APPENDIX E

The Regional Evidence for Enclosures, Dwellings and Some of the Practices Associated with Them

Hillforts

The main hillforts within the region are outlined in Chapter 9, and described in more detail in the Gazetteer in Appendix G. A possible Iron Age defended site may lie underneath the Roman fort at Chesterfield (Lane 1985), and a small number of undated earthwork enclosures have been identified on the northern side of the Trent Valley, to the east of Nottingham (O'Brien 1979; Simmons 1963), in addition to a partially destroyed 3ha enclosure at Borough Hill near Walton-on-Trent in Derbyshire interpreted as a univallate hillfort (Challis and Harding 1975: 47), and another univallate 1.7ha earthwork on the edge of the Trent Valley at Bury Bank near Stone in Staffordshire (Hogg 1979: 155). The date and nature of occupation at many of these sites is uncertain though (q.v. Bishop 2001a: 3; Guilbert 2004).

Smaller earthwork enclosures

The most noteworthy sites within the study region are mentioned in Chapter 9, and described in more detail in the Gazetteer in Appendix G. Additional West Yorkshire earthwork enclosures include Castlestead Ring near Cullingworth, Meg Dyke near Barkisland, Moor End near Halifax, and Kirklees Park near Clifton (Armitage and Montgomerie 1912: 14; Keighley 1981: 124-128; Yarwood and Marriott 1988a: 1988a: 14-15). Another possible earthwork enclosure may have existed at Castle Hill, Wentbridge. Here, earthworks that had been recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map were later destroyed by quarrying (Keighley 1981: 117). Aerial photographs have revealed smaller cropmark enclosures nearby. Earlier accounts interpret such enclosures as defensive structures, but even those such as Oldfield Hill

that could have been *defensible* might not have been *defensive*. Ideas about identity, kinship and status may have been more important, and the need to keep out wild animals such as wolves, which were still present in the Pennines in the medieval period (Moorhouse 1981: 836).

In South Yorkshire, smaller earthwork enclosures included Caesar's Camp at Scholes Coppice near Rotherham and Castle Dike, Langsett (Atkinson, Latham and Sydes 1992: 40; Merrony, Scherewode, Stone and Berry 1995: 90). Probable late prehistoric and Romano-British fields and enclosures occur within woodlands at South Anston, and in Ecclesall Woods, Canklow Wood, Scabba Wood, Endcliffe Wood and Wombwell Wood (see Gazetteer, Appendix G). Other field banks and clearance cairns were recorded at Wheata Wood in Sheffield (Coutts 1999: 77), though there is now little trace of these (NAA 2005: 88). In Derbyshire, enclosures and fields of rather different form survive at Scarcliffe Park, Rainster Rocks, Chee Torr, Roystone Grange and other mainly upland locales (e.g. Barnatt and Smith 1997; Bevan 2000, 2004, 2005; Chadwick and Evans 2000; Hodges 1991; Lane 1973; Makepeace 1998). They were more irregular and nucleated than lowland examples.

Ladder enclosures and agglomerated or nucleated enclosure complexes

So-called 'ladder' settlements include Castle Hills near Micklefield in West Yorkshire, and perhaps Wattle Syke, though the latter could also be considered a series of 'clothes line' enclosures. In addition, there is a north-south 'ladder' of over eighteen conjoined enclosures just west of Aberford (Deegan 2001b: 19, fig. 4, fig. 9a). A trackway seems to have approached this cropmark complex at right angles to it (Fig. 7.09a), implying that a linear arrangement was not always a product of 'ribbon' development along an existing routeway, unlike East Yorkshire 'ladder' settlements that seem to have been more closely associated with double-ditched trackways and linear routeways through the Wolds valleys. Within the study region, it is usually less clear why the long axis of these settlements developed, though they may have been following linear boundaries or much more informal routes through the landscape.

Figure E.01. *Cropmarks at Wattle Syke, W. Yorks. Only a small part of this complex was excavated in the late 1980s, and the results remain unpublished. (Source: © Oxford Archaeology North). A major AS WYAS excavation recently investigated part of the north-eastern 'lobe' of this settlement – see Gazetteer Appendix G.*

Smaller 'ladder' enclosure groups have also been identified. Melton Wood in South Yorkshire consisted of a line of four to six enclosures aligned roughly NNE-SSW (Chadwick 1998 appendix A11, B11) (see Gazetteer Appendix G). Riley identified a few similarly small groups on the Sherwood Sandstones. Just south of Broom Hill in Nottinghamshire, five enclosures were arranged north-south on the southern side of an east-west aligned trackway, with a further D-shaped enclosure to the north-west on the other side of the trackway (Riley 1980: 110-111, map 17). At Knives Hill, Barnby Moor, five enclosures were arranged in a roughly NNE-SSW orientation, with further enclosures to the north and south (Riley 1980: 32-33, 121, fig. 5, map 23) (Fig. E.02). Here, the long axis of the enclosures was perpendicular to two long linear boundaries that seem to have formed major structuring features within the landscape.

At Carlton Mill near Carlton-on-Trent (Fig. E.03), and Cromwell Moor, two ladder settlements were associated with north-south orientated trackways up to 20m wide. Whimster termed these developed linear enclosure complexes (Whimster 1989: 72, figs. 48-50). At Cromwell Moor, even individual roundhouses can be identified from the cropmarks. At both sites there seems to have been considerable stratigraphic

Figure E.02. *Ladder enclosures east of Knives Hill, Barnby Moor, Notts. The enclosures are in the upper right, 'hanging off' an east-west boundary running from upper left to lower right. Other enclosure groups lie to the north and south. (Source: D. Riley, SLAP 1189, SK 670 834).*

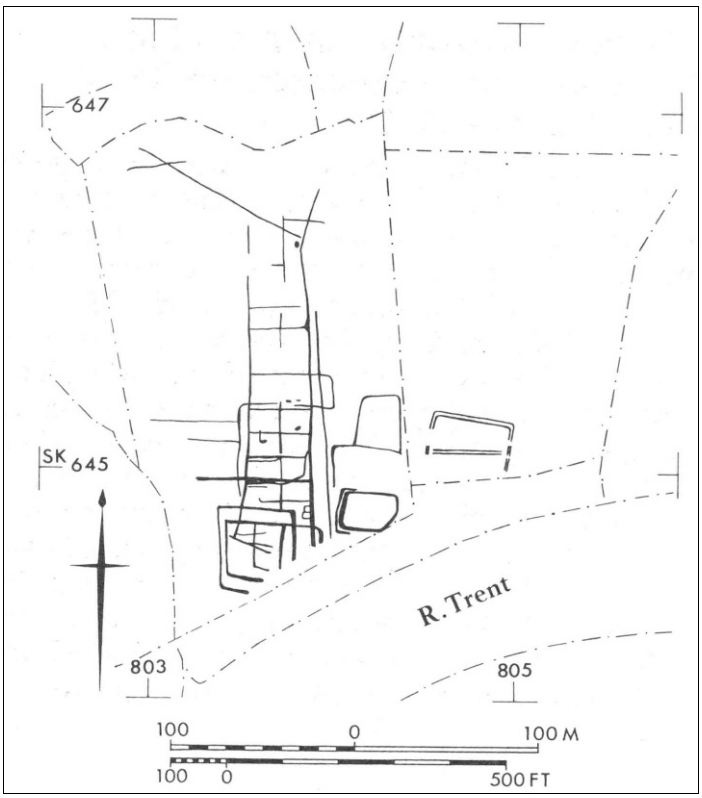


Figure E.03. *Ladder enclosure complex at Carlton Mill, Notts. SK 804 645. (Source: Whimster 1989: 72, fig. 48).*

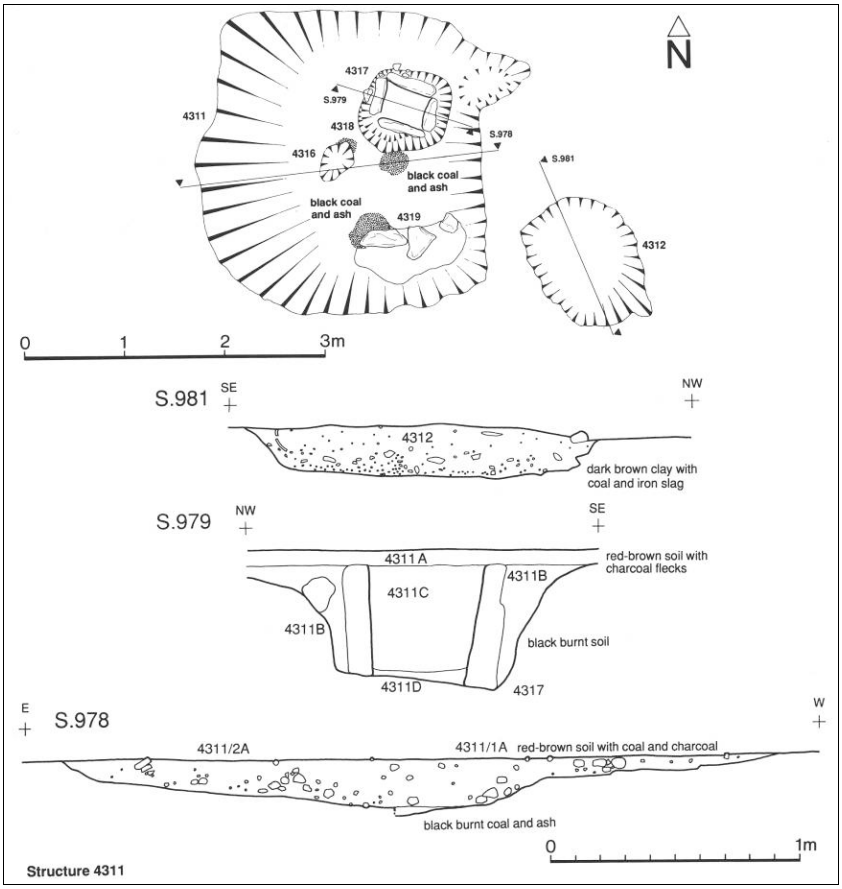
complexity over time, with enclosures and pens overlapping one another. The complex at Carlton Mill was on the western bank of the River Trent only 20-30m from a palaeochannel, and Whimster suggested that it was a crossing place or inland wharf. Additional Nottinghamshire enclosure complexes include Aslockton, Cromwell and North and South Muskham, described in the Gazetteer in Appendix G. Within a wider regional setting, further large middle or later Iron Age enclosure complexes on promontory or ridge locations include Swarkestone Lowes and Chapel Farm in Derbyshire (Elliott and Knight 1999; Knight and Malone 1998).

The evidence for 'industrial' activities

Metalworking

At Oldfield Hill furnace linings and ironstone were excavated (Toomey 1960-1964, 1976), and this settlement may have been located on a ridgeline not for defensive purposes, but in order to utilise up-draughts for furnaces, a phenomenon also exploited during medieval lead smelting in Derbyshire (Barnatt, Bevan and Edmonds forthcoming; Barnatt and Smith 1997: 102).

At Dalton Parlours, in one part of the Romano-British villa complex a subsquare shallow 'working hollow' contained a stone-lined pit, and all of these features and an adjacent oval pit were filled with coal, slag and hammerscale, indicating that the pit was the anvil base for a small smithy (Tindall 1990: 70-72) (Figs. E.04.-E.05). At Area C at South Elmsall, layers of trampled earth with metalworking slag were superseded by extensive cobbled areas associated with numerous fragments of animal bone, with sealing deposits containing large quantities of slag and hammerscale. This suggested that an area initially used for metalworking was replaced by surfaces intended for the butchery of animals, particularly cattle, and that later the emphasis again returned to metalworking (McNaught 1998). At Dale Lane, South Elmsall, hearth bottoms and smithing slag were recovered from a later Iron Age enclosure (Burgess 1998).



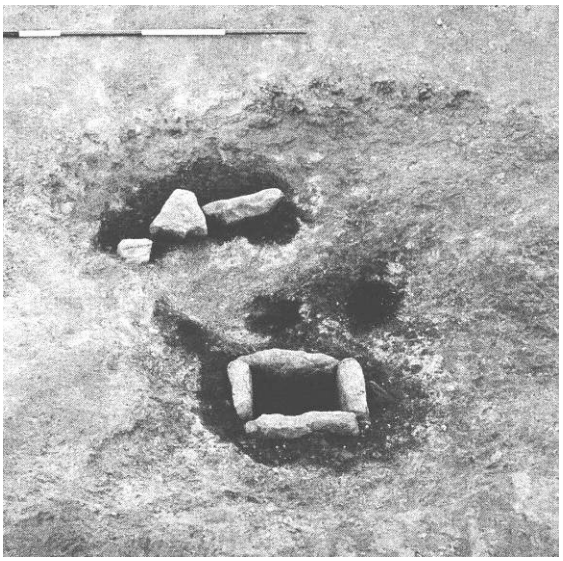


Figure E.04. (above) *and* **Fig. E.05. (left).** *The possible smithy structure and associated features at Dalton Parlours, W. Yorks. The stone-lined pit may have been an anvil base. (Source: Tindall 1990: 72).*

At Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, the northern side of Enclosure A probably contained a smithy, evidenced by a large deposit of plate hammerscale in a posthole, although no clear structure could be deduced (Neal and Fraser 2004: 84). Some hammerscale and abraded fragments of slag were also retrieved from features across the site, along with three smithing hearth bottom slags.

At West Moor Park, Armthorpe, five clay-lined ovens or furnaces were found on the western side of Enclosure A, all aligned roughly east-west, with evidence for high temperatures and deposits of ash. The lack of pottery wasters and crop processing waste suggests these were smelting furnaces (Richardson 2001). Archaeomagnetic analyses and handmade, grog-tempered pottery indicated an early to mid-first century AD date, but second and third century Romano-British pottery in their backfill indicates that they were in use for some time. Elsewhere at West Moor Park, a series of ditches, pits and postholes produced large amounts of metallurgical waste, including smelting slag and vitrified clay linings. The presence of both block slags and tap slags may indicate different production techniques in use at the same time, although block slags are normally thought to be middle to late Iron Age, being replaced by tapped shaft furnaces in the late Iron Age (Cowgill 2001). Alternatively, two different forms of iron were being produced. The probable Romano-British iron furnace or bloomery excavated at Cantley was not associated with an enclosure (Cregeen 1956), but may have been part of a more widespread industrial complex that included pottery kilns. Iron slag was found at the excavated enclosure at South Muskham in Nottinghamshire (Wheeler 1968), and the smithing furnace excavated at Rampton has been described in Chapter 9. At Captain's Pringle in Derbyshire, just outside my study region, smithing slag, hearth bottoms and a clay tuyère were identified within a small subrectangular enclosure (Knight and Southgate 2001: 201).

'Working hollows'

Many Iron Age and Romano-British excavations across Britain have recorded irregular, shallow depressions where various production or craft activities appear to have been carried out. Several examples are known from the study region, including at Apple Tree Close (Wrathmell 2001: 8), where a depression was situated close to possible flues and ovens, and posthole groups. Several examples linked to possible structures were also excavated at the Dalton Parlours villa complex (Tindall 1990: 70-73). It is still not clear, however, what the activities undertaken in such 'working areas were. Several examples were recently excavated at Wattle Syke near Wetherby, associated with small hearths or flues and stake-built structures. One clay hearth had droplets of copper alloy near it, suggesting copper smithing. These hollows were backfilled in later periods with occupation refuse and/or midden material.

Figure E.06. (top left). *'Working hollow' at Wattle Syke, W. Yorks. Amongst small mammal burrows, many stakehole alignments are also visible.* **Fig. E.07. (top right).** *In situ burning/small hearth and stone surface in one part of this area.* **Fig. E.08. (left).** *Another hollow at Wattle Syke, showing a possible flue. (All images © AS WYAS.*

Pottery production

At Warning Tongue Lane, Beesacarr, a roughly T-shaped pit with postholes in and around it may have either been a corn drier, or a surface built pottery kiln (Atkinson and Merrony 1994: 27, fig. 8). It had some similarities to the Romano-British kiln excavated at Blaxton Quarry (Buckland and Dolby 1980: 6-9, fig. 3), although no evidence of burning was found at Warning Tongue Lane. A Romano-British pottery kiln was excavated in the north part of the enclosure ditch at Raymoth Lane, Worksop (Palmer-Brown and Munford 2004: 29, fig. 8). It was a single flue up-draught structure lined with clay and featured a central pedestal connected to a large oval stoking area containing large amounts of charcoal (Fig. E.09). Archaeomagnetic dating suggested the kiln was in use between AD 60-110, but the kiln was backfilled with early to mid second century pottery, and disarticulated human remains (see Appendix F). The kiln had been inserted into earlier ditch fills.

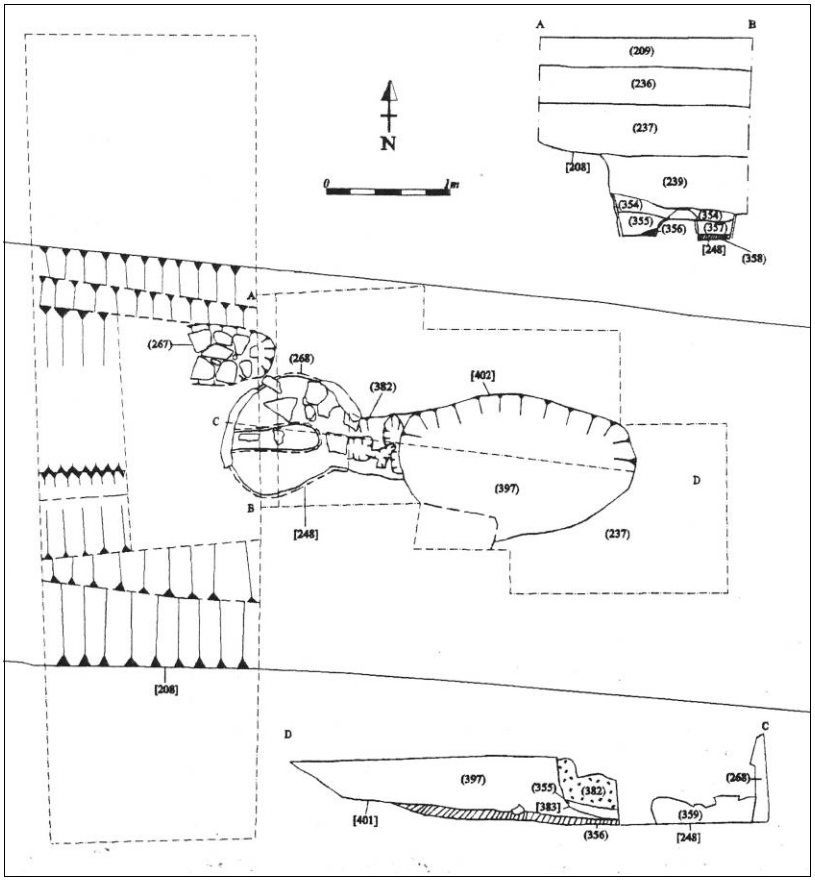


Figure E.09. *Single flue, clay-lined pottery kiln inserted into the northern enclosure ditch at Raymoth Lane, Worksop, Notts., and probably in production from the late first or early second through to the mid-second century AD. (Source: Palmer-Brown and Munford 2004: 31).*

Bread ovens?

At West Moor Park II, just west of the metal working complex, excavation revealed a series of keyhole or 'figure of eight' shaped oven or kiln bases situated within two irregular or trapezoidal enclosures, and associated with shallow gullies and postholes that may represent lean-to structures or windbreaks (Chadwick and Richardson 2007) (Figs. A.07, E.10-E.11). Although there was evidence for high temperatures, the lack of metallurgical debris, pottery wasters and charred grain makes these second and third century AD features hard to interpret. The temperatures involved, which had severely scorched the surrounding natural subsoil, seemed to be too high to be for parching grain. An earlier evaluation on the Junction 4 site nearby also found four ovens, kilns or furnaces whose function was unclear (Rosenberg and Williams 1996), and at Holme Hall Quarry three keyhole-shaped ovens or kilns with limestone-flagged bases were excavated (Bevan 2006; O'Neill and Raybould 2007) (Fig. A.08).

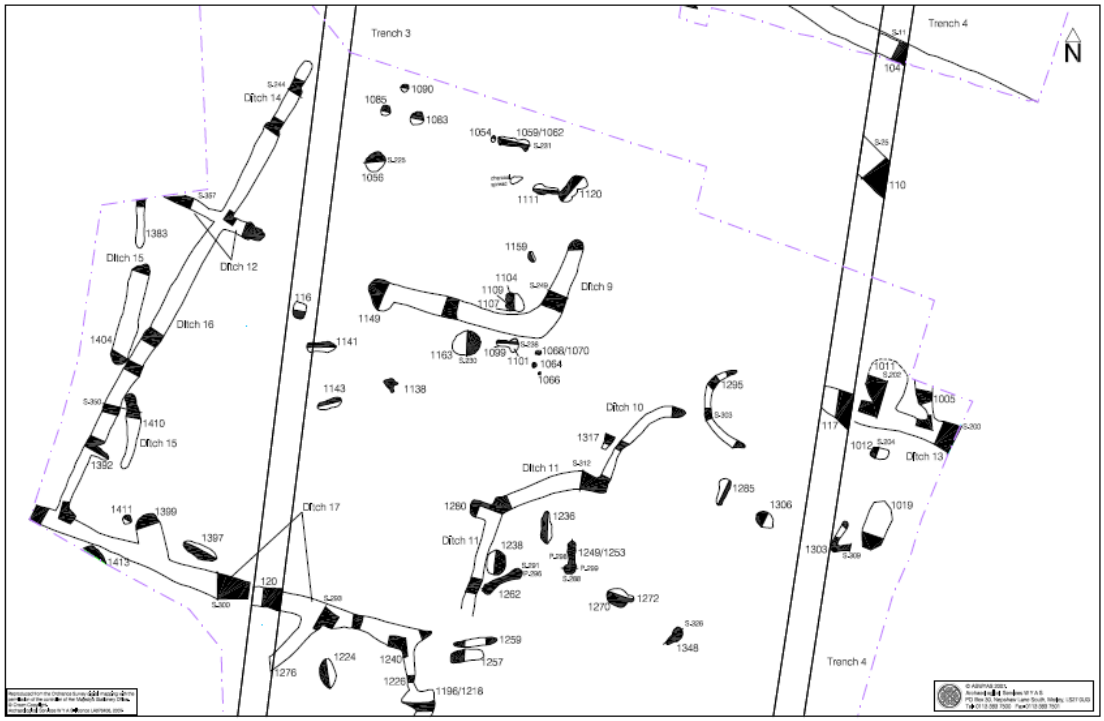
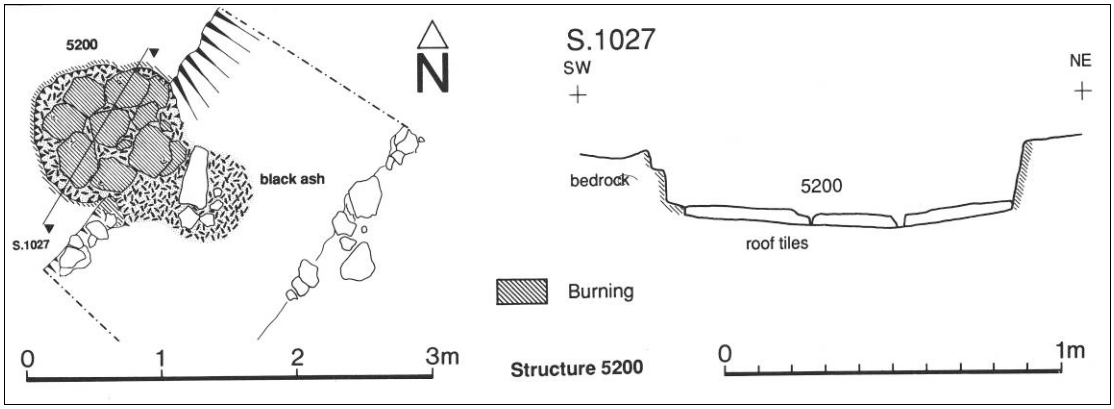


Figure E.10. (above). *Area C, West Moor Park II, Armthorpe. Towards the upper middle, centre and lower middle parts of the image are a variety of keyhole or 'figure of eight' shaped features that may be small ovens or kilns of unknown function. The shallow curvilinear gullies may represent small wind-breaks or lean-to structures.* **Fig. E.11. (left).** *Kiln or oven 1262 at West Moor Park II, Armthorpe, S. Yorks. (Source: Chadwick and Richardson 2007).*

At Dalton Parlours, a circular stone-flagged oven was found in the Romano-British villa complex (Tindall 1990: 73), cut into a silted-up enclosure ditch (Figs. E.12-E.13). At least some of these small features were probably associated with baking bread, but although there was a probable domestic enclosure at Holme Hall, this was not likely to have been the case at West Moor Park II, Armthorpe, implying some of

these activities were dispersed across their landscapes. Across the study region, numerous small hearth, kiln or oven features have been recorded on many enclosure sites (Fig. E.14), or pits with evidence of burning, often in association with burnt and fire-cracked stones. The function of these is not at all clear. In addition to cooking or baking, however, such features may also have been utilised for many different heating processes, including external hearths for singeing off hair on carcasses, rendering and boiling up fat, producing animal and vegetable glues, and dyeing cloth.



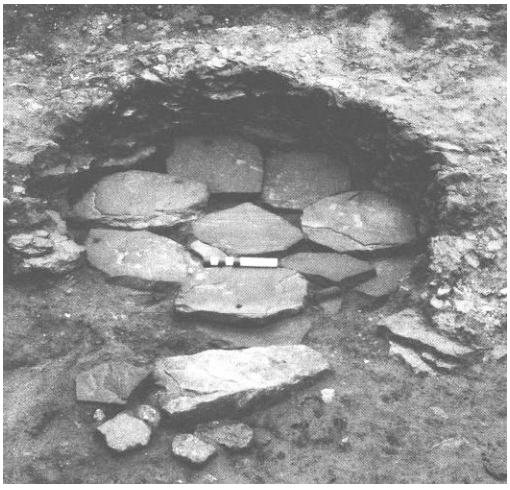


Figure E.12. (above) *and* **Fig. E.13. (left).** *A circular Romano-British oven base excavated at the Dalton Parlours villa complex, W. Yorks. The flat base slabs had evidence of in situ burning. (Source: Tindall 1990: 72-73).*

Figure E.14. (left). *A small Romano-British oven, hearth or kiln excavated within the enclosure at Gonalston Lane, Hoveringham Quarry, Gonalston, Nottinghamshire. The deposit of pebbles line the base of the feature, and the ash-filled flue is to the left. (Source: Knight and Elliott forthcoming).*

Four-post structures

The archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence from the recent excavations at Sutton Common in South Yorkshire strongly suggests that some of the four-post structures within the study region were granaries. Around 600 early to middle Iron Age postholes dated to approximately 400-200 BC were attributed to rows or clusters of between 115-155 four-post structures (Van de Noort and Chapman 2007; Chapman, Fletcher and Van de Noort 2007: 114-117) (Figs. E.15.-E.17).

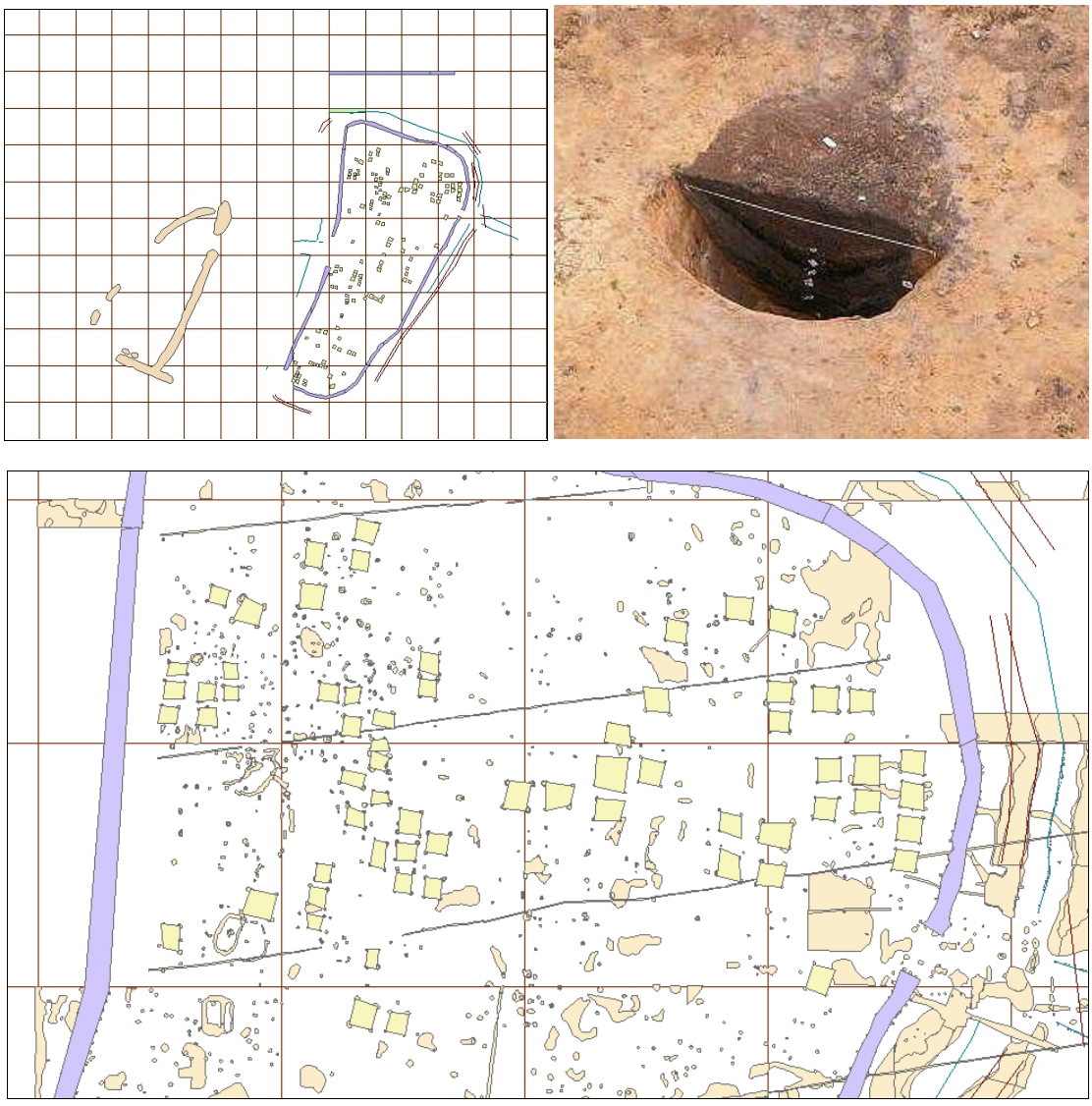


Figure E.15. (top left). *Overall distribution of four-post structures within the excavated eastern enclosure at Sutton Common.* **Fig. E.16. (top right).** *A posthole of one of these structures.* **Fig. E.17. (bottom).** *Just part of the excavated area at Sutton Common, showing the numerous four-post structures in more detail. (Source: © Chapman and Van de Noort).*

Some excavated postholes from the Sutton Common structures contained carbonised spelt and emmer wheat grains that may have become incorporated into them following burning of the structures above. It is taphonomically more likely, however, that these deposits represented deliberate deposits, perhaps propitiatory or apotropaic offerings (Van de Noort and Chapman 2007: 38, see Chapter 11). What is also notable is the clustering of four-post structures into distinct spatial lines or groups, especially in the northern part of the enclosure. There may of course be chronological reasons behind this, but it is also possible that each cluster represented the structures of a particular family, clan or other social group. In the southern part of the enclosure, the four-post structures tended to be arranged in longer rows. Again, there may have been chronological or social reasons for this.

There were at least eight four-post structures in two rows at South Elmsall in West Yorkshire – ^{14}C dating of material from one post indicated a late Bronze Age date (McNaught 2001). They were clearly spatially separated from the roundhouses (see Gazetteer Appendix G). At Swillington Common, one in Area B was ^{14}C dated to 409-207 BC, and which was later recut by a field ditch near enclosure C; and one in Area A was ^{14}C dated to AD 85-385 (Howell 2001: 64-65). They were part of a wider 'scatter' outside contemporary settlement enclosures (Johnson 2002, 2003a, 2003b), which could even suggest that some were hay or fodder ricks rather than grain stores; and one may have formed part of the D-shaped palisade enclosure. Some of which were apparently clustered around an early Bronze Age round barrow. There were four-post structures associated with a later Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure at South Elmsall, with one structure replacing another on almost exactly the same position (O'Neill 1998), and one at Sharp Lane, Middleton, Leeds (Davies 2006).

Three four-post structures were excavated at Wattle Syke (Turner 1991b: 1), and two more have been identified in the ongoing excavations there (Chadwick pers. obv.). There were two clear four-post structures in Iron Age Enclosures VII and VIII at Dalton Parlours (Sumpter 1990a: 27, 29), and perhaps another two in Enclosures IV and VII. At High Street, Shafton, a four and a six-post structure were identified near an entrance in the north-west corner of an enclosure dated to the first and second centuries AD (Burgess 2001d). The seven or nine-post Structure 4 in Enclosure A at

Ferrybridge and the four or six-post Structure 6 in Enclosure C are also possible examples (Martin 2005: 97, fig. 84). Other four-post structures might have been present within Enclosure 1 (part of Structure 1) and Enclosure 3 (part of Structure 3) at St Aidan's Remainder (Barkle 1995, figs. 11, 13); and also within Enclosure E/F at Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe (Structure Z), though this possibility was not mentioned in the published report (Neal and Fraser 2004: 24-25, fig. 14).

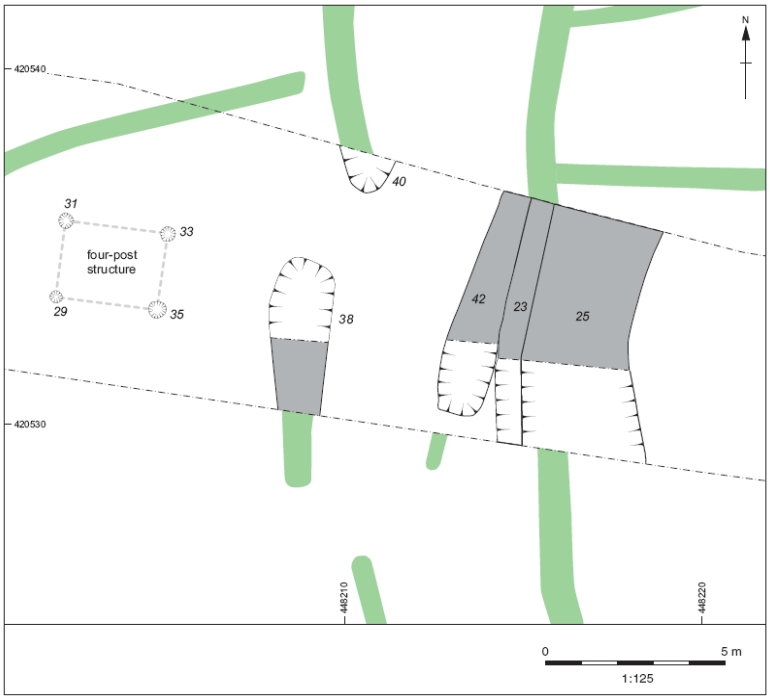


Figure E.18. (left). *Four-post structure located by an entrance from a trackway into a field, 100m south-east of a possible settlement enclosure. CFAT Site, north of Darrington, West Yorks. (Source: Brown, Howard-Davis and Brennand). 2007: 49, fig. 20).*

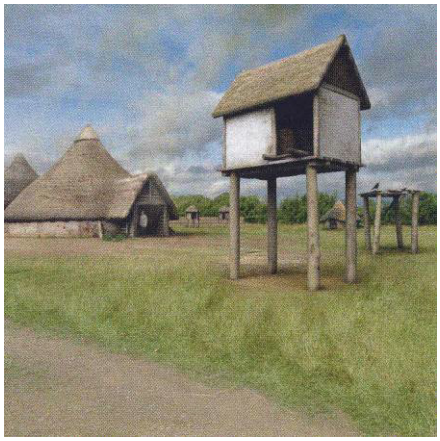


Figure E.19. (left). *Four-post structure excavated at Site M, A1 (M) road corridor, W. Yorks. (Source: Brown, Howard-Davis and Brennand 2007: 91, plate 21).* **Fig. E.20. (right).** *Reconstruction illustration of the four-post structures and roundhouses at Site M. The structure in the foreground has been depicted as an elevated granary or storehouse, but another on the far right has been shown in use as a burial platform for the exposure of human remains. Neither use may have been exclusive. (Source: Howard-Davis, Lupton and Boyle 2005: 10).*

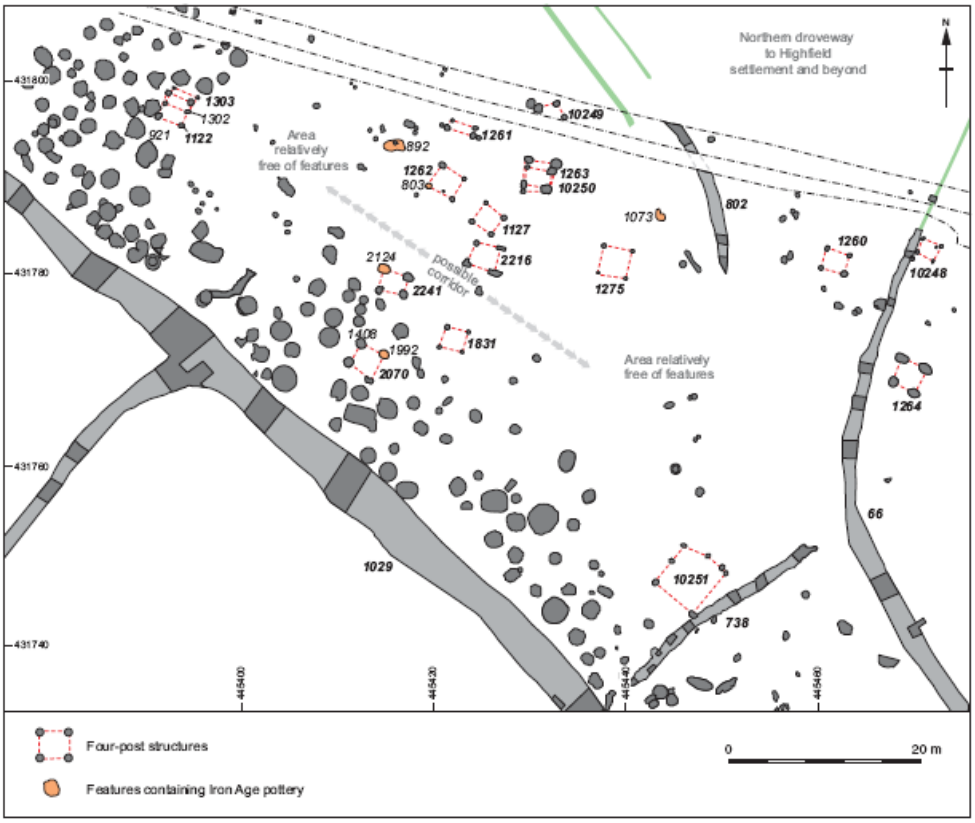


Figure E.21. *Iron Age four-post structures at Site M along the A1 (M) road corridor. (Source: Brown, Howard-Davis and Brennand 2007: 91, fig. 59).*

Figure E.22. *Four-post structure within a square-ditched enclosure or drainage gully at Moor Pool Close, Rampton, Notts. John Thomas (2005: 62) has suggested that this could be a shrine, although given that the two features are not aligned with one another, it may simply have resulted from stratigraphic superimposition. But the overlap with the annular enclosure in the background may suggest deliberate re-use of a particular locale. (Source: Knight, Howard and Leary 2004: 128).*

An isolated four-post structure was located beside a trackway next to Enclosure 8 at Redhouse Farm, Adwick-le-Street, close to a similar sized beam slot structure that was another granary or fodder rick (Upson-Smith 2006), or a small shrine (see Appendix 11). At the Church Farm Access Track site along the A1 (M) road corridor, a four-post structure was similarly situated just to the west of a north-south trackway near an entrance into the fields (Fig. E.18), and up to fifteen four-post structures were identified at Site M near Micklefield (Brown, Howard-Davis and Brennand 2007: 90-92), likely to be of middle or later Iron Age date (Fig. E.21). Grain was recovered in quantities from the postpipes of some of these features, but again, these might reflect offerings during construction or after abandonment rather than actual 'use'.

Comparatively few four-post structures have been identified (or at least published) in Nottinghamshire – those that have been seem to be more associated with larger, later agglomerated settlements (e.g. Knight, Howard and Leary 2004: 128) (Fig. E.22). It is not clear if this apparent pattern is merely a product of biased excavation, or represents genuine social differences between different parts of the study region.

Rectangular Romano-British buildings

Within the study region, rectangular Romano-British buildings seem to have been mostly simple constructions of postholes or stakeholes and probably wattle and daub walls, as with Phase 1 of Structure A at Dalton Parlours (Tindall 1990: 35-36, fig. 39, plate VII), Structure IV at Stile Hill Colton (Barkle 1995: fig. 16), Phase III Structure 5 at Dunston's Clump (Garton 1987: 37-38, fig. 13) and Structure 1 at Parlington Hollins (Holbrey and Burgess 2001: 94, fig. 71) (Figs. E.23.-E.25). Sometimes traces of surviving clay floors have been recorded, as at Rampton (Ponsford 1992: 96, fig. 4); or of cobble surfaces, as at Dunston's Clump. Other rectangular structures had both postholes and also linear slots for wattle and daub walls, plank walls or horizontal timber beams, as at Dunston's Clump Phase II Structure 1 (Garton 1987: 27-29, fig. 7), and Warning Tongue Lane (Atkinson and Merrony 1994: 25, fig. 8).

More substantial buildings had stone-walled foundations like the apsidal-ended Structure 486 at Garforth Phase 2 (Owen 2000: 5-6, fig. 8), a building at Whitley, Wharncliffe (Makepeace 1985), and many buildings in the Dalton Parlours villa complex such as Structures E, P, Q, X and Y (Tindall 1990: 40-67, figs. 43, 46, 48, 57, 59, plates X, XII, XIX, XXI) (E.31.-E.32), some of which had sunken floors (Figs. E.26.-E.28). Sunken floors are known from other Romano-British buildings in northern England (Wilson 1997: 13), and recent excavations at Wattle Syke near Wetherby found at least ten buildings with sunken and/or partially flagged floors.

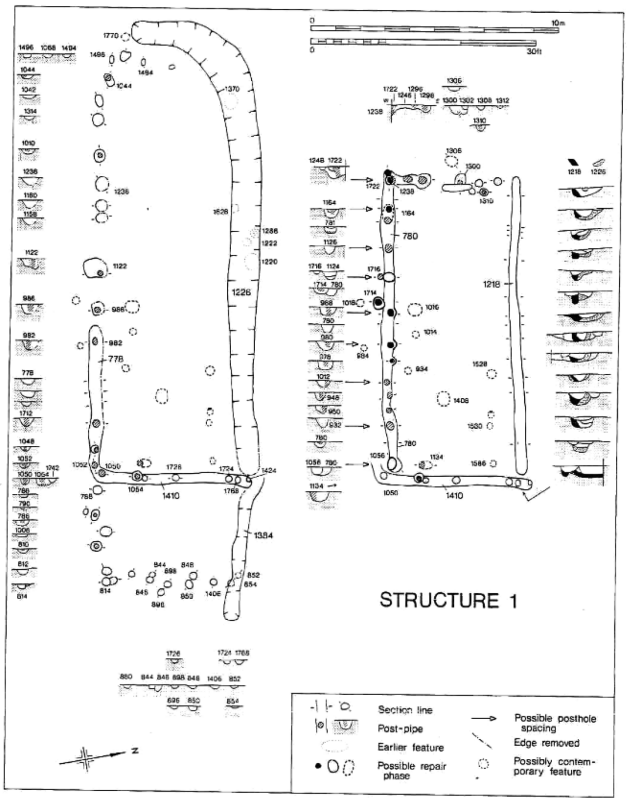


Figure E.23. (top left). *The two main phases of construction of Structure 1 at Dunston's Clump, Notts., showing the beam-slots or wall slots, and postholes of both buildings. These were probably constructed and occupied during the late first to early second centuries AD. (Source: Garton 1987: 26).*

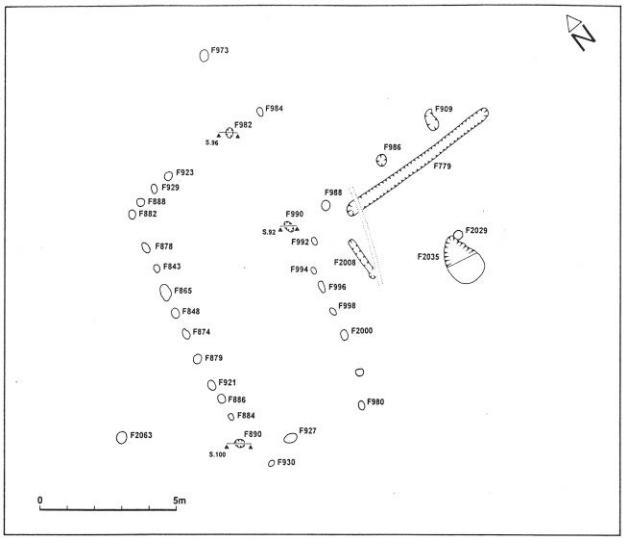


Fig. E.24. (right). *Structure IV excavated at Stile Hill, Colton, West Yorks. This was probably built and used during the early to mid-second century AD. (Source: Barkle 1995: fig. 16).*

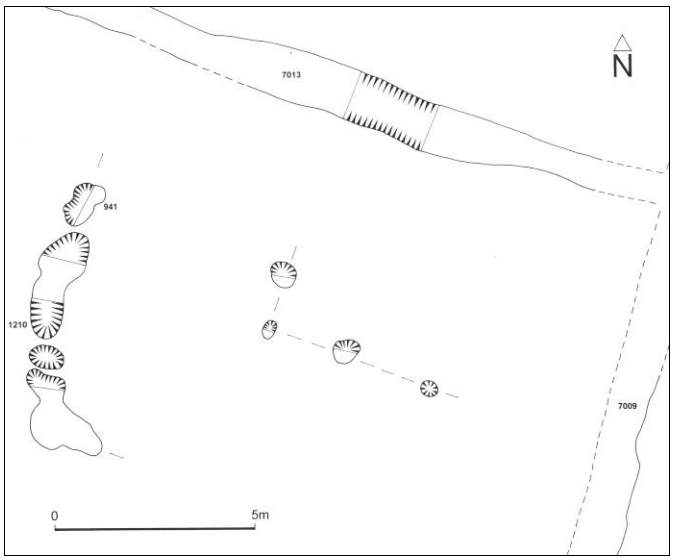


Figure E.25. (left). *Remains of a possible Romano-British rectangular building (Structure 1) excavated at Parlington Hollins, W. Yorks. This demonstrates the insubstantial nature of many of the structural remains uncovered, the result of truncation by medieval or more recent ploughing. (Source: Holbrey and Burgess 2001: 95).*

Most of these structures can be considered domestic dwellings, or buildings within which people undertook production or craft activities. Other post-built buildings such as the 4.1m wide Structure 7 in Enclosure D at Ferrybridge (Martin 2005: 116, fig. 101), the 6m wide example at Garforth (Owen 2000, fig. 3) and the M151 and M103 posthole groups at Apple Tree Close, Pontefract (Wrathmell 2001: 9, fig. 9, plates 6-7) were probably barns, byres, storage sheds or other ancillary structures.

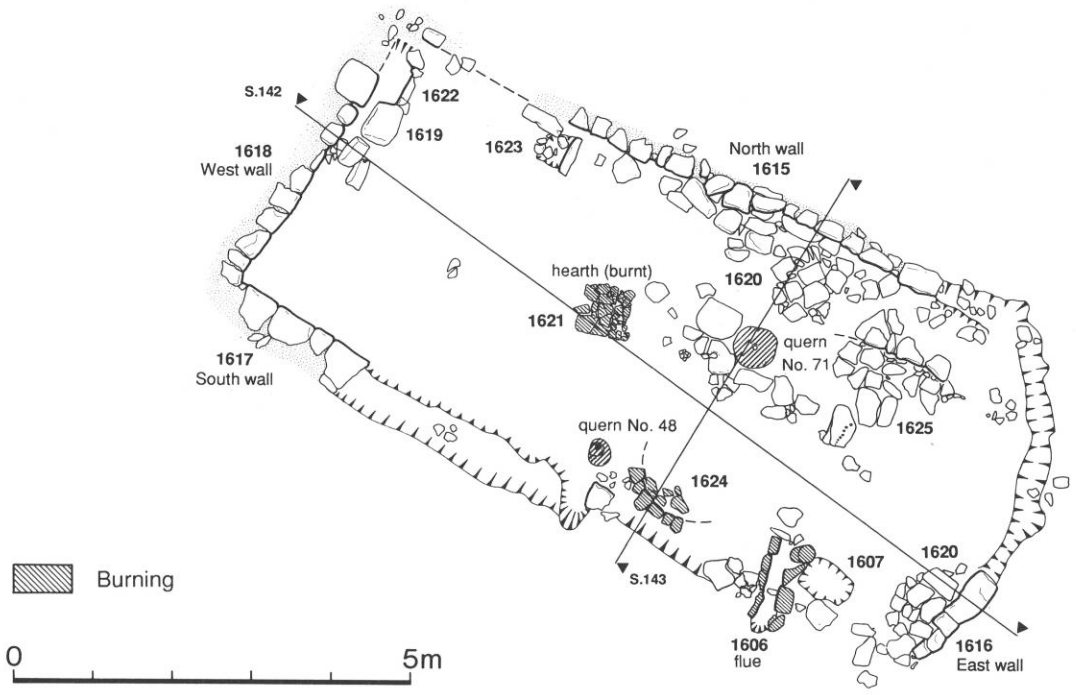


Figure E.26. *Structure P at Dalton Parlours. (Source: Tindall 1990: 60-61, 69).*

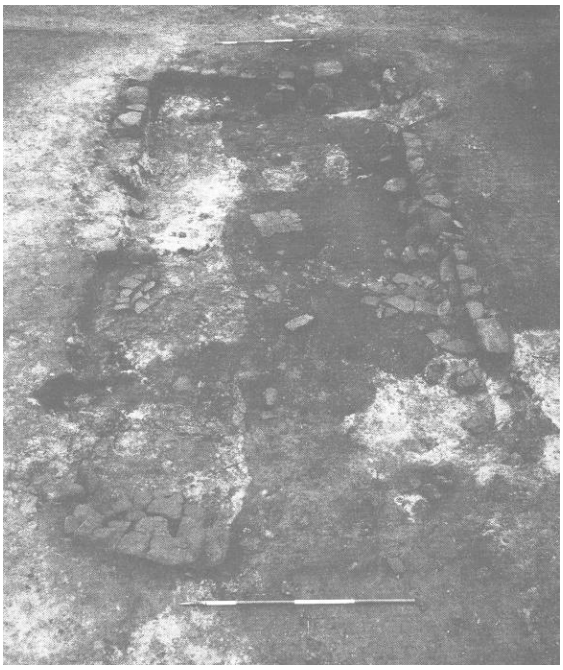


Figure E.27. (right). *Photograph of Structure P at Dalton Parlours. Note the sunken and partially flagged floor. (Source: Tindall 1990: 60-61).*

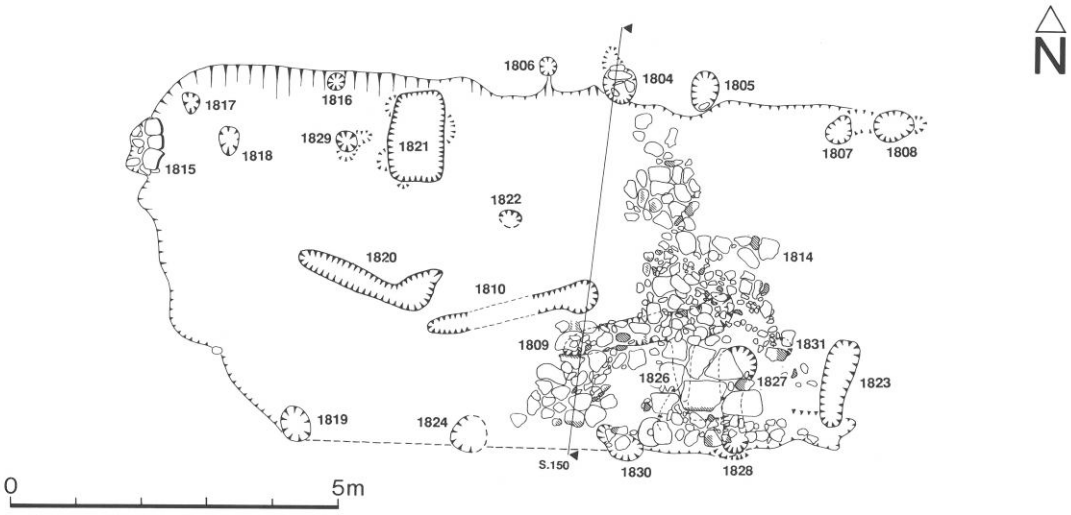
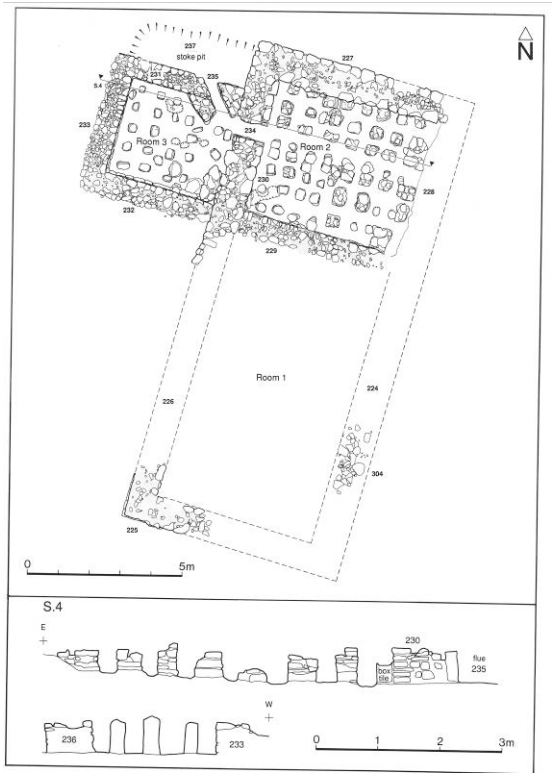


Fig. E.28. *Structure R, Dalton Parlours. This was another building with a sunken, partly flagged floor and stone wall footings. (Source: Tindall 1990: 69).*

Figure E.29. (left). *Building 2 at Wattle Syke, W. Yorks. This also had a partially flagged stone floor. (Source: © AS WYAS).*

Figure E.30. (right) *Building 3 at Wattle Syke, W. Yorks, with a sunken, partially flagged stone floor. The depth of post-occupation silting within Building 3 is evident. (Source: © AS WYAS).*



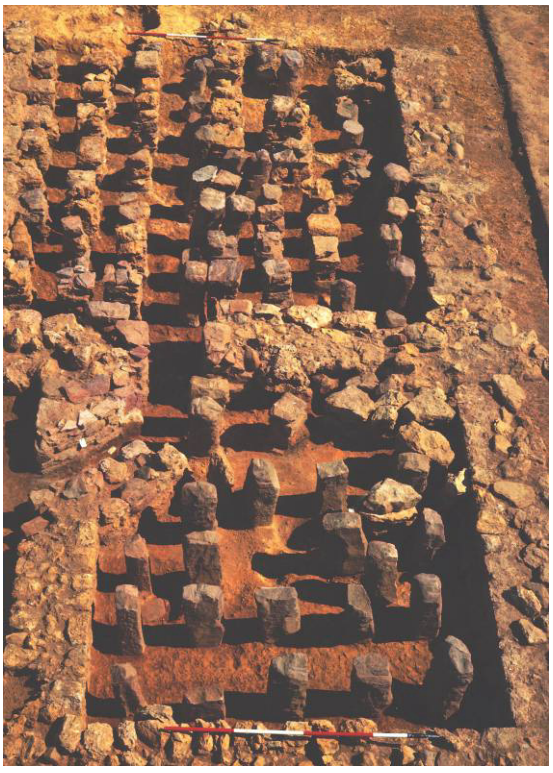


Figure E.31. (left). *Plan of at the Dalton Parlours villa complex, W. Yorks., a more substantial Romano-British stone building featuring two hypocaust rooms. (Source: Tindall 1990: 39).* **Fig. E.32. (right).** *The gritstone pilae in the hypocaust rooms of Structure B, looking south-east. The flue from the stoke-hole for the hypocaust system can also be seen on the left. Although often regarded as a 'classic' feature of improved Roman-style buildings, such substantial structures with hypocaust floors were nevertheless relatively rare within the study region. (Source: Wrathmell and Nicolson 1990: back cover).*

Architectural grammar and embodied movements

Much of the evidence for the structuring of space and movement in and around enclosures is presented in the Gazetteer in Appendix G. At Moss Carr, Methley, at Site 1 Enclosure B, a gully led from the enclosure entrance towards roundhouse 6 and/or 5. This screened views into the northern part of the enclosure, and channelled movement to or around the roundhouse (Roberts and Richardson 2002: 8-10, figs. 2, 7). In a later phase, a splayed avenue defined by two linear gullies led directly to Structure 7, restricting movement and vision even further. This is very similar to the 15m long avenue leading to a roundhouse at Fisherwick in the Trent Valley of Staffordshire (Knight and Howard 2004b: fig. 5.13; C.A. Smith 1979) (Fig. E.33).

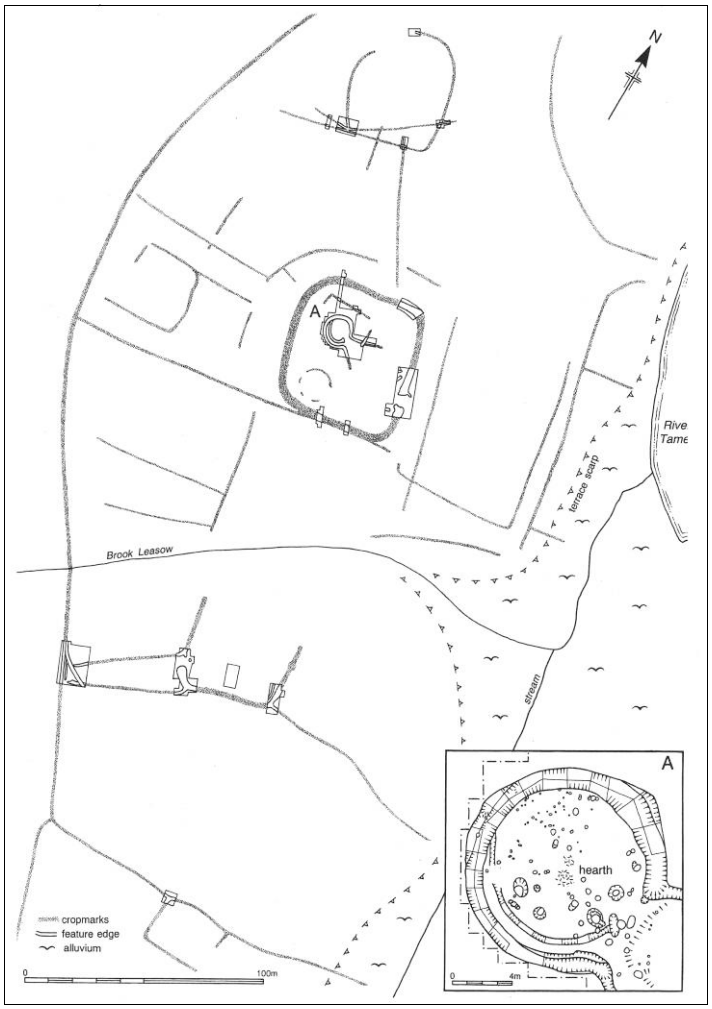


Figure E.33. *Iron Age enclosures, trackways and fields at Fisherwick, Staffordshire. Note the several different phases of roundhouses superimposed over one another at A, and the splayed avenue of gullies leading to these structures, orientated towards the main enclosure entrance. (Source: Knight and Howard 2004b: 97).*

The 80m long 'avenue' linking the enclosure at Ackton to a trackway may also be an example of this, with a narrow, constricted entrance where this avenue met the enclosure itself (Yarwood and Marriott 1988a: 22-23), and there was a similar feature at Flockton (Fig. D.28). At Moss Carr, Methley Site 2 Enclosure C, the enclosure entrance was defined by the slots and postholes of a formal wooden gate structure, whilst two outward-curving lengths of gully further emphasised the entrance of roundhouse Structure 8, and channelled movement towards it (Roberts and Richardson 2002: 13-15, 19-21, figs. 10-11). At Low Common sub-enclosure B, a curving gully with a narrow entrance might have been a screen for the roundhouse (Burgess and Roberts 2004, fig. 10), and at Enclosure C at Ferrybridge, the roundhouse entrance and much of the southern half of the enclosure was screened by two gullies, perhaps for palisades or hurdle fences (Martin 2005: 105-106, fig. 90). At Dale Lane South Elmsall, a curvilinear fence gully near the possible entrance restricted access and vision into the bulk of the enclosure (Burgess 1998). At Scrooby Top, Nottinghamshire, a short length of gully added later across the main enclosure partly screened activities in the northern half of the enclosure and the roundhouse from the main entrance, and directed movement towards it (Davies et al. 2000).

Enclosures with narrow, restricted entrances include Moss Carr, Methley Site 1 Enclosure A (2m wide), partly defined by a timber gateway (Roberts and Richardson 2005: 4, figs. 2-3), and Enclosure E1 at Adwick-le-Street (Meadows and Chapman 2004: 5) where a 3m wide entrance also had timber structures. At Chainbridge Lane, a constricted entrance is visible on aerial photographs, although this was not investigated during salvage excavations (Eccles, Caldwell and Mincher 1988) (see Gazetteer Appendix G). The sub-enclosure entrance at Scrooby Top was narrow and would have screened the building within from view. Other narrow entrances defined by timber structures, ditches and/or palisades were found at High Street Shafton (Burgess 2001d), the first phase entrance at Parlington Hollins Enclosure E (Holbrey and Burgess 2001: 99, fig. 75), Enclosure D at Ferrybridge (Martin 2005: 111, fig. 97), and Enclosure 3 at St. Aidan's Remainder/Stile Hill, Colton (Barkle 1995). The 2m wide enclosure entrance at Raymoth Lane, Worksop was emphasised with stone in a later phase (Palmer-Brown and Mumford 2004: 24, fig. 6).

Restricted or aggrandised entrances are also apparent in some cropmarks of unexcavated enclosures. The enclosures at Ackton and Flockton in West Yorkshire are good examples of this, but other sites exhibiting such features include Farnsfield in Nottinghamshire (Fig. E.34).

Figure E.34. *Cropmarks at Farnsfield, Notts. In addition to fields and enclosures, towards the lower left of the image a trackway is visible, either respecting or earlier than an ovoid enclosure. Opposite the enclosure is a short but wide avenue linked to a subcircular enclosure with a prominent but restricted entrance, and a possible roundhouse within. (Source: D. Riley, SLAP 969, SK 658 573).*

The entrance orientations of roundhouses, rectangular buildings and enclosures

The doorway orientations of 64 excavated roundhouses and 13 excavated rectangular buildings from across the study region were recorded as cardinal directions and degrees of the compass, and then plotted as a series of compass points on circular graphs. The same exercise was undertaken for 112 excavated enclosure entrances.

This next section presents the results of this analysis, and some possible inferences that can be made from them. Subsequent tables list the buildings and enclosures that were analysed in more detail.

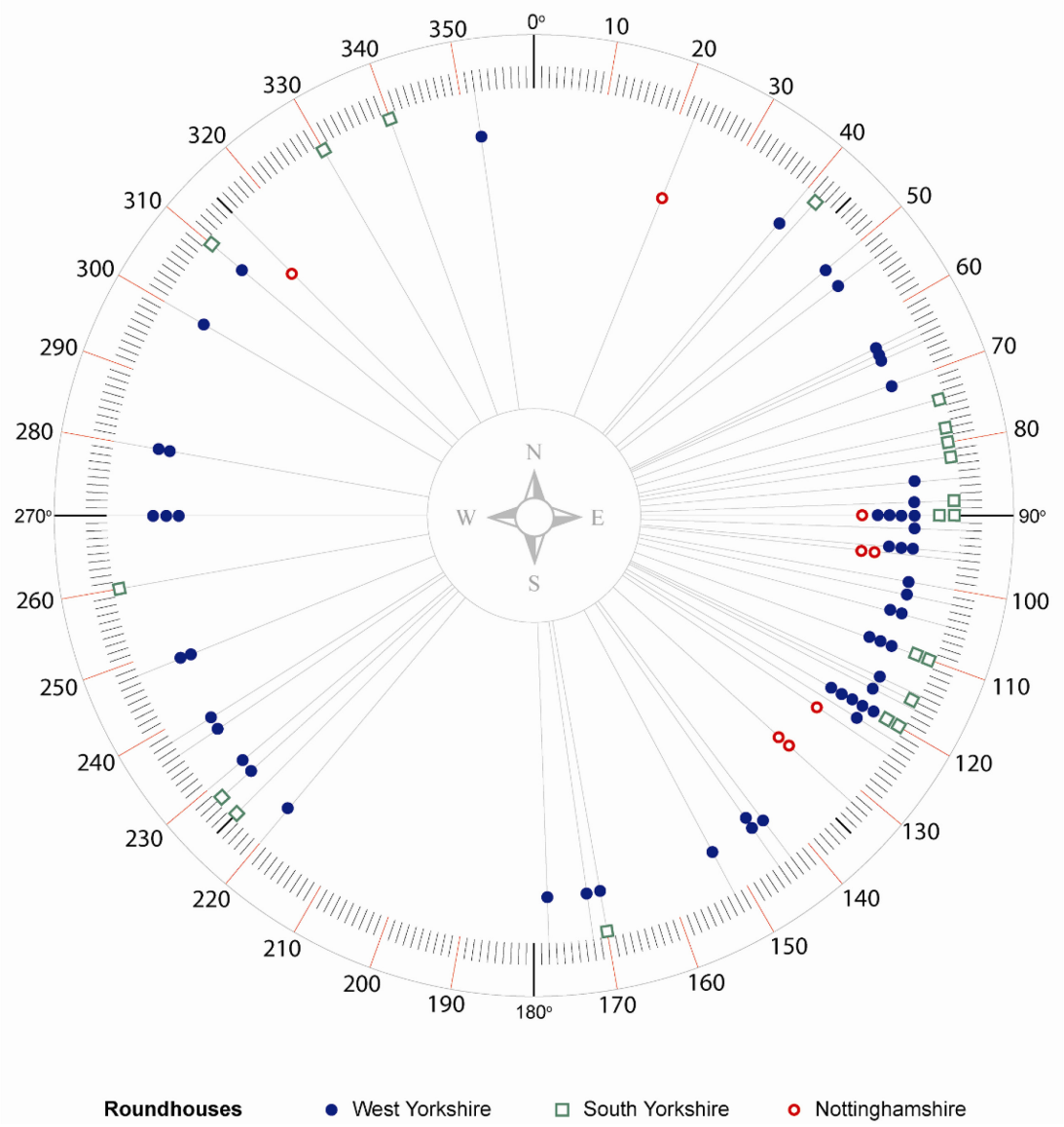


Table 11. *The orientations of 82 identified entrances from 64 excavated roundhouses within my study region. (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

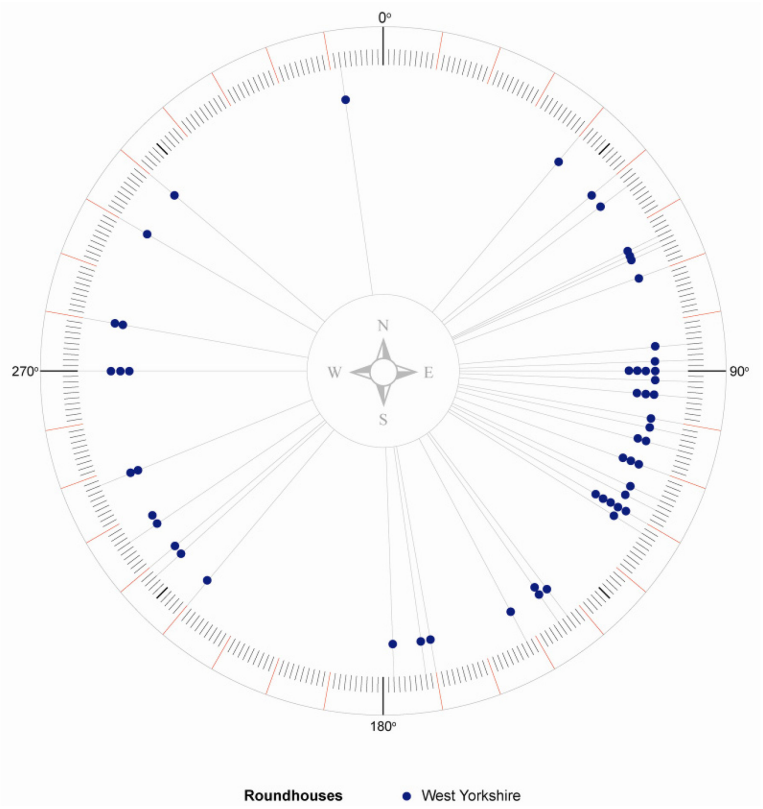


Table 12. *The orientations of 53 identified entrances from 38 excavated roundhouses in West Yorkshire. (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

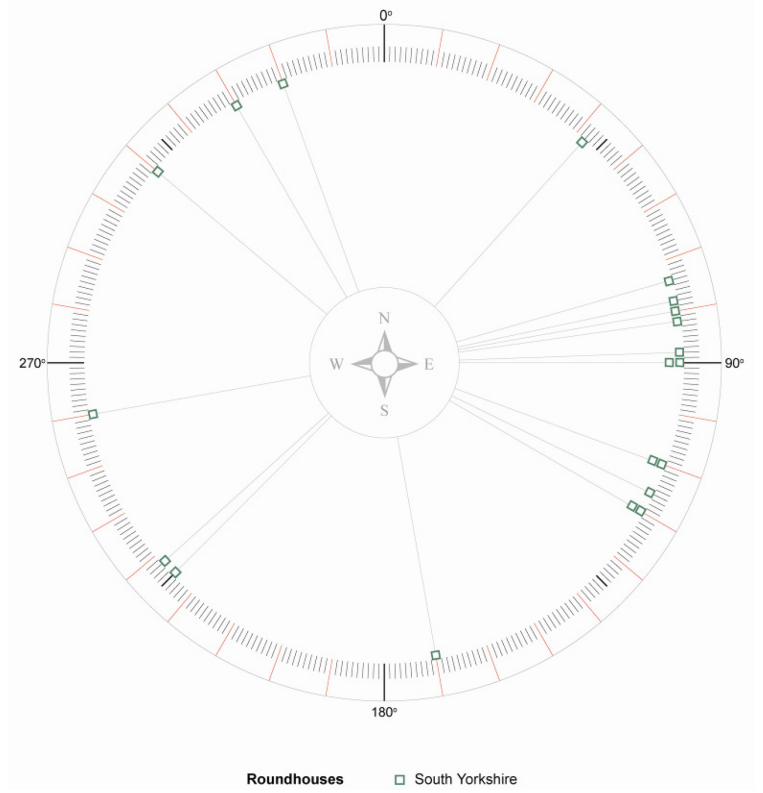


Table 13. *The orientations of 20 identified entrances from 18 excavated roundhouses in South Yorkshire. (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

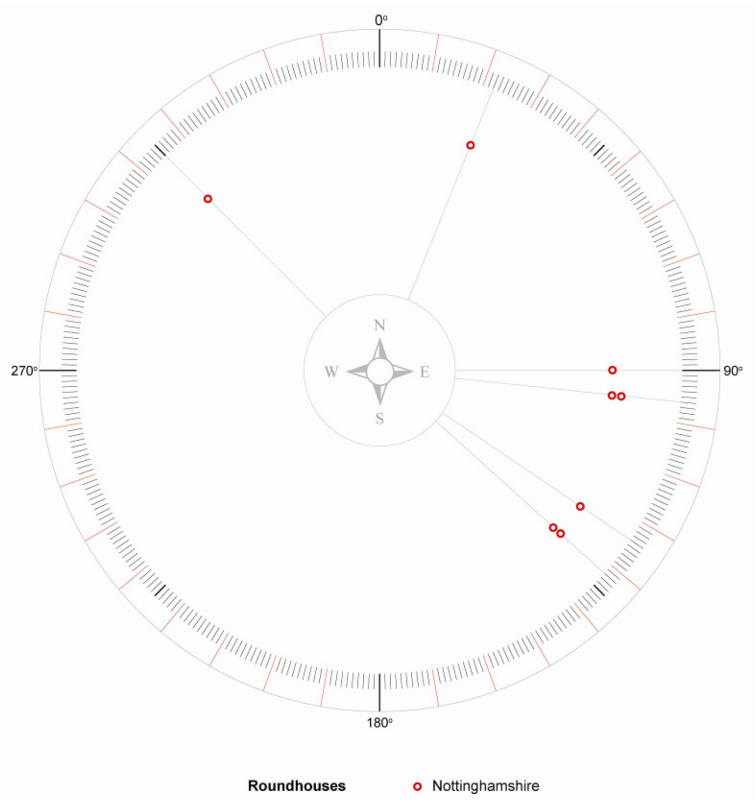


Table 14. *The entrance orientations of 8 excavated roundhouses in Nottinghamshire. (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

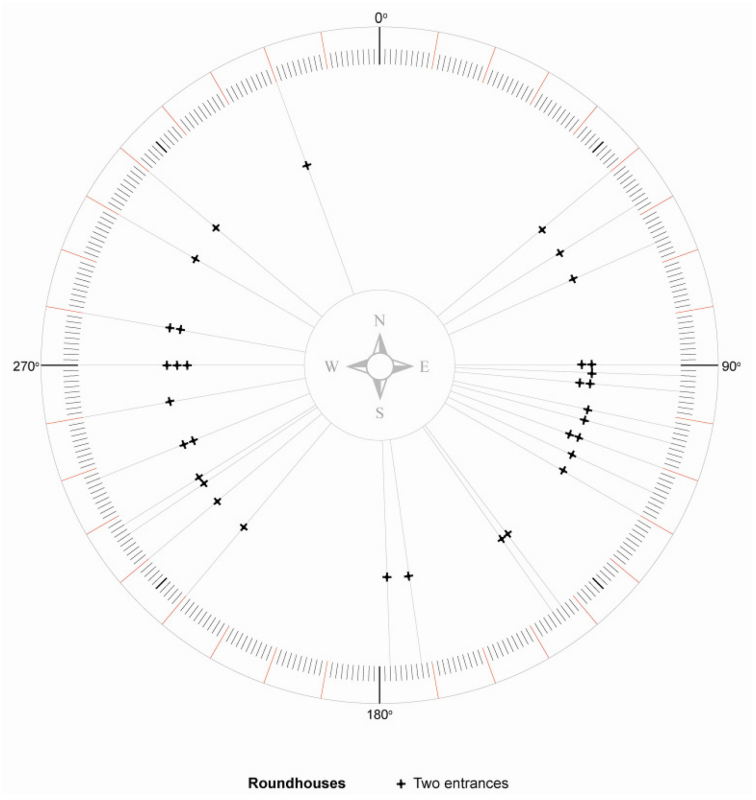


Table 15. *The entrance orientations of 14 excavated roundhouses with possible double entrances (13 from W. Yorks., 1 poss. from S. Yorks.). (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

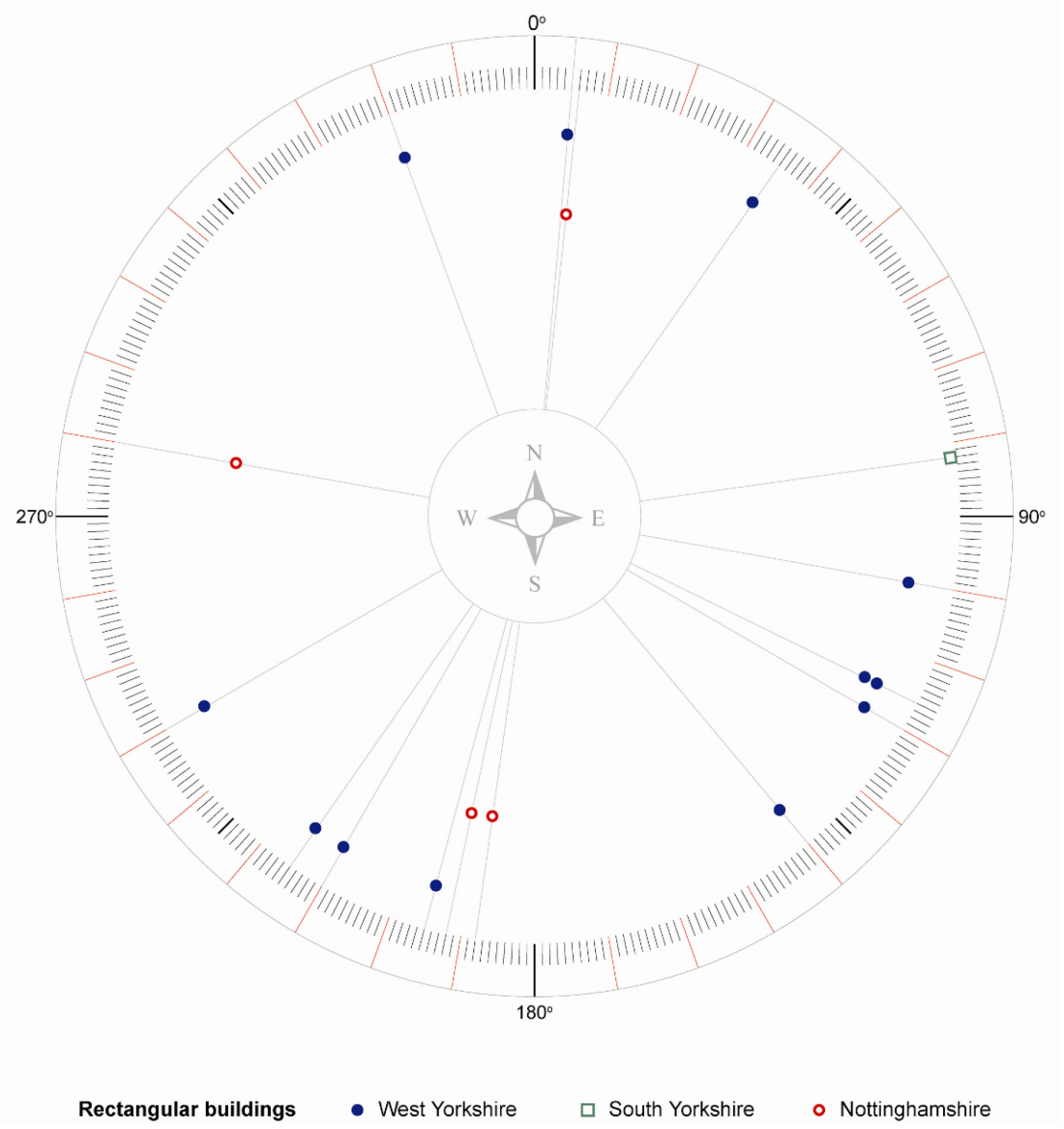


Table 16. *The orientations of 17 entrances from 13 excavated Romano-British rectangular buildings within the study region, some with more than one entrance. (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

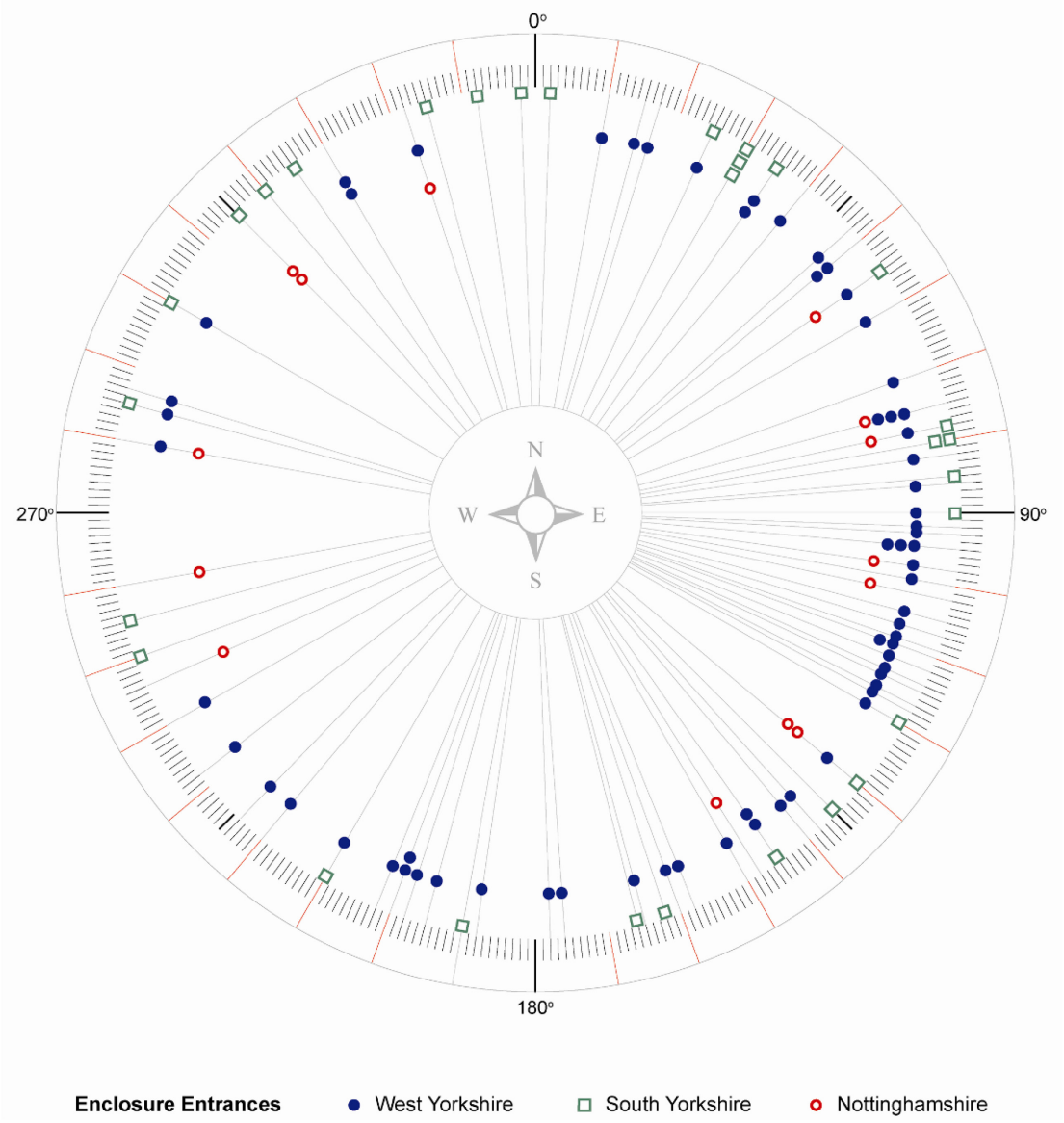


Table 17. *The orientations of 112 excavated enclosure entrances within the study region, some from enclosures with more than one entrance. Of the total, 68 entrances were from West Yorkshire enclosures, 30 from South Yorkshire, and 14 from Nottinghamshire. (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

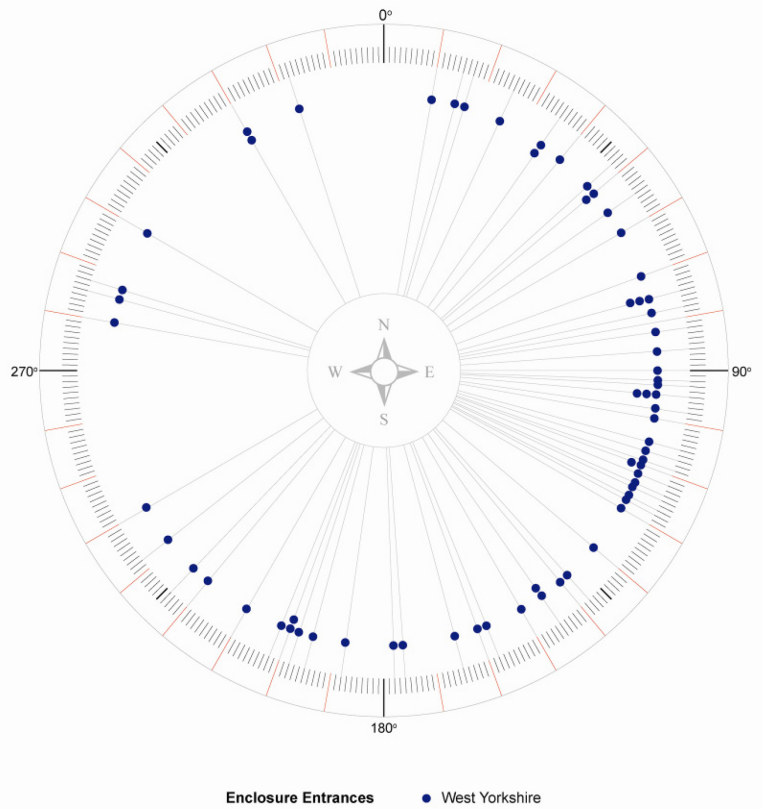


Table 18. *The orientations of 68 excavated enclosure entrances from West Yorkshire, some from enclosures with more than one entrance. (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

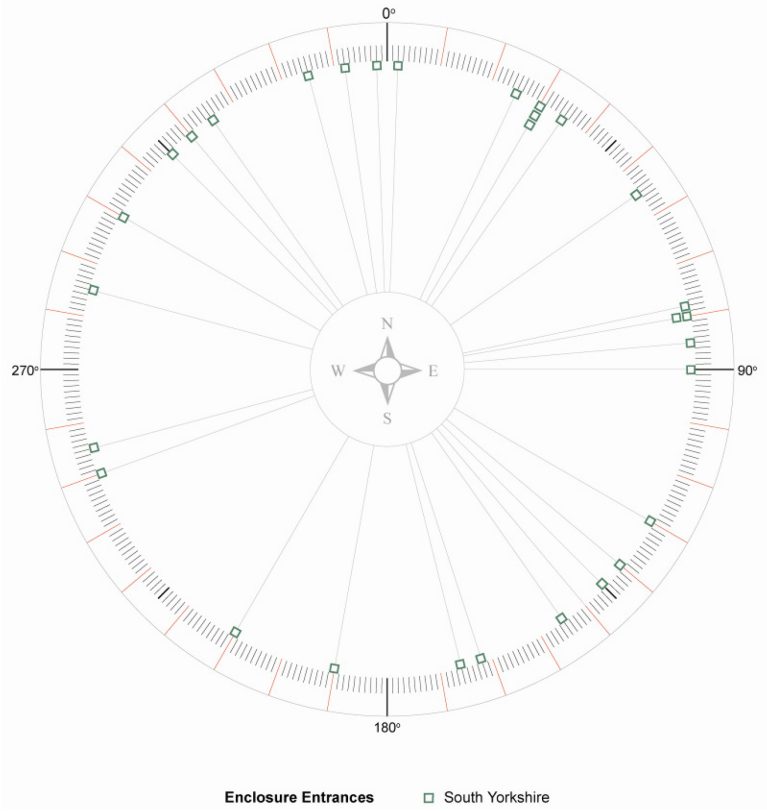


Table 19. *The orientations of 30 excavated enclosure entrances from South Yorkshire, some from enclosures with more than one entrance. (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

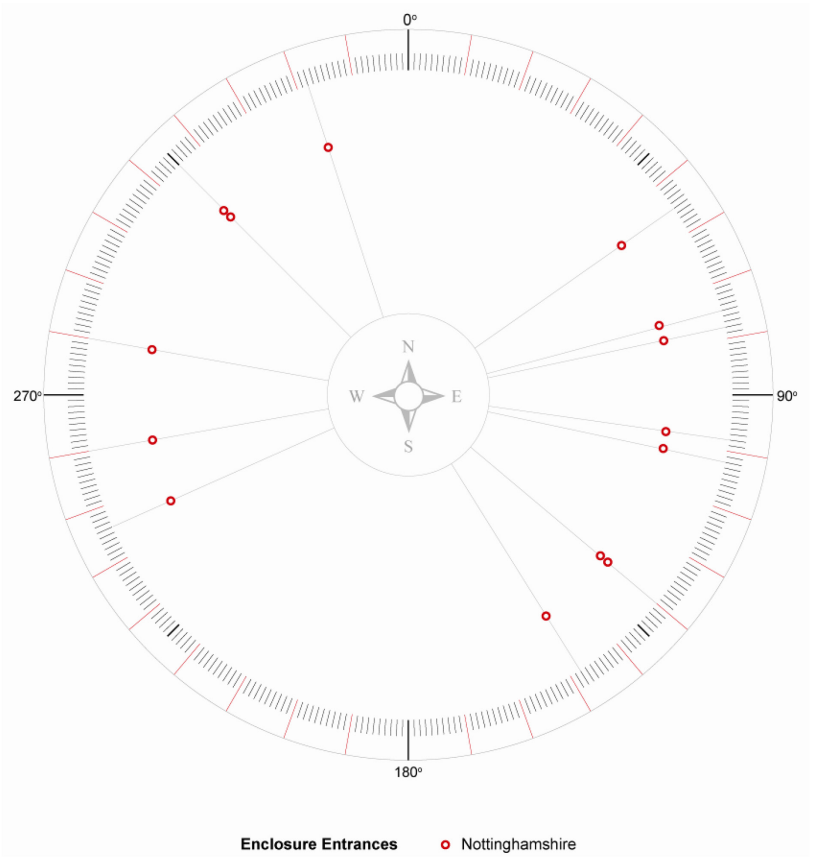


Table 20. *The orientations of 14 excavated enclosure entrances from Nottinghamshire, some from enclosures with more than one entrance. (Drawn by A. Leaver).*

Discussion of entrance orientation results

It is clear from Table 11 that the vast majority of Iron Age and Romano-British roundhouses within the study region had their doorways orientated due east or south-east. Nevertheless, as Rachel Pope has argued (2003, 2007), the pattern is not quite as simple as Oswald (1997) originally proposed. For example, there seem to have been a smaller but significant number of roundhouses orientated towards the north-east or north-east-east as well, and this pattern is repeated in all three modern counties (Tables 12-14). A small number of roundhouses faced north-west or south-west. But the distribution is still more restricted than one would expect with random patterning, and suggests that social conventions and traditions did influence doorway orientation, even if practical considerations of light and prevailing wind were also factors.

One particularly interesting result to come out of the analysis is the distinctiveness of the roundhouses with two possible entrances, almost all of them from West Yorkshire. As Table 15 demonstrates, although some of these entrances follow the general eastern, south-eastern or north-eastern alignments of single-entrance roundhouses, many were also orientated due west or south-west, unlike other single-entranced structures. The apparent two entrances may simply reflect the construction and slightly different phases of remodelling. The distinctive entrance orientations, however, suggest that in addition to the architectural variations, these roundhouses might have had a different practical or social function; or were perhaps used by a different age, gender or status group. Although others are known from further north in England, southern Scotland and Wales (e.g. Harding 2004: 32), their restricted geographical distribution within my study region (with only one possible example at Topham Farm, Sykehouse in South Yorkshire, and none yet identified in Nottinghamshire), also suggests that they were socially different in some way.

No identifiable patterns are visible in the limited data for rectangular Romano-British building entrance orientations (Table 16). This partly reflects the small current sample size, but also the difficulty in establishing the position and orientation of entrances in the most ephemeral rectangular structures, without the benefit of eavesdrip ring gullies as indicators. With so few recorded examples, the buildings recently excavated at Wattle Syke near Wetherby (see Gazetteer, Appendix G) will thus be valuable additions to the overall sample size.

In contrast to the doorway data from roundhouses, Table 17 suggests that there was much greater variation in the orientations of enclosure entrances. They seem to have been orientated in all directions, with the exception of due west, possibly a significant practical and/or symbolic omission. Although the majority still face east, south-east or north-east, enclosure entrances do not seem to have been so bound by the same practical and/or symbolic 'rules' as roundhouse doorways. Some hints of regional variations are also identifiable, with West Yorkshire enclosures perhaps having a greater easterly or south-easterly focus than those in South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. South Yorkshire enclosures in particular seem to have had no real predilection for particular directions. Although a much more limited sample size, the

Nottinghamshire group seem to indicate that south-eastern or north-western orientations were the predominant trend in that area.

In the future, it may be productive to try and identify potential chronological trends in building and enclosure orientations over time, both across the study region as a whole, and for the individual counties or particular topographic zones. This was not possible for this thesis, as the sample size was far too small to permit this form of analysis. To date, far too few roundhouses, rectangular buildings and enclosures have absolute dates associated with them. With a larger data set, it would be interesting for example, to see if earlier or later Iron Age roundhouses had different trends, and also if these differed from Romano-British roundhouses.

Dwelling on the results

Some patterns of roundhouse doorway and enclosure entranceway orientations can therefore be identified in the data. It is not clear whether these resulted from practical or functional considerations, or from cosmological or symbolic beliefs; or a mixture of both. The latter is probably more likely. What it does demonstrate is that there were some shared traditions of habitus across parts of the study region, but also significant local variations too. These roundhouses and enclosures were also likely to have had several different purposes. Some were domestic dwellings occupied year round. Only certain age, gender or status groups within these communities may have used some, whilst others were probably used only at certain times of the year. 'Dwelling' thus actually took place across a wide range of landscape locales, and according to many influences and affordances. Our modern notions of domestic inhabitation as static and tethered to particular settlements and structures may be very simplistic and naïve. In the future, when many more examples of these features have been excavated, it may also prove interesting to try and differentiate between roundhouses and enclosures that do seem to have been the focus for long-term domestic inhabitation; and those where occupation was more contingent and fleeting. The likelihood that many buildings and enclosures also changed in function during the course of their active lives, however, may mitigate against this.

Building and enclosure tables

In the section that follows, Tables 21-23 list the roundhouses and rectangular buildings examined as part of this analysis, whilst Tables 24-26 list the excavated enclosures. These have again been divided up according to their modern counties for convenience.

Table 21

West Yorks.

Site name	Building details			Entrance orientation(s) (bearings)	Entrance orientation(s) (degrees)	Constructional evidence	Absolute dating	Other evidence
	Structure name/number	Roundhouse diameter	Rectangular building dimensions					
Dalton Parlours	RH 1	*c.* 9.00m	-	SEE	105°	Postholes and stakeholes. Part of a slot.	-	4 large internal PHs. Poss. external posts too.
	RH 2	*c.* 11.00m	-	SEE NWW	95° 270°	PHs.	-	4 large internal PHs. 2 poss. entrances.
	RH 3	*c.* 11.50m	-	SEE NWW	110 ° 280 °	PHs and ring slot.	-	4 large internal posts, some other small PHs. 2 poss. entrances.
	RH 4	*c.* 10.00m	-	SE W	115° 270°	PHs.	-	2 pairs poss. entrance PHs. 2 poss. entrances.
	RH 5	*c.* 17.00m	-	S NW	178° 310°	PHs and ring slot.	-	Ring gully and some small PHs in internal ring. 2 poss. entrances.
	RH 6	*c.* 13.00m	-	E	88°	PH and ring slot.	480-235 BC	Ring of small internal PHs.
	RH 7	*c.*10.00m	-	SEE NWW	102 ° 280°	PHs.	-	2 pairs entrance PHs, 4 large internal posts. 2 poss. entrances.
	RH 8	*c.* 9.50m	-	SE NW?	110 ° 300°	PHs.	-	Opposed entrance PHs and ring of (external?) posts. 2 poss. entrances.
	RB-J (villa)	-	30m long, 16.50m wide (W wing), 17m wide (E wing),10.50m wide middle).	SSW NW?	100° 340°	Robber trenches – some stone footings, stone and ceramic roof tiles, *tessarae*, *opus signinum*, painted plaster.	Second quarter 4th century AD.	6 rooms – Room 5 with apsidal end (western wing). Aligned roughly NWW-SEE. Medusa pavement in apsidal room.
	RB-A Phase 1 (aisled?) RB-A Ph. 2	-	11.30m long, 6.70m wide. 17.80m long.	SSW	240°	PHs Stone footings	- -	Aligned NWW-SEE. Internal furnace/ovens. Near complete pottery vessels in a PH or pit, and a bronze box lid.

Dalton Parlours

RB-E	-	6.36m long, 2.80m wide.	N/V	N/V	Stone walls, neatly faced. Hypocaust, floor of *opus signinum*.	-	Aligned NNE-SSW.
RB-B	-	15.80m long, 11.30m wide (at annex).	N/V	N/V	Stone walls, 3 rooms – 2 with hypocaust floors.	-	Orientated NNE-SSW. Annex on W side.
RB-X	-	14m long, 4.30m wide.	N/V	N/V	Sunken-floored, with traces of walling on southern side. Internal PHs. Pre-dated Str. M.	-	Aligned roughly E-W. Gritstone paving, 4 beehive querns set into the flooring. PHs and SHs – some may be quernstone sockets.
RB-Y	-	15m long, 10m wide.	N/V	N/V	Sunken-floored, 6 internal PHs.	-	Orientated NWW-SEE. Roughly dressed, unmortared stone. Drain in NE corner. T-shaped kiln and oven? (These may be from Str. M).
RB-M							
Phase 1	-	27m long, 9.5m wide.	N/V	N/V	11 pairs of internal aisled PHs. Stone wall footings.	-	Aligned NWW-SEE.
Phase 2	-	30.5m long, 7.5m wide.	N/V	N/V	Stone wall footings. *Opus signinum* floor.	-	W end of building T- shaped kiln and rectangular oven flue. N wall incorporated inverted upper stone of beehive quern.
Phase 3 room 1	-	3.35m long, 2.20m wide.	N/V	N/V	Stone walls, tile *pilae*.	-	Hypocaust.
room 2	-	4.1m long, 2.40m wide.	N/V	N/V	Stone walls, tiled flues, mortar floor.	-	Hypocaust – *praefurnium*?
room 3	-	3.1m long, 2.40m wide.	N/V	N/V	Stone walls, tile *pilae*, *op. sig.* floor.	-	Hypocaust.

Dalton Parlours	room 4	-	2.62m long, 2.3m wide.	N/V	N/V	Mortared stone walls, *op. sig.* floor.	-	Hypocaust.
	room 5	-	2.3m²	N/V	N/V	Mortared stone walls and tile flues, *op. sig.* floor.	-	Hypocaust.
	room 6	-	4.5m long, 2.2m wide.	N/V	N/V	Mortared stone walls.	-	Unheated.
	room 7	-	5.7m long, 2.45m wide.	N/V	N/V	*Tesserae* floor?	-	Unheated.
	RB-F	-	26m long, 7.5m wide.	N/V	N/V	Mortared stone walls. Poss. stone partition.	-	Aligned roughly E-W. Flue or oven in SW corner. Stone flagging, infant burial.
	RB-P	-	10.5m long, 5.1m-4.4m wide.	SE? SW?	*c.* 116 ° *c.* 210 °?	Unmortared stone wall footings, sunken floor, stone flagging.	-	Aligned NW-SE. Central hearth, also a flue or oven. Dalesware jar set into floor. Querns set into and onto the floor.
	RB-Q Phase 1	-	11.5m long, 6m wide.	SE	*c.* 116 °	Dressed stone footings, sunken floor.	-	Aligned NW-SE.
	Phase 2	-	18m long, 6m wide.	SE	*c.* 116 °	Unmortared stone walls, stone paving.	-	Post settings for partition? Tiled roof?
	Phase 3	-	10.5m long, 5m wide.	SE	*c.* 116 °	Unmortared stone walls, sunken floor with burnt clay surface.	-	T-shaped kiln/corn drier in NW corner.
	RB-R	-	11.5m long, 7.25m wide.	N/V	N/V	Sunken floor, stone paving, PHs around inner edge.	-	Aligned E-W. Internal flues for ovens. Tiled roof?
	RB-Z	-	6.4m long, 4.3m wide.	N/V	N/V	Six PHs.	-	Aligned E-W.
Bullerthorpe Lane	Phase 5 RH1	*c.* 8m	-	SE	*c.* 122 °	Eavesdrip gully. Poss. internal hearth.	AD 261-537	Late Romano-British.

Ferrybridge	Encl. A RH 1	5.5m	-	NE SW	c. 66 ° c. 248°	Inner and outer PH rings. Two entrances?	200 BC-AD 60	Central hearth.
	RH 2 Phase 1	6.5m	-	NE	c. 70 °	Double PH ring.	AD 1-70	
	RH 2 Ph. 2	c. 6m	-	NE?	c. 65 °?	Single PH ring.	-	
	RH 3	8 m	-	NE SW	c. 85 ° c. 236 °	Single PH ring. Two entrances?	-	
	Encl. C RH 5	c. 12.5m	-	NE SW?	c. 50 ° c. 220 °?	Wall slot, internal PH ring (6 posts). Two entrances?	-	Hearth just off centre.
	Encl. D RB-7	-	11.8m long, 4.1m wide.	N/V	N/V	PHs. Poss. internal division.	-	Orientated NE-SW. Storage/ ancillary structure.
Moss Carr, Methley	Site 1 Encl. A RH 1	c. 18m	-	SW?	c. 228 °?	Wall slot/ring gully.	-	Entrance obscured by later structures.
	RH 2	c. 15m c. 11m	- -	SSE SE	c. 172° c. 120 °?	Wall slot/ring gully. PHs between it and annex?	-	Double/conjoined buildings. Eastern parts obscured. Iron knife from gully.
	RH3	c. 13m c. 13m	- -	SE SE?	c. 143 ° c. 145 °?	Wall slot/ring gully and PHs.	390-200 BC	Double/conjoined buildings. Eastern parts v. obscured/ truncated.
	RH4	c. 11m	-	E	c. 90 °	Wall slot/ring gully. Some internal PHs?	210-40 BC	
	Site 1 Encl. B RH 5	c. 18m	-	E SW?	c. 95 ° c. 238 °	Wall slot/ring gully. Two entrances?	410-200 BC	Ring gully had iron bar and 2 basestones from beehive querns.
	RH 6	c. 14m	-	SE	c. 117 °	Ring slot/gully and linear gully/fence.	-	
	RH 7	c. 13m	-	E SW	c. 92 ° c. 230 °	Ring slot/gully and splayed	240-40 BC	3 quernstone fragments found in ring slot, one of these at an

Moss Carr, Methley	Site 2 RH 8	15m	-	E?	c. 100 °	Ring slot/gully, some PHs.	110 BC-AD 80	Rectangular pits within roundhouse? Two frags. of beehive querns from within roundhouse.
Whitwood Common	RH	c. 10m	-	NE	c. 53 °	Eavesdrip gully.	-	
Low Common	RH	c. 9.20m	-	E SW	c. 90 ° c. 248 °	Eavesdrip gully, PHs. Two entrances?	-	Internal partitions? Or earlier structures?
Ledston	RH	c. 11m	-	SEE?	c. 110°	Eavesdrip/ring gully segments and PHs.	-	Hard to define.
Garforth	RB	-	23m long, 4.5m wide.	SE?	c. 140 °?	PHs.	-	Orientated NE-SW. Poss. ancillary structure/byre.
	RB (486)	-	12m long, 5.6m wide.	SE?	c. 120 °?	Stone walls, sunken floor.	-	Orientated NW-SE. Apsidal end. Oven/corn drier inserted into E end. 4th century AD?
South Elmsall Area D	RH (40014)	-	7.8m long, 5.6m wide.	SE	c. 145 °	PHs, central PH, elongated entrance.	-	Subcircular. Truncated by trackway ditch. MIA?
	RH (40015)	-	6.2m long, 4.6m wide	E	c. 90 °	PHs, eavesdrip gully.	-	Subcircular. Entrance 'porch'.
Stile Hill, Colton (St. Aidan's Remainder)	RB (II)	-	11.5m long, 4.3m wide.	NE?	c. 35 °	PHs and SHs.	-	Long axis orientated NW-SE. Divided into 2 rooms? Not all of southern side visible.
	RB (III)	-	12.5m long? 4m wide.	N/V	N/V	PHs.	-	Orientated NW-SE. Poss. storage structure – not a clear building. Mid-2nd C. AD.
	RB (IV)	-	10m long, 4.8m wide.	N? S?	c. 5 ° c. 195 °	PHs.	-	L-shaped structure. Long axis aligned NE-SSW. E-W extension 6.2m long.
Methley (MAP)	Structure 1	c. 8.5m	-	E	c. 105 °	Broad eavesdrip gully and PHs. Inner ring of PHs.	-	Screened by a fenceline with a narrow (0.8m wide) gap to NE.
	Structure 3	c. 6.6m	-	NE?	c. 40 °?	PHs.	-	Poss. cut by Structure1, or was an extension/appendage to it.
	Structure 4	-	7.3m long, 5.5m wide.	SE?	c. 120 °	Oval gully.	-	Oval in plan. May not be a dwelling but a gully around a turf stack etc.

Methley (MAP)	Structure 5	*c.* 8m	-	SEE?	*c.* 170 °	3 lengths of gully.	-	Poss. structure.
Wattle Syke, Collingham (1988)	RH	*c.* 12m	-	SE?	*c.* 120 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully	-	Cut through natural clay-filled depression.
Swillington Brickworks	'Small' RH	*c.* 4.5m	-	NNW?	*c.* 352 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully, central PH.	-	May not be a roundhouse but a shrine or a hay/fodde rick.
	'Medium' RH	*c.* 8.5m long, 5m wide.	-	SE	*c.* 152 °	Subrounded eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	Similar to Methley (MAP) – irregular shape.
	'Large' RH	*c.* 17m	-	N/V	N/V	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	May be an enclosure or an earlier BA ring ditch. Not fully excavated.
Oxford A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth	Site Q RH (288)	*c.* 10.6m	-	NEE	*c.* 64 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully, some internal PHs and poss. partitions.	-	Romano-British – in use until the 4th C. AD.
	Site M RH (1492)	*c.* 9.7m long, 5.5m wide	-	E W?	*c.* 90 ° 270 °?	Eavesdrip/ring gully in two sections. Two entrances?	-	Oval structure. MIA-LIA?
	RH (126/1220)	*c.* 11m	-	E	*c.* 95 °	Inner wall slot, outer eavesdrip gulley. Some internal PHs and poss. partitions.	-	Two concentric pennanular ditches. Inner entrance 95°, outer 90°.
	Site C4SA RB (3932)	-	9m long, 9m wide	SW?	*c.* 215 °	Stone wall. Stone flagging?	-	Orientated NW-SE. Lots of iron nails.
	RH (3931)	*c.*7m x 5.5m	-	SE	*c.* 120 °	Stone wall.		Orientated NW-SE. Oval stone structure.

Table 22
South Yorks.

Site name	Building details			Entrance orientation(s) (bearings)	Entrance orientation(s) (degrees)	Constructional evidence	Absolute dating	Other evidence
	Structure name/number	Roundhouse diameter	Rectangular building dimensions					
Pickburn Leys	RH Structure A	12.5m	-	SE	*c.* 116 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully, some PHs	-	Almost hexagonal in shape. Poss. internal pit IA.
	RH Structure B	9m	-	E?	*c.* 90 °?	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	One (internal?) pit off centre. Eastern edge ploughed out/ill-defined. IA.
Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe	RH-W	*c.* 10m	-	NE?	*c.* 74°	PHs, poss. inner arc of PHs.	-	Not a full circuit. W side and entrance poorly defined. 2nd-4th C. AD.
Whitley, Wharncliffe	RB	-	18.5m long, 9.2m wide	E	*c.* 82 °	Stone walls with some PHs and SHs. Cobbled surface?	-	Orientated E-W. 2nd-4th C. AD.
Topham Farm, Sykehouse	RH 1	17.5m long, 15m wide	-	E	*c.* 88 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	Slightly oval in plan. IA?
	RH 2	16m	-	SW	*c.* 120 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	120 BC-AD 90	Central hearth, IA pottery.
	RH 3	13m	-	NEE	*c.* 78 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully, some PHs.	179 BC-80 AD	IA pottery.
	RH 4	14m	-	SW NW?	*c.* 260 ° *c.* 340 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	20-250AD	IA pot from gulley, RB potin (internal?) rectangular pit slightly oval- N-W side truncated by other RHS
	RH 7	15m	-	SW	*c.* 225 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	
	RH 8	12.5m	-	SSE	*c.* 170 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	60 BC-120 AD	IA pottery off centre hearth?
	RH 9	7.5m	-	NEE	*c.* 80 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	110 BC-AD 130	
	RH 10	15m		NW?	*c.* 330 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	
Redhouse Farm, Adwick-le-Street	Enclosure E1 RH 1	*c.* 8m	-	SE?	*c.* 120 °?	Post pits/PHs.	-	W and S sides not clear.
	RH 2	*c.* 12m	-	N/V	N/V	Eavesdrip/ring gully sections, PHs.	-	Very fragmentary and truncated.
	Enclosure E8 RH 1 (West)	*c.* 5m	-	SE?	*c.* 110 °?	PHs and some pits.	-	Poorly defined.
	RH 2 (East)	*c.* 6m	-	E?	*c.* 90 °?	PHs and some pits.	-	Poorly defined.

Balby Carr (2004)	RH 1	*c.* 9m	-	NW?	310°	Eavesdrip/ring gully, PHs and SHs. Poss. makeup layer and floor surface.	-	Off-centre hearth. Daub frags. Entrance not clearly visible, nor northern extent of structure. Within a circular ditch. LIA?
Balby Carr Zone D1 (2005) **N.B. (*Not* included in my statistical analyses as site report had not yet been written).**	RH A	*c.* 8m	-	N/V	N/V	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	
	RH B	4.5m	-	SW?	228°?	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	390-200 BC?	^{14}C date obtained from the circular ditch surrounding the eavesdrip gully.
	RH C	8m	-	N/V	N/V	Eavesdrip/ring gully in two segments, PHs.	410-260 BC	Truncated, entrance not clear.
	RH D	?	-	N/V	N/V	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	Very heavily truncated, only one section of gully survived. Poss. hearth pit found to south.
	RH E	*c.* 6.5m	-	NE?	42°?	Eavesdrip/ring gully, PH pit.	-	Gully in segments.
Shafton Bypass/ Engine Lane	RB	-	9.5m long, 7m wide.	N/V	N/V	PHs.	-	Long axis aligned NE-SW. Poorly defined – plough damaged. Late 3rd/4th C. AD.
High Street, Shafton	188/215	*c.* 8m	-	SE?	110°?	Eavesdrip/ring gully, stone wall footings, poss. flagged entrance, PHs.	-	Gully in two segments, heavily truncated. 1st-2nd C. AD.

Table 23

Notts.								
Site name	**Building details**			**Entrance orientation(s) (bearings)**	**Entrance orientation(s) (degrees)**	**Constructional evidence**	**Absolute dating**	**Other evidence**
	Structure name/number	**Roundhouse diameter**	**Rectangular building dimensions**					
Rampton	RH 1	*c.* 4.3m	-	NW	*c.* 315 °	Wall slot/ring gully (with PHs in base). Internal PHs of a screen/ partition.	-	Furnace, with flue leading under line of wall. LIA-RB in date.
	RB	-	3m long, 1.5m wide.	N/V	N/V	PHs. Internal partition? Clay floor.	-	Small size may indicate an ancillary structure.
Dunston's Clump	Phase II Structure 1a	-	22m long, 5.2m wide.	SW	*c.* 192 °	PHs, beam or timber slots.	-	Aligned NWW-SEE. Possible annex or lean-to to east, counted as part of structure. 1st C. AD.
	Structure 1b	-	12m long, 4.4m wide.	NWW	*c.* 280 °	PHs, beam or timber slots.	-	Aligned NWW-SEE.
	Phase III Structure 5	-	9.6m long, 4m wide.	N S	*c.* 6° *c.* 188 °	PHs, daub. Opposed entrances?	-	Aligned roughly E-W.
Gamston	RH 1	*c.* 10m	-	N/V	N/V	PHs, sections of eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	Badly truncated. EIA?
	RH 2	*c.* 10.5m	-	E	*c.* 90 °	Sections of eavesdrip/ring gully, PHs.	-	W side missing – truncated.
Bottom Osiers, Gonalston	RH T	*c.* 9m	-	SEE	*c.* 96 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	MIA-LIA
Holme Dyke, Gonalston	RH 1	*c.* 11m	-	SE	*c.* 132 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	EIA?
	RH 2	*c.* 12m	-	SE	*c.* 132 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	
	RH 3	*c.* 13m	-	SE	*c.* 124 °	PHs.	-	MIA?

Staunton	RH 1	*c.* 7.5m	-	NE	*c.* 22 °	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	2nd-4th C. AD.
	RH 2	*c.* 9.4m	-	N/V	N/V	Eavesdrip/ring gully.	-	Northern half not visible. 3rd-4th C. AD.
Glebe Farm, Barton-in-Fabis	RH	*c.* 9.8m	-	N/V	N/V	Circular stone wall, cobbled floor.	-	Associated with villa complex. May be a threshing barn or ancillary structure.
Scooby Top	RH	6.4m long, 5.5m wide	-	E	96 °	Sections of eavesdrip/ring gully, PHs.	-	Oval in plan. 2nd C. AD.

Table 24

West Yorks.									
Site name	**Enclosure**	**Entrance orientation(s) (bearings)**	**Entrance orientation(s) (degrees)**	**Aspect**	**Industrial evidence**	**Shape**	**Ditches**	**Absolute dating**	**Other evidence**
Dalton Parlours	Enc I	SSW	200 °	Level area on a gentle NE facing slope.	-	D-shaped.	Univallate.	743-212 BC 346-1 BC	Poss. earlier palisaded phase. Storage pits, external hearths. Two roundhouses.
	Enc II	N/V	N/V	Level area on a gentle NE facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Poss. earlier palisaded phase. Storage pits, external hearth. Two roundhouses.
	Enc III	NE	75°	Level area on a gentle NE facing slope.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	Poss. earlier palisaded phase. IA burial in NW corner, dated to 355-94 BC.
	Enc IV	SEE	98°	Level area on a gentle NE facing slope.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	Earlier palisaded phase, internal palisade or 'screen'. Storage pits, external hearth. Three roundhouses, 4-5 post structure. Two animal burials.
	Enc V	NWW?	285°?	Level area on a gentle NE facing slope.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	-
	Enc VI	N/V	N/V	Level area on a gentle NE facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Pair of large PHs.

Dalton Parlours	Enc VII	N/V	N/V	Level area on a gentle NE facing slope.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	Internal palisades or 'screens'. Storage pits. One roundhouse. 4-post structures.
	Enc VIII	N/V	N/V	Level area on a gentle NE facing slope.	-	Full extent N/V.	Uni.	-	Storage pits. 4-post structure.
	Enc IX	N/V	N/V	Level area on a gentle NE facing slope.	-	Full extent N/V.	Uni.	-	4-post structure.
M1-A1 Bullerthorpe Lane	Enc A	SE	*c.* 117 °	Level area on a generally SE facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Early Romano-British.
	Enc B	SEE	*c.* 107°	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	RB.
	Enc C	NW SE	*c.* 287 ° *c.* 202 °	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Late RB.
	'North'	SEE	*c.* 95 °	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	RB?
M1-A1 Swillington Common South	Area A Enc A	SE NE?	*c.* 158 ° *c.* 50 °?	Level area on a gentle E facing slope.	Pits with burning. IA tap slag from pit (1369).	D-shaped.	N/A	790-400 BC, 758-261 BC, 397-167 BC	EIA-MIA palisaded enclosure. Poss. 4-post structure.
	Area B Enc B	N/V	N/V	Level area on a gentle E facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	PHs, poss. postpads.

M1-A1 Swillington Common South	Enc C	NEE SW	*c.* 78 ° *c.* 232 °	Gentle NE slope.	Pits with burning, charcoal. Cereal parching?	Subrect.	Uni.?	358 BC-AD 10, 161 BC-AD 220, AD 20-250	Interrupted ditch (and bank?) segments. MIA placed deposits.
	North Ditch 1110	SE	*c.* 138 °	Gentle NE slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni?	-	Segmented gullies. RB? Entrance later blocked.
M1-A1 Barrowby Lane	Enc A	E	*c.* 93 °	E-W ridge, E facing slope	-	Subrect.	Uni	-	LIA-ERB?
M1-A1 Manor Farm	Enc B	N/V	N/V	Gentle W slope	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	LIA-RB.
M1-A1 Parlington Hollins	Enc A	E	95°	Gentle W slope.	-	D-shaped.	Uni.	362 BC-AD 52.	LIA.
	Enc B	SSW	200°	"	-	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	Internal gullies and PHs. 2nd-3rd C. AD.
	Enc C	SSW	198°	Level area on gentle W slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	'Annex' to entrance. 2nd-3rd C. AD.
	Enc D	SE?	109°	"	-	Rectangular.	Uni.	-	Internal partition. 3rd-4th C. AD. Two inhumations and one cremation burial.
	Enc E	NNW	15°	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	3rd-4th C. AD. Three late Roman/post-Roman inhumations. Post-Roman SFBs.
M1-A1 Roman Ridge East	Ditch 1001	SE	115°	Gentle SE slope.	Hearth linings, smithing, tap slag, cinder.	Subrect.	Uni.	AD 34-242.	LIA-ERB. Cut by Roman road.

M1-A1 Hook Moor	Ditches 1001-1005	NWW	280°	Gentle NE facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Trivallate?	-	RB.
M1-A1 Dawson's Wood	Enc A	NE?	86°?	Gentle E slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	ERB.
	Enc B	NW?	330°?	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	RB.
M1-A1 Becca Banks	Ditches 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2014	NWW NE SE	300° 35° 114°	S facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	IA?
M1-A1 Lingwell Gate	Enc A	NW	320°	Level area on an E-W ridge.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Internal subdivision/palisade. Poss. midden spread. LIA/RB?
Ferrybridge	Enc A Phase 1	SE	145°	Level area on a gentle NNE slope.	Clay lined pits, ash.	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	LIA?
	Phase 2	SE	145°	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	AD 1-240.	RB.
	Phase 3	NE?	55°?	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	AD 80-390.	Three roundhouses. 7-post structure?
	Enc B	NE?	70°?	Level area on a gentle NNE slope.	Pits with burning.	Subrect.	Uni.	AD 50-320.	Internal palisade/screen. Pits and PHs. LIA-RB.
	Enc C	NW?	330°?	Level area on a gentle NNE slope.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	380-350 BC.	One roundhouse, 4-6 post structure, pits. 'Screens'/palisades. LIA-RB.
	Enc D	NE	40°	Level area on a gentle NNE slope.	Crucible frag., corn drier.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Rectangular structure, pits, one RB and one post-Roman burials. 1st-3rd C. AD.
	Enc E	N/V	N/V	Level area on a gentle NNE slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	AD 80-390.	Poss. stock pen.
	Enc F	N/V	N/V	Level area,	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Poss. stock pen. IA-RB

Apple Tree Close	Enc B Phase 2	E	100°	Slight knoll above a steep S facing slope.	Ovens, coal, slag, crucibles, copper smelting, iron smithing.	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	Poss. earlier palisaded phase. Poss. rectangular structures. 2nd-4th C. AD.
	Phase 3	SEE	c. 112°			Trapezoidal.	Uni.		
Moss Carr, Methley	Site 1 Enc A	E	92°	Level area on a gentle SE facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	One single, three conjoined roundhouses. MIA-LIA.
	Enc B	SEE	118°	"	-	N/V	Uni.?	-	Two or three roundhouses with splayed gullies.
	Site 2 Enc C	E	110°	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	170 BC-AD 30.	One roundhouse, internal palisades or 'screens'. LIA.
	Enc D	N/V	N/V	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	LIA?
	Site 3	N/V	N/V	By springs on a SE slope.	-	Subrect.	Bivallate.	550-380 BC.	LIA-RB.
Low Common	Enc A	E	90°	Flat, low-lying.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	2nd-3rd C. AD.
	Enc B	N/V	N/V	"	-	Trapezoidal.	Poss. bivallate to N and W, uni. elsewhere.	-	One roundhouse. Internal palisade/'screen'.
	Enc. VIII	N/V	N/V	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	3rd-4th C. AD.
Whitwood Common	Phase 1	N/V	N/V	NW facing slope.	-	Irregular.	Uni.	-	One roundhouse. 'Screen' or palisade. LIA-ERB.
	Phase 2	SE	c. 155°	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	3rd-4th C. AD.

Upton	-	E	95°	S facing slope.	-	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	Stock corral? Cremation burial in ditch.
South Elmsall	Dale Lane	N/V	N/V	Level area on NE slope.	Slag, hearth bottoms.	Irregular.	Uni.	370-50 BC.	Pits, inhumation, disarticulated human remains. MIA-LIA.
	Area B	N/V	N/V	Level area on E facing slope.	Slag, fired clay, hammer-scale.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	4-post structure, internal PHs and palisade slots. LIA-RB.
	Area C	SE?	105°	Level area on E facing slope.	Slag, hammer-scale, fired clay.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Cobbled surfaces. One inhumation. LIA-RB?
	Area D	N SE	10° 82°	Level area on E facing slope.	-	Trapezoidal.	N/A	-	Palisade-slot defined enclosure. Two roundhouses. IA.
Stile Hill, Colton	Enc 1	N/V	N/V	Level area on S facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Rectangular structure. RB.
	Enc 3	SE	165°	Level area on S facing slope.	*In situ* burning, corn driers.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	RB.
	Enc 4	NE	35°	Level area on S facing slope.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	L-shaped building. 2nd C. AD.
Methley (MAP)	Northern	NE	17°	Flat, low-lying.	*In situ* burning, slag.	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	One poss. roundhouse, pits. LIA-RB.
	Middle	NE SE	25° 130°	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Pits. LIA-RB.
	Southern	NW	342°	Flat, low-lying.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	LIA-RB.
Methley Quarry	Phase 1 Part 1	E	75°	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	RB.
Willow Grove, Methley	Southern enclosure (103)	N/V	N/V	Flat, low-lying.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	Poss. stock enclosure. LIA?

Swillington Brickworks	Main enclosure	SE	110°	Level area, SE slope.	T-shaped corn driers.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Two or three roundhouses. 1st-3rd C. AD.
Thorntree Hill, Walton	Enc A	SE	160°	SE facing slope.	-	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	Poss. stock corral. 2nd-3rd C. AD.
	Enc B	NE SSW	50° 188°	SE facing slope.	Slag, corn drier.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	2nd-3rd C. AD.
	Enc C	NE SW?	75° 224°?	SE facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	2nd-3rd C. AD.
Wattle Syke, Collingham (1988)	NW enclosure	SE?	140°?	Flat, rises gently to NW.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	4-post structure. LIA-RB.
	SW enclosure	SSW	195°	Flat, rises gently to NW.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	One inhumation. 4-post structure. LIA-RB.
	NE enclosure	SSE	176°	Flat, rises gently to NW.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Two inhumations. LIA-RB.
	SE enclosure	SE	150°	Flat, rises gently to NW.	T-shaped corn drier.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Roundhouse? 4-post structure. LIA-RB.
Oxford A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth	Site Q West	SW	240°	Level area, NNE facing slope.	-	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	Entered via small annex. Two inhumations. LIA-RB.
	Central	SW	210°	"	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	One roundhouse, internal palisade partitions. LIA-RB.
	East	NE	60°	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Internal subdivisions. Entrance later blocked. LIA-RB.
	Site M	N/V	N/V	N-NE facing slope.	-	Not clear.	Uni.	-	Two roundhouses, 4-post structures, pits, placed deposits and animal burials. Seven inhumations. MIA-LIA.

Oxford A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth	C4SA	NE SW	48° 220°	Level area, N facing slope.	-	Not clear.	Uni.	-	Two stone-walled buildings (one internal, one external. Partition wall. RB.

Table 25

South Yorks.									
Site name	**Enclosure**	**Entrance orientation(s) (bearings)**	**Entrance orientation(s) (degrees)**	**Aspect**	**Industrial evidence**	**Shape**	**Ditches**	**Absolute dating**	**Other evidence**
Pickburn Leys	Area C	NNE	10°	Gentle NE facing slope.	-	Trapezoidal.	N/A	-	Segmented palisade boundaries. Roundhouse in corner may pre-date enclosure. IA-RB.
Warning Tongue Lane	Main enclosure	N/V	N/V	Flat, low-lying.	*In situ* burning, T-shaped kiln/drier.	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	Poss. rectangular buildings. RB.
Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe	Enc A	N SW SE	2° 120° 135°	Flat hilltop, sloping steeply off to W.	Hammer-scale.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	2nd-early 3rd C. AD.
	Enc B	NW S	315° 190°	Flat hilltop, sloping steeply off to W.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	2nd-early 3rd C. AD.
	Enc C	NE SW	35° 210°	Flat hilltop, sloping steeply off to W.	T-shaped corn drier.	Trapezoidal/ sub-triangular.	Uni.	-	2nd-early 3rd C. AD.
	Enc D	N	352°	Flat hilltop, sloping steeply off to W.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	2nd-4th C. AD.
	Enc E	NE	30°	Flat hilltop, sloping steeply off to W.	-	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	2nd-4th C. AD.
	Enc F	NE	30°	Flat hilltop, sloping steeply off to W.	-	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	3rd-4th C. AD.

Topham Farm, Sykehouse.	Enc A	N/V	N/V	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Divided into two subenclosures – northern one contains poss. shrine. Up to five roundhouses. Early open phase? LIA-RB.
	Enc B	E?	78°	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subrect.?	Uni.	-	Up to four roundhouses. Early open phase? LIA-RB.
Redhouse Farm, Adwick-le-Street.	Enc E1 (Area 7)	NE	25°	Land slopes gently to N, more steeply to W.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	LIA-RB.
	Enc E2 Area 17	NW?	300°?	Flattish hilltop.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Poss. stock enclosure. LIA?
	Enc E3 WB Area	N/V	N/V	Level area on gentle N slope.	Clay and stone-lined pit.	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	Poss. placed deposits in pits. Stock enclosure? 2nd-4th C. AD.
	Enc E4 Area 12	NW	285°	Flat hilltop.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Stock enclosure? LIA-ERB.
	Enc E5 Area 10?	SE	130°	Flattish hilltop.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	LIA-RB.
	Enc E7 Area 2	N/V	N/V	Flattish hilltop.	-	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	North side probably 'domestic', south side for livestock. LIA-RB.
	Enc E8 Area 1 Main Encl.	W?	180°?	Flattish area, gentle S slope.	-	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	Prob. original W entrance in 'annex'. 4-post structure, poss. 'shrine' nearby. 1st-2nd C. AD.
	Northern subencl.	E	85°	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	1st-2nd C. AD.
	Southern subencl.	NE	80°	"	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Cow burial. 1st-2nd C. AD.

Balby Carr	Roundhouse enclosure	SW?	250°?	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subcircular.	Uni.	-	Around a roundhouse eavesdrip gully. LIA?
	Eastern enclosure	NE	80°	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Poss. stock enclosure. LIA-RB.
*** N.B. This enclosure did not form part of my analysis.**	Western enclosure*	SSW	190°	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subcircular?	Uni.	390-200 BC	Around a roundhouse eavesdrip gully. Poss. placed deposit in terminal. LIA?
Barnburgh Hall	Main enclosure.	SE	166°	Gentle SE facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Animal burial. 1st C. AD.
Shafton Bypass, Engine Lane	Main enclosure.	W	255°	Gentle SE facing slope.	-	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	This entrance later blocked off. Late 1st - early 3rd C. AD.
High Street, Shafton	Main enclosure.	NE NW N	55° 345° 320°	Flattish hilltop, sloping gently off to S and W.	Slag.	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	E and poss. NW entrance later blocked off. 1st-2nd C. AD.
Barnsdale Bar Quarry	Enc. B	SE	145°	Gentle N facing slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Probable stock enclosure. RB.
West Moor Park, Armthorpe	Area 2 Enc A	NW	325°	Flat.	Furnace linings, iron slags, oven bases.	Trapezoidal.	Uni.	-	Poss. 'industrial 'complex. LIA-RB.
Junction 4, Armthorpe	Main enclosure.	N	358°	Flat.	Crucible frags., iron slag, ovens or hearths.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Poss. not 'domestic' in nature. 2nd-4th C. AD.
Hazel Lane Quarry, Hampole	Main enclosure.	NE	30°	Flattish, slopes away to S.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Stock enclosure? RB.
South Anston	Enc A	SE	162°	Scarp-edge, falls away to S.	Ironstone, coal, slag.	Irregular.	N/A	-	Stone-walled enclosure. Damaged by tree roots. RB.

Table 26

Notts.

Site name	Enclosure	Entrance orientation(s) (bearings)	Entrance orientation(s) (degrees)	Aspect	Industrial evidence	Shape	Ditches	Absolute dating	Other evidence
Dunston's Clump	Enc 2	SE	130°	Flattish area on gentle rise.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Rectangular buildings, inner palisade subenclosure. 1st-3rd C. AD.
Gamston	Enc 1	NEE	78°	Flattish area on gentle SE slope.	Poss. fuel ash slag.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	One roundhouse. Domestic? Placed deposits. LIA.
	Enc 2	NW	342°	Flattish area on gentle SE slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Poss. stock corral. 1st C. AD.
	Enc 3	NW	315°	Flattish area on gentle SE slope.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	LIA/RB.
Bottom Osiers, Gonalston	Main enclosure Phase b Phase c	 SW SE	 246° 130°	 Flat, low-lying. "	 - Iron slag.	 Trapezoidal. Subrect.	 Uni. Uni.	-	1st C. AD. 1-2 roundhouses, waterhole with placed deposits. Main entrance faces SE, 'external' entrance faces NE. 1st-2nd C. AD.
Holme Dyke, Gonalston	Enc A	N/V	N/V	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	3 phases of superimposed roundhouses. IA.
	Enc D	SE?	75°	Flat, low-lying.	-	D-shaped?	Uni.	-	EIA?

Holme Dyke, Gonalston	Enc E	NW?	315°?	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	W and N sides not defined. IA.
Gonalston Lane, Gonalston	Enc B	NE	55°	Flat, low-lying.	Smithing slag, stone-lined pits and flues.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	RB.
	Enc C	N/V	N/V	Flat, low-lying.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	RB.
	Enc E	NW?	260°?	Flat, low-lying.	-	Sub-triangular.	Uni.	-	RB.
Menagerie Wood, Worksop	Main enclosure.	SE W	148° 280°	Flat ridge, land sloping off to NW and SE.	-	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Poss. stock enclosure. Animal deposits? 2nd-4th C. AD.
Raymoth Lane, Worksop	Main enclosure.	SEE	102°	Slight rise, slopes gently to SE.	Pottery kiln.	D-shaped.	Uni.	-	Inhumations in ditches and pits, animal burials. 1st-3rd C. AD.
Scrooby Top	Main enclosure.	SEE	98°	Gentle S facing slope.	Smithing slag.	Subrect.	Uni.	-	Poss. roundhouse. 1st-3rd C. AD.