



Land to the West of Top Street Bawtry, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation



Ref: 114700.01
November 2016



**Land to the West of Top Street
Bawtry, South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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November 2016

114700.01



Quality Assurance

Project Code	114700	Accession Code	TBC	Client Ref.	RM/20548/03
Planning Application Ref.	16/01920/FULM	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	465015 393135		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	PW			
File:	S:\PROJECTS\114700_Reports\V1\114700.01				
V02	E	PW	CS		25/11/2016
File:	S:\PROJECTS\114700_Reports\V2\114700.01				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was Commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the west of Top Street, Bawtry, South Yorkshire. The work was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential retirement development.

The excavation of evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 revealed a posthole in Trench 1 and two walls in Trench 2. The remains likely date to the 19th century and relate to back yard and/or garden plots. The two walls identified in Trench 2 likely correspond to features visible on late 19th to early 20th century Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.

Trench 3 revealed archaeological remains consisting of pits, postholes, a ditch, a gully and a possible soakaway. The earliest features encountered were two pits (313 and 315) at the eastern end of the trench, close to the line of Top Street. Pit 313 contained the remains of three terrier-like dogs and was cut by pit 315, which dated to the 17th to 18th centuries. Further 17th to 18th century pottery was recovered residually from later features in Trench 3 confirming activity on Site during the period.

The remaining features in the trench were dated to the late 19th to 20th centuries either by the artefact assemblage, by association or by cartographic and/or photographic evidence.

Although Top Street is suspected of being a Roman thoroughfare, no archaeological remains or artefacts dating to the Romano-British period were identified. The archaeological evaluation did, however, identify evidence of 17th to 18th century small-scale activity close to the course of Top Street and more intensive activity during the later 19th century and on in to the 20th century.

It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Doncaster Museum Service under an accession number yet to be agreed. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.



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Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The assistance of Rachel Morse is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

Thanks are extended to Dinah Saich and Andy Lines, of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), who provided curatorial support and guidance.

The fieldwork was carried out by Phil Weston, Emma Carter and Emily Eastwood between October 24th and 27th 2016. Phil Weston directed the excavations and produced this report. Illustrations were prepared by Elizabeth James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.

The finds assemblage was examined by Lorraine Mephram whilst Lorrain Higbee reported on the animal bone.



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the west of Top Street, Bawtry, South Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 465015, 393135, hereafter 'the Site'. The work was undertaken ahead of the proposed development of the Site consisting of the construction of a residential retirement complex (Planning Application Ref. 16/01920/ FULM).

1.1.2 The Site has previously been the subject of a desk-based assessment (DBA, CgMs 2015). Following on from this research work, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) advised that a programme of archaeological evaluation was required to provide sufficient information on which to determine the application and inform the scope and need for any further archaeological work.

1.1.3 The archaeological works comprised the excavation of three (one split in to two) evaluation trenches within the footprint of the development. Trench 1 was split in to two to avoid an east/west aligned treeline and measured 10.5 m x 1.8 m to the south of the trees and 13.0 m x 1.8 m to the north. Trench 2 measured 30.0 m x 1.8 m whilst Trench 3 was 44.0 m x 1.8 m.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is located on the west side of the historic core of Bawtry (Figure 1). It is bounded to the east by Top Street, by Tickhill Road to the south and by residential development to the west and north. It occupies approximately 0.3 ha and consists of derelict, overgrown garden and areas of hard standing and tarmac. A range of structures consisting of a small, unoccupied brick-built building with associated, predominantly timber outbuildings occupies the northern boundary of the Site. The Site slopes gently downhill from the high point at 14.13 m aOD at the north-west corner of the proposed development to 12.89 m aOD to the east and 14.03 m aOD to the south.

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology consist of Triassic sandstone and pebbly sedimentary bedrock of the Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation. Superficial deposits consist of Quaternary river terrace sand and gravels (BGS 2016). The local soils are described as 'freely draining, slightly acidic sandy soils (LandIS 2016).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 In order to support the planning application, an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2015) was undertaken. The following presents a brief summary of the history of the Site and its archaeological potential.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

2.2.1 Prehistoric activity within the wider area is indicated by the finds of a Neolithic Stone Axe c. 600 m to the south-west of the Site and a Bronze Age spearhead c. 100 m to the south of the site, recorded on the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

2.2.2 During the later prehistoric and Roman periods, the landscape of the Bawtry area underwent substantial changes. Aerial photographic surveys have identified extensive Iron Age/Romano-British cropmark sites throughout the Bawtry area, indicating an extensive landscape of field systems, enclosures and interconnecting trackways, including two areas recorded approximately 750 m south and west of the Site.

2.2.3 A Roman road following the original line of military penetration from Lincoln northwards towards York, enters South Yorkshire at Bawtry and travels north-west through Adwick Le Street and on towards York. This road was part of the alternative course of Ermine Street (the major Roman road linking Lincoln and York). The detour through the Doncaster area avoided a ferry crossing on the Humber Estuary, which would not always have been passable in poor weather conditions. In Bawtry, the road is considered to be represented by Top Street, which forms the eastern site boundary, with traffic thought to have been diverted away from this historic route and into what is now the market place in the medieval period.

2.2.4 Several finds of Roman date are recorded on the HER within the vicinity of the Site. There is also the suggestion that due to the location of Bawtry on a navigable river, and lying mid-way between the Roman forts of Doncaster and Littleborough, there may be an earlier fort or fortlet in the area, possibly within the grounds of Bawtry Hall approximately 100 m to the south of the Site, though no evidence for this theory has yet been identified.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon

2.3.1 Bawtry lay within the 7th century Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Deira, which subsequently formed part of Northumbria. Anglo-Saxon activity in the area is indicated by placename evidence which suggest that Bawtry may derive its name from the Old English terms ball and treow, meaning 'tree rounded like a ball'.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 Bawtry Spittle, a hospital and a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was constructed during the medieval period within the area occupied subsequently by the grounds of Bawtry Hall, approximately 100 m to the south of the Site. An archaeological evaluation and buildings appraisal was conducted in 2003, revealing potential medieval deposits in three out of five trenches located to the east, south, and south-west of the Masonic hall in the grounds of Bawtry Hall. These deposits included five postholes (one of which contained pottery dating to the 13th to 14th centuries), a small pit, and two soils of probable medieval date. Several post-medieval features and deposits were also recorded (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2003).



- 2.4.2 Archaeological excavation of two large open areas to the south and south-east of the Masonic hall in 2005 found residual medieval pottery within later contexts, as well as several cut features and deposits dated to the late post-medieval and modern periods (ARCUS 2006).
- 2.4.3 A watching brief of a small area to the east of the retaining wall of the car park of the Masonic hall was undertaken in 2006 (ARCUS 2007). Three graves containing human skeletal remains were found at the north end of the excavated area. These graves were dated tentatively to the medieval period. Two later animal burials were also recovered, as well as evidence of post-medieval activity, including the insertion of a lead water pipe.
- 2.4.4 Excavation of a large area immediately to the east of the Masonic hall, within the car park, was undertaken in 2007. Several inhumation burials were excavated and recovered. It is believed (following discussion with the excavator) that approximately 8 skeletons were excavated and removed from the site for analysis, but that other burials were identified during the excavation and left *in-situ* (McIntyre and Hadley 2010).
- 2.4.5 In 2010 an excavation was undertaken to further investigate the hospital and the cemetery associated with it. A trench was dug in the car park of the Masonic hall, along the south and east sides of the hall during the excavation, eighteen graves were identified, and subsequent analysis of both the articulated and disarticulated remains identified a minimum number of fifty-three individuals. It was demonstrated that the cemetery served a broad cross-section of the population, which was relatively healthy. A radiocarbon date is awaited from one of the skeletons, but at this stage the evidence indicates that the burials were all of later medieval date. A small number of medieval artefacts were recovered, including a 13th century coin, a copper-alloy plate (of a type used in medieval medicinal cures for damaged or infected joints) and the copper-alloy ferrule from the end of a walking stick. The remains of a late medieval wall were encountered running eastwards from the east wall of the Masonic hall; this wall was either the remains of a boundary wall or of a building, and it appears to be perpetuated into the 19th century, when a wall in a similar location is depicted on images of the chapel (McIntyre and Hadley 2010).
- 2.4.6 Although the extent of the medieval cemetery and Spittle lands to the north was not determined during the 2006, 2007 or 2010 excavations, it seems likely that Tickhill Road formed the northern boundary, and therefore burials are not anticipated on the Site. However, due the scale and complexity of Spittle lands and associated cemetery, there is a possibility of ancillary remains on the proposed development site.
- 2.4.7 The eastern extent of the Spittle lands is likely to have been determined by the original course of the Roman road, which remained in use as the 'Great North Road' and followed the line of the present-day Top Street, prior to its realignment through the Market Place during the creation of the planned town during the early 13th century. The extant course of the Roman road is thus likely to have formed a boundary at the east of the Spittle site, suggesting the associated cemetery was unlikely to have extended further eastward than the line of the present-day Top Street, the latter is also assumed to form the western boundary of the medieval core of the town.

2.5 Post-medieval

- 2.5.1 During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Bawtry became a highly prosperous community, with new wealth flowing in to the town from the coaching trade along the Great North Road. Although the opening of the Chesterfield Canal in 1777 brought a considerable decline in the town's river trade, Bawtry was able to adapt during this period.



The construction of a new bridge and many large town houses signified the town's growing prosperity.

2.5.2 The early 19th century also saw development of the Site, with the construction of Harworth House and Harworth Place (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 Top Street), all of which are Grade II listed. The 1886 Ordnance Survey Map identifies these properties fronting Top Street, with garden areas to the rear of Harworth Place and to the south of Harworth House. Beyond this, the western part of the Site is within a field with deciduous trees shown along the perimeter. The northern end of the Site falls within a separate field.

2.5.3 By the early 20th century, the 1921 Ordnance Survey map shows a new building fronting Top Street on the north side of Harworth Place. By the mid-20th century, significant boundary changes are evident on the Ordnance Survey maps. To the rear of Harworth House and Harworth Terrace, the field to the rear of these properties now looks to form two plots. A property on Harworth Terrace is named 'Vanetta'. The northern part of the Site is further redeveloped with buildings on either side of a yard area, the building fronting Top Street is no longer shown. The urban expansion of Bawtry to the north and west is also evident.

2.6 Previous archaeological investigations

2.6.1 No known previous invasive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site boundary.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 On the basis of the desk-based assessment results, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service identified the need for a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was duly prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs, 2016).

3.1.2 The aims of the project as set out in the WSI were:

- *To establish the depth of burial and complexity of archaeological stratigraphy; the date range of activity; the degree of preservation of remains and conditions of survival;*
- *To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;*
- *To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;*
- *To inform appropriate assessment of the effects of the proposed development on the significance of surviving archaeological heritage assets;*
- *To inform formulation of further measures as necessary to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; and*
- *To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the South Yorkshire HER.*



3.2 Fieldwork methodology

General

- 3.2.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMS 2016) and professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2015, ClfA 2014 a–c).
- 3.2.2 It was necessary to slightly alter trench locations from that proposed in the WSI due to the presence of services, reinforced concrete and issues regarding machine access. The excavated trench locations are shown on Figure 1.
- 3.2.3 The archaeological fieldwork took place between 24th and 27th October 2016; weather conditions were dry and bright.

Machine excavation

- 3.2.4 Overburden was removed using a rubber duck mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8 m toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Overlying deposits were removed in a series of level spits down to the first archaeological horizon, or natural deposits, whichever was reached first.

Hand excavation

- 3.2.5 Any archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to allow inspection and to define their extent. Archaeological features were hand excavated, with care taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits, which may have been deemed suitable for preservation by record or preservation *in-situ*.

Recording

- 3.2.6 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A Harris matrix was compiled to record the relationships between stratigraphic units.
- 3.2.7 As per standard practice, excavated stratigraphic units were individually numbered and recorded, with the trench number forming the prefix for the context number. Hence, contexts 100–199 were reserved for use within Trench 1, contexts 200–299 were allocated to Trench 2 and contexts 300–399, were within Trench 3.
- 3.2.8 Evaluation trenches and excavated deposits were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied in to the OS grid with a tolerance of better than + or – 100 mm. All deposits had spot heights recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.
- 3.2.9 A photographic record was maintained using 35 mm monochrome film colour slides and high specification digital photographic equipment.

3.3 Monitoring

- 3.3.1 The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service was kept informed of the findings of the evaluation throughout the course of the fieldwork.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Archaeological remains were identified in Trench 1 (north), Trench 2 and Trench 3. The remains consisted of pits, postholes, a gully, a ditch, a soakaway and two walls. The



majority of the features dated to the 19th to 20th centuries, however, residual 17th to 18th century pottery was recovered from several later features and the evidence suggests two pits in Trench 3 are representative of this earlier post-medieval activity on Site.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was the southernmost of the trenches and was aligned north/south, perpendicular to Tickhill Road immediately to the south (Figure 1, Plates 1 and 2). The trench was split in two to avoid a treeline. The southern half, closest to Tickhill Road, revealed archaeologically sterile natural sand with gravel and pebbles (102) at a depth of 0.45 m below the local ground level. Overburden consisted of 0.20 m of topsoil (100) and 0.25 m of subsoil (101).

A similar sequence of deposits was recorded in the northern half of Trench 1. Archaeological remains consisted of the base of a pit or posthole cut in to the underlying natural deposit (Figure 2, Plate 3). The feature (103) was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.6 m x 0.5 m and 0.14 m deep. It contained two sandy fills (104 and 105), the basal of which (104) contained a glass bottle sherd and an iron nail.

4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 was aligned north-south and was located within the central portion of the Site (Figure 1). The underlying natural deposits (202) were encountered at a depth of 0.58 m, beneath 0.4 m of topsoil (200) and 0.18 m of subsoil (201). The topsoil included very common crushed stone hardcore and ceramic building material. The excavation of Trench 2 revealed modern, black plastic water pipes and, at the southern end of the trench, two walls (Figure 2, Plate 4).

4.3.2 Wall 203 (Plate 4) was constructed of a single skin of concrete blocks and modified paving slabs bonded with a sandy, greyish yellow cement. A 2.7 m long portion of the wall was revealed, which was 0.36 m in width. Four courses of the wall survived, attaining a height of 0.4 m.

4.3.3 Wall 204 was located outside the trench, immediately to the east of wall 203. A 1.6 m long portion of the wall was revealed, which was constructed of machine-made red bricks arranged on their sides forming a single skin. No bonding agent was observed.

4.4 Trench 3

4.4.1 Trench 3 was aligned east-west and was located close to, and parallel with the northern limit of the Site (Figure 1, Plate 5). The trench was excavated through a sequence of deposits consisting of tarmac (300), its associated bedding/levelling layer (301), a buried topsoil horizon (302) and a buried subsoil (303). The underlying natural geology (304), consisting of sand with gravel and pebbles, was encountered at depths of between 0.45 m and 0.60 m below the local ground level. The excavation of Trench 3 revealed eight postholes, five pits, one ditch, one gully, and a possible soakaway (Figure 2). The archaeological remains are described from west to east below.

4.4.2 Three of the postholes (332, 336 and 338) were clustered at the western end of the trench. Posthole 332 (0.75 m x 0.4 m+ x 0.12 m deep), although not fully revealed, was probably sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a stepped base. It contained a series of sterile, sandy fills (333, 334 and 335).



- 4.4.3 Posthole 336 (0.2 m x 0.18 m x 0.12 m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep, concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (337) consisting of the dark grey/black remains of a decomposed timber post.
- 4.4.4 Posthole 338 (0.58 m x 0.5 m x 0.4 m deep) was sub-square in plan with steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single, sterile sandy fill (339).
- 4.4.5 Pit 344 and posthole 341 were located 10.5 m to the east of the cluster of postholes. Pit 344 (1.6 m x 0.85 m x 0.45 m deep), although not fully exposed, was probably sub-rectangular in plan with slightly concave, almost vertical sides. The base was not reached. The upper fill (346) was a mid-orange brown fine silty sand with frequent 19th to 20th century material consisting of pottery, CBM, iron objects and door fittings. Beneath deposit 346 was fill 345, which comprised a dump of modern waste consisting of CBM, window glass and iron objects in a dark, blackish brown, silty sand matrix (Figure 3).
- 4.4.6 Posthole 341 (0.38 m x 0.35 m x 0.25 m deep) was located immediately to the north of pit 344. It was square in plan and had slightly concave, almost vertical sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (345) consisting of a dark, blackish brown soft sandy silt with frequent CBM, iron and slag.
- 4.4.7 Possible soakaway 340 and postholes 324 and 327 were located a further 6.5 m to the east. The possible soakaway (340) consisted of a rectangular concrete structure that may have constituted the remains of a manhole to provide access (Plate 6). Excavation of the internal fill (343) of the structure produced CBM, iron and plastic. Excavation was ceased, however, after approximately 0.3 m as the deposit began to release a strong smell of hydrocarbons.
- 4.4.8 Posthole 324 (0.53m x 0.38 m x 0.16 m deep) was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep, generally concave sides and a concave base (Figure 3, Plate 7). It contained the remains of a decomposed timber post (325) and fill 326. Deposit 326 consisted of a dark, brownish grey silty, sandy clay that contained CBM and glass.
- 4.4.9 Posthole 327 (0.71 m x 0.67 m x 0.47 m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep, flat sides and a concave base stepped to the north-east (Figure 3, Plate 7). It contained the remains of a decomposed timber post (328) and fill 329. Deposit 329 consisted of a mid-to-dark, brownish grey silty, sandy clay, which contained CBM, glass and 17th 18th century redware pottery with a white slip. The CMB included two whole bricks, one of which was laid flat directly beneath the post remains (327) serving as a post-pad.
- 4.4.10 Pit 305, ditch/group 347, gully 309 and posthole 320 were located a further 15 m to the east (Figure 3, Plate 8). Ditch/group 347 (4.5 m+ x 0.62 m x 0.38 m deep) was likely the latest of these features as it was observed to cut pit 305 and gully 309. The ditch/group 347 was curvi-linear in plan with moderately steep, slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. Two sections were excavated; section 318 contained a single fill consisting of a mid-to-dark, reddish brown silty sand, which contained CBM and late 19th to early 20th century English stoneware and refined whiteware pottery. Section 307 contained two fills, the basal of which (323) consisted of a sterile dark, blackish grey silty sand. The upper fill (308) was a mid-to-dark, reddish brown silty, clayey sand that contained glass and 19th to 20th century refined whiteware pottery.
- 4.4.11 Pit 305 (0.63 m x 0.60 m+ x 0.29 m deep) was only partially visible in plan as it was cut by ditch 347. It had steep, slightly concave sides and a flattish base. Its single fill (306) consisted of a mid-reddish brown, silty, clayey sand which contained CBM, slag, glass and residual 17th/18th century redware and late 19th/early 20th century pottery.



- 4.4.12 Gully 309 was also truncated by ditch 347 to the west and probably shared a similar but much less clear relationship with pit 305 (Figure 3). The gully was also truncated to the east by modern services. Gully 309 was a parallel sided linear in plan with moderately steep, concave sides and a concave base. Its single fill (310) consisted of a mid-to-dark, reddish brown, silty sand that contained CBM, glass, residual 17th to 18th century white glazed redware pottery and a 1937 coronation mug of George V and Queen Mary.
- 4.4.13 Posthole 320 (0.58 m x 0.52 m x 0.13 m deep) was located directly to the south of ditch 347. It was sub-square in plan with moderately steep, slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. It contained the decomposed remains of a timber post (321) and backfill 322. Fill 322 consisted of a mid-brownish grey, sandy, silty clay that contained post-medieval pottery.
- 4.4.14 The final group of features in Trench 3 was located at the eastern limit of the excavation and consisted of pits 313 and 315, posthole 330 and modern disturbance 311. Disturbance 311 was clearly cut in to the top of pit 313 and contained modern plastic-coated wire; therefore, it was not investigated further.
- 4.4.15 Pit 315 (1.05 m x 0.75 m x 0.4 m deep) was irregular in plan with steep, concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (316) consisting of an orangey brown, silty sand with CBM, a fragment of a 17th to 18th century wine bottle and a sherd of Staffordshire-type slipware dating to the late 17th to 18th centuries. Pit 315 cut pit 313.
- 4.4.16 Pit 313 (2.3 m+ x 1.0 m x 0.4 m deep) was sub-rectangular in plan with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Its single fill (314) consisted of a mid-orangey brown, silty sand overlying the articulated skeletal remains of at least three terrier-like, adult dogs.
- 4.4.17 Posthole 330 (0.4 x 0.35 x 0.3 m deep) was sub-square in plan with steep, irregular sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (331) consisted of a dark, blackish brown, clayey, silty sand with frequent fragments of CBM.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Finds

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, mostly deriving from contexts in Trench 3, with a few items from Trench 1. No finds were recovered from Trench 2. All datable finds are post-medieval/modern, with a focus on the 19th/20th century.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Glass	Metal	Pottery	Other Finds
104				1 Fe		
105			1/1			
306		2/3255	3/25		2/80	1 slag
308			1/5		3/10	
310		2/1870	1/20		6/165	
312		1/55			1/10	



314	349/2669					
316		1/1360			1/15	1 clay pipe
317			1/10	1 Cu		
319		1/3110			14/1130	
322					1/10	
326		1/10	2/10			
329			2/45		3/10	
342			4/5	2 Fe		6 slag
345				1 Fe		
346			4/220	9 Fe	5/70	
Total	349/2669	8/9660	19/341	13 Fe; 1 Cu	36/1500	

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The small pottery assemblage has been quantified by ware type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 2. Wares represented include coarse redwares (both glazed and unglazed), Staffordshire-type feathered slipware, porcelain, pearlware, refined whiteware and stoneware.
- 5.2.2 The Staffordshire-type feathered slipware (one sherd from an open form, probably a platter) and at least some of the redwares (three internally white-slipped vessels) represent the earliest wares from the Site, and have a probable date range within the period of 17th to 18th century. The Staffordshire-type slipware provides the closest dating for pit 315 (a clay pipe stem, green bottle glass and a partial brick were also recovered from this feature), but the redwares were all found as residual sherds in 19th/20th century contexts.
- 5.2.3 The remainder of the assemblage (refined wares, porcelain and stoneware) has a date range of 19th to 20th century. This includes a group of late 19th/early 20th century foodstuff containers (cylindrical preserve jars in feldspathic glazed stoneware and refined whiteware, from pit 305, ditch 318 and pit 344. The refined whiteware jar has a basal stamp of Maling of Newcastle. In addition, the two porcelain sherds belong to a bottle closure stamped WOODLANDS DAIRY. Transfer-printed whiteware sherds from gully 309 belonged to a Coronation mug of George V and Queen Mary (1937). Other sherds provide dating evidence for ditches 307 and 319, pit 311, and posthole 329.

Table 2: Pottery by context

Context	Ware	No.	Wt. (g)	Additional Comments	Date
306	Post-medieval redware	1	12	possibly slipware; flanged dish/bowl	C17/C18
306	English stoneware	1	68	ribbed preserve jar (feldspathic glaze)	late C19/early C20
308	Refined whiteware	3	10	1 plate rim	C19/C20
310	Post-medieval redware	1	138	white-slipped	C17/C18
310	Refined whiteware	5	27	all 1 vessel: Coronation mug of George V & Queen Mary (1937)	1937
312	Pearlware	1	10		C19

Context	Ware	No.	Wt. (g)	Additional Comments	Date
316	Staffs-type slipware	1	15	open form	late C17/C18
319	English stoneware	13	665	1 vessel: ribbed preserve jar (feldspathic glaze)	late C19/early C20
319	Refined whiteware	1	465	squat preserve jar, basal stamp MALING / AVERAGE 14oz	late C19/early C20
322	Post-medieval redware	1	10		post-med
329	Refined whiteware	2	4		C19/C20
329	Post-medieval redware	1	6	white-slipped internally	C17/C18
346	English stoneware	2	26	cylindrical vessels (feldspathic glaze)	late C19/early C20
346	Refined whiteware	2	12		C19/C20
346	Post-medieval redware	1	32	unglazed flowerpot	C19/C20
346	Porcelain	2	15	conjoining frags from lightnine closure (see glass); stamped WOODLANDS DAIRY	late C19/early C20

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.3.1 With the exception of one pantile from the fill of pit 311 (17th century or later), all of the CBM recovered consisted of brick. Some of these are from fairly crudely handmade bricks, unfrogged, with fairly wide-ranging dimensions (210–35 x 100–120 x 50–60 mm), but which would fit with a date range of 17th century or later. Two bricks are frogged (pit 305, gully 309), and the example from pit 305 was stamped, although only the final letter (A) is visible.

5.4 Glass

5.4.1 Most of the glass recovered is of 19th or 20th century date, and consists of fragments of bottles, jars and window glass. None of the vessels are complete, and no proprietary marks were noted, although it is possible that the porcelain bottle stopper described above belonged to a bottle neck with traces of a wired 'lightning' closure (pit 344).

5.4.2 The single exception is a small fragment of green bottle glass belonging to a wine bottle of later 17th or 18th century date (pit 315).

5.5 Metalwork

5.5.1 The only identifiable objects amongst the metalwork were two nails from posthole 341, three nails/bolts from pit 344, and a broken dressmaker's pin from pit 315. Other objects comprise bar, rod and plate fragments of unknown function. Beyond a broad post-medieval date for the dressmaker's pin, none of this material is datable.

5.6 Animal Bone

5.6.1 Bone was recovered from a single context, the fill of undated pit 313. The bones comprised the remains of at least three dogs, all adult and all of a similar size. The single cranium recovered suggests a terrier-type.



5.7 Other Finds

- 5.7.1 Other finds comprise a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, and seven fragments of slag (ironworking/fuel ash slag).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 The excavation of evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 revealed a posthole in Trench 1 and two walls in Trench 2. The remains likely date to the 19th century and relate to back yard and/or garden plots. The two walls identified in Trench 2 likely correspond to features visible on late 19th to early 20th century Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping.
- 6.1.2 Trench 3 revealed archaeological remains consisting of pits, postholes, a ditch, a gully and a possible soakaway. The earliest features encountered were two pits (313 and 315) at the eastern end of the trench, close to the line of Top Street. Pit 313 contained the remains of three terrier-like dogs and was cut by pit 315, which dated to the 17th to 18th centuries. Further 17th to 18th century pottery was recovered residually from later features in Trench 3 confirming activity on Site during the period.
- 6.1.3 The remaining features in the trench were dated to the late 19th to 20th centuries either by the artefact assemblage, by association or by cartographic and/or photographic evidence.
- 6.1.4 Examination of the OS mapping available for the Site identified three structures on Site that are no longer standing (NLS 2016). Two of the buildings are first apparent on the OS map of 1922 and these consist of a small rectangular structure close to, and aligned parallel with, Top Street and a larger 'L'-shaped structure, which was stood back a little from the road. The third structure was rectangular in plan and was located close to the north-western limit of the Site. It is first apparent on the OS map of 1950 but is not present on the 1948 revision.
- 6.1.5 Satellite images of the Site, taken in 2003 and 2004, record an east/west aligned range of what appears to be industrial buildings (Google Earth 2016) extending along the southern edge of the extant area of hardstanding. These buildings overlaid the former locations of the 'L'-shaped building and the larger rectangular building noted during the map regression. A third satellite image taken in September 2004 indicates that the buildings had been removed.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 Although Top Street is suspected of being a Roman thoroughfare, no archaeological remains or artefacts dating to the Romano-British period were identified. The archaeological evaluation did, however, identify evidence of 17th to 18th century small-scale activity close to the course of Top Street and more intensive activity during the later 19th century and on in to the 20th century.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Doncaster Museum Service. The Museum is currently not accepting archives and so it will be stored by Wessex Archaeology until such a time the situation changes. At such a time,

the archive will be deposited under an accession number to be agreed. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Archive

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Doncaster Museum Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code (114700/TBC), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- One cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- One file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

7.3 Storage

7.3.1 Until final deposition with the museum the archive will be stored at the offices of WA Northern Region in Sheffield.

7.4 Selection Policy

7.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, given the relatively small quantities of material recovered, their nature and date range (commonly occurring and well documented types of relatively recent date), the archaeological potential of the finds for further research is considered to be extremely limited, and their retention for long-term curation is not warranted.

7.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

7.5 Copyright

7.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

7.6 Security Copy

7.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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Google Earth: Accessed 25/11/16

LandIS Soilscales: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>
Accessed 31/10/2016

National Library of Scotland: <http://maps.nls.uk> Accessed 25/11/16



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions by trench

Tabulated data

Trench 1		Combined trench dimensions: 23.5 m x 1.8 m x 0.45 m				
Context	Type	Deposit description	Fill of	Category	Cut description	Depth
100	Layer	Mid greyish brown loamy sand	-	Topsoil	-	0.00 – 0.20
101	Layer	Light brownish grey, silty sand with sparse pebbles	-	Subsoil	-	0.20 – 0.45
102	Natural	Sand with pebbles, superficial geology	-	Natural	-	0.45+
103	Cut	-	-	Pit	Sub-circular with steep concave sides and concave base	0.14
104	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Basal fill of pit	103	Fill	-	0.07
105	Fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand. Upper fill of pit	103	Fill	-	0.07

Trench 2		Trench dimensions: 30 m x 1.8 m x 0.58 m				
Context	Type	Deposit description	Fill of	Category	Cut description	Depth
200	Layer	Dark greyish brown loamy sand with frequent crushed CBM and hardcore	-	Topsoil	-	0.00 – 0.40
201	Layer	Light brownish grey, silty sand with sparse pebbles	-	Subsoil	-	0.40 – 0.58
202	Natural	Sand with pebbles, superficial geology	-	Natural	-	0.58+
203	Structure	Single skin wall constructed of concrete blocks and paving slabs. Boundary wall	-	Wall	-	0.40
204	Structure	Short section of curved re-brick wall	-	Wall	-	-



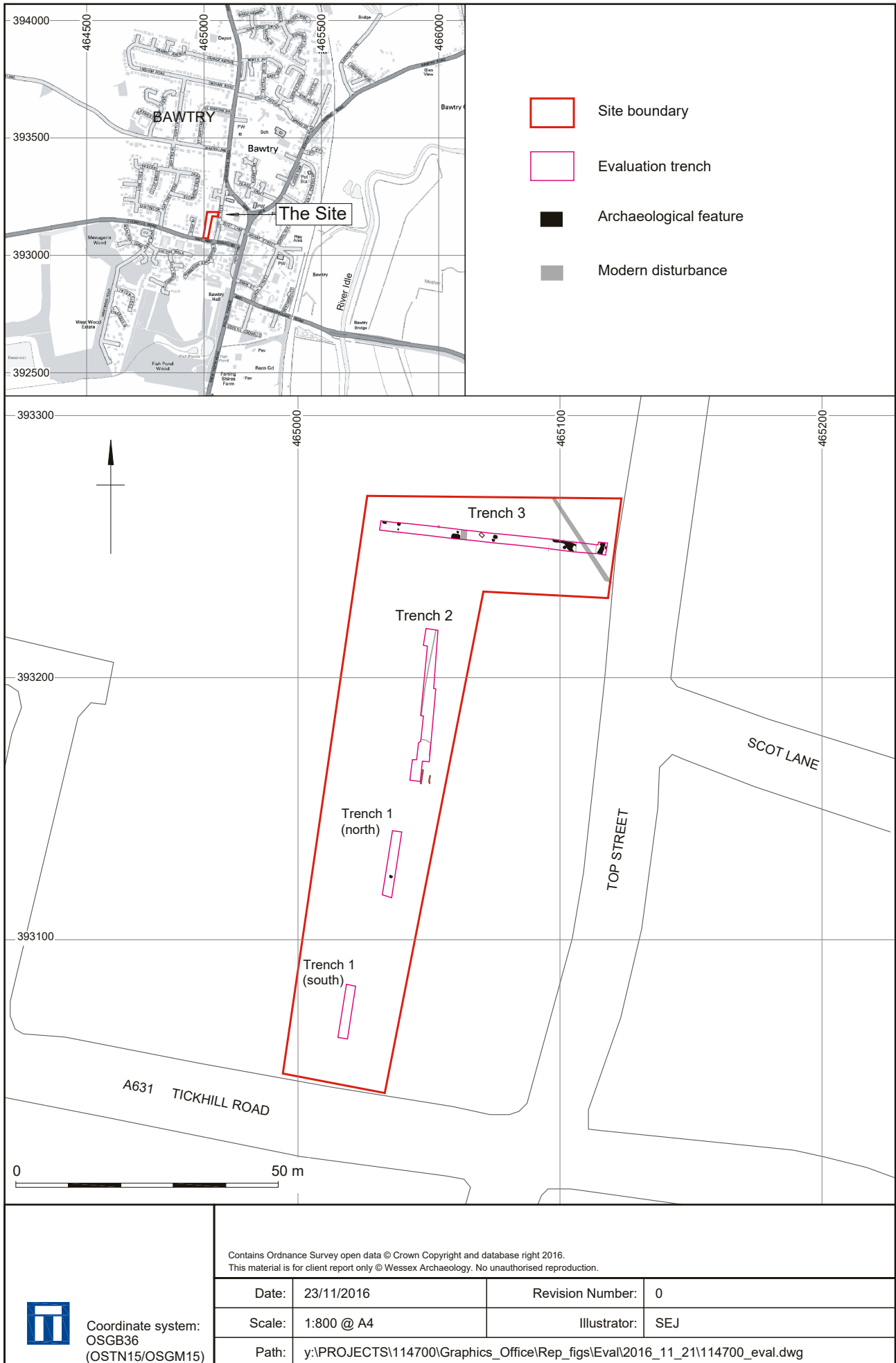
Trench 3		Trench dimensions: 44 m x 1.8 m x 0.60 m				
Context	Type	Deposit description	Fill of	Category	Cut description	Depth
300	Layer	Black tarmac	-	Tarmac	-	0.00 – 0.07
301	Layer	Mixed. Deposits of type 1 hardcore, crushed building rubble, crushed CBM	-	Levelling	-	Varies 0.10 – 0.25
302	Layer	Varies between black and mid reddish brown depending on amount of modern truncation	-	Topsoil	-	Varies 0.05 – 0.25
303	Layer	Mid reddish brown silty sand with regular pebbles/gravel	-	Subsoil	-	Varies 0.15 – 0.25
304	Natural	Mid to light yellowish, reddish brown	-	Natural	-	-
305	Cut	-	-	Pit	Sub-circular with steep, concave slightly concave sides and a flattish base	0.29
306	Fill	Mid reddish brown, silty, clayey sand with occasional pebbles	305	Fill	-	0.29
307	Cut	-	-	Ditch	Curvilinear with steep, slightly concave sides and a flattish base. Same as 318	0.38
308	Fill	Mid to dark reddish brown, silty, clayey sand with occasional pebbles	307	Fill	-	0.38
309	Cut	-	-	Gully	Linear with steep, slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base	0.12
310	Fill	Mid to dark reddish brown, silty sand with occasional pebbles	309	Fill	-	0.12
311	Cut	-	-	Pit	Irregular oval. Clearly modern, only partially excavated to confirm it truncated pit 313	0.40+
312	Fill	Dark grey-black, sandy silt	311	Fill	-	0.40+
313	Cut	-	-	Pit	Irregular rectangle with steep concave sides and a flat base	0.40
314	Fill	Mid orangey brown, silty sand	313	Fill	-	0.40
315	Cut	-	-	Pit	Irregular circle with concave, stepped sides and concave base	0.40
316	Fill	Mid orange-brown, silty sand. Basal fill of pit	315	Fill	-	0.30
317	Fill	Mid to dark orange-brown, silty sand. Upper fill of pit	315	Fill	-	0.10
318	Cut	-	-	Ditch	Curvilinear with steep, slightly concave sides and a flattish base. Same as 307	0.39
319	Fill	Mid to dark reddish brown, silty sand	318	Fill	-	0.39
320	Cut	-	-	Posthole	Sub-rectangular with moderately steep, concave sides and slightly concave base	0.13
321	Fill	Dark grey/black decomposed wood. Remains of wood post	320	Postpipe	-	0.13
322	Fill	Mid brownish grey, sandy, silty clay	320	Fill	-	0.13



323	Fill	Dark grey/black, silty sand	307	Fill	-	0.08
324	Cut	-	-	Posthole	Sub-circular with slightly concave/stepped sides and a concave base	0.16
325	Fill	Dark grey/black decomposed wood. Remains of wood post	324	Postpipe	-	0.14
326	Fill	Dark brownish grey, silty, sandy clay	324	Fill	-	0.16
327	Cut	-	-	Posthole	Sub-circular with flat, moderately steep sides and a concave base	0.47
328	Fill	Dark grey/black decomposed wood. Remains of wood post	327	Postpipe	-	0.18
329	Fill	Mid to dark brownish grey, silty, sandy clay	327	Fill	-	0.47
330	Cut	-	-	Posthole	Sub-square with irregular, concave sides and irregular base	0.30
331	Fill	Dark brown/black, clayey, silty sand	330	Fill	-	0.30
332	Cut	-	-	Posthole	Sub-rectangular with irregular sides and a flattish base	0.12
333	Fill	Dark grey/black, silty, clayey sand, basal fill of pit	332	Fill	-	0.05
334	Fill	Mid to light brownish orange, silty sand. Second fill of pit	332	Fill	-	0.12
335	Fill	Mottled brown, orange, grey and brown silty sand, upper fill of pit	332	Fill	-	0.12
336	Cut	-	-	Posthole	Sub-circular with almost vertical concave sides and a concave base	0.11
337	Fill	Dark blackish grey, clayey, silty sand	336	Fill	-	0.11
338	Cut	-	-	Posthole	Sub-square with irregular steep sides and a concave base	0.40
339	Fill	Mottled brownish orange, dark blackish brown silty sand	338	Fill	-	0.40
340	Structure	Poured cement/concrete	-	Soakaway	-	0.30+
341	Cut	-	-	Posthole	Square with vertical sides and a flattish base	0.25
342	Fill	Dark brownish black, sandy silt	341	Fill	-	0.25
343	Fill	Mixed browns, greys and black, sandy clay	340	Fill	-	0.30+
344	Cut	-	-	Pit	Sub-rectangular with vertical sides, base not reached	0.45+
345	Fill	Dump of rubbish in black silty sand matrix. Lower fill of pit	344	Fill	-	0.13+
346	Fill	Mid orangey brown, silty sand	344	Fill	-	0.42

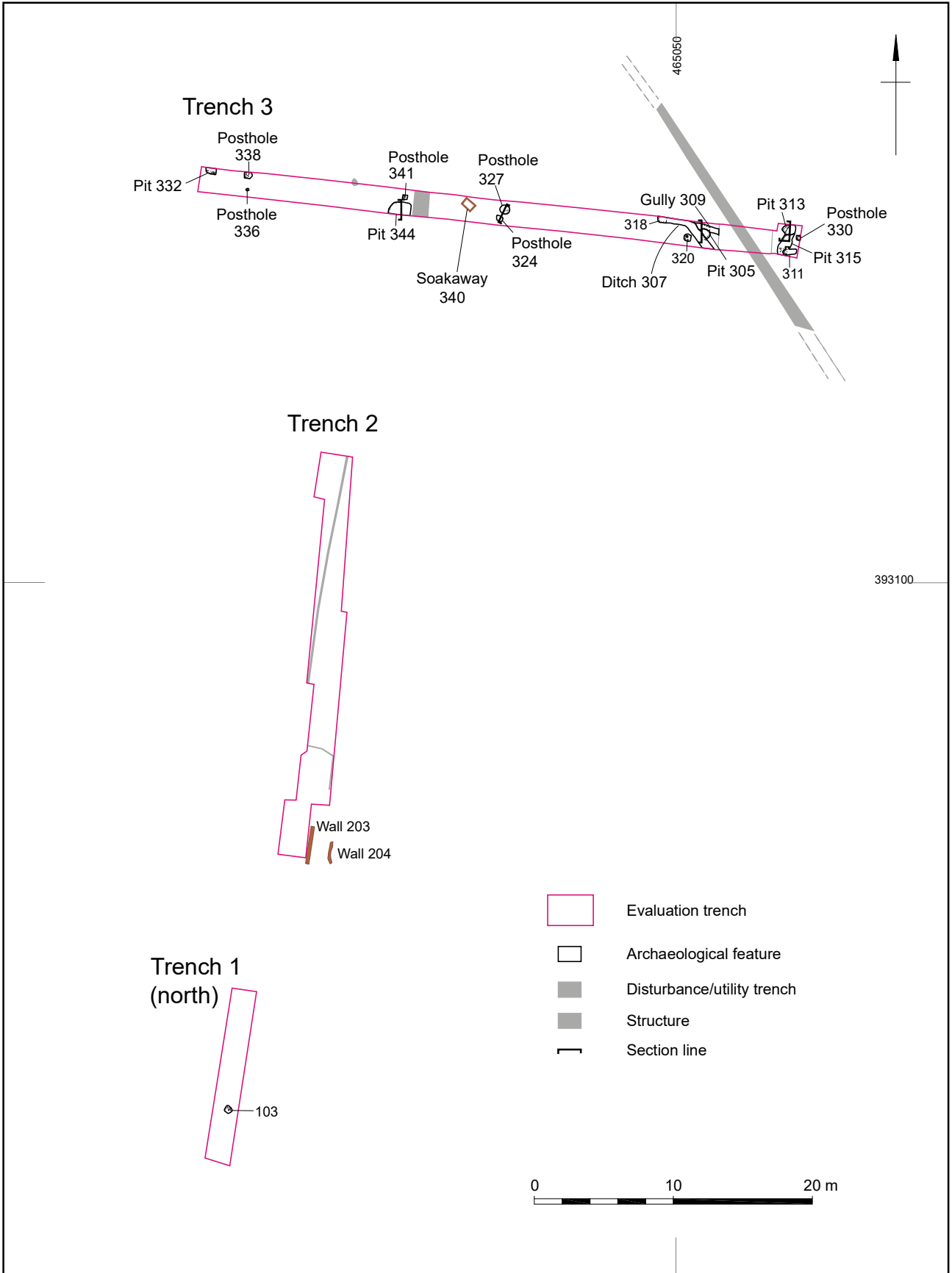



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form



Site and trench locations showing archaeological remains

Figure 1

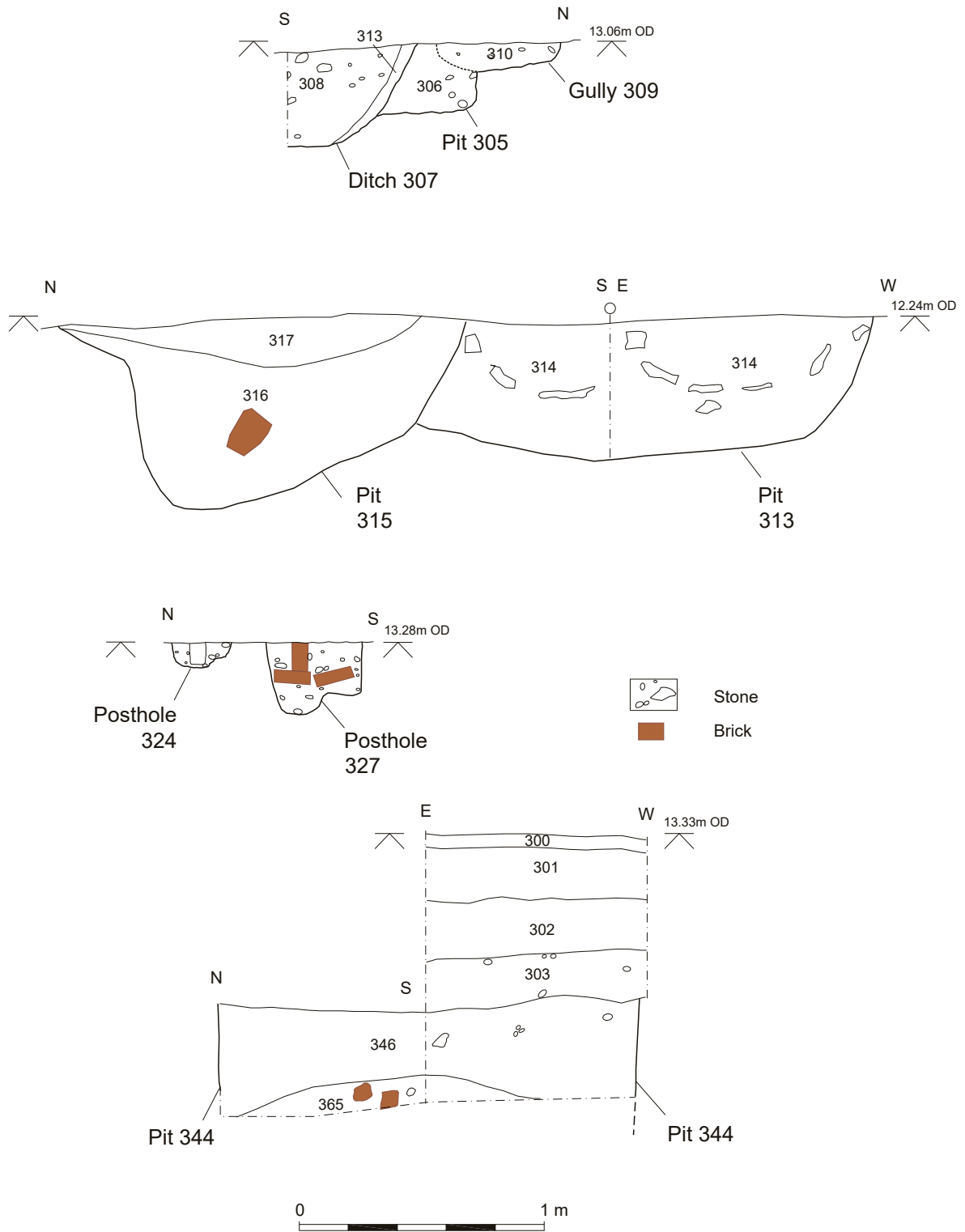


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Plans of Trenches 1(north), 2 and 3

Figure 2

Trench 3



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Selected sections from Trench 3

Figure 3



Plate 1: Trench 1 (southern half), general shot looking north



Plate 2: Trench 1 (northern half), general shot looking north

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Plate 3: Trench 1, posthole 103 looking south



Plate 4: Trench 2, general shot looking north


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Plate 5: Trench 3, general shot looking west



Plate 6: Trench 3, soakaway 340 looking north-west



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Plate 7: Trench 3, section 7, postholes 324 and 327 looking west



Plate 8: Trench 3, section 3, ditch 307, pit 305 and gully 309 looking west

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