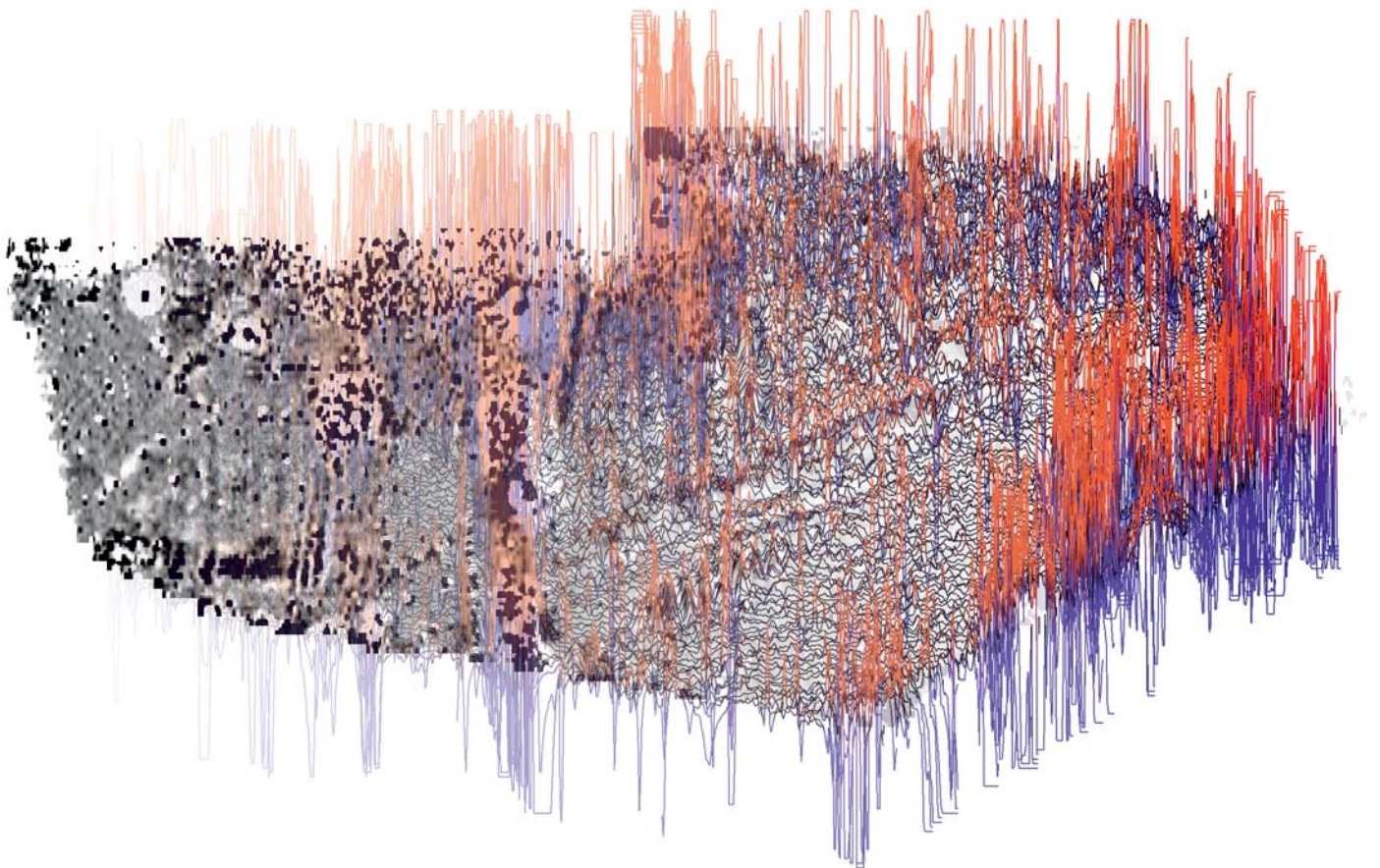




Scholes Lodge Farm, Scholes, West Yorkshire

Detailed Gradiometer & Walkover Survey Report





**SCHOLES LODGE FARM, SCHOLES,
WEST YORKSHIRE**

Detailed Gradiometer and Walkover Survey Report

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WEST YORKSHIRE****Detailed Gradiometer and Walkover Survey Report****CONTENTS**

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**SCHOLES LODGE FARM, SCHOLES,
WEST YORKSHIRE****Detailed Gradiometer and Walkover Survey Report****SUMMARY**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Barwick in Elmet and Scholes Parish Council, to carry out a geophysical and walkover survey of land at Scholes Lodge Farm, Scholes, West Yorkshire, hereafter 'the Site' (centred on NGR 438202 436385).

The survey area covered approximately 2.9ha within an area of grassland and the work demonstrated the presence of known and previously unknown archaeological anomalies within the Site.

The walkover and gradiometer survey further defined the location of the manorial moat, identified in the historical record (HER 2288), which appears to have been backfilled with magnetic material. An elevated platform was identified to the north of the moat, with a ditch and bank along its western and southern limits. The western ditch was previously revealed within a site to the north and dated to the 15th or 16th centuries (ASWYAS 2008). Geophysical anomalies are predominant within the elevated area, and indicate that a number of linear ditches survive, possibly defining internal divisions. Smaller but less conclusive curvilinear anomalies are also located in this area, with numerous discrete and amorphous anomalies distributed across the northern portion of the Site, which are indicative of further cut features.

The walkover survey also identified a hollow and ditch in the west of the Site and the geophysical survey demonstrated that the hollow was infilled with magnetic material. A possible pond was revealed to the west of the ditch and bank. Numerous ploughing trends were observed throughout the dataset which represent medieval agricultural practices and correlate with the extant ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs and on the ground. The northern edge of the Site is dominated by ferrous responses, which are also found in a band through the centre of the Site on the site of a modern service.

The digital archive is currently held with Wessex Archaeology and will be offered to the ADS in York for long term curation. An OASIS form will be submitted to the West Yorkshire HER.

**SCHOLES LODGE FARM, SCHOLES,
WEST YORKSHIRE****Detailed Gradiometer and Walkover Survey Report****ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The survey was commissioned by Barwick in Elmet and Scholes Parish Council, and the assistance of Chris Hassell is appreciated in this regard.

The geophysical survey was directed by Mike Hartwell and assisted by Sam Fairhead. The walkover survey was carried out by Chris Breeden and Chris Swales. Mike Hartwell processed the geophysical data and Hannah Brown interpreted the data and wrote this report. Chris Breeden interpreted the walkover survey data and produced **Appendix 3**.

The geophysical work was quality controlled by Dr. Paul Baggaley. Illustrations were prepared by Elizabeth James and Chris Breeden. The historical summary was prepared by James Thomson following a visit to the West Yorkshire HER by Andrea Burgess on 2nd February 2012. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton.

SCHOLES LODGE FARM, SCHOLES, WEST YORKSHIRE

Detailed Gradiometer and Walkover Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Barwick in Elmet and Scholes Parish Council, to carry out a geophysical and walkover survey of land at Scholes Lodge Farm, Scholes, West Yorkshire (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the Site' (centred on NGR 438202 436385).

1.1.2 The aim of the survey was to establish the presence/absence, extent and character of detectable archaeological remains within the survey area.

1.1.3 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the data.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site lies on the eastern edge of the village of Scholes, approximately 7km east of Leeds, and covers 2.9ha. It is located in the angle created at the junction of Main Street and Leeds Road and is bounded by residential development to the north, agricultural land to the south-west and the Leeds Road to the south-east.

1.2.2 At the time of survey the Site was under short grass; a north-south aligned footpath crosses the Site towards the western end. In general, the survey area slopes gently down from north to south, but contains topographical variations due to the presence of extant earthworks; the most apparent of these comprise linear depressions running across the Site.

1.2.3 The Site is situated on the Langsettian mudstones, sandstones and siltstones of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures (BGS 1974), which are overlain in this area by rendzinas and argillic brown earth soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1975). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following historical and archaeological summary of the Site is a synthesis of material held by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record (WYAAS HER) and a previous archaeological publication on Scholes Lodge Farm (ASWYAS 2008). Primary Record Numbers (PRN) relating to WYAAS HER records are noted where appropriate. For full details see **Appendix 4** and **Figure 2**.

2.2 Historical Summary

- 2.2.1 Whilst the village of Scholes is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, it is thought to have been part of the Honour of Pontefract, granted to Ilbert de Lacy as after the Norman Conquest. The place name Scholes derives from the old Scandinavian word *skáli*, meaning a shelter for sheep, indicating a small temporary settlement possibly dating to the late 9th or 10th centuries.
- 2.2.2 In the 13th century the manor of Scholes changed hands by marriage and decent, eventually becoming part of the vast Lancaster family estates by 1294. Scholes Park was subsequently maintained as part of the Lord Lancaster's estate for hunting, grazing, coppicing and as a source of timber. There is also mention of fishponds within the manor, although their location is unknown.
- 2.2.3 By the 14th century, the manor of Scholes was still part of the Lancaster estates, when there were one free tenant and nine villain tenants recorded within the village. Also recorded at the time is an 'old manor house' that was let out for grazing and haymaking. Despite the plagues of the second half of the 14th century, the population in Scholes had risen from 80 in 1341 to about 120 in 1425. By 1628 the manor at Scholes is described as being 'quite demolished' with the moats silted and grassed over.
- 2.2.4 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, produced in 1849, shows the Site as a large irregular enclosed field to the south of the Scholes Lodge and bounded by Main Street to the north, and Carr Beck and the Tadcaster and Halton Dial turnpike road to the south (built c. 1751 and now Leeds Road). The moated site of the former manor house is depicted within the south of the Site as cut by the turnpike. By this period the Site lay within the township of Barwick in Elmet.
- 2.2.5 Subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey map indicate that whilst the Site remained undeveloped, there was construction along its boundaries. This comprised of semi-detached housing to the north-east of the Site and south of Leeds Road between 1909 and 1938. By 1956 the moat is shown to have largely disappeared.

2.3 Previous Investigations

- 2.3.1 An evaluation trench was excavated in the field to the south of the Site in 1993 (PRN 7411), across the southern corner of a supposed moated manorial site bisected by Leeds Road (ASWYAS 1993). The excavation revealed a large man-made ditch, some 10m wide at its top, interpreted as either the south-east corner of the medieval moat or a fishpond. No finds were recovered.
- 2.3.2 An archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken at Scholes Lodge Farm in 2006 (PRN 7554), prior to a housing development in a parcel of land immediately adjacent to the north of the Site (ASWYAS 2008).
- 2.3.3 The project identified a possible enclosure or boundary ditch terminating within the Site dating between the 11th and 16th centuries. On the western side of this ditch the remains of a medieval building were discovered, comprising a number of large postholes with associated drainage ditches

and gullies. Pottery evidence indicated that the building was likely used for dairying between the mid-11th to mid-13th centuries. The excavations also indicated a hiatus in activity within the Site between the late 13th and late 15th centuries, with only low levels of material from the later 15th and 16th centuries evident. The next period of occupation was associated with two post-medieval buildings and a well. Two sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered from one of the ditches.

- 2.3.4 The medieval structure was considered close enough to the moated manor house to have been part of the manorial complex. As the moated area itself is only approximately 6ha in size, it was probable that some buildings were situated outside the moat.
- 2.3.5 Earthwork and cropmark features within the vicinity of the Site were mapped between 2005-6, as part of the Magnesian Limestone in West and South Yorkshire Air Photo Mapping Project. Ridge and furrow earthworks were identified on all sides of the Site (PRN 646). Linear ditches were also recorded to the north of Main Street to the north of the Site (PRN 648); east of Bog Lane to the south-east of the Site (PRN 649); and within the Site and the fields to the south of it (PRN 2288). Those within the Site were also recorded in 1977 during an SMR visit, which recorded earthworks west of the moat comprising possible building earthworks (200m to the west) and ridge and furrow (to the west and north-west).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The geophysical methodology consisted of detailed magnetometer survey conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometer system. The survey was conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2008).
- 3.1.2 The walkover survey was carried out by means of baselines set out using a differential GPS, and/or quadrants located using hand held GPS equipment, and tied into the OS grid.
- 3.1.3 The geophysical and walkover survey were conducted by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics and survey team on 3rd and 6th February 2012. Field conditions were good. Small gaps in the data are the result of young trees which posed obstacles to data collection.

3.2 Method

- 3.2.1 Individual survey grid nodes were established at 30m x 30m intervals using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS system, which is precise to approximately 0.02m and therefore exceeds English Heritage recommendations (2008).
- 3.2.2 The magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument, which has a vertical separation of 1m between sensors. Data were collected at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 1m apart with an effective sensitivity of 0.03nT, in accordance with EH guidelines (2008). Data were collected in the zigzag manner.

- 3.2.3 Data from the survey were subject to minimal data correction processes. These comprise a zero mean traverse function ($\pm 5nT$ thresholds) applied to correct for any variation between the two Bartington sensors used, and a de-step function to account for variations in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography. These two steps were applied to all survey areas, with no interpolation applied.
- 3.2.4 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

4 SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The walkover and gradiometer surveys were successful in identifying anomalies of archaeological interest, as well as numerous anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest across the Site. Geophysical results are presented as a series of greyscale and XY plots, and archaeological interpretations, at a scale of 1:1250 (**Figures 3 to 5**). The data are displayed at $-2nT$ (white) to $+3nT$ (black) for the greyscale image and $\pm 25nT$ per cm for the XY trace plots.
- 4.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous/burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 5**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the detailed survey dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.
- 4.1.4 Walkover survey results are presented as a contour survey and interpretative drawing (**Figures 6 to 8**)

4.2 Gradiometer Survey Results and Interpretation

- 4.2.1 At the eastern end of the Site a well-defined L-shaped area of ferrous response is very obvious in the data (**4001**), abutting the boundary with the Leeds Road. This corresponds with the assumed manorial moat, as evidenced by historic maps and HER records, suggesting that the original moat has been backfilled with material which has a much stronger magnetic signal than the background. The anomaly is surrounded by a magnetically quiet area which coincides with slight variations in the topography.
- 4.2.2 A number of linear anomalies have been identified, and which are interpreted as archaeological in nature (**4002 - 4004**). These positive anomalies are most likely to represent ditches or other cut features, and many appear to have originally extended further on the same alignment, although this continuation is now only apparent as a trend in the data (for example, at **4003**). Anomalies that are similar in terms of magnitude and nature of response, but of smaller dimensions, such as those to the south-west of **4002**, are believed to represent the fragmented remains of continuous features. It is likely that such ditches are the result of land

division, although the contemporaneity or otherwise of the features is not apparent from the magnetometer data alone.

- 4.2.3 The most pronounced axis of the archaeological anomalies runs approximately north-east to south-west through the eastern half of the Site. This is demarcated in the centre of the survey area by parallel anomalies which are consistent with those generated by ditches, and reinforced by a number of more ephemeral trends. The anomalies generated by the ditches are approximately 12m apart (at **4002** and **4003**). On the ground, a depression is visible along this alignment.
- 4.2.4 Around **4006**, the continuation of the north-east to south-west axis appears to be interrupted and the line of the ditch is displaced northwards by approximately 7m, though it maintains the same alignment. Archaeological anomalies to the west of **4006** hint at the possibility of a different alignment of features.
- 4.2.5 To the north of these north-east to south-west ditches, three archaeological anomalies run north-south and appear to meet this central boundary. At **4005** a fourth, similar, anomaly has been identified, which is considered to be of probable archaeological interest on the grounds of similarity of response and morphology, although it is partially obscured by ferrous responses and possibly by poor survival. These ditches each are located approximately 40m apart, suggesting systematic division of land into smaller plots.
- 4.2.6 At **4007** a number of curvilinear and sub-rectangular anomalies have been interpreted as being likely to be of archaeological origin, and may represent small enclosures and an increased level of activity in this area.
- 4.2.7 A number of smaller discrete anomalies, varying from c. 1m to c. 3.5m in diameter, are distributed across the north eastern portion of the Site. These are consistent with pits or similar cut archaeological features, and have been interpreted with varying degrees of archaeological confidence. It is noticeable that these anomalies are considerably less common to the south of **4002**. Given the extent of ploughing evidenced in the data (see above) it is difficult to determine whether this is an accurate reflection of the distribution, or is the result of differential survival.
- 4.2.8 In the central third of the data, a number of linear parallel positive and negative anomalies are apparent which are characteristic of ridge and furrow ploughing. These are most visible around **4008** and **4005**. It is noticeable that the ridges and furrows are generally aligned parallel with the archaeological anomalies running north-south. The increased contrast between the ridge and furrow responses immediately to the north of **4008** may have been caused by plough damage to an earlier magnetically enhanced archaeological feature.
- 4.2.9 In the western half of the Site, there are no anomalies that can categorically be identified as being of archaeological origin. A number of amorphous positive anomalies are located in the northern part of this area which may be of archaeological interest. At **4009** it seems likely that the individual anomalies, represent the plough-damaged remains of a ditch, which may also incorporate the area of increased magnetic responses running up to the

Site boundary, immediately to the west. It may be the case that the ditch at **4009** continues on to **4002/4003**, to form a field boundary that is identified in this general location on some early historic maps. However, the results of the walkover survey appear to contradict this theory.

- 4.2.10 A significant portion of the northern part of Site is dominated by strong magnetic responses generated by modern ferrous sources: such responses occur primarily around the perimeters but also in several discrete areas within the survey area. This represents the proximity of buildings, fences, services etc. in or adjacent to the survey area and, around **4010**, is probably the result of landscaping associated with development. Such responses are considerably stronger than those typically generated by archaeological features and will therefore mask any evidence of archaeology which they overlie. A band of ferrous responses run south from **4010** and coincide with a linear topographical depression – the site of a modern service.
- 4.2.11 Numerous weakly magnetic linear and curvilinear trends are apparent in the dataset, some of which may be of archaeological interest, although they cannot be identified as such with confidence. Some of these trends are believed to be the result of further ploughing activity or drainage, while others may be of natural origin or represent chance alignments within the data.

4.3 Walkover Survey Results and Interpretation

- 4.3.1 A summary of the walkover survey results can be found below. Full details can be found in **Appendix 3** and on **Figures 6-8**.
- 4.3.2 A 50m long north-east to south-west linear depression (**1; Plate 1**) was revealed in the western part of the Site, to the east of which was a sub-rectangular hollow (**2; Plate 2**) that the geophysical survey indicated was infilled with magnetic material.
- 4.3.3 A possible pond (**3; Plate 3**) was identified to the south of the hollow, which was not identified by the geophysics survey.
- 4.3.4 The north-eastern part of the Site comprised a 70m wide and 170m long terrace (**6; Plate 7**), defined by a 2m wide bank and shallow ditch on its western and southern edge (**4; Plates 5 and 6**). The ditch was also revealed by the geophysical survey (**4003** and **4005**). A possible entrance was defined by a shallow hollow (**7; Plate 8**), with the bank continuing to the east (**9; Plates 10 and 11**). A hollow was revealed on its northern side (**10; Plates 12 and 13**).
- 4.3.5 The walkover survey also identified the western extent of the moat in the south-east corner of the Site, being approximately 1m deep, 19m wide and 33m long (**8; Plate 9**). The northern extent was overlain by bank **9**. The area within the moat's southern limits (**11; Plate 14**) showed evidence for levelling, presumably following the demolition of the manor.
- 4.3.6 Evidence for ridge and furrow survived in the southern part of the Site (**12** and **13; Plates 15 and 16**).

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 The surveys identified a well-defined anomaly (**8/4001**) in the south-east part of the Site consistent with the assumed location of the manorial moat (HER 2288). The moat differs in shape to that assumed from aerial photographs (**Figure 2**), and it is likely that the assumed northern part of the moat is actually the continuation of the boundary ditch defining platform **6** to the north (see below). The survey has demonstrated that the moat's northern extent lies further to the south and forms a right angle with the western extent (**Figure 5**).
- 5.1.2 The platform to the north of the moat (**6**) may represent a historic field division, with regularly spaced north-south aligned ditches within its limits and a ditch and bank defining its western and southern limits (**4, 9, 10** and **4002 – 4005**). Ditches **4002, 4004** and **4005** may define smaller internal enclosures, possibly the site of buildings associated with the manor. However, these internal features are more difficult to interpret fully as there are less well defined, amorphous in shape and appear to be more fragmented.
- 5.1.3 The ditches defining the western and southern limits of platform **6** are visible in recent aerial photographs (see **Figure 2**), and the western ditch was excavated in 2006 as part of the housing development to the north (ASWYAS 2008). The ditch was dated to the 15th or 16th centuries, and it is likely that the internal features recorded during this survey are of a similar date. The proximity of the enclosed area to the site of the moated manor is also indicative of the manor's decline, before its demolition in the early 17th century.
- 5.1.4 Numerous small anomalies were identified within the area of **6**, approximately centred on **4006**, which are consistent with archaeological features such as pits and are interpreted as being of probable or possible archaeological interest. An entrance to the field was defined by hollow **7**. This void can also be seen in the crop mark data on **Figure 2**.
- 5.1.5 The western half of the Site contains fewer anomalies that are definitively identifiable archaeology, although a possible boundary ditch has been identified at **4009**. A second ditch was identified to the north by the walkover survey, although that may be a modern feature.
- 5.1.6 A probable modern borrow pit or storage platform (**2**) was also recorded in the east of the Site as was a possible pond (**3**).
- 5.1.7 The data also reveal the presence of ferrous material in various parts of the Site, particularly along the northern boundary (**4010**), which may be masking weaker responses from archaeology in this area. The band of ferrous responses running north-south from **4010** is a modern service.

5.2 Conclusions

- 5.2.1 The geophysical survey data is supported by that of the walkover survey, with both detecting anomalies of archaeological interest and anomalies of probable or possible archaeological interest.

- 5.2.2 The results of the survey support the known historical data for the site, and have allowed us to reinterpret the limits of the moat and the ditch complex in the east of the site. The crop mark data indicates that there were north-south aligned ditches that extended from ditch **4 (Figure 2)**, which weren't revealed in the survey. These ditches may have formed part of the ridge and furrow system visible in the eastern part of the site.

6 REFERENCES

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1854 White's Directory of Leeds, Bradford &c.

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domesdaymap.co.uk

7 APPENDIX 1: SURVEY EQUIPMENT AND DATA PROCESSING

Survey Methods and Equipment

The magnetic data for this project was acquired using a Bartington 601-2 dual magnetic gradiometer system. This instrument has two sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1m apart allowing two traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1m separation, and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03nT over a ± 100 nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25m. All of the data are stored on an integrated data logger for subsequent post-processing and analysis.

Wessex Archaeology undertakes two types of magnetic surveys: scanning and detail. Both types depend upon the establishment of an accurate 20m or 30m site grid, which is achieved using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument and then extended using tapes. The Leica Viva system receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by English Heritage (2008) for geophysical surveys.

Scanning surveys consist of recording data at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 10m apart, acquiring a minimum of 80 data points per transect. Due to the relatively coarse transect interval, scanning surveys should only be expected to detect extended regions of archaeological anomalies, when there is a greater likelihood of distinguishing such responses from the background magnetic field.

The detailed surveys consist of 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids, and data are collected at 0.25m intervals along traverses spaced 1m apart. These strategies give 1600 or 3600 measurements per 20m or 30m grid respectively, and are the recommended methodologies for archaeological surveys of this type (English Heritage, 2008).

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. In this case, data were collected at 0.125m intervals along traverses spaced 0.25m apart, resulting in 28800 readings per 30m grid, exceeding that recommended by English Heritage (2008) for characterisation surveys.

Post-Processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

As the scanning data are not as closely distributed as with detailed survey, they are georeferenced using the GPS information and interpolated to highlight similar

anomalies in adjacent transects. Directional trends may be removed before interpolation to produce more easily understood images.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a zero mean traverse in order to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Destagger – Shifting each traverse longitudinally by a number of readings. This corrects for operator errors and is used to enhance linear features;
- Despike – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies.
- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.

8 APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into two main categories: archaeological and unidentified responses.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Probable archaeology – used for features which give a clear response but which form incomplete patterns.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response but which form no discernable pattern or trend.

The unidentified category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.

Finally, services such as water pipes are marked where they have been identified.

9 APPENDIX 3: WALKOVER SURVEY DATA

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape in plan	Orientation
1	Ditch	438092.86 436384.07	50m Long 5m Wide 0.2m Deep	Linear	North-east to south-west
Description			Interpretation		
Visible as linear depression running NE to SW. Concave in profile. Ends at the start of boundary and drain in adjacent field that runs on same alignment.			Probable drainage ditch or removed hedge that was part of a field boundary, most likely a continuation of the boundary visible to south-west of the site running in the same alignment. Possibly the remnants of a track way running north to south from the original access road for Scholes Lodge Farm to the field south-west of the Site but the alignment seems to suggest a boundary is more feasible.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape in plan	Orientation
2	Depression platform /	438134.55 436390.60	14m Long 21m Wide 1m Deep	Sub-rectangular	North to South
Description			Interpretation		
South facing sub-rectangular platform/depression created by a cut into the natural slope of the field which runs downwards from North to South. 1m deep at northernmost extent with southern edge at existing ground level. Flat sloping sides approx. 4.5m into flat base approx. 13m wide. Feature seems to lie in the same orientation as the visible cultivation marks.			Possible agriculture / subsistence related platform.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
3	Waterlogged depression	438161.46 436347.17	9m diameter 0.3m deep (ruts)	Sub-circular	n/a
Description			Interpretation		
Shallow sub-circular depression with heavily rutted surface. Water-logged with standing water visible within ruts. Ruts created by wheeled vehicles passing across feature. No visible signs of vehicle ruts in immediate vicinity of feature suggesting surrounding area does not become water-logged.			Feature is most likely an in-filled water catchment site such as a pond. It should be noted though that there is modern drainage services in the immediate vicinity of this feature so it is possible that the water-logging could be attributed to a disruption of those.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
4	Bank & Ditch	438190.03 436357.90	70m Long N/S 90m Long W/E 8m Wide Max height 2m	L-shaped Linear	North to South turns 90 degrees West to East
Description			Interpretation		
Bank forming edge of terrace feature 6 with associated shallow ditch. Runs from modern footpath at the northernmost edge of Site southwards for 70m where it turns 90 degrees East and continues for 90m before terminating at feature 7. Bank is approx. 5m wide in plan with approx. 30 degree flat sloping side. Ditch is approx. 3m wide with shallow, concave base, approx. 20cm deep.			Field boundary. Ditch and embankment created to bound terraced area feature 6.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
5	Depression	438224.89 436374.18	12m Long 7m Wide 0.4m Deep	Linear	North to South
Description			Interpretation		
Small depression running north to south that cuts E/W linear portion of feature 4 approx. 40m from its eastern end. Feature is a shallow but discernible cut through bank 4 that gets shallower from south to north where it gradually flattens out into the topography of feature 6.			Negative feature cut through feature 4. Purpose unknown.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
6	Terraced area	438242.28 436418.39	155m Long 65m Wide	Rectangular	East to West
Description			Interpretation		
Large terrace occupying the area north of 4 7, 9 & 10 up to the northern edge of Site. Terrace is not perfectly flat but is markedly different to the natural, steeper topography visible to the west and south of feature 4. Surface of this feature is raised up to 2m higher than the natural topography where it is level with the top of feature 4. The terrace is seemingly truncated at its SE corner by features 7 & 10.			Large levelled area, probably associated with agriculture / subsistence		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
-------------	------	--------------	------	-------	-------------

7	Waterlogged depression	438280.25 436392.93	28m Long 12m Wide 1.2m Deep	Sub-oval	West to East
Description			Interpretation		
Sub-oval depression sitting between East end of feature 4 and west end of feature 9. Signs of a small amount of water-logging with ground wet underfoot with visible wheel ruts. Feature has flat sloping sides, approx. 5m long, and a flat, rutted base, approx. 17m E/W and 8m N/S. Seemingly cuts feature 6.			Possibly formed part of entranceway to terrace 6, heavy rutting by modern vehicles may have affected the form of this feature. Alignment with feature 10 may suggest that it is a contemporary feature cutting features 4 & 6.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
8	Ditch	438296.18 436370.61	33m Long 19m Wide 1m Deep	Linear	North to South
Description			Interpretation		
North/South orientated ditch. Western edge is slightly higher than Eastern. North end terminates at west end of feature 9. Slightly concave base approx. 8m wide, flat sloping slopes at approx. 25 degrees + 5m wide. 1m deep at deepest. Appears in profile at fence line at southern edge of Site where it has a more regular overall concave shape.			Possible moat.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
9	Bank	438317.15 436394.76	59m Long 14m Wide 2m High	Linear	West to East
Description			Interpretation		
Large bank, running E/W with a maximum height of 2m. Southern edge has a regular, slightly convex sloping side, approx. 25 degrees and 6m wide. Northern edge is regular and slightly concave, approx. 5m wide and 20 degrees. East end of bank is seemingly truncated by modern drain. Bank reduces in height from West to east from 2m to 1m.			Field boundary associated with feature 6. May originally been similar in form to feature 4 until it was cut at its northern edge by feature 10.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
-------------	------	--------------	------	-------	-------------

10	Waterlogged depression	438330.38 436409.21	35m Long 10m Wide 0.7m Deep	Sub-rectangular	West to East
Description			Interpretation		
Depression to the North of bank 9 and south of terrace 6, possibly cutting both as a later intervention. Heavily water-logged with standing water. East end is truncated by modern drain which could possibly been constructed to drain this feature. Sub-rectangular in shape it is orientated West to East parallel with feature 9.			Standing water suggests water catchment / storage area.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
11	Platform levelling /	438327.98 436378.53	47m Long 16m Wide	Sub-rectangular	West to East
Description			Interpretation		
Very flat area of ground filling a triangular area at the SE corner of the Site. Area is bounded by feature 8 to the West, feature 9 to the North and the Site boundary running NE / SE at its southern edge. Feature is seemingly man-made given the sloping nature of the natural topography.			Levelled area, possibly filled in moat site.		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
12	Cultivation marks, furrow remnants	438139.84 436360.68	50m Long 4m Wide	Linear	North to South
Description			Interpretation		
Remnants of ridge and furrow existing as depressions representing the base of the furrows. Running North to South and spaced at approx. 4m or 8m depending on level of preservation apart from centre to centre. Exist as subtle changes in the contour of the ground surface though can be seen quite markedly as a sinuous profile appearing in the fence line at the southernmost extent of the Site.			Ridge & furrow		

Feature No.	Form	NGR (centre)	Size	Shape	Orientation
13	Cultivation marks, furrow remnants	438254.54 436343.23	90m Long 1.4m Wide 0.2m Deep	Linear	North-east to south-west

Description	Interpretation
Remnants of ridge and furrow existing as depressions representing the base of the furrows. Running north to south and spaced at approx. 4m or 8m depending on level of preservation apart from centre to centre. Existing furrows are a max 1m across and very shallow getting no deeper than 20cm. Occupies an area to the South of feature 4 down to the southern edge of Site. Approx. 75m E/W and 35m N/S.	Ridge & furrow

10 APPENDIX 4: HER DATA

MONUMENT DETAILS**Common name** Ridge and Furrow (no longer extant)

Compiler	Date
RB	02 Feb 2012
RM	08 Sep 2006
VLT	12 Aug 1986

Group record No. No **Part of Group record** No **Group PRN****Cross References**

UDP class	4	Sched. Mon. No.		Listed Bldg ref.	
UDA No.		Date Scheduled		Listed Bldg grade(s)	
NAR No.		EH Lithic Record No.		Local Site Nomination	No
Conservation Area No		EH Stray Lithic Record No.			

LOCATION DETAILS**100km square/Easting/Northing** SE 3811 3665**O.S. 1:10000** SE33NE

Number	Street	Settlement
Township	District	County
Barwick in Elmet	Leeds	W.Yorks.

MONUMENT CHARACTER

Site Type (general)	Period (general)	Site Type (specific)	Period (specific)
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	Ridge and furrow	Medieval or later

Evidence	Main building mat.	Secondary building mat.	Find material
Earthwork			-

Site condition as last known	Height OD	Area (ha.)

Drift Geology	Architect

Description

Area of ridge and furrow of intermediate width behind the housing on the north side of Main St., Scholes shown on aerial photographs taken by Bob Yarwood (WYAS) in 1983. The area is split into long narrow fields by hedges and trees which might have been interpreted as croft boundaries but for the ridge and furrow.

The ridge and furrow was recorded by the English Heritage National Mapping Project (NMP) as being no longer extant on the latest 1992 Ordnance Survey vertical photography (Van Den Toorn, 2003)

EVENT

Archive/Source type

AP

Desc.text

Reference

WY 116/3

Van Den Toorn, D. (English Heritage NMP) 2003. 'NMR Complete Monument Report: Unique Identifier 1386427'

PROPOSAL

AP file storage location 44 33 86 25

On record map? Yes

Record to be completed? No

Site management (comments)

MONUMENT DETAILS**Common name**

Compiler	Date
RM	08 Sep 2006
RH	19 Nov 2001
BY	14 Mar 1996
VLT	12 Aug 1987

Group record No. No **Part of Group record** No **Group PRN**

Cross References

UDP class 3 **Sched. Mon. No.** **Listed Bldg ref.**

UDA No. **Date Scheduled** **Listed Bldg grade(s)**

NAR No. **EH Lithic Record No.** **Local Site Nomination** No

Conservation Area No **EH Stray Lithic Record No.**

LOCATION DETAILS

100km square/Easting/Northing SE 383 367

O.S. 1:10000 SE33NE

Number	Street	Settlement
Township	District	County
Barwick in Elmet	Leeds	W.Yorks.

MONUMENT CHARACTER

Site Type (general)	Period (general)	Site Type (specific)	Period (specific)
MONUMENT <BY FORM>	Prehistoric or Roman (pre-early fifth century)	Ditch	Uncertain A
MONUMENT <BY FORM>	Prehistoric or Roman (pre-early fifth century)	Rectangular enclosure	Uncertain A
Evidence	Main building mat.	Secondary building mat.	Find material
Cropmark			-

Site condition as last known **Height OD** **Area (ha.)**

Drift Geology **Architect**

Description

Very faint cropmarks of linear ditches(?), date and origin unknown. 1995 APs add significant new cropmarks at SE 383365 - a very broad right- angled ditch could well be one corner/two sides of an enclosure though this is only conjecture; another linear ditch abuts the corner, with two more linear ditches visible. The site clearly runs under adjoining smaller parcels of ground where conditions may not always/ever be amenable to cropmark formation.

EVENT

Archive/Source type

AP

Reference

WY 144/25; 252/26,27

PROPOSAL

AP file storage location 44338637

On record map? Yes

Record to be completed? No

Site management (comments)

MONUMENT DETAILS**Common name**

Compiler	Date
RM	08 Sep 2006
VLT	12 Aug 1986

Group record No.	No	Part of Group record	No	Group PRN
Cross References	650			
UDP class	3	Sched. Mon. No.		Listed Bldg ref.
UDA No.		Date Scheduled		Listed Bldg grade(s)
NAR No.		EH Lithic Record No.		Local Site Nomination
Conservation Area No		EH Stray Lithic Record No.		No

LOCATION DETAILS

100km square/Easting/Northing SE 387 362

O.S. 1:10000 SE33NE

Number	Street	Settlement
Township	District	County
Barwick in Elmet	Leeds	W.Yorks.

MONUMENT CHARACTER

Site Type (general)	Period (general)	Site Type (specific)	Period (specific)
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Prehistoric or Roman (pre-early fifth century)	Field system	Uncertain A
MONUMENT <BY FORM>	Prehistoric or Roman (pre-early fifth century)	Rectangular enclosure	Uncertain A
TRANSPORT	Prehistoric or Roman (pre-early fifth century)	Lane	Uncertain A

Evidence	Main building mat.	Secondary building mat.	Find material
Cropmark			-

Site condition as last known	Height OD	Area (ha.)
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Drift Geology	Architect
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Description

Cropmarks of small nearly rectilinear enclosure, c. 35x35m. (0.12ha.) with part of presumed west and south sides not showing; (west side may be convex); no entrance discernible in remainder. Similarly broad ditches form part of what could be a larger outer enclosure on the north and east sides at a distance of c. 25m. from the small enclosure. The remainder of field 7327 to the north and east of the enclosure(s) contain cropmarks of a lane or double ditched boundary running c. east-west onto which a number of linear and curvilinear ditches abutt - possible fragment of a field system. The relationship of the enclosure(s) to the latter is uncertain. 1995 APs add no significant new information.

EVENT

Archive/Source type

Reference

AP

WY 130/9,10; 135/26-28; 172/9; 247/1-3; 252/28,29

PROPOSAL

AP file storage location 44338651

On record map? Yes

Record to be completed? No

Site management (comments)

MONUMENT DETAILS**Common name**

Compiler	Date
RB	11 Mar 2010
RM	25 Oct 2007
JD	27 Jul 2005
KK	09 Jul 2002
BY	13 Mar 1989

Group record No.	No	Part of Group record	No	Group PRN
Cross References	7411			
UDP class	2	3	4	Sched. Mon. No.
UDA No.				Listed Bldg ref.
NAR No.				Listed Bldg grade(s)
Conservation Area No				EH Lithic Record No.
				Local Site Nomination
				No
				EH Stray Lithic Record No.

LOCATION DETAILS

100km square/Easting/Northing SE 3829 3638

O.S. 1:10000 SE33NE

Number	Street	Settlement
Township	District	County
Barwick in Elmet	Leeds	W.Yorks.

MONUMENT CHARACTER

Site Type (general)	Period (general)	Site Type (specific)	Period (specific)
WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	MOAT	Medieval and later
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	MANOR	Medieval
DOMESTIC	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	MANOR HOUSE	Medieval

Evidence	Main building mat.	Secondary building mat.	Find material
EARTHWORK			-
CROPMARK			-

Site condition as last known **Height OD** **Area (ha.)**

Drift Geology **Architect**

Description

Former manorial site, probably leased out, in Scholes, a hamlet district of Barwick in Elmet township. Its former status within the Honor of Pontefract yet to be described in more detail from surviving doc. records.

The presumed manor house itself was moated (Le Patourel type A1(a)) and this feature is now bisected by a road; it survives as a much silted earthwork on north side of road and as a soilmark on south side (v.WY 141/1 for clearest soilmark). No building remains visible. Survey of 1628 (copy in Leeds City Arch. acc.1874) says manor house is quite demolished "...it conteyneth 2.5 acres of ground in the midst of it is a quadrangle moted round and in that quadrangle stood the house. The motes are now dried up . another 2.5 acres which was formerlie the yard or garden close to the earthed mote .." O.S. surveyed only two arms of the moat surviving as earthworks. B.Y. states that more earthworks were noted covering rest of field and including poss. building earthworks 200m. to W. and ridge and furrow to W. and NW. of moat; the R&F shows clearly on APs and includes some broad and some narrow. Also noted that moat is more complex than depicted at 1:2500 by O.S.

Although incomplete, this is one of the few more substantial moated sites surviving in part as earthworks in the county. Considerable archaeological potential remains.

An evaluation by trial trenching (PRN 7411) was carried out by WYAS in December 1992 across the southern corner of the supposed moat. The results of the evaluation seemed to suggest that the deposits uncovered indicated the presence of one large feature (like a fishpond) rather than the angle of a moat. Due to the restrictive size of the evaluation trench it was impossible to give any precise interpretation.

EVENT

Event Type Gen	Event TypeSpec	Organisation	Date (of event)
FIELD SURVEY	MEASURED SURVEY	YAS, Med.Section	1977/8
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	FIELD VISIT	R.W.Emsley, O.S.F.I.	24/4/1961
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	FIELD VISIT	B.Yarwood	June 1977
EXCAVATION	TRIAL TRENCH	WYAS	Dec 1992

Archive/Source type

Reference

AP	DNR 1055/13-15
Desc.text	B.Yarwood 1977, SMR field notes (township file)
Doc.ref.	Various Duchy of Lancs. accounts, early C14 onwards (see BY)
Desc.text	H.E.J.Le Patourel 1973, 'Moated Sites of Yorks', Med.Arch.Monog. no.5, p.127
Desc.text	O.S. card SE33NE 4.
Desc.text	Branse-Instone, E., EH Designation Archaeologist, 07/09/2004, Sites not put forward for scheduling (on the basis of information in the SMR)
Other	Evaluation Report, A Boucher, WYAS. January 1993
AP	WY 43/13,14; 95/22,23; 116/2,4; 141/1

PROPOSAL

AP file storage location 44338634

On record map? Yes Record to be completed? No

Site management (comments)

Branse-Instone, E., EH Designation Archaeologist,
07/09/2004, Sites not put forward for scheduling (on the basis
of information in the SMR): Too poorly preserved to be of
national importance.

MONUMENT DETAILS**Common name**

Compiler	Date
RB	03 Feb 2012
RB	15 Mar 2010
RM	24 Jan 2007
RM	13 Apr 2006

Group record No. No **Part of Group record** No **Group PRN**

Cross References 2288

UDP class 4 **Sched. Mon. No.** **Listed Bldg ref.**

UDA No. **Date Scheduled** **Listed Bldg grade(s)**

NAR No. **EH Lithic Record No.** **Local Site Nomination** No

Conservation Area **EH Stray Lithic Record No.**

LOCATION DETAILS

100km square/Easting/Northing SE 38348 36306

O.S. 1:10000 SE33NE

Number **Street** **Settlement** Scholes

Township **District** **County**

Barwick in Elmet Leeds W.Yorks.

MONUMENT CHARACTER

Site Type (general) **Period (general)** **Site Type (specific)** **Period (specific)**

NEGATIVE EVIDENCE - (-) - -

Evidence **Main building mat.** **Secondary building mat.** **Find material**

NO EVIDENCE

Site condition as last known **Height OD** 89 **Area (ha.)**

Drift Geology Boulder clay Boulder clay **Architect**

Description

An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by WYAS between the 3rd and 6th December 1992 across the southern corner of the supposed medieval moat at Scholes (PRN 2288).

A trench, measuring 55m by 2m was excavated using a JCB along the proposed route of a sewage pipeline forming part of the Scholes to Stanks transfer scheme. The depth of the trench did not exceed 2.4m.

At either end of the trench after removal of 0.5m of overburden the natural boulder clay was uncovered. The central portion of the trench contained an extensive but shallow dump of modern material overlaying clay and quantities of organic material. It was thought that the lower extremity of this sequence of deposits lay below the 2.4m limit of the excavation. The deposits uncovered in the trench indicate the presence of a feature of man-made origin, although the horizontal nature of the layers suggested the presence of one large feature rather than the angle of a moat. While no precise interpretation was possible given the restriction on the size and depth of the trench, it was possible to confirm the presence of a feature associated with the complex of earthworks to the north (PRN 2288).

EVENT

Event Type Gen	Event TypeSpec	Organisation	Date (of event)
EXCAVATION	TRIAL TRENCH	WYAS	Dec 1992

Archive/Source type

Other

Reference

Evaluation report, A Boucher, WYAS. January 1993

PROPOSAL

AP file storage location

On record map? Yes

Record to be completed? No

Site management (comments)

MONUMENT DETAILS**Common name**

Compiler	Date
RB	02 Feb 2012
JD	10 Mar 2010
RM	26 Jul 2006

Group record No. No **Part of Group record** No **Group PRN**

Cross References

UDP class 4 **Sched. Mon. No.** **Listed Bldg ref.**

UDA No. **Date Scheduled** **Listed Bldg grade(s)**

NAR No. **EH Lithic Record No.** **Local Site Nomination** No

Conservation Area **EH Stray Lithic Record No.**

LOCATION DETAILS

100km square/Easting/Northing SE 3815 3645

O.S. 1:10000 SE33NE

Number **Street** **Settlement** Scholes

Township **District** **County**

Barwick in Elmet Leeds W.Yorks.

MONUMENT CHARACTER

Site Type (general)	Period (general)	Site Type (specific)	Period (specific)
WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE	Early Medieval or Later (post-early fifth century)	DRAIN	late or post medieval
UNASSIGNED	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	POST HOLE	medieval
UNASSIGNED	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	PIT	medieval
MONUMENT <BY FORM>	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	DITCH	medieval
WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	GULLY	medieval
ARTEFACT	Medieval (1066 - 1550)	POTTERY	medieval
ARTEFACT	Post-Medieval (1550 - 1901)	POTTERY	17th - 18th century

Evidence	Main building mat.	Secondary building mat.	Find material
FIND			Bone
FIND			Pottery
SUB-SURFACE DEPOSIT			

Site condition as last known **Height OD** **Area (ha.)**

Drift Geology Sandstone

Architect

Description

An excavation was carried out by WYAS at Scholes Lodge Farm in October 2005. No further information is provided about the reasons for the excavation as the report is only a summary of what was found.

Seven trenches were excavated; five of which (trenches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7) contained archaeological features. Each trench was excavated using a JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The average depth of each trench was approximately 0.4m with a topsoil of approximately 0.25m in depth and no visible subsoil; archaeological features were cut into weathered sandstone natural. A trench location plan is provided in the report.

Trench 1 (20m by 2m) was orientated east to west. A total of 13 features were identified in this trench. At the eastern extent of the trench five post-holes and four pits were found but the only dating evidence was a single sherd of medieval pottery recovered from a post-hole. Four linear features were observed in the western side of the trench. The earliest datable linear was a ditch aligned east to west which contained 10 sherds of medieval pottery and animal bone. A second ditch was aligned north to south and contained 11 sherds of medieval pottery and another ditch, aligned northeast to southwest contained 3 sherds of medieval pottery. The remaining linear was a gully aligned north to south which contained no dating evidence.

Trench 2 (20m by 2m) was orientated north to south and contained 12 features which included 6 postholes, 2 pits, a gully, a stone capped drain and 2 ditches. Medieval pottery was recovered from a pit, a posthole and from the east to west aligned gully. The ditches identified in this trench were continuations of two that had been identified in trench 1 and were cut by a stone capped drain which may have been either late- or post-medieval.

Trench 3 (10m by 2m) was orientated east to west and contained a post-hole. This was located at the eastern end of the trench and contained a sherd of medieval pottery.

Trench 5 (20m by 2m) was aligned east to west and contained a north to south running gully and a northeast to southwest running ditch which were both situated to the eastern extent of the trench. No finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (10m by 2m) was aligned north to south and contained 6 features which included a gully, a shallow ditch, a stone lined drain, two post-holes and a pit. The ditch was on a northwest to southeast alignment and was intersected by a gully on a northeast to southwest alignment. 3 sherds of medieval pottery and a sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from the ditch, and both the ditch and gully post dated the stone-lined drain. 1 sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the pit, the posthole was not dated.

EVENT

Event Type Gen	Event TypeSpec	Organisation	Date (of event)
EXCAVATION	TRIAL TRENCH	WYAS	Oct 2005

Archive/Source type

Other

Reference

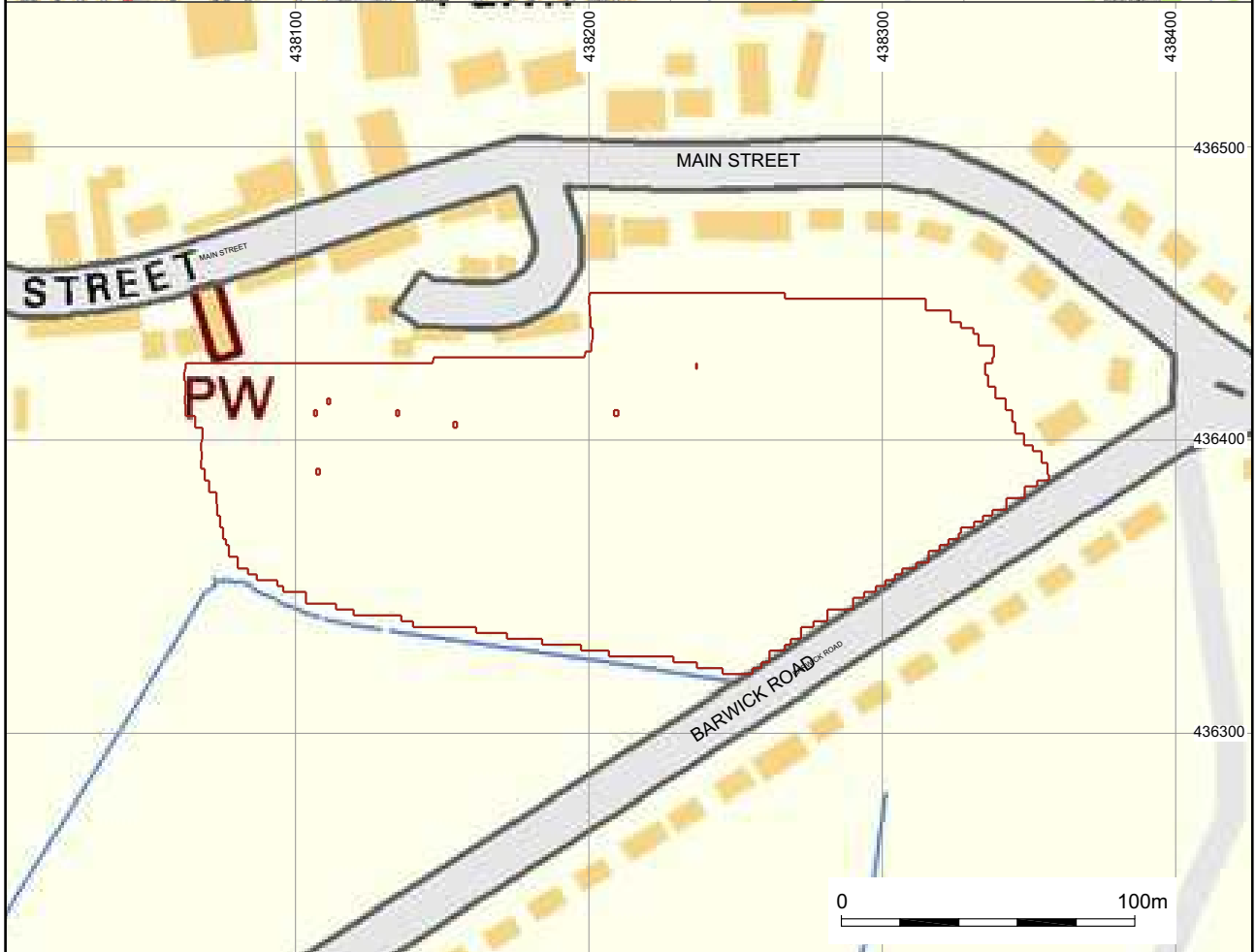
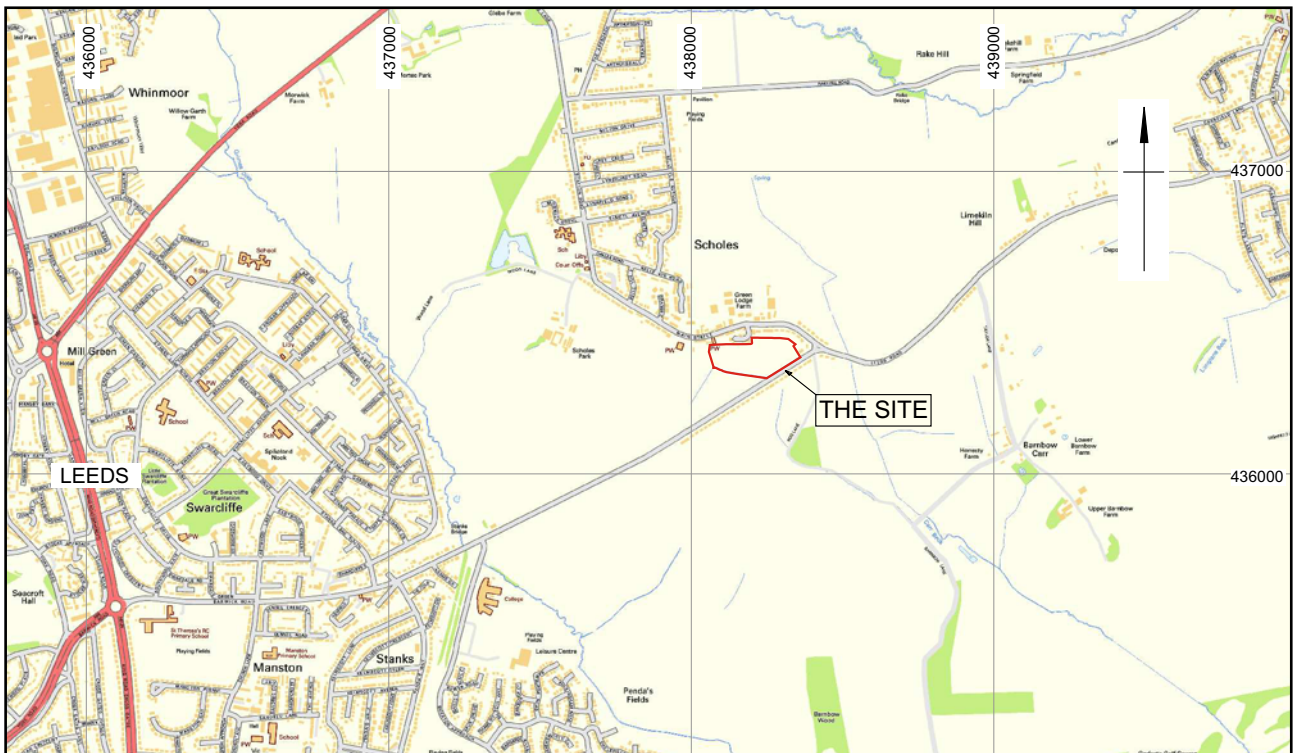
WYAS, 2005. Scholes Lodge Farm, Interim Report.



PROPOSAL**AP file storage location**

On record map? Yes

Record to be completed? No

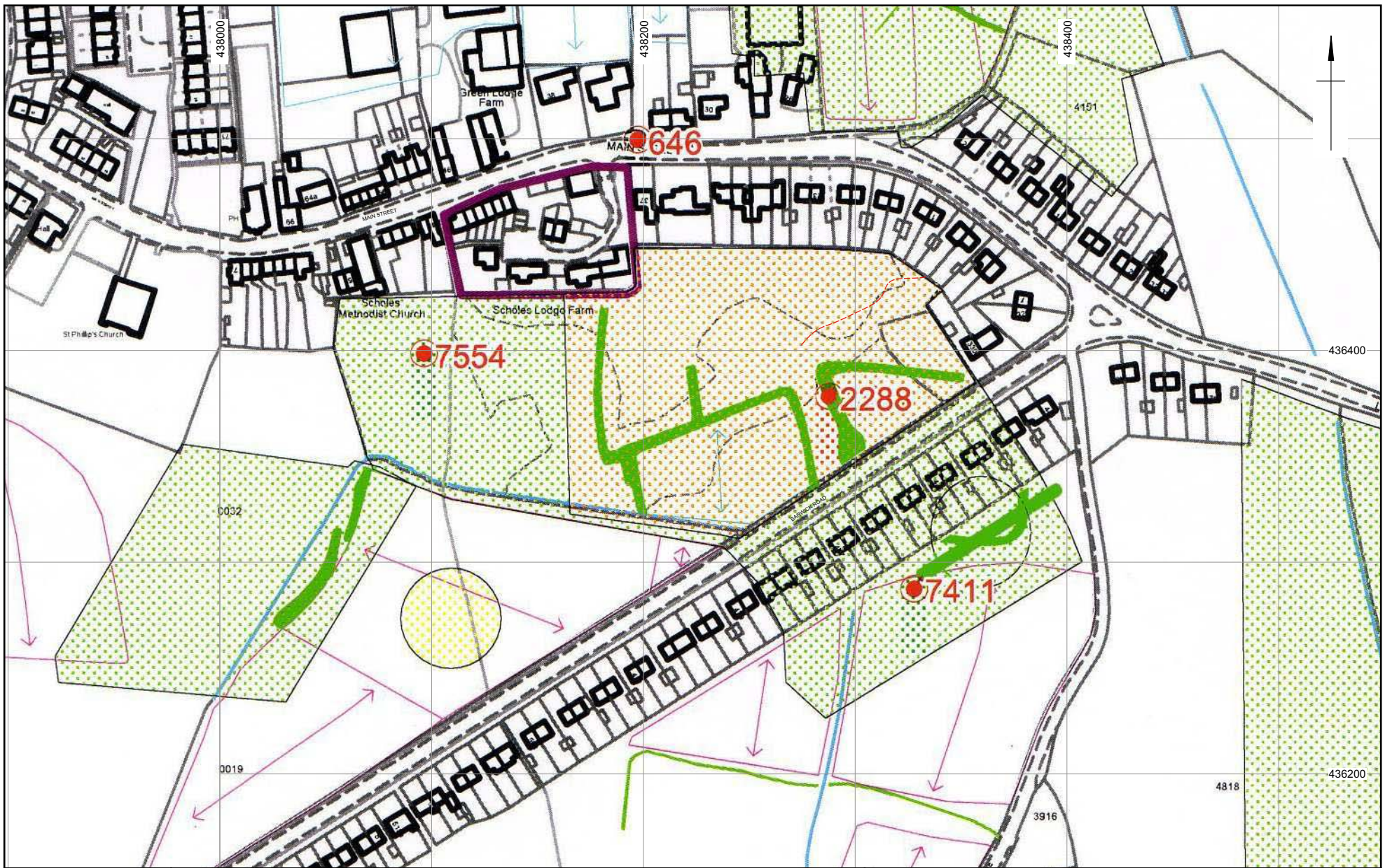
Site management (comments)



 Site 	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2010 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	17/2/12	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:25000 & 1:2500	Illustrator:	SEJ
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\84230\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Geophys12_02_17\Scholes_Geophysics.dwg		

Site location and detailed survey extents

Figure 1



Date:	March 2012	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\84230_Scholes_Geophys_walkover\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Walkover_topo\Feb 2012		



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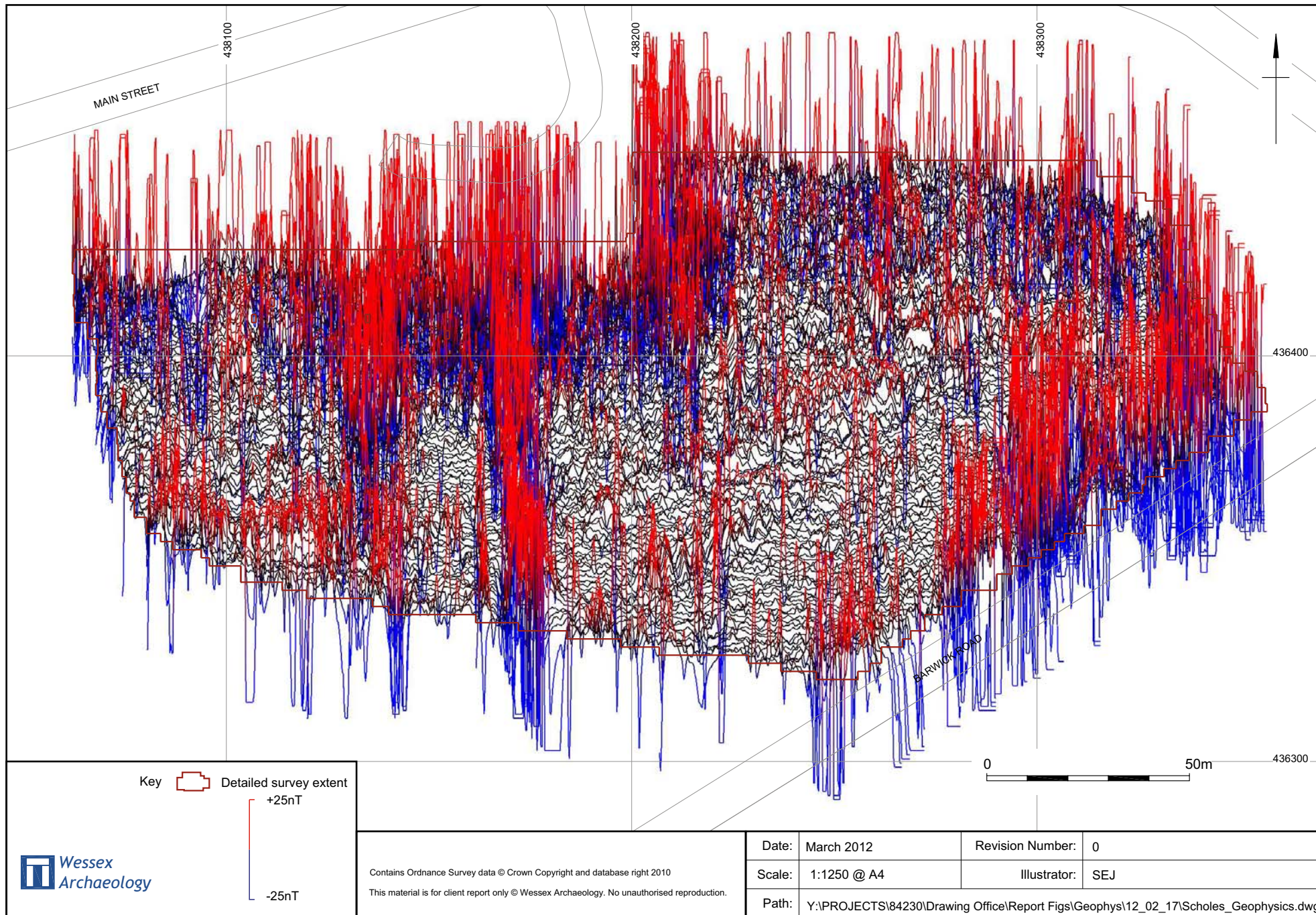
Map of HER data

Figure 2



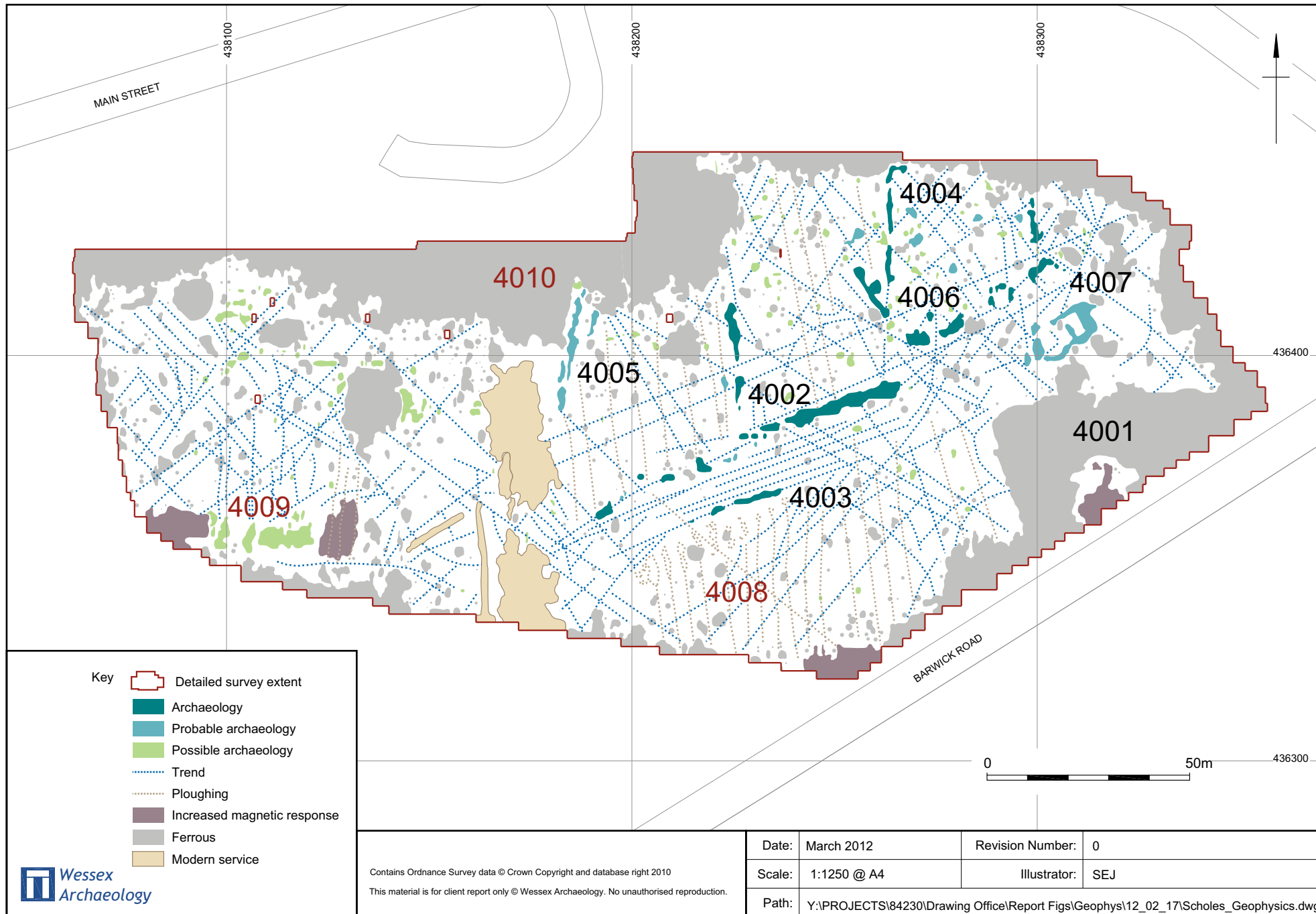
Greyscale plot

Figure 3



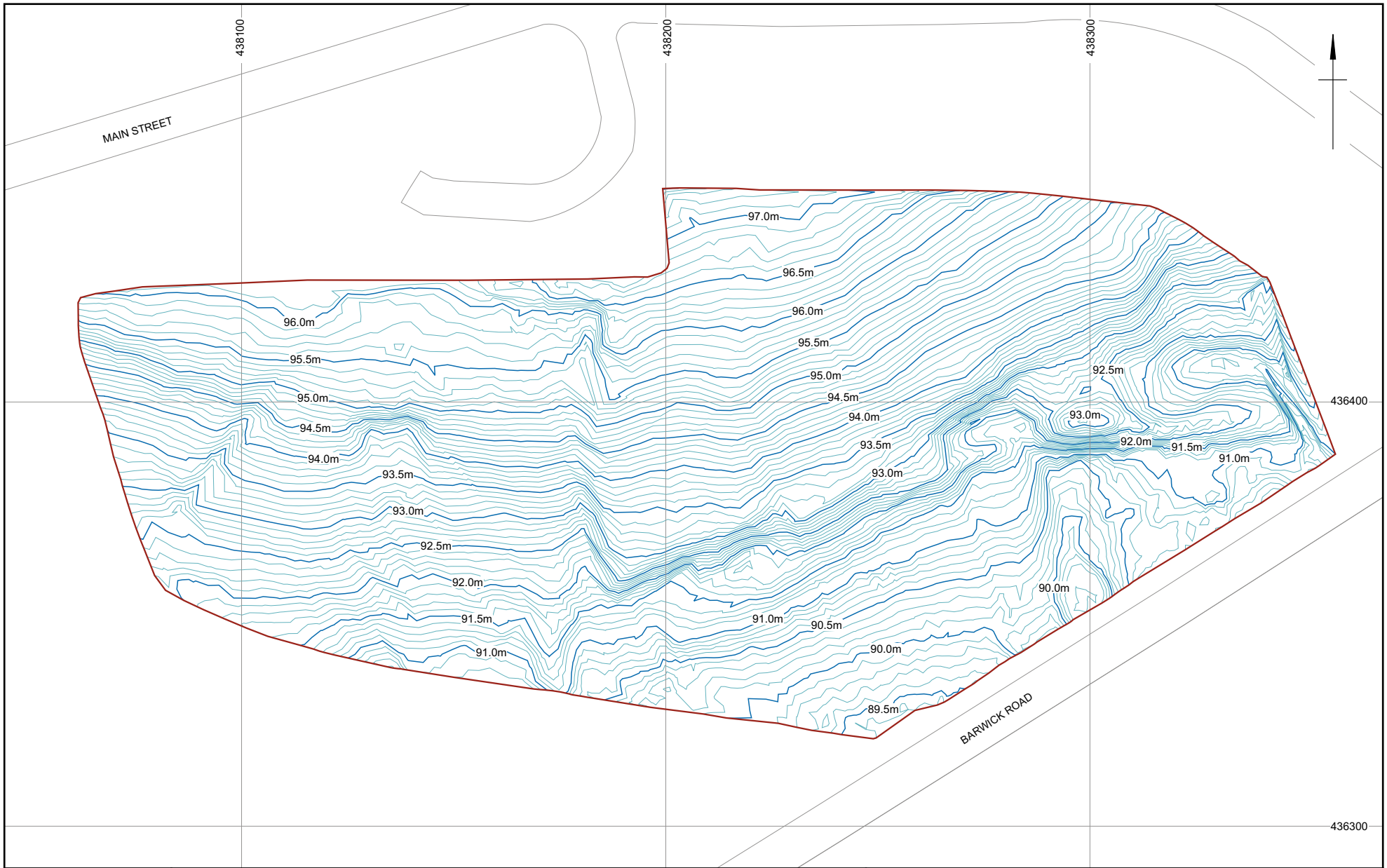
XY trace plot

Figure 4



Detailed survey area showing interpretation

Figure 5



	<p>All heights in metres above Ordnance Datum</p> <p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	Date:	February 2012	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	1:1250 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
		Path:	Y:\Projects\84230_Scholes_Geophys_walkover\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Walkover_topo\Feb 2012		

Contour plan

Figure 6



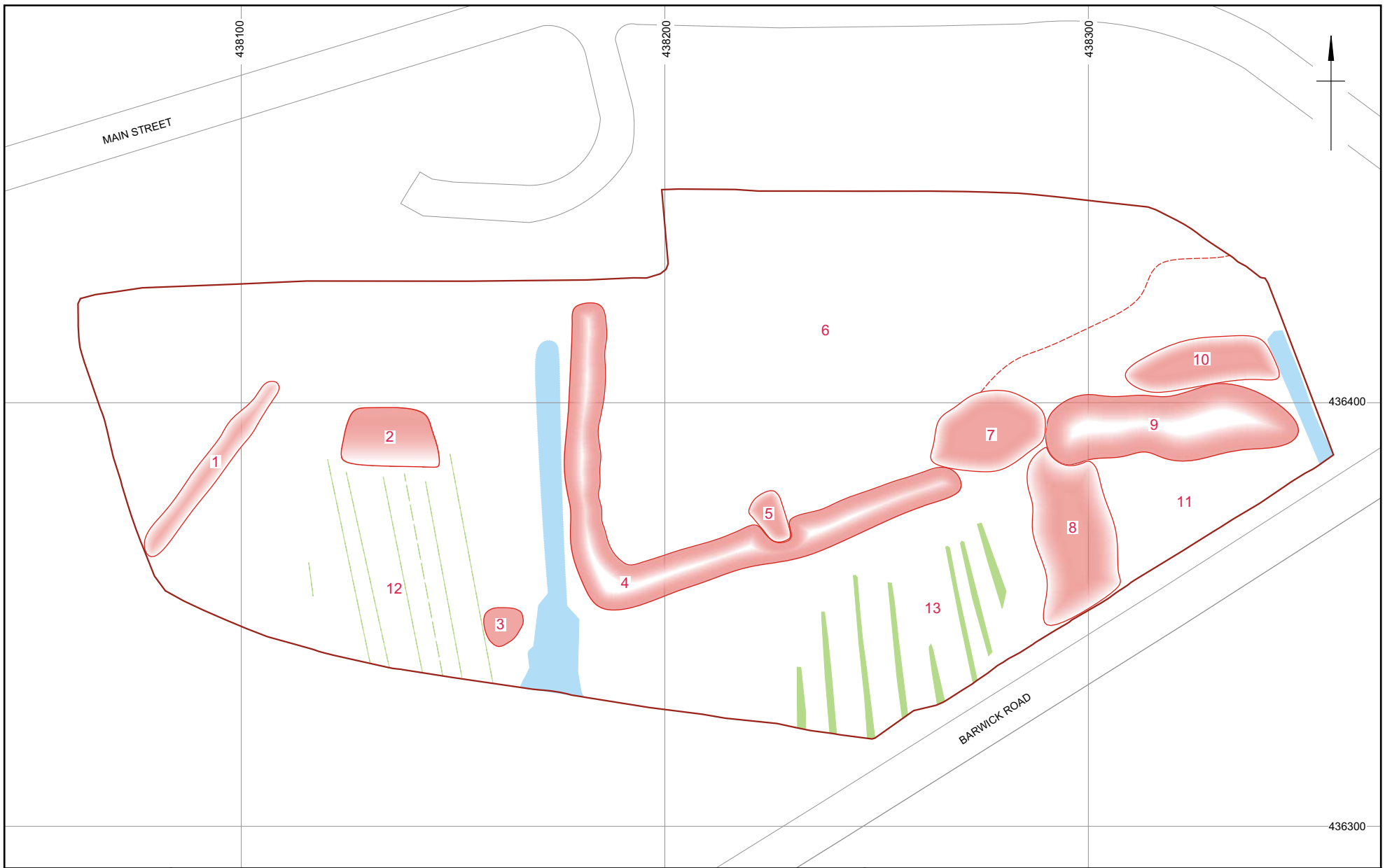
Date:	February 2012	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1250 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
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Interpretive hachure plan

Figure 7



	<p> ■ Topographic feature ■ Cultivation Feature ■ Modern service </p> <p><small>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small></p>	Date:	February 2012	Revision Number:	0
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Feature plan

Figure 8



Plate 1: Feature 1, looking west



Plate 2: Feature 2, looking north-east

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Plate 3: Feature 3, looking south



Plate 4: Feature 4, looking north-east, with feature 9 visible to the east.

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Plate 5: Feature 4, looking south



Plate 6: Feature 5, looking north-west.

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Plate 7: Feature 6, looking north-east



Plate 8: Feature 7, looking south



Plate 9: Feature 8, looking south-east.

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Plate 10: Feature 9, looking north-east



Plate 11: Feature 9, looking west.

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Plate 12: Feature 10, looking east



Plate 13: Modern drain at east end of feature 10, looking south.

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Plate 14: Features 8 & 11, looking south from top of feature 9.



Plate 15: Feature 12, looking south from the top of feature 4

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Plate 16: Ridge & furrow, feature 13, visible in southern boundary of field, looking south. Modern service and water-logged feature 3 visible at the eastern extent of photograph.



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