

**Laden Drive, Scawsby,  
Doncaster**

**Archaeological Strip,  
Map & Sample**

Client: Willmott Dixon

AB Heritage Project No:10586

Date:18/ 08/2015

## Laden Drive, Scawsby, Doncaster

### Archaeological Strip, Map & Sample

Client

Project Number 10586

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Approved By Daniel Dodds

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	Client Draft	CA	Daniel Dodds	28/10/2015

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## CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary .....	4
2. Introduction.....	5
2.1 Project Background .....	5
2.2 Site Location & Description.....	5
2.3 Geology and Topography .....	5
2.4 Planning Background.....	5
3. Aims & Methodology .....	7
3.1 Aims of Works .....	7
3.2 Scope and Methodology of Works .....	7
3.3 Limitations .....	9
4. Archaeological Resource Baseline (After Atkins 2014) .....	10
4.1 Designated Heritage Assets .....	10
4.2 Scheduled Monuments .....	10
4.3 Listed Buildings .....	10
4.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets and Findspots .....	10
4.5 Historic Map Examination .....	10
4.6 Site Visit.....	11
4.7 Site Conditions .....	11
4.8 Roman Ridge.....	11
5. Results .....	12
5.1 Summary results.....	12
5.2 Strip, Map & Sample.....	12
6. Archaeological significance & Mitigation .....	14
6.1 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development .....	14
6.2 Outline Recommendations .....	14
7. References .....	15
• Appendix 1 Archive Statement .....	16
• Appendix 2 Photo Register .....	17
• Appendix 3 Context Register .....	20
• Appendix 4 Drawing Register .....	21

## FIGURES

### List of figures

- Figure 1      Site Location Plan
- Figure 2      Site location with HER Data
- Figure 3      Results of Geophysical survey
- Figure 4      GPS Survey post-excavation results overlaying the geophysical survey results

### List of plates

- Plate 1 - NW facing representative section
- Plate 2 - N facing section of [2003]
- Plate 3 - Linear group of post-holes [2005][2007][2009][2011]
- Plate 4 - E facing section of [2005]
- Plate 5 - Shot of ditch [2018]
- Plate 6 - E facing of [2015]
- Plate 7 - Terminal end of ditch [2019]

## APPENDICES

- Appendix 1      Archive Statement
- Appendix 2      Photo Register
- Appendix 3      Context Register
- Appendix 4      Drawing Register

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and sample exercise carried out on an approximate 1.48ha area of greenfield land at Layden Drive, Scawsby, Doncaster (NGR 454561 405383) (Figure 1) on behalf of Willmott Dixon. The archaeological investigations are being carried out in accordance with a condition of planning permission (14/02468/3FULM).

An historic baseline survey of the site was carried out by Atkins Ltd. in 2014 (Atkins 2014).

Subsequently a geophysical survey was carried out as an early risk guidance tool (Wessex 2014). The purpose was to confirm whether any geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin may survive within the site limits, at the earliest possible opportunity, to better guide future works and the decision making process.

The results of these investigations indicated moderate potential for buried archaeological remains based on proximity to the known Roman Ridge Roman road (Ermine Street) and cropmarks as well as the detection of linear geophysical anomalies (see Figures 2 and 3). From these results South Yorkshire Archaeological Service recommended that a strip, map and sample exercise be carried out on the site. This recommendation is in line with government guidance as set out in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010).

All work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by AB Heritage Ltd (AB Heritage 2015) in response to a brief supplied by South Yorkshire Archaeologist.

Following the strip, map and sample exercise two ditches/gullies, a line of four post-holes and a shallow scoop in the natural subsoil were identified (Figure 4). Both ditches/gullies were filled with a silty soil and modern dating material was recovered from the post-holes. All features investigated were interpreted as relating to modern agricultural practices. Given the paucity of archaeological features it is recommended that no further archaeological mitigation is required.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Project Background

AB Heritage Limited (herein AB Heritage) was commissioned by Willmott Dixon., to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations covering the proposed housing development at Layden Drive, Scawsby, Doncaster (NGR 454561 405383). The archaeological investigations are being carried out in accordance with a condition of planning permission (14/02468/3FULM).

An historic baseline survey of the site was carried out by Atkins Ltd. in 2014 (Atkins 2014).

A number of features of archaeological potential were identified as a result of a geophysical survey (Wessex 2014) (Figure 3).

Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd. (hereinafter Rubicon Heritage) was commissioned by AB Heritage to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and sample to supplement the results of the geophysical survey. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted to the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist in August 2015 and approved. Fieldwork was carried out in September 2015.

### 2.2 Site Location & Description

The Site is situated in Brodsworth Civil Parish in the Doncaster District of South Yorkshire, and approximately centred at NGR 454561 405383 (Figure 1). The Site is currently an open recreational grassland area, surrounded by residential housing and the facilities of the Scawsby Rosedale Primary School to the north-west, south, and south-west, with an open field ('Broad Axe Field') bordering the Site to the north-east. The Site is separated from this by the 'Roman Ridge', a section of Roman Ermine Street and Scheduled Monument (NHL 1003672), which also represents the parish boundary in this locale.

### 2.3 Geology and Topography

The Site is located on a slight north-west to south-east aligned slope at around 20m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

The Site is situated on limestone bedrock of the Brotherton Formation. No superficial geology is recorded in the area of the Site (bgs.ac.uk). The site has four different variations in geology.

### 2.4 Planning Background

Planning permission (14/02468/3FULM) was granted for residential development comprising of the erection of 57 dwellings on approx 1.48ha of land (Being application under Regulation 3 Town & Country Planning (General) Regulations 1992), Land Off Layden Drive, Scawsby, Doncaster, DN5 8RL.

A two-part archaeological condition was placed on the planning permission:

***Part A (pre-commencement)***

*No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation*

*(WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:*

- 1. The programme and method of site investigation and recording.*
- 2. The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.*
- 3. The programme for post-investigation assessment.*
- 4. The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.*
- 5. The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.*
- 6. The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.*
- 7. Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.*
- 8. The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works.*

***Part B (pre-occupation/use)***

*Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales*

***Reason:***

*To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.*

### **3. AIMS & METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims of Works**

The proposed strip, map and sample has a number of aims. Principally to establish the archaeological significance of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and to identify any buried archaeology that may exist at the site. The strip, map and sample will:

Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains that may affect the detail of the redevelopment proposals.

Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.

Establish the nature of the activity on the site.

Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.

Provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered.

#### **3.2 Scope and Methodology of Works**

The proposed archaeological works comprised of a strip, map and sample of the entire site.

The work was undertaken in accordance with the relevant Standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

These works have been designed by AB Heritage and have been undertaken by our associate company Rubicon Heritage.

Ground reduction was undertaken by a 13 tonne 360 degree tracked excavator with a flat bladed grading bucket, removing any overburden until the first archaeological horizon was exposed. Thereafter, any identified deposits were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.

The machine was under the direct supervision of an archaeologist at all times.

All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage (CfA), with sufficient pictorial record to identify and illustrate individual features. It should be noted that, where possible, data will be collected and stored digitally and in a format suitable for long term storage by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.

- The excavation, sampling and recording included, as a minimum:

The recording of individual contexts on appropriate pro-formas

The planning and section drawing of appropriate single contexts and features were usually at 1:20 scale for plans and 1:10 scale for inhumations and sections

Photographs; and other appropriate drawn and written records

Ground Markers (PGM's), any temporary benchmarks and approved OS benchmarks were indicated on the relevant plans.



The survey and recording works met the following requirements:

All levels were recorded and reduced to OS datum

All feature locations were electronically surveyed with National Grid references

The locations of features were plotted on appropriate scale plans related to the National Grid and labelled with six figure eastings and northings

The electronic survey record shall be retained with the project archive.

Decisions made on the methods and strategies for sampling features was based upon discussion with the Archaeologist for South Yorkshire, Andy Lines. Linear features were sampled a minimum of 20% along their length. In addition, the deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features were sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

Discrete features were half-sectioned in the first instance. Following on site discussion, no features required complete excavation. No human remains were revealed on site.

Archaeological features were excavated and recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation, and were accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written pro forma sheets. A sufficient Trimble GPS survey was taken to allow all features to be located accurately with relation to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. Individual features were planned at 1:20 where additional detail was required. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. All plans, sections and profiles were related to Ordnance Datum, in metres.

Site photography was taken by high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR and black & white SLR photography. Photography included general site shots, shots of each trench, and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs included a suitable photographic scale and were recorded on a photographic register detailing as a minimum the subject, feature number, location and direction of each shot.

Artefact collection policy was concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. Discarded artefactual materials were described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field.

Finds were treated in the following way:

- All finds, where appropriate, were retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- All finds, where appropriate, were washed.
- All Pottery, and other finds, where appropriate were marked with the site code (ECSE) and context number.
- Finds work was undertaken in line with the Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines for Finds Work.
  - Arrangements for the deposition of any finds and site archive was made with Doncaster Museum.

- On completion of the assessment or analysis phase the museum was contacted to discuss retention/ discard of material prior to the preparation of the site archive. SYAS were notified of this stage and upon deposition of the site archive with the museum.
- "Transfer of Archaeological Archives to South Yorkshire Museums", gives brief details of South Yorkshire Museums requirements and was consulted during this project.

#### *Environmental Sampling*

Due to the nature of the remains on site, the decision was made not to take any environmental samples.

#### *Archiving*

The results of the archaeological work form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage, 2006a), and compiled in line with ADS digital records guidance and the RAMM guidance and conditions of deposit (currently being updated so deposition will follow guidelines contained in: <http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/docs/selectionretentiondispersalofcollections1.pdf>)

The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct (ClfA, 2015). The final deposition of the archive will be placed with RAMM as soon as the museum begins accepting archives again.

In normal circumstances the project archive consists of record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, and a copy of the report, along with an index to the archive. As RAMM are selectively choosing which works to take archives from and would not collect non digital records/photos where possible the site records (drawings and text) and photos will be supplied in digital format and also sent to the Archaeology Data Service (see below).

**OASIS:** Once this report has been accepted by the SYAS, AB Heritage Limited will complete an OASIS fieldwork summary form and submit it to the Archaeology Data Service. The form and related guidance can be found at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/first.html>.

### **3.3 Limitations**

It should be noted that this report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of Willmott Dixon. and associated parties/agents they elect to share this information with.

All the work reported in this document was carried out based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (October 2015) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising Willmott Dixon. or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

## **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASELINE (AFTER ATKINS 2014)**

### **4.1 Designated Heritage Assets**

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or conservation areas in the Study Area.

### **4.2 Scheduled Monuments**

The Site lies adjacent (to the south) of Scheduled Monument (AH1, NHL 1003672), part of a Roman road from Lincoln towards York.

### **4.3 Listed Buildings**

The NHL records four Listed Buildings Grade II in the Study Area, Scawsby Hall (AH2, NHL 1151681); Tudor Cottage, Barnsely Road (AH3, NHL 1314759); a milepost near Scawsby Ridge school (AH4, NHL 1191542); and one north-west of Piping Lane (AH5, NHL 1151492) (Figure 2).

### **4.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets and Findspots**

The SYSMR records eight non-designated heritage assets in the Study Area relevant to this assessment (Figure 2). Of these, eight have been rated as of medium (regional) significance, while one is of uncertain importance. These are:

A section of double-ditched trackway noted from aerial photographic evidence in the sports field next to the current Site (AH7) recorded during field event ESY986;

Three sites of probable settlements/enclosures of an Iron Age or Roman date, partly with associated field systems identified from aerial photographs in the Study Area (AH8, AH9, AH10);

An inhumation and cremation at David's Drive, Scawsby (AH15);

The non-Scheduled part of the Roman Ridge (AH14);

The Scawsby DMV (AH17); and

An undated enclosure and other archaeological features have been identified by aerial photography within Broad Axe Field (AH22).

### **4.5 Historic Map Examination**

Historic OS mapping at various scales dated from 1851 to the present day was examined. The Site has remained as undeveloped open ground throughout the mapped period. The Roman Ridge is annotated from the earliest edition and remains unchanged. The earliest map editions show the Study Area as an open rural landscape with scattered farmsteads/hamlets and a nearby manorial complex, Scawsby Hall. Throughout the 20 century, residential development extends from the west along the main roads from Doncaster and around Scawthorpe, and becomes suburbs of Doncaster. The Rosedale school complex is established in the late part of the 20th century.

#### **4.6 Site Visit**

A site visit was undertaken on 23rd May 2014 by a qualified heritage specialist. This provided the opportunity to observe any areas of potential archaeological interest; topography; hydrology; previous ground disturbance and any potential constraints on further fieldwork. This also allowed for a fuller appreciation of the setting of designated heritage assets potentially affected by the proposals. Photographs and site notes were taken and maps sketch annotated.

Weather conditions on the day of the survey were dry, bright and warm, with dry ground conditions. The Site and the Roman Ridge (as the main heritage asset of interest) were fully accessible.

#### **4.7 Site Conditions**

The Site itself is a grassed, openly accessible informal playing field. There is evidence to suggest some superficial levelling and landscaping on the Site, which may have taken place during the development of the residential estate surrounding it.

During the walkover, the ground of the playing field was observed to be slightly uneven in places as the result of animal burrowing. North-west/south-east aligned narrow linears, partly converging in the western half of the Site, were observed as cropmarks in the grass during the survey. In places, these coincide with shallow depressions, and it is unclear whether these features are the result of modern drainage elements or are archaeological in nature.

#### **4.8 Roman Ridge**

The Roman Ridge is an embanked tarmac-covered footpath with pronounced dips, running alongside the north-eastern site boundary. It is lined with patchy sections of hedgerow and mature trees on both sides, and overhead wires follows its northern boundary (Plate 3). Along its southern extent (the boundary with the Site) the embankment is masked by the tree line (Plate 4). Pedestrian access to the path from the Site is available via steps at its northern corner.

Due to the height of the vegetation bordering it, views of the surrounding area from the Roman Ridge are only afforded where there are gaps in the vegetation; to the south, these views include the Site, and the residential properties and school facilities facing it while to the north the vista is open, and overlooks undulating agricultural land with small groups of properties along the horizon.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Summary results

Statement of confidence in the results - the conditions for the investigations were good with dry weather. The exposed area was allowed to weather and checked for archaeology. These excavations adequately investigated the possible archaeological anomalies that have been identified in the geophysical survey.

### 5.2 Strip, Map & Sample

The results of strip, map and sample are outlined in the text below. Summaries of the archaeological features and deposits identified within the area are included in tabular form in Appendix 3.

The topsoil was characterised by a layer of compact clayey silt/sandy silt that ranged from dark grey brown to mid-brown in colour with occasional small rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions (1001/2001). This deposit was present for a depth between 0.20m and 0.30m.

A subsoil was identified in the northern section of the site underlying the topsoil that was a compact, light brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large limestone and moderate charcoal inclusions (1002). The homogenous stony nature of this deposit is indicative of plough soil (Plate 1).

Where the subsoil (1002) was not present, the topsoil directly overlay natural bedrock that consisted of firmly compacted silty clay/sandy clay that ranged from reddish brown to orangey-brown in colour with occasional to very frequent clusters of very small to large sized sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone bedrock (1003/2002). All features identified on site were cut into the natural bedrock.

A linear gully [2003] running N-S – measuring 5.85m long, 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep – with straight sides and a rounded/irregular base (Plate 2) was filled by context (2004); a friable, light greyish brown sandy silt with rare angular limestone (5-50mm), rounded pebbles (20-40mm) and coal fragments. A single fragment of oyster shell was also present within the deposit.

A series of post-holes [2005], [2007], [2009] and [2011] orientated E-W – measuring 0.24-0.27m long, 0.21-0.26m wide and 0.06-0.21m deep – with gently sloping to straight sides and flat to pointed bases (Plates 3 and 4) were filled with contexts (2006), (2008), (2010) and (2012) respectively; deposits that comprised of a soft mid-orangish grey silty sand with occasional fragments of wooden post and foil/plastic confectionary wrappers.

An ovoid-shaped shallow scoop [2013] orientated NW-SE – measuring 0.52m long, 0.4m wide and 0.11m deep – with steep/shallow to uneven sides and an uneven base was filled with (2014) a friable, mixed orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small charcoal inclusions and a single small fragment of ceramic building material.

The feature [2018] – a linear ditch running NE-SW with straight sides, a rounded base and a rounded terminus to the SW (Plate 5) – comprised of contexts [2015], (2016), (2017), [2019] and (2020). [2015] is representative of the main ditch cut – measuring 10.2m long, 0.82m wide and 0.41m deep – which had two fills (2016) and (2017) (Plate 6). The secondary fill of the ditch (2016) constituted a soft, mid brownish orange silty sand with rare small angular stones and charcoal inclusions and the primary fill of the ditch (2017) comprised of a soft, mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional medium angular stones, rare small pebbles and rare charcoal inclusions. The context [2019]

represents the southwest terminal end of the linear ditch – measuring 0.76m wide and 0.335m deep – and was filled by (2020); a soft mid-brownish orange silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone and rare small to medium sized pebble inclusions (Plate 7).

## **6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & MITIGATION**

All potential archaeological features encountered on site were either natural or of modern date, and so deemed of no archaeological significance following excavation. The fills from the line of post-holes contained fragments of timber post, metal foil and plastic confectionary wrappers. These, along with the silted-up ditches and gullies, likely represent modern agricultural practices in the area. The areas designated as potential archaeology by the geophysical report were natural geological formations.

### **6.1 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development**

The previous assessment report concluded that there may be an impact on the sub-surface remains of former field boundaries or other sub-surface archaeological remains.

The strip, map and sample has established that there is no impact on archaeological features within the immediate development area as no sub-surface archaeology was identified.

### **6.2 Outline Recommendations**

- It is recommended that given the lack of significant sub-surface remains within the development area no further archaeological mitigation will be required.
- Please note that all recommendations are subject to consultation with and approval by the South Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

## 7. REFERENCES

AB Heritage, 2014 Layden Drive/Lakin Gardens, Scawsby, Doncaster Written Scheme of Investigation. Unpublished client report Willmott Dixon.

Atkins 2014 *Layden Drive/Latin Gardens, Scawsby, Doncaster Historic Environment Desk-based Appraisal*. Unpublished client report for Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council.

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), 2015, Code of Conduct

Wessex Archaeology 2014 *Land east of Latin Gardens Scawsby, South Yorkshire Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*. Unpublished client report for Atkins.



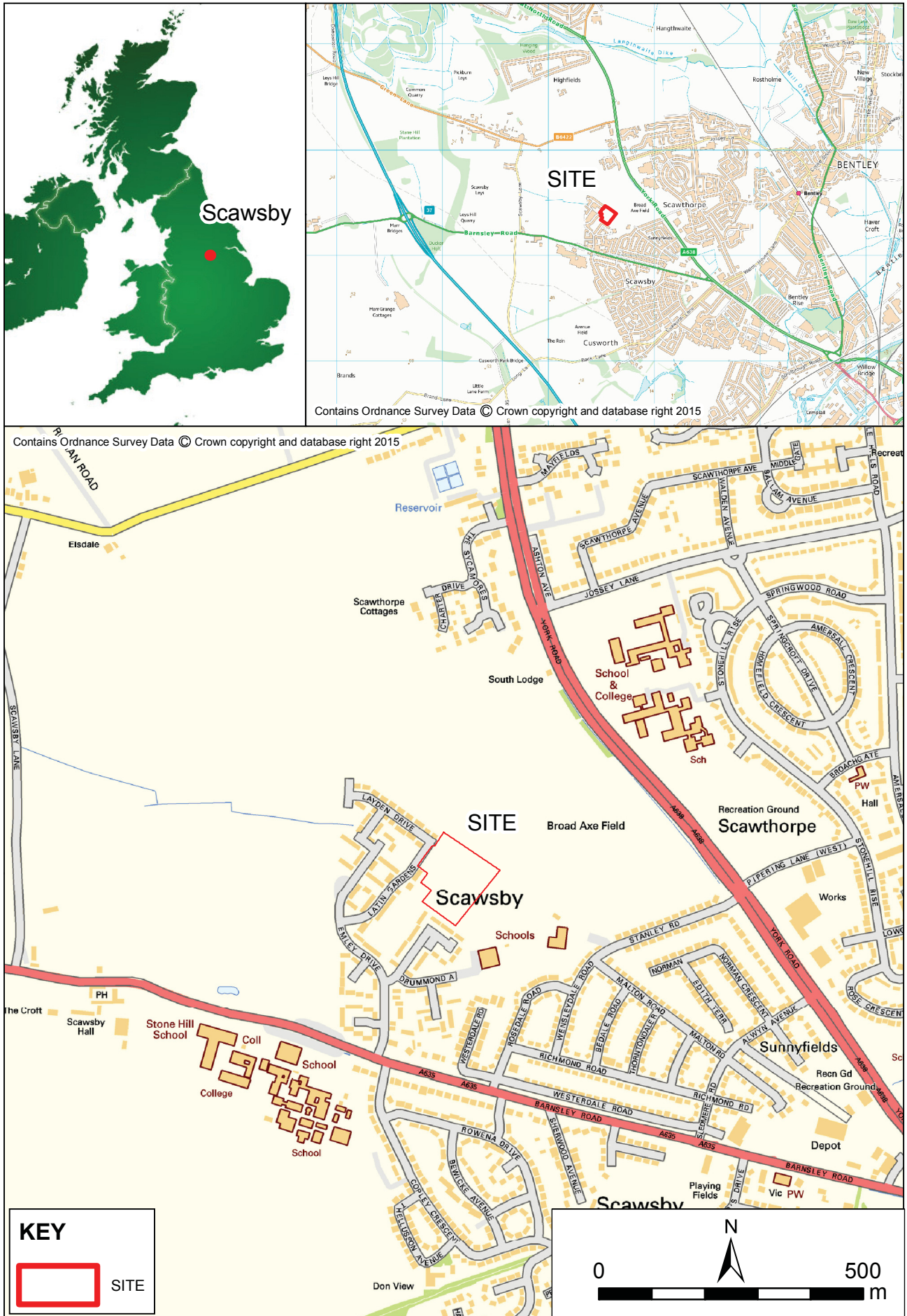


Figure 1 - Layden Drive, Scawsby, Doncaster: Site location.

Key

- Grade II Listed Building
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Point
- Event Point
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Line
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Area
- Event Area
- Application Area
- Study Area (1km)



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Client  
 Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

Project  
 Layden Drive/Latin Gardens, Scawby, Doncaster

Title  
 Layden Drive/Latin Gardens, Scawby, Doncaster  
 Historic Environment Constraints

Sheet Size	Original Scale	Revised/1st Issue	Checked	Approved
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Drawing Number	5132761_HER_CON_GEO001			
Rev	00			

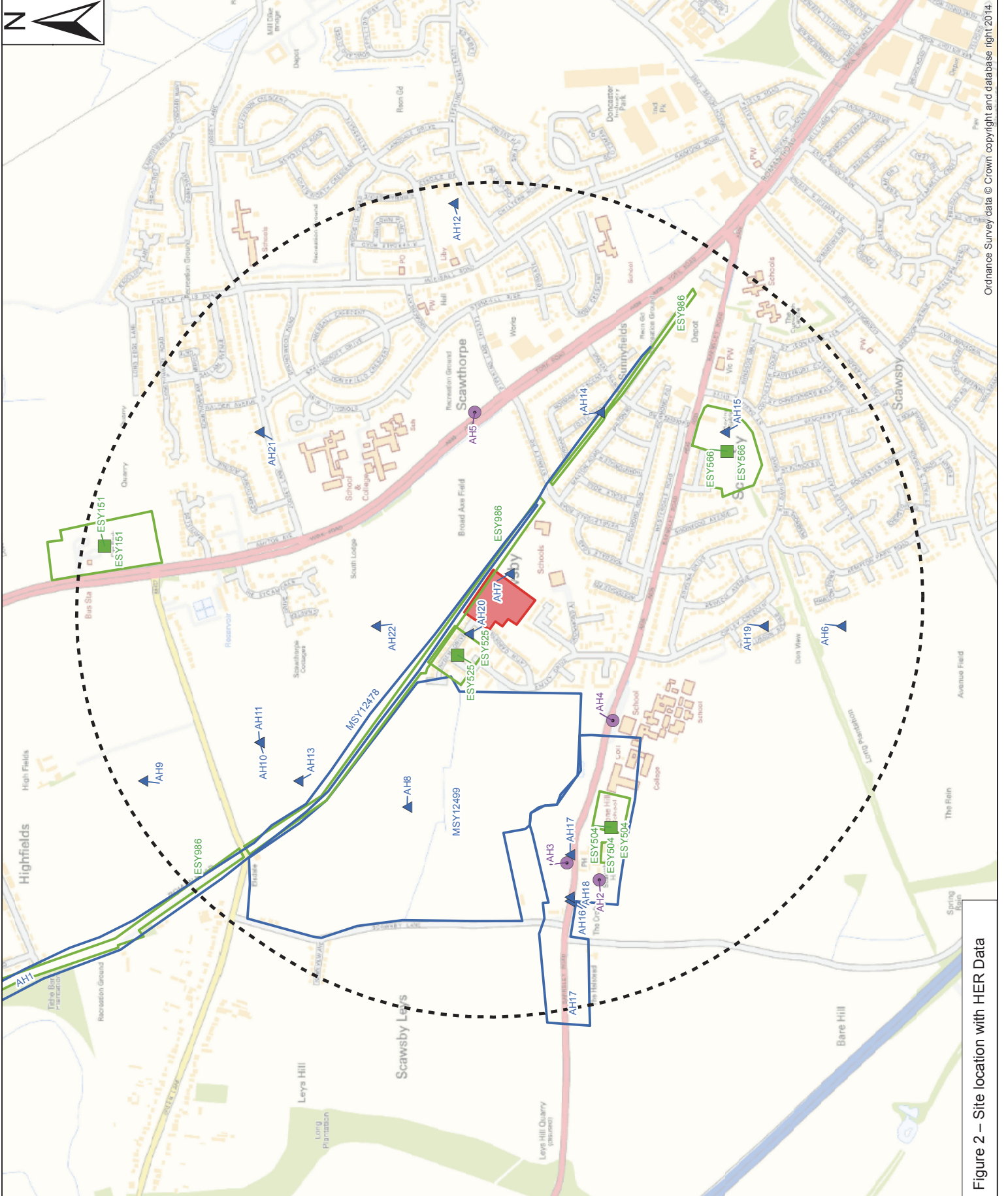


Figure 2 – Site location with HER Data

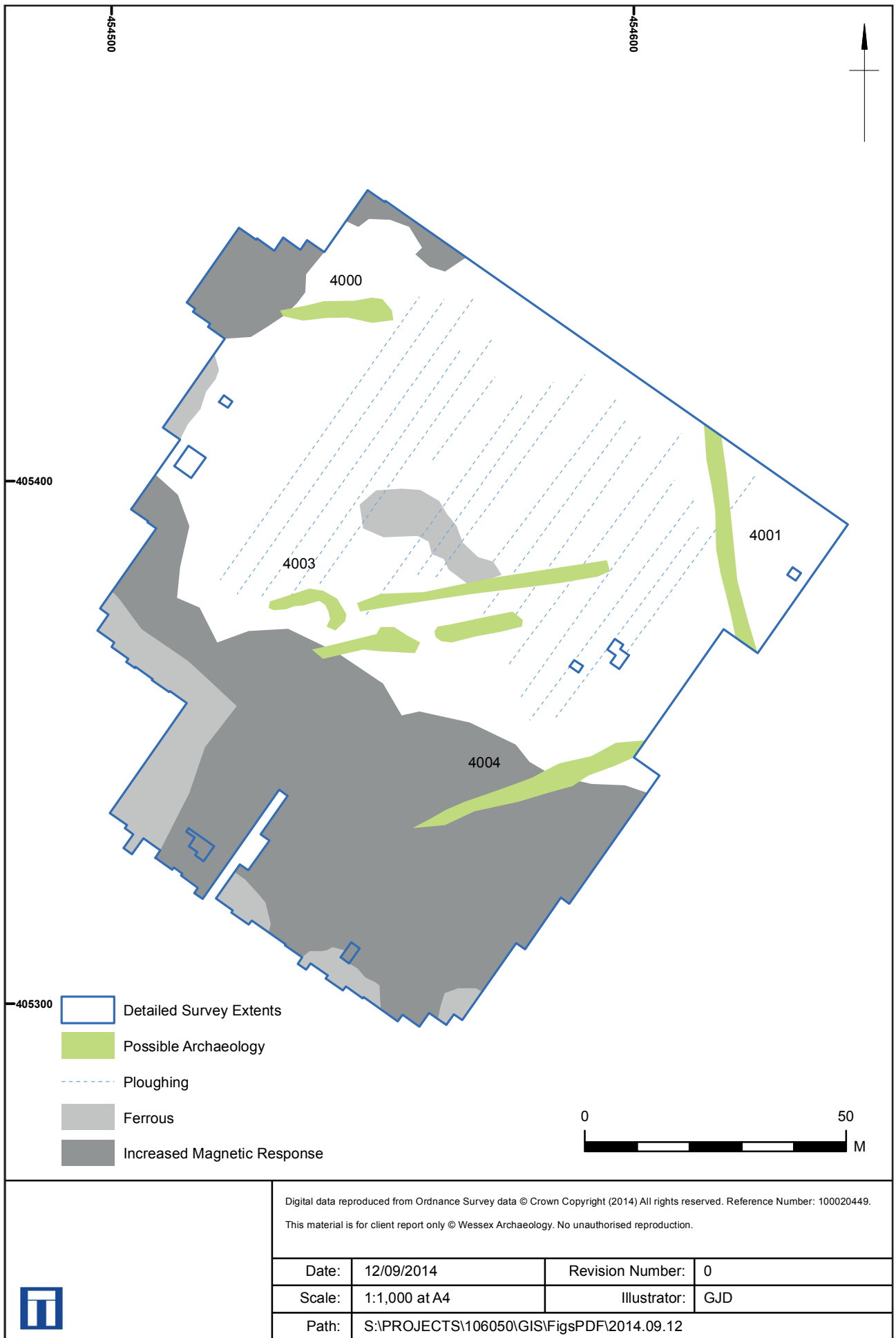
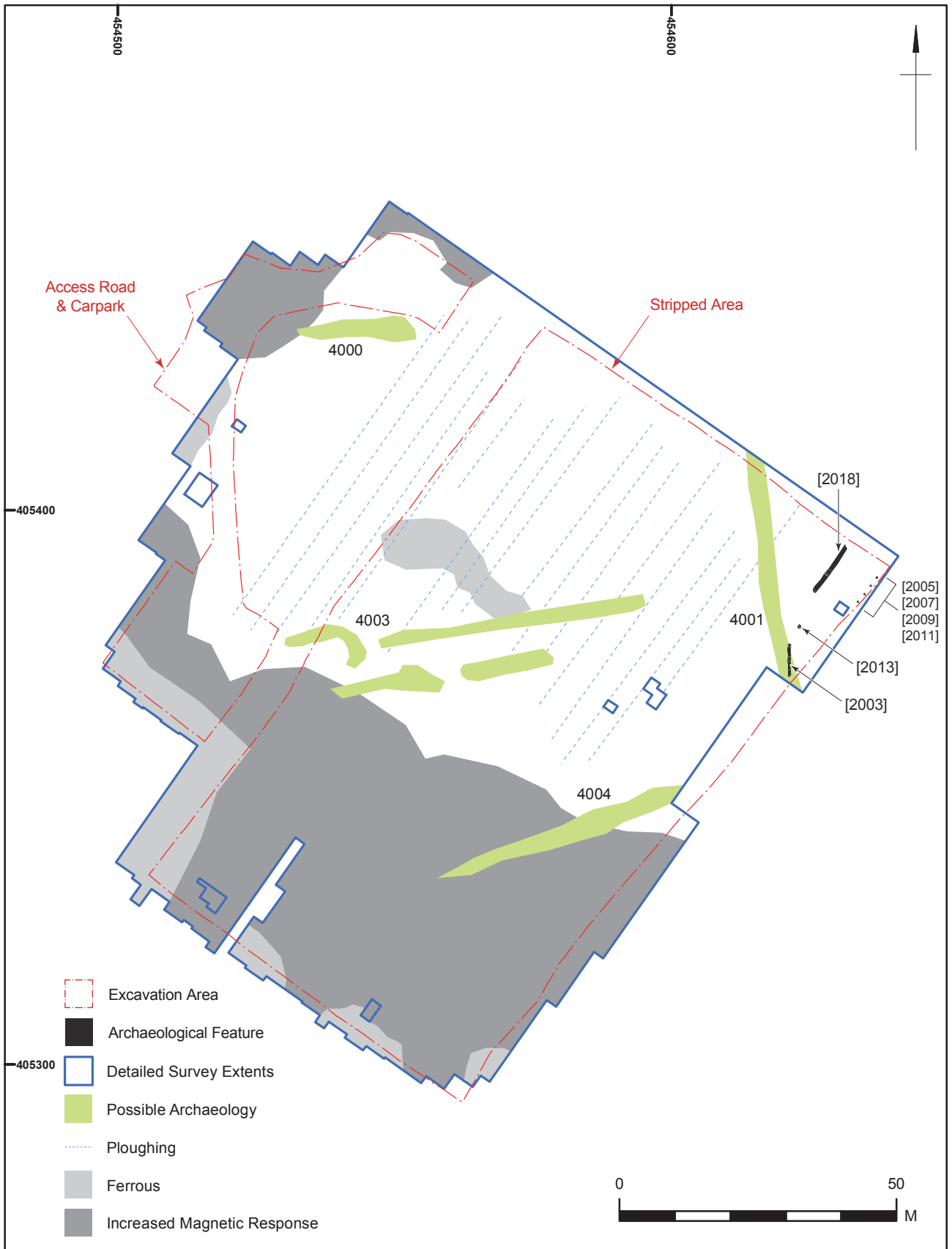


Figure 3 - Results of Geophysical Survey.



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Date:	12/09/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1,000 at A4	Illustrator:	GJD
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Figure 4 - GPS Survey post-excavation results overlaying geophysical survey results



Plate 1 - Northwest-facing representative section



Plate 2 - North-facing section of [2003]



Plate 3 - Linear group of post-holes [2005], [2007], [2009], [2011]



Plate 4 - East-facing section of [2005]



Plate 5 - Shot of ditch [2018]



Plate 6 - East-facing section of [2015]



Plate 7 - Terminal end of ditch [2019]



- **APPENDIX 1      ARCHIVE STATEMENT**

The site archive is comprised of the following materials:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Context sheets	15
Plans	0
Sections	2
Photographs	46 digital 12 B&W
Registers (Context, photo, drawing, finds, samples)	3
Notebooks	0

The archive material is contained within one box.

The archive is currently stored in the offices of Rubicon Heritage Services UK Ltd.

• APPENDIX 2 PHOTO REGISTER

Photo No.	Camera No.	Direction Facing	Description
101-0153	Can 5	S	General shot of access road
101-0154	Can 5	S	General shot of access road
101-0155	Can 5	NW	General shot of compound
101-0156	Can 5	N	General shot of access road
101-0157	Can 5	SE	General shot of compound
102-0191	Can 5	SE	Trench representative section
102-0192	Can 5	S	Working shot
102-0193	Can 5	E	Working shot
102-0194	Can 5	NE	Working shot
102-0195	Can 5	N	Post-excavation of [2003] (Section A)
102-0196	Can 5	N	Post-excavation of [2003] (Section B)
102-0197	Can 5	S	Post-excavation of [2003] (Section C)
102-0198	Can 5	SW	Working shot
102-0199	Can 5	S	Working shot
102-0200	Can 5	NE	Working shot
102-0201	Can 5	NE	Working shot
102-0202	Can 5	SW	Working shot
102-0203	Can 5	NE	Working shot
102-0204	Can 5	NW	Working shot
102-0205	Can 5	SW	Working shot
102-0206	Can 5		VOID
102-0207	Can 5	NE	SW facing section of oval pit [2013]
102-0208	Can 5		VOID
102-0209	Can 5	W	E facing section of post-hole [2005]
102-0210	Can 5		VOID
102-0211	Can 5	SE	NW facing section of post-hole [2007]
102-0212	Can 5	SW	Group shot of post-holes [2005], [2007], [2009], [2011]
102-0213	Can 5		VOID
102-0214	Can 5		VOID
102-0215	Can 5	SW	NE facing section of ditch [2015]
102-0216	Can 5	SW	NE facing section of ditch [2015]
81	Olympus VG-170	NNE	SSW facing section of ditch terminus [2019]
82	Olympus VG-170	SSW	Shot of ditch terminus [2019]

Photo No.	Camera No.	Direction Facing	Description
83	Olympus VG-170	SE	Shot of ditch terminus [2019]
84	Olympus VG-170	NW	Working shot
85	Olympus VG-170	NW	Working shot
86	Olympus VG-170	N	Working shot
87	Olympus VG-170	NNE	Working shot
88	Olympus VG-170	SSE	Working shot
89	Olympus VG-170	W	Working shot
90	Olympus VG-170	E	Working shot
91	Olympus VG-170	WNW	Working shot
92	Olympus VG-170	W	Working shot
93	Olympus VG-170	WSW	Working shot
94	Olympus VG-170	ESE	Shot of slot through geophysical feature "4004"
95	Olympus VG-170	WNW	Shot of slot through geophysical feature "4004"
2	Olympus OM101	N	Area 2, post-excavation of [2003] (Section A)
3	Olympus OM102	N	Area 2, post-excavation of [2003] (Section B)
4	Olympus OM103	S	Area 2, post-excavation of [2003] (Section C)
5	Olympus OM104	NE	SW facing section of oval pit [2013]
6	Olympus OM105	W	E facing section of post-hole [2005]
7	Olympus OM106	SE	NW facing section of post-hole [2007]
8	Olympus OM107	SW	Group shot of post-holes [2005], [2007], [2009], [2011]

<b>Photo No.</b>	<b>Camera No.</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Description</b>
9	Olympus OM108	SW	NE facing section of ditch [2015]
10	Olympus OM109	SW	NE facing section of ditch [2015]
11	Olympus OM110	NNE	SSW facing section of ditch terminus [2019]
12	Olympus OM111	SSW	Shot of ditch terminus [2019]
13	Olympus OM112	SSW	Shot of ditch terminus [2019]

• APPENDIX 3 CONTEXT REGISTER

Context no.	Site name	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
1001	Laden Drive, Area 1	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.3	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones and infrequent modern ceramics	Topsoil
1002	Laden Drive, Area 1	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Compact, light brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large limestone and moderate charcoal inclusions	Subsoil
1003	Laden Drive, Area 1	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Compact, reddish brown silty clay with very frequent large sandstone blocks	Natural bedrock
2001	Laden Drive, Area 2	Deposit	-	-	-	-	0.3	Compact, mid-brown clayey silt with occasional very small to small sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone	Topsoil
2002	Laden Drive, Area 2	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Firmly compacted, light to medium orangey-brown sandy clay with occasional clusters of very small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone	Natural bedrock
2003	Laden Drive, Area 2	Cut	-	2004	5.85	0.5	0.09	Linear cut running N-S with straight sides and a rounded/irregular base	Cut of gully
2004	Laden Drive, Area 2	Fill	2003	-	5.85	0.5	0.09	Friable, light greyish brown sandy silt with rare angular limestone, rounded pebbles, coal fragments and a single fragment of oyster shell.	Fill of gully [2003]
2005	Laden Drive, Area 2	Cut	-	2006	0.27	0.21	0.21	Circular cut with straight sides and a flat base with a pointed N end	Cut of post-hole
2006	Laden Drive, Area 2	Fill	2005	-	0.27	0.21	0.21	Soft, mid-orangeish grey silty sand with occasional fragments of post	Fill of post-hole [2005]
2007	Laden Drive, Area 2	Cut	-	2008	0.24	0.22	0.18	Circular cut with straight sides and a flat base	Cut of post-hole
2008	Laden Drive, Area 2	Fill	2007	-	0.24	0.22	0.18	Soft, mid-orangeish grey silty sand with foil wrapper	Fill of post-hole [2007]
2009	Laden Drive, Area 2	Cut	-	2010	0.24	0.22	0.23	Circular cut with straight sides and a pointed base	Cut of post-hole
2010	Laden Drive, Area 2	Fill	2009	-	0.24	0.22	0.23	Soft, mid-orangeish grey silty sand with plastic confectionary wrapper	Fill of post-hole [2009]
2011	Laden Drive, Area 2	Cut	-	2012	0.26	0.26	0.06	Circular cut with gently sloping sides and a flat base	Cut of post-hole
2012	Laden Drive, Area 2	Fill	2011	-	0.26	0.26	0.06	Soft, mid-orangeish grey silty sand	Fill of post-hole [2011]
2013	Laden Drive, Area 2	Cut	-	2014	0.52	0.4	0.11	Ovoid cut with steep/shallow to uneven sides and an uneven base	Shallow scoop in natural (2002)
2014	Laden Drive, Area 2	Fill	2013	-	0.52	0.4	0.11	Friable, mixed orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small charcoal inclusions and a small single fragment of ceramic building material	Fill of shallow scoop [2013]
2015	Laden Drive, Area 2	Cut	-	2016, 2017	1.13	0.82	0.41	Linear cut running NE-SW with straight sides and a rounded base	Cut of ditch (part of [2018])
2016	Laden Drive, Area 2	Fill	2015	-	1.13	0.82	0.19	Soft, mid brownish orange silty sand with rare small angular stones and charcoal inclusions	Secondary fill of ditch [2015]
2017	Laden Drive, Area 2	Fill	2015	-	1.13	0.82	0.23	Soft, mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional medium angular stones, rare small pebbles and rare charcoal inclusions	Primary fill of ditch [2015]
2018	Laden Drive, Area 2	Cut	-	2016, 2017, 2020	10.2	0.82	0.42	Linear cut running NE-SW with straight sides, a rounded base and a rounded terminus to the SW	Cut of ditch
2019	Laden Drive, Area 2	Cut	-	2020	0.38	0.76	0.36	Subrounded cut running NNE-SSW steeply sloping sides and a flat base	Terminus cut of ditch (part of [2018])
2020	Laden Drive, Area 2	Fill	2019	-	1.18	0.76	0.36	Soft mid-brownish orange silty sand with occasional small to medium subangular stone and rare small to medium sized pebble inclusions	Fill of ditch [2019]

• **APPENDIX 4 DRAWING REGISTER**

<b>Drawing No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Section	1:10	NE facing section of ditch [2015]
2	Section	1:10	WSW facing section through ditch [2019]



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