



# Land off Barnsley Road Scawsby, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 114340.01  
September 2016



**Land off Barnsley Road  
Scawsby, South Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**Prepared for:**

Arup  
6th Floor  
3 Piccadilly Place  
Manchester  
M1 3BN

**Prepared by:**

Wessex Archaeology  
Prospect Road  
Sheffield  
South Yorkshire  
S2 3EN

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

**September 2016**

**114340.01**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	114340	<b>Accession Code</b>	TBC	<b>Client Ref.</b>	
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>	TBC	<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	452863, 405567		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	PMRD	CS	<i>C. Swales</i>	15/09/2016
File:	\\SHEFFIELD\Wessex\PROJECTS\114340\_Reports\v01				
v02	E	AKC	CS	<i>C. Swales</i>	23/09/2016
File:	\\SHEFFIELD\Wessex\PROJECTS\114340\_Reports\v02				
File:					
File:					
File:					

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

## DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



# Land off Barnsley Road Scawsby, South Yorkshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Contents

Summary.....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project background .....	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	2
2.2 Previous archaeological investigations .....	2
<b>3 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1 Aims and objectives .....	2
3.2 Fieldwork methodology .....	3
<i>General</i> .....	3
<i>Machine excavation</i> .....	3
<i>Hand excavation</i> .....	3
<i>Recording</i> .....	3
3.3 Monitoring .....	4
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Deposit sequence .....	4
4.2 Blank trenches .....	4
4.3 Archaeological features.....	4
<i>General</i> .....	4
<i>Trench 1</i> .....	4
<i>Trench 2</i> .....	4
<i>Trench 4</i> .....	5
<i>Trenches 3 and 5</i> .....	5
<i>Trench 7</i> .....	5
<i>Trench 11</i> .....	6
<i>Trench 25</i> .....	6
<i>Trench 31</i> .....	6
<i>Other observations</i> .....	6
<b>5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	6
5.2 Hand-made pottery .....	7
5.3 Other finds .....	7



<b>6</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE</b> .....	<b>8</b>
6.1	Introduction .....	8
6.2	Background and summary quantification .....	8
6.3	Charred plant remains.....	8
6.4	Wood charcoal .....	9
6.5	Recommendations for future sampling .....	11
<b>7</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>11</b>
7.1	General .....	11
7.2	Conclusions .....	12
<b>8</b>	<b>STORAGE AND CURATION</b> .....	<b>13</b>
8.1	Museum .....	13
8.2	Preparation of archive .....	13
8.3	Selection policy .....	13
8.4	Security copy .....	13
<b>9</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>14</b>
9.1	Bibliography .....	14
<b>10</b>	<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>16</b>
10.1	Appendix 1: Context descriptions by trench.....	16
10.2	Appendix 2: OASIS form.....	29

### Tables

Table 1:	All finds by context (number / weight in grammes) .....	7
Table 2:	Sample provenance summary .....	8
Table 3:	Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal.....	10

### Figures

Figure 1:	Site and trench location plan showing archaeology and geophysical survey interpretation
Figure 2:	Plans and sections of Trenches 1, 2 and 3
Figure 3:	Plan and section of Trench 4
Figure 4:	Plan and sections of Trench 7
Figure 5:	Plan and section of Trench 11
Figure 6:	Plans of trenches with modern or natural features
Figure 7:	Plans of trenches with modern or natural features
Figure 8:	Plan of Trench 37

### Plates

Cover:	Martina Tenzer monitoring the machining of Trench 23, looking north-east
Plate 1:	General view of Site, looking west from the north-west corner
Plate 2:	Trench 12, looking north-west. Typical substrate in the eastern field
Plate 3:	Trench 2, looking north-east. Typical substrate in the western field. Ditch 205 visible pre-ex
Plate 4:	Typical deposit sequence (Trench 32)



- Plate 5: Colluvial subsoil in Trench 6  
Plate 6: Ditch 105, south-west-facing section  
Plate 7: Ditch 205, south-west-facing section  
Plate 8: Ditch 404, south-facing section  
Plate 9: Ditch 205, north-west-facing section  
Plate 10: Culvert 406, looking north-east  
Plate 11: Despite careful cleaning of the sides of trench 5, its target ditch could not be identified  
Plate 12: Ditch 705, south-west-facing section  
Plate 13: Feature 3104, looking north-west. Cinder fill at base of sondage  
Plate 14: Natural anomaly in Trench 29, north-facing section



# Land off Barnsley Road Scawsby, South Yorkshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arup to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the north of Barnsley Road, Scawsby, South Yorkshire. The work was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new motorway service area.

A total of 44 trenches were excavated across approximately 16 ha of land. Several trenches targeted anomalies thought likely to represent ditched field boundaries detected by an earlier geophysical survey.

Around 80% of the trenches were archaeologically blank, with remains only encountered in those trenches located over geophysical anomalies.

The combined results reveal that a relict field system, defined by ditches, is present in the western part of the site. The chronology of the field system is uncertain, but based on form in plan, scant artefactual evidence, and the site's regional context, a Late Iron Age to Romano-British date is likely. Palaeoenvironmental remains were sparse, but do provide some slight indication of arable agriculture associated with the ancient fields. The archaeological remains were confined to those parts of the site underlain by freely draining limestone bedrock. Beyond this, lay wetter, more clayish, ground where boundary definition was seemingly much less intensive in the past. The evaluation may therefore have located the edge of an ancient farmed estate or parcel of fields.

Other recorded remains include a waste pit and a small stone-built culvert, both of modern date, and possibly associated with a former gypsum quarry recorded on historic mapping of the site.

The finds assemblage is extremely modest, with a limited range of materials present. A small assemblage of ancient animal bone was collected, with this dominated by remains of cattle. There is no evidence that the site is of any particular palaeoenvironmental significance.

Overall, the remains are fairly typical for the period and region. The absence of any ancient feature types other than field boundary ditches undermines the site's archaeological significance. The findings do, however, make a small contribution to improving the current understanding of patterns of local landuse in the past.

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.



# **Land off Barnsley Road Scawsby, South Yorkshire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Arup. The assistance of Philip Aspden and Edward Ashby is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

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

The fieldwork was carried out by Owen Batchelor, Callum Bruce, Hannah Holbrook, Owen Jenkins, Ifigeneia Klopá, Ciaran O'Neill, Eleni Makrygiorgou and Martina Tenzer and Nicholas Woodward. Patrick Daniel directed the fieldwork and produced this report. Illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.

The hand-made pottery was examined by Chris Cumberpatch, with other finds reported on by Lorraine Mephám. Environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga.

Thanks are also extended to Gordon Wilkinson, farm manager for Brodsworth Estate, for his co-operation during fieldwork.





# Land off Barnsley Road Scawsby, South Yorkshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arup to carry out a programme of evaluation trenching on land to the north of Barnsley Road, Scawsby, South Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 452863, 405567 (Figure 1), hereafter 'the Site'. The work was undertaken as part of works relating to the proposed development of a Moto service area serving the nearby A1(M). The archaeological works will fulfil the archaeological planning conditions attached to the upcoming development.
- 1.1.2 The Site has previously been the subject of a desk-based assessment (DBA, Arup 2016) and a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). Following on from these previous phases of work a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching is required by the Planning Archaeologist for the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).
- 1.1.3 The works comprised the excavation of 44 archaeological evaluation trenches across the Site (Figure 2). A total of 42 trenches measured 50x2 m with the remaining trenches measuring 30x2 m. The position of all trenches was agreed with SYAS and targeted geophysical anomalies and areas with no geophysical response.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located 1.4 km east of the village of Marr and 2.2 km west of Scawsby in South Yorkshire. It occupies approximately 16 ha and extends across two fields which are separated by substantial boundary comprising a dyke and double hedgerow for much of its length. The fields are currently utilised for arable crops. The Site is bounded to the north by further agricultural land and hedgerows, to the east by a strip of woodland, to the south by the A635 Barnsley Road and to the west by the A1(M) Doncaster Bypass.
- 1.2.2 The Site occupies a gentle north-south aligned valley: along the eastern and western edges of the Site the land lies at around 45 m and 37 m respectively, descending to around 35 m along the substantial, north-south aligned, field boundary running through the Site centre (Plate 1).
- 1.2.3 In the eastern part of the Site, the solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Permian Rocks Formation. This changes to dolomitised limestone and dolomite of the Zechstien Group in the western extent. There are no recorded overlying superficial geological deposits (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk>).
- 1.2.4 According to the terminology of the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation Project, the Site lies within the 'Surveyed Enclosure' and 'Agglomerated Enclosure' Character Zone. The former is typified by *'regular plan form of its enclosure boundaries*



and roads' with the latter having 'enormous land parcels and with very few hedgerow boundaries' (Marchant *et al* 2008, 231; 237).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The following section summarises the local historical and archaeological background as presented in the desk-based assessment (Arup 2016).
- 2.1.2 The earliest archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the Site is the findspot of three worked flints, a blade, flake and scraper, located approximately 300 m north of the Site. The scraper has been broadly dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.
- 2.1.3 Cropmarks have been recorded to the south of the Site, these are interpreted as possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures and field boundaries. Further Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the Site is evidenced by the route of the Roman road between Doncaster and York. The inferred line of this road is located approximately 1 km to the east of the Site.
- 2.1.4 There is no archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the immediate vicinity of the Site. However, the settlements of Scawsby and Marr both appear in the Domesday Survey of 1086, implying that both were established by, at least, the late Anglo-Saxon period. Approximately 800 m south-west of the Site is the location of a 14th-century monastic grange formerly of Roche Abbey.
- 2.1.5 The Site was enclosed in the 1830s as part of the Brodsworth parliamentary enclosure. The field boundaries established at this point were extant into the 20th century but have been removed in the recent past.
- 2.1.6 First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1851–4 records 'Old Plaster Pits (Gypsum)' served by an access road within the Site's eastern field, and names the field boundary dividing the eastern and western fields as 'Mellinder Dyke'. The site of the quarrying is currently marked by a scrub-filled hollow.

### **2.2 Previous archaeological investigations**

- 2.2.1 No known previous invasive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site. A geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) identified a number of linear anomalies within the west of the Site, which were interpreted as archaeological in origin. Further linear and discrete geophysical anomalies, also within the western half of the Site, were interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin (Figure 1).

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Aims and objectives**

- 3.1.1 On the basis of the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey results, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) identified the need for a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was duly prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2016b).
- 3.1.2 The aims of the project as set out in the WSI were:

- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- to test the presence or absence of archaeological remains as indicated by the results of the geophysical survey;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation; and
- to prepare a report on the results of the evaluation trenching.

## 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

### *General*

- 3.2.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2016b) and professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2015, ClfA 2014 a–c).
- 3.2.2 It was occasionally necessary to alter trench locations from that proposed in the WSI due to the presence of overhead services. The excavated trench locations are shown on Figure 1.
- 3.2.3 The trial trenching took place between 22nd August and 6th September 2016; weather conditions were generally warm, dry and sunny.

### *Machine excavation*

- 3.2.4 Topsoil was removed using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and overburden were removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level at which deposits were presumed to be archaeologically sterile, 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 1000–1099 were allocated to Trench 10, contexts 2000–2099 were within Trench 20 etc.
- 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 digital images and 35 mm monochrome film equipment.

### **3.3 Monitoring**

- 3.3.1 Andy Lines, Planning Archaeologist for South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, visited the Site on 31st August 2016, when fieldwork was underway, and provided curatorial guidance to inform the excavation strategy.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Deposit sequence**

- 4.1.1 Within the eastern field, and the south eastern part of the western field, the natural geology typically presented as a stiff reddish/pinkish clay with frequent natural rubbly stone inclusions (Plate 2). Along the western edge of the Site, solid, horizontally banded limestone bedrock was exposed, as little as 0.15 m below the modern ground surface (Plate 3). An orangey brown subsoil, typically 0.1–0.2 m thick was exposed in most of the trenches (Plate 4). Within those trenches lying adjacent to the north-south field boundary separating the eastern and western fields, and therefore within the lowest-lying part of the Site, the natural geological horizon was more deeply buried, lying under a colluvial subsoil up to 0.8 m thick (Plate 5). This formation would imply that the shallow valley running across the Site on a north-south course was once slightly more pronounced.
- 4.1.2 The modern ploughsoil was a largely uniform dark brownish grey clayish silt loam, becoming more silty and friable along the western edge of the Site.

### **4.2 Blank trenches**

- 4.2.1 Thirty-five of the forty-four trenches, representing eighty per cent of the total, were archaeologically blank. The majority of the blank trenches were located in the eastern field within areas containing no geophysical targets. The absence of archaeological remains from these areas has therefore been confirmed.

### **4.3 Archaeological features**

#### *General*

- 4.3.1 The geophysical survey had recorded linear anomalies along the western edge of the Site, with these thought to represent former field boundaries. These anomalies were targeted by Trenches 1–5 and 7, with corresponding remains recorded in all but Trench 5.

#### *Trench 1*

- 4.3.2 A north-south aligned feature ran across the western part of the trench, and matches the geophysical evidence. Numbered 105, this feature was found to be 1 m wide by 0.38 m deep (Figure 2; Plate 6). It had a stepped profile and flat base, due to having been cut into bedrock. A single fill of artefactually sterile reddish brown clay silt containing numerous large angular fragments of bedrock was recorded.
- 4.3.3 No clear trace of the geophysical target crossing the far western end of the trench was visible; a soil-filled pocket in the limestone bedrock was investigated in this area, but not formally recorded on account of its shallowness.

#### *Trench 2*

- 4.3.4 A likely continuation of the ditch 105 was recorded in Trench 2. Numbered 205, this feature was 1.5 m wide by 0.7 m deep with a regular bowl-shaped profile, again cut into

bedrock (Figure 2; Plate 7). A single rubbly mid-brown silty fill was recorded from which 19 fragments of animal bone (145 g) were recovered. A few fragments of barley grain were present within the environmental sample collected from this feature.

#### *Trench 4*

- 4.3.5 A further continuation of the same overall boundary was recorded 50 m to the south in Trench 4. Numbered 404, the feature was here found to be 1.3 m wide by 0.65 m deep, with an irregular bowl-shaped profile (Figure 4; Plates 8–9). A single fill of reddish brown silty sand, less stony than those in Trenches 1 and 2, was recorded. This was found to contain a fragment of possible later prehistoric pottery. Hazelnut shell fragments, but no cereal remains, were present within the soil sample taken from this feature.
- 4.3.6 A further field boundary feature lay some 16 m to the east. This shared the alignment of ditch 404, and also has a corresponding geophysical anomaly. Numbered 408, the feature was 0.6 m wide with a reddish brown sand silt fill. It was very shallow (0.02–0.03 m), resembling more of a subsidiary gully than a primary land division.
- 4.3.7 Finally, a modern feature was seen crossing Trench 4, in between the two field boundaries described above. This ran on a north-east to south-west alignment and corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as being of potential archaeological origin. Numbered 406, the feature was a drain or small culvert, dry-built from fragments of the local bedrock. Two to three courses of stones had been used to line a 1 m-wide cut, and then capped with large limestone slabs (Figure 3; Plate 10). The feature measured some 0.45 m high/deep. The feature did not have a stone base, with the walls resting instead on the natural substrate. A mid-greyish black clay fill with lenses of sandier material was contained within the structure, evidently a water-borne sediment. This provided an assemblage comprising a fragment of animal bone and the base of a clear glass bottle of the 19th to 20th century. The date of this vessel would indicate the parent feature is of no great age. Quantities of anthracite were present within the environmental sample collected from this feature.

#### *Trenches 3 and 5*

- 4.3.8 Trenches 3 and 5 were positioned to investigate an east-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly potentially representing a spur ditch to the boundary recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 4.
- 4.3.9 Within Trench 3 the corresponding archaeological feature was numbered 305 (Figure 2). Upon excavation, the feature was found to be 1.15 m wide and around 0.6 m deep with a single fill of mid-brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered.
- 4.3.10 Trench 5 was located to intercept the eastern continuation of the anomaly, but no trace of it could be found, despite expectant supervision during machining and subsequent cleaning of the trench walls (Plate 11). It is possible that reworking of the ditch fills and surrounding subsoil has removed all visual traces of the feature. This is discussed further below.

#### *Trench 7*

- 4.3.11 A 1.2 m wide linear ditch crossed the north western end of Trench 7 on an ENE-WSW alignment, and matched the trench's geophysical target. Upon excavation the feature was numbered 705 and found to be 0.5 m deep with a bowl-shaped profile (Figure 4; Plate 12). Two fills were recorded: a lower stony deposit of mid-brown sand, overlain by a dark brown sandy silt. Neither produced any artefactual material.

- 4.3.12 The remaining trench descriptions relate to trenches outwith of the main area of geophysical anomalies.

*Trench 11*

- 4.3.13 The western end of Trench 11 targeted a north-south geophysical anomaly potentially forming the eastern side of small (c. 10 m x 10 m) enclosure. No feature was seen in plan during machining, but subsequent investigation of the trench walls located a feature matching the geophysical anomaly. This was subsequently numbered 1104. It measured 1.25 m wide by 0.33 m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile (Figure 5). No finds were collected from the fill, a single deposit of dark greyish brown sandy clay.

*Trench 25*

- 4.3.14 An ENE-WSW aligned anomaly was seen crossing the north-western end of Trench 25 (Figure 7). Upon excavation it was found to be 2.2 m wide and 0.46 m deep, with a shallow, bowl-shaped profile. A single fill of stony pale yellowish brown silty sand was recorded. A fragment of field drain was recovered from the feature, which shares the alignment of the modern plough-furrows.
- 4.3.15 The feature lay beyond the edge of the area covered by geophysical survey, but a probable continuation of its course is visible in the geophysical coverage, where it is interpreted as an effect of ridge and furrow cultivation.

*Trench 31*

- 4.3.16 A north-west to south-east aligned feature was present in Trench 31, where it corresponded with a strong localised response in the gradiometer data. The feature was 2.8 m wide by at least 0.5 m deep. Its full depth was not exposed, with the feature instead excavated to the level of a compact fill of black ashy ciders (Figure 7; Plate 13). Finds from the feature were modern in date and included paper, slag and a frogged brick. It is possible that this feature had a role in refuse disposal linked to the 19th-century use of the 'plaster pits' located immediately to the south-east.

*Other observations*

- 4.3.17 Localised patches of greenish/greyish/brownish clay, distinct from the prevalent reddish pink natural clay, were investigated and formally recorded in trenches 10, 13, 29, 30 and 37 (features 1004, 1304, 2904, 3006 and 3704). Most proved rather diffuse upon excavation and none produced any artefactual material. An archaeological provenance for these features is doubtful, and they more likely to represent natural anomalies (Figures 6–8; Plate 14).
- 4.3.18 Two small patches of charcoal-rich scorched substrate were investigated, one in trench 10 (1006) and the other in Trench 14. No artefacts or associated cut features accompanied either anomaly, which were probably caused by the burning of overlying vegetation.

## **5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small assemblage of finds, mostly of post-medieval/modern date, with one possible prehistoric item.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.



## 5.2 Hand-made pottery

- 5.2.1 A single sherd of hand-made pottery was recovered. The sherd, a small piece of probable hand-made pottery, weighed 5 grams and was found in context 405, the sole fill of ditch 404. The core of the sherd and one surface were dull brown in colour, while the other surface was dull orange. The sherd was friable in nature with surface cracks. It contained abundant, poorly sorted quartz up to 0.5 mm across and sparse, poorly sorted, fragments of shell.
- 5.2.2 Shell-tempered ware is a regular find on sites of medieval date in South Yorkshire and the majority originated in Lincolnshire. The condition of such sherds is often variable as acidic ground water can lead to the solution and leaching of the shell inclusions. It is far from clear, however, that this sherd is of medieval date and a very high proportion of later prehistoric pottery in Lincolnshire is also shell-tempered (May and Elsdon 1996:416–9). Although it was not possible to make a positive identification of the fabric, it resembles the published descriptions of Dragonby D-ware and G-ware, although it seems unlikely to have been wheel-thrown, as suggested for the G-ware. On balance, it is suggested that the sherd is of later prehistoric date and probably originated in Lincolnshire.
- 5.2.3 Later prehistoric pottery is rare in South Yorkshire but not unknown and small concentrations have previously been identified around Sykehouse and Balby Carr with a scatter of sherds across other sites. Overall, the area seems to have been largely aceramic except for small quantities of pottery of Lincolnshire and East Yorkshire type which probably arrived with individuals or perhaps as containers for traded goods. The movement of people between the East Midlands and Holderness has been suggested on the basis of data from Holderness (Cumberpatch 2016, 169) and it is quite possible, and indeed probable, that a similar mechanism accounts for the small quantities of pottery found on sites in South Yorkshire. Further work, including petrographic analysis, will be required before further progress on this matter can be made.

## 5.3 Other finds

- 5.3.1 Amongst the other finds, datable items are all post-medieval/modern and include the base of a clear glass bottle, a complete ceramic tile of uncertain function (255mm x 160mm x 30 mm), part of a frogged, stamped brick possibly reading "...EL", and a number of adhering fragments of printed paper. All these could fit within a date range of 19th to 20th century. Other finds comprise animal bone (including cattle and domestic fowl), an iron nail, and several fragments of ironworking (probably smelting) slag.

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

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Pottery	Other Finds
206	19/145			
405	1/5		1/5	1 iron
407	1/12			1 glass
2505		1/2220		
3105		1/1280		32 paper; 9 slag
<b>Total</b>	<b>21/162</b>	<b>2/3500</b>	<b>1/5</b>	



## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of three bulk samples were taken, and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

### 6.2 Background and summary quantification

6.2.1 The bulk samples derived from the following features:

**Table 2: Sample provenance summary**

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
?Later Prehistoric/R-B	2	54	Ditch
Modern	1	27	Culvert
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>81</b>	

### 6.3 Charred plant remains

6.3.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. A rifle box was used to split large flots into smaller flot subsamples. 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 Table 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.

6.3.2 The flots were of variable sizes: the oldest ones being generally small and the modern one larger. There were low 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 well preserved, particularly in the modern sample, with probably post-depositional fragmentation but almost no erosion.

6.3.3 The assemblage from ditch 205 was relatively rich in a variety of plant remains from wild plants, mostly underground parts such as roots, tubers and rhizomes from indeterminate plants and false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *bulbosum*). Sclerotia from *Cenococcum geophilum*-type fungi were also abundant. Other less abundant plant remains include fragments of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) capsules, legume seeds (Trifoliae, Viciae), seeds from plantain (*Plantago* sp.), the primrose family (Primulaceae) and wild garlic (*Allium* sp.). The presence of a few fragments of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains confirms the assemblage as post-Neolithic, but further precision is not possible. The grains are very eroded, possibly being residual.

6.3.4 Possible later prehistoric ditch 404 provided a very similar assemblage to that previously described, the main difference being the complete absence of remains from domestic plants, and the presence of very eroded hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments.

6.3.5 Modern drainage ditch or culvert 406 provided a very large flot largely composed of anthracite in which plant remains were very scarce and looked very modern. The assemblage included barley and goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae).





## **6.4 Wood charcoal**

- 6.4.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table 3. Wood charcoal was mostly from mature wood and was very rare in the assemblages.



**Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal**

Phase	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis	Comments
?IA-RB	205	206	1	27	20		20	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains	A	<i>Cenococcum geophilum</i> sclerotia, <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> capsule, Trifoliae, Viciae, <i>Plantago</i> sp., Primulaceae, <i>Allium</i> sp. seed, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> tubers, indet. tubers, roots, seeds	<5ml	Sab, Moll-t	P, C14	Heterogeneous
?IA-RB	404	405	2	27	15		5	-	-		A	<i>Cenococcum geophilum</i> sclerotia, <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell, Lepideae, <i>Plantago</i> sp. <i>Allium</i> sp. seed, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> tubers, indet. tubers, roots, seeds	<5ml	Sab	P	Heterogeneous
Modern	406	407	3	27	550	15%	-	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains	B	Chenopodiaceae	<5ml	Slag, Earthworm pellets, Bone, Moll-t		Very good

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon

## 6.5 Recommendations for future sampling

- 6.5.1 Samples should be taken for the recovery of charred plant remains where permitting from phased features, especially any related to settlement activities and/or structures. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally, samples should be taken covering a wider range of feature types and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 20 litres from individual, secure contexts of Romano-British and medieval date and of 40 litres from those of earlier date. However, if contexts are encountered that consist predominately of carbonised wood charcoal, in these cases smaller samples of 10 litres would appear suitable.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The evaluation trenching has built on the results of the geophysical survey and confirmed that a relict field system is present within the western part of the Site. The date of this has not been proven. The single artefact recovered from the component ditches, a sherd of probable later prehistoric pottery is not closely dateable, and may in this case be a residual artefact.
- 7.1.2 Based on analogy with investigations elsewhere in the region, however, the field system may date to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period. The Site lies on the Magnesian Limestone belt. Cropmark evidence for land division has been mapped across extensive areas of the Magnesian Limestone belt, with many of these, upon excavation, proving to be of Iron Age or Roman date (Roberts *et al.* 2010). Artefacts are, however, rarely plentiful, and the evidence from the evaluation is not at odds with this characteristic of the area's archaeology.
- 7.1.3 Iron Age and Romano-British field system ditches have been recorded in the vicinity, with sites at Pickburn Leys and Marr Lodge wind farm<sup>1</sup> (1.2 km north and 2.5 km south-west of the current Site respectively). The relatively large amounts of Iron Age pottery recovered from Pickford Leys (Sydes and Symonds 1985) might suggest the Site lay within an area of importance during that period.
- 7.1.4 There is a clear correlation between the location of the relict field boundaries on the Site and variations in its underlying geology: the ditches were found in areas of limestone bedrock, with few if any remains within the areas underlain by the rubbly pinkish clay. It was appreciated during the fieldwork that the ground was better drained within the limestone area, and an absence of modern field drains from Trenches 1–7 was also noted. The nature of the land was seemingly understood and exploited in the past. The evaluation has proved that the distribution of archaeological remains as recorded within the geophysical results is not due to the different geologies on the Site creating prospection bias, but the product of farmers in the past adapting their cultivation techniques to variations in ground conditions.
- 7.1.5 The environmental assemblage from ditch 205 contained a few fragments of barley and so hints at arable agriculture occurring within the field system. The Site has therefore made a very modest contribution to the growing palaeoenvironmental evidence base for cereal cultivation on the Magnesian Limestone ridge during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Further work on the Site has the potential to contribute to the understanding of past plant distribution and exploitation practices.

---

<sup>1</sup> Visible in Plate 1



- 7.1.6 Within the geophysical data, there is no north-south ditch to form an eastern edge to the ancient fields on the Site. This may have been subsumed under the modern field boundary separating the eastern and western fields, and named as 'Mellinder Dyke' on 19th-century mapping. Given that this feature is related to the local topography, this may well be a long-established landscape boundary, potentially forming the edge of cultivated and enclosed land in the Iron Age/Romano-British period, with less productive and less intensively used land lying beyond to the east.
- 7.1.7 Determining the relationship of the field system remains on the Site with the subsoil proved problematic, with contradictory relationships recorded. Ditch 305 could be clearly seen to cut the lower subsoil in Trench 3 in plan, whereas ditch 704 appeared to underlie the subsoil in Trench 7, although the relationship was not particularly clear. No distinction between the subsoil and the fill of ditch 404 could be discerned in the section of Trench 4, as the deposits were very similar.
- 7.1.8 Within Trenches 1 and 2, no subsoils deposits were present within the vicinity of the ditches, and the ploughsoil directly overlay solid bedrock, against which the ditch fills were starkly apparent.
- 7.1.9 Overall, it seems that the ditches became infilled with material very similar to the subsoil. Subsequent reworking, as evinced by the numbers of wormcasts visible in section (eg Plate 12), has further blurred the clarity of the features. This may account for the failure to locate the eastward continuation of ditch 305 where it crossed trench 5. The ditch was seemingly not dug to a depth sufficient to cut the natural substrate, where it would have been easier to identify.
- 7.1.10 The only other archaeological feature meriting discussion is the stone-built culvert, detected crossing the south-western part of the Site for over 90 m. Investigated in Trench 4 and also seen crossing Trenches 3 and 5, this is not an ancient feature, and seems to date from the 19th to 20th century. The precise purpose of the feature is unclear. That it served some sort of drainage function is apparent from its form and the nature of its fill (water-lain sediments) but given the limestone substrate it crossed, it is not clear why it was required, or why it was not equipped with a water-tight base to allow it to function more efficiently. It is an unusual feature within its rural context, but it may be related to the use of the 19th-century plaster pits. The presence of anthracite in its fills, as recorded in the environmental samples, also suggests an association with feature 3104, with its slag and cinder-rich fill.
- 7.1.11 Finally, several of the trenches crossed field boundaries marked on historic mapping but subsequently grubbed out. No archaeological traces of these were visible, however, suggesting that they were not substantial features, and that these 19th-century fields were demarcated by hedges and fences, rather than deep ditches.

## **7.2 Conclusions**

- 7.2.1 The evaluation trenching has largely succeeded in meeting its aims and objectives. The location, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of the archaeology within the proposed development area are now better understood, although the chronology of the remains has not been proven due to the paucity of datable artefacts. However, based on their form and regional context, along with the potsherd from ditch 404, it would not be unreasonable to suggest the relict field boundaries dates to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period, and so provide an insight to patterns of landuse at that time. The confirmed archaeological remains are regionally typical. With field boundary ditches the



only ancient feature-types detected during the evaluation, it would appear from current evidence that the Site is not of especially elevated archaeological significance.

7.2.2 The scope and extent of any further investigation on the Site will be decided by the Client and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Doncaster Museum Service. The Museum has agreed in principle (although the museum is not currently accepting archives) to accept the project archive on completion of the project, and 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.

### **8.2 Preparation of archive**

8.2.1 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).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code (**114340/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.

### **8.3 Selection policy**

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (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, the post-medieval/modern and undated finds do not warrant retention for long-term curation, and could be targeted for discard. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

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

### **8.4 Security copy**

8.4.1 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.

## 9 REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliography

- ADS, 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Arup, 2016, *Doncaster MSA, Scawsby, South Yorkshire: Desk-based Assessment*. Unpublished Report
- Brown, D H, 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Cumberpatch, C G, 2016 Later prehistoric hand-made pottery in G. Glover, P. Flintoft and R. Moore (Eds.) *'A mersshy contree called Holderness' Excavations on the route of a National Grid pipeline in Holderness, East Yorkshire* Archaeopress Publishing Ltd, 103–166
- English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide*, English Heritage, Kemble
- Marchant, J, Ratcliffe, D, Lines, A, and Saich, D, 2008, *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation*. South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) and English Heritage. Available online
- May, J, and Elsdon, S, 1996, Pottery fabrics in: J. May (Ed.) *Dragonby* Oxbow Monograph 61; 416–9
- Roberts, I, Deegan, A, Berg, D, 2010, *Understanding the Cropmark Landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone*. Leeds, Archaeological Services WYAS
- SMA, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA, 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Stace, C, 1997, *New flora of the British Isles* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Sydes, R E, and Symonds, J, 1985, *The excavation of an enclosure and field system of Iron Age/Romano-British date at Pickburn Leys*. Unpublished report: South Yorkshire Archaeology Unit
- Wessex Archaeology, 2016a, *Land East of Marr Roundabout, Doncaster, South Yorkshire: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*: Unpublished Report



Wessex Archaeology, 2016b, *Doncaster MSA, Scawsby, South Yorkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*: Unpublished

Zohary, D, and Hopf, M, 2000, *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 3rd edition, Clarendon Press, Oxford



## 10 APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions by trench

<b>Trench 1</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.15m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
101	topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.25
102	subsoil	Dark orangey brown clayish silt, not universally present along length of trench	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.85
103	natural	Solid slabby bedrock, west half of trench	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25+
104	natural	Bluey-grey clay with abundant bedrock rubble	N/A	N/A	N-S aligned with concave base and steep convex sides	0.85+
105	cut	N/A	N/A	ditch	Shallow stepped linear flat bottomed ditch	0.55
106	fill	Mid red-brown silty clay, moderately compact with 10% sub-angular stones and fragmented bedrock	105	fill	N/A	0.55

<b>Trench 2</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.3m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
201	topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.20
202	subsoil	Orangey brown clayish silt. Patchy, much thicker on eastern (downslope) end of trench	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.40
203	natural	Solid slabby bedrock	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.47
204	natural	Mixed blue and pink clay with bedrock and rubble	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.30+
205	cut	N/A	N/A	ditch	Concave sided moderately concave flat bottomed linear ditch. Aligned SE-NW	0.48–0.87
206	fill	Mid brown silty loam with 50% stone slabs from bedrock	205	fill	N/A	

<b>Trench 3</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.15m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
301	topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
302	subsoil	Orangey brown clayey silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.80





303	natural	Solid slabby bedrock at northern end	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.80+
304	natural	Grey clay with pieces of limestone	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.80+
305	cut	N/A	N/A	ditch	NE-SW aligned steep straight sided sub-rectangular ditch with an irregular base	0.50
306	fill	Mid brown sandy silt, moderately compact	305	fill	N/A	

Trench 4		Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.15m				
Context	Category	Deposit Descript.	In Cut	Cut Category	Cut Description	Depth Deposit
401	topsoil	Mid to dark brownish grey silty loam	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
402	subsoil	Reddish brown silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.68
403	natural	Brown silt with limestone boulders	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.68+
404	cut	N/A	N/A	ditch	SE-NW aligned steep straight sided linear ditch with a concave base	1.15
405	fill	Reddish brown silty sand with pieces of limestone, animal bone and pottery	404	fill	N/A	1.15
406	structure	N/A		culvert	SW-NE aligned capped limestone culvert comprising a single course of irregular shaped stone	0.55
407	fill	Mid greyish black to reddish brown silty sand	406	fill	N/A	1.30
408	layer	Redeposited natural on top of the culvert	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.90
408	Cut	N/A	N/A	Gully	NW-SE, linear, v. shallow	0.75
409	fill	Mid- to dark reddish brown sand silt	408			0.75
410	layer	Redeposited natural on top of the culvert	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.90

Trench 5		Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.15m				
Context	Category	Deposit Descript.	In Cut	Cut Category	Cut Description	Depth Deposit
501	topsoil	Mid to dark brownish grey friable silty loam		N/A	N/A	0-0.30
502	subsoil	Orangey brown clayish silt		N/A	N/A	0.30-0.85
503	natural	Dirty blue grey clay with brown sandy silt and an abundance of small fragments of eroded bedrock		N/A	N/A	0.85+

Trench 6		Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 1.20m				
Context	Category	Deposit Descript.	In Cut	Cut Category	Cut Description	Depth Deposit



601	topsoil	Mid brown friable silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
602	natural	Solid slabs of bedrock	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.15+
603	subsoil	Gritty dark orangey brown sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.70
604	subsoil	Mid to dark yellowish brown slightly clayish sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.70-0.95
605	natural	Coarse brown sand with abundant inclusions of small eroded stone fragments	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.95+

<b>Trench 7</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.70m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
701	topsoil	Mid brownish grey friable clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
702	subsoil	Mid orangey brown dense clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.65
703	natural	Mixture of gritty dark yellowish brown sand with abundant 'snowstorm' of white rocky inclusions and stiff pink clay, with similar inclusions, but some larger rubble chunks	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.65+
705	cut	N/A	N/A	ditch	N-S aligned straight sided stepped irregular based linear ditch	0.85+
706	fill	Mid brown sand with (15%) moderate chalk and (5%) poorly sorted sparse small sub-angular stones	705	fill	N/A	0.55
707	fill	Dark brown sandy silt with common small angular stones, sparse chalk and sparse charcoal	705	fill	N/A	0.55

<b>Trench 8</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.46m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
801	topsoil	Dark brownish grey clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.25
802	subsoil	Mid brownish orange sandy clayish silt. Only sparse patches at E end of trench, becomes denser and deeper at W end	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.46
803	natural	Stiff reddish pink clay with inclusions of rubbly bedrock	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.46+

<b>Trench 9</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.80m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
901	topsoil	Mid to dark brownish grey clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.40
902	subsoil	Mid orangey yellowish brown friable sandy silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40-0.55



903	natural	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt with abundant small white stones and occasional patches of stiff pinkish red clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.55+
-----	---------	---	-----	-----	-----	-------

<b>Trench 10</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.40m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1001	topsoil	Mid to dark greyish brown clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.25
1002	subsoil	Orangey brown sandy silt at NE end of trench only	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.50
1003	natural	Stiff pinkish red clay with occasional rocks and stones and occasional small patches of orangey sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25+
1004	cut	N/A	N/A	Nat. anomaly	SE-NW aligned steep straight sided linear ditch with an irregular base	0.20
1005	fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay	1004	fill	N/A	0.20
1006	layer	Dark brownish black charcoal. Very firm compaction	1001	Burnt layer	N/A	0.40

<b>Trench 11</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.75m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1100	topsoil	Friable mid to dark brownish grey clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.40
1101	subsoil	Mid brownish orange sandy clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40-0.80
1102	subsoil	Dirty yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small white stones: redeposited eroded natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.80-1.25
1103	natural	Heterogeneous greyish blue and pinkish red clay with cornbrashy rubble inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.25+
1104	cut	N/A	N/A	ditch	S-N aligned shallow concave sided, U-shaped based linear ditch	0.66
1105	fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with small pebbles	1104	fill	N/A	0.66

<b>Trench 12</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.75m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1201	topsoil	Friable mid to dark brownish grey clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
1202	subsoil	Intermittent patches of orangey brown sandy clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.50



1203	natural	Stiff reddish pink clay with cornbrash rubble	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.50+
1204	natural	As above but with far fewer cornbrash rubble inclusions (almost none)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.50

<b>Trench 13</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.75m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1301	topsoil	Mid to dark brownish grey clayish sandy silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
1302	subsoil	Patchy intermittent yellowish brown sandy silty clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.46
1303	natural	Stiff pinkish red clay with angular cornbrash rubble	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.46+
1304	subsoil	Mid brown sandy silt with inclusions of (10%) common chalk	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.60-0.67
1305	cut	N/A	N/A	Natural anomaly	N-S aligned steep concave sided, flat based linear slot	1.00
1306	fill	Mid to dark brown silty clay with (10%) common small to medium angular stones and (5%) sparse chalk	1305	fill	N/A	0.30

<b>Trench 14</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.50m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1401	topsoil	Mid to dark greyish brown friable clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.35
1402	natural	Stiff reddish pink clay with occasional bubbly bedrock	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.35+

<b>Trench 15</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.80m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1501	topsoil	Mid to dark greyish brown friable clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.26
1502	subsoil	Brownish orange clayish sandy silt at the NE end of the trench only	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.26-0.50
1503	natural	Stiff pinkish red clay with rubbly bedrock inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.50+

<b>Trench 16</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.75m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1601	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.25
1602	subsoil	Yellowish orangey silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.45



1603	natural	Broken limestone and chalk bedrock with patches of red clay and yellowish brown sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.45+
------	---------	--	-----	-----	-----	-------

<b>Trench 17</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.50m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1701	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and small stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.25
1702	subsoil	Yellowish orange silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.50
1703	natural	Broken limestone bedrock with patches of yellow sand and red clay with flecks of white chalk	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.50+

<b>Trench 18</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.42m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1801	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and small stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.20
1802	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.40
1803	natural	Red clay with patches of yellow sand and broken pieces of chalk and limestone	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40+

<b>Trench 19</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.48m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
1901	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.25
1902	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.44
1903	natural	Broken limestone bedrock with patches of yellow sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.44+

<b>Trench 20</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.45m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2001	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with pieces of chalk and stone	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.20
2002	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.40



2003	natural	Broken limestone bedrock with patches of yellowish orange sand and red clay with white chalk flecks	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40+
------	---------	---	-----	-----	-----	-------

<b>Trench 21</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.60m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2101	topsoil	Mid to dark brownish grey clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.40
2102	subsoil	Mid orangey brown sandy clayish silt. Patchy	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40-0.50
2103	natural	Stiff reddish pink clay with angular rubbly bedrock inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.50+

<b>Trench 22</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.40m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2201	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.10
2202	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.10-0.24
2203	natural	Broken limestone bedrock with patches of red clay and yellow sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.24+

<b>Trench 23</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.73m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2301	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.20
2302	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.60
2303	natural	Red clay with white chalk flecks and large chalk stones	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.60+

<b>Trench 24</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.70m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2401	topsoil	Greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.30
2402	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand only in N-W half of the trench	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.54
2403	natural	Broken limestone bedrock with yellow sandy patches. N-W half of trench changes to red clay with yellowish brown sand and white chalk flecks	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.54+



<b>Trench 25</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.88m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2501	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.40
2502	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand with chalk flecks	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40-0.56
2503	natural	Red clay with frequent large boulders of chalk and patches of yellowish brown sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.56+
2504	cut	N/A	N/A	ditch	E-W aligned moderately sloping concave sided U-shaped linear ditch	0.46
2505	fill	Light yellowy brown silty sand with (70%) stones	2504	fill	N/A	0.46

<b>Trench 26</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.52m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2601	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.25
2602	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.38
2603	natural	Red clay with patches of yellowish brown sand and chalk flecks throughout	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.38+

<b>Trench 27</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.84m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2701	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.40
2702	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40-0.70
2703	natural	Red clay with white chalk flecks	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.70-0.84+

<b>Trench 28</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.70m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2801	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.24
2802	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.24-0.40



2803	natural	Broken limestone bedrock with patches of red clay and yellow sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40+
------	---------	---	-----	-----	-----	-------

<b>Trench 29</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.54m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
2901	topsoil	Friable mid to dark brownish grey silty clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
2902	subsoil	Friable yellowish brown clayish silt with occasional slabs of limestone rubble	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.48
2903	natural	Stiff reddish pink clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.48+
2904	cut	N/A	N/A	Nat. anomaly	NW-SE aligned steep straight sided, flat based linear nat. anomaly	1.21
2905	fill	Mid reddish brown mixed with dark brownish grey silty clay with infrequent sub-rounded pebbles, small to medium sized	2904	fill	N/A	1.21
2906	cut	N/A	N/A	Nat. anomaly	NW-SE aligned steep concave sided curved based linear nat. anomaly	0.85
2907	fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with a few small gravelly inclusions	2906	fill	N/A	0.85

<b>Trench 30</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 30m x 1.8m x 0.75m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
3001	topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
3002	subsoil	Mid orangey brown clayey silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.42
3003	natural	Stiff pinkish red clay with rubbly cornbrash inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.75+
3004	layer	Dark blackish brown clayey silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.42-0.56
3005	layer	Mid brownish orange silty clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.56-0.76
3006	cut	N/A	N/A	Nat. anomaly	W-E aligned steep concave sided and flat based semi-circular stain	0.30
3007	fill	Mid greyish brown clay with sparse sub-rounded stones (3%)	2906	fill	N/A	0.30

<b>Trench 31</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.40m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>





3101	topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.25
3102	subsoil	Orangey brown slightly clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.40
3103	natural	Stiff pinkish red clay with rubbly cornbrash inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40+
3104	cut	N/A	3103	ditch	S-N aligned steep irregular sided, flat bottomed linear ditch	0.55
3105	fill	Dark greyish brown, slightly pink silty clay with (1%) chalk fragments and pebbles	3104	fill	N/A	0.55
3106	fill	Light yellowish brown coarse gritty clayish silt with small to large angular stones (60%)	3104	fill	N/A	0.55
3107	fill	Light beige brown gritty sandy clay with (30%) angular stones	3104	fill	N/A	0.55
3108	fill	Mid greyish brown slightly pink sandy clay and silt with (!%) chalk and small pebbles	3104	fill	N/A	0.55

<b>Trench 32</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.70m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
3201	topsoil	Dark brownish clayish silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
3102	subsoil	Dark yellowish brown friable silt	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30-0.58
3103	natural	Stiff reddish pink clay with cornbrash limestone rubble and occasional patches of stiff mid greyish blue clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.58+

<b>Trench 33</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.35m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
3301	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.22
3302	natural	Varying through trench. Broken chalk bedrock, red clay and patches of sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.22+

<b>Trench 34</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.38m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
3401	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with small stone (2%) inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.20
3402	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand (not throughout the trench)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.30
3403	natural	Mixed broken chalk bedrock with patches of yellow sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30+



<b>Trench 35</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.60m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
3501	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with small stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.25
3502	subsoil	Yellowish brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.38
3503	natural	Broken chalk bedrock with patches of yellow sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.38+

<b>Trench 36</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.50m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
3601	topsoil	Dark grey clayey silt with a few medium sized rounded pebbles	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.22
3602	subsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt with few small rounded pebbles and pieces of limestone	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.22-0.50
3603	natural	Mid purple red silty clay with very common large chunks of limestone	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.22+

<b>Trench 37</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.50m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
3701	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with small stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.20
3702	subsoil	Orangey grey silty sand but not throughout the trench	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20-0.35
3703	natural	Red firm clay with no inclusions with patches of yellow sand. Sondage at the NE end showed no change down to 1.0m	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.35+
3704	cut	N/A	N/A	Nat. anomaly	NE-SW aligned steep straight sided flat bottomed linear stain	0.83
3705	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with infrequent small stones	3704	fill	N/A	0.83

<b>Trench 38</b>						
<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.55m</b>						
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
3801	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with small stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0–0.25
3802	subsoil	Yellowy brown silty sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25-0.40
3803	natural	Varying red clay, broken sandstone and chalk bedrock and patches of yellow sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40+



<b>Trench 39</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.46m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
3901	topsoil	Dark grey slightly brownish clayey silt. Very few inclusions, mainly small gravelly components, some larger sub-angular rocks	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.40
3902	subsoil	Light orangey brown sandy silt, very few small sub-angular inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40-0.46
3903	natural	Mid purple red silty clay with large chunks of very common limestone	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.46+

<b>Trench 40</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.37m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
4001	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and small stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.25
4002	natural	Alternating red clay, broken chalk and patches of yellow sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.25+

<b>Trench 41</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.62m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
4101	topsoil	Dark grey slightly brownish clayey silt with very few small gravel inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.40
4102	subsoil	Light orangey brown sandy silt with few largish sub-angular inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40-0.62
4103	natural	Mid purple red silt. Limestone inclusions, very common, angular and various sizes	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.62+

<b>Trench 42</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.45m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
4201	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and small stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
4202	natural	Varying through trench, red clay, patches of yellow sand and broken limestone and sandstone	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.30+

<b>Trench 43</b>		<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.38m</b>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
4301	topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Arable ploughsoil with chalk and small stone inclusions	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.25
4302	natural	Very varying and mixed red clay, broken limestone and patches of yellow sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.38+



<b>Trench 44</b>	<b>Trench Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m x 0.40m</b>					
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Deposit Descript.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut Category</b>	<b>Cut Description</b>	<b>Depth Deposit</b>
4401	topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay under crop stubble. Moderate compaction (3%) sub-angular stones	N/A	N/A	N/A	0-0.30
4402	natural	Mid yellow clayey sand with pink and grey silt and clay patches. Moderate compaction and (1%) sub-angular stones	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3--0.40+



## 10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

<b>OASIS ID: wessexar1-262151</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Land off Barnsley Road, Scawsby, South Yorkshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Arup to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the north of Barnsley Road, Scawsby, South Yorkshire. The work was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new motorway service area. A total of 44 trenches were excavated across approximately 16 ha of land. Several trenches targeted anomalies thought likely to represent ditched field boundaries detected by an earlier geophysical survey. Around 80% of the trenches were archaeologically blank, with remains only encountered in those trenches located over geophysical anomalies. The combined results reveal that a relict field system, defined by ditches, is present in the western part of the Site. The chronology of the field system is uncertain, but based on form in plan, scant artefactual evidence, and the Site's regional context, a Late Iron Age to Romano-British date is likely. The archaeological remains were confined to those parts of the Site underlain by freely draining limestone bedrock. Beyond this, lay wetter, more clayish, ground where boundary definition was seemingly much less intensive in the past. The evaluation may therefore have located the edge of an ancient farmed estate or parcel of fields. Other recorded remains include a waste pit and a small stone-built culvert, both of probable 19th-century date, and possibly associated with a former gypsum quarry recorded on historic mapping on the Site. The finds assemblage is extremely modest, with a limited range of materials present.</p>
Project dates	Start: 22-08-2016 End: 06-09-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	114340 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	POT Late Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business park, science park, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
<b>Project location</b>	



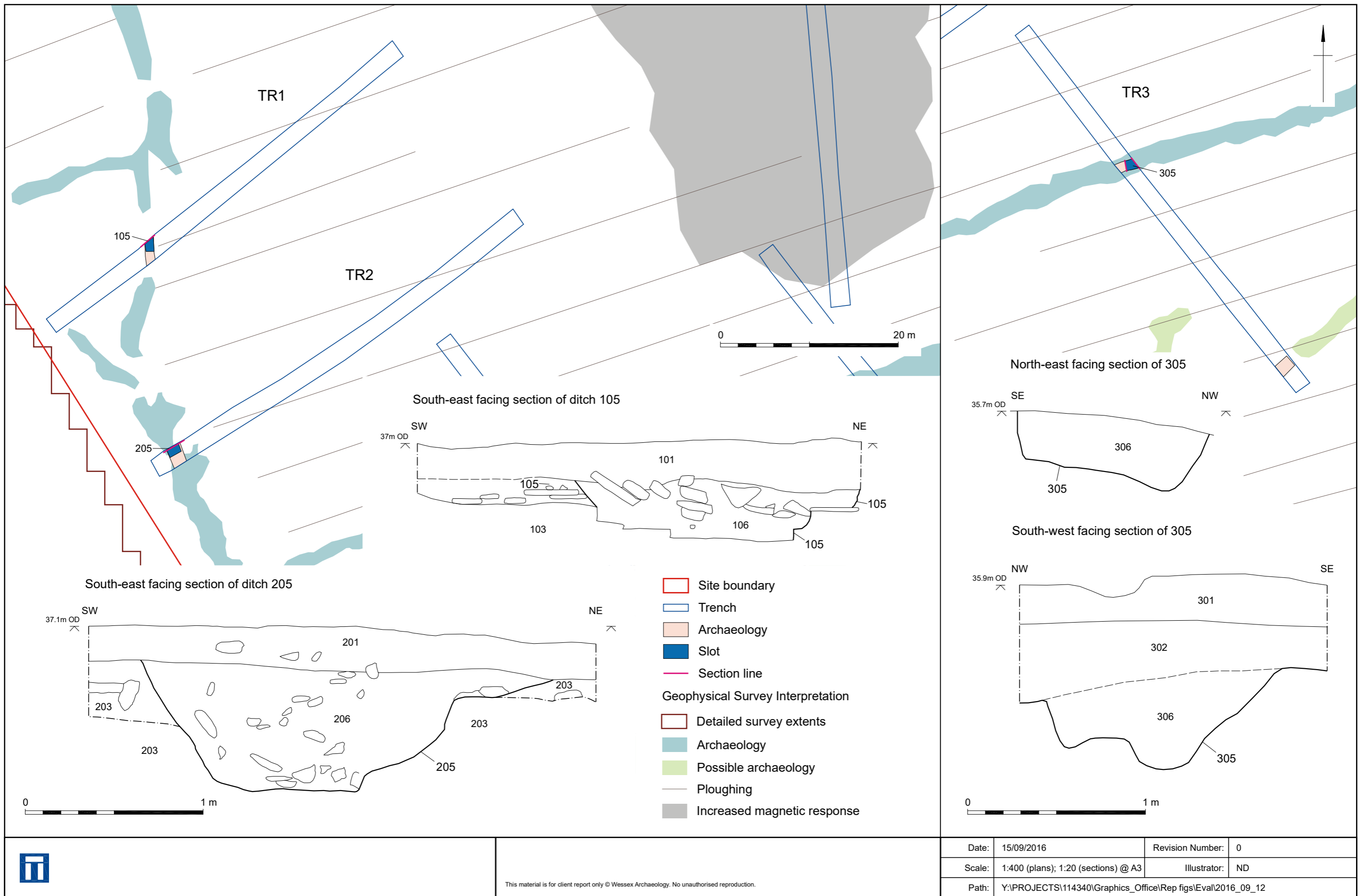
Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE DONCASTER BRODSWORTH Land off Barnsley Road, Scawsby, South Yorkshire
Postcode	DN5 7UT
Study area	16 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 528 055 53.543238486335 -1.203114904692 53 32 35 N 001 12 11 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34.7m Max: 45.3m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Arup
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Patrick Daniel
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Arup
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Section"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



Title	Land off Barnsley Road, Scawsby, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P.
Other bibliographic details	114340
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	c. 50 page A4 comb-bound report with colour plates and figures.
Entered by	Patrick Daniel (p.daniel@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	9 September 2016

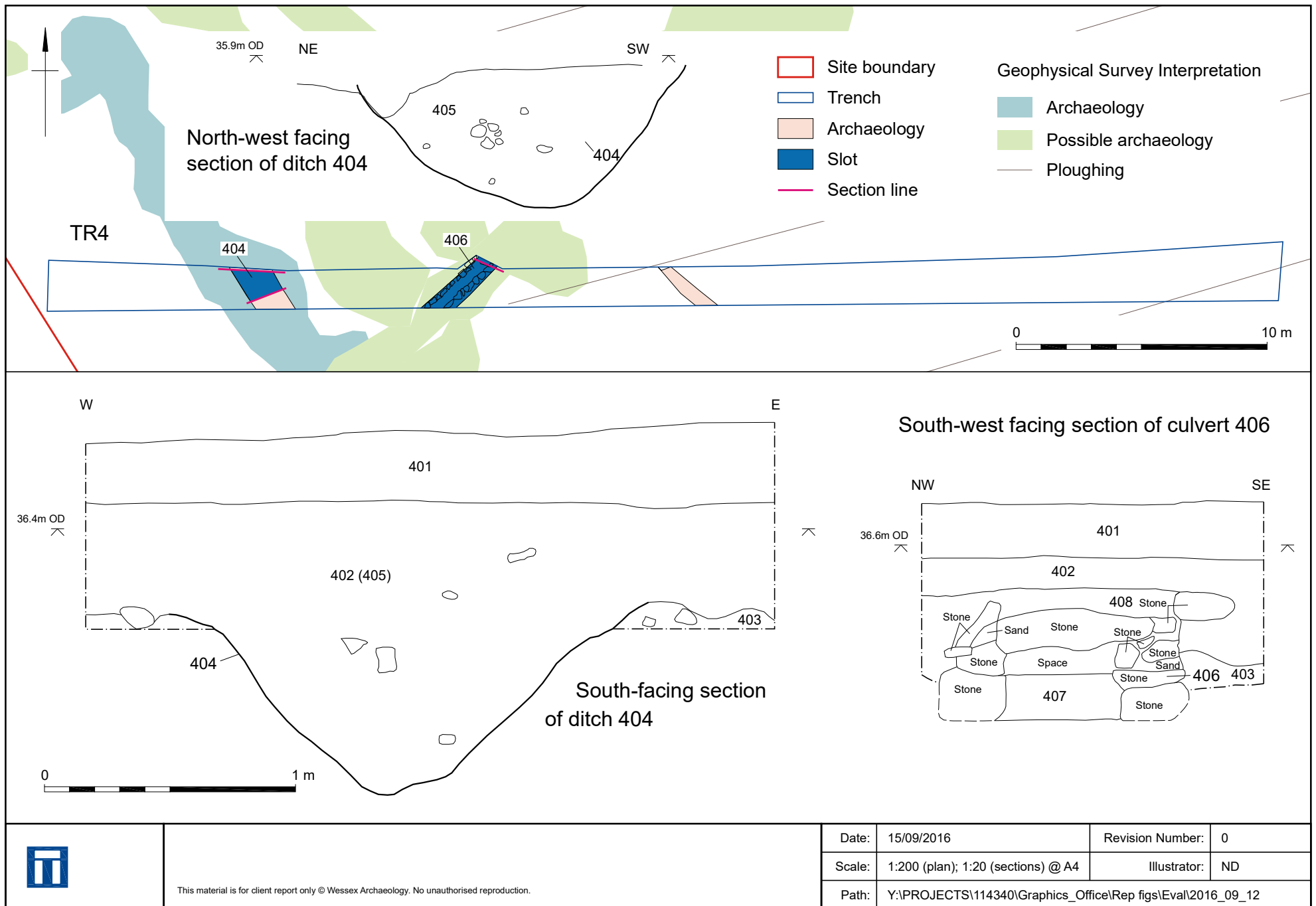






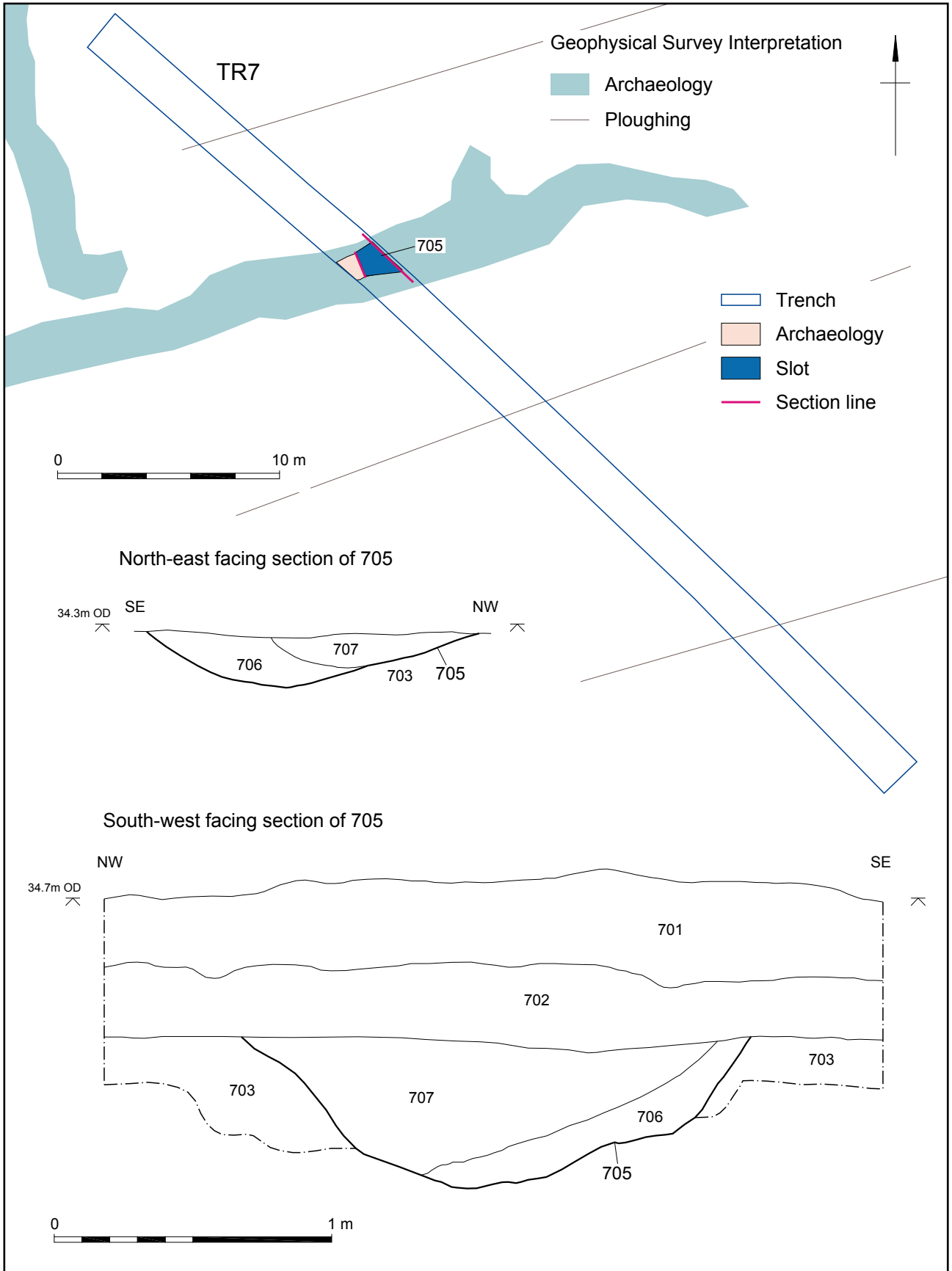
Plans and sections of Trenches 1, 2 and 3


Figure 2



Plan and sections of Trench 4

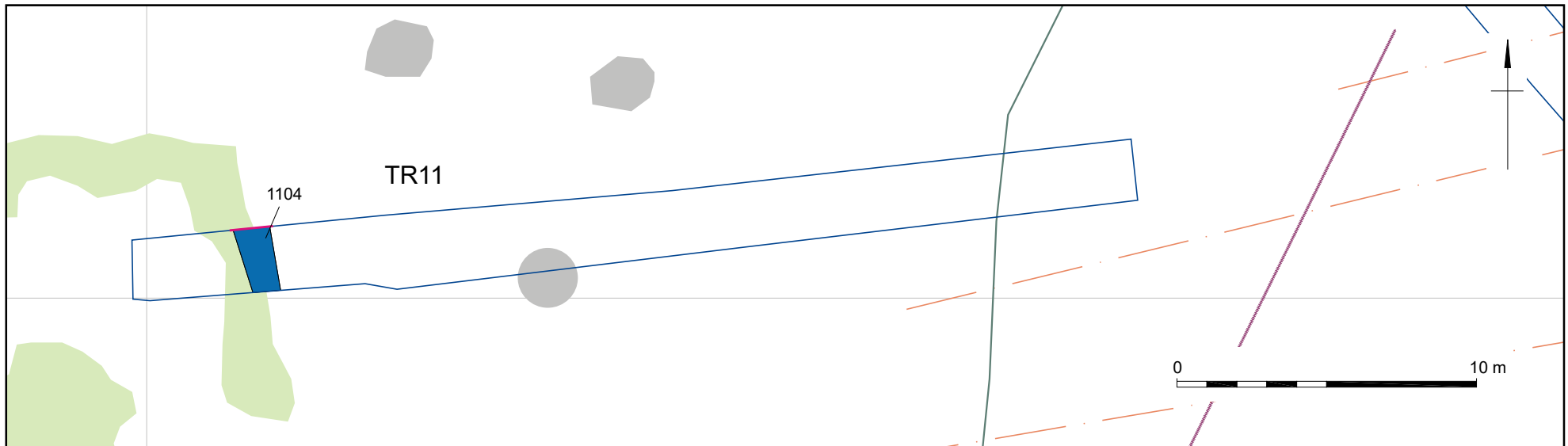
Figure 3












	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:250 (plan); 1:20 (sections) @ A4	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\114340\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_12		

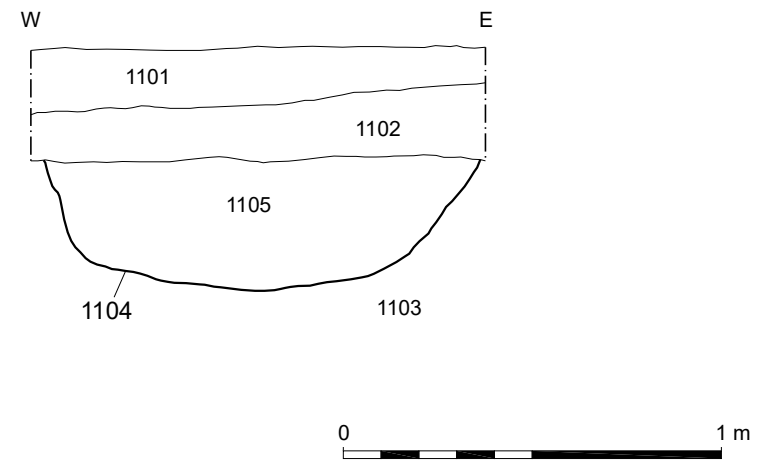
Plan and sections of Trench 7

Figure 4



-  Trench
-  Archaeology
-  Slot
-  Section line
- Geophysical Survey Interpretation**
-  Possible archaeology
-  Ferrous
-  Ridge and Furrow
-  Drainage
-  Former field boundary

South facing section of ditch 1104

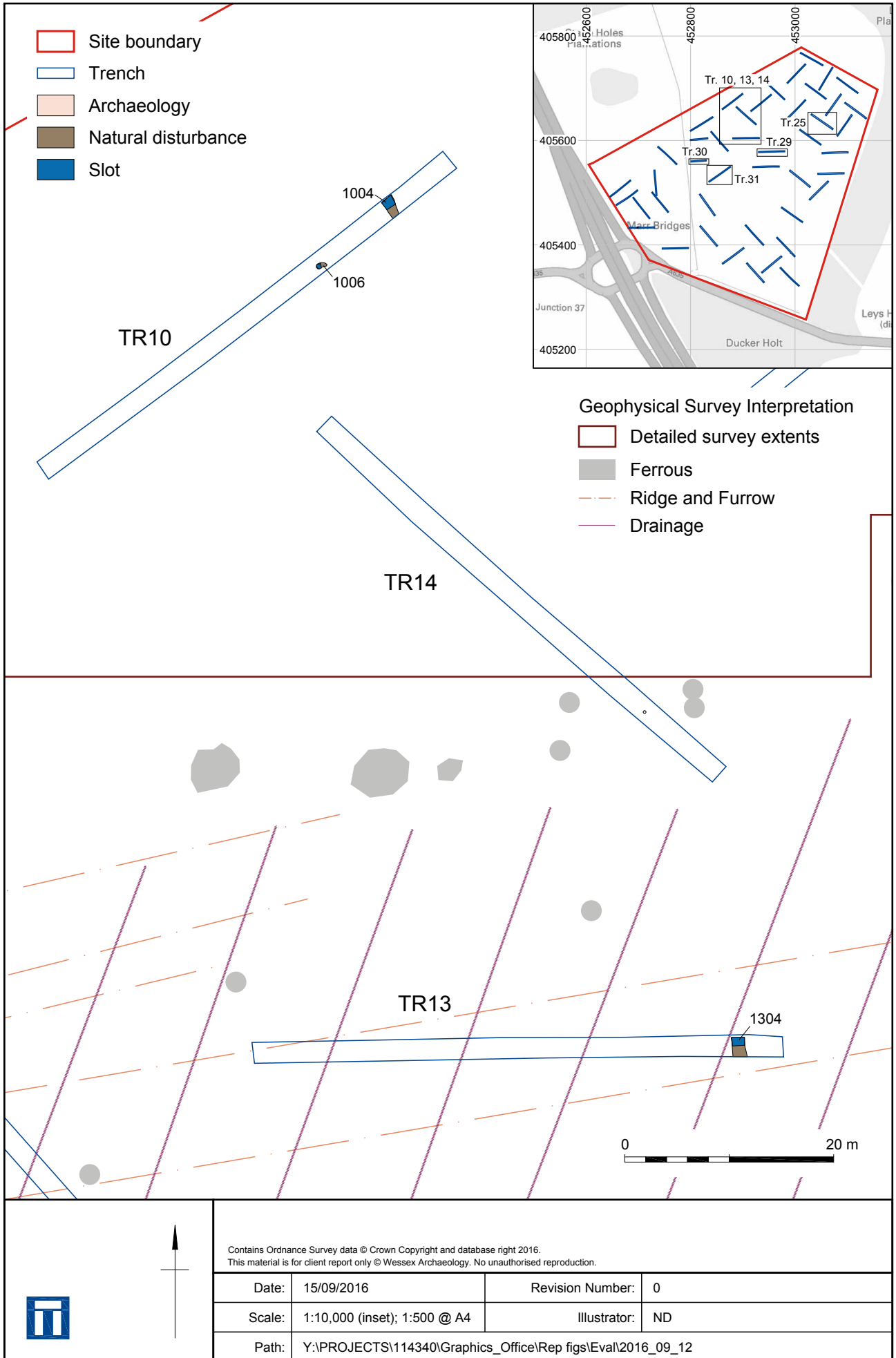


This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	15/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 (plan); 1:20 (section) @ A4	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\114340\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_12		

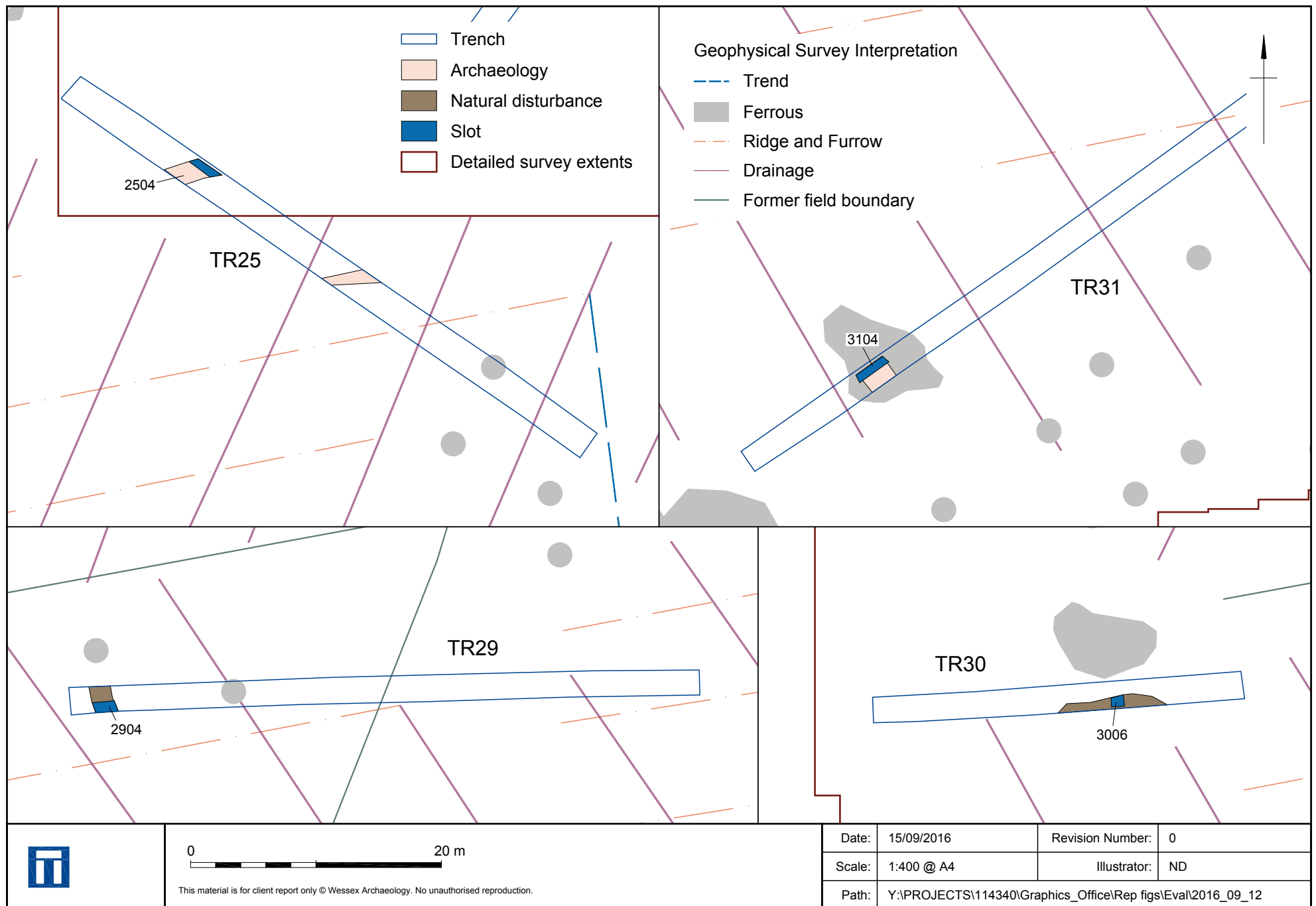
Plan and section of Trench 11

Figure 5



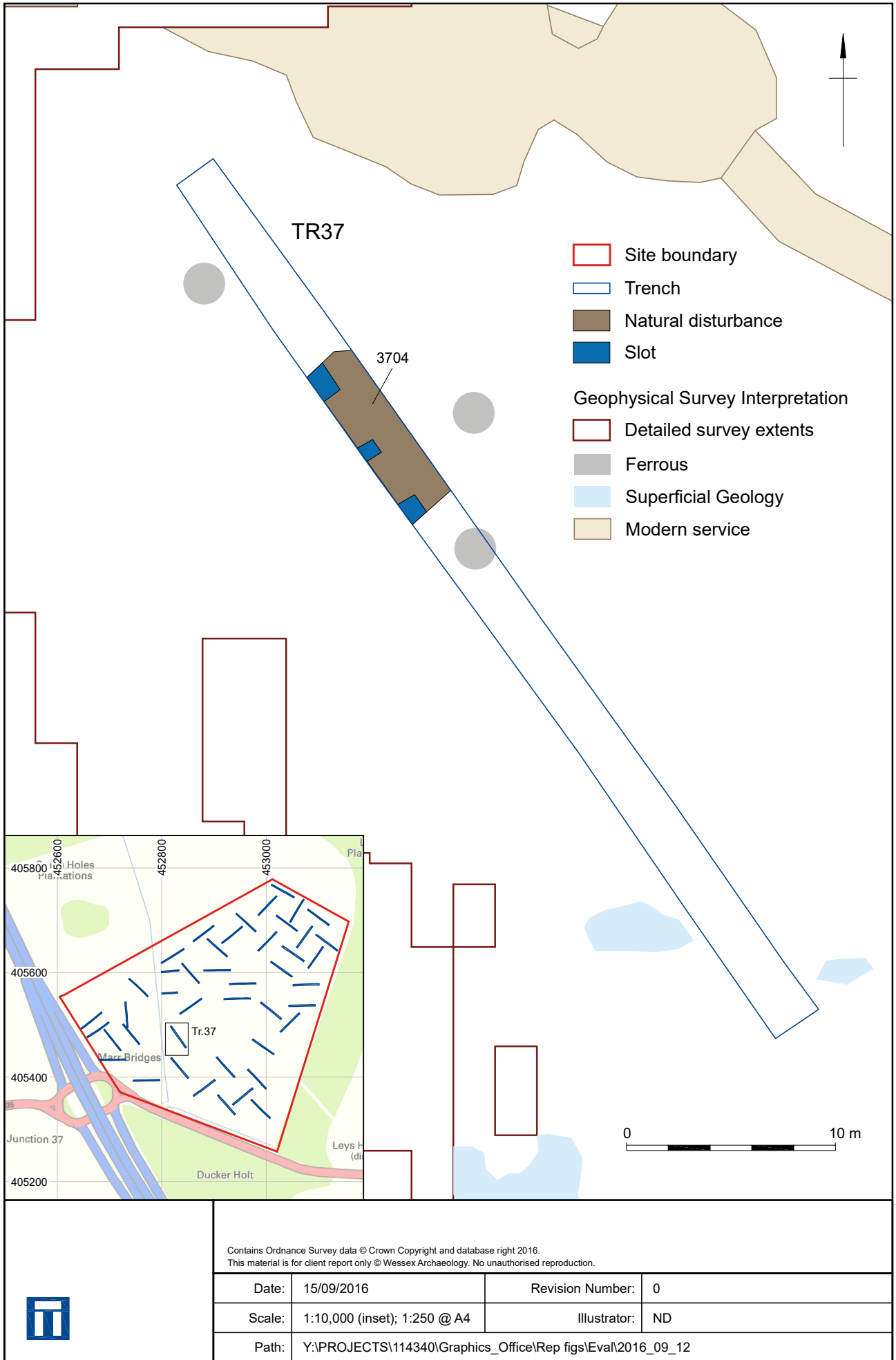
Plans of trenches with modern or natural features

Figure 6



Plans of trenches with modern or natural features

Figure 7



Plan of Trench 37

Figure 8



Plate 1: General view of Site, looking west from the north-west corner

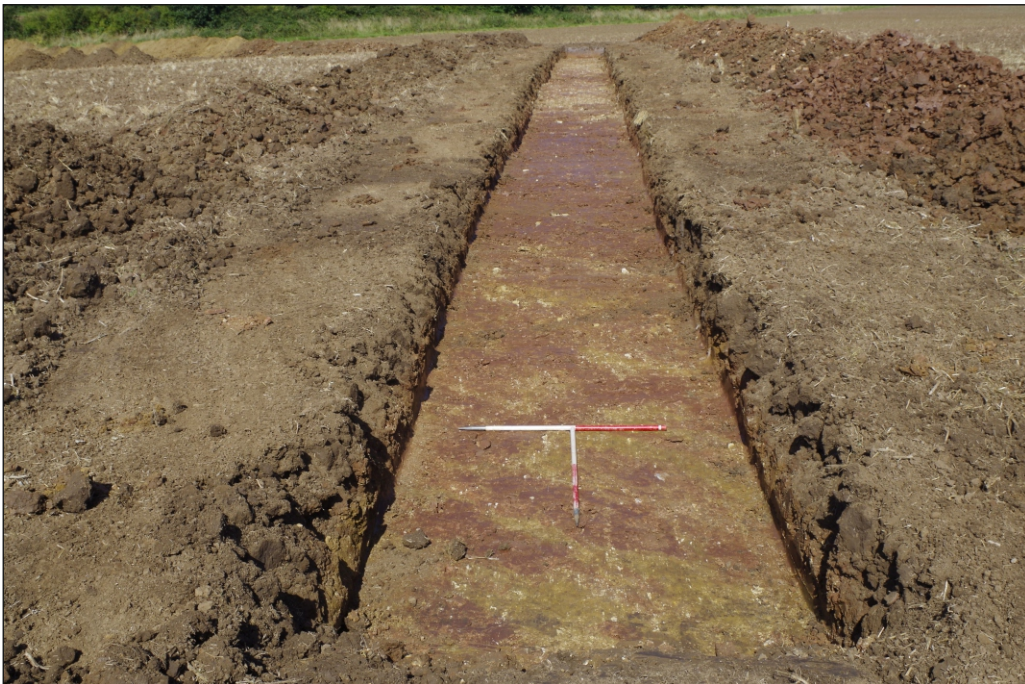


Plate 2: Trench 12, looking north-west. Typical substrate in the eastern field


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	15/09/2016	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: ND
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\114340\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_12\114340_Plates.cdr	





Plate 3: Trench 2, looking north-east. Typical substrate in the western field. Ditch 205 visible pre-ex

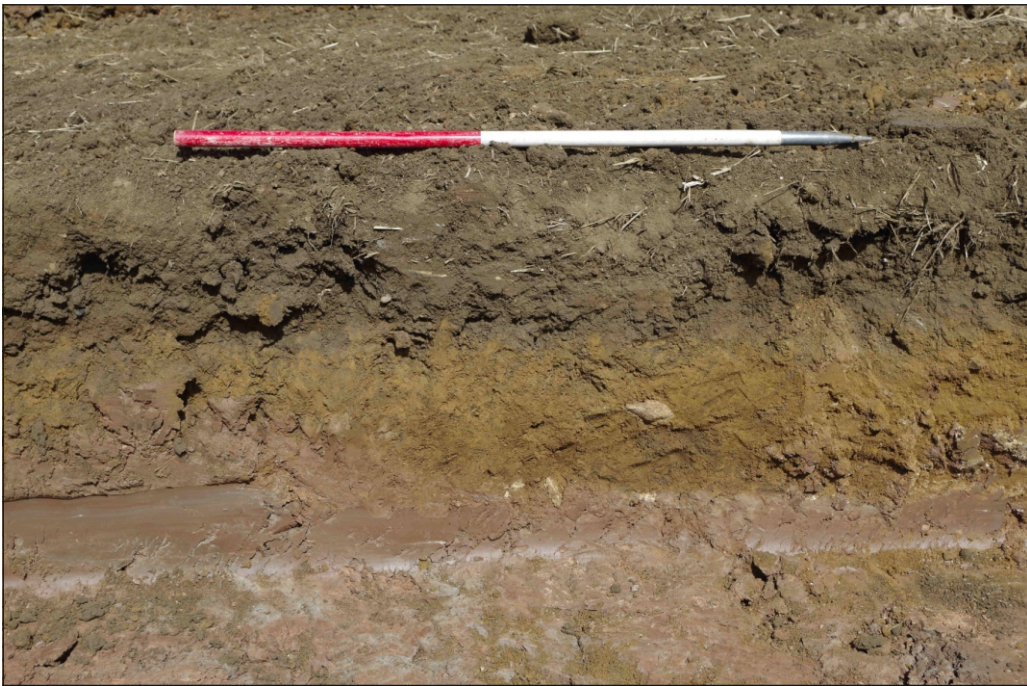


Plate 4: Typical deposit sequence (trench 32)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\114340\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_12\114340_Plates.cdr		



Plate 5: Colluvial subsoil in Trench 6



Plate 6: Ditch 105, south-west-facing section


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\114340\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_12\114340_Plates.cdr		



Plate 7: Ditch 205, south-west-facing section



Plate 8: Ditch 404, south-facing section


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\114340\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_12\114340_Plates.cdr		



Plate 9: Ditch 205, north-west-facing section



Plate 10: Culvert 406, looking north-east


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\114340\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_12\114340_Plates.cdr		



Plate 11: Despite careful cleaning of the sides of trench 5, its target ditch could not be identified



Plate 12: Ditch 705, south-west-facing section


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\114340\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_12\114340_Plates.cdr		



Plate 13: Feature 3104, looking north-west. Cinder fill at base of sondage

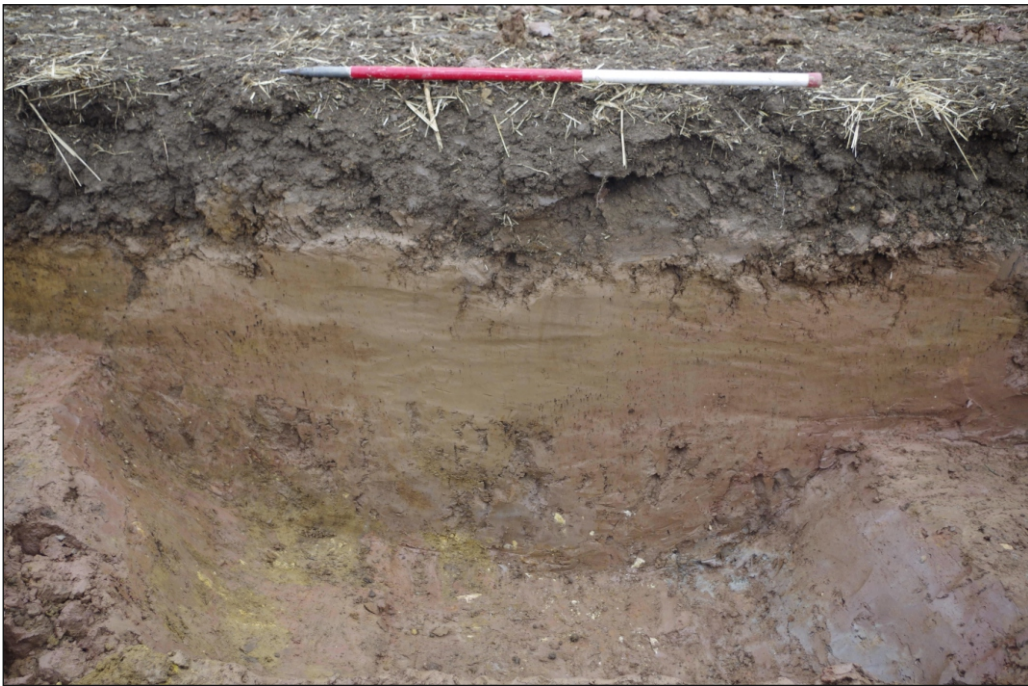



Plate 14: Natural anomaly in trench 29, north-facing section

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	15/09/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\114340\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2016_09_12\114340_Plates.cdr		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

