



Land Adjacent to Partridge Hill Farm, High Common Lane, Austerfield, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project and planning background	1
1.2	Scope of document	2
1.3	Location, topography and geology	2
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1	Introduction.....	2
2.2	Previous investigations related to the proposed development	3
2.4	Archaeological and historical context	4
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
3.1	General aims	5
3.2	General objectives.....	5
3.3	Site-specific objectives	5
4	FIELDWORK METHODS	6
4.1	Introduction.....	6
4.2	Setting out of the trenches	6
4.3	Service location and other constraints	6
4.4	Excavation methods	6
4.5	Recording	7
4.6	Survey	7
4.7	Timetable.....	7
4.8	Monitoring.....	8
4.9	Reinstatement	8
4.10	Finds.....	8
4.11	Environmental sampling	9
5	POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING	9
5.1	General.....	9
5.2	Stratigraphic evidence	9
5.3	Finds evidence	10
5.4	Environmental evidence	10
5.5	Reporting.....	11
6	ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION	11
6.1	Museum.....	11
6.2	Transfer of title	12
6.3	Preparation of archive	12
6.4	Selection policy	12
6.5	Security copy.....	12
7	OUTREACH AND SOCIAL MEDIA	12
8	COPYRIGHT	12
8.1	Archive and report copyright	12
8.2	Third party data copyright.....	13
9	WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES.....	13
9.1	External quality standards	13
9.2	Personnel	13
9.3	Internal quality standards	14
9.4	Health and Safety.....	14
9.5	Insurance.....	15



REFERENCES **16**
APPENDICES..... **18**
 Appendix 1 List of specialists 18

List of Figures

- Figure 1** Site location
- Figure 2** Proposed trench locations – part 1 (northern area)
- Figure 3** Proposed trench locations – part 2 (central area)
- Figure 4** Proposed trench locations – part 3 (southern area)



Land Adjacent to Partridge Hill Farm, High Common Lane, Austerfield, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Anesco ('the client'), to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a proposed archaeological evaluation of a 54 ha parcel of land located adjacent to Partridge Hill Farm, High Common Lane, Austerfield, Doncaster, Yorkshire, DN10 6DE. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 464806 396426 (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the installation of a solar farm. Ground disturbance through the construction of solar arrays, associated control plant, undergrounding of cabling and provision of works compound(s) and permanent and temporary vehicle access will have the potential to disturb buried archaeological remains.

1.1.3 A planning application (17/01200/FULM) submitted to Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, was granted on 10th July 2017, subject to conditions. The following condition relates to archaeology:

Condition 15:

Part A (pre-commencement)

'No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:

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

Part B (pre-occupation/use)

'Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has



confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.

REASON:

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

- 1.1.4 The evaluation will comprise the excavation, investigation and recording of 129 trial trenches of which 105 measure 50m x 1.8m, three measure 10m x 5m and the remainder measure between 25m and 35m x 1.8m (figures 1-4). Trenches target both geophysical anomalies and areas in which no geophysical anomalies are recorded.
- 1.1.5 This evaluation is part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site, and follows other non-intrusive archaeological work, including an archaeology and cultural heritage assessment (Wardell Armstrong 2015a) and a geophysical Survey (Wardell Armstrong 2015b), both carried out in April 2015.
- 1.1.6 Should further mitigation fieldwork be required following the evaluation stage this will be outlined in a further WSI.

1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 This WSI sets out the aims of the evaluation, and the methods and standards that will be employed. In format and content, it conforms to current best practice, as well as to the guidance in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.2.2 This document will be submitted to Andrew Lines, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), for approval, prior to the start of the evaluation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site is located approximately 5 km south-east of Doncaster and 2.5 km north-west of Austerfield. It comprises five arable fields, covering a total of 54 ha, situated between High Common Lane on the north-east and Great North Road (A638) on the west. The site is bounded to the south by arable fields, woodland and a caravan site.
- 1.3.2 The road name High Common Lane reflects the presence of the site within an area of relatively high ground in relation to the surrounding landscape to the north and east. Whilst the majority of the land within the site lies at a height of c.30 m OD, the eastern part of the site slopes gently to the east down to a height of c.20 m OD.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation. Superficial deposits comprise bands of till and glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA) (Wardell Armstrong 2015a), which considered the recorded historic



environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Geophysical survey

- 2.2.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken at the site between the 20th and 29th April 2015 by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) (Wardell Armstrong 2015b). All five fields were surveyed, along with an additional field in the centre of the site. A number of positive linear magnetic anomalies interpreted as possible soil-filled ditches were detected crossing the southern-most field. These may relate to an Iron Age/Romano British field system recorded from crop-marks as 02477/01. Similar linear features were detected elsewhere at the site, but these were indistinct, and the interpretation is therefore uncertain. Numerous land drains and plough furrows were detected across the site. A former field boundary was detected in the south-west field that is depicted on the County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1854 but has since been removed to form a larger field. A modern service pipe was identified crossing the south-west field.

2.3 Previous investigations within a wider vicinity of the site

- 2.3.1 Fieldwork undertaken in closest vicinity to the site comprises a gradiometer survey undertaken on a plot of land 330m west of the site. This was undertaken ahead of proposed development at the Northern Racing School, based at Rossington Hall. The survey recorded anomalies indicative of ridge and furrow of potential medieval date. No other anomalies were recorded (Wardell Armstrong 2015a).
- 2.3.2 Elsewhere, within the 1km search area, fieldwork has been restricted to Austerfield Quarry, on the edge of the search area, c.1km south-east of the site. A watching brief was undertaken in the 1990s on an area 0.5ha in size after machine workers had observed remains of potential archaeological significance. A number of pits were subsequently recorded by an archaeologist. These were generally circular in nature and whilst some of the pits were devoid of finds, some included, within their fills, fragments of ceramics (pottery and tile), red burnt and fire-cracked pebbles, charcoal (flecks and pieces 1-2cm in volume), degraded bone and teeth (animal molars) (SYAS 1997). Later extraction, which was subject to an archaeological watching brief and targeted sample excavation, recorded two ditches which equated to a previously recorded cropmark thought to be part of an Iron Age/Romano British field system. One sherd of Romano British pottery was retrieved from one of the ditches.
- 2.3.3 Outside of the 1km search area, fieldwork has been undertaken ahead of proposed development at The Robin Hood Airport. This related to a proposed access road located 1.8m north of the site. Fieldwork comprised geophysical survey and 20 trial trenches. Geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin, but potentially archaeological in nature, were evaluated by 20 trial trenches. No features of archaeological significance were recorded within the trenches (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2006). As part of the same piece of work, a plot of land located 2.8km north of the site was also subject to geophysical survey and trial trenching. The geophysical survey recorded a possible soil filled feature which trial trenching confirmed to be a gully. No dating material was retrieved from the feature.



2.4 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric

- 2.3.4 The SMR does not record any evidence for pre-Iron Age activity within the boundary of the site or within 1km of it.

Iron Age/Romano British

- 2.3.5 During the Iron Age period, a series of enclosures appear to have developed on previously unoccupied land, through the laying out of fields in a 'brickwork' plan. Whether this was incremental or as one phase of activity is uncertain, but it is apparent that the area has been subject to substantial clearance in the preceding periods in order for it to be available for enclosure in this way.

- 2.3.6 The National Mapping Project undertaken by English Heritage recorded cropmarks within the site which are part of a wider brickwork-pattern of fields, trackways and enclosures. Some of these may be associated with settlement activity. These include SMR reference 02682/01 which is located entirely within the site, SMR references 01794/0/1, 02477/0/1 and 02475/01 which are recorded as extending within the boundary of the site and HER reference 02479/01 which may extend within the boundary of the site.

- 2.3.7 The presence of a Roman road to the immediate west of the site was probably a focus for activity in its vicinity (HER reference 4915) and (whilst sparse) findspots in the area which comprise pottery, coins and brooches do provide some indication that the field systems within and around the site were Roman in date (SMR references 01263/01, DM0192, DM0202, DM020 and DM0206).

Early Medieval (c.410 to 1066AD)

- 2.3.8 The HER does not record any evidence for Early Medieval activity within the boundary of the site or within the search area.

Medieval (c.1066 to 1540AD)

- 2.3.9 The HER does not record any evidence for medieval activity within the site boundary or within the search area. However, English Heritage's National Mapping Programme recorded the former presence of ridge and furrow earthworks within part of the site. The site was therefore most probably cultivated during the medieval period, in association with nearby settlement.

Post Medieval (c.1540AD to present)

- 2.3.10 Rossington Hall (reference 1151517) was constructed 630m west of the site during the 1770s on the site of an earlier mansion. The building was approached via tree lined avenue which can be seen on the 1854 Ordnance Survey Map. This showed the site within enclosed land around 'Partridge Hill'. 'Partridge Hill' Farmstead was shown on this map to the east of the site. Field boundaries were on the whole straight and bounded rectangular shaped fields. The exception was an irregular shaped boundary located to the north of 'Partridge Hill Holt' which was probably depicting the line of a drain. The later 1893 Map, shows the removal of some field boundaries within the site.



- 2.3.11 A 1904 map accompanying sales particulars showed that the land within the site was entirely associated with Partridge Hill Farm. This confirmed the presence of field boundaries as shown on the preceding 1893 map. Since 1904 two field boundaries have been removed. These comprise the field boundary shown abutting the south-western corner of 'Partridge Hill Holt' in 1904 and the north-south boundary present to its south.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the *CIfA Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), are:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- 3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and draft documents outlining the significance and potential of the Iron Age and Roman archaeology of South Yorkshire, recently prepared as part of the South Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Chadwick 2018; Ottaway 2018), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are:

- To identify where groundworks relating to the development will affect archaeological remains;
- To test the results of the geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2015b) and investigate whether the positive linear magnetic anomalies in the central and western parts of the site represent archaeological features. It will also investigate whether positive linear magnetic anomalies located in the south-eastern part of the site represent part of an Iron Age/Roman British field system, as the crop marks seem to indicate (Ref. 02477/01);
- To explore any other below ground remains relating to the crop-marks within the site, recorded by the National Mapping Project (Refs: 02682/01, 01794/0/1, 02477/0/1 02475/01 and 02479/01) and to determine whether they are associated with settlement activity;



- To determine the date, extent and character of landscape organisation during the Iron Age and the Roman-British period;
- To examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (known from English Heritage's National Mapping Programme) and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains; and
- To assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

4 FIELDWORK METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within this WSI. Any significant variations to these methods will be agreed in writing with Andrew Lines and the client, prior to being implemented.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation will comprise the excavation, investigation and recording of 105 no. 50m x 1.8m trenches, three no. 10m x 5m trenches and 16 no. trenches measuring between 25m and 35m x 1.8m (Figures 1-4).

4.2 Setting out of the trenches

- 4.2.1 All trenches will be set out using GNSS in the approximate positions shown in Figures 1 to 4. Minor adjustments to the layout may be required to take account of any on-site constraints such as vegetation or located services, and to allow for machine manoeuvring. The trench locations will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and Ordnance Datum (OD) (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15.

4.3 Service location and other constraints

- 4.3.1 The client will provide information regarding the presence of any below/above-ground services, and any ecological, environmental or other constraints.
- 4.3.2 Before excavation begins, the evaluation area will be walked over and visually inspected to identify, where possible, the location of any below/above-ground services. All trial trench locations will be scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.

4.4 Excavation methods

- 4.4.1 The trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Machine excavation will be under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation will proceed in level spits of approximately 50–200 mm until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology is exposed. Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand.
- 4.4.2 Archaeological features and deposits identified will be hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation. A minimum of 50% of all discrete features and 20% of all linear features will be excavated. The deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established. All termini will be investigated. Large modern linear features may be sectioned using the excavator with a toothless bucket if necessary. Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavation will be visually scanned for the purposes of finds



retrieval, and where appropriate will also be metal-detected by trained archaeologists. Artefacts and other finds will be collected and bagged by context.

- 4.4.3 If an exceptional number and/or complexity of archaeological deposits are identified, sample excavation will aim to be minimally intrusive, but sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation, to a level agreed with Andrew Lines, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) archaeologist and the client.
- 4.4.4 If human remains are uncovered, the specific methods outlined below (section 4.10.2) will be followed.
- 4.4.5 Where complex archaeological stratification is encountered, deposits will be left *in situ* and alternative measures taken to assess their depth, as agreed with the SYAS planning archaeologist. Where modern features are seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, these may be removed, where practicable, in a manner that does not damage the surrounding deposits in order to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

4.5 Recording

- 4.5.1 The stratigraphy of each trial trench is to be recorded, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 4.5.2 All exposed archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.
- 4.5.3 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be made. This will include plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the OS National Grid. The OD heights of all principal features will be calculated (as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15) and the levels added to the drawings.
- 4.5.4 A full photographic record will be made on black and white film and 35mm colour slide film and using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This will record both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Photographs will also be taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the evaluation.

4.6 Survey

- 4.6.1 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all trenches and features will be carried out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data will be recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.7 Timetable

- 4.7.1 It is intended to carry out the fieldwork week commencing 5th August 2019 but this will be confirmed with SYAS two week prior to fieldwork beginning. The works are expected to take up to seven weeks. A meeting will be held between SYAS, Wessex Archaeology and the client following the excavation of the trenches to establish what, if any, further works are required and to discuss when these should take place.



4.7.2 If no further works are required a draft report will be sent to SYAS within six weeks of the completion of the works and Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery will be contacted about archive deposition once the report is accepted.

4.7.3 If further fieldwork is required a timetable will be established with the client and SYAS will be informed.

4.8 Monitoring

4.8.1 Wessex Archaeology will inform Andrew Lines of SYAS of the start of the evaluation and of its progress. Reasonable access will be arranged for the planning archaeologist to make site visits in order to inspect and monitor the progress of the evaluation. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, will be agreed in advance with the client and the planning archaeologist.

4.9 Reinstatement

4.9.1 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the planning archaeologist will be backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment will be undertaken.

4.10 Finds

General

4.10.1 All archaeological finds from excavated contexts will be retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) may be recorded on site and not retained, depending on the site-specific objectives. Where appropriate, soil samples may be taken and sieved to aid in finds recovery. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Human remains

4.10.2 In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), all excavation of the deposit(s) will cease pending Wessex Archaeology obtaining a Ministry of Justice licence (this includes cases where remains are to be left *in situ*).

4.10.3 Initially the remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, pending discussions between the client, Wessex Archaeology's osteoarchaeologist and the county archaeologist regarding the need for excavation/removal or sampling. Where this is deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from site in compliance with the Ministry of Justice licence.

4.10.4 Excavation and post-excavation processing of human remains will be in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols and current guidance documents (e.g. McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required.

4.10.5 The final deposition of human remains subsequent to the appropriate level of osteological analysis and other specialist sampling/examinations will follow the requirements set out in the Ministry of Justice licence.



Treasure

- 4.10.6 Wessex Archaeology will immediately notify the client and the county archaeologist on discovery of any material covered, or potentially covered, by the *Treasure Act 1996* (as amended by *The Coroners and Justice Act 2009*). All information required by the *Treasure Act* (ie, finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

4.11 Environmental sampling

- 4.11.1 All sampling will be undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015).
- 4.11.2 Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, will be taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. In general, features directly associated with particular activities (eg, pits, latrines, cesspits, hearths, ovens, kilns, and corn driers) should be prioritised for sampling over features, such as ditches or postholes, which are likely to contain reworked and residual material.
- 4.11.3 If waterlogged or mineralised deposits are encountered, an environmental sampling strategy will be devised and agreed with the county archaeologist as appropriate. Specialist guidance will be provided by a member of Wessex Archaeology's geoarchaeological and environmental team, with site visits undertaken if required.
- 4.11.4 Any samples will be of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, and 10 litres from waterlogged deposits.
- 4.11.5 Following specialist advice, other sampling methods such as monolith, Kubiena or contiguous small bulk (column) samples may be employed to enable investigation of deposits with regard to microfossils (eg, pollen, diatoms) and macrofossils (eg, molluscs, insects), soil micromorphological or soil chemical analyses.

5 POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeo-environmental, industrial and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken. Samples will be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists. A list of Wessex Archaeology specialists and external specialists that may be used is included as Appendix 1.

5.2 Stratigraphic evidence

- 5.2.1 All written and drawn records from the evaluation will be collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data will be transcribed into an Access database, which can be updated during any future analyses. Archaeological features and deposits will be preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from finds, particularly pottery.



- 5.2.2 A written description will be made of all archaeologically significant features and deposits that were exposed and excavated, ordered either by trench or by period as appropriate. Detail of all contexts will be provided in trench tables in the appendix of the report.

5.3 Finds evidence

- 5.3.1 All retained finds will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. They will then be recorded to a level appropriate to the aims and objectives of the evaluation. The report will include a table of finds by feature/context or trench.
- 5.3.2 Metalwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and, along with other fragile and delicate materials, stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in-house conservation staff, or by another approved conservation centre.
- 5.3.3 Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the standards of the ClFA (2014b).
- 5.3.4 For ceramic assemblages, recording shall be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections, e.g. the South Yorkshire and north Derbyshire medieval ceramics reference collection: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ceramics_eh_2003/
- 5.3.5 The guidelines for handling Post Roman Ceramics produced by the Medieval Pottery Research Group will be followed for relevant material (MPRG 2001).
- 5.3.6 Where material suitable for scientific dating is recovered, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the evaluation.
- 5.3.7 Where further fieldwork is not to be undertaken and assessment has identified the need for further analysis, this will be completed as agreed with Anesco.

5.4 Environmental evidence

- 5.4.1 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits. The flot will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried if necessary. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) will be sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after any analyses and discarded following final reporting (in accordance with the Selection policy, below).
- 5.4.2 In the case of samples from cremation-related deposits the flots will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm. In the case of samples from inhumation deposits, the sample will be artefact sieved through 9.5 mm and 1 mm mesh sizes. The coarse fractions (9.5 mm) will be sorted with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist together with the finer residues.
- 5.4.3 Any waterlogged or mineralised samples will be processed by standard waterlogged flotation methods.



5.5 Reporting

General

5.5.1 Following completion of the fieldwork and the assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, a draft report will be submitted for approval to the client and the county archaeologist, for comment. Once approved, a final version will be submitted.

5.5.2 The report will include the following elements:

- Non-technical summary;
- Project background;
- Archaeological and historical context;
- Aims and objectives;
- Methods;
- Results – stratigraphic, finds, environmental and any scientific dating carried out;
- a phased interpretation of the site, if possible;
- Conclusions in relation to the project aims and objectives, and discussion in relation to the wider local, regional or other archaeological contexts and research frameworks etc;
- Archive preparation and deposition arrangements;
- Appendices, including a detailed context index;
- Illustrations; and
- References.

5.5.3 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the HER, along with surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to evaluation. Both a hard and digital copy will be deposited with SYAS.

Publication

5.5.4 If no further mitigation works are undertaken, a short report on the results of the evaluation will be prepared for publication in a suitable journal, if considered appropriate and agreed with the client and the county archaeologist.

OASIS

5.5.5 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) will be created, with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Museum

6.1.1 The project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with Doncaster Museum. Provision has been made for the cost of long-term storage in the post-fieldwork costs. A PIF will be completed and sent to Doncaster Museum prior to fieldwork commencing and a formal mid-point review will be undertaken at the appropriate stage.



6.1.2

6.2 Transfer of title

- 6.2.1 On completion of the evaluation (or extended fieldwork programme), transfer of title will be undertaken (ie, with the landowner), with the exception of human remains and any objects covered by the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009), to transfer their ownership to the museum in a written agreement.

6.3 Preparation of archive

- 6.3.1 The complete project archive, which may include paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Doncaster Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of the completion of the project.

6.4 Selection policy

- 6.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and fully documented in the project archive. Material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Wessex Archaeology.

6.5 Security copy

- 6.5.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

7 OUTREACH AND SOCIAL MEDIA

- 7.1.1 In line with its charitable aims, Wessex Archaeology will, where possible and in consultation with the client, seek opportunities to disseminate the results of the evaluation and engage with the local community through social media, press releases, open days and volunteer involvement, while taking into account issues such as Health & Safety, confidentiality and vandalism.
- 7.1.2 Should the results of the evaluation warrant it, a paper may be presented on the findings for the site at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day or at a talk to a local historical society.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

- 8.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum/archives will be licensed to use the deposited material, in perpetuity; this licence will allow the



museum/archives to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

- 8.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research, or development control within the planning process.

8.2 Third party data copyright

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

9 WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES

9.1 External quality standards

- 9.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and fully endorses its *Code of conduct* (CIfA 2014d) and *Regulations for professional conduct* (CIfA 2014e). All staff directly employed or subcontracted by Wessex Archaeology will be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, and archaeological staff will be employed in line with the CIfA codes of practice and will normally be members of the CIfA.

9.2 Personnel

- 9.2.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by an experienced archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology's core staff, who will be on site at all times for the length of archaeological fieldwork as required. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by one of Wessex Archaeology's project managers, who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to. Where required, monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety manager. The appointed project manager and fieldwork director will be involved in all phases of the investigation through to its completion.

- 9.2.2 The following key staff are proposed:

- Project Manager John Winfer BA ACIfA
- Fieldwork Director Simon Brown BA
- Senior Archives Manager Lorraine Mepham BA
- Senior Zooarchaeologist Lorrain Higbee BSc MSc
- Conservator Lynne Wootton BSc MICON
- Environmental Archaeologist Inés López-Dóriga BA MA PhD
- Geoarchaeology Dave Norcott BA MSc



9.2.3 Wessex Archaeology reserves the right, due to unforeseen circumstances (eg, annual leave, sick leave, maternity, retirement etc) to replace nominated personnel with alternative members of staff of comparable expertise and experience.

9.2.4 The analysis of any finds and environmental data will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology core staff or external specialists, using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods, under the supervision of the departmental managers and the overall direction of the project manager. A list of Wessex Archaeology finds and environmental specialists, as well as external specialists that may be used, is included in this document as Appendix 1.

9.3 Internal quality standards

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number FS 606559), confirming the operation of a Quality Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2008 – covering professional archaeological and heritage advice and services. The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates Wessex Archaeology's commitment to providing quality heritage services to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.

9.3.2 Wessex Archaeology operates a computer-assisted project management system. Projects are assigned to individual project managers who are responsible for the successful completion of all aspects of the project. This includes monitoring project progress and quality; controlling the project budget from inception to completion; and all aspects of Health and Safety for the project. At all stages the project manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while the manager's performance is monitored in turn by the team leader or regional director.

9.3.3 All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis by the project manager, and all reports and other documents are checked (where applicable) by the team leader/technical manager, or regional director, before being issued. A series of guideline documents or manuals form the basis for all work. The technical managers in the Graphics, Finds & Analysis, GeoServices and IT sections provide additional assistance and advice.

9.3.4 All staff are responsible for following Wessex Archaeology's quality standards but the overall adherence to and setting of these standards is the responsibility of the senior management team in consultation with the team leaders/regional directors who also ensure projects are adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments.

9.4 Health and Safety

9.4.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times. Wessex Archaeology will supply trained, competent and suitably qualified staff to perform the tasks and operate the equipment used on site. All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and all other applicable Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

9.4.2 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of the company's Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the client before the commencement of the evaluation. The Risk Assessment will have been read, understood and signed by all staff attending the site before



any fieldwork commences. Wessex Archaeology staff will comply with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for working on the site, and any other specific additional requirements of the principal contractor.

- 9.4.3 All fieldwork staff are certified through the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) or UK equivalent and have had UKATA Asbestos Awareness Training. Key staff also have qualifications in the use of CAT and Genny equipment and as banksmen/Plant Machinery Marshalls through the National Plant Operators Recognitions Scheme (NPORS).

9.5 Insurance

- 9.5.1 Wessex Archaeology has both Public Liability (£10,000,000) and Professional Indemnity Insurance (£5,000,000).



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 List of specialists

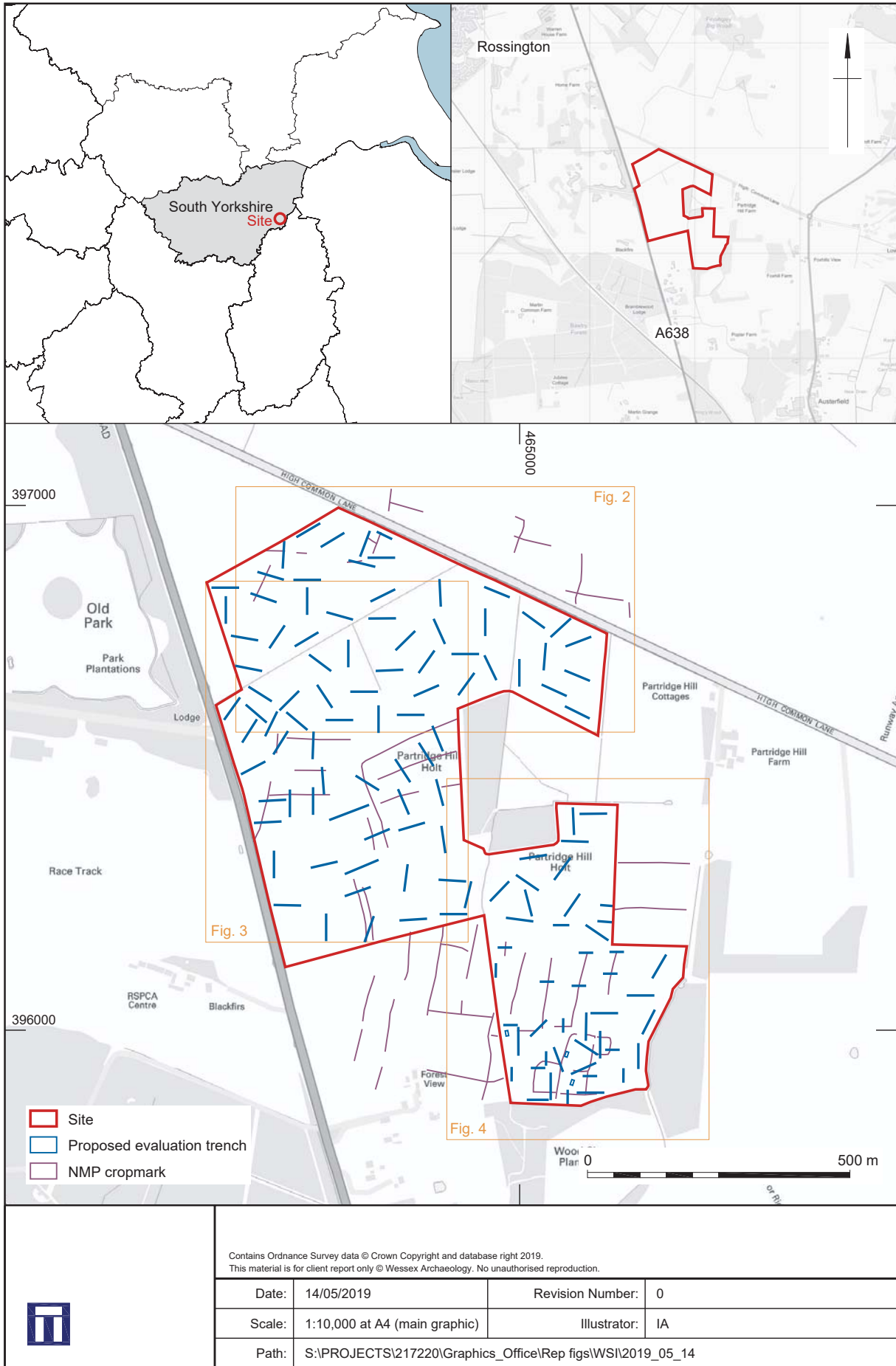
Wessex Archaeology Specialists

Name	Qualifications	Specialism
Alistair Barclay	BSc; PhD; FSA; MCIfA	prehistoric pottery, fired clay and small finds, radiocarbon dating and Bayesian modelling. Expert in the Neolithic
Elina Brook	BA; MA; PCIfA	Later prehistoric and RB pottery, small finds
Erica Macey-Bracken	BA; MAIfA	Post-medieval finds, CBM, worked wood,
Grace Jones	BA; MA; ACIfA	Iron Age and Roman Pottery ; CBM and other finds; post excavation and publication
Jacqueline McKinley	BTech; FSA	Osteoarchaeologist specialising in cremated remains Leading expert in mortuary archaeology Cemetery/burial post-excavation analysis and publication
Kirsten Dinwiddy	BA; MA; ACIfA	Human remains (inhumed), fieldwork (partic. deep strat), report writing (all levels).
Lorrain Higbee	BSc; MSc MCIfA	Animal bone
Lorraine Mephram	BA; MCIfA	Finds specialist with all-round expertise, but with particular specialism in pottery and other ceramic finds of all dates, concentrating on later prehistoric and post-Roman; Extensive knowledge of archiving procedures (the preparation and long-term curation of archaeological archives)
Lynn Wootten	ACR	Conservation, x-raying, small finds and social history items
Matt Leivers	BA; PhD; ACIfA	Analysis of and reporting on prehistoric pottery and stone tools
Nicki Mulhall		Supervising & organising processing, mollusc extraction, geoarchaeological description & interpretation
Phil Andrews	BSc; FSA; MCIfA	slag
Phil Harding	PhD	Expert in flint knapping and analysis ; Specialist knowledge of Palaeolithic Period
Pippa Bradley	BA; MPhil; Dip Post Ex FSA; CMIfA	flint and worked stone, prehistoric shale/jet
Rachael Seager Smith	BA; MCIfA	Pottery analysis with particular emphasis on Roman ceramics; Finds processing and analysis of other material types such as metalwork, fired clay, ceramic building material, stone, worked bone, shale, glass, wall plaster
Sue Nelson	BA; MA; ACIfA	Prehistoric and RB pottery, small finds, glass, and tile

External Specialists

Name	Qualifications	Specialism
Adrienne Powell		Animal Bone
Alan Chapham	PhD	Waterlogged plant Macrofossils
Alison Sheridan	BA; MA; PhD; FSA; FSA(Scot); ACIfA	Prehistoric amber, jet and other small finds
Alys Vaughan Williams		Palaeoenvironmental processes and reports
Andrew Fitzpatrick	PhD; Prof	Iron Age metalwork
Andrew Wilson	PhD	Hair/Nail/Wool – Ancient Keratin Remains
Angela Boyle	MA; MSc; MCIfA	Human Bone
Catherine Longford	PhD	Sample processing and analysis, charcoal and waterlogged wood
Cathy Batt	PhD	Archaeomagnetic dating
Cathy/Ian Tyers		Dendrochronology
Chris Cumberpatch	BA; PhD	Post-medieval pottery (Midlands and Yorks)
Claire Finn	BA; MA; PhD	Glass
Claire Ingrem		Zooarchaeology (Prehistoric/Roman)
Damian Goodburn		RB and later wood/timber
Dan Miles	PhD; FSA	Dendrochronology later buildings
Dana Challinor	MA; MSc	Wood charcoal and waterlogged wood
David Barker		Post-medieval pottery
David Crossley		Glass
David Smith	MA; PhD; FRES	Insects
David Starley	Phd; ACIfA	Metal; archaeometallurgy ; XRF; XRD; SEM based microanalysis, metallographic examination, metallurgical debris
Diana Swales	BA; MSc; PhD	Human bone & Coffin furnishings
Dr Phillip Toms	BSc; PhD; FRGS; FHEA	OSL dating
Ellen Simmons	BSc; MSc	Sample processing and analysis, charcoal and waterlogged wood
Emily Edwards	BA; MA	Prehistoric Pottery
Gary Taylor	BA; MA; MSc	Clay Pipe
Gianna Ayala	BA; MA; PhD	Geoarchaeology

Gwladys Monteil	PhD	Samian
Hannah Russ	BSc; MSc, PhD	Marine molluscs/crustaceans/Fish bone
Hilary Cool	BA; PhD; FSA	RB small finds
Ian Riddler		Saxon worked bone
Ian Rowlandson	BA; MA	Iron Age and RB Pottery (Midlands)
Jane Evans	BA; MA; MCIfA; Prof	RB Pottery (West Midlands) & Isotopes
Jane Evans		Oxygen Isotope and strontium analysis of teeth
Jane Timby	BA; PhD; FSA; MCIfA	Pottery (Western and southern England)
Jane Young		Saxon/Medieval pottery (North and NE Midlands)
Janet Montgomery		Oxygen isotop and strontium analysis of teeth
Jenny Vaughan		Medieval Pottery (North-East)
Jo Mills		Samian
Joan Unwin		Worked bone (all periods)
John Allan		Medieval and post-medieval pottery (South-West)
John Shaw/Neil Suttie		Archaeomagnetic Dating
John Tibbles		CBM
Jorn Schuster	PhD; MCIfA; FSA	Late Prehistoric/Roman metalwork
Kay Hartley		Mortaria
Kevin Leahy	PhD; FSA; MCIfA	Coins, also worked bone/small finds
Kim Vickers	BA; MSc; PhD	Insects
Liz Wright		Roman Querns
Louise Parkinson		Samian Ware
Maisie Taylor		Wood
Michael Bamford		Prehistoric waterlogged wood
Mike Morley		Geoarchaeology
Natasha Powers	BSc; MSc; MCIfA	Human Bone
Nick Stoodley		Saxon metalwork
Nick Wells	BA; MA; ACIfA	Coins (all periods)
Nigel Grant		Prehistoric Pottery
Patrick Quinn	BSc; MSc; PhD	Ceramic Petrology; Crucible analysis
Paul Blinkhorn	BTech	Pottery (Ipswich Ware, Saxon and medieval Midlands/East Anglia)
Penelope Walton Rogers		Textiles
Peter Dewsbury		Pottery (North of England)
Peter Northover	PhD	Prehistoric metallurgical Analysis
Peter Webster	PhD	Roman Pottery - Wales
Phil Mills	BSc; MSc; PhD; MCIfA	Ceramic Building Material (RB and Medieval)
Quita Mould	BA; MA	Leather
Rachel Tyson	BA; PhD	Glass
Rebecca Devaney	MA	Lithics
Rob Ixer	PhD; FSA	Petrology prehistoric artefacts
Rob Perrin	BA; PGCE; M.Litt; FSA; MCIfA	RB Pottery (East Midlands)
Rob Scaife	PhD	Pollen
Rod Mackenzie	BSc; PhD; MCIfA	Metalwork - industrial waste
Rose Broadley	BA; MA; PhD	Glass – all glass from Roman-post med. Specialism in Anglo Saxon.
Ruth Leary		Iron Age & Romano British Pottery (N/Midlands)
Ruth Shaffrey	BA; PhD; MCIfA	Querns
Sarah Percival	BA; MA; MCIfA	Querns; prehistoric pottery; briquetage; fired clay; metalworking debris
Scott Grainger		THL dating of bricks and sediments
Stephanie Ratkai		Medieval/post-medieval (West Midlands)
Stuart Needham	PhD	Bronze Age metalwork
Susie White	PhD	Clay pipe
Torben Bjørke Ballin	PhD; Cand Phil; MCIfA, FSA Scot	Lithics
Umberto Albarella	PhD	Zooarchaeology

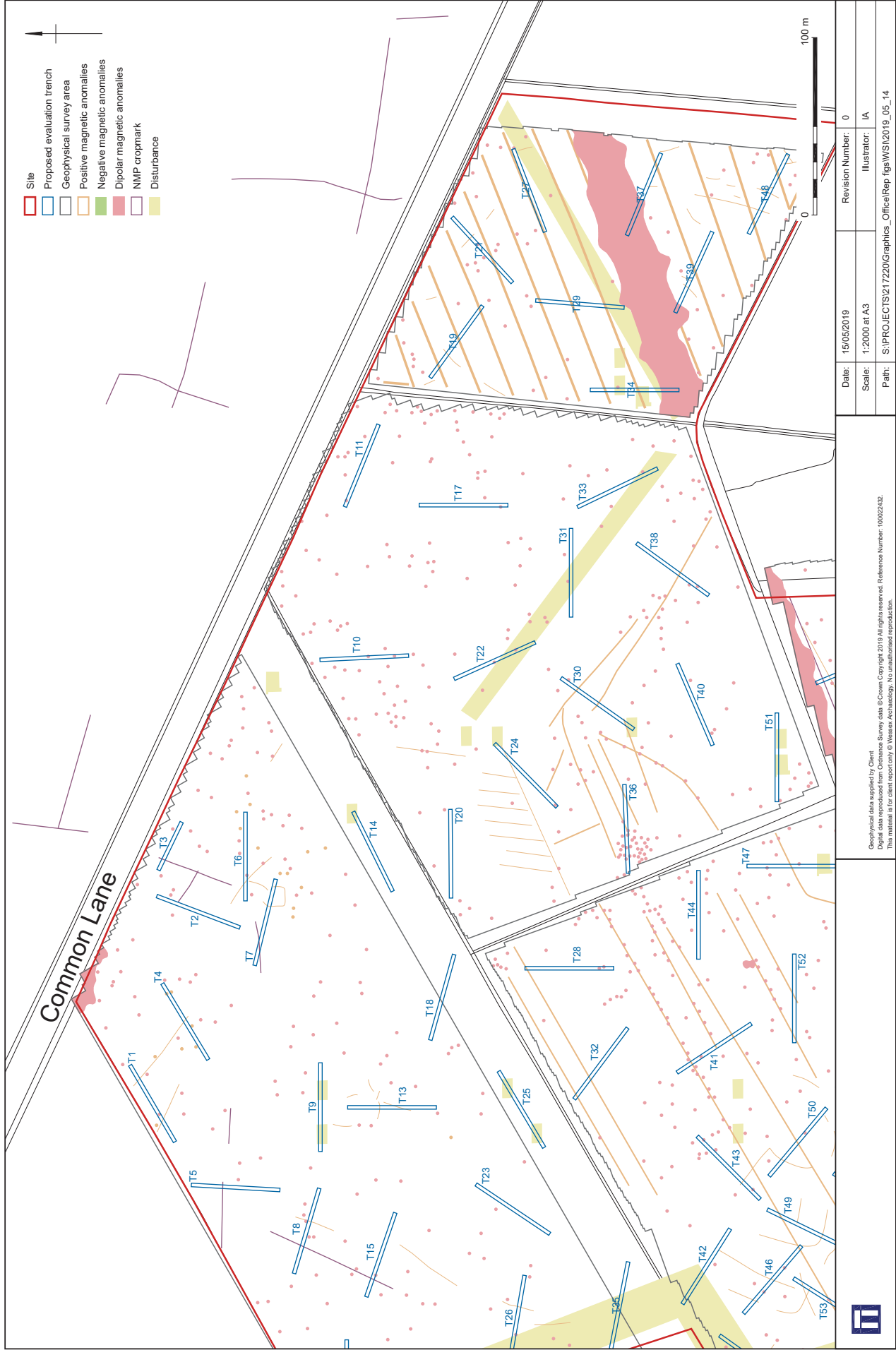


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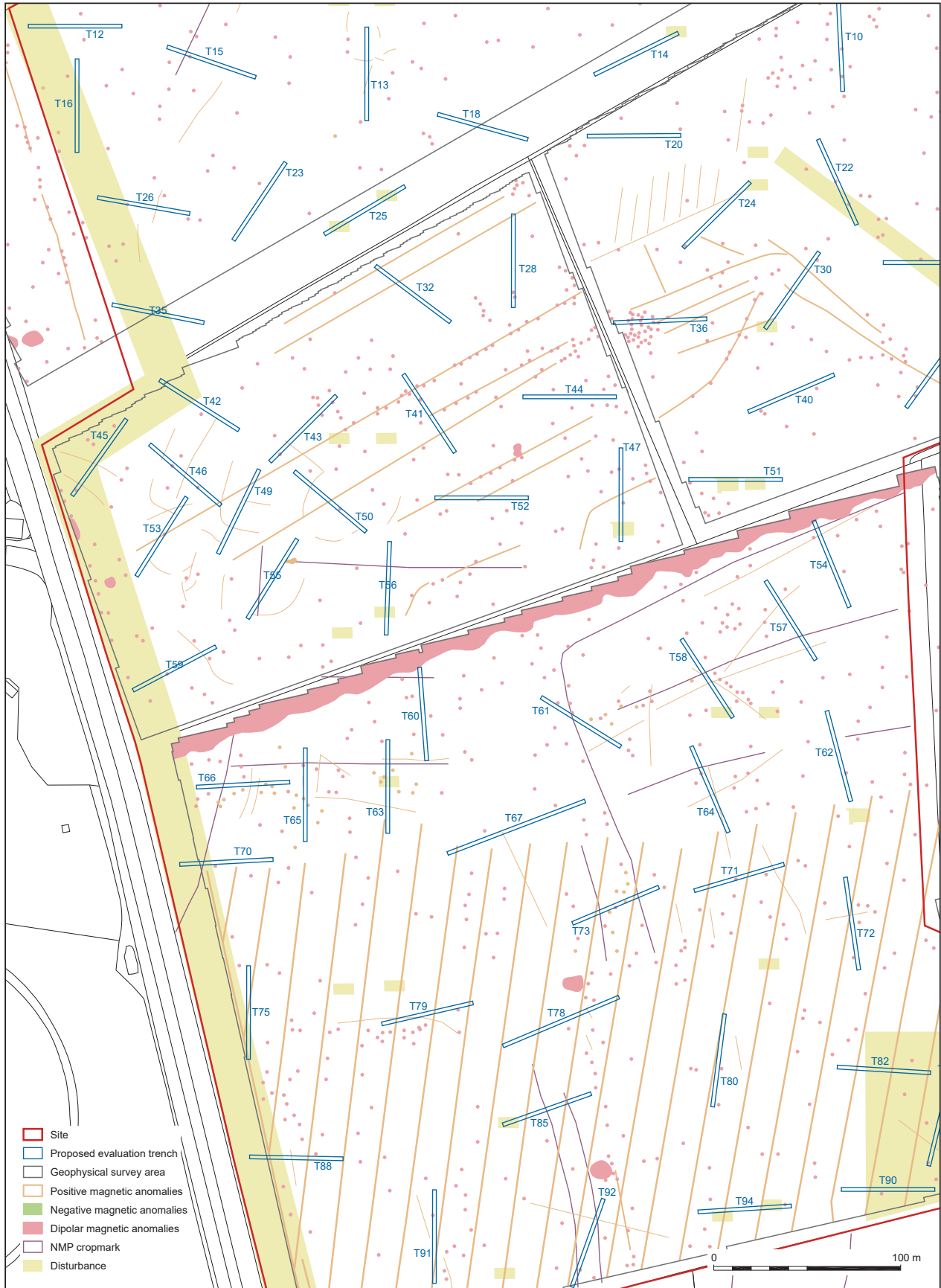
Site location


Figure 1



Proposed trench locations – part 1

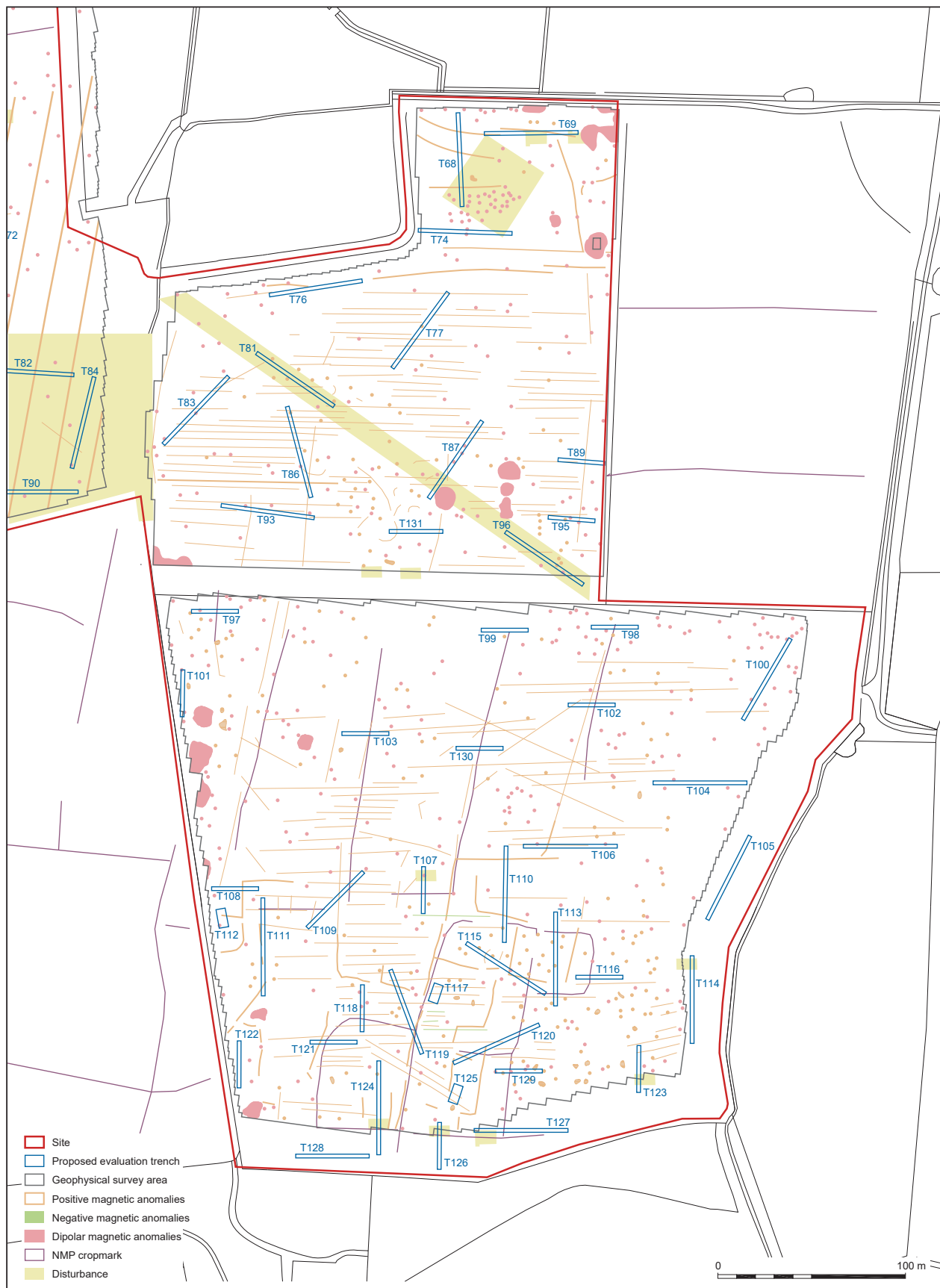
Figure 2




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Proposed trench locations – part 2

Figure 3



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Proposed trench locations – part 3

Figure 4



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