



St Michaels Avenue, Monk Bretton Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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Site location Land off St Michaels Avenue, Monk Bretton, Barnsley
County South Yorkshire
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Statutory designations None
Planning authority Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Planning reference N/A
Museum name Experience Barnsley Museum
Museum accession code TBC

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Archaeological Evaluation
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council to carry out an archaeological evaluation on a 1.2 ha parcel of land located in Monk Bretton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire (NGR 436745 408710).

A total of five trenches were excavated, each measuring 25 m x 1.8 m, two of which targeted geophysical anomalies identified during an earlier survey: medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow and a possible plough headland. Three cultivation furrows were exposed, confirming the results of the geophysical survey. One was excavated, but no dating evidence was recovered. No trace of the targeted possible plough headland was observed.

All other trenches were located in areas in which no geophysical anomalies had been recorded and proved to be archaeologically blank, although modern disturbances (waste-tipping and the edge of bund of colliery spoil) were noted in trenches 3 and 4.

The recorded remains suggest that the site was in agricultural use from at least the post-medieval period. There was no indication of any earlier archaeological activity, although such evidence may have been affected by the site's agricultural use and more modern episodes of truncation.

The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Experience Barnsley Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Ben Taylor. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Andy Lines, archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority, who monitored the project for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, and to Westmoreland Plant Hire Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Amy Derrick, with the assistance of Nick Woodward. This report was written by Amy Derrick and edited by Patrick Daniel. The project was managed by John Winfer on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



St Michaels Avenue, Monk Bretton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, to undertake the archaeological evaluation of a 1.2 ha parcel of land located off St Michaels Avenue, Monk Bretton S71 2SD, centred on NGR 436745 408710 (**Fig. 1**), ahead of a proposed residential development scheme.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises 38 dwellings on land outlined in the Barnsley Local Plan as a housing allocation site.
- 1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). Andy Lines, archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trial trenches (each measuring 25 m by 1.8 m) and was undertaken on 31 July and 1 August 2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and to assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluated area is located 0.9 km north-east of the centre of Monk Bretton and is 3.2 km north-east of Barnsley, in the county of South Yorkshire.
- 1.3.2 The site comprises 1.2 ha of agricultural land, currently utilised for pasture. The site is bounded by the Carlton Industrial Estate to the north-west, residential properties to the north-east and south-east, and further pasture land to the south-west.
- 1.3.3 The site is on a north-west facing slope, from 77 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) at the south-eastern edge to 70 m OD at the north-western edge.
- 1.3.4 The solid geology comprises Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation across the north-west of the site and Oak Rock Sandstone across the south-east. No overlying superficial deposits are recorded within the site (BGS 2019).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was previously assessed in a desk-based assessment (DBA) (Archaeological Research Services 2019) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. The DBA used information from the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate. The following is taken from the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b), which summarised the findings of the DBA.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment (Archaeological Research Services 2019) and a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) were carried out in advance of the evaluation to inform the location of targeted trial trenches. The geophysical survey identified evidence of possible ridge and furrow cultivation as well as a possible plough headland.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

2.3.1 There are no designated historic assets noted within the site or surrounding study area. Several Grade II listed buildings are noted some 1.2 km south-west of the site in Monk Bretton. These predominantly consist of farmhouses and dwellings dating to the 17th–19th century.

2.3.2 There is limited evidence for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic settlement activity in South Yorkshire. There are no known findspots for these periods noted within the site or wider study area. The closest, consisting of a Mesolithic flint scatter, is 1.6 km south-east of the site. A Neolithic polished stone axe head (NRHE 620553) and a leaf shaped arrowhead (SYSMR 03027/01) have been found in the vicinity of Monk Bretton.

2.3.3 South Yorkshire has a range of archaeological evidence for the Bronze Age, including numerous barrows, field systems, stone circles and ring cairns. Beaker finds in Rossington and Collared Urn burials in Doncaster suggest widespread activity in the region during this period. However, there are no findspots relating to the Bronze Age within the site or wider study area.

2.3.4 The Romano-British period is well represented in the region, predominantly consisting of farmsteads with nucleated field systems. Cropmarks spanning South and West Yorkshire were first recognised in the 1970s. The closest of these is an area of possible late prehistoric or Romano-British field boundaries 250 m north–east of the site. A possible Iron Age–Romano-British enclosure is noted at Oakland Drive, some 750 m south of the site (SMR 5001).

2.3.5 The place name of Monk Bretton is indicative of British activity and derives from 'Brettas' and 'tūn' or "farmstead of the Britons". The Domesday survey records that at the time of the Norman Conquest land at Monk Bretton was 'waste' (ie, the crops had probably been burnt and the settlement largely destroyed as part of the Harrying of the North) by 1086 when Ilbert de Lacy held it.

2.3.6 The site is located some distance to the north-east of the medieval settlement core and to the east of St. Helen's Chapel. As such, it is likely to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period.



- 2.3.7 Ordnance Survey (OS) maps dating from the early 20th century show no change within the survey area or the wider study area. By the time of the 1966 map a new housing estate had been constructed south of the site, with properties on Preston Way abutting the southern boundary of the site. By 1974 the estate had been extended to the north with properties on Saint Michael's Avenue depicted abutting the north-eastern boundary of the site.
- 2.3.8 The 1982 OS map detailed the construction of the Carlton Industrial Estate to the north-west of the site, which was separated from the housing to the east by a large earthen bund. This bund is thought to have been constructed from colliery spoil from Carlton Colliery (north-east of the 1km study area), with a spoil heap which had extended to approximately 500m to the north-east of the site by 1974 but which had disappeared or been landscaped by 1982, when the bund had been constructed. Environment Agency LiDAR data shows earthworks within the north-east field of the site that are likely to be the continuation of this bund.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and in compliance with Cifa's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Cifa 2014a), were to:

- 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 were:

- 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.

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.

- reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site the following site-specific objectives were defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b):



- To examine evidence for remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (known from geophysical survey) and assess if this has impacted on any earlier remains;
- To investigate areas that were not accessible during the geophysical survey; and
- To identify any archaeological deposits not identified by the geophysical survey.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though trenches 1, 3 and 4 had to be slightly moved from their original positions because of on-site obstacles such trees and located services (**Fig. 1**). Trench 5 had to be relocated approximately 10 m south-west of its original position because of a fence.

4.2.2 Five trial trenches, each measuring 25 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is 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.



4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were employed, in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). Guidelines for the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains included: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 One of the five excavated trial trenches contained remains of furrow cultivation. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed in any of the other trenches. Trenches 3 and 4 contained modern disturbances.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The natural geology was typically a densely compacted light brownish yellow clay with grey or blue veins. Intermittent patches of gravel and sandstone bedrock were present. Little variation was noted between the trenches.

5.2.2 The subsoil (eg, 102) comprised a mid-yellow brown silty loam/silty clay, with a thickness ranging between 0.13 m and 0.30 m (**Plate 3**).

5.2.3 Topsoil (eg 101) was fairly consistent across the site and comprised a dark grey brown silty clay/sandy silt with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions. The thickness of the topsoil ranged between 0.15 m and 0.30 m (**Plate 4**).

5.3 Archaeological features

5.3.1 No trace of the targeted possible plough headland was present in trench 1.

5.3.2 Trench 2 targeted an area of ridge and furrow cultivation identified as linear trends in the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). Three furrows, approximately 2.8 m wide and around 5 m apart, were seen crossing the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment (**Plate 1**). Their alignment matched that of the geophysical anomalies. The locations of all three furrows were surveyed and one was excavated and fully recorded in accordance with the methods set out within the WSI (**Figure 2; Plate 5**) (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). Excavation and recording of the feature was hindered by heavy rainfall.



5.4 Modern (1901 to present)

Trench 3

- 5.4.1 To the north-west end of trench 3, layers of made ground were observed at a depth of 0.3 m from the current surface level (**Plate 7**).
- 5.4.2 There were two distinct layers of made ground: 304, comprising bitumen and clinker with a thickness of 0.3 m and below this 305, comprising heterogeneous mid-brown sandy silt with common sub-angular stone, brick/tile and rubble inclusions with a thickness of 0.85 m.
- 5.4.3 A sondage was dug into this layer of made ground, 305, to reach the natural substrate, which was observed at a depth of 1.45 m (**Plate 8**).
- 5.4.4 The edge of these modern deposits lay approximately 15 m from the north-west end of the trench (**Plate 2**). At the south-east end of trench 3 the soil stratigraphy was similar to that observed across the rest of the site (**Plate 6**).
- 5.4.5 This area of the site had not been covered by the geophysical survey due to the presence of long grass and a bund of redeposited colliery waste that was unsuitable for survey. It is thought that the made ground in this trench represents the edge of the bund material.

Trench 4

- 5.4.6 Red bricks and general modern rubbish were visible on the ground surface at the north-west end of trench 4. The trench was pivoted slightly in an attempt to exclude this material from the excavation area, however due to space restrictions it was not possible to avoid the modern dump entirely. As such, a modern cut 404 was visible in plan and section at the northernmost corner of the trench (**Plate 9**). This modern disturbance cut through topsoil 401, subsoil 402 and natural 403.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

No archaeological artefacts were recovered.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

No environmental samples were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 General

- 8.1.1 The evaluation trenching largely succeeded in meeting its aims and objectives (Wessex Archaeology 2019b).
- 8.1.2 Trenches 1 and 2 targeted anomalies identified through geophysical survey. At the north-west end of trench 1 a possible plough headland was targeted, however, during the trial trenching no such feature was observed. Trench 2 targeted an area of ridge and furrow; three furrows were identified within this trench; their alignment matched that of the geophysical anomalies. All other trenches were in areas in which no geophysical anomalies had been recorded (although full survey of the site had not been possible) and were void of any archaeological remains apart from the modern deposits noted above.
- 8.1.3 The furrows in trench 2 corresponded with linear trends identified in the geophysical survey. They were on a north-west to south-east alignment, which would have facilitated



drainage of the cultivated area down the natural north-west facing slope of the site. The presence of the furrows indicates a change of use of the land in the past, from cultivation to grazing.

- 8.1.4 The modern deposits encountered in trench 3 lay close to a bund of colliery spoil (visible on site and within imaging produced from Environment Agency LiDAR data). These deposits are likely to be debris associated with the bund, and their presence within relatively level ground suggests the bund extends further across the site than its visible limits on the surface would suggest, either by landscaping or slumping.
- 8.1.5 The medieval/post-medieval cultivation furrows were stratigraphically directly above the natural geological substrate. There was no other evidence in the area for any archaeological activity, therefore it is reasonable to surmise that the agricultural activity has not impacted on any earlier remains.
- 8.1.6 No other archaeological features were identified in the other targeted and non-targeted trenches.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Experience Barnsley Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Experience Barnsley Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Security copy

- 9.3.1 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.

9.4 OASIS

- 9.4.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (wessexar1-350999). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted upon completion of the project. 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.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 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, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 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.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document 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.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench 1		25 m x 1.8 m		NGR 436701 408717	
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
101	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey loosely compacted sandy silt	0-0.25	
102	Subsoil		Mid brown moderately compacted sandy silt	0.25-0.55	
103	Natural		Light brownish yellow clay with blueish patches	0.55	

Trench 2		25 m x 1.8 m		NGR 436723 408686	
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
201	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown moderately compacted silty clay	0-0.28	
202	Natural		Light grey and yellow mottled well compacted clay	0.28	
203	Furrow		Shallow, concave sides and flat base. 2.8 m wide x 0.2 m deep	0.3-0.52	
204	Fill	203	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, frequent manganese flecking	0.3-0.52	

Trench 3		25 m x 1.8 m		NGR 436735 408745	
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
301	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown friable silty clay	0-0.3	
302	Subsoil		Mid yellowish brown moderately compacted sandy silt	0.3-0.48	
303	Natural		Bright yellowish brown clay with greyish-blue mottling	0.48	
304	Made Ground		Bitumen layer present at north end of trench	0.3-0.6	
305	Made Ground		Mid brown sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments and rubble, only present at north end of trench	0.6-1.2	

Trench 4		25 m x 1.8 m		NGR 436776 408733	
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
401	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown friable silty clay	0-0.22	
402	Subsoil		Mid orangey brown well compacted silty clay	0.22-0.48	
403	Natural		Mid yellowish grey very well compacted clay with patches of sandstone bedrock	0.48	
404	Modern Feature		Cut of modern rubbish pit	0.0.48	
405	Dump layer	404	Red brick rubble and breeze blocks	0-0.48	

Trench 5		25 m x 1.8 m		NGR 436772 408696	
Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
501	Topsoil		Mid greyish brown loosely compacted sandy silt	0-0.15	
502	Subsoil		Dark yellowish brown moderately compacted silty clay	0.15-0.28	
503	Natural		Mid brownish orange clay with irregular sandstone and gravel patches throughout	0.28	



Appendix 2 OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-350999

Project details

Project name	St Michaels Avenue, Monk Bretton
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation of a 1.2 ha parcel of land located in Monk Bretton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The evaluation area is intended to be a proposed residential development comprising 38 dwellings. Wessex Archaeology previously carried out geophysical survey of the site which identified ridge and furrow earthworks and a possible plough headland. Five trial trenches were excavated, two of which targeted the earthworks identified in the geophysical survey. Three cultivation furrows were exposed in one trench, however no trace of the targeted possible plough headland was observed. No other archaeological remains were recorded. Modern debris, thought to be associated with a bund constructed from colliery spoil in the early 1980s, was exposed in two trenches in the north-east of the site.
Project dates	Start: 31-07-2019 End: 01-08-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	219340 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE BARNSELY BARNSELY St Michaels Avenue, Monk Bretton
Postcode	S71 2RU
Study area	1.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 36745 08710 53.573462425225 -1.445032639961 53 34 24 N 001 26 42 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 70m Max: 77m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Project design	Wessex archaeology



originator
Project director/manager John Winfer
Project supervisor A Derrick

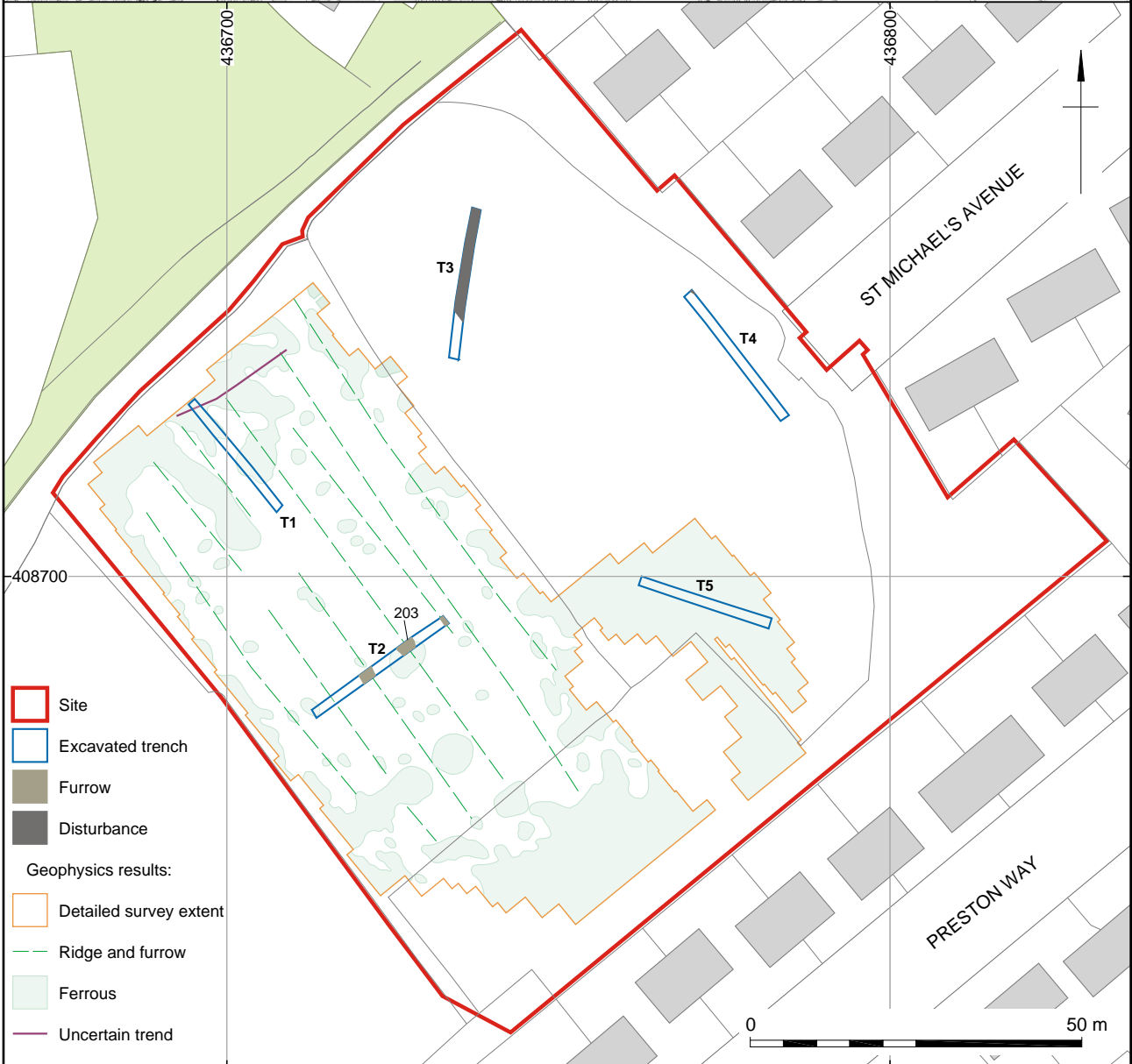
Project archives


Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Barnsley Museum
Paper Archive recipient Barnsley Museum

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title St Michaels Avenue, Monk Bretton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Derrick, A.
Other bibliographic details 219340
Date 2019
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Sheffield
Description A4 report with colour plates and figures

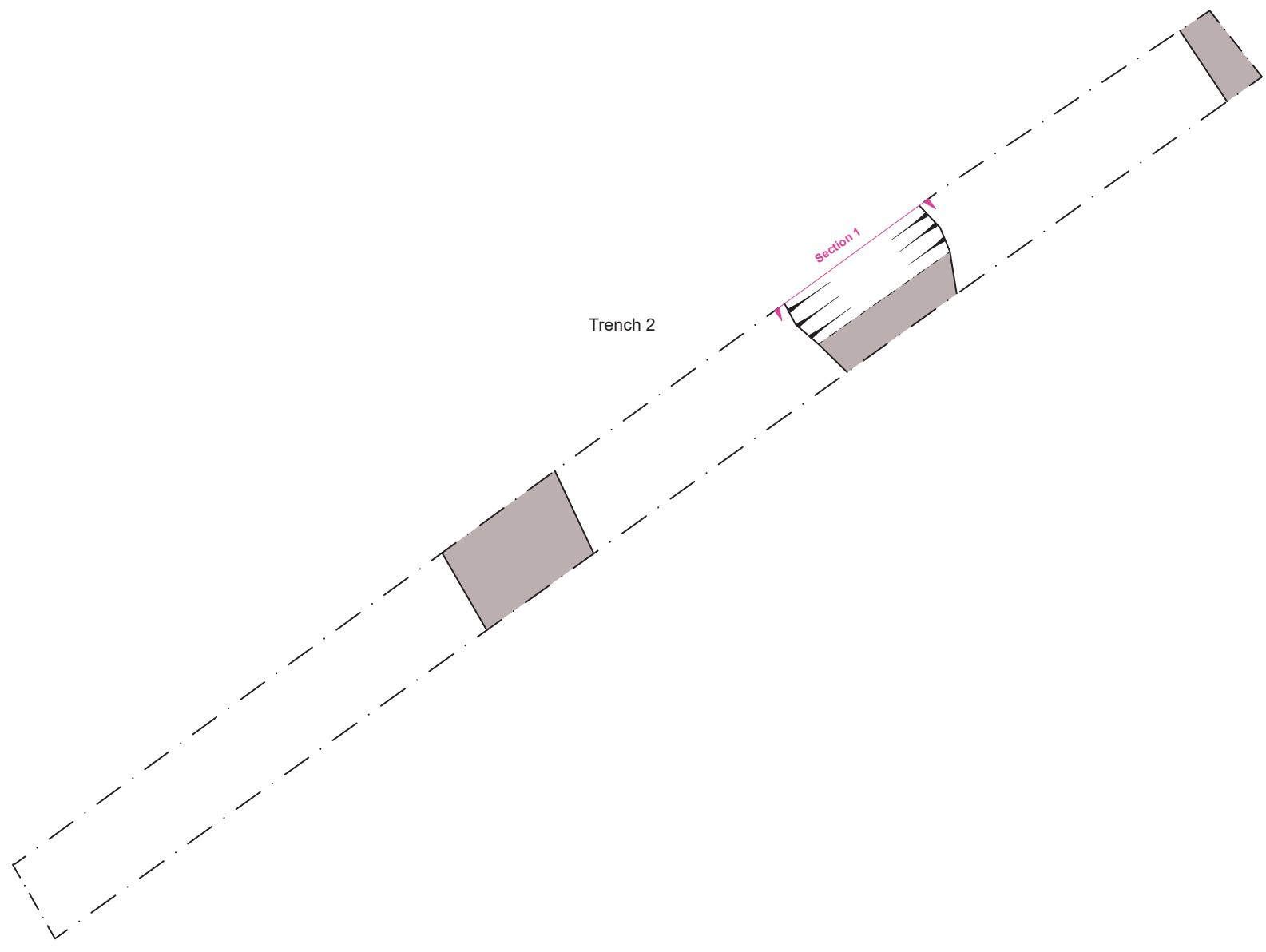
Entered by Emma Metcalfe (e.metcalfe@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 9 August 2019



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Site location

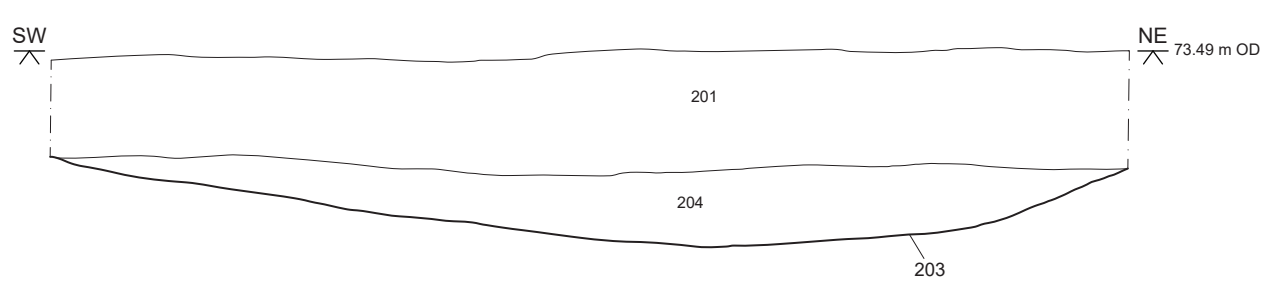
Figure 1



[- - -] Evaluation Trench
[shaded] Furrow



Section 1



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Plan of trench 2 and section of feature 203

Figure 2

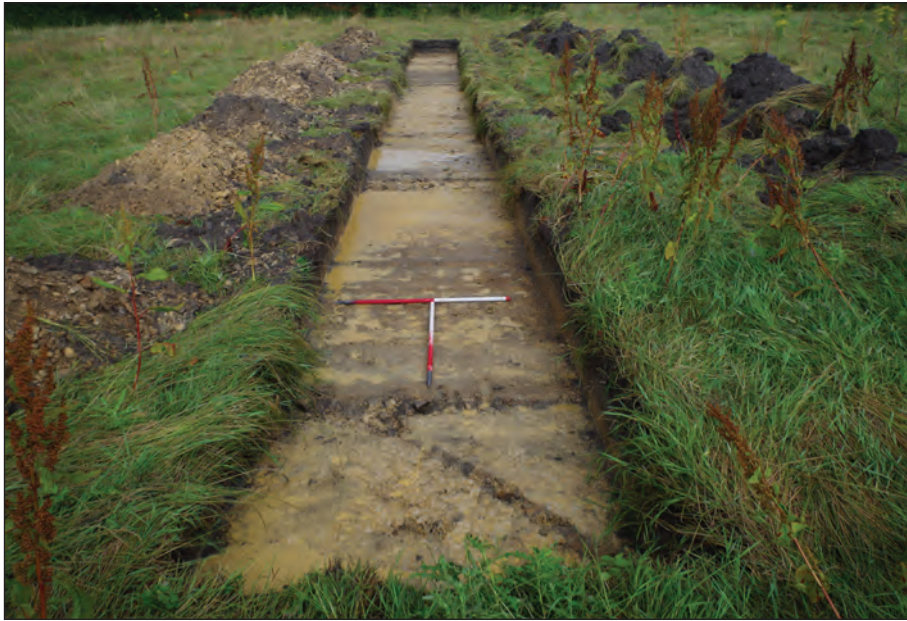


Plate 1: Trench 2 from the south-west



Plate 2: Trench 3 from the south


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Plate 3: Trench 1 south-west facing section showing subsoil

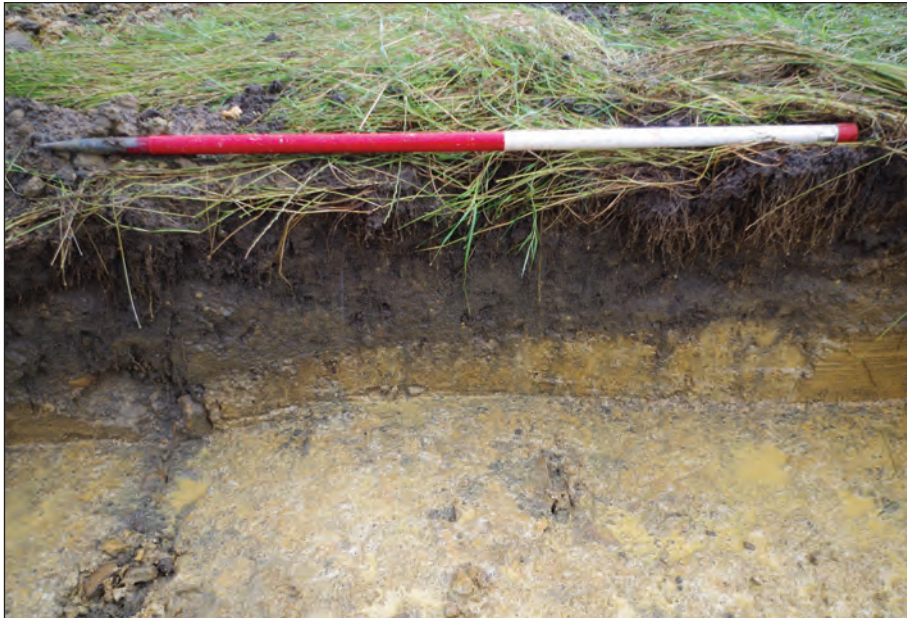


Plate 4: Trench 2 north-west facing section showing topsoil


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Plate 5: Oblique shot of furrow 203 from the south-east



Plate 6: Trench 3 east facing section


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Plate 7: Trench 3 west facing section through made ground



Plate 8: Oblique shot of sondage through made ground 304 and 305 from the west



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Plate 9: Cut of modern dump 404 viewed from the south

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