



making sense of heritage

Hampole Wind Farm, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Final Archaeological Report



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**Hampole Wind Farm,
Doncaster, South Yorkshire**

Final Archaeological Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out archaeological mitigation excavation on land to the south of the village of Hampole, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire, hereafter “the Site” (centred on NGR 450835 408945). The work was carried out in advance of construction of a wind farm comprising four wind turbines, a sub-station and associated access routes at the Site, and follows on from previous geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013) and evaluation trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2013a).

Four mitigation areas (**Areas 1-4**) were located in relation to archaeological features identified during previous evaluation within areas of proposed structures and access routes.

Area 1 was located to further investigate a ditch seen in **Evaluation Trenches 4** and **8** and exposed a small parallel gully to the southeast. No evidence of settlement activity was uncovered leading to the interpretation of the ditch and gully as probably relating to animal or field enclosures as part of a wider field system. Pottery recovered from the ditch during the evaluation suggests it may be Iron Age in origin.

Area 2 was located to further investigate a potential ditch uncovered in **Evaluation Trench 11** and confirmed the feature was geological in nature.

Area 3 was located to investigate the potential continuation of ditches uncovered in **Evaluation Trenches 35** and **36**. No archaeological features were observed indicating that the ditches lay to the west, most likely formed adjoining perpendicular boundaries of the same enclosure/ field.

Area 4 was located to examine a potential ditch terminus uncovered in **Evaluation Trench 47**. The excavation confirmed that the feature was geological in origin. The excavation also revealed two wide solution hollows, the alignments of which appeared to continue towards wide geological features uncovered in **Evaluation Trench 48**. The area also contained a number of circular geological solution hollows.

The results of the mitigation presented in this report further contributes to the characterisation of the Site and surrounding area, particularly the wider landscape of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures and field systems. The excavation also confirmed that two features, previously identified as potentially archaeological, were natural in origin. No additional artefactual evidence was recovered and environmental preservation in archaeological features 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.



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Acknowledgements

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The report was compiled by Neil Dransfield. Samples were processed by Steve Winterton and assessed by Sarah Wyles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill. The fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield who was assisted by Jonathan Buttery, Ashley Tuck and Dane Wright. The illustrations were produced by Chris Swales and Liz James.



Hampole Wind Farm Doncaster, South Yorkshire

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out archaeological mitigation excavations on land to the south of the village of Hampole, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire (**Figure 1**), 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 remains on the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2013a), and following on from geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013), and discussions between Andy Lines (SYAS) and CgMs Consulting, further archaeological excavation was proposed as mitigation. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2013b) for the investigation was approved by SYAS prior to the commencement of the work.

1.1.3 The mitigation comprised the excavation of four trench areas of varying sizes (**Figure 2**). The areas were targeted on probable and potential archaeological features identified during the archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013a) that lay within the impact zones of the proposed development.

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 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 crop mark evidence. The majority of features are considered to be of Romano-British or earlier Iron Age date and excavation of some of the features (Wessex Archaeology 2013a) has 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. Crop marks on aerial photographs have been identified within and surrounding the proposed wind farm Site. These crop marks 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 crop marks 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) to the south-east.

2.3.2 During this period the surrounding area contained several fortifications and roads. Forts were located nearby at *Danum* (Doncaster) and at Templeborough (Rotherham). 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. 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. Silica (sand) sourced from weathered siliceous sandstone from the Basal Permian sands at Hampole were readily available as a primary glass ingredient. 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, 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. 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. The heritage assets predominantly comprise crop mark 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 crop mark evidence across the Site 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 periods. In addition, there are a number of historic hedgerows within the Site.

- 2.8.2 Stratascan (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. Subsequent evaluation trial trenching by Wessex Archaeology (2013a; **Figure 2**) confirmed that where the geophysical survey results tied in closely with the crop mark evidence, the features were archaeological in origin. Limited artefactual evidence recovered from some two of the archaeological features suggests they are Iron Age/ Romano-British in date. Other geophysical anomalies were found to be predominantly the result of geological solution hollows, channels or rills.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The archaeological Strip, Map and Sample has mitigated the impact of the proposed wind farm through detailed archaeological investigation and recording. It has identified and recorded the archaeological remains that survived within the limits of the proposed works, and secured preservation by record.
- 3.1.2 The general aims of the work were to:
- record in detail all archaeological remains present within the proposed works;
 - record and retrieve artefactual and environmental evidence;
 - consider the archaeology of the development within its local, regional or national context, as appropriate;
 - Make available the results of the work.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 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 2013b).
- 3.2.2 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 subsoil was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the underlying natural limestone and colluvium geology.
- 3.2.3 All 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).



3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 One monitoring visit was made to the Site by SYAS during the excavation.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.

3.4.2 All areas were 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.

3.4.3 A full photographic record was made consisting of 35mm monochrome prints, colour slides and digital images.

3.5 Finds

3.5.1 None of the features investigation during the mitigation produced artefacts.

3.6 Environmental

3.6.1 Environmental samples were taken in accordance with current industry guidelines (EH 2011, IfA 2008a and b).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following is a brief outline concentrating on the results of the excavation and how the results relate to the archaeological evaluation and crop mark and geophysical survey results. A full list of the contexts for each area is located in **Appendix 1** in tabulated format.

4.2 Geology

4.2.1 The underlying natural geology consisted predominantly of degraded limestone with a heavily irregular pitted and rilled upper surface. Overlying the limestone, and contained within the hollows, rills and solution hollows was a homogenous sterile colluvium of silty sand. The wider mitigation areas made positive identification of the geological nature of the fills much easier than the narrower evaluation trenches.

4.3 Area 1

4.3.1 The excavation confirmed that the ditch uncovered in **Evaluation Trenches 4** and **8** continued between the two trenches. The ditch (**Group 10013**), as uncovered, measured at least 13m long by 0.75-0.9m wide by 0.35–0.5m deep and aligned northeast to southwest (**Figure 3; Plate 1**). The ditch was cut through the limestone bedrock (**Figures 4a** and **b**) and was deeper towards its southwest extent.

4.3.2 A narrow gully (**Group 10010**) was uncovered 57m to the southeast of ditch **10013** (**Figure 3; Plate 2**). The gully was also aligned northeast to southwest and was exposed along a length of 13m. The gully was narrower, measuring between 0.45-0.57m and varied in depth from between 0.11m at the southwest and 0.25m in the central section (**Figures 4c** and **d**).



4.4 Area 2

4.4.1 **Area 2** measured 22.5m by 10m (**Figure 5**) and was excavated to further investigate the possible ditch **1106** in **Evaluation Trench 11** and the potential for further associated archaeological features. The excavations revealed that the feature continued for a short distance to the northeast **20002** but was geological in origin (**Plate 3**). No archaeological features were observed.

4.5 Area 3

4.5.1 **Area 3** measured 50m by 16m and was excavated to examine the potential continuation of linear features identified in **Evaluation Trenches 35** and **36** (**Figure 5**). No archaeological features were observed indicating that the ditches most likely formed adjoining perpendicular boundaries of the same enclosure or field to the west of the excavation area.

4.6 Area 4

4.6.1 **Area 4** measured 30m by 23m and was located to investigate the area of a possible ditch terminus **4704** identified in **Evaluation Trench 47** (**Figure 6**). Excavation revealed that the feature continued only a short distance and was geological in origin **40002**.

4.6.2 The area contained two large wide linear features **40004** (**Figure 5**; **Plate 4**) with highly irregular edges. The alignment of the features suggests they may relate to two similar features investigated in **Evaluation Trench 48** (**Figure 5**), most likely two long linear natural solution channels.

4.6.3 The area also contained several other small to medium sized natural geological solution hollows (including **40006**).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1.1 No artefacts were recovered from any of the features investigated in the mitigation excavation areas.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of three bulk samples were taken from boundary ditch **Group 10013** and gully **Group 10010** in Area 1 and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

Charred Plant Remains

6.1.2 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. The 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.



- 6.1.3 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 was poorly preserved.
- 6.1.4 The charred plant assemblages from these features were very sparse. No cereal remains were recovered and the only weed seed recorded was mallow (*Malva* sp.). The small quantities of other charred remains included a tuber of false-oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosus*) and fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and sloe (*Prunus* sp.) stone.
- 6.1.5 These small assemblages provide no firm indication of the date of these features, and little indication of typical waste from domestic activity associated with settlement.

6.2 Wood Charcoal

- 6.2.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 2**. Wood charcoal was only retrieved in very small amounts.

6.3 Further Potential

Charred plant remains

- 6.3.1 The sparse nature of these charred plant assemblages means that there is no potential for further analysis to provide detailed information on the nature of the settlement, the local environment and local agricultural practices.

Wood charcoal

- 6.3.2 The paucity of the wood charcoal remains recovered from this Site means that there is no potential for any further analysis on these samples.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 **Area 1** contained two parallel linear features, 57m apart, including the continuation of a previously identified ditch **10013** (Wessex Archaeology 2013a) and a gully **10010**. The ditch was visible as a geophysical anomaly (Stratascan 2013) and crop mark feature, whereas the gully was not, most likely due to its shallow and narrow nature. Pottery recovered from the ditch during the evaluation suggests it may be Iron Age in origin. The absence of associated features and paucity of artefactual evidence recovered suggests that the area was not a focus of intensive settlement; rather the features likely formed part of a contemporary field system for animal or crop husbandry. The features were located towards the top of a slope on the eastern side of a very deep, wide solution channel identified in **Evaluation Trenches 2 and 3** (Wessex Archaeology 2013a). This channel effectively separated the ditch system here from further elements of a ditched field system, of Romano-British date, on the western bank of the channel, identified in **Evaluation Trench 1** (Wessex Archaeology 2013a). The positioning of the ditches either side of the solution channel suggests that the hollow may have been subject to periodic flooding or waterlogging.
- 7.1.2 In **Area 2** the feature postulated as a potential ditch in **Evaluation Trench 11** was found to be geological **20002** in origin. The mitigation on the whole highlighted the difficulties in identifying archaeological features in narrow trenches on this particular type of geology. Solution rills can often be mistaken for archaeological features when exposed over a short



distance. When stripped over a wider area, the irregular nature of the features becomes more apparent.

7.1.3 **Area 3** contained no archaeological features. The two ditches identified in **Evaluation Trenches 35** and **36** did not extend into this area and most likely formed adjoining perpendicular boundaries of the same enclosure/ field to the west of the excavation area.

7.1.4 The excavations in **Area 4** revealed that the feature interpreted as a possible ditch terminus from evaluation **Trench 47** was geological **40002** in origin. Additional geological features included two wide, shallow linear solution channels which extended from east to west across the trench and probably extended into the area previously excavated in **Trench 48**. Several small to medium sized circular geological solution hollows were also identified.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The results of the evaluation and mitigation have generally shown that where geophysical (Stratascan 2013) and crop mark evidence corresponded, features tended to be archaeological in origin. Other geophysical anomalies were found to be associated with geological solution hollows, channels or rills in the degraded limestone natural.

7.2.2 The ditch and gully identified in **Area 1** most likely relate to a contemporary field system associated with animal or crop husbandry. Within the identified archaeological features artefactual evidence was absent and environmental preservation was poor. However, the limited artefactual evidence recovered during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013a) suggests the field system is Iron Age / Romano-British in date. Geological features only were found in **Areas 2-4**.

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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APPENDIX 1: AREA SUMMARIES

Area 1	Co-ordinates: E450789/N409550; E450854/N409486 Ground Level (m AOD): 53.30	Dimensions: 111m x 46m Max depth: 0.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
10000	Topsoil – Dark brownish grey, loam	0-0.3
10001	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown, clayey sand	0.3+
10002	Natural – Degraded limestone	0.3+
10003	Slot through linear ditch Group10013	0.3-0.65
10004	Fill of ditch 10003	0.3-0.65
10005	Fill of ditch 10003, backfill from evaluation slot partially re-excavated	0.3-0.658
10006	Slot through gully Group 10010	0.3-0.41
10007	Fill of gully 10006	0.3-0.41
10008	Slot through gully 10010	0.3-0.55
10009	Fill of gully 10008	0.3-0.55
10010	Group - Narrow gully aligned NE/SW parallel to ditch 10013, 57m to the SE	0.3-0.55
10011	Slot through linear ditch Group 10013	0.3-0.66
10012	Fill of ditch 10011	0.3-0.66
10013	Group – Enclosure or field boundary ditch, part of a wider localised ditch system	0.3-0.66

Area 2	Co-ordinates: E450978/N409403; E450940/N409404 Ground Level (m AOD):	Dimensions: 25 x 9m Max depth: 0.55m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
20000	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, clayey sand	0 - 0.30
20001	Natural – Mixed, fractured limestone chunks overlain by patches of pink clay and orange clayey sand colluvium	0.30 - 0.55+
20002	Natural solution channel – Extension of feature 1106 from Trench 11	0.30 – 0.55
20003	Colluvium fill of natural solution channel 20002	0.3-0.55

Area 3	Co-ordinates: E451184/N408784; E451188/N408734 Ground Level (m AOD):	Dimensions: 50x17m Max depth: 0.4+m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
30000	Topsoil – Dark orange brown, loam	0 - 0.4
30001	Natural – Degraded limestone chunks with irregular upper surface in filled by a sterile brownish orange clayey sand colluvium and smaller patches of sterile grey sand	0.35-4+

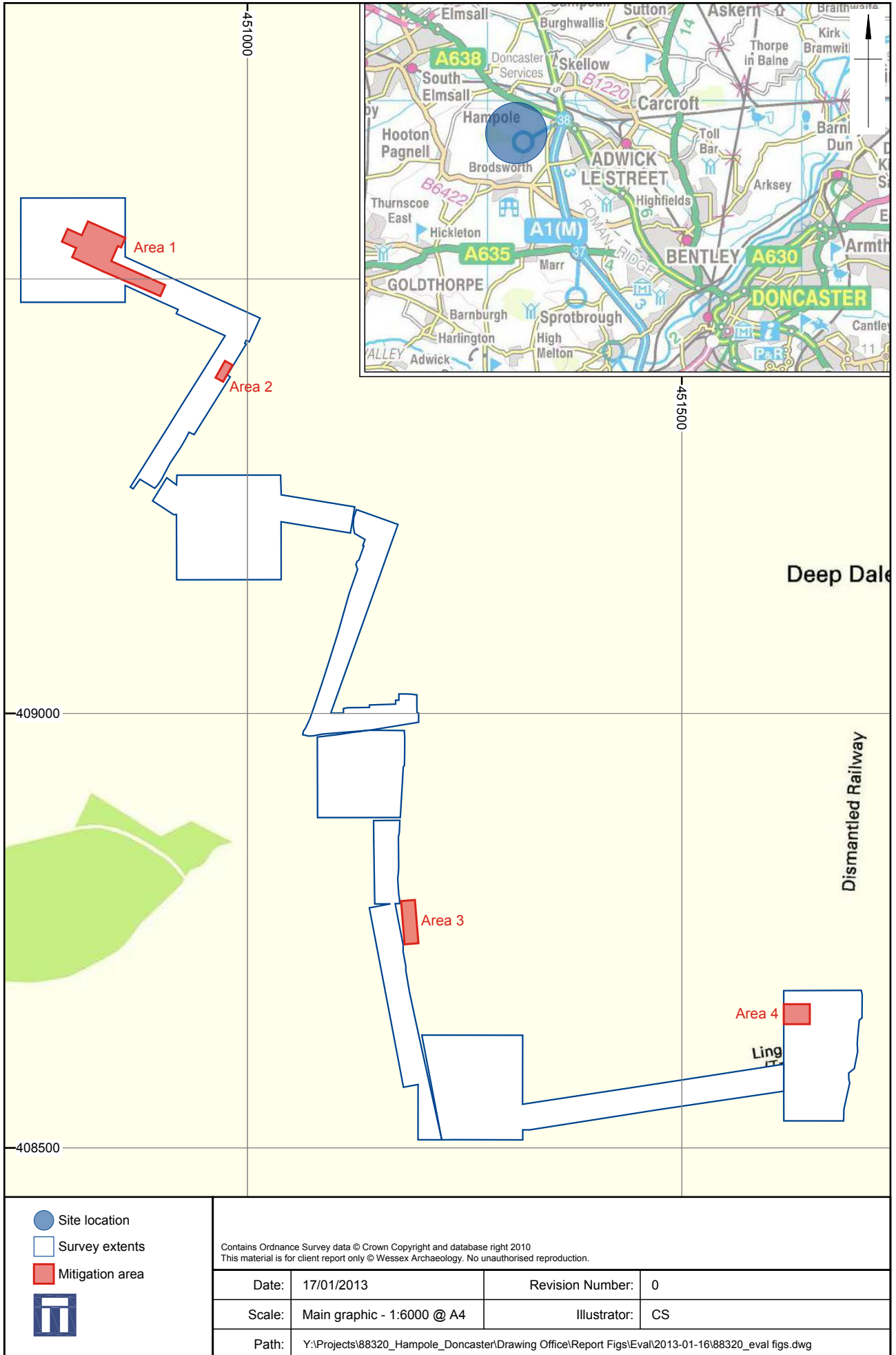
Area 4	Co-ordinates: E451617/N408653; E451647/408653/N Ground Level (m AOD): 46.36	Dimensions: 30x24m Max depth: 0.95m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
40000	Topsoil - Mid orange brown, loam	0 – 0.35
40001	Natural – Degraded limestone chunks with irregular upper surface in filled by a sterile brownish orange clayey sand colluvium	0.35 – 0.95+
40002	Natural solution hollow – Measuring 2.7m x 0.9m wide this colluvium filled hollow is the continuation of feature 4704 in Trench 47	0.35 – 0.84
40003	Colluvium fill of 40002	0.35 – 0.84
40004	Excavated natural linear Solution channel running E/W across the trench measuring up to 3.2m wide x 0.6m deep. Probably extends into Trench 48	0.35 - 0.95
40005	Fill of natural linear solution channel 40004	0.35 – 0.95
40006	Large 1.2m diameter irregular circular natural solution hollow	0.35 – 0.85
40007	Colluvium fill of large circular natural solution hollow:	0.35 – 0.85
40008	Example of small 0.30m diameter circular natural solution hollow	0.35 – 0.71
40009	Colluvium fill of small circular solution hollow	– 0.71




APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
Boundary Ditch Group 10013												
10003	10004	1	20	20	75	-	-	C	<i>Malva</i>	0/1 ml	Coal, Moll-t (B)	-
10011	10012	3	20	30	75	-	-	C	<i>Arrhenatherum</i> tuber	1/1 ml	Coal	-
Gully Group 10010												
10008	10009	2	35	40	75	-	-	C	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> , <i>Prunus</i> sp., stem/rootlet frags	1/2 ml	Coal	-

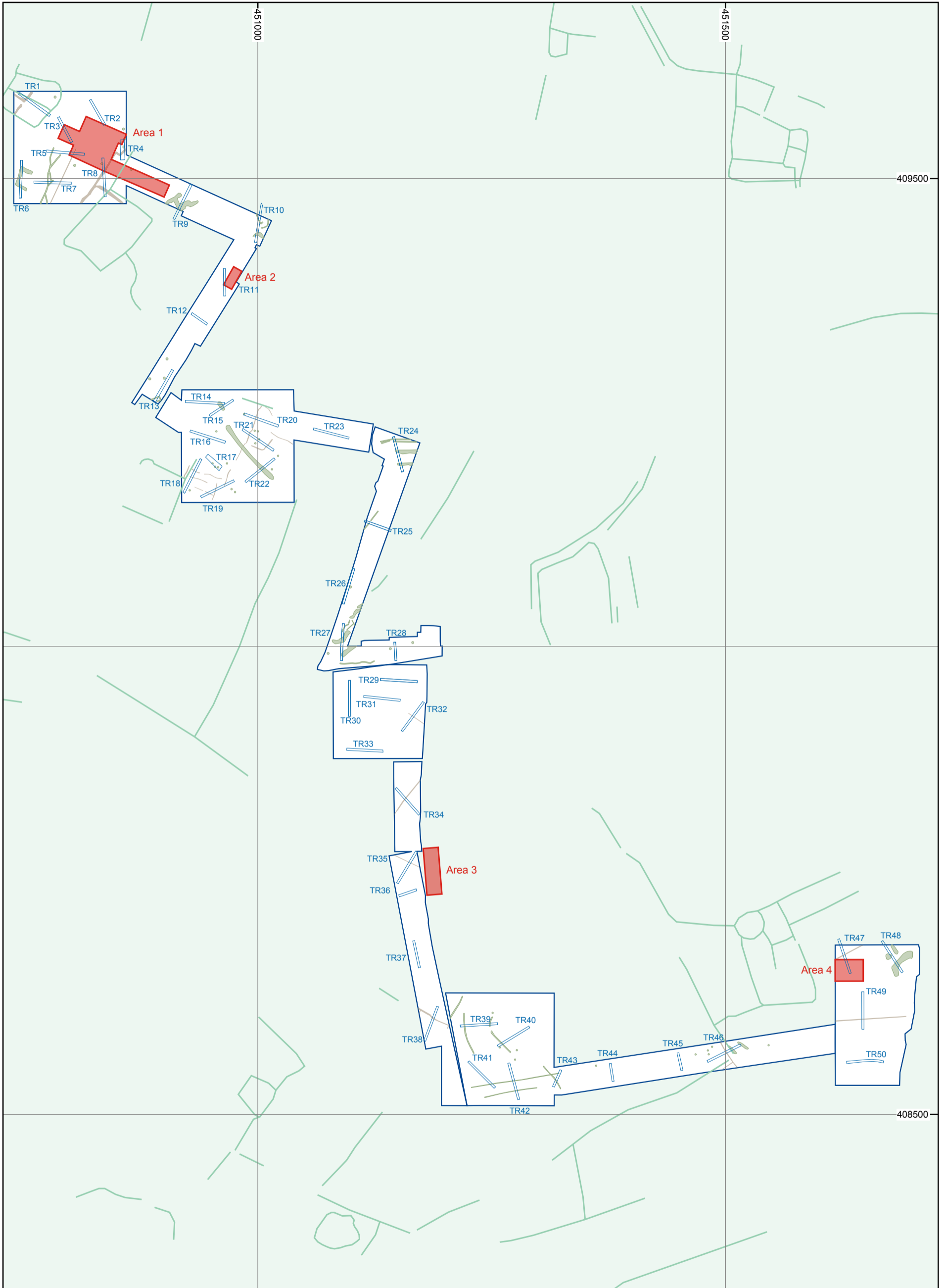
Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs


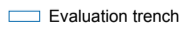
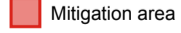
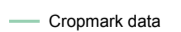
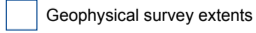
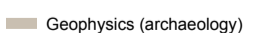
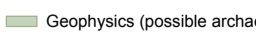



- Site location
 - Survey extents
 - Mitigation area
- 

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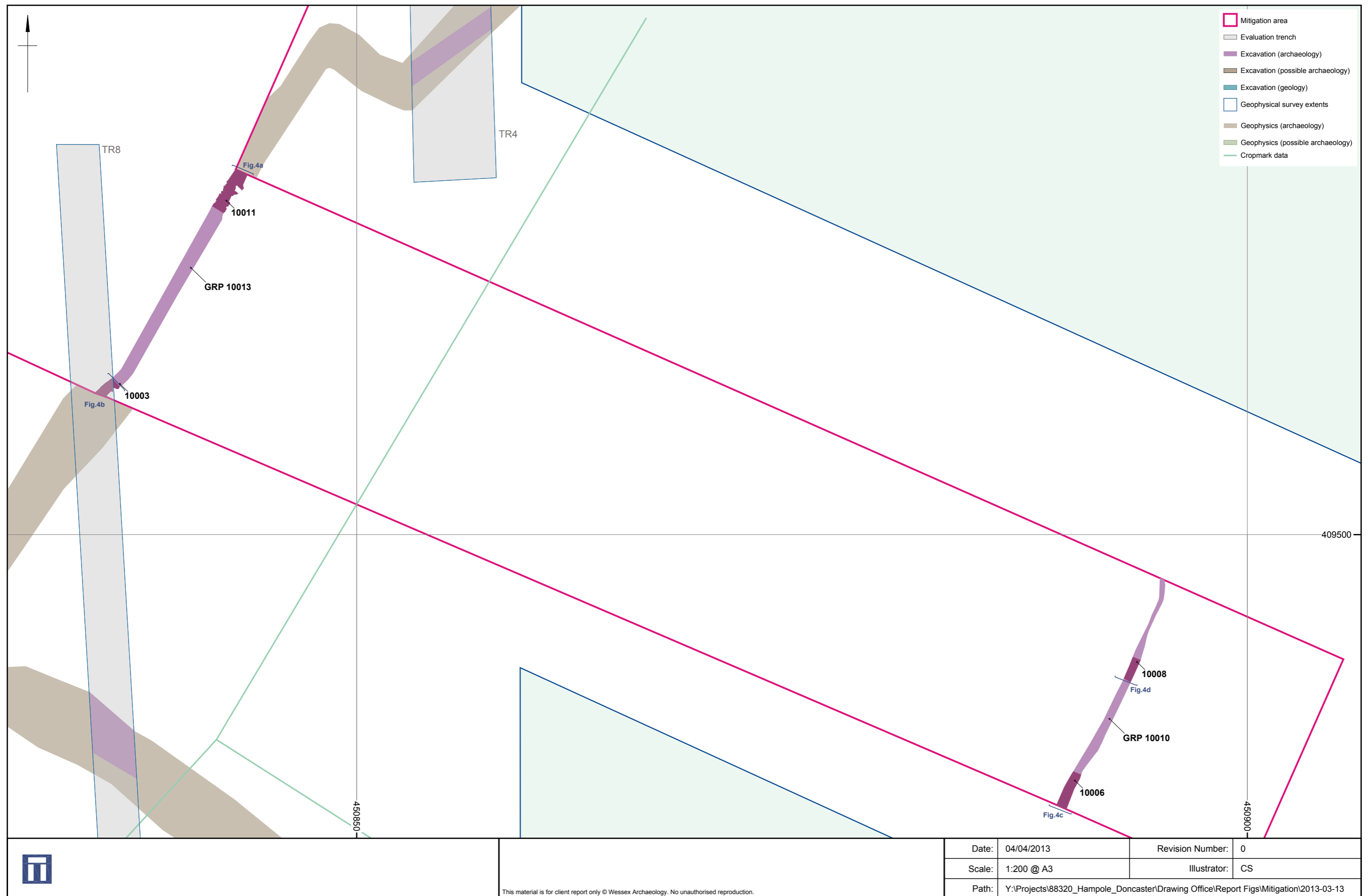
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	 Evaluation trench  Mitigation area  Cropmark data	 Geophysical survey extents  Geophysics (archaeology)  Geophysics (possible archaeology)		This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
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Plan of Mitigation Areas and Evaluation Trenches overlain on geophysics and cropmark data

Figure 2



Mitigation Area 1: Plan of identified features

Figure 3

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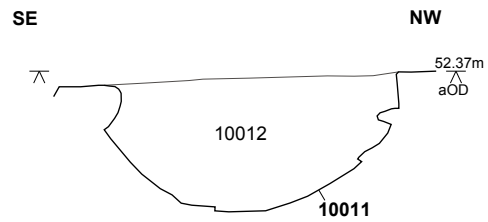


Figure 4a



Figure 4b

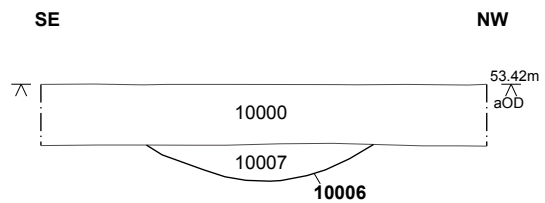


Figure 4c

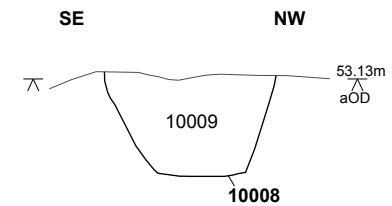
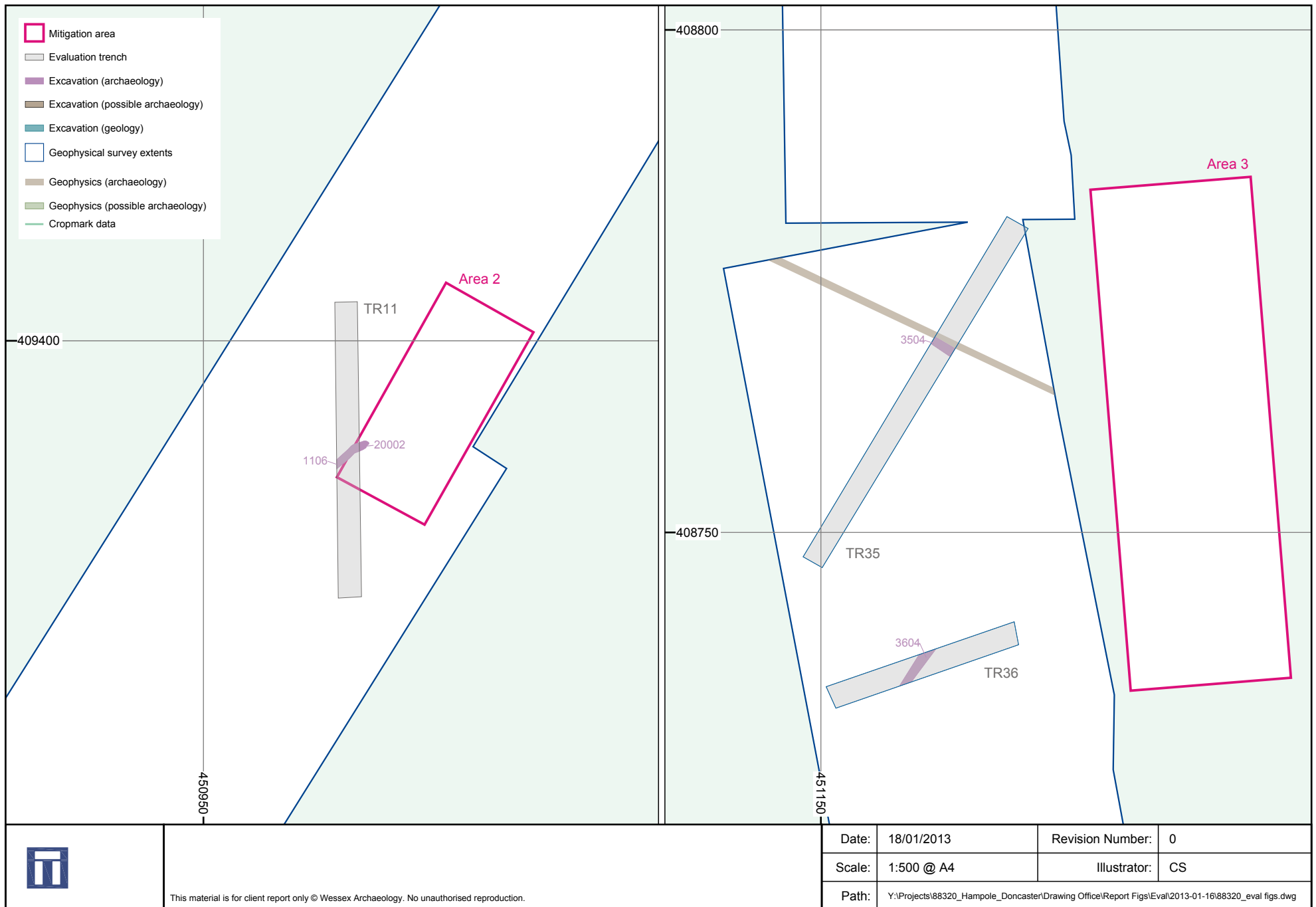


Figure 4d



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Mitigation Areas 2 and 3: Plans

Figure 5



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Mitigation Area 4: Plan

Figure 6



Plate 1: Mitigation Area 1, Ditch 10013



Plate 2: Mitigation Area 1, Gully 10010



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Plate 3: Mitigation Area 2, natural feature **20002**



Plate 4: Mitigation Area 4, two large solution channels

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