



**WHITESTONE**  
solar farm

# WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

## Volume 6: Environmental Statement

### 6.20.1 Appendix 8.5: Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (**Tracked**)

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# Whitestone Solar Development Consent Order

Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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## Contents

|                                                    |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Summary                                            | i        |
| Acknowledgements                                   | ii       |
| <b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>                              | <b>1</b> |
| 1.1 Project and planning background                | 1        |
| <b>2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>                       | <b>1</b> |
| <b>3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT</b>                     | <b>2</b> |
| 3.1 Introduction                                   | 2        |
| 3.2 Chronology                                     | 2        |
| 3.3 Location and landscape context                 | 3        |
| 3.4 Quaternary deposits and archaeological context | 4        |
| <b>4 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL</b>                   | <b>7</b> |
| 4.1 Introduction                                   | 7        |
| 4.2 Potential of Quaternary deposits               | 8        |
| <b>5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>               | <b>9</b> |
| <b>REFERENCES</b>                                  | <b>1</b> |
| <b>APPENDICES</b>                                  | <b>2</b> |
| Appendix 1: Archaeological gazetteer               | 2        |
| Appendix 2 BGS GeoIndex archive borehole data      | 3        |

## List of Figures

- Figure 1** Site plan and BGS GeoIndex borehole locations with BGS bedrock geology  
**Figure 2** Site plan and BGS GeoIndex borehole locations with BGS superficial geology  
**Figure 3** W1, location 1 with BGS superficial geology  
**Figure 4** CR2, location 2; W2 (west), location 3 with BGS superficial geology  
**Figure 5** W2 (east), location 4–6 with BGS superficial geology  
**Figure 6** CR3A, location 7–11; CR3B, location 12–15; W3, location 16–21 with BGS superficial geology

## List of Tables

- Table 1** British Quaternary chronostratigraphy  
**Table 2** Quaternary deposits



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Environmental Resources Management Limited (ERM) to produce a Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment (GDBA) to inform the submission of the Environment Statement for the Whitestone Solar DCO (Development Consent Order), a proposed new solar farm development of 1,383 hectares of land between Conisbrough and Woodall, South Yorkshire. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference 448100, 387379 (SK 48100 87379).

The solar farm Site is split into three main array areas: W1, W2 and W3. The cable route (CR) is split into three main areas with sub-divisions: CR1 (A to D) CR2 (A to G) and CR3 (A to D).

The GDBA identifies Quaternary sediment sequences that may be present across the Site, including Middle Pleistocene till, Glaciofluvial sands and gravels, alluvium and Head. These sequences are not mapped across the whole Site and, where present, are highly localised. Due to the highly localised distribution of Quaternary sediment, location numbers are provided for each. Till deposits were only present in WS2 (location 6), CR3a (location 7 and 8) and CR3B (location 12), Glaciofluvial sands and gravels are present in W1 (location 1) to the immediately south of Conisbrough. Alluvium is mapped in CR2C (location 2) following the course of the River Rother, W2 (location 3) following the course of the Ulley Brook, and CR3A (location 11) and W3 (location 16) following the course of the Broad Bridge Dyke. Head deposits are mapped W2 (location 4 and 5), CR3A (location 9 and 10), CR3B (location 13 and 15); and W3 (location 17–21).

A total of 63 archive BGS GeoIndex borehole logs were reviewed and coverage of ground investigation (GI) data across the site is poor. Therefore no baseline dataset exists with which to assess potential for the presence of Quaternary deposits. The presence of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds in some areas indicates archaeological potential.

The potential of the Quaternary deposits across the site is largely unknown owing to the poor coverage of existing GI data and localised nature of the deposits.

Till deposits generally have a low geoarchaeological potential, laid down directly by ice sheets, but can seal underlying deposits of archaeological potential.

Glaciofluvial sand and gravel is assigned unknown geoarchaeological potential due to the absence of existing GI data for the site. They represent outwash at the edge of ice sheets and may have potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeology reworked from earlier deposits.

Head is a banner term for deposits forming through various slope/creep process, accumulating within and at the base of valleys. Head represents cold-climate slope wash accumulating under alternating freeze-thaw processes. However, deposits mapped as Head may include Holocene colluvium, reflecting soil instability and slope wash as a result of woodland clearance and agricultural activity since the Neolithic period onwards. Colluvium may include archaeology reworked downslope but may seal *in situ* archaeology and deposits (e.g. buried soils or stasis horizons). Further investigation would be required to establish the formation processes and potential of these deposits.

Alluvium is unconsolidated material composed of clay, silt, sand and gravel deposited in a non-marine environment, for example, within rivers and associated floodplains. It is assigned unknown potential as existing GI and archaeological finds data across the Site is not sufficient to indicate presence of organic material or archaeology.

Based on the results of this assessment, geoarchaeological monitoring is recommended for GI works in areas of mapped Quaternary deposits.





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# Whitestone Solar Development Consent Order

## Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Environmental Resources Management Limited (ERM) ('the client') to produce a Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment (GDBA) to inform the Environment Statement (ES) for the Whitestone Solar Development Consent Order (DCO), a proposed new solar farm, and associated cable route, located to the east of Sheffield, South Yorkshire.
- 1.1.2 Details of the Proposed Development can be found within Volume 1, Chapter 5: The Proposed Development of the Draft ES.
- 1.1.3 This GBDA is designed as a high-level overview of the Quaternary superficial deposits and their potential within the Site. The results of the GDBA will provide further information on the geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of the deposits and facilitate and informed decision with regards to the requirement for, and methods, of any further archaeological works.

#### 1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 Quaternary superficial sediments of Pleistocene and Holocene date may have potential to contain archaeology and environmental remains reflective of past human activity, landscapes, and environments. Assessment of archaeological potential is therefore 'deposit-led', with the aim to provide a lithostratigraphic framework and to assess the archaeological potential of different Quaternary deposits.
- 1.2.2 In format and content, this document conforms to current best practice, including guidance in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015a) *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015b).

### 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 2.1.1 The aims of the GDBA are to:

- characterise the principal geological deposits present underlying the Site through a review of available ground investigation (GI) data, including British Geological Survey borehole data (BGS GeoIndex);
- assess the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the Quaternary superficial deposits underlying the Site;
- identify the extent of Quaternary superficial deposits with archaeological potential, and



- make suitable recommendations for further field evaluation, where appropriate.

2.1.2 These aims are addressed by achieving the following objectives:

- collation and review of all GI, BGS GeoIndex and previous published and unpublished (“grey literature”) archaeological/geoarchaeological information relevant to assessing the archaeological resource;
- review of existing archive logs on the BGS GeoIndex;
- interpretation of the sediments in their local and regional geoarchaeological context;
- assessment of the likely archaeological potential of the Quaternary deposits present, and
- production of a GDBA reviewing the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental records within the study area; and
- the provision of recommendations for further evaluation, where appropriate.

### 3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The section provides a specialist GDBA to inform on the archaeological and potential of Quaternary superficial deposits in the Site, including the potential of deposits to preserve paleoenvironmental evidence and/or dating evidence relevant for contextualising settlement history.

#### 3.2 Chronology

3.2.1 Geoarchaeological investigations are typically undertaken with reference to geological periods (e.g., Quaternary), epochs (e.g., Pleistocene) and sub-epochs (e.g., Devensian) that reflect major climate sea-level and/or environmental changes. Here we adopt British nomenclature correlated to the marine isotope stage (MIS) record to distinguish between different climatic periods, with dates given in Kya BP (thousands of years before present).

3.2.2 Marine isotope stages are deduced from marine palaeoclimatic records and reflect alternating warm (interglacial and interstadial) and cold (glacial and stadial) periods throughout the Quaternary (**Table 1**).

3.2.3 Where age estimates are available these are expressed in millions of years (Mya), Kya and, within the Holocene epoch, as either years before present (BP), before Christ (BC) and Anno Domini (AD). These are linked to the global MIS chronological framework.

**Table 1** British Quaternary chronostratigraphy

| Geological Period | Chronostratigraphy    |                         | Age (Kya)    | MIS  |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------|
| Holocene          | Holocene interglacial |                         | 11.7–present | 1    |
| Late Pleistocene  | Devensian             | Loch Lomond Stadial     | 11.7–12.9    | 2–5d |
|                   | Glaciation            | Windermere Interstadial | 12.9–15      |      |



| Geological Period  | Chronostratigraphy      |                           | Age (Kya) | MIS   |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------|
|                    |                         | Dimlington Stadial        | 15–26     |       |
|                    |                         | Upton Warren Interstadial | 40–43     |       |
|                    |                         | Early Devensian           | 60–110    |       |
|                    | Ipswichian interglacial |                           | 115–130   | 5e    |
| Middle Pleistocene |                         | Unnamed cold stage        | 130–374   | 6     |
|                    |                         | Aveley interglacial       |           | 7     |
|                    |                         | Unnamed cold stage        |           | 8     |
|                    |                         | Purfleet interglacial     |           | 9     |
|                    |                         | Unnamed cold stage        |           | 10    |
|                    | Hoxnian interglacial    |                           | 374–424   | 11    |
|                    | Anglian glaciation      |                           | 424–478   | 12    |
|                    | Cromerian Complex       |                           | 478–780   | 13–19 |

### 3.3 Location and landscape context

- 3.3.1 The Site covers 1383 ha and is comprised of three separate ‘parcels’ (see **Figures 1** and **2**). These run north to south, from south of Conisbrough to south of the A618 near Woodall.
- 3.3.2 The solar farm Site is divided into three areas for this GDBA (see **Figures 1** and **2**)
- 3.3.3 W1 is bounded by the A630 to the west and the M18 to the south-east. It is bounded mostly by open fields to the south and north.
- 3.3.4 The M18 bisects CR1A, C, D and CR1B and bounded by open fields at their northern ends. CR1A, C and D are bounded by Hellaby in the middle and open fields to the south, while CR1B is bounded by Bramley and Bramley Lings.
- 3.3.5 W2 is bisected by the M1 and bounded by the M18 to the north and the A57 to the south. To the west the majority of W2 is bounded by the A618 and by North Anston to the east. To the north of the main part of W2 lies a parcel bounded by the M18 and open fields. To the west of the main part of W2 lie two parcels either side of the M1. The northern parcel is bounded by junction 33 of the M1 and the southern parcel by Treeton and the A618.
- 3.3.6 CR2A, B and C are bounded by the M1/M18 to the south and mostly agricultural land to the north.
- 3.3.7 CR2D is bisected by the A618 and bounded to the west by Ulley Brook and to the east by Upper Whiston.
- 3.3.8 CR2E is bounded by agricultural land.
- 3.3.9 CR2G is bisected by the M1 and bounded by agricultural land.



- 3.3.10 CR2H is bounded by the A57 to the south and agricultural land to the north, east and west.
- 3.3.11 CR3A and B are bisected by the Sheffield–Leeds Northern rail line and bounded to the north by the A57 and to the south by Hard Lane.
- 3.3.12 W3 is bisected by the M1 and bounded by Kiveton Waters to the north, Mansfield Road to the west, the A618 to the south and Harthill Reservoir to the east.
- 3.3.13 CR3C is bisected by Woodall Lane and bounded by agricultural land.
- 3.3.14 CR3D is bisected by the M1 and bounded by agricultural land.
- 3.3.15 The modern topography reflects the Sites position east of the Rother Valley, within an undulating landscape, and previous development impacts, including several collieries. The evaluation area lies at elevations of 56.3 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) at the northern end of W1 to 103 m at the southern end of W1; 87.6 m at the north-west of W2 to 96.8 m OD at the south-east of W2; 94 m OD at the northern end of W3 to 127.6 m OD at the southern end of W3.

### 3.4 Quaternary deposits and archaeological context

#### *Background*

- 3.4.1 The Site is mapped close to the margins of former glacial Lake Humber (Fairburn & Bateman 2016). Glacial Lake Humber, which formed to the south of the Vale of York British-Irish ice sheet (BIIS) ice lobe and to the west of the North Sea BIIS ice lobe, formed when drainage from the ice sheet was blocked by ice. It was relatively short-lived, with multiple lake level stands between c. 40 and 5 m OD, related to the switching of lake outlets from the Lincolnshire Gap to the Humber Gap, and to oscillations of the BIIS (Fairburn & Bateman 2016).
- 3.4.2 The southern extent of this glacial lake was to the north of Doncaster (BRITICE 2017; Catt 2007; Clark *et al* 2004; Sejrup *et al* 2009) with glacial deposits being mapped extensively to the east of the Site, east of the A1(M) (BGS GeoIndex).

#### *BGS log review*

- 3.4.3 63 archive BGS GeoIndex borehole logs were reviewed and are tabulated in **Appendix 2**. Many are over 50 years old and/or have no OD height. For these, descriptions are not detailed, with some records including only location data and no sedimentary logs. In addition, glaciofluvial, till and river terrace deposits can often be difficult to distinguish from one another, especially when taken in an isolated context
- 3.4.4 In order to assign an archaeological and geoarchaeological potential to areas of the Site the log review is used to determine coverage of the Site. The quantity and quality of these logs is assessed for ability to inform on potential.

#### *BGS solid geology*

- 3.4.5 The solid geology mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS GeoIndex) in the Site comprises a wide range of bedrock spanning the Carboniferous period (358.9–298.9 Mya) to the Permian period (298.9–251.9 Mya), consisting mainly of Coal Measures.

#### *BGS superficial geology*

- 3.4.6 BGS mapping suggests the following Quaternary deposits are present within the Site, from north to south: (**Figure 2**):

- W1: Glaciofluvial deposits (sand and gravel) (Mid Pleistocene) – **Figure 3**; Location 1
- CR2C: Alluvium (Holocene) – **Figure 4**; Location 2
- W2: Alluvium (Holocene) – **Figure 4**; Location 3
- W2: Head (Holocene) – **Figure 5**; Location 4 and 5
- W2: Till (Mid Pleistocene) – **Figure 5**; Location 6
- CR3A: Till (Mid Pleistocene) – **Figure 6**; Location 7 and 8
- CR3A: Head (Holocene) – **Figure 6**; Location 9 and 10
- CR3A: Alluvium (Holocene) – **Figure 6**; Location 11
- CR3B: Till (Mid Pleistocene) – **Figure 6**; Location 12
- CR3B: Head (Holocene) – **Figure 6**; Location 13, 14 and 15
- W3: Alluvium (Holocene) – **Figure 6**; Location 16
- W3: Head (Holocene) – **Figure 6**; Location 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21

3.4.7 Relevant background information on these deposits, including their broad potential to preserve archaeology and palaeoenvironmental datasets, is outlined below.

3.4.8 Archaeological findspots within the study area and recorded on the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Lithic Artefact (PaMELA) database are listed in **Appendix 1**.

#### *Till*

3.4.9 Till is poorly sorted sediment deposited directly by ice sheets, typically comprised of a combination of coarse-grained and fine-grained components, principally including reworked bedrock.

3.4.10 Till is mapped by the BGS GeoIndex in four locations across the Site:

- W2 (location 6);
- CR3A (location 7 and 8); and
- CR3B (location 12).

3.4.11 These are located in an area that has isolated till deposits mapped running from the west of Todwick, between Kiveton Park and South Anston, to Lindrick Dale.

3.4.12 The till mapped by BGS GeoIndex has been attributed an unknown Pleistocene age (BGS GeoIndex) but is expected to be either Anglian or mid-Pleistocene in age. During the Anglian glaciation ice sheets extended south to southern England, removing older Quaternary deposits, but would have deposited widespread till sequences following glacial retreat. While the distribution of the mid-Pleistocene glacial advances is less constrained, there is evidence of an advance into the Midlands (e.g., Gibson *et al.* 2022), which would have resulted in till deposits forming in northern England. The late Devensian glaciations

did not advance into the area of the Site (BRITICE 2017) and, as such, the till is unlikely to be Devensian in age.

- 3.4.13 While till itself has limited archaeological potential, it can seal and preserve underlying stratigraphy containing archaeological sites and associated environmental remains.

*Glaciofluvial sand and gravel*

- 3.4.14 Glaciofluvial deposits are proglacial or subglacial deposits formed by glacial melt, with clast lithology frequently mirroring that of glacial till and river terrace deposits. Glaciofluvial units are generally encountered as sand and gravel deposits in this region. The deposits are, similar to till deposits, located to the south of the margin of the Devensian Ice Sheet and

- 3.4.15 Glaciofluvial sand and gravel is mapped by the BGS GeoIndex in one location in the Site:

- W1 (location 1), immediately south of Conisbrough.

- 3.4.16 Glaciofluvial sand and gravel is sparsely mapped within W1, but larger deposits are mapped c. 12 km to the east, around Doncaster and south of Rossington.

- 3.4.17 As with till deposits the provenance of the glaciofluvial deposits is uncertain. Understanding the distribution and clast lithology can provide insights into the source of the glaciofluvial sand and gravel, as well as providing insights into the source of glaciers (Gaunt 1994).

- 3.4.18 Glaciofluvial sand and gravel is of moderate geoarchaeological potential; forming close to glaciers they are unlikely to preserve evidence for *in situ* human occupation but may have potential to include reworked Palaeolithic archaeology. They may also have acted as palaeo-land surfaces during the Pleistocene and/or Holocene.

*Head*

- 3.4.19 Head deposits are sediments formed by slope processes (e.g. solifluction and gelifluction), typically under cold-climate, periglacial process. Head deposits mapped by the BGS GeoIndex may include slope-deposits formed through processes such as downslope creep formed by soil instability during the Holocene (i.e. colluvium). Generally, this instability is brought on by activities such as clearance of woodland, agricultural activity and soil degradation.

- 3.4.20 Head deposits are mapped by the BGS GeoIndex in 11 locations across the Site:

- W2 (location 4 and 5);
- CR3A (location 9 and 10);
- CR3B (location 13 and 15); and
- W3 (location 17–21).

- 3.4.21 These deposits are isolated and sparse. They are recorded as occurring as localised deposits across the surrounding area.

- 3.4.22 Head may contain reworked artefacts or conceal deposits of geoarchaeological potential but is itself of low geoarchaeological interest. Pleistocene slope deposits generally reflect cold climate deposition but may contain evidence of periods of climatic warming represented by soil formation. These soils can preserve significant *in situ* evidence of Palaeolithic activity, including lithic scatters.

### *Alluvium*

- 3.4.23 Alluvium is unconsolidated material composed of clay, silt, sand and gravel deposited in a non-marine environment, for example, within rivers and associated floodplains.
- 3.4.24 Alluvium is mapped by the BGS GeoIndex in four locations across the Site:
- CR2C (location 2), following the course of the River Rother;
  - W2 (location 3), following the course of the Ulley Brook, a tributary of the River Rother; and
  - CR3A (location 11) and W3 (location 16), following the course of the Broad Bridge Dyke, a tributary of the Chesterfield Canal (constructed in 1777).
- 3.4.25 Alluvial deposits have low geoarchaeological potential as, while they can preserve palaeoenvironmental proxies (e.g., ostracods, foraminifera), they may have undergone some degree of transportation, limiting their potential. However, alluvial deposits can mask *in situ* archaeology, organic-rich sediments (e.g., peat), and/or stabilisation horizons, which would be of high geoarchaeological potential. Given the distribution of alluvium across the Site, i.e. following the courses of rivers, there is potential for the deposits to cover/contain organic material.
- 3.4.26 Given the limited quality and distribution of data across the Site, it is unclear on whether alluvium mapped at the Site may mask or contain organic-rich or stabilisation deposits. Within the region, the upland peat sequences have received high level of research focus, while the lowland alluvial sequences have been subject to relatively few studies. While poorly studied, peat sequences have been recognised within the River Don and its tributaries (Gaunt 1994).

### *Archaeology*

- 3.4.27 No archaeology has been found directly associated with the Quaternary deposits in the Site, however, the Spa Farm and Long Lane flints (see **Appendix 1**) are located within 300 m of mapped alluvial deposits in CR2C and W2 respectively. Whilst these findspots may be associated with the alluvium PaMELA data is not sufficient to support this and alluvium is designated as unknown potential.

## **4 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 The GDBA has revealed the presence, or likely presence, of Quaternary deposits. These deposits are very localised across the Site, with the vast majority of the scheme not having any Quaternary deposits or geoarchaeological potential.
- 4.1.2 An archaeological potential rating has been assigned to the Quaternary deposits, representing a measure of probability. This has been determined via the application of professional judgement, informed by the evidence from the site itself and equivalent deposits in the surrounding area. Potential to preserve significant paleoenvironmental remains and material suitable for scientific dating is included within this assessment.
- 4.1.3 ‘*Potential*’ is expressed on a four-point scale, assigned in accordance with the following criteria:
- **High** Situations where evidence is known or strongly suspected to be present within deposits and which are likely to be well preserved.





- **Moderate** Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that evidence may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available.
- **Low** Circumstances where the available information indicates that evidence is unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised.
- **Unknown** Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for material to be present.

## 4.2 Potential of Quaternary deposits

4.2.1 The geoarchaeological potential of each area and its associated superficial geology has been assessed and is summarised in **Table 2** and discussed below.

**Table 2** Quaternary deposits

| Area | Contains location number | Quaternary deposit | Associated archaeology | Geoarchaeological potential |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| W1   | 1                        | Glaciofluvial      |                        | Unknown                     |
| W2   | 3                        | Alluvium           | Spa Farm flints        | Unknown                     |
| W2   | 4, 5                     | Head               |                        | Unknown                     |
| W2   | 6                        | Till               |                        | Unknown                     |
| W3   | 16                       | Alluvium           |                        | Unknown                     |
| W3   | 17, 18, 19, 20, 21       | Head               |                        | Unknown                     |
| CR2C | 2                        | Alluvium           | Long Lane flints       | Unknown                     |
| CR3A | 7, 8                     | Till               |                        | Unknown                     |
| CR3A | 9                        | Alluvium           |                        | Unknown                     |
| CR3A | 10                       | Head               |                        | Unknown                     |
| CR3A | 11                       | Alluvium           |                        | Unknown                     |
| CR3B | 12                       | Till               |                        | Unknown                     |
| CR3B | 13, 14, 15               | Head               |                        | Unknown                     |

4.2.2 The paucity of data coverage across the Site means that the potential of the majority of deposits can only be assigned as unknown status presently. The potential is summarised below as follows:

- Till: assigned an unknown geoarchaeological potential as while tills form in environments unlikely to preserve archaeology or palaeoenvironmental proxies, they can mask other deposits. In addition, the understanding of till deposits within the region are poorly constrained.
- Glaciofluvial sands and gravels: assigned an unknown geoarchaeological potential due to the paucity of existing data. Greater understanding into the timing and palaeoenvironmental conditions would allow for a greater understanding on the potential of these deposits.
- Head deposits: assigned an unknown geoarchaeological potential. The head deposits are largely associated with valley slopes, and may preserve *in situ* or minimally reworked archaeology or palaeoenvironmental records. However, BGS-mapped head deposits also include Holocene colluvium deposits, and it is unclear whether head and/or colluvium is present at the Site. Further investigations would be required to understand the potential.



- Alluvium: assigned an unknown to moderate–unknown geoarchaeological potential. Where archaeology has been recovered associated with the alluvial deposits, there is a moderate potential to produce archaeology, although due to the paucity of borehole records it is unclear whether high potential deposits, such as peat or stabilisation horizons, are present in these areas.

## **5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1.1 The GDBA has demonstrated that Quaternary deposits are present, or likely to be present in localised settings across the scheme. However, coverage of existing GI data across the site is poor and the nature, age, extent and relationships between these isolated/localised deposits are currently unclear. Therefore, no baseline dataset exists with which to assess the precise potential of the Quaternary deposits.
- 5.1.2 The presence of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds indicates that there is a broader archaeological potential though none of these findspots are in direct association with Quaternary deposits.
- 5.1.3 Based on the results of this assessment, further works may be required to characterise the geoarchaeological potential. The most appropriate and effective means of evaluation would be the monitoring of any GI works that will be undertaken in areas where Quaternary deposits are mapped.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Archaeological gazetteer

| PaMELA ID   | Name                 | Description                      | Period     | Easting | Northing |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| 13767/22924 | Spa Farm             | Flint core                       | null       | 444300  | 388500   |
| 13767/22925 | Spa Farm             | Flint debitage (blade or flake)  | null       | 444300  | 388500   |
| 13767/22926 | Spa Farm             | Retouched flint tool (microlith) | Mesolithic | 444300  | 388500   |
| 13770/22929 | Turnshaw Lane, Ulley | Flint debitage (blade or flake)  | null       | 446400  | 386500   |
| 13771/22931 | Long Lane            | Flint core                       | null       | 444200  | 389400   |
| 13771/22930 | Long Lane            | Flint debitage (blade or flake)  | null       | 444200  | 389400   |
| 13771/22932 | Long Lane            | Retouched flint tool (scraper)   | null       | 444200  | 389400   |
| 13771/22933 | Long Lane            | Retouched flint tool             | null       | 444200  | 389400   |
| 13771/22934 | Long Lane            | Other                            | null       | 444200  | 389400   |



## Appendix 2 BGS GeoIndex archive borehole data

| BH ID     | Easting | Northing | Sediment sequence                                                     | Comments                                | Associated area and/or location |
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SK59NW23  | 450611  | 397159   |                                                                       | 1977, strata deduced from geophys. logs | W1                              |
| SK49NE84  | 449786  | 395934   |                                                                       | SAMPLE REPORT NOT A LOG                 | W1                              |
| SK49NE2/a | 449099  | 396504   | 17 m OPEN HOLE                                                        | NO LOG                                  | W1                              |
| SK59SW139 | 450730  | 394170   | 0.3 m topsoil over 2.29 m CLAY over mudstone                          | 1963                                    | CR1                             |
| SK59SW123 | 451100  | 392070   | 0.05 m topsoil over 2.85 m clayey SILT over 0.4 m of CLAY over SAND   | 1974, no OD                             | CR1                             |
| SK49SE175 | 449810  | 392100   | 0.3 m topsoil over 0.46 m SAND over sandstone                         | 1963                                    | CR1                             |
| SK49SE176 | 449850  | 392090   | 0.15 m topsoil over 1.07 m SAND over sandstone                        | 1963                                    | CR1                             |
| SK49SE177 | 449850  | 392180   | 0.32 m topsoil over 0.69 m SAND over sandstone                        | 1963                                    | CR1                             |
| SK49SE178 | 449880  | 392170   | 0.3 m topsoil over sandstone                                          | 1963                                    | CR1                             |
| SK49SE372 | 449795  | 392046   | 0.34 m topsoil over sandstone                                         | 1999, no OD                             | CR1                             |
| SK49SE174 | 449760  | 391890   | 0.3 m topsoil over sandstone                                          | 1963                                    | CR1                             |
| SK49SE173 | 449690  | 391640   | 0.3 m topsoil over 1.07 m SAND over sandstone                         | 1963                                    | CR1                             |
| SK49SE172 | 449610  | 391410   | 0.15 m topsoil over 1.22 m SAND over sandstone                        | 1963                                    | CR1                             |
| SK49SE171 | 449630  | 391370   | 0.15 m topsoil over 1.07 m SAND over sandstone                        | 1963                                    | CR1                             |
| SK49SE380 | 449718  | 391645   | 0.2 m topsoil over 0.8 m made ground over sandstone                   | 1999, no OD                             | CR1                             |
| SK49SE396 | 449654  | 391777   | 3.8 m made ground over SAND                                           | 2003                                    | CR1                             |
| SK49SE391 | 449678  | 391784   | 2.8 m topsoil over SAND                                               | 2003, no OD                             | CR1                             |
| SK49SE374 | 449632  | 391490   | 0.12 m topsoil over 0.28 m made ground over 0.2 m SAND over sandstone | 1999, no OD                             | CR1                             |
| SK48NE230 | 448950  | 389621   | 0.18 m topsoil over 0.62 m made ground over sandstone                 | 1999, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE243 | 447905  | 389182   | 0.2 m topsoil over 0.7 m made ground over sandstone                   | 1999, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE244 | 447905  | 389223   | 0.05 m topsoil over 1.15 m made ground over sandstone                 | 1999, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE12  | 446931  | 389816   | 9.14 m OPEN HOLE                                                      | 1968, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE13  | 446929  | 389812   | 0.71 m siltstone (open hole?)                                         | 1968, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE89  | 447280  | 389160   | 0.3 m topsoil over sandstone                                          | 1964, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE92  | 447060  | 389170   | 0.76 m SILT over siltstone                                            | 1964, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE93  | 446970  | 389180   | 0.15 m topsoil over sandstone                                         | 1964, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE246 | 447000  | 389200   | 0.7 m made ground over sandstone and siltstone                        | 1999, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE245 | 447000  | 389150   | 0.16 m topsoil over 0.44 m made ground over sandstone                 | 1999, no OD                             | CR2                             |
| SK48NE261 | 446926  | 389169   | 0.74 m made ground over siltstone                                     | 2012                                    | CR2                             |
| SK48NE266 | 446955  | 389160   | 0.2 m made ground over 0.45 m SAND over mudstone                      | 2012                                    | CR2                             |



|           |        |        |                                                                                       |                               |     |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| SK48NE267 | 446676 | 389200 | 1 m made ground over mudstone                                                         | 2012                          | CR2 |
| SK48NE268 | 446694 | 389247 | 0.2 m topsoil over 0.2 m CLAY over mudstone                                           | 2012                          | CR2 |
| SK48NE250 | 446600 | 389245 | 0.2 m topsoil over 0.7 m made ground over mudstone                                    | 1999, no OD                   | CR2 |
| SK48NE255 | 446696 | 389243 | 0.8 m made ground over siltstone                                                      | 2010                          | CR2 |
| SK48NE258 | 446479 | 389255 | 0.2 m topsoil over 2.2 m made ground over 1.1 m gravelly CLAY over mudstone           | 2010                          | CR2 |
| SK48NE285 | 446518 | 389252 | 1.2 m SAND and GRAVEL over 5.5 m CLAY over bedrock                                    | AGS generated file            | CR2 |
| SK48NE278 | 446348 | 389217 | 0.3 m topsoil over 0.6 m CLAY over sandstone                                          | 2015, AGS generated file      | CR2 |
| SK48NE241 | 446300 | 389223 | 0.18 m topsoil over 0.42 m CLAY over siltstone                                        | 1999, no OD                   | CR2 |
| SK48NE242 | 446300 | 389264 | 0.2 m topsoil over 0.7 m CLAY over sandstone                                          | 1999, no OD                   | CR2 |
| SK48NE29  | 447203 | 386834 | 39.85 m OPEN HOLE                                                                     | 1972, no OD                   | W2  |
| SK48NE262 | 448681 | 388198 | 0.4 m topsoil over 2.6 m CLAY over mudstone                                           | 2012, no OD                   |     |
| SK48SE32  | 448121 | 381238 | 0.3 m topsoil over 5.18 m CLAY over sandstone                                         | 1971                          |     |
| SK48SE263 | 448270 | 380300 |                                                                                       | NOT A LOG                     | W3  |
| SK47NE258 | 447861 | 379519 | 3.05 m mudstone?                                                                      | 1963, no OD                   | CR3 |
| SK47NE259 | 447838 | 379574 | 2.44 m mudstone?                                                                      | 1963, no OD                   | CR3 |
| SK47NE260 | 447905 | 379755 | 1.83 m mudstone?                                                                      | 1963, no OD                   | CR3 |
| SK48NE264 | 449750 | 385880 |                                                                                       | 2002, NOT A LOG               | W2  |
| SK49SE76  | 449311 | 390928 | 1.68 m OPEN HOLE over sandstone and siltstone                                         | 1989                          | W2  |
| SK49SE77  | 449311 | 390928 | 6.4 m OPEN HOLE over siltstone and sandstone                                          | 1989                          | W2  |
| SK49SE69  | 449055 | 390370 |                                                                                       | SAMPLE REPORT NOT A LOG       | W2  |
| SK49SE74  | 449187 | 390361 | 2.84 m OPEN HOLE over sandstone and siltstone                                         | 1989                          | CR2 |
| SK48NE31  | 447821 | 386328 | 9.45 m OPEN HOLE over mudstone                                                        | 1971                          | W2  |
| SK48NE32  | 447802 | 386292 | 376.5 m OPEN HOLE                                                                     | 1971                          | W2  |
| SK48NE253 | 448700 | 387729 | 0.22 m topsoil over 0.078 m 'made ground' over mudstone                               | 1999, no OD                   | W2  |
| SK48NE235 | 448964 | 386627 | 0.2 m topsoil over 0.9 m 'made ground' over 1 m CLAY over 0.8 m GRAVEL over siltstone | 1999, no OD                   | W2  |
| SK48NE17  | 449256 | 386583 | 7.62 m of CLAY? over coal                                                             | 1967                          |     |
| SK48NE101 | 449500 | 386300 | 0.4 m 'fill' over 2.8 m CLAY over mudstone                                            | 1996                          |     |
| SK58NW43  | 450997 | 385347 | 41.45 m                                                                               | 1953, no OD, NO LOG           | W2  |
| SK58SW66  | 450940 | 384310 |                                                                                       | NOT A LOG                     | W2  |
| SK58SW19  | 451006 | 384277 | 228.9 m OPEN HOLE (162 m sandstone)                                                   | 1973                          | W2  |
| SK48SE46  | 448255 | 380016 | 1.3 m 'seat earth' over siltstone                                                     | 1976, difficult to understand | W3  |
| SK48SE11  | 448611 | 380082 |                                                                                       | 1966                          | W3  |
| SK48SE26  | 448262 | 380296 |                                                                                       | LOG MISSING                   | W3  |







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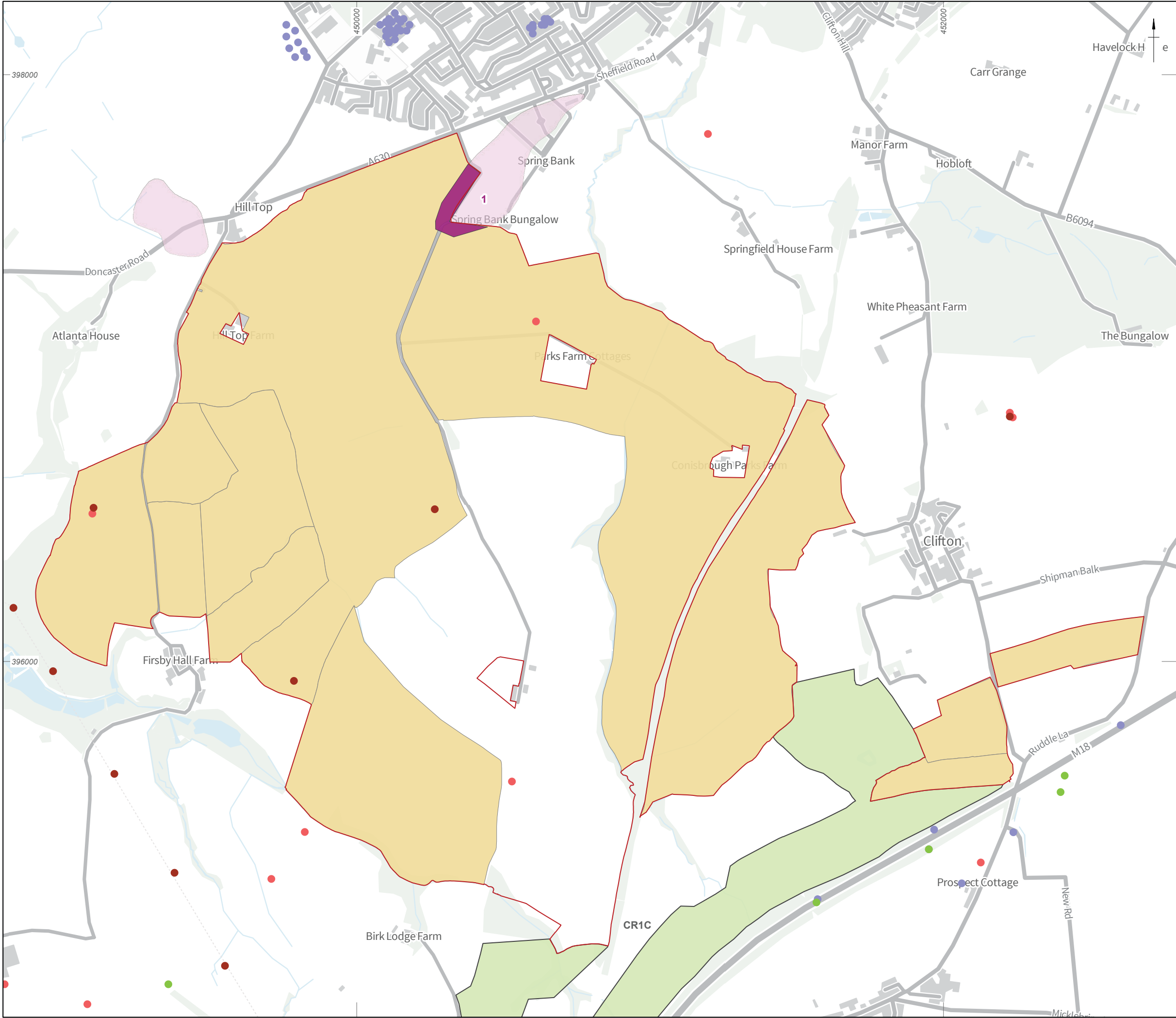
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- Site boundary
- Cable Corridor options
- Location of superficial deposits
- W1
- BGS Single onshore borehole
  - 0 - 10 m
  - 11 - 30 m
  - 31 m+
  - Unknown Length
- BGS Superficial geology
  - Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel
  - River terrace deposits - Sand and Gravel
  - Glacial deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand and Gravel
  - Till, Mid Pleistocene - Diamicton
  - Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel

0 500 m

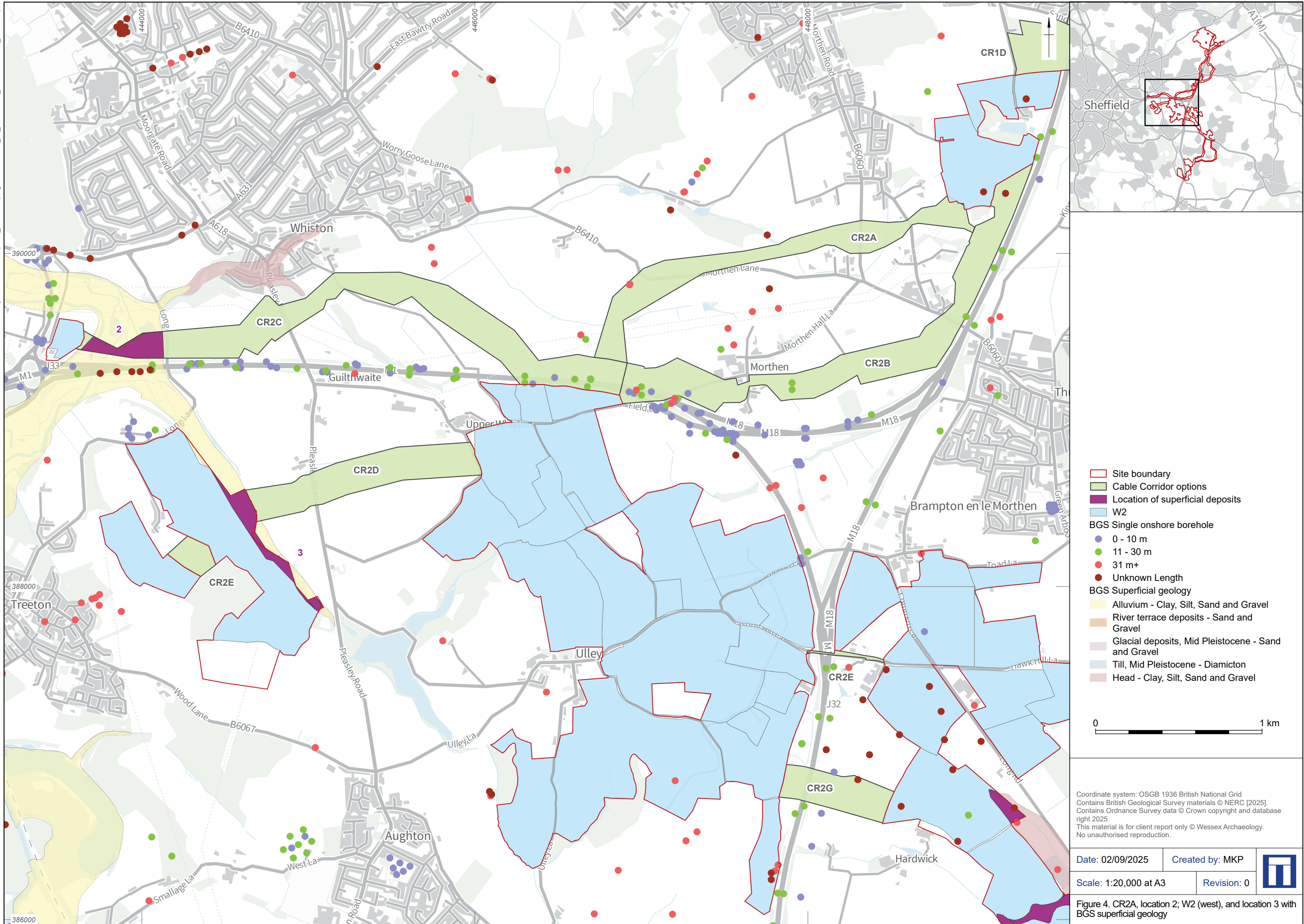
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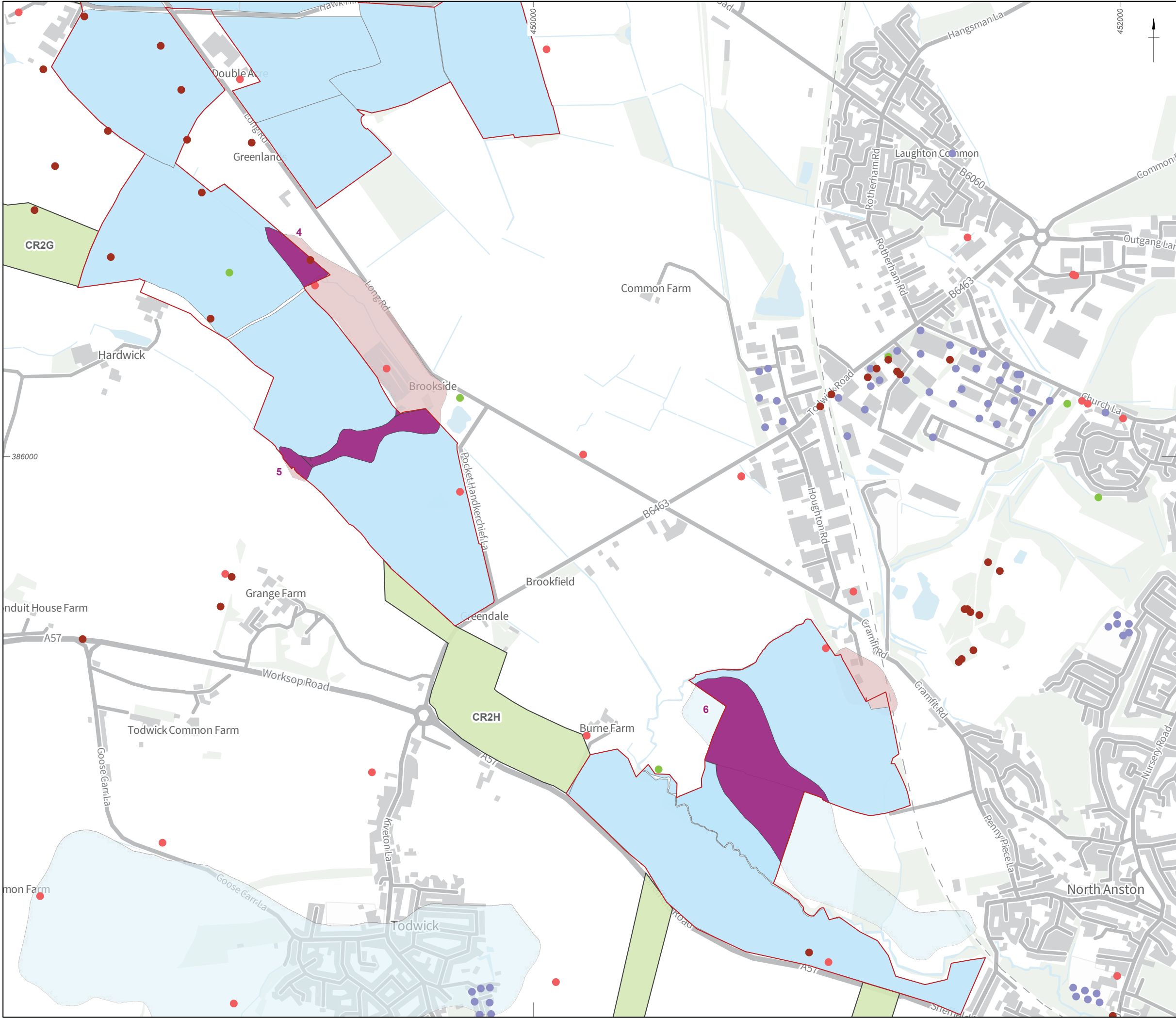


Figure 3. W1, location 1 with BGS superficial geology





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- Site boundary
- Cable Corridor options
- Location of superficial deposits
- W2
- BGS Single onshore borehole
  - 0 - 10 m
  - 11 - 30 m
  - 31 m+
  - Unknown Length
- BGS Superficial geology
  - Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel
  - River terrace deposits - Sand and Gravel
  - Glacial deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand and Gravel
  - Till, Mid Pleistocene - Diamicton
  - Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel

0 500 m

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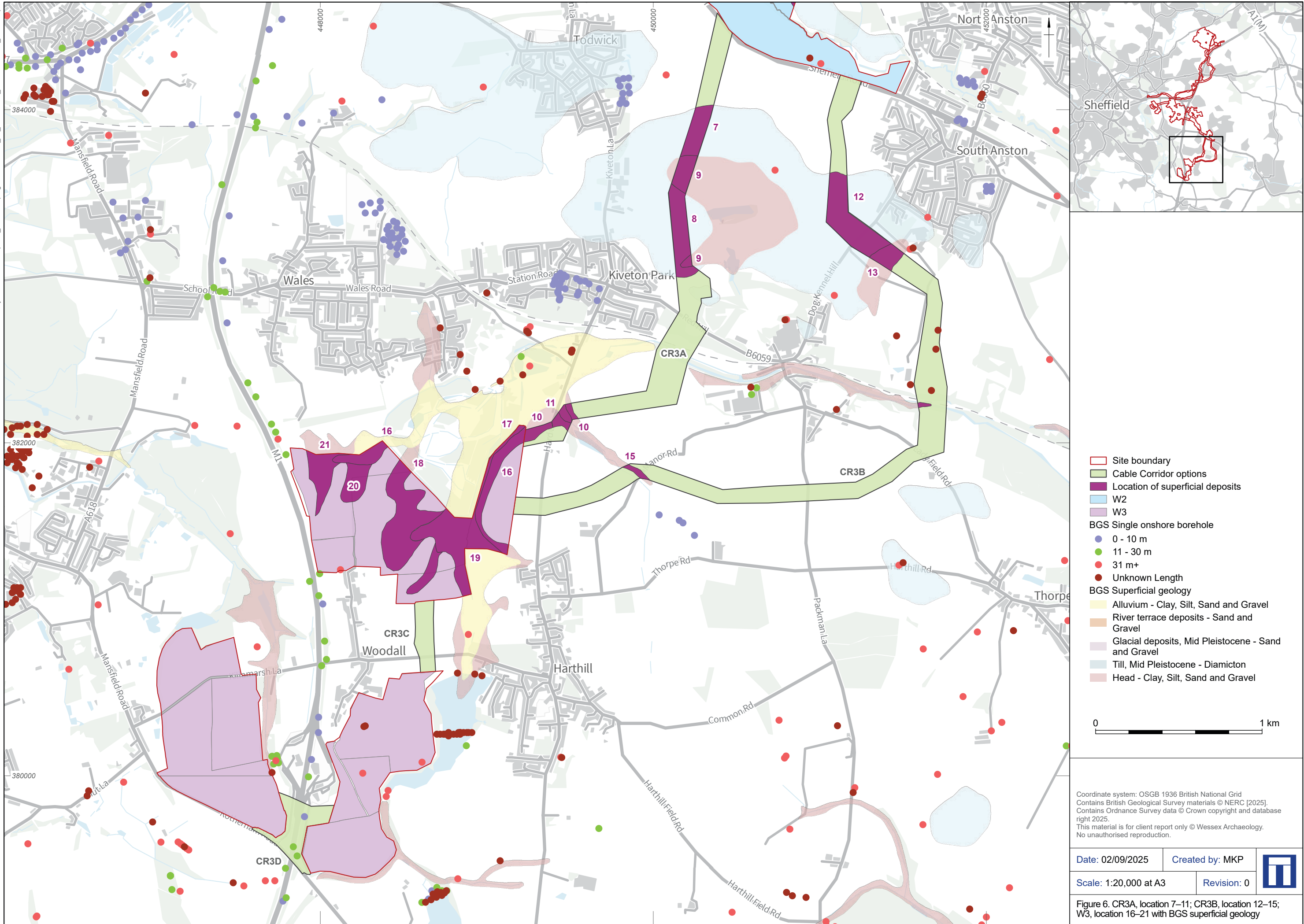
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Figure 5. W2 (east), location 4-6 with BGS superficial geology

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