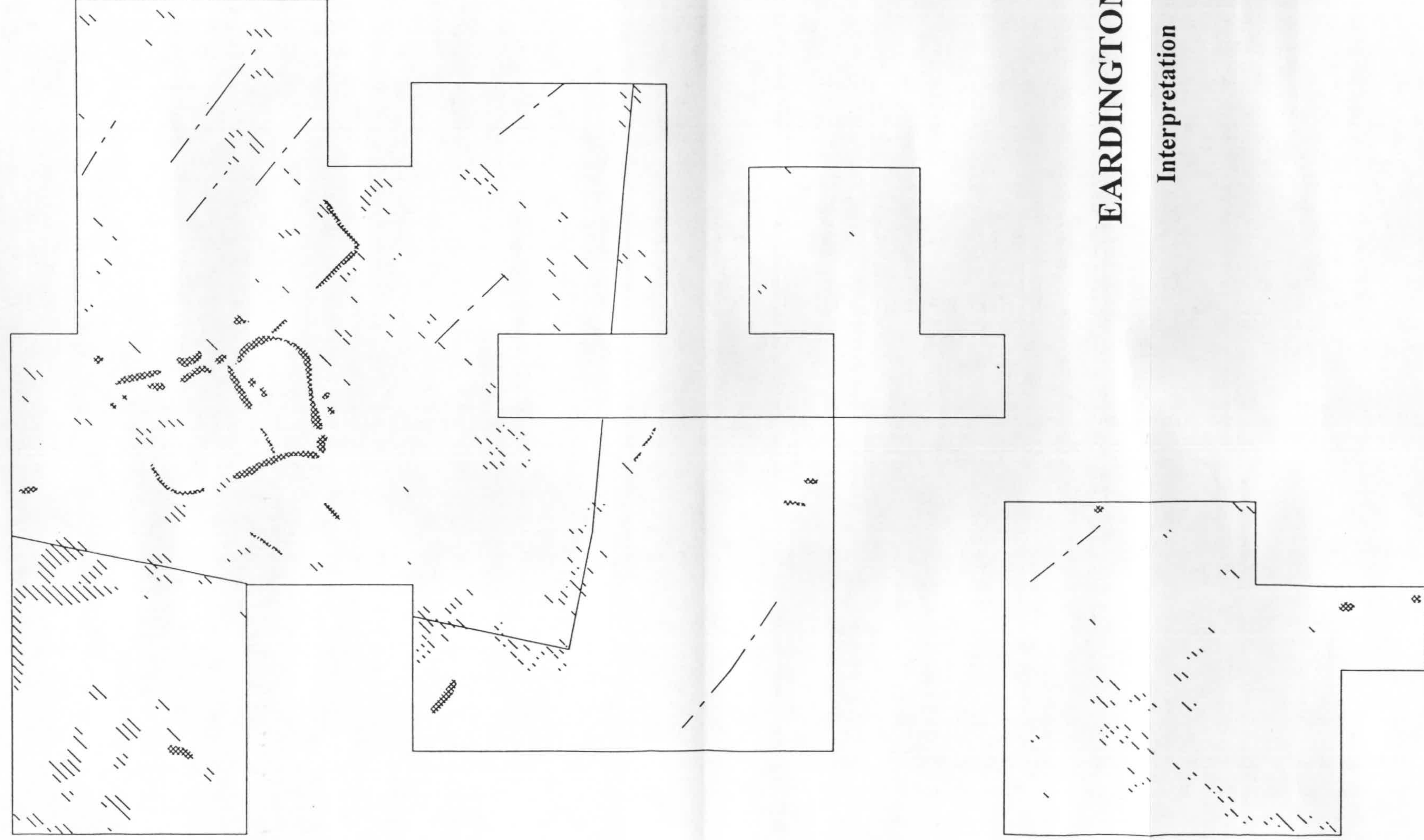


# EARDINGTON



0 m 40

Figure 3



- Disturbance
- ? Archaeology
- Ploughing trends
- Field Boundary

# EARDINGTON

## Interpretation

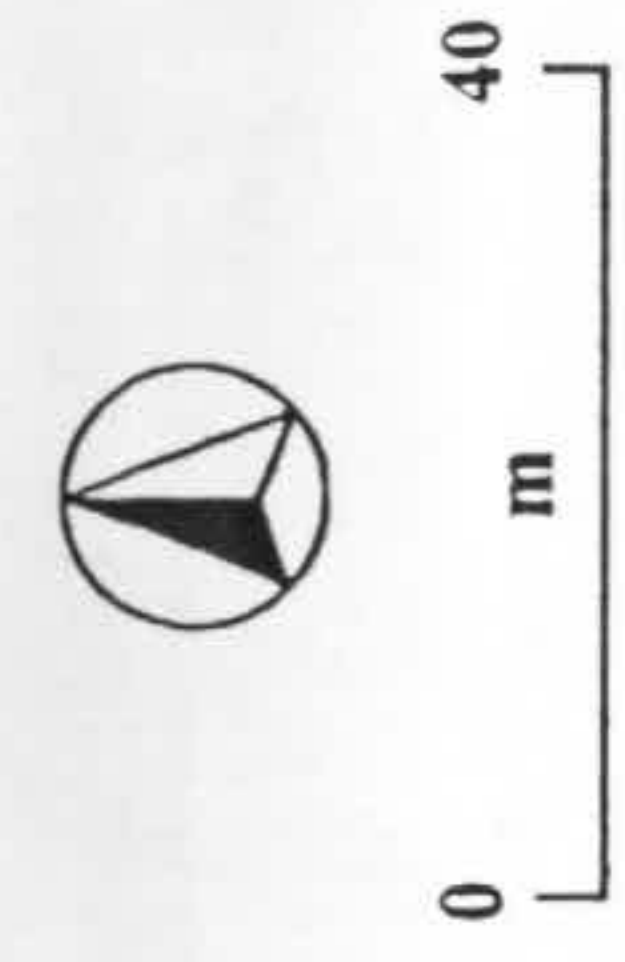
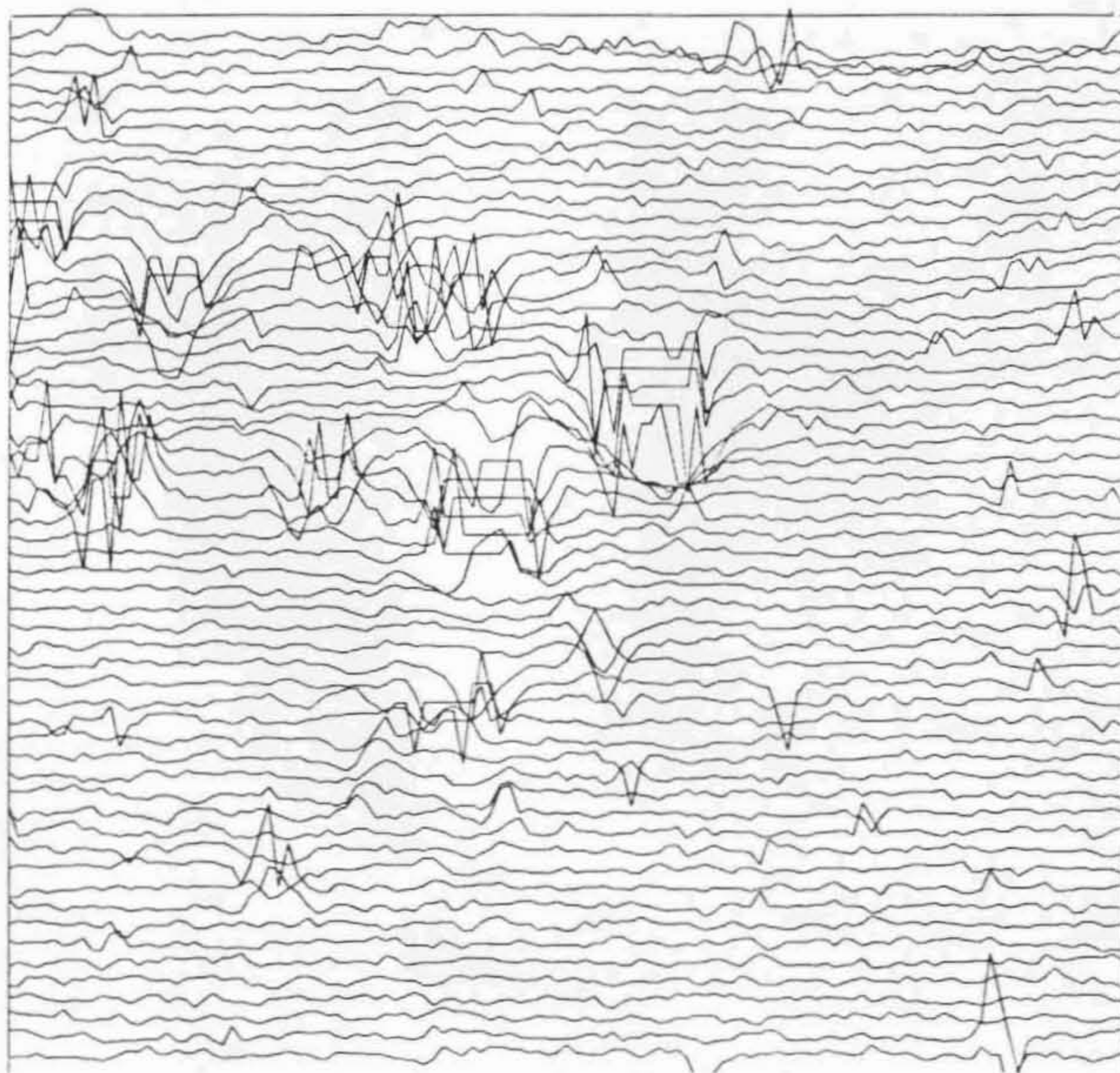


Figure 4

# EARDINGTON

## Area A



15 nT



0 m 20

Figure A1

# EARDINGTON

## Area A

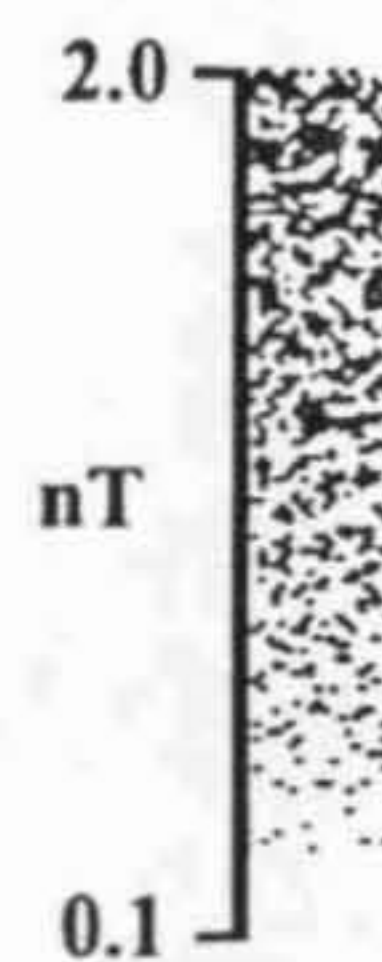
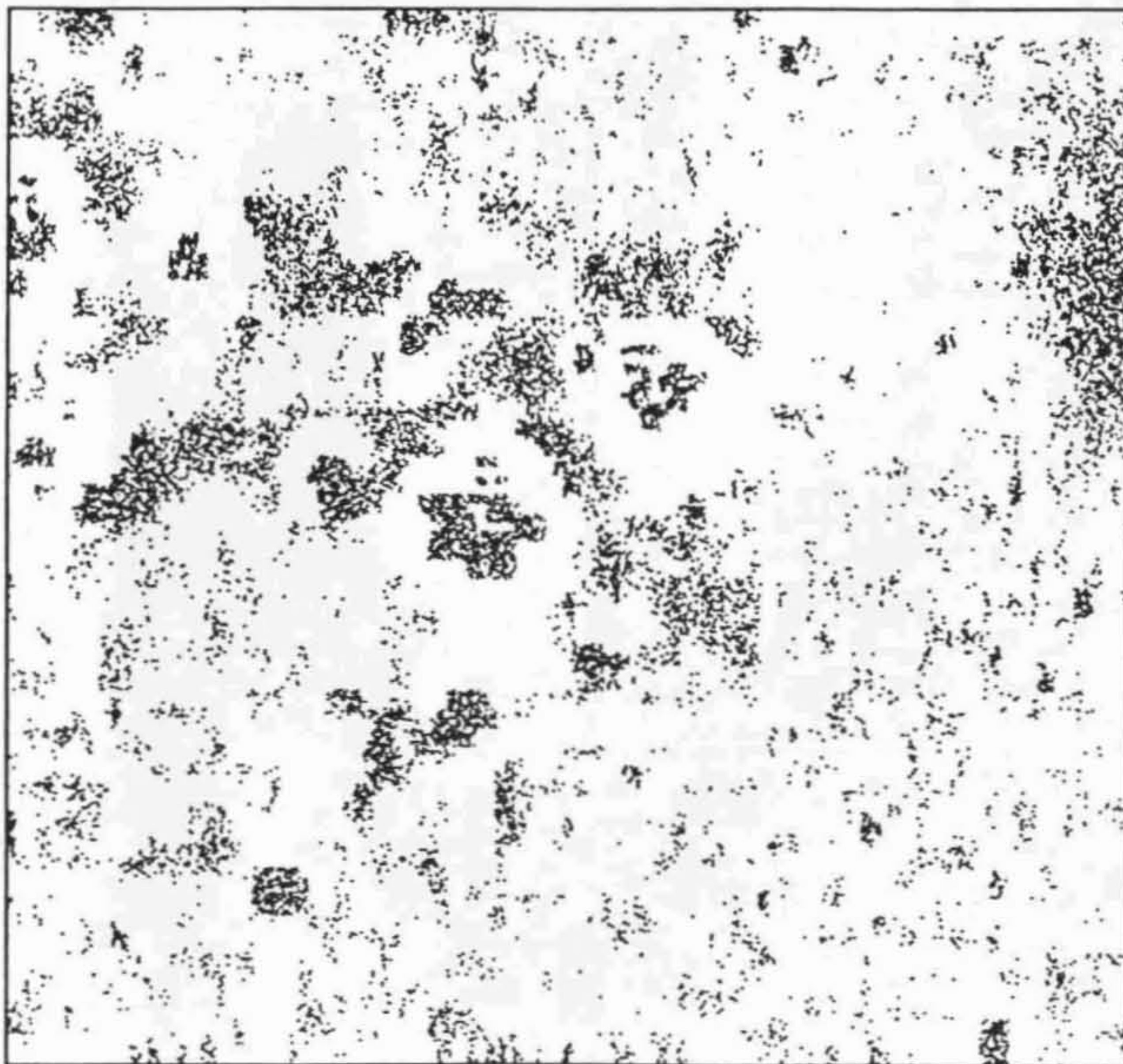


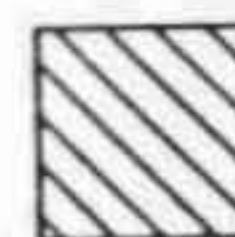
Figure A2

# EARDINGTON

## Area A



Disturbance



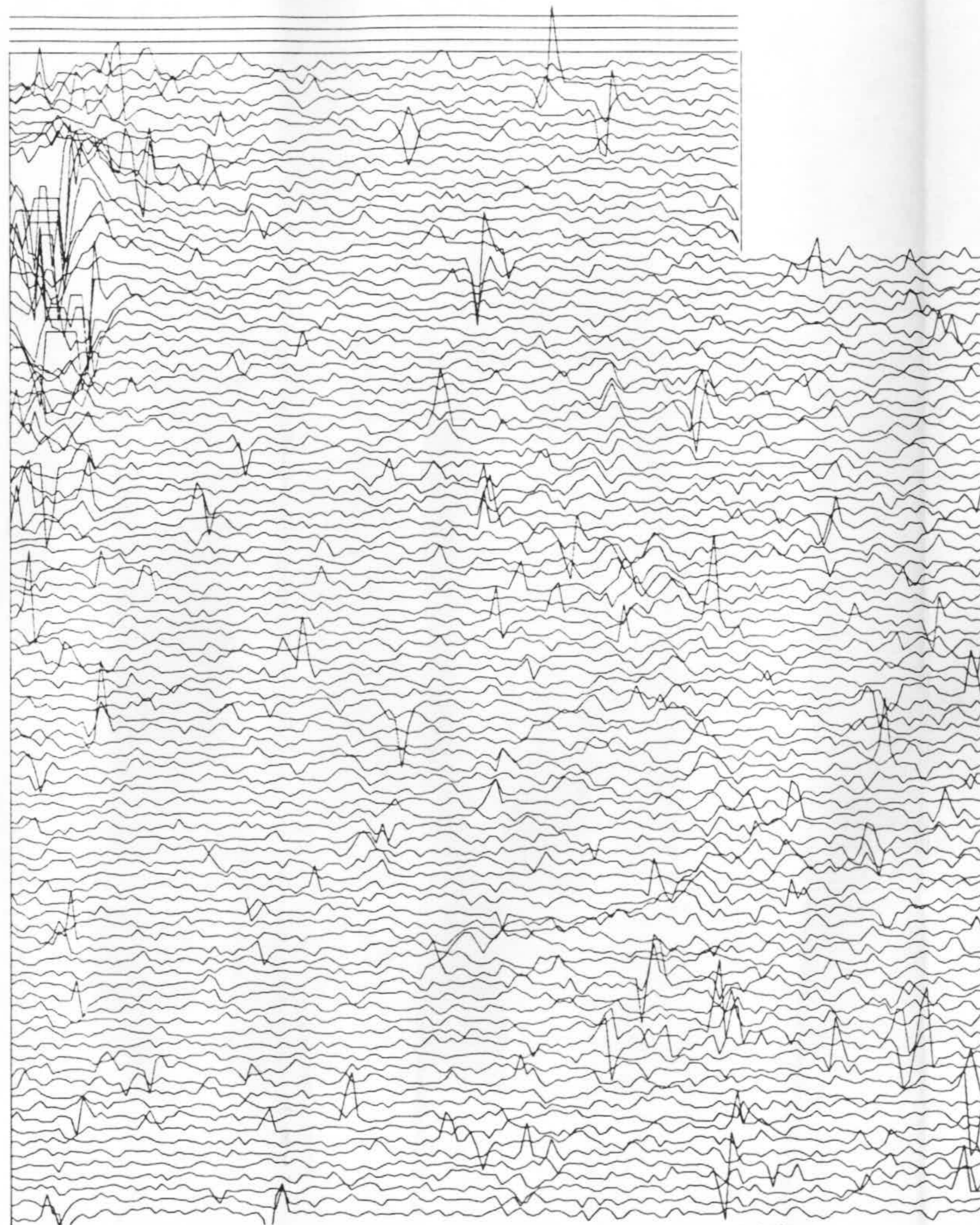
? Archaeology



Figure A3

# EARDINGTON

## Area B



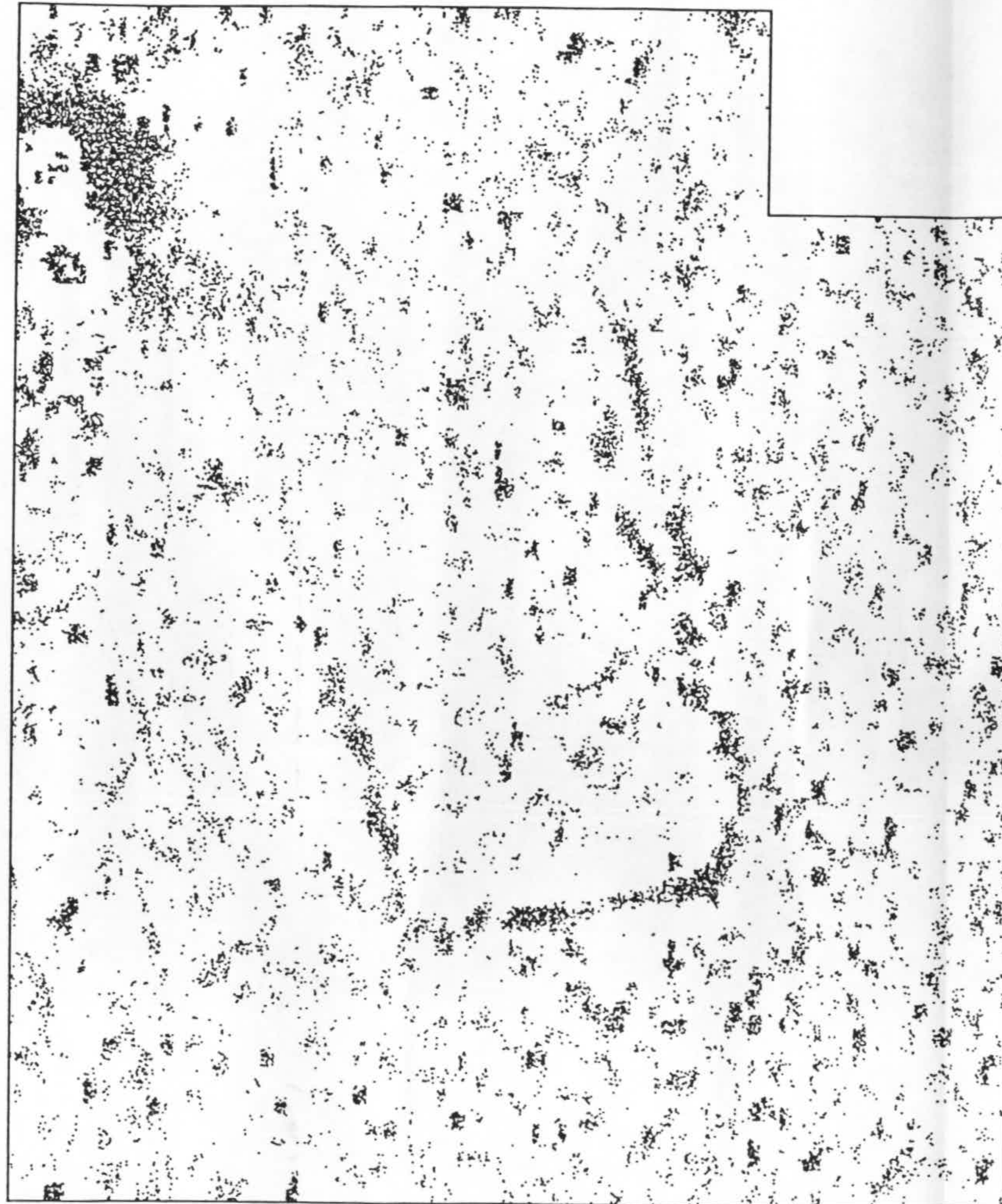
10 nT



Figure B1

# EARDINGTON

## Area B



2.0  
nT  
0.1



Figure B2

# EARDINGTON Area B

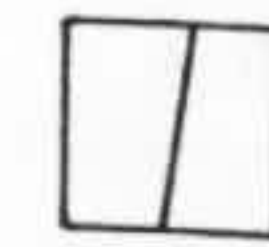
Interpretation



Disturbance



? Archaeology



Field Boundary

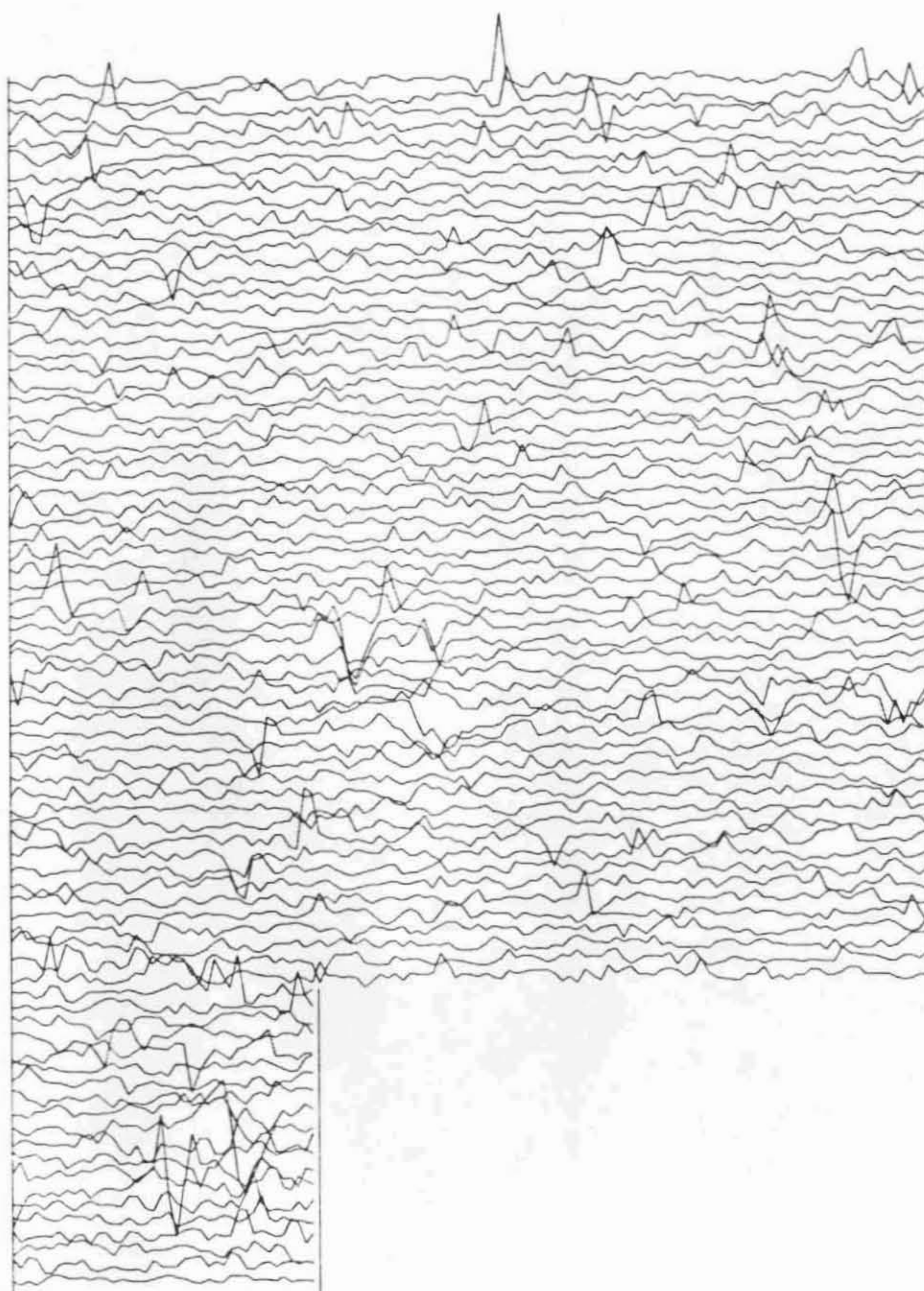


0 20  
m

Figure B3

# EARDINGTON

## Area C



10nT



0 m 20

Figure C1

# EARDINGTON

## Area C

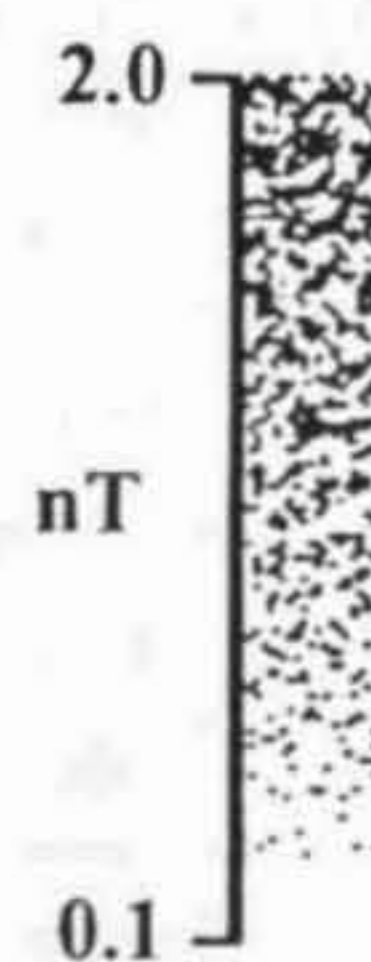
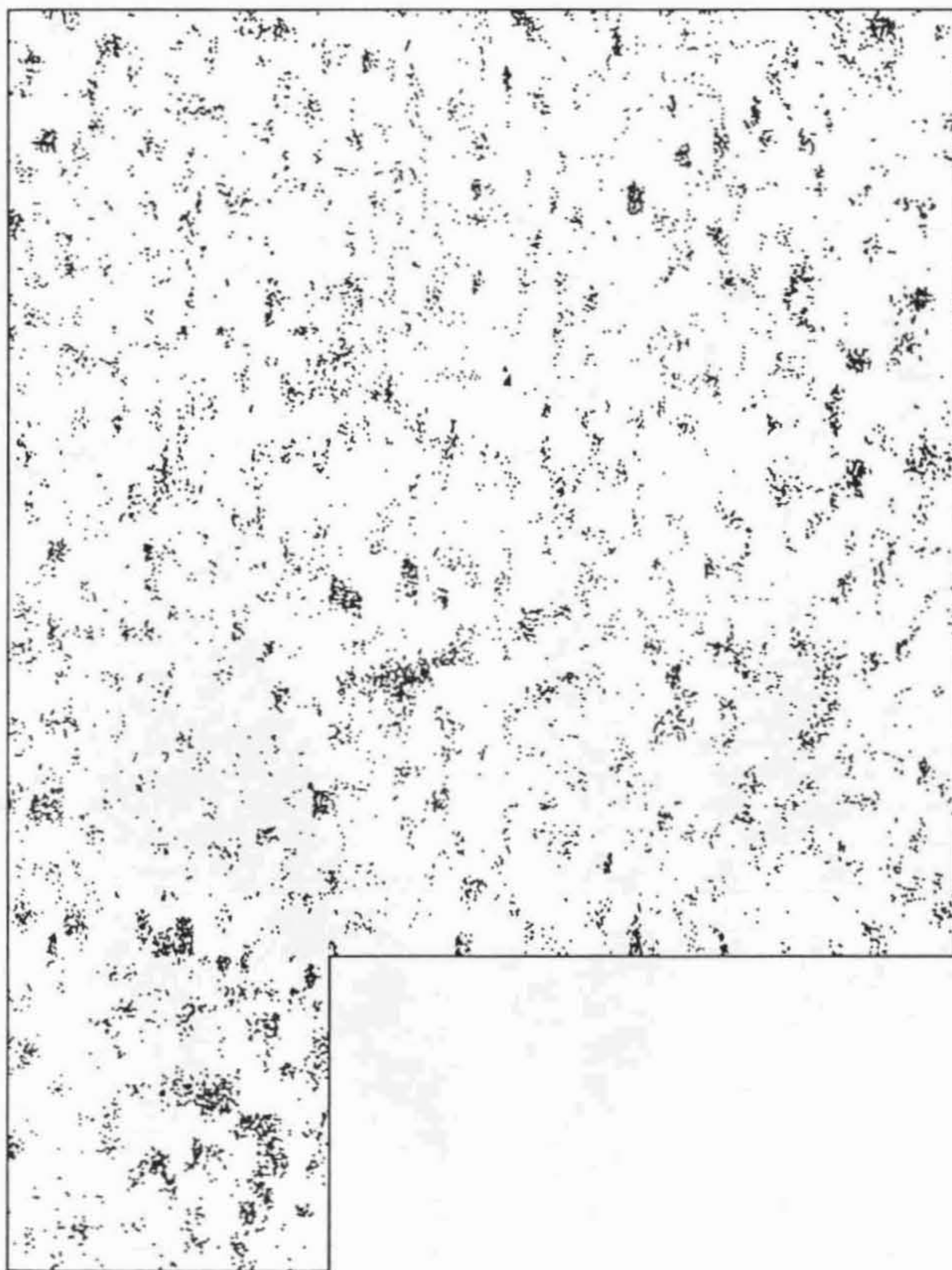
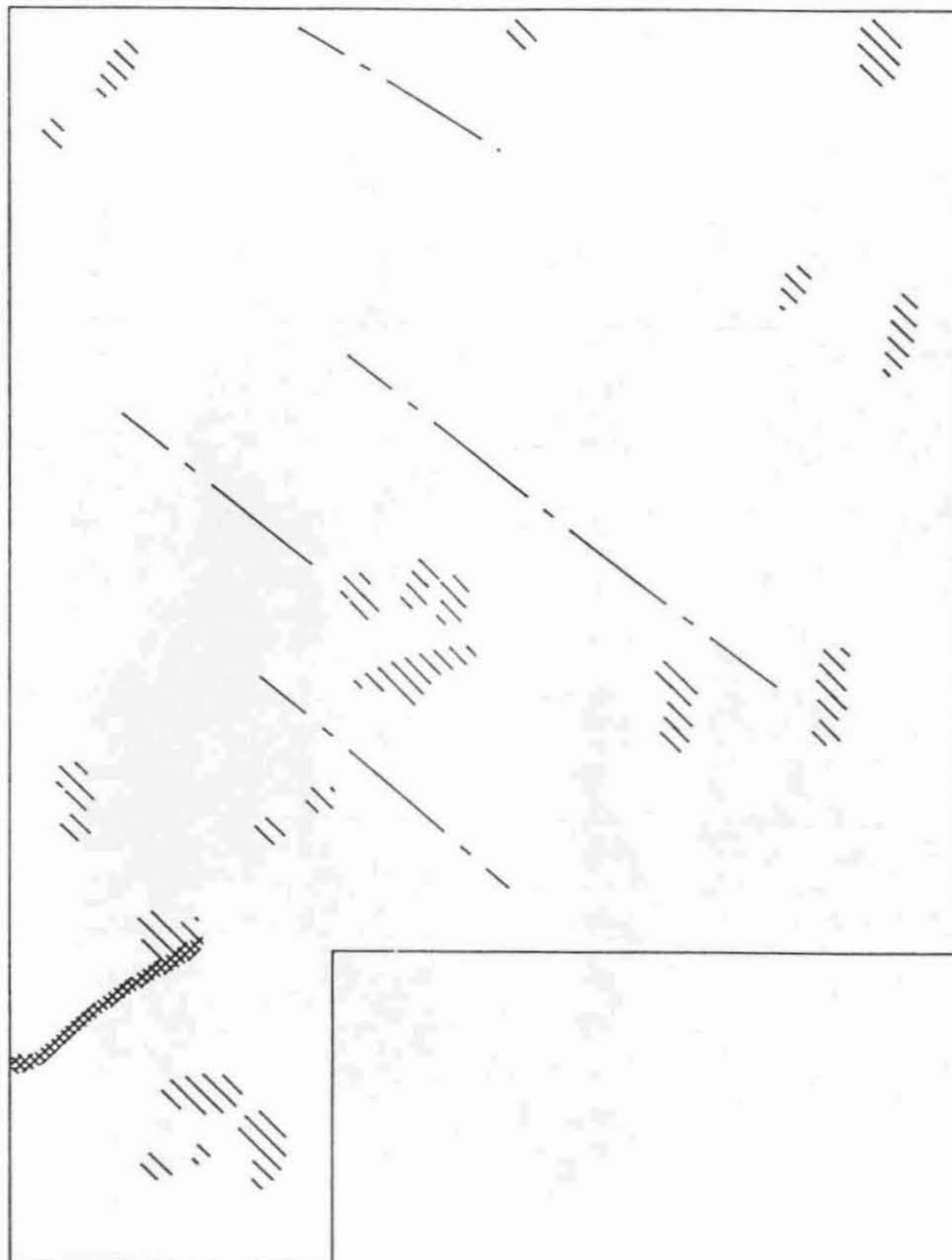


Figure C2

# EARDINGTON

## Area C



**Disturbance**



**? Archaeology**

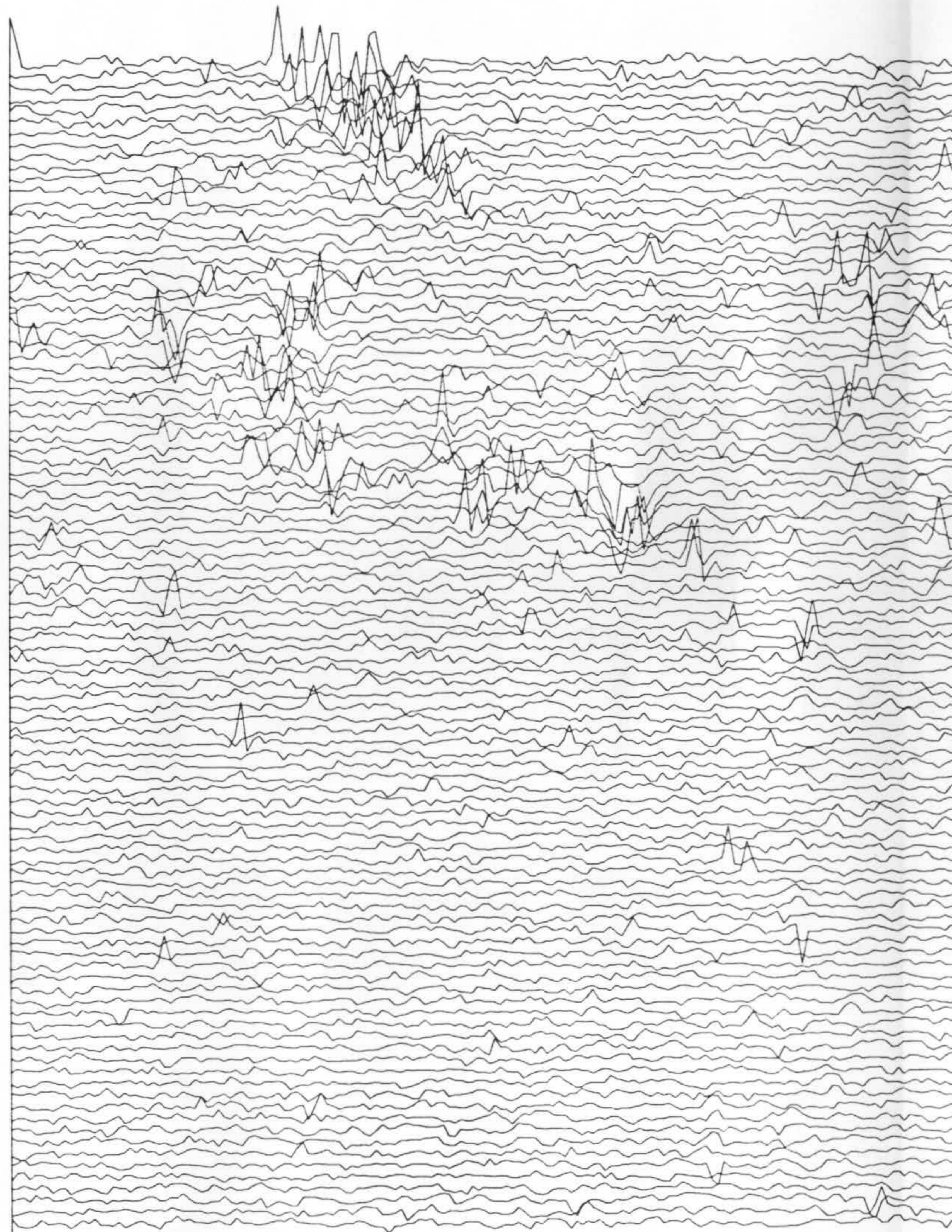


**Ploughing trends**



**Figure C3**

# EARDINGTON Area D



10 nT

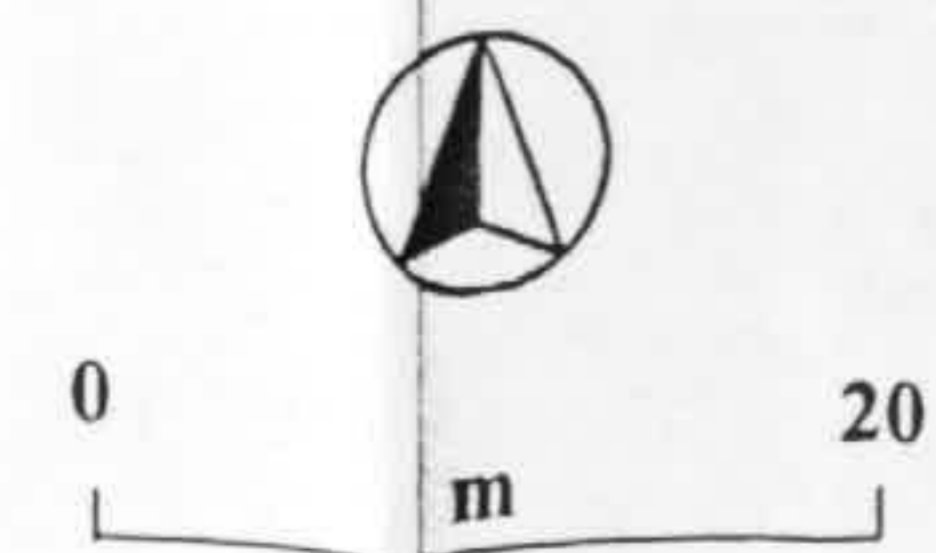
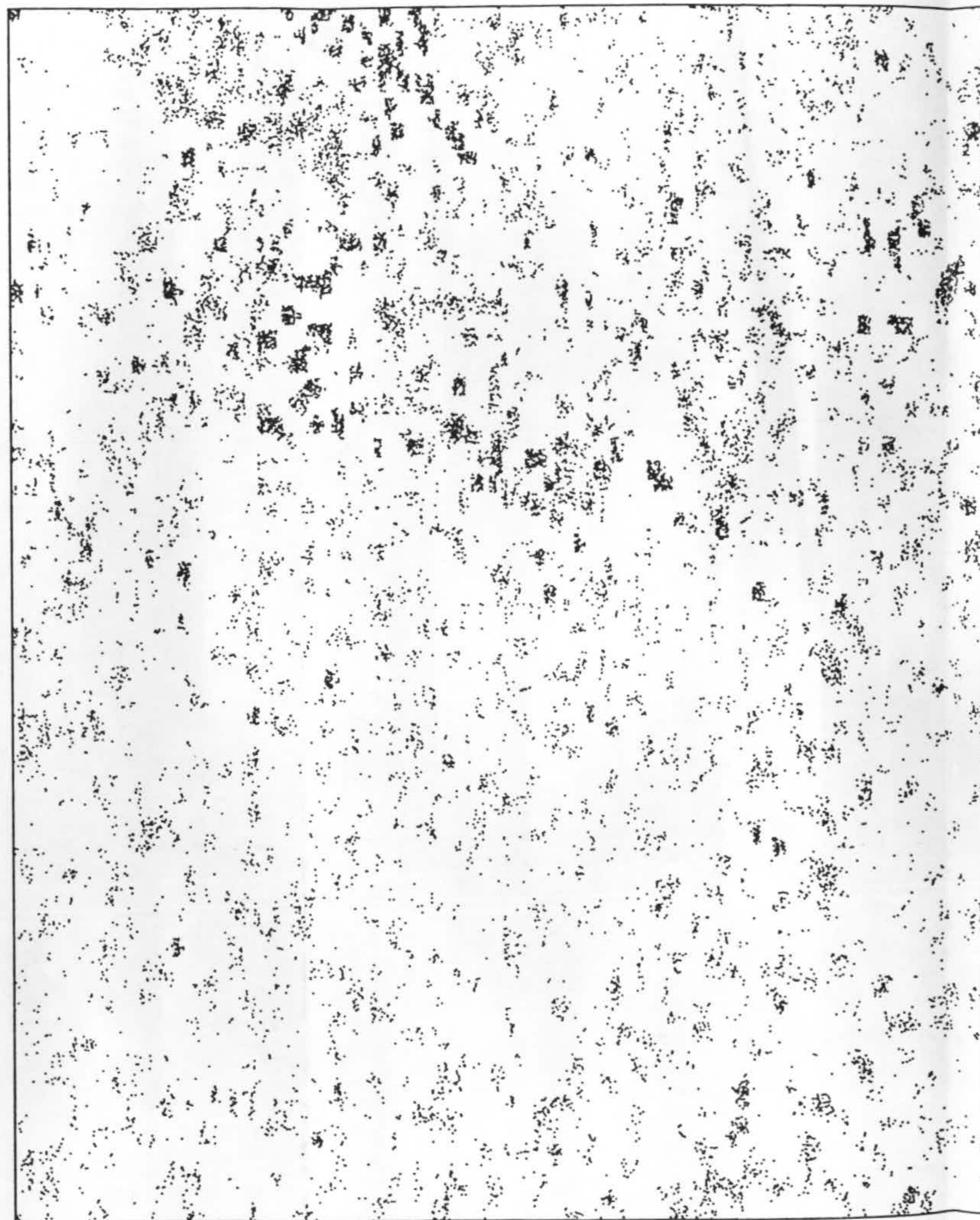


Figure D1

# EARDINGTON

## Area D

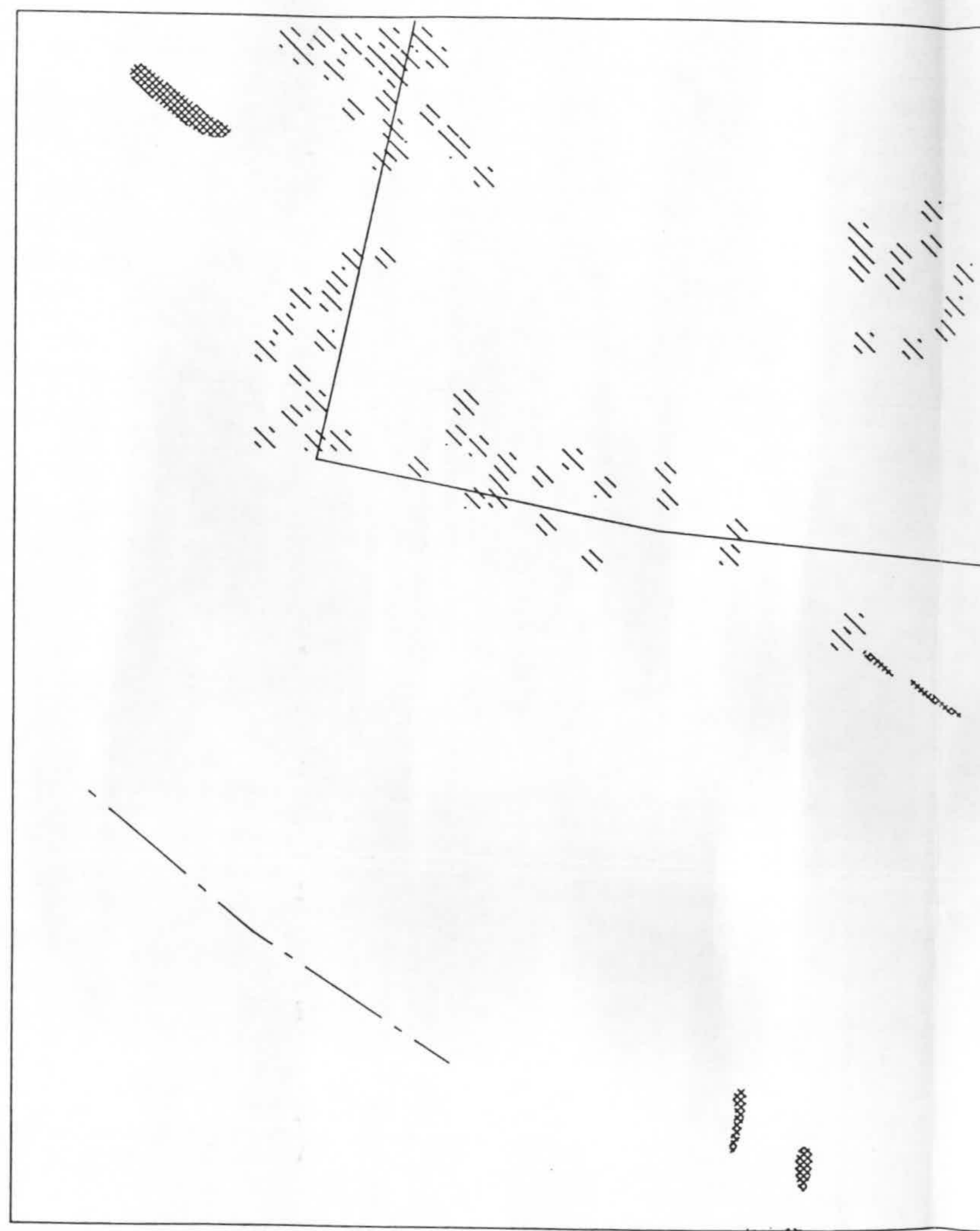


2.0  
nT  
0.1



0 20  
m

Figure D2



# EARDINGTON Area D

## Interpretation



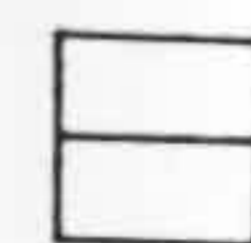
Disturbance



? Archaeology



Ploughing trends



Field Boundary

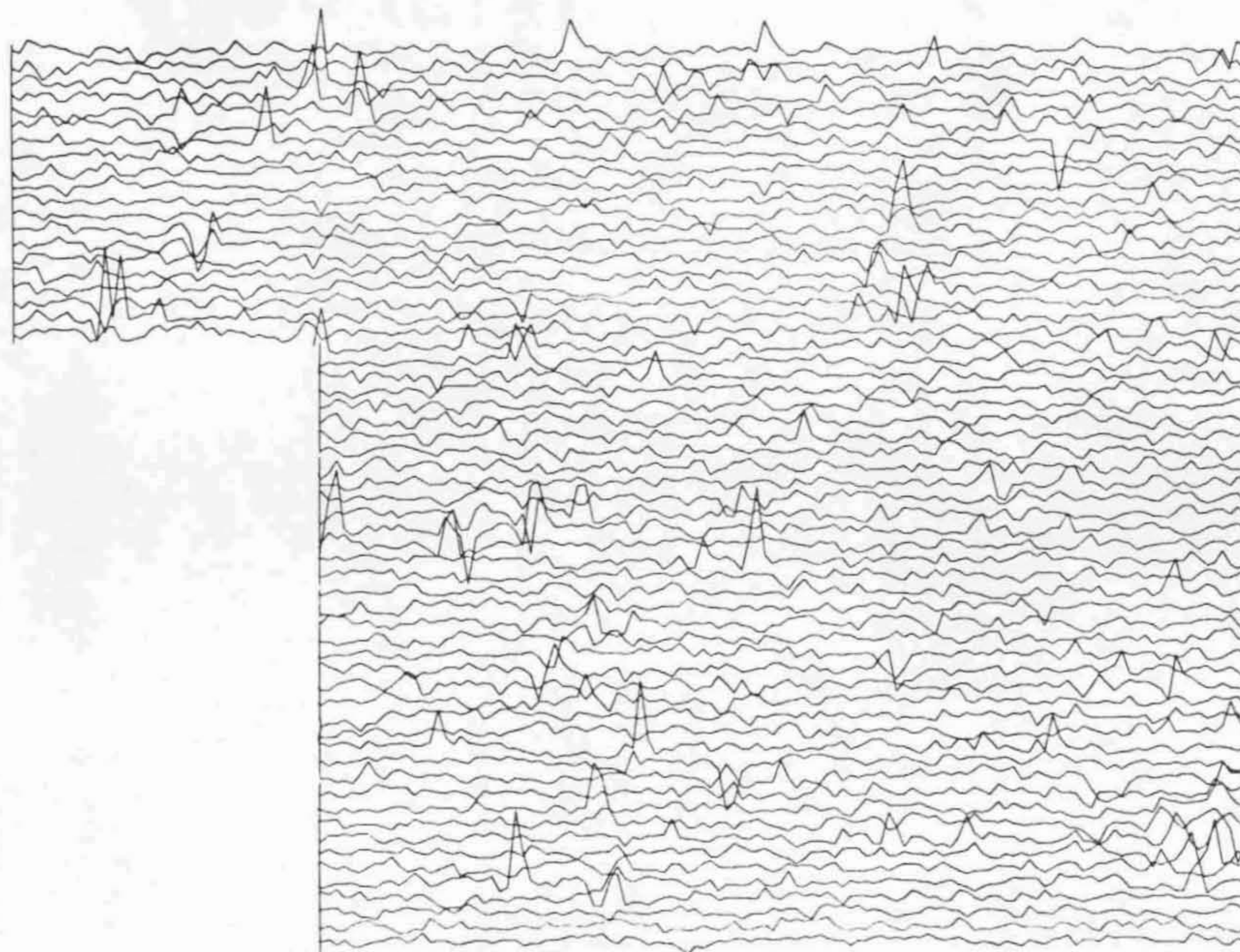


0 m 20

Figure D3

# EARDINGTON

## Area E



10nT



0 m 20

Figure E1

# EARDINGTON

## Area E

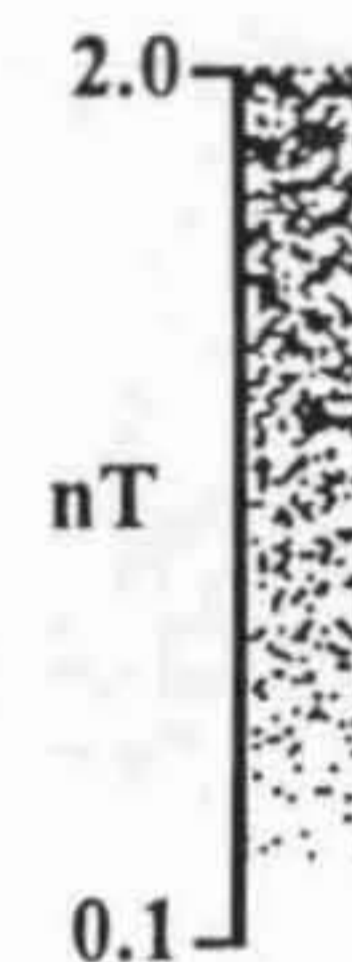
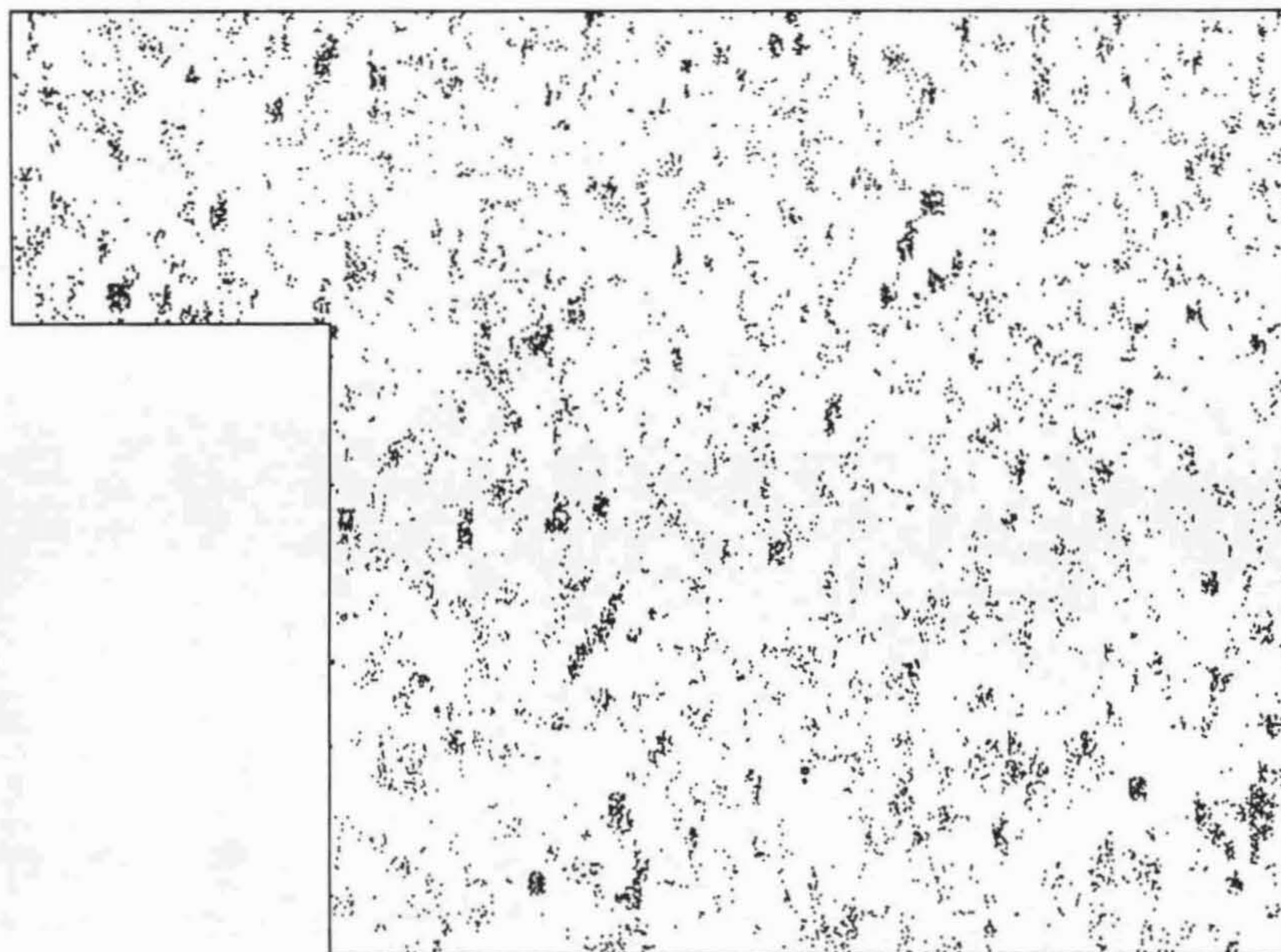


Figure E2

# EARDINGTON

## Area E

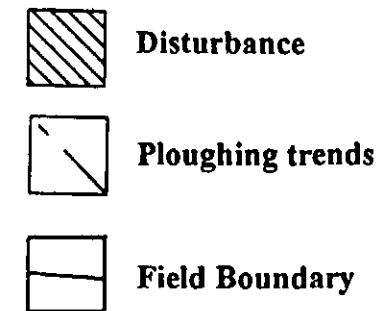
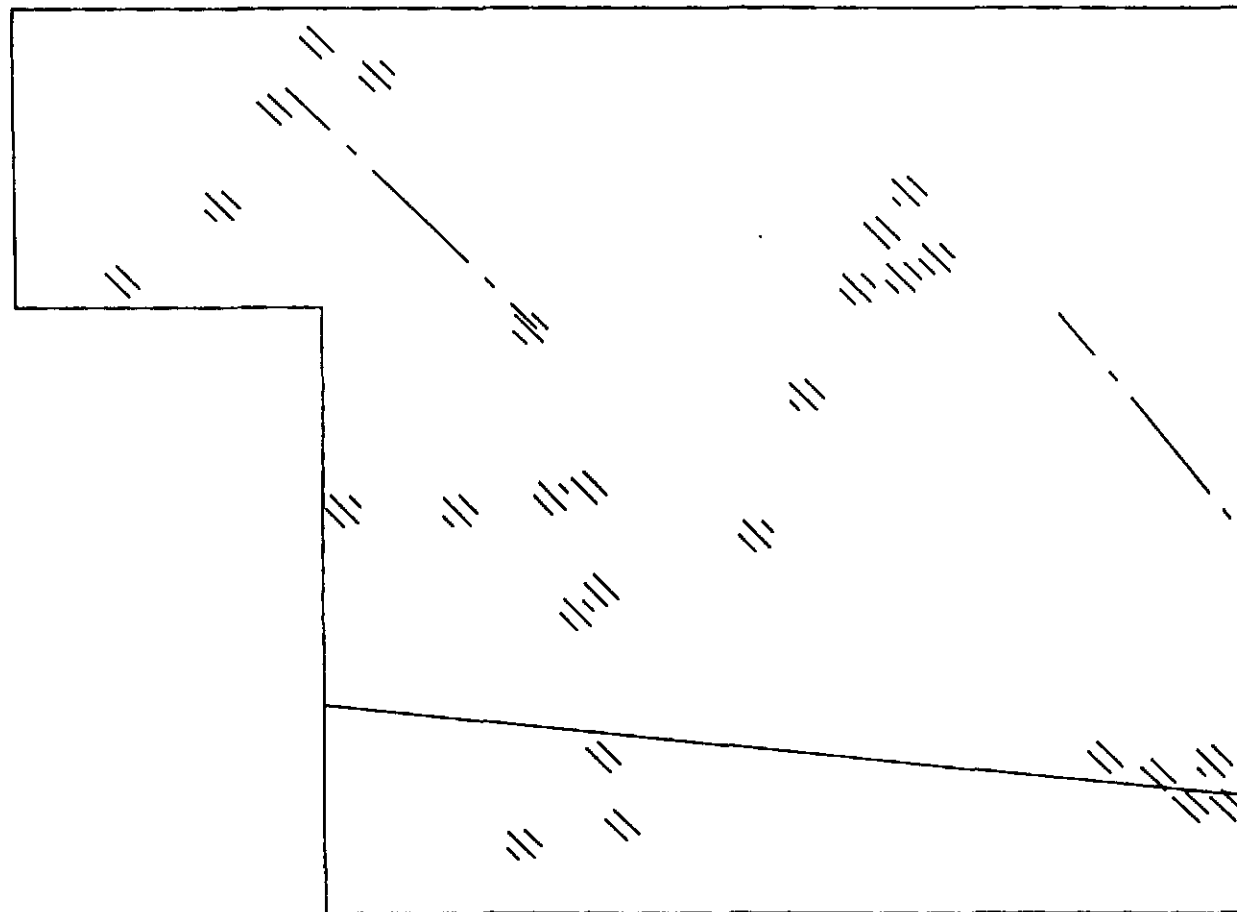
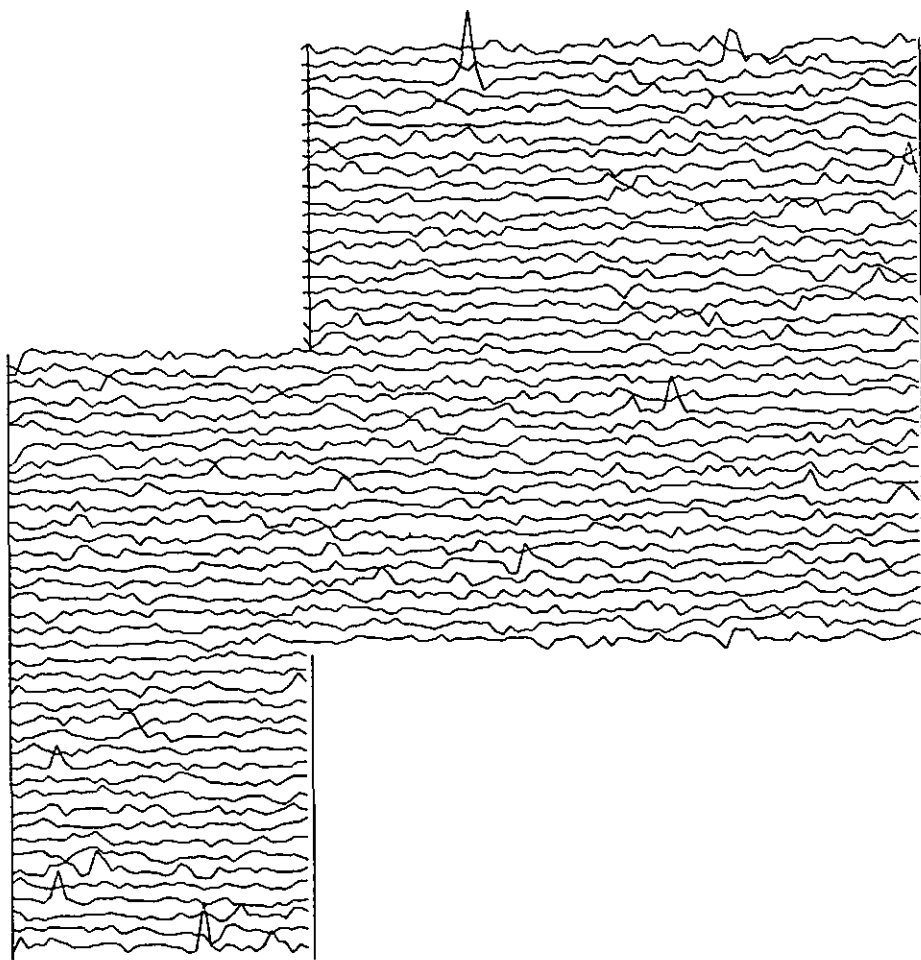


Figure E3

# EARDINGTON

## Area F



10 nT



Figure F1

# EARDINGTON

## Area F

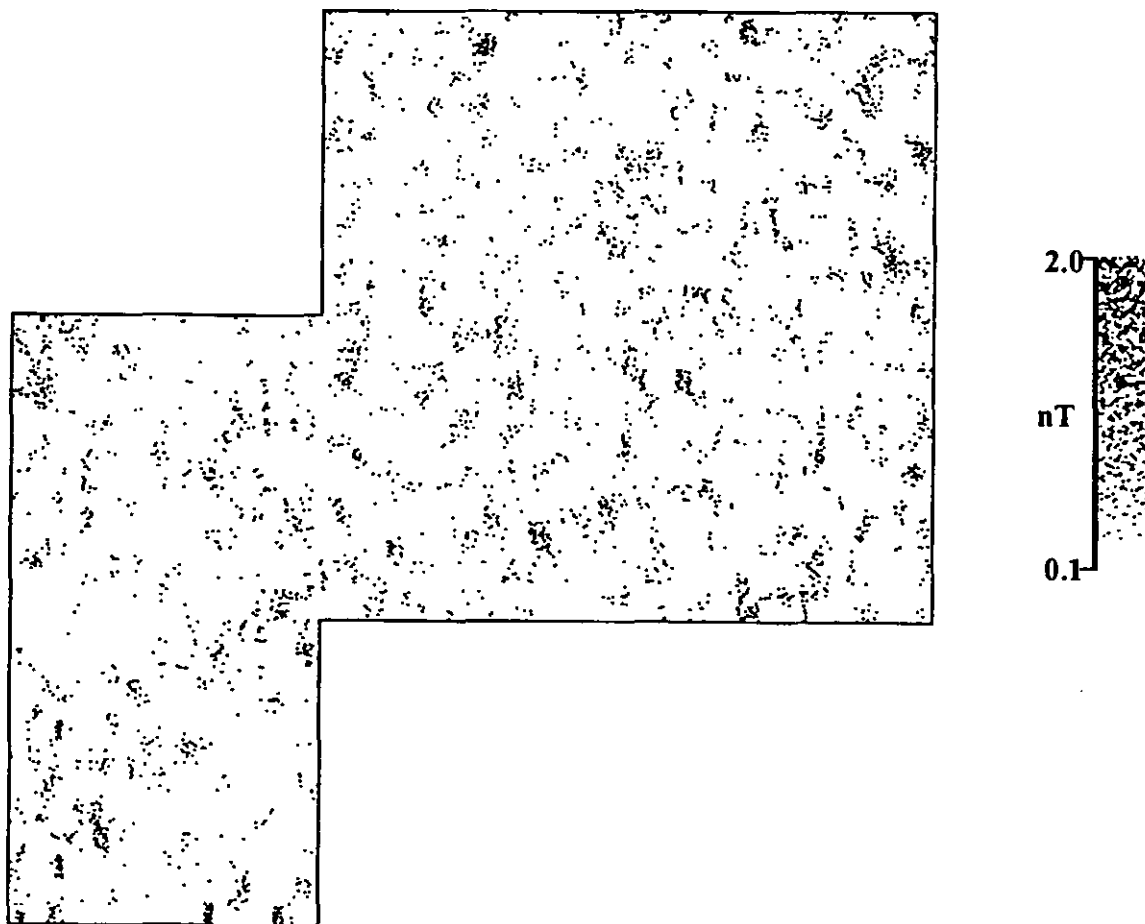
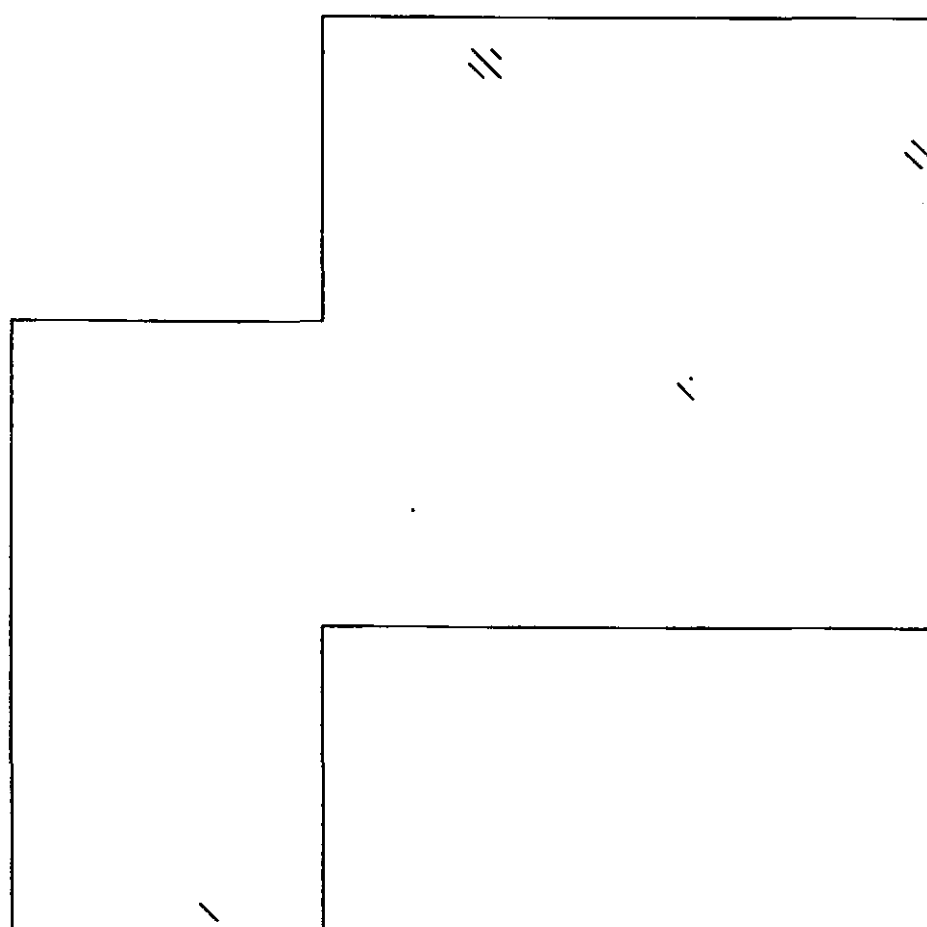


Figure F2

# EARDINGTON

## Area F



Disturbance

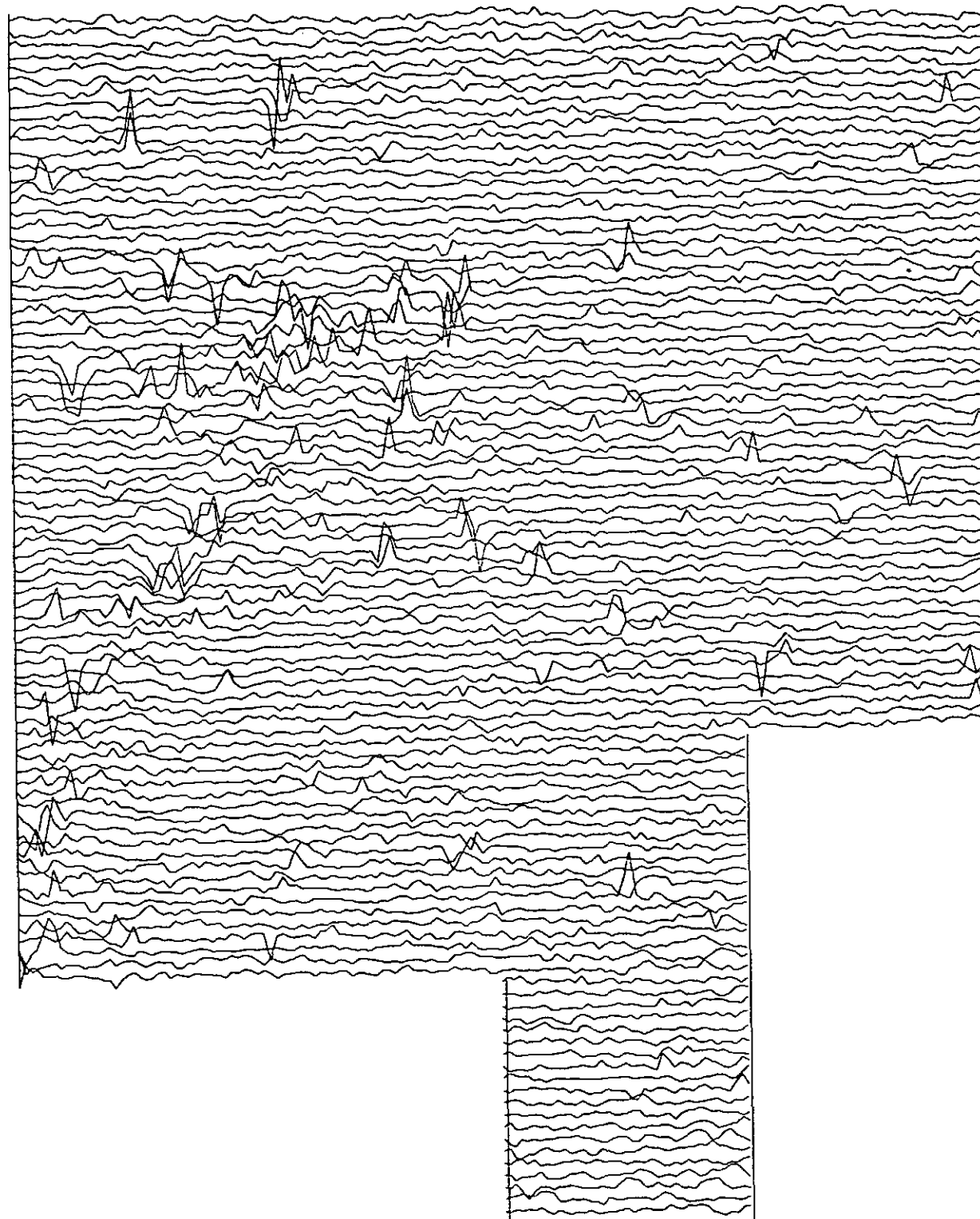


0 m 20

Figure F3

# EARDINGTON

## Area G



10 nT

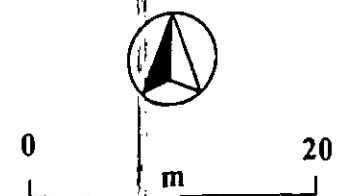


Figure G1

# EARDINGTON

## Area G

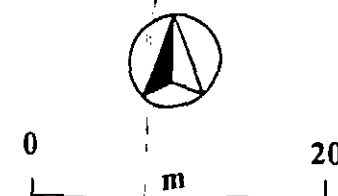
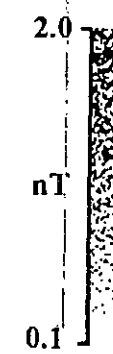
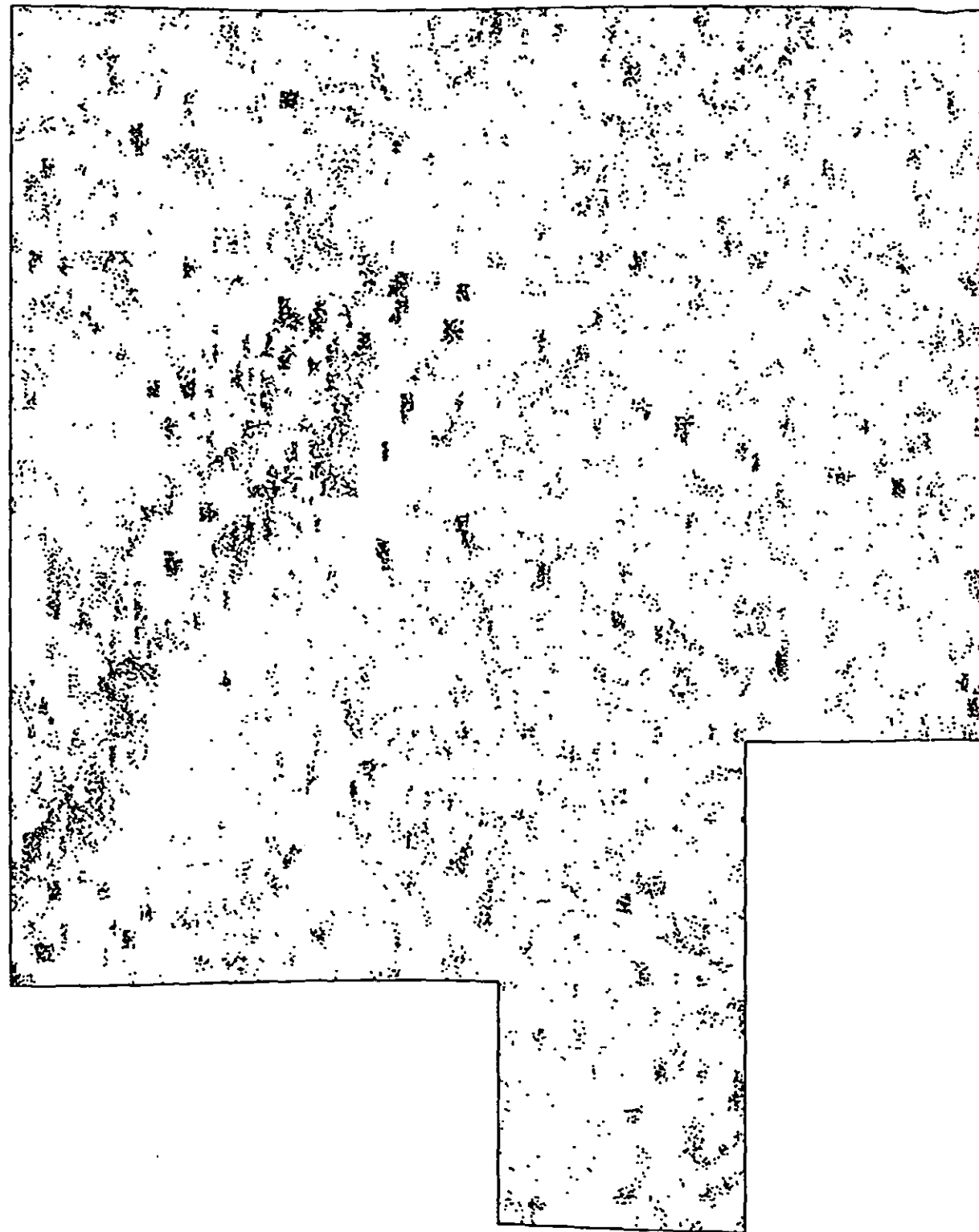
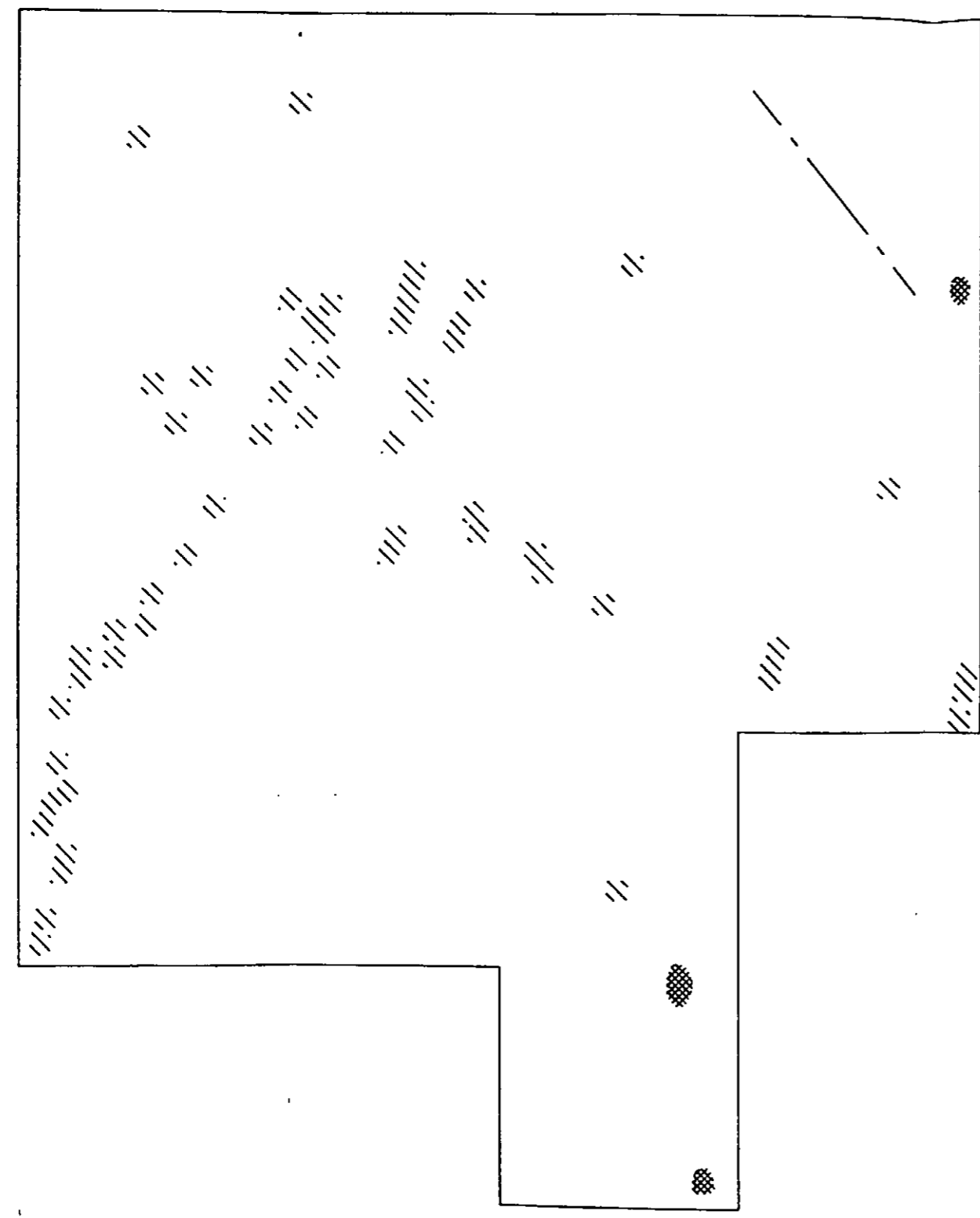





Figure G2

# EARDINGTON Area G

Interpretation



-  Disturbance
-  ? Archaeology
-  Ploughing trends

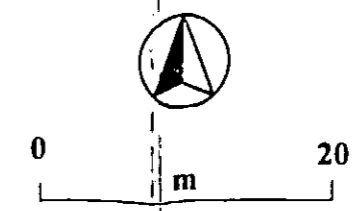


Figure G3

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