



making sense of heritage

Hampole Wind Farm, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 88320.01
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**Hampole Wind Farm,
Doncaster, South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Hampole Wind Farm Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

| | |
|--|----------|
| Summary..... | iii |
| Acknowledgements..... | iv |
| 1 INTRODUCTION..... | 5 |
| 1.1 Project Background..... | 5 |
| 1.2 The Site..... | 5 |
| 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND | 5 |
| 2.1 Introduction | 5 |
| 2.2 Prehistoric | 6 |
| 2.3 Iron Age/Romano-British..... | 6 |
| 2.4 Early Medieval..... | 6 |
| 2.5 Medieval..... | 7 |
| 2.6 Post Medieval | 7 |
| 2.7 Modern | 7 |
| 2.8 Recent Investigations..... | 7 |
| 3 METHODOLOGY..... | 8 |
| 3.1 Aims and objectives | 8 |
| 3.2 Specific | 8 |
| 3.3 Fieldwork Methodology | 8 |
| 3.4 Monitoring | 9 |
| 3.5 Recording..... | 9 |
| 3.6 Finds | 9 |
| 3.7 Environmental | 9 |
| 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS | 9 |
| 4.1 Introduction | 9 |
| 4.2 Geology..... | 9 |
| 4.3 Trench 1..... | 10 |
| 4.4 Trenches 4 and 8 | 10 |
| 4.5 Trenches 11 and 18 | 10 |
| 4.6 Trenches 35 and 36 | 10 |
| 4.7 Trenches 47 and 48 | 11 |
| 4.8 Other Trenches | 11 |



| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 5 | ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE | 12 |
| 5.1 | Introduction | 12 |
| 5.2 | Pottery..... | 12 |
| 5.3 | Animal Bone..... | 12 |
| 6 | ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE | 13 |
| 6.1 | Introduction | 13 |
| 6.2 | Charred plant remains..... | 13 |
| 6.3 | Wood charcoal | 13 |
| 6.4 | Land snails..... | 14 |
| 6.5 | Proposals | 14 |
| 7 | DISCUSSION | 14 |
| 7.1 | Summary..... | 14 |
| 7.2 | Conclusions | 15 |
| 8 | ARCHIVE AND COPYRIGHT | 15 |
| 8.1 | Archive | 15 |
| 8.2 | Copyright..... | 15 |
| 9 | REFERENCES | 16 |
| 9.1 | Bibliography | 16 |
| 10 | APPENDICES | 18 |
| 10.1 | Appendix 1: Trench Summaries..... | 18 |
| 10.2 | Appendix 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal | 27 |

Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Plan of Trenches overlain on geophysics and cropmark data
Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 1 - 8
Figure 4: Section of ditches 105 and 404
Figure 5: Plan of Trenches 11 and 18
Figure 6: Plan of Trenches 35 and 36
Figure 7: Plan of Trenches 47 - 49
Figure 8: Sections of ditches 4801 and 4805

Plates

- Plate 1: Showing 804 from the southwest
Plate 2: Showing geological features in Trench 18, from the southwest
Plate 3: Showing possible ditch 1804, from the north-west
Plate 4: Showing natural features relating to geophysical anomalies in Trench 47



Hampole Wind Farm Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consultancy to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching as part of proposals for construction of a wind farm comprising four wind turbines, a sub-station and associated access routes.

A total of 50 trenches of varying sizes were located in relation to the results of cropmark evidence and previous geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012 and 2013), within the areas of proposed structures and access routes.

The results of the evaluation demonstrated that the majority of substantial positive geophysical anomalies were archaeological in origin. Whilst two of the less substantial positive anomalies were found to be archaeological, other similar features were not identifiable as such. Other geophysical results were found to be the result of natural solution hollows and rills within the degraded limestone natural geology.

The evaluation demonstrated that where the geophysical results tied in with the approximate location of the cropmark survey, features were predominantly archaeological in origin.

Trench 1, located on part of a possible enclosure ditch identified through cropmark evidence and geophysical survey, uncovered a steep sided narrow V-shaped ditch that contained Romano-British pottery. **Trenches 4 and 8**, located to examine another enclosure feature, revealed a small gully (**Trenches 4 and 8**) containing a sherd of possible Iron Age pottery and a larger ditch (**Trench 8**). **Trench 11** contained a narrow curvilinear gully not visible in the geophysical survey results. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature. **Trench 18** contained a probable small ditch, corresponding with a linear geophysical anomaly which may relate to a cropmarks in the vicinity of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature. **Trenches 35 and 36** contained two gullies, aligned perpendicular to each other. The gully in **Trench 35** corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly although that in **Trench 36** was not visible in the geophysical survey results. No dating evidence was recovered from the features. **Trench 47** contained a ditch terminus and **Trench 48** contained two wide shallow features, possibly archaeological in origin, corresponding with two weak geophysical anomalies.

The results of the trial trenching presented in this report contributes to the characterisation of the Site and surrounding area, particularly the wider landscape of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures and field systems. Artefactual evidence from identified archaeological features was very limited and environmental preservation was poor.

The archive resulting from the fieldwork is currently retained in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office and will be deposited with Doncaster Museum in due course.



Hampole Wind Farm Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation report

Acknowledgements

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The report was compiled by Neil Dransfield. Ceramics were assessed by Lorraine Mepham and the animal bone by Chris Harrison. Samples were processed by Steve Winterton and assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill. The fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield who was assisted by Jonathon Buttery, Ralph Collard, Charles Hay, Phil Roberts, Ashley Tuck and Dane Wright. The illustrations were produced by Chris Swales and Liz James.



Hampole Wind Farm Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of the village of Hampole, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire (**Figure 1**), hereafter “the Site” (centred on NGR 450835 408945). The work was carried out as part of proposals for construction of a wind farm comprising four turbines, a substation and access routes.

1.1.2 As a result of the potential for the survival of archaeological remain on the Site, and following on from geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012 and 2013), and discussions between Andy Lines (SYAS) and CgMs Consulting, an evaluation was proposed in order to determine the need for further mitigation prior to development. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2012a) for the investigation was approved by SYAS prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

1.1.3 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 50 trenches measuring between 20m and 50m long and between 2m and 4m wide (**Figure 2**). The trenches were primarily targeted on probable and potential archaeological features identified during the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012 and 2013) (**Figure 2**).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site lies to the south of the village of Hampole, along the south side of the A638 and west of the A1, and is 6.7 miles to the northwest of Doncaster, South Yorkshire. The Site covers approximately 10ha of mixed agricultural land.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the Site is Cadeby Formation Dolostone. The overlying soils are known as Aberford which are typical brown calcareous earth soils. These consist of shallow, locally brashy, well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone (Stratascan 2012 and 2013).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Site lies within a landscape of fields and enclosures identified by an extensive series of cropmark evidence (**Figure 2**). The majority of features are considered to be of Romano-British or earlier Iron Age date and excavation of some of the features (see below) have confirmed this interpretation. The following outline is a brief summary of the information provided in the WSI and is derived from a desk based study for the Site

(Atkins 2008) and from observations made on historic maps of the area (oldmapsonline.org).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There is evidence within and beyond the wider area of the Site for occupation from the Neolithic period onwards. Cropmarks on aerial photographs have been identified within and surrounding the proposed wind farm Site. These cropmarks mostly comprise ditched enclosures and field systems, some of which are considered to be of Iron Age / Roman date, but some could be earlier as few have been intrusively evaluated.

2.3 Iron Age/Romano-British

2.3.1 Within the vicinity of the Site, evidence for Roman occupation was discovered in the 1930s during quarrying near Hampole, together with crop marks indicating a series of enclosures which may be of similar date. Although these enclosure cropmarks cannot be dated with any certainty on their form alone, trial excavations have shown that many of them belong to the Roman period, although it has been conjectured that some date to the preceding Iron Age. Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and field systems have been identified at Redhouse Farm to the east and Adwick (Kozieradzka and O'Neill 2008; Wessex Archaeology 2012b) to the south-east.

2.3.2 During this period the surrounding area contained several fortifications and roads. Forts were located nearby at Dannum (Doncaster) and at Templeborough (Rotherham) (OS 1956). A small fort has also been identified from aerial photographs at Burghwallis, approximately 2km to the east of the Site (SYAS HER). The 'Roman Ridgeway' Scheduled Monument lays c. 500m to the east of the eastern extent of the Site. This monument, depicted on the 1845 OS Map as Ermine Street, was a major Roman military road, known latterly as "The Great North Road" (now the A1). An earlier route, adopted by the Romans and later known as Rykniel Street, can possibly be traced as a minor road (Old Street) and farm track (now a bridleway) between Hooton Pagnell and Hampole, running just to the west of Hampole Wood.

2.4 Early Medieval

2.4.1 During the early medieval period Hampole probably stood on the south-eastern edge of the small land unit known as Elmet, as far as this can be reconstructed, and for most of the time was a southern satellite of the Kingdom of Northumbria. In the wider area five 7th to 8th century AD radiocarbon dates and grave goods encompassing the 7th century, provide a likely date for a linear cemetery of 37 burials excavated at Adwick in 2007 (Kozieradzka and O'Neill 2008; Wessex Archaeology forth.).

2.4.2 After the Scandinavian settlement of the 9th century, the area came under the jurisdiction of the Vikings of York with the principal administrative centre in the region of Conisbrough. A late 9th century Viking burial was found in Adwick in 2001 (Speed and Walton Rogers 2004), however, Hampole's status during the pre-Conquest period does not appear to have been significant.

2.4.3 By the mid-11th century, Hampole Stubbs appears to have been regarded as separate from the Lordship of Hampole, with the Domesday Survey recording one carucate of land, roughly 120 acres (490,000 m²), based on the area a plough team of eight oxen could till in a year held by Godric (later by Ansgol) and sharing a mill with the manor of Hampole (Hunter 1831, 359). Prior to the 11th century, early medieval settlement on the Magnesian Limestone of South Yorkshire is elusive.



2.5 Medieval

- 2.5.1 St Mary's Priory in Hampole was founded in c. 1150, together with the town of Hampole, possibly a planned reorganisation of the settlement and the churches at Melton-on-the-Hill and Bretwell. The name Hampole is said to mean either cock's pool or Hana's pool and probably refers to a local topographical feature. A feature identified as Castle Hill is first noted on the 1845 OS map on agricultural land between Manor and Priory Farms, to the north of Hampole Dike.
- 2.5.2 A second settlement has been postulated close to Stubbs Farm and a settlement is recorded here in 1314. It is possible that the Site was divided into field strips, surviving examples of which can be seen at Hooton Pagnell, immediately to the west of Hampole Wood.
- 2.5.3 Excavations of the priory foundations were undertaken in 1939 and some architectural remains of the priory may survive in the fabric of Manor Farm.

2.6 Post Medieval

- 2.6.1 As a result of improving agricultural conditions and a general increase in trade and prosperity, there was substantial rebuilding of nearby manor houses, farmhouses and cottages during the 16th and 17th centuries. Many houses and cottages within the villages date from this period, as do some of the farmhouses and their associated buildings. Much of the building activity is also likely to be linked to the enclosure of the medieval field systems during the early 19th century. Many of the present field boundaries also date from the time of the enclosures.
- 2.6.2 This period also saw the development of some small-scale industrial activities, with a number of clay pits and quarries being developed; there was at least one quarry within the Site. The 19th century saw the arrival of the railways; the former Great Northern and Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway had the line that still runs east-west to the north of Hampole. In addition, there was a north-south railway line to the east of the Site which provided a station at Pickburn (note that this is not the same dismantled railway as is presently on the Site).

2.7 Modern

- 2.7.1 Hampole village appears to have shrunk since medieval and earlier post-medieval times. The census of 1911 indicated that only 5 families still resided there; however, the village appears to have grown since then.
- 2.7.2 The Site has not been developed in recent times, and has continued in agricultural use. With the exception of Hampole Wood, the entire Site appears to have been ploughed.
- 2.7.3 The second half of the 20th century saw the construction of the present A1 and A1(M) dual carriageways and the introduction of lines of pylons carrying high voltage electricity cables across the landscape. In addition, many large industrial sheds and distribution warehouses have been constructed close to the east of the site at South Elmsall and Adwick-le-Street being the most significant.

2.8 Recent Investigations

- 2.8.1 There are 14 cultural heritage assets listed as within the Site. These assets predominantly comprise cropmark sites and find spots that represent areas of potential settlement, ritual, funerary, or agricultural activity that could date from the later prehistoric periods through to the early medieval and medieval periods. Data held by the South Yorkshire Historic



Environment Record (HER) shows an extensive series of cropmark evidence across the Site (at least five distinct areas – **Figure 2**) indicating the presence of potential enclosures and/or ditch systems. Excavations of similar features to the north of the Site dated them to the Iron Age / Roman period, and it is possible that these remains are of a similar date. In addition, there are a number of historic hedgerows within the Site.

- 2.8.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the boundary of the proposed wind farm Site, nor is it within a Conservation Area or covered by any other cultural heritage designation.
- 2.8.3 Stratascan (2012 and 2013) undertook geophysical survey across the proposed development Site in 2012. The data identified several linear responses indicative of former field boundaries and/or in-filled ditches. It was considered that the archaeological features likely to relate to late prehistoric and Romano-British enclosures and field systems.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

1.1.1 The general aims of the work were to:

- identify and record any archaeological features exposed during trenching;
- recover any artefact evidence during trenching;
- make available the results of the investigation.

3.2 Specific

3.2.1 The specific objectives of the work were to:

- confirm the accuracy of the results of the previous geophysical survey;
- confirm or disprove the presence of former field boundaries and/or in-filled ditches across the Site;
- identify any previously unknown archaeological remains and define their location, extent, date, function and form;
- provide sufficient information to devise a suitable mitigation strategy if required.

3.3 Fieldwork Methodology

3.3.1 A brief summary of the methodologies employed is outlined below. A full description of the methodologies can be found in the agreed WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2012a).

3.3.2 Machining was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The topsoil and colluvium was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the underlying natural limestone geology.

3.3.3 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's standard guidelines. All excavation and recording was undertaken by qualified archaeologists employed by Wessex Archaeology. All archaeological remains encountered were recorded and excavated in accordance with current industry best practice (IfA 2008a).



3.4 Monitoring

- 3.4.1 Two monitoring visits were made to the Site by SYAS during the evaluation. No trenches were backfilled until SYAS were satisfied that the aims of the project had been met.

3.5 Recording

- 3.5.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.
- 3.5.2 All trenches have been located in relation to the OS grid, and other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.5.3 A full photographic record was made consisting of 35mm monochrome prints, colour slides and digital images.

3.6 Finds

- 3.6.1 The Site produced very little in the way of artefacts. Those finds that were recovered have been treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (Walker 1990; MGC 1992; EH 2005, IfA 2008b). All finds were treated as per the specifications laid down in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2012a).

3.7 Environmental

- 3.7.1 Environmental samples were taken in accordance with current industry guidelines (EH 2011, IfA 2008a) where possible.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following is a brief outline concentrating on the trench results that contain archaeological features. A full list of the contexts for each trench is located in **Appendix 1** in tabulated format.
- 4.1.2 It must be noted that although the results of the cropmark evidence and the geophysical survey results do appear to match quite well, there is some discrepancy in an exact overlay (**Figure 2**). It is more likely that there is some error in the transcription of data from oblique aerial photographs to the undulating terrestrial landscape (Chris Swales pers. comm.) and that this error may account for the in-exact overlay. It is also possible that some of the cropmark data are not traceable as geophysical anomalies and *vice versa*.

4.2 Geology

- 4.2.1 The underlying natural geology consisted predominantly of degraded limestone with a heavily irregular pitted and rilled upper surface. In places, particularly on the northern slope of the ridge of the hill (**Trenches 13 to 22**), the natural geology appeared to be more disturbed, with patches of grey sand and outcropping bedrock.
- 4.2.2 Overlying the limestone, and contained within the hollows, rills and solution hollows was a rusty orange coloured silty sand colluvium covering the whole of the stripped areas. A number of the linear rills were excavated to establish the character of the features (**see Plates 2 and 4**). These were found to be natural in origin and were associated with

solution degradation of the limestone. A number of the excavated natural rills were found to relate to some of the linear geophysical anomalies which were recorded as probable or possible archaeological origin.

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 Towards the north-west end of this trench was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch **103** which extended across the width of the trench (**Figure 3**). The ditch was 2m wide at the top, leading to a steep straight sided 1.35m deep V-shape profile (**Figure 4**). The upper fill **104** contained Romano-British grey ware pottery. The feature aligns very closely with the geophysical results (Stratascan 2013) and would appear to form part of a probable enclosure which is evident as a cropmark (**Figure 3**).

4.4 Trenches 4 and 8

4.4.1 **Trench 4** revealed a north-east to south-west aligned ditch **404**, which extended over 4m across the width of the trench and was 1.27m wide (**Figure 3**). The ditch was 0.43m deep, with moderate concave edge to the north-west and a convex side to the south-east, leading to a rounded base (**Figure 4**). The upper fill **405** contained a single, well abraded piece of probably late prehistoric (Iron Age) date (see **5.2.1 below**). The feature corresponds with the geophysical results (Stratascan 2013) and cropmark evidence. The geophysical data shows that this feature kinks slightly to the northwest of its alignment, continuing into **Trench 8** (**Figure 3**). The feature (here **804**) was slightly narrower at 0.74m wide and extended across the width of the trench on the same north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch was cut into the bedrock measuring 0.36m deep with a flat base (**Plate 1**).

4.4.2 A second ditch **807** was uncovered in **Trench 8** (**Figure 3**). The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and extended across the width of the trench. The ditch measured 2.2m wide with a flat base. The geophysical survey results (Stratascan 2013) and cropmark evidence suggest that this ditch may be associated with ditch **404/804** as part of a wider enclosure feature (**Figures 2 and 3**).

4.5 Trenches 11 and 18

4.5.1 **Trenches 11 and 18** each contained a ditch. Ditch **1106** in **Trench 11** had a slightly curvilinear appearance extending in a north-east to south-west alignment across the trench (**Figure 5**). The flat base undulated due to the uneven bedrock levels forming the base. The ditch was 0.75m wide and contained no artefacts. The feature was not visible in the geophysical survey results.

4.5.2 Of the two geophysical anomalies located at **Trench 18** (**Figure 5**), the more northerly was geological (**Plate 2**). The more southerly of these was possibly archaeological in nature. Ditch **1804**, 0.9m in width, was aligned north-west to south-east, (**Plate 3**), and extended across the width of the trench (**Figure 5**). It is likely that the ditch is associated with cropmark features in the vicinity (**Figure 2**).

4.6 Trenches 35 and 36

4.6.1 **Trenches 35 and 36** each contained a small ditch **3504** and **3604**, orientated perpendicular to each other (**Figure 6**). Both ditches extended across the widths of the trenches. Ditch **3504** (aligned north-west to south-east) measured 1.5m wide and was 0.66m deep, containing a single fill **3505**. The ditch corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly. Ditch **3604** (aligned north-east to south-west) in **Trench 36** was considerably narrower (0.89m) and shallower (0.28m) which was probably due to the thin level of overburden (0.28m) compared to **Trench 35** (0.7m max), the result of greater agricultural

truncation. No geophysical anomaly was detected that related to this latter feature. No artefactual evidence was recovered from either ditch.

4.7 Trenches 47 and 48

4.7.1 **Trench 47** contained the north-east terminus **4704** of a 1.1m wide by 0.5m deep ditch, extending 1.8m into the trench from the south-west limit of excavation (**Figure 7**). No artefacts were recovered from the single fill **4705** of the ditch. Charcoal fragments from the fill were poorly preserved (see **6.3 below**). Several natural features were excavated in this trench, one of which (**Plate 4**) may relate to a geophysical anomaly (Stratascan 2013) recorded at this location (**Figure 7**).

4.7.2 Two substantially wide features **4801** and **4805** were uncovered in **Trench 48 (Figure 7)**. Initially thought to be parallel, feature **4801** was aligned north-east to south-west whilst feature **4805** was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. Feature **4801** extended across the width of the trench measuring 2.6m wide by 0.75m deep (**Figure 8**). The feature appeared to be anthropogenically cut leading to a wide flat base; however, it was noted that the natural changed from bedrock **4804** to the east to sandy material **4803** to the west. It was considered that the feature may have been created by water solution degradation to the softer sandy material against the harder bedrock. The single homogeneous fill **4802** consisted of reddish brown silty sand, not dissimilar to the colluvium found across the rest of the Site, and was found to extend beyond the edges of the feature (**Figure 8**).

4.7.3 Feature **4805** measured 2.8m wide by 0.55m deep and extended across the width of the trench (**Figure 7**). The sterile fill **4806** was exactly similar to **4802** and continued as a sub-soil to the north of the feature (**Figure 8**).

4.7.4 No artefacts were recovered from either of these features. Both features **4801** and **4805** appear to align with weak positive geophysical anomalies (Stratascan 2013) of possible archaeological origin (**Figure 7**). However; the geophysical anomalies do appear to be rather large and amorphous to be archaeological in origin and may be caused by natural phenomena.

4.8 Other Trenches

4.8.1 No archaeological features were uncovered in the remaining trenches. A sherd of Romano-British grey ware pottery was recovered from the topsoil in **Trench 21** and pottery dating of 15th or 16th century date was recovered from the topsoil in **Trench 45**. No features were identified in these trenches.

4.8.2 Several anomalous and linear features were investigated by hand excavation in **Trenches 5, 7, 9, 12, 18, 19, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49** and **50** and were found to be irregular edged and based geological features (see **Plates 2** and **4** as examples). Other large anomalies in the natural geology in **Trenches 13, 20, 25, 31, 34, 35** and **38** were investigated by machine slots and were found to be geological in nature.



5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds, consisting of eight pottery sherds and eight fragments of animal bone, was recovered from the Site, deriving from five contexts. Quantities and weights (per gramme) by context are given in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Finds totals by material type (number / weight in grammes)

| Context | Pottery | Animal Bone |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 104 | 5/44 | 4/106 |
| 105 | | 4/6 |
| 405 | 1/4 | |
| 2101 | 1/12 | |
| 4501 | 1/42 | |
| TOTAL | 8/102 | 8/112 |

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The pottery sherds are of different dates. A single small, abraded body sherd from context **405** is probably of late prehistoric date; it is in a coarse sandy fabric also containing sparse (fossil) shell inclusions, but is otherwise un-diagnostic. The five sherds from context **104**, and a sixth sherd, from **2101**, are Romano-British grey wares. The sherd from **4501** is a late medieval/post-medieval (probably 15th or 16th century) glazed jug handle in a hard-fired coarse sandy ware with a purple-brown glaze, probably a version of Midland Purple ware.

5.3 Animal Bone

- 5.3.1 A total of nine fragments of animal bone were retrieved from two contexts, both relating to a ditch uncovered in **Trench 1**.
- 5.3.2 The method used in the assessment of bones from the Site follows a modified version of that outlined by Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1996). A single identifiable element (a cattle radius) was recovered from context **104** whilst a single identifiable tooth was recovered from context **105** (a sheep maxillary M1/2) (**Table 2**).
- 5.3.3 Preservation of the assemblage was very poor primarily due to the depositional environment rather than pre-depositional agents/actions. The bone was light in colour and well pitted, suggesting acidic action on the surface of the bone. Therefore, limited surface attributes could be identified. The bone from context **104** had both its epiphyses missing with a slight suggestion of rodent gnawing at its proximal end. A split along the volar surface is indicative of prepositional fracture through trampling. This suggests that the bone was not deposited within the ditch immediately after use, and may have been part of a backfilled deposit.

Table 2: Animal Bones

| Context No | Taxa | Element | Condition | Taphonomy |
|------------|------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | |



| Context No | Taxa | Element | Condition | Taphonomy |
|------------|--------|---------|-----------|---|
| 104 | Cattle | Radius | Very poor | Volar split and proximal rodent gnawing |
| 105 | Sheep | dp3 | Poor | |

5.3.4 Due to the small size and poor state of the bone retrieved no further work is recommended.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Eleven bulk samples were taken from ditches and gullies within nine of the evaluation trenches to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can contribute to the archaeological significance of sampled features.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flots were generally small with high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

6.2.3 Small quantities of indeterminate grain fragments were recovered from five of the features and low numbers of charred weed seeds from three of them. The weed seeds included seeds of rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). Other charred remains were recorded in five of the features, in particular gully **3504** and ditch **4704**. These included fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) tubers, other tubers and root and stem fragments.

6.2.4 These plant assemblages may represent low level (such as animal enclosures) or short-lived settlement activity in the vicinity. They provide no firm indication of the date of these features but would be compatible with the suggested Iron Age and Roman date of the Site.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 2**. Wood charcoal fragments were only retrieved in small amounts. The rooty nature of the features may have contributed to the poor survival of the charcoal.

6.4 Land snails

- 6.4.1 Molluscs were observed in seven of the features. The numbers of shells and the presence of taxonomic groups were quantified to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999). The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape.
- 6.4.2 The mollusc assemblage from ditch **103** included shells of the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus*, *Acanthinula aculeata*, *Clausilia bidentata*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Oxychilus cellarius* and *Vitrea* sp., the intermediate species *Cochlicopa* sp. and *Trochulus hispidus* and the open country species *Vallonia* sp.
- 6.4.3 Ditch 804 included shells of *Discus rotundatus* and the intermediate species *Cepaea* sp., ditch 807 shells of *Discus rotundatus*, ditch **1804** shells of *Vallonia* sp. and gully **3504** shells of *Cepaea* sp.
- 6.4.4 The mollusc assemblage from gully **3604** included shells of *Discus rotundatus*, *Clausilia bidentata*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Cepaea* sp. and the open country species *Vertigo pygmaea* while that from possible ditch **4805** included shells of *Discus rotundatus*, *Clausilia bidentata*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Oxychilus cellarius*, *Cepaea* sp. and *Vallonia* sp.
- 6.4.5 These assemblages are indicative of a generally shady local environment such as long grass in the vicinity of these ditches and gullies. There may be an indication of a small woodland presence, an area of scrub, hedgerow, small copse or even a single tree in the area of ditch **103**.

6.5 Proposals

Charred Plant Remains, Wood Charcoal and Land Snails

- 6.5.1 No further work is proposed on these samples.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 A substantial V-shaped ditch containing Romano-British pottery was uncovered in **Trench 1**. Geophysical survey (Stratscan 2013) and cropmark evidence suggest this ditch is part of a wider enclosure, however the paucity of finds provides little indication of the function of the enclosure.
- 7.1.2 **Trenches 4** and **8** revealed two ditches that appear from geophysical survey (Stratscan 2013) and cropmark evidence to form part of an enclosure. The two ditches were significantly different in character. The north-east to south-west aligned ditch was much narrower and shallower than the adjoining north-west to south-east aligned ditch. Finds were limited to one sherd of possible Iron Age pottery from the ditch in **Trench 4**.
- 7.1.3 **Trench 18** contained a single ditch corresponding to a linear geophysical anomaly (Stratscan 2013). The feature was fairly irregular in plan, shallow and contained no dateable artefacts, but may form part of the wider network of field divisions suggested by the cropmark and geophysical data (Stratscan 2013).



7.1.4 **Trenches 35** and **36** each contained a ditch of similar character aligned perpendicular to each other. The features may also form part of the wider network of field divisions.

7.1.5 Ditches in **Trenches 11** and **47** did not correspond with any features revealed by geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013) or cropmark evidence. No artefacts were recovered to date the features.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The evaluation has enabled an assessment of the geophysical survey data (Stratascan 2013) and cropmark evidence, and its potential to predict archaeological remains.

7.2.2 The archaeological features in **Trenches 1, 4** and **8** tie very well with the more substantial positive geophysical anomalies and these features are likely to relate to probable settlement enclosures of Roman (**Trench 1**) and possibly Iron Age (**Trenches 4 and 8**) date.

7.2.3 Less substantial positive anomalies were found to be geological or undetectable in most cases, except in **Trenches 18** and **35** where small ditches or gullies were uncovered, which potentially belong to further elements of field system and enclosure.

7.2.4 It was noted that where the geophysical and cropmark data correspond, features were confirmed as archaeological in origin.

7.2.5 Other geophysical anomalies were found to be associated with colluvium infilling of hollows or rills in the degraded limestone natural.

7.2.6 The evaluation has identified the potential for revealing evidence of Iron Age/ Romano-British field system and enclosure within the footprint of two of the turbine bases to the north-west of the Site. Other ditches, probably relating to field division were found at the top of Hampole Wood hill and a single ditch terminus was recovered at the proposed location of the sub-station in the south-east of the Site.

7.2.7 Within the identified archaeological features artefactual evidence was very limited and environmental preservation was poor.

8 ARCHIVE AND COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive

8.1.1 The archive is currently retained in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield office and will be deposited in due course with Doncaster Museum. The Site archive will be prepared in line with relevant national guidelines (Walker 1990) and the guidelines and requirements of the Doncaster Museum.

8.2 Copyright

8.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.



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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

| Trench No. 1 | Co-ordinates: E450744.450/N409591.050; E450778.610/N409570.230 Ground Level (m AOD): 52.70 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 1.65m |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 101 | Topsoil – Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt | 0 - 0.2 |
| 102 | Natural – Degraded limestone in a pinkish, light orangey brown, sandy clay matrix | 0.2+ |
| 103 | Cut of NE-SW linear ditch | 0.3 – 1.35 |
| 104 | Upper fill of ditch 103 | 1.3 – 1 |
| 105 | Lower fill of ditch 103 | 1 – 1.35 |

| Trench No. 2 | Co-ordinates: E450820.450/N409584.420; E450837.370/N409559.650 Ground Level (m AOD): 50.44 | Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 1.25m |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 201 | Topsoil - Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt | 0 - 0.30 |
| 202 | Natural – Colluvium: Orange, fine sandy silt | 0.30 - 0.85 |
| 203 | Natural – Colluvium: Lighter orange, fine sandy clay | 0.85 – 1.2+ |
| 204 | Natural – Degraded limestone in a light yellowish grey, fine sandy clay | 1 – 1.2+ |

| Trench No. 3 | Co-ordinates: E450786.520/N409565.800; E450803.450/N409541.030 Ground Level (m AOD): 50.99 | Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.3m |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 301 | Topsoil - Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt | 0 - 0.3 |
| 302 | Natural – Colluvium: light yellow-reddish orange, sandy clay filling hollows in uneven 303 | 0.3+ |
| 303 | Natural – Degraded limestone in a matrix of pink sandy clay with uneven upper surface | 0.3+ |

| Trench No. 4 | Co-ordinates: E450854.750/N409541.270; E450854.750/N409521.270 Ground Level (m AOD): 52.66 | Dimensions: 20 x 4m Max depth: 0.59m |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 401 | Topsoil - Mid greyish brown, sandy silt | 0 - 0.25 |
| 402 | Natural – Orange fine sandy clay | 0.25+ |
| 403 | Natural - Degraded limestone in a matrix of pink sandy clay with uneven upper surface | 0.25+ |
| 404 | Cut of ditch aligned NE-SW ditch. | 0.25 – 0.59 |
| 405 | Upper fill of ditch 404 | 0.25 – 0.42 |
| 406 | Lower fill of ditch 404 | 0.42 – 0.59 |

| Trench No. 5 | Co-ordinates: E450773.680/N409529.060; E450813.680/N409529.060 Ground Level (m AOD): 51.59 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.45m |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 501 | Topsoil - Mid greyish brown, sandy silt | 0 - 0.3 |
| 502 | Natural – Orange fine sandy clay in solution hollows | 0.3 0.45+ |
| 503 | Natural - Degraded limestone in a matrix of greyish orange sandy clay with uneven upper surface | 0.45+ |



| Trench No. 6 | Co-ordinates: E450747.430/N409519.960; E450747.430/N409479.960 Ground Level (m AOD): 53.57 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.3m |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 601 | Topsoil - Mid greyish brown, sandy silt | 0 - 0.3 |
| 602 | Natural – Mid, rusty orange sandy clay in depressions in 603 | 0.3+ |
| 603 | Natural - Degraded limestone in a matrix of 602 material | 0.3+ |

| Trench No. 7 | Co-ordinates: E450759.980/N409496.030; E450799.980/N409496.030 Ground Level (m AOD): 52.67 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.32m |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 701 | Topsoil - Mid greyish brown, sandy silt | 0 - 0.32 |
| 702 | Natural – Colluvium: mid orange sandy clay in irregularly surfaced 703 | 0.32+ |
| 703 | Natural – Irregular surfaced, degraded limestone in a matrix of 702 material and pink sandy clay | 0.32+ |

| Trench No. 8 | Co-ordinates: E450836.880/N409520.290; E450836.880/N409480.290 Ground Level (m AOD): 53.44 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 1.05m |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 801 | Topsoil - Mid greyish brown, sandy silt | 0 - 0.25 |
| 802 | Natural – Rusty orange sandy clay within hollows in 803 | 0.25+ |
| 803 | Natural - Degraded limestone in a matrix of 802 material | 0.25+ |
| 804 | Cut of NE-SW linear ditch. | 0.25 – 0.67 |
| 805 | Lower fill of ditch 804. | 0.4 – 0.67 |
| 806 | Upper fill of ditch 804 | 0.25 – 0.40 |
| 807 | Cut of wide NW-SE aligned ditch | 0.25 – 1.05 |
| 808 | Fill of ditch 807 | 0.25 – 1.05 |

| Trench No. 9 | Co-ordinates: E450926.150/N409493.780; E450908.750/N409457.760 Ground Level (m AOD): 53.58 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.35m |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 901 | Topsoil - Mid greyish brown, sandy silt | 0 – 0.35 |
| 902 | Natural - Degraded limestone in a rusty orange sandy clay matrix | 0.35+ |

| Trench No. 10 | Co-ordinates: E451003.290/N409470.770; E450997.600/N409431.180 Ground Level (m AOD): 52.96 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.35m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1001 | Topsoil - Mid greyish brown, sandy silt | 0 - 0.35 |
| 1002 | Natural – Colluvium of rusty orange sandy clay within hollows in 1003 | 0.35+ |
| 1003 | Natural - Degraded limestone chunks with irregular upper surface | 0.35+ |

| Trench No. 11 | Co-ordinates: E450964.340/N409404.410; E450964.340/N409374.410 Ground Level (m AOD): 54.46 | Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.95m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1101 | Topsoil – Mid orangey brown sandy silt | 0 – 0.28 |
| 1102 | Natural – Colluvium of mid rusty orange sandy clay | 0.28 – 0.37+ |



| Trench No. 11 | Co-ordinates: E450964.340/N409404.410; E450964.340/N409374.410 Ground Level (m AOD): 54.46 | Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.95m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1103 | Natural - Degraded limestone chunks with 1102 lying in irregular upper surface | 0.28 – 0.37+ |
| 1104 | Upper fill of ditch 1106 | 0.52 – 0.81 |
| 1105 | Lower fill of ditch 1106 | 0.81 – 0.95 |
| 1106 | Cut for NE-SW aligned ditch | 0.52 – 0.95 |

| Trench No. 12 | Co-ordinates: E450929.160/N409355.990; E450946.000/N409345.210 Ground Level (m AOD): 55.84 | Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.37m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1201 | Topsoil - Mid yellowish grey sandy silt | 0 - 0.28 |
| 1202 | Natural – Colluvium of rusty orange sandy clay in hollows of 1203 | 0.28 – 0.37+ |
| 1203 | Natural - Degraded limestone chunks and bedrock | 0.37+ |

| Trench No. 13 | Co-ordinates: E450909.060/N409295.850; E450888.790/N409261.370 Ground Level (m AOD): 59.12 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.32m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1301 | Topsoil - Mid reddish brown sandy silt | 0 - 0.32 |
| 1302 | Natural – Colluvium of rusty orange sandy clay in hollows of 1303 | 0.32+ |
| 1303 | Natural - Degraded limestone chunks with 1302 in hollows and depressions of upper surface | 0.32+ |

| Trench No. 14 | Co-ordinates: E450921.880/N409261.660; E450961.880/N409261.660 Ground Level (m AOD): 58.78 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1401 | Topsoil - Mid greyish brown silty sand | 0 - 0.35 |
| 1402 | Natural – Colluvium of rusty orange sandy clay in hollows of 1403 | 0.35 – 0.4+ |
| 1403 | Natural - Degraded limestone with irregular upper surface | 0.35 – 0.4+ |

| Trench No. 15 | Co-ordinates: E450974.390/N409263.530; E450949.140/N409247.330 Ground Level (m AOD): 58.83 | Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.28m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1501 | Topsoil - Dark reddish brown silty sand | 0 - 0.28 |
| 1502 | Natural – Heavily degraded (possibly deep plough damaged) limestone with patches of rusty orange sandy clay | 0.28+ |

| Trench No. 16 | Co-ordinates: E450927.160/N409230.430; E450965.080/N409217.700 Ground Level (m AOD): 59.95 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.7M |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1601 | Topsoil - Mid yellowish grey silty sand | 0 - 0.35 |
| 1602 | Natural – Colluvium of rusty orange sandy clay, quite thick here and also in hollows of 1603 | 0.35 – 0.7+ |
| 1603 | Natural - Degraded limestone with irregular upper surface including lime powder | 0.7+ |



| Trench No. 17 | Co-ordinates: E450945.390/N409203.670; E450961.300/N409191.550 Ground Level (m AOD): 60.86 | Dimensions: 20 x 4m Max depth: 0.5m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1701 | Topsoil - Topsoil - Dark yellowish brown silty fine sand | 0 - 0.29 |
| 1702 | Natural – Colluvium of dark rusty orange sandy clay, overlying deposit and also in hollows of 1703 | 0.29 - 0.42 |
| 1703 | Natural - Degraded limestone with irregular upper surface | 0.42 – 0.5+ |

| Trench No. 18 | Co-ordinates: E450939.550/N409200.730; E450924.310/N409163.740 Ground Level (m AOD): 62.93 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.66m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1801 | Topsoil - Dark reddish brown silty fine sand | 0 - 0.32 |
| 1802 | Natural – Colluvium of dark rusty orange fine sandy clay | 0.32 - 0.5+ |
| 1803 | Natural - Degraded limestone with irregular upper surface | 0.5+ |
| 1804 | Cut of WNW - ESE linear ditch. | 0.33 - 0.66 |
| 1805 | Lower fill of ditch 1804 | 0.46 – 0.66 |
| 1806 | Upper fill of ditch 1804 | 0.33 – 0.46 |

| Trench No. 19 | Co-ordinates: E450974.020/N409178.090; E450938.550/N409159.600 Ground Level (m AOD): 62.55 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.25m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 1901 | Dark greyish brown sandy silt. | 0 - 0.25 |
| 1902 | Natural: Very mixed deposit consisting of degraded limestone and bedrock and patches of grey sand with limestone chunks | 0.25+ |

| Trench No. 20 | Co-ordinates: E450984.630/N409248.600; E451022.910/N409237.000 Ground Level (m AOD): 58.16 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2001 | Topsoil - Dark yellowish grey silty sand. | 0 - 0.4 |
| 2002 | Natural Colluvium – rusty orange silty sand in occasional pockets in 2003 | 0.4+ |
| 2003 | Natural – heavily degraded limestone with occasional hollows in upper surface | 0.4+ |

| Trench No. 21 | Co-ordinates: E450983.210/N409232.470; E451017.600/N409212.040 Ground Level (m AOD): 58.80 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.3m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2101 | Topsoil – Dark yellowish grey silty sand. | 0-0.3 |
| 2102 | Natural Colluvium – rusty orange silty sand in hollows and matrix of 2103 | 0.3+ |
| 2103 | Natural – degraded limestone occasional hollows but heavily broken up upper surface | 0.3+ |

| Trench No. 22 | Co-ordinates: E451015.510/N409203.150; E450986.550/N409175.560 Ground Level (m AOD): 60.47 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2201 | Topsoil – dark greyish brown silty sand | 0-0.32 |
| 2202 | Natural Colluvium – rusty orange silty sand in hollows of 2203 | 0.32-0.4+ |



| Trench No. 22 | Co-ordinates: E451015.510/N409203.150; E450986.550/N409175.560 Ground Level (m AOD): 60.47 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2203 | Natural – degraded limestone in 2202 matrix with irregular broken upper surface | 0.4+ |

| Trench No. 23 | Co-ordinates: E451058.660/N409232.720; E451097.920/N409225.080 Ground Level (m AOD): 54.55 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.82m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2301 | Topsoil – dark yellowish grey sandy silt | 0-0.35 |
| 2302 | Natural Colluvium – dark rusty orange silty sand | 0.35-0.65 |
| 2303 | Natural Colluvium – mid rusty orange clayey sand | 0.65-0.82 |
| 2304 | Natural – degraded limestone bedrock | 0.82+ |

| Trench No. 24 | Co-ordinates: E451144.900/N409224.730; E451156.800/N409186.550 Ground Level (m AOD): 51.96 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.45m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2401 | Topsoil – dark yellowish grey sandy silt | 0-0.3 |
| 2402 | Natural Colluvium – mid rusty orange silty sand in and over the irregular surface of 2403 | 0.3-0.45 |
| 2403 | Natural – degraded limestone with irregular surface | 0.45+ |

| Trench No. 25 | Co-ordinates: E451113.570/N409134.330; E451142.430/N409126.130 Ground Level (m AOD): 56.87 | Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.35m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2501 | Topsoil – dark yellowish grey sandy silt | 0-0.35 |
| 2502 | Natural Colluvium – mid rusty orange silty sand lying in hollows of 2503 and overlying | 0.35+ |
| 2503 | Natural – degraded limestone and bedrock with irregular upper surface | 0.35+ |
| 2504 | Natural – grey leached sand filling an irregular hollow at the east 8m of the trench | 0.35-0.65+ |

| Trench No. 26 | Co-ordinates: E451102.770/N409083.880; E451091.400/N409045.530 Ground Level (m AOD): 58.49 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.8m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2601 | Topsoil – mid yellowish grey sandy silt | 0-0.24 |
| 2602 | Colluvium - layer of mid rusty orange silty sand which also fills the heavily undulating surface particularly in the west section edge | 0.44-0.8+ |
| 2603 | Stones in sand – pockets of stones in a grey sand/colluvium mix evident along the west trench edge – possibly thrown up by agricultural practices | 0.44-0.8+ |
| 2604 | Natural sand – loose grey leached sand with frequent limestone cobbles (angular) with some patches of rusty coloured colluvial sand in places | 0.44-0.8+ |

| Trench No. 27 | Co-ordinates: E451091.480/N409025.100; E451091.480/N408985.100 Ground Level (m AOD): 58.64 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.9m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2501 | Topsoil – mid yellowish grey sandy silt | 0-0.35 |
| 2502 | Natural Colluvium – Rusty orange silty sand (some clay) over and within hollows in 2703 | 0.35-0.4 |
| 2503 | Natural – degraded limestone with irregular surface | 0.4+ |



| Trench No. | Co-ordinates: E451147.210/N409004.280; E451147.760/N408984.290 Ground Level (m AOD): 59.21 | Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.35m |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2801 | Topsoil – mid orange brown sandy silt | 0-0.35 |
| 2802 | Natural – heavily degraded (and disturbed?!) limestone in a matrix of brownish orange silty sand | 0.35+ |

| Trench No. | Co-ordinates: E451130.480/N408964.860; E451170.480/N408964.860 Ground Level (m AOD): 60.78 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 1.15m |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 2901 | Topsoil – dark yellowish grey sandy silt | 0-0.3 |
| 2902 | Natural Colluvium – dark rusty orange silty sand overlying and in hollows of 2903 | 0.3-1.15 |
| 2903 | Natural – degraded limestone chunks with an irregular upper surface | 0.3-1.15+ |

| Trench No. | Co-ordinates: E451097.970/N408964.480; E451097.970/N408924.480 Ground Level (m AOD): 60.94 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.6m |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3001 | Topsoil – mid orangey brown sandy silt | 0-0.28 |
| 3002 | Natural Colluvium – mid rusty orange silty sand overlies and fills hollows in 3003 | 0.28-0.35 |
| 3003 | Natural – degraded limestone with an irregular upper surface | 0.35+ |

| Trench No. | Co-ordinates: E451112.630/N408942.810; E451152.630/N408942.810 Ground Level (m AOD): 61.27 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.3m |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3101 | Topsoil – dark reddish brown loam | 0-0.3 |
| 3102 | Natural – rusty orange clayey sand covering the heavily broken surface of 3103 | 0.3+ |
| 3103 | Natural – very heavily degraded limestone in chunks – very few fissures but broken angular surface | 0.3+ |

| Trench No. | Co-ordinates: E451177.680/N408941.310; E451156.530/N408907.360 Ground Level (m AOD): 60.33 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.56m |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3201 | Topsoil – dark orange brown loam | 0-0.26 |
| 3202 | Subsoil – rusty dark orange clayey silt – clean overlying 3202 | 0.26-0.56 |
| 3203 | Natural – mixed degraded angular limestone chunks in a matrix of 3202 | 0.56+ |

| Trench No. | Co-ordinates: E451094.250/N408890.320; E451134.250/N408890.320 Ground Level (m AOD): 63.06 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 1.1m |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3301 | Topsoil – dark yellowish brown loam | 0-0.3 |
| 3302 | Natural – rusty red clayey sand over heavily degraded limestone and limestone chunks 3303 | 0.3+ |
| 3303 | Natural – greyish orange bright silty sand over 3304 | 0.55-1.1 |
| 3304 | Natural – degraded limestone with irregular upper surface filled with sand 3303 and 3302 | 1.1+ |

| Trench No. | Co-ordinates: E451147.660/N408850.490; E451173.170/N408819.680 Ground Level (m AOD): 63.25 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 1.25m |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3401 | Topsoil – dark reddish brown loam | 0-0.24 |
| 3402 | Natural – rusty orange brown clayey sand overlying irregular limestone 3403 below | 0.24-1.25+ |
| 3403 | Natural – degraded limestone with irregular upper surface | 0.24-1.25+ |



| Trench No. 35 | Co-ordinates: E451168.310/N408781.630; E451148.990/N408746.610 Ground Level (m AOD): 64.35 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.7m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3501 | Topsoil – dark orange brown loam | 0-0.25 |
| 3502 | Natural – rusty orange brown clayey sand overlying undulating 3053 below | 0-25-0.7 |
| 3503 | Natural – degraded limestone with irregular upper surface | 0.25-0.7 |
| 3504 | Cut – Ditch cut | 0.25-0.67 |
| 3505 | Fill – Secondary fill of 3504 light brown sandy silt | 0.25-0.67 |

| Trench No. 36 | Co-ordinates: E451169.740/N408739.110; E451150.550/N408733.470 Ground Level (m AOD): 64.29 | Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.28m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3601 | Topsoil – dark orange brown loam | 0-0.28 |
| 3602 | Natural – rusty orange clayey sand | 0.28+ |
| 3603 | Natural – degraded limestone | 0.28+ |
| 3604 | Ditch cut - gully | 0.28-0.58 |
| 3605 | Secondary fill of 3604 – light brown sand | 0.28-0.58 |

| Trench No. 37 | Co-ordinates: E451166.880/N408685.610; E451172.870/N408656.210 Ground Level (m AOD): 64.13 | Dimensions: 30 x 2m Max depth: 0.25m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3701 | Topsoil – dark orange brown loam | 0-0.25 |
| 3702 | Natural – rusty orange clayey sand overlying irregular surface 3703 | 0.25+ |
| 3703 | Natural – degraded limestone with irregular upper surface | 0.25+ |

| Trench No. 38 | Co-ordinates: E451189.580/N408616.420; E451178.200/N408578.070 Ground Level (m AOD): 62.96 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.45m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3801 | Topsoil – dark yellow brown loam | 0-0.23 |
| 3802 | Natural – rusty orange clayey sand overlying irregular surface 3803 | 0.23-0.45 |
| 3803 | Natural – degraded limestone | 0.23-0.45 |

| Trench No. 39 | Co-ordinates: E451217.090/N408595.200; E451257.050/N408596.950 Ground Level (m AOD): 58.89 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.26m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 3901 | Topsoil – dark yellow grey loam | 0-0.2 |
| 3902 | Natural – rusty orange clayey sand overlying degraded limestone | 0.2-0.26+ |
| 3903 | Natural – degraded limestone with irregular surface probably due to solution degradation and deep ploughing | 0-.26+ |

| Trench No. 40 | Co-ordinates: E451290.620/N408593.960; E451257.960/N408570.870 Ground Level (m AOD): 57.71 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 1m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4001 | Topsoil – dark brown silty sand | 0-0.15 |
| 4002 | Subsoil – orange brown sandy silty | 0.15-0.4 |
| 4003 | Subsoil – red brown, possibly hill wash. Unlike 4002 has patches of silty sand and sand. | 0.4-1.0 |
| 4004 | Natural degraded limestone | 1.0+ |

| Trench No. 41 | Co-ordinates: E451228.770/N408559.380; E451253.850/N408528.220 Ground Level (m AOD): 56.59 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4101 | Topsoil – dark brown silty sand | 0-0.33 |
| 4102 | Subsoil – orange brown sand silt filling natural undulations in the natural | 0.33-0.4 |
| 4103 | Natural degraded limestone | 0.4+ |



| Trench No. 42 | Co-ordinates: E451271.730/N408554.490; E451279.020/N408515.160 Ground Level (m AOD): 56.00 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.36m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4201 | Topsoil – dark brown silty sand | 0-0.26 |
| 4202 | Subsoil – orange brown sand silt | 0.26-0.36 |
| 4203 | Natural – degraded limestone | 0.36+ |

| Trench No. 43 | Co-ordinates: E451322.040/N408547.530; E451315.800/N408528.530 Ground Level (m AOD): 52.98 | Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.75m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4301 | Topsoil – dark brown silty sand | 0.3-0.35 |
| 4302 | Subsoil – orange brown sandy silt | 0.35-0.68 |
| 4303 | Natural – degraded limestone | 0.68+ |

| Trench No. 44 | Co-ordinates: E451375.900/N408553.800; E451379.980/N408534.220 Ground Level (m AOD): 50.97 | Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.7m |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4401 | Topsoil – dark brown silty sand | 0-0.38 |
| 4402 | Subsoil – light orange brown sandy silt | 0.38-0.56 |
| 4403 | Natural – degraded limestone | 0.56+ |

| Trench No. 45 | Co-ordinates: E451450.370/N408566.010; E451453.510/N408546.260 Ground Level (m AOD): 49.62 | Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.55m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4501 | Topsoil – dark brown silty sand | 0-0.34 |
| 4502 | Subsoil – light orange brown sandy silt filling natural undulations | 0.34-0.55 |
| 4503 | Natural – beige sand | 0.55 |

| Trench No. 46 | Co-ordinates: E451481.310/N408556.490; E451516.910/N408574.730 Ground Level (m AOD): 48.72 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.85m |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4601 | Dark grey missed silty sandy clay occasional small limestone frags and charcoal flecks. Moderate root action | 0-0.36 |
| 4602 | Reddish brown silty clay friable occasional small angular limestone very clean. Subsoil similar to 5002 | 0.31-0.85 |
| 4603 | Dark grey fine clayey sand with occasional small-medium sub angular limestone visible in sondage. Fills solution hollows in interface with natural | 0.8 |
| 4604 | Light yellowy brown fine sand and limestone. No finds. Natural surface forms hollows covered by 4602 and 4603. | 0.31+ |

| Trench No. 47 | Co-ordinates: E451622.060/N408688.270; E451633.790/N408650.030 Ground Level (m AOD): 46.49 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.73m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4701 | Topsoil – dark brown silty sand | 0-0.34 |
| 4702 | Natural – magnesian limestone | 0.34-0.4+ |
| 4703 | Subsoil – orangey brown sandy silt filling undulations in natural | 0.3-0.4 |
| 4704 | Cut - Terminus of a gully | 0.34-0.73 |
| 4705 | Fill – Secondary fill of 4705 – light orangey brown silty sand | 0.34-0.73 |

| Trench No. 48 | Co-ordinates: E451666.660/N408683.960; E451689.430/N408651.070 Ground Level (m AOD): 44.48 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.45m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4801 | Topsoil - Mid brown silty clay | 0-0.3 |
| 4802 | Cut – possibly a solution hollow or possibly a ditch | 0.3-1.05 |
| 4803 | Fill of 4802 – reddish mid brown mixed silt | 0.3-1.05 |
| 4804 | Natural bedrock – magnesian limestone cream coloured, solid bedrock. | 0.3+ |



| Trench No. 48 | Co-ordinates: E451666.660/N408683.960; E451689.430/N408651.070 Ground Level (m AOD): 44.48 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.45m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4805 | Cut – possibly a solution hollow or possibly a ditch | 0.3-0.85 |
| 4806 | Fill of 4805 – reddish mid brown silt with some clay at base | 0.3-0.85 |

| Trench No. 49 | Co-ordinates: E451646.850/N408630.380; E451646.850/N408590.380 Ground Level (m AOD): 45.88 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 0.66m |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 4901 | Plough soil – sandy clay. Pliable. Dark brownish grey. Humic with abundant small to medium angular stone. Stubble. | 0-0.26 |
| 4902 | Subsoil – dark orange brown sandy clay, with limestone flecks and angular stone inclusions. Frequent. Heavily disturbed by root action, worms and natural water erosion. Subsoil settling in solution hollows | 0.26-0.75 |
| 4903 | Natural magnesian limestone. Very degraded on the subsoil/natural horizon due to water percolation and animal burrows. Soft free draining bedrock. | 0.75+ |

| Trench No. 50 | Co-ordinates: E451629.720/N408555.360; E451669.720/N408555.810 Ground Level (m AOD): 43.18 | Dimensions: 40 x 2m Max depth: 1.2m |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Context | Description | Depth (m) |
| 5001 | Dark grey sticky silty clay with 50% organic material and roots – plough soil | 0-0.3 |
| 5002 | Reddish brown soft very silty clay with slight variation in colour to more grey yellow brown at east of trench. Occasional-moderate root disturbance. Becomes more clayey to interface with 5003. No finds. Covers trench, becoming thinner to west as ground rises – Colluvium. | 0.3-1 |
| 5003 | Light yellow brown fine silty sand and limestone. Level undulates throughout the trench and pockets are present. Pockets of mixed clayey silty sand. Limestone irregular <150mm. Natural | 0.5+ |



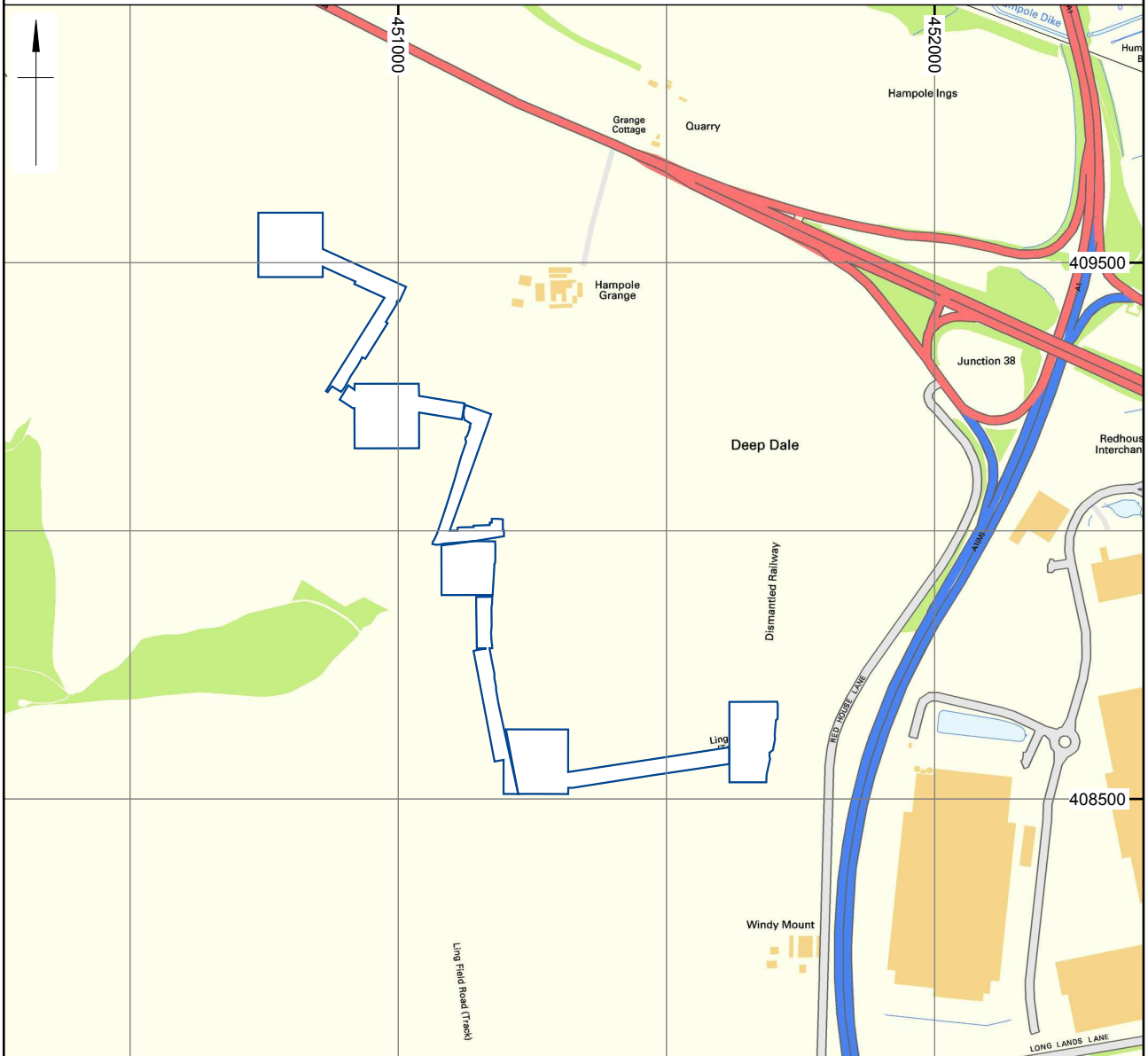
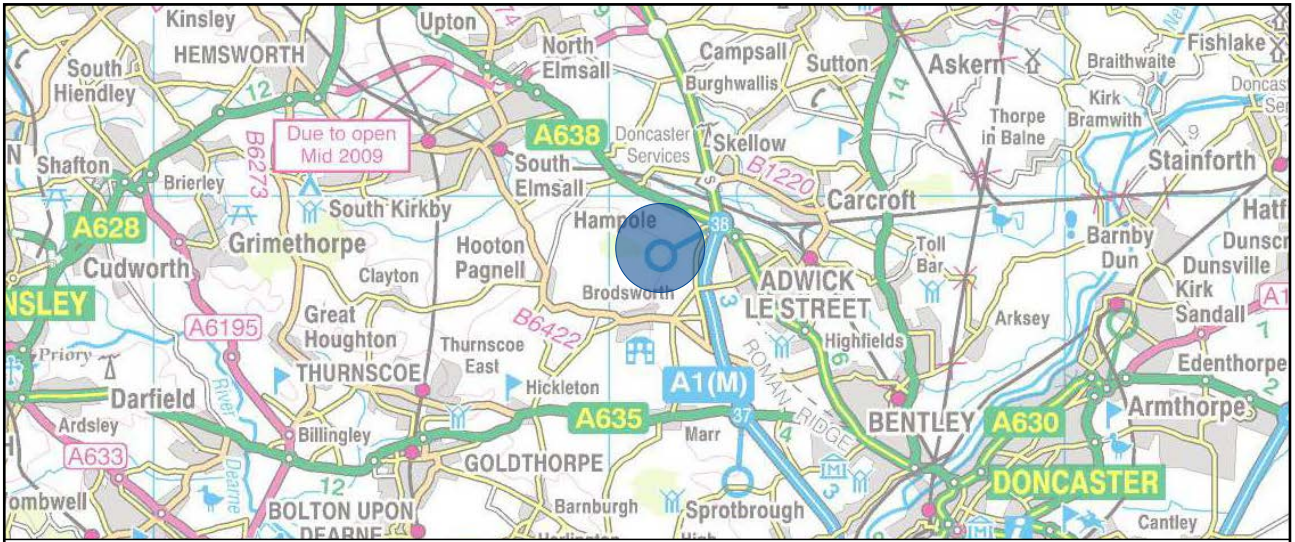
10.2 Appendix 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

| Feature | Context | Sample | Vol (L) | Flot size | Roots % | Grain | Chaff | Cereal Notes | Charred Other | Notes for Table | Charcoal > 4/2mm | Other |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|-------------------|---------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| Trench 1 Romano-British Ditch | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 103 | 105 | 6 | 20 | 40 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Moll-t (A*) |
| Trench 4 ?Iron Age Ditch | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 404 | 406 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 0/<1 ml | - |
| Trench 8 ?Iron Age Ditch | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 804 | 805 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 40 | - | - | - | C | <i>Lolium/Festuca, Arrhenatherum elatius</i> tuber | 0/<1 ml | Moll-t (C), coal |
| Trench 8 Ditch | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 807 | 808 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | 0/1 ml | Moll-t (C) |
| Trench 11 Ditch | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1106 | 1105 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 60 | C | - | Indet. grain frag | - | - | - | - |
| Trench 18 Ditch | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1804 | 1805 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 60 | C | - | Indet. grain frag | - | - | - | Moll-t (C), coal |
| Trench 35 Gully | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3504 | 3505 | 4 | 20 | 20 | 60 | - | - | - | A | <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, tubers, stem/root frags | 0/1 ml | Moll-t (C), coal |
| Trench 36 Gully | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3604 | 3605 | 5 | 20 | 40 | 65 | C | - | Indet. grain frag | C | <i>Chenopodium</i> (prob. modern) | 0/1 ml | Moll-t (A), coal |
| Trench 47 Ditch | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4704 | 4705 | 1 | 10 | 25 | 60 | C | - | Indet. grain frag | A | <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> tubers, <i>Corylus avellana</i> | 1/3 ml | - |



| Feature | Context | Sample | Vol (L) | Flot size | Roots % | Grain | Chaff | Cereal Notes | Charred Other | Notes for Table | Charcoal > 4/2mm | Other |
|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | shell frags, tubers, stem/root frags | | |
| Trench 48 ?Ditches | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4801 | 4802 | 2 | 40 | 30 | 60 | - | - | - | C | <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, stem/root frags | 0/2 ml | coal |
| 4805 | 4806 | 3 | 40 | 50 | 70 | C | - | Indet. grain frag | B | <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> tubers, <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, tubers, stem/root frags | 1/2 ml | Moll-t (A), coal |

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs



- Site location
- Survey extents

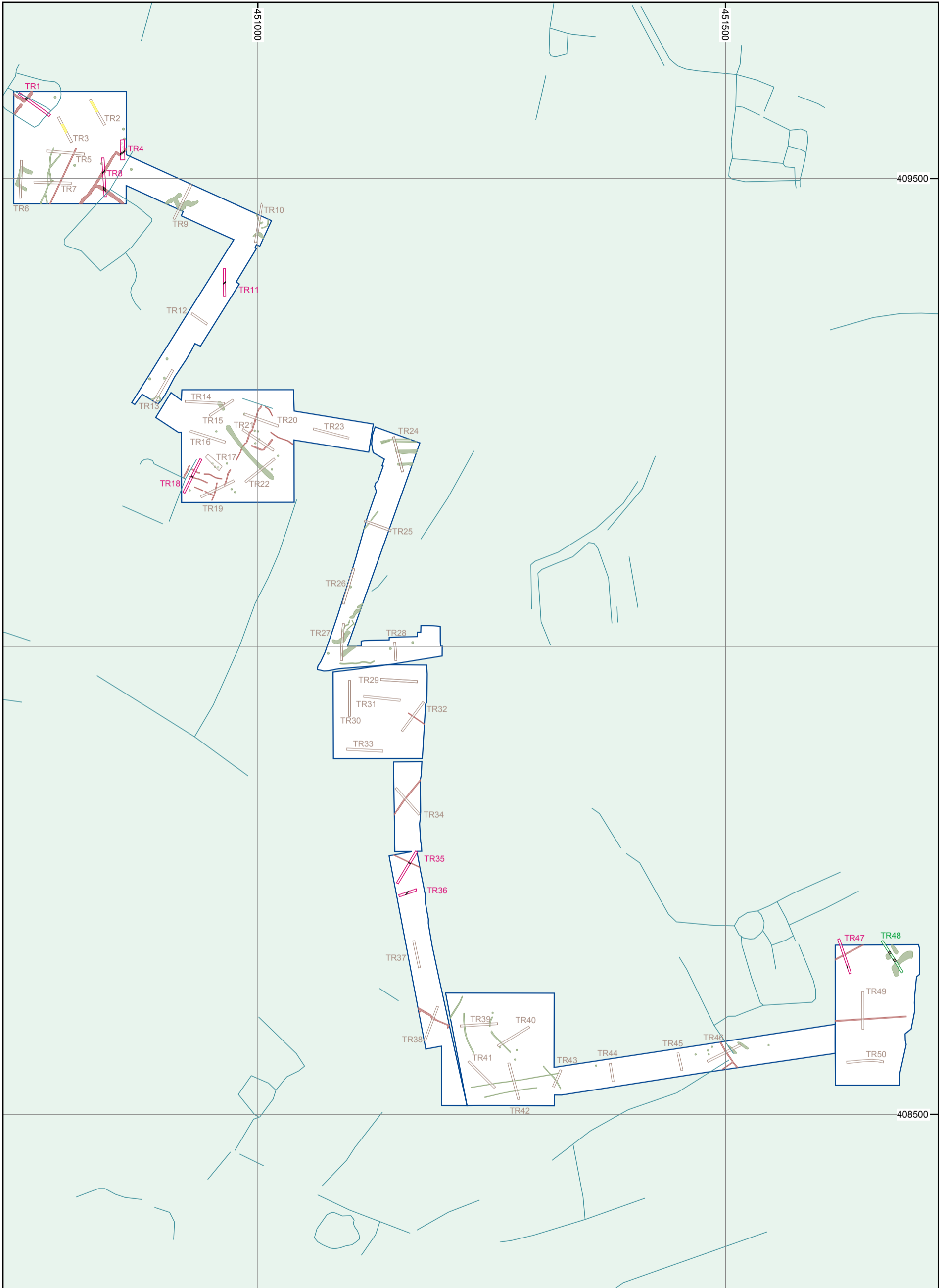




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Site location

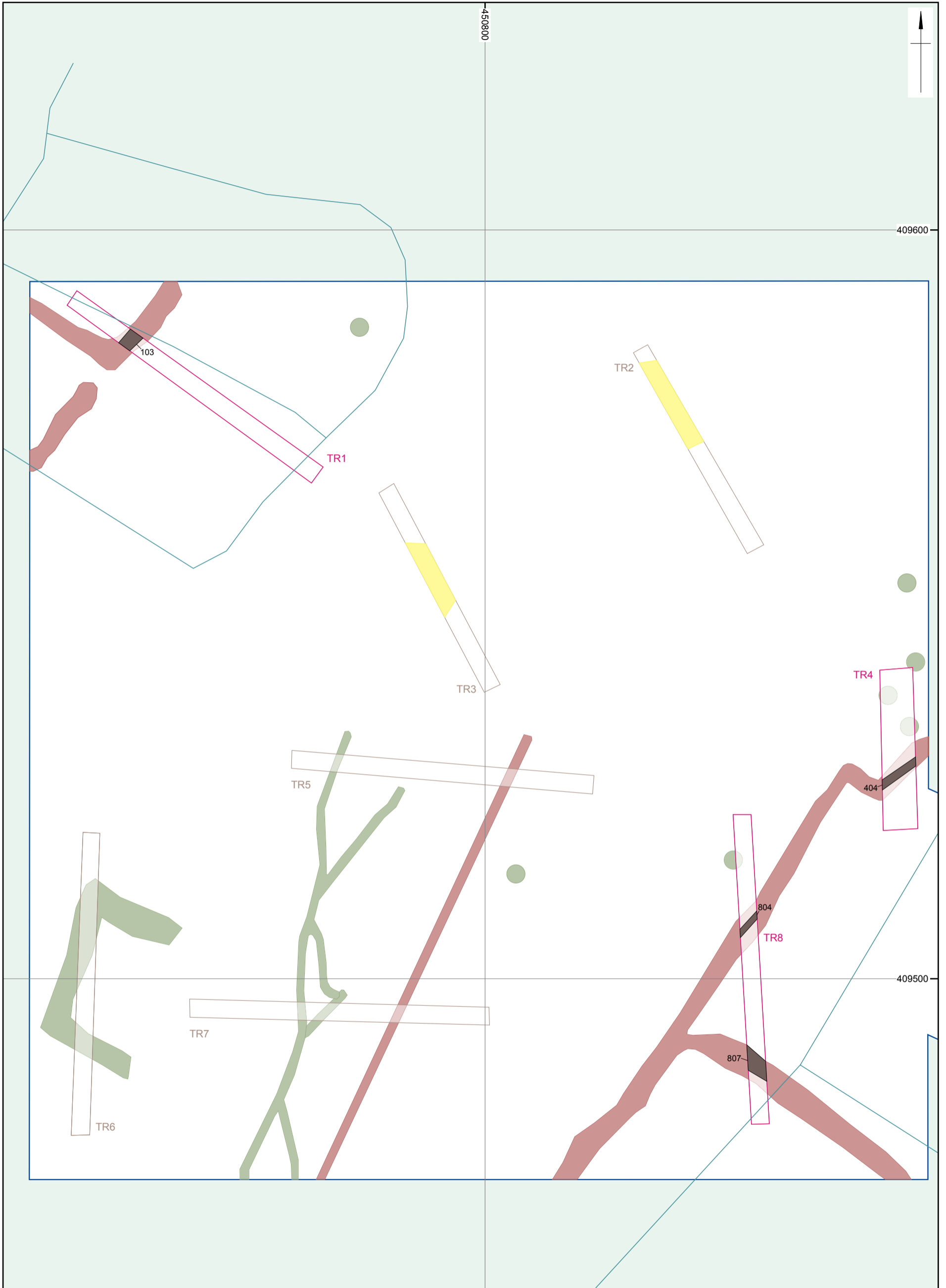
Figure 1




| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|---|--------|-------------|--------------|----|-------|---|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Evaluation trench (no archaeology) — Evaluation trench (archaeology) — Evaluation trench (possible archaeology) — Cropmark data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical survey extents — Geophysics (archaeology) — Geophysics (possible archaeology) |  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Date:</td> <td style="width: 30%;">17/01/2013</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Revision Number:</td> <td style="width: 30%;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scale:</td> <td>1:4000 @ A3</td> <td>Illustrator:</td> <td>CS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Path:</td> <td colspan="3">Y:\Projects\88320_Hampole_Doncaster\Drawing Office\Data out\88320_raw survey on basemap.dwg</td> </tr> </table> | | Date: | 17/01/2013 | Revision Number: | 0 | Scale: | 1:4000 @ A3 | Illustrator: | CS | Path: | Y:\Projects\88320_Hampole_Doncaster\Drawing Office\Data out\88320_raw survey on basemap.dwg | | | |
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Plan of Trenches overlain on geophysics and cropmark data

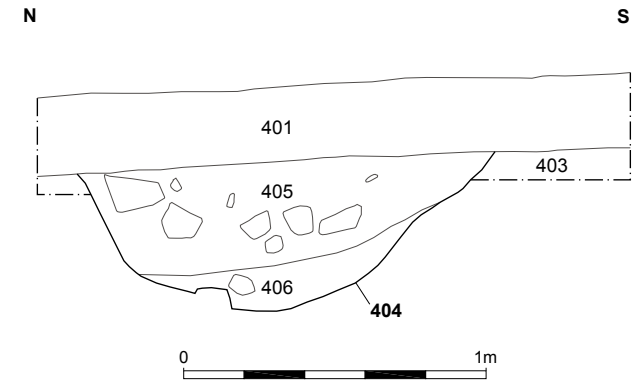
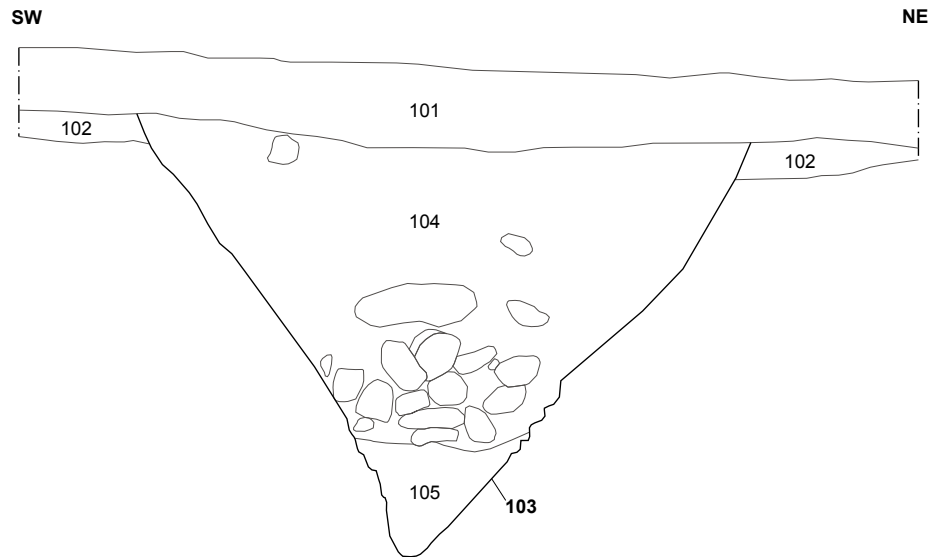
Figure 2



| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|----|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation trench (no archaeology) Evaluation trench (archaeology) Evaluation trench (possible archaeology) Excavation (archaeology) Excavation (possible archaeology) Excavation (geology) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical survey extents Geophysics (archaeology) Geophysics (possible archaeology) Cropmark data | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. | | |
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Plan of Trenches 1-8

Figure 3

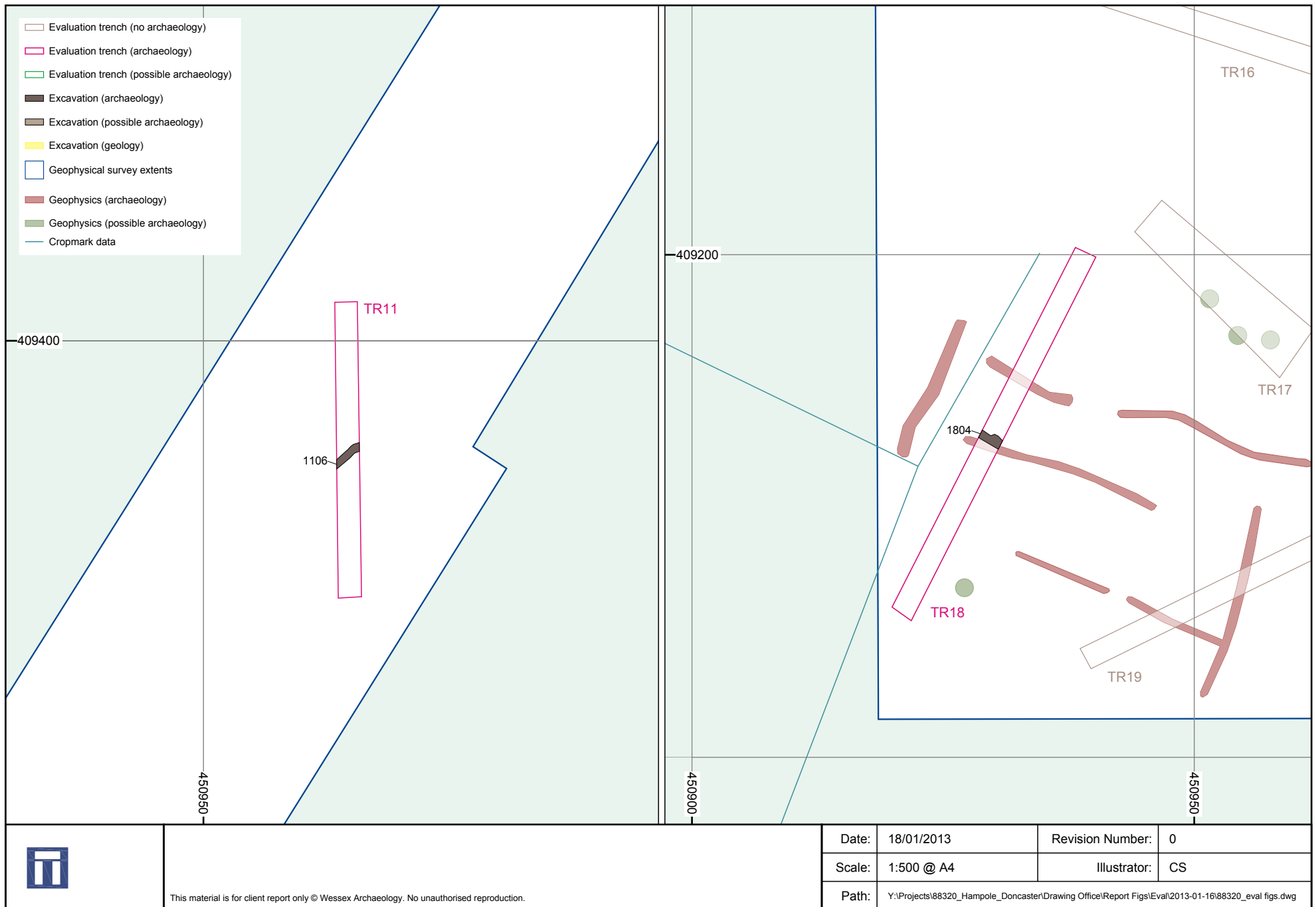


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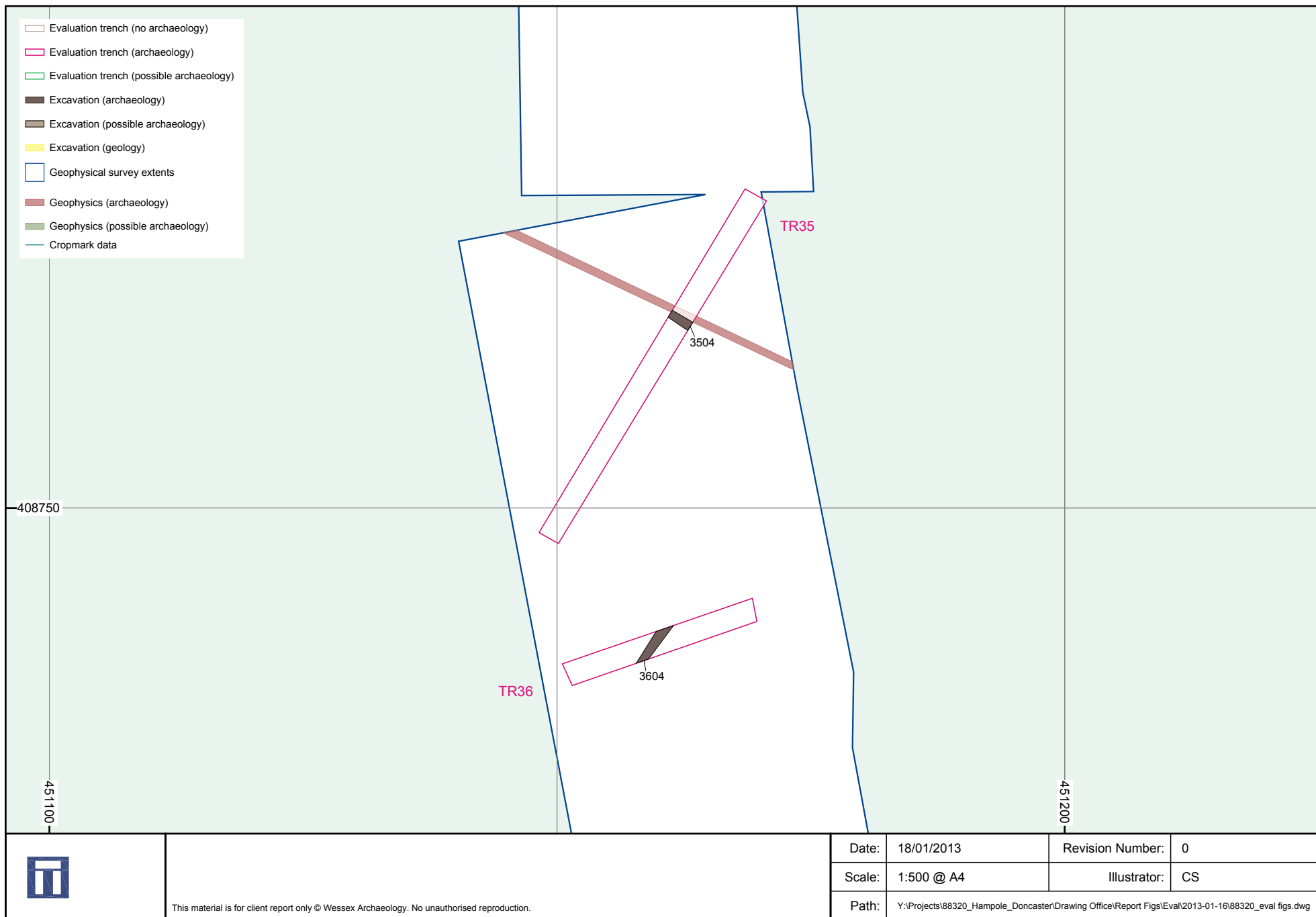
Sections of ditches 105 and 404

Figure 4



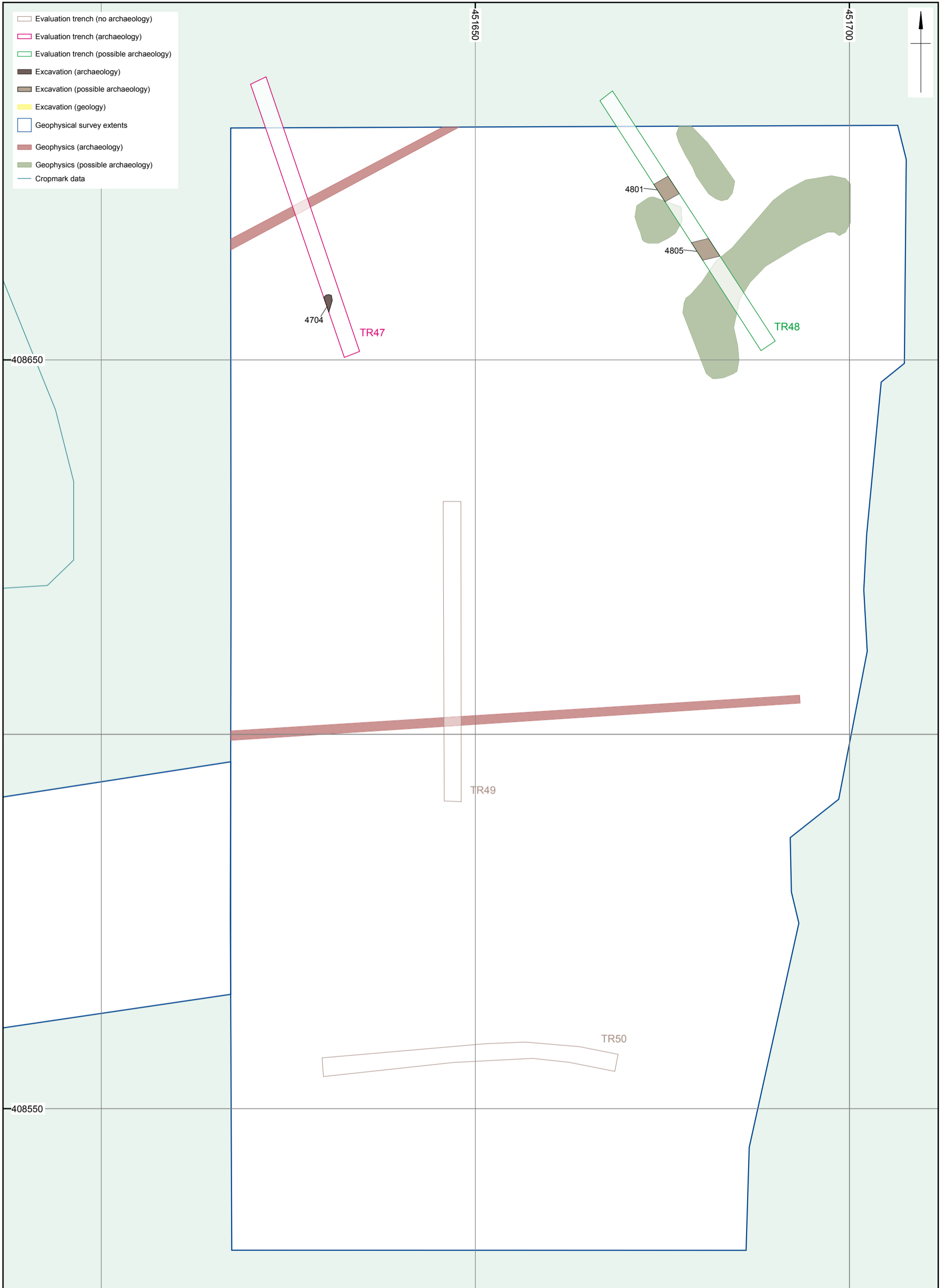
Plan of Trenches 11 and 18

Figure 5



Plan of Trenches 35 and 36

Figure 6



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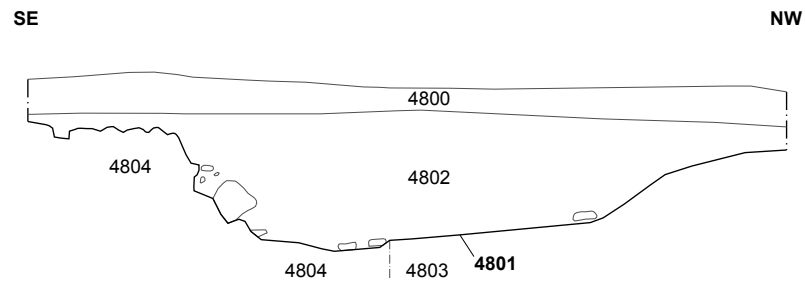
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Plan of Trenches 47-49

Figure 7



Ditch 4801. Photograph not to scale



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Plate 1: Showing ditch **804** from the southwest



Plate 2: Showing geological features in Trench 18, from the southwest



| | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------|
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Plate 3: Showing possible ditch **1804**, from the northwest



Plate 4: Showing natural features relating to geophysics anomalies in Trench 47

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------|----|
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