

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
LAND OFF STOKE LANE, GEDLING,
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SK 6348 4080
SITE CODE: GED 06
PCA Job No.: 219

Report prepared for Nottinghamshire County Council

by

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CONTENTS

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Site location and description	2
3.0 Planning background	2
4.0 Archaeological and historical background	3
5.0 Methodology	4
6.0 Results	4
6.1 Trench 1	4
6.2 Trench 2	5
7.0 Discussion and conclusion	5
8.0 Effectiveness of methodology	6
9.0 Acknowledgements	6
10.0 References	7
11.0 Site Archive	7
Appendix 1: Colour plates	8
Appendix 2: Romano-British pottery report	10
Appendix 3: Appendix 3: Assessment of Stone and Fired Clay	16
Appendix 4: List of archaeological contexts	18

List of Figures

Fig. 1: General site location (scale 1:25,000)

Fig. 2: Trench location plan, in relation to known cropmarks, showing the site boundary in red (scale 1:2500)

Fig. 3: Trench 1 plan and sections (scales 1:100 and 1:50)

Fig. 4: Trench 2 plan and sections (scales 1:100 and 1:50)

List of Plates

Pl. 1: General view of the site, looking east towards the evaluation trenches.

Pl. 2: Trench 1 pre-excavation, looking east-south-east.

Pl. 3: Section through enclosure ditch 107, Trench 1, looking south-south-west.

Pl. 4: Section through enclosure ditch 108, looking south-south-west.

Pl. 5: Ditch 102, Trench 1, looking south-south-west.

Pl. 6: Trench 2 pre-excavation, looking north-north-east.

Pl. 7: Pit 202 and gully 204, Trench 2, looking north-west.

Pl. 8: Ditch 206, Trench 2, looking north-west.

Summary

- A programme of trial archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of gravel extraction on a site off Stoke Lane, Gelding, Nottinghamshire, comprising two evaluation trenches.
- The site lays in a rich archaeological landscape with evidence from the prehistoric period through to the present day. On the current site, extensive cropmarks have been identified from aerial photographs, suggesting late Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity.
- The two trenches revealed a series of linear features, and a single pit. Several of these features produced Romano-British pottery of 1st - 2nd century AD date, indicative of a small-scale rural domestic settlement, possibly associated with the settling of retired legionary soldiers in territory formerly occupied by the local Iron Age Corieltavi tribe.



Fig. 1: General site location (scale 1:25,000)
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1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) was commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council to undertake a programme of archaeological trial excavation on land off Stoke Lane, Gedling, Nottinghamshire in advance of development.

These works were undertaken to fulfil the requirements of the Senior Archaeological Officer of Nottinghamshire County Council. The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of *Archaeology & Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (Department of the Environment, 1990), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991), *Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (IFA, 1999).

Copies of this report will be deposited with the commissioning body and the County Sites and Monuments Record for Nottinghamshire. Reports will also be deposited at an appropriate receiving museum, along with an ordered project archive for long-term storage and curation.

2.0 Site location and description

The site is situated on the north side of the Trent Valley, in open agricultural land to the east of Gedling and directly south of the Stoke Bardolph sewage works on Stoke Lane. The site centres on NGR SK 6348 4080. It is bounded on the south by a footpath and embankment along the north side of Ouse Dyke, and a farm track that connects with Stoke Lane runs along the north side of the site. The proposed area of gravel extraction crosses two fields, divided by a hedge and ditch boundary running north-east to south-west. The site is largely flat and lies at a height of approximately 20m above OD.

The site encompasses two areas of Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel, a glacial river terrace deposit, which underlies the eastern and north-western portions of the site. The geology map shows a sinuous band of alluvium dividing the two areas, suggestive of a glacial channel of the Trent. The underlying solid geology is divided between Radcliffe Formation mudstone to the west of the site, and Gunthorpe Formation mudstone to the east (British Geological Survey 1996).

3.0 Project background

The site was proposed as part of a flood compensation scheme in order to alleviate the effects of flooding on the proposed Gedling Transport Improvement Scheme. The use of the site however would impact upon potentially archaeologically significant features, and as such a programme of archaeological investigation was requested, to establish the date, form and function, and level of preservation of the archaeological resource that was at threat from development.

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The site occupies a rich archaeological landscape; the Holme Pierrepont river terrace has produced evidence of human activity from at least the Mesolithic period (Howard & Knight 2004). Evidence of a more settled lifestyle, based on mixed farming, and a greater degree of territoriality developed in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages. A possible Neolithic henge monument is known at Gunthorpe, approximately 5km to the north-east of the site, and set amid an extensive landscape of pit alignments, cropmarks and flint scatters (Bishop 2002a). Evidence of Bronze Age settlement and funerary activity is also widespread in this part of the Trent Valley. For example, at Holme Pierrepont, approximately 2.5km to the south of the site, a series of ring ditches and linear boundary features have been excavated yielding Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery and flint and Bronze Age cremations (Guilbert 1999, Guilbert et.al. 1994).

Sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosures and field systems are also well documented in the region, indicating further population growth and intensification of agriculture, although evidence from numerous sites suggests that there was little disposable wealth in the region and that settlements were existing at little above subsistence level. Such sites have been excavated at Holme Pierrepont and at Gonalston, c. 7km to the north-east of the site (Bishop 2002b).

In the Romano-British period, the Trent Valley formed a nominal boundary between the pacified lowland region of the country to the south, and the upland region to the north, yet to come under Roman control. The current site is believed to lie in the territory of the Corieltauvi tribe, an Iron Age people whose territory covered much of the East Midlands, and who are believed to have been friendly, or at least not openly hostile to the Roman conquest (Todd 1991).

There was further expansion of agricultural activity and population growth in the Romano-British period, which also saw the development of urbanism and large-scale villa estates. Sites such as Holme Pierrepont and Gonalston however, suggest some degree of continuity of the Iron Age rural settlement pattern, of small-scale low status farming communities (Knight et.al. 2004).

The site incorporates a range of cropmarks of probable later prehistoric to Romano-British date, identified by aerial photography. The densest concentration of these falls within the eastern portion of the site, and is defined by a possible multi phase complex of linear features and enclosures, which morphologically fit the wider landscape pattern of small nucleated farmsteads of the Later Iron Age and Romano-British periods. To the west and north-west of this complex are numerous linear features, likely to represent drainage/boundary features. Extending into the northern part of the site is the south end of a possible pit alignment, a boundary feature commonly attributed to the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods, running towards the north-east.

There is little evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site. Nottingham developed as a major urban centre from the 7th century onwards, further expanding as one of the five Scandinavian boroughs, and after the Norman Conquest, developed as a twin town, with a French borough around the newly built Norman castle, and the English borough in the area of the Saxon *burh* to the east (Mee, 1962).

In the Domesday Book, the principal landowners were Roger de Bully and Walter d'Aincourt. The land of Walter d'Aincourt included a priest and church, a fishery and two mills (Williams & Martin 1992).

More recently, the site has been used for lagoons for the disposal of sewage from Stoke Bardolph sewage works, and subsequently as agricultural land.

5.0 Methodology

The current phase of work involved the machine excavation of two trenches across the densest area of cropmarks, towards the south-east corner of the site. Initial machine excavation was carried out using a tracked mini digger fitted with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching blade. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits not exceeding 0.2m, until the first archaeological or natural horizon was exposed. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, all further excavation was carried out by hand.

Archaeological features were sample excavated to establish depths and profiles and, where possible, date and function. Features were recorded in plan and in section at appropriate scales (1:100 and 1:50), with associated context information. A photographic record was maintained throughout the project, and selected prints have been reproduced in this report.

The fieldwork was supervised by the author, who was assisted by one experienced field archaeologist. The fieldwork was carried out over a period of five days; Monday 9th – Friday 13th January 2006.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 1

The natural geology was a mixed orange brown sand and gravel, 101, into which a series of five broadly parallel linear features had been cut, all running on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The ditches varied in size from gully 104, which was 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep, to ditch 108, which was 2.5m wide and 1.2m deep. The three smaller features, 102, 104 and 110, all contained similar fills, 103, 105 and 111 respectively, comprising natural silting deposits of brown clayey sand. All were undated.

The two larger ditches, 107 and 108 were broadly similar in size and profile, and both contained two fills. The primary fills, 106 and 109 were probable natural silting deposits of brown clayey sand, while the secondary fills of both ditches were orange/brown clayey sand fills, 112 and 113, suggestive of deliberate backfilling. The two ditches may represent two sides of an enclosure apparent on the cropmarks.

The only dating evidence from this trench was recovered from 106, the primary fill of ditch 107. This context produced 26 sherds of pottery of late 1st to early 2nd century

date, including part of a colander, and a domestic cooking vessel exhibiting secondary burning from usage.

6.2 Trench 2

Machine excavation of Trench 2 also exposed five linear features; four of which were aligned north-west to south-west, and one was aligned east to west. All were sealed directly below the topsoil, 200, and cut through the natural sand and gravel, 201.

At the south end of the trench, gully 204 ran across the trench adjacent to a steep sided, sub-circular pit, 202. This pit produced 52 sherds from a single greyware bowl, of mid 1st to early 2nd century date and a single sherd from another greyware vessel. It also contained a single fire-cracked cobble. The adjacent gully, 204, produced three fragments of fired clay, of uncertain origin, and a fire-cracked cobble, possibly from the base of a hearth. Two fragments of millstone grit were also recovered from this context, probably derived from the top and bottom of a rotary quern. This provides a tentative Romano-British date, as earlier querns were of the beehive or saddle type (Vince, Appendix 3).

The largest ditch was 206, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.9m deep. Two fills were identified, 207 and 214, both of which were suggestive of natural silting. The feature was undated. To the east of this was 208, a very steep sided narrow gully, the date and function of which was not established.

The final two ditches in the trench, 210 and 212, were of similar dimensions, at 1.45m and 1.35m wide respectively, and both 0.55m deep. Ditch 210 had a slightly steeper, v-shaped profile, and produced a single sherd of late 1st century AD greyware, while ditch 212 had a bowl-shaped profile and was undated.

The trench also exposed four stone lined land drains of probable modern date.

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

The excavated features largely reflect the pattern of cropmarks identified by aerial photography (shown on fig. 2). The two large ditches in Trench 1, 107 and 108, seem to reflect the location of two sides of a cropmark enclosure, while the ditches to either side of these, 102 and 110, also represent cropmark features.

There is also broad correspondence between the features excavated in Trench 2 and the cropmarks across which the trench has been placed. Ditch 206 is roughly homologous with the north-east end of the cropmark enclosure defined in Trench 1 by ditches 107 and 108, and has two distinct fills, as is the case with 107 and 108. It must be noted however, that the plotting of cropmarks from aerial photographs is unlikely to provide an accuracy of greater than several metres, with the result that there is not a completely accurate match between the excavated features and the location of the plotted cropmarks; it is more of a 'best-fit' approximation.

Dating evidence was recovered from the pit in Trench 2, and two ditches, one in each trench. All of this material suggested activity in the later 1st to early 2nd century AD. It is likely that the undated features in the two trenches are of a similar date, as they appear to form part of a related cropmark complex.

This places the site early in the post-conquest period of Roman Britain, when military control was gradually giving way to civilian administration. The pottery forms are suggestive of typically Roman food preparation and consumption customs rather than native practices. This suggests either the rapid adaptation of the local populace to Roman customs, or the settling of Roman peoples, possibly retired legionaries, in the region, given grants of land on retirement (Leary, Appendix 2).

date?

There is a lack of clear evidence of industrial activity, and the pottery forms suggest that at least part of the site served a domestic function, while other features may relate to property/drainage features and enclosures for storage of agricultural produce and animals.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology chosen was appropriate to the development. It showed that the features identified by cropmarks are well preserved, despite recent ploughing and other activity likely to impact upon the archaeology. The presence of discrete features such as the small pit in Trench 2 further indicates the level of preservation of the archaeological resource.

Artefactual material recovered was restricted to pottery and burnt stone. This material was useful in providing a date for the activity taking place on site, as well as providing some indication of site function and cultural indicators. The complete absence of organic materials from the site, including animal bone, is likely to be the result of acidic soil conditions.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Nottinghamshire County Council for this commission. Thanks are also due to the site assistant, Phil Chavasse.

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11.0 Site archive

The documentary and physical archive for the site is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln). This will be deposited at a suitable receiving museum within six months.



Fig. 2: Trench location plan, in relation to known cropmarks, showing the site boundary in red (scale 1:2500)

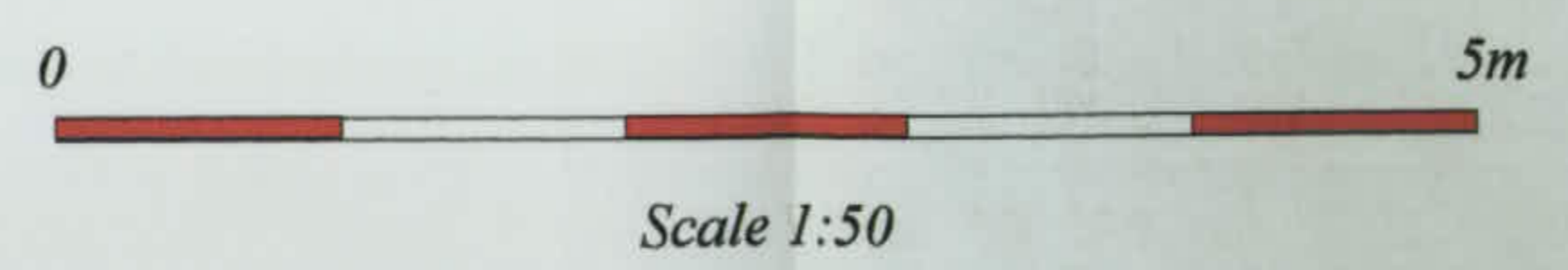
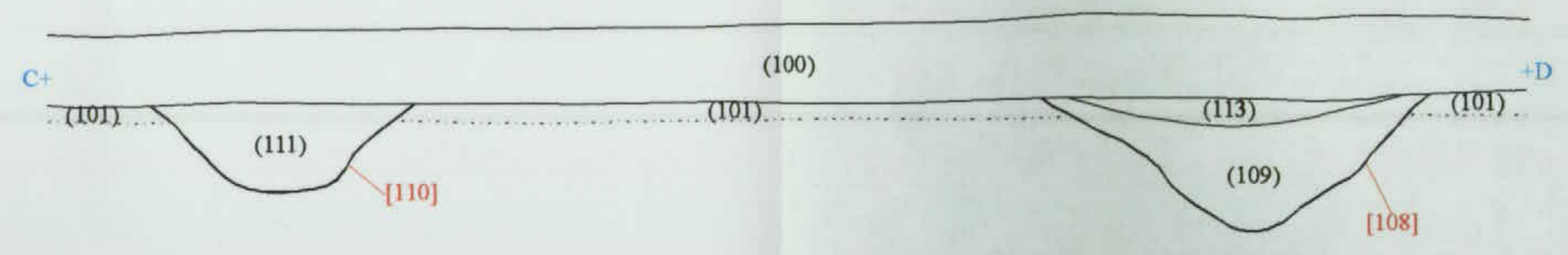
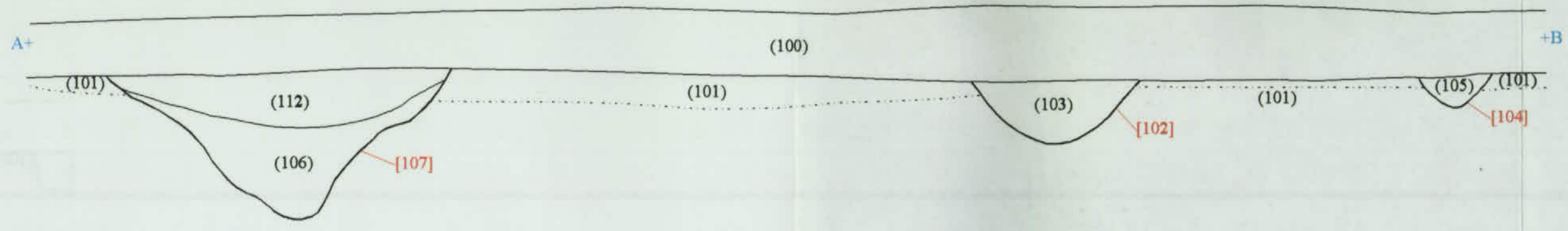
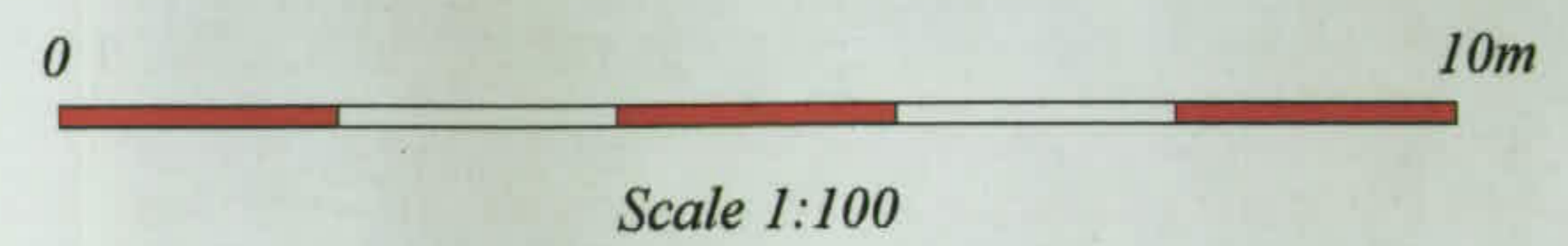
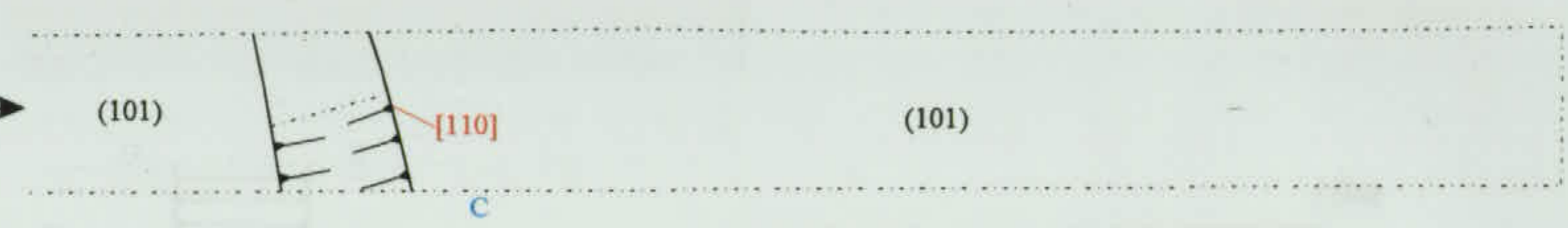
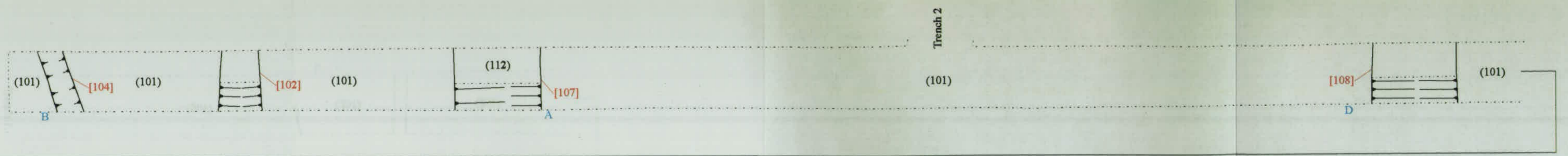


Fig. 3: Trench 1 plan and sections (scales 1:100 and 1:50)

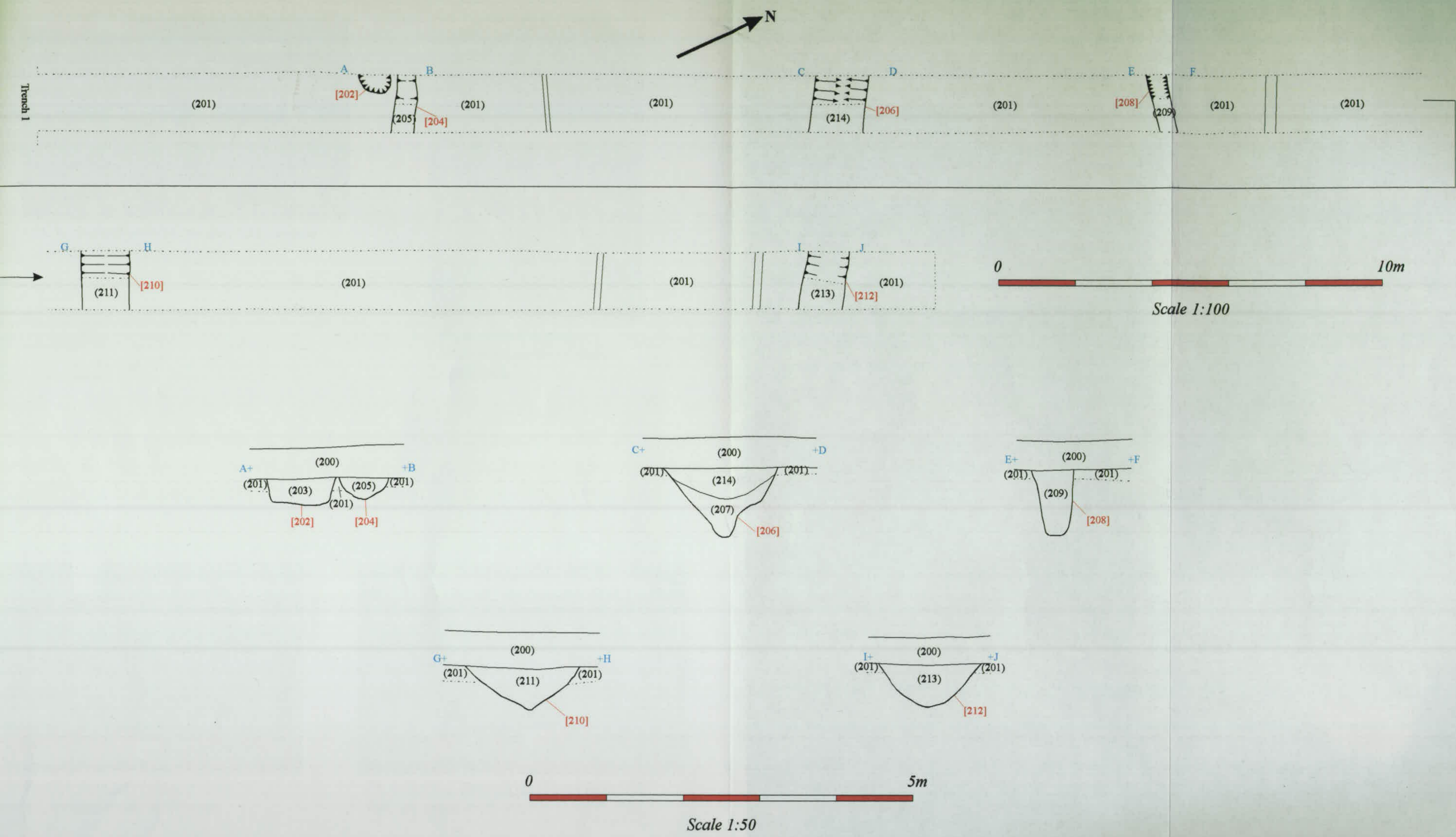


Fig. 4: Trench 2 plan and sections (scales 1:100 and 1:50)

APPENDIX 1: Colour plates



Pl. 1: General view of the site, looking east towards the evaluation trenches.



Pl. 2: Trench 1 pre-excitation, looking east-south-east.



Pl. 3: Section through enclosure ditch 107, Trench 1, looking south-south-west.



Pl. 4: Section through enclosure ditch 108, looking south-south-west



Pl. 5: Ditch 102, Trench 1, looking south-south-west.



Pl. 6: Trench 2 pre-excitation, looking north-north-east



Pl. 7: Pit 202 and gully 204, Trench 2, looking north-west.



Pl. 8: Ditch 206, Trench 2, looking north-west.

APPENDIX 2: Romano-British pottery report

R.S.Leary

Factual Data

The pottery was examined in context groups and catalogued according to the Guidelines of the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery for basic archiving (Darling 2004). The fabrics were recorded in broad groups and source suggested where appropriate. Reference was made to the National Fabric Collection where appropriate (Tomber and Dore 1998). Details of fabric variations were recorded where appropriate. Forms were described.

Quantity and provenance

There were 81 sherds of Romano-British pottery (1335g.). The quantities of pottery sherds recovered from the excavated areas and trenches are shown in Table. 1. Detailed lists are in Appendix 1.

Context	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight
106	26	630
203	54	670
211	1	35

Table 1 quantity of pottery from excavated trenches and contexts

Range and variety of material

Wares

The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into ware groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. If the sherds could not be adequately grouped by eye then they were examined under an x30 binocular microscope and compared with sherds from known sources.

Colour: narrative description only

Hardness: after Peacock 1977
soft - can be scratched by finger nail
hard - can be scratched with penknife blade
very hard - cannot be scratched

Feel: tactile qualities
smooth - no irregularities
rough - irregularities can be felt
sandy - grains can be felt across the surface
leathery - smoothed surface like polished leather

Soapy - smooth feel like soap

Fracture: visual texture of fresh break, after Orton 1980.
smooth - flat or slightly curved with no visible irregularities
irregular - medium, fairly widely spaced irregularities
finely irregular - small, fairly closely spaced irregularities
laminar - stepped effect
hackly - large and generally angular irregularities

Inclusions:

Type: after Peacock 1977

Frequency: indicated on a 4-point scale - abundant, moderate, sparse and rare where abundant is a break packed with an inclusion and rare is a break with only one or two of an inclusion.

Sorting: after Orton 1980

Shape: angular - convex shape, sharp corners
subangular - convex shape, rounded corners
rounded - convex shape no corners
platey - flat

Size: subvisible - only just visible at x30 and too small to measure
fine - 0.1-0.25mm
medium - 0.25-0.5
coarse - 0.5-1mm
very coarse - over 1mm

GTA7 very hard grey fabric with moderate, medium, well-sorted, subrounded quartz and sparse to moderate ill-sorted, rounded, irregular argillaceous inclusions, clay pellets. This example is overfired or burnt and has a streaky orange surface. Possibly a waster or very badly burnt. Part of the Trent Valley ware group and comparable to many examples from Margidunum. This fabric has not yet been noted by the author in a pre-Conquest setting and is most common in the mid-late 1st century although examples are known in the mid 2nd century.

GTA8 hard, rather leathery feel, brown fabric often with orange brown margins. This fabric often has surface spalling. Irregular fracture. Moderate, well-sorted medium, subrounded quartz and ill-sorted, medium to coarse, rounded irregular argillaceous inclusions, clay pellets as GTA7, rare medium voids with white material may be dissolved shell as this is not uncommon in small quantities in this ware. This is a variant of GTA7. Only variants with little or no quartz seem to appear in the late Iron Age.

GRA1 The fabric is soft and most of the surface has been eroded due to burial conditions. This may have affected the hardness of the fabric. The fabric is buff/grey, smooth with finely irregular fracture. Traces of an original darker grey surface survive. There are sparse, medium, subrounded quartz inclusions and sparse, ill-sorted rounded grey, buff and brown inclusions which are soft and probably clay pellets or cognates. There are also sparse

ill-sorted burnt organics and elongated voids with darker grey walls, probably where organics have burnt out
 GRA2 light grey with traces of darker grey surfaces, soft, sandy feel with irregular fracture. Moderate, medium, subrounded quartz and rare ill-sorted, rounded brown inclusions, oxides.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight
GRA1	5	69
GRA2	52	629
GTA7	1	35
GTA8	23	603
Total	81	1335

Table 2 Quantities of wares

The coarse ware jars were made out of the GTA wares while the finer vessels were made out two different grey ware fabrics. The sherd count was largely the result of post-burial damage probably ploughing.

Catalogue

1. Abraded GTA8 jar bodysherd. 27g. Context 203
2. GTA7 very burnt or overfired jar bodysherd. This fabric is most common in the mid-late 1st century although examples seem to survive in use until the mid-2nd century. 35g. Context 211
3. 21 GTA8 sherds, probably all from the same jar, an everted rim jar with corrugated upper body and double groove outside the upper body. This is one of the most common "Trent Valley ware" jar forms, Todd 1968 type 1 and is common in the mid to late 1st century. The lower body is oxidised, perhaps the effect of secondary burning through usage. The upper body has burnt encrustations, presumably burnt on food stuff. 24% of the original rim is present and about a quarter of the vessel was recovered. 561g. Context 106.
4. Five sherds from a GRA1 rounded bottomed vessel. This vessel has rounded carination has a cordon just above it and another cordon c.20mm above that, probably in the middle of the slightly concave upper body. The vessel is unfortunately broken off at this point but a form similar to carinated bowls of the late 1st-early 2nd century can be envisaged with a single cordon in the middle of a slightly concave upper body. The rim is likely to be projecting to allow the vessel to be gripped and a reeded or flat rim is possible. The rounded base is covered with concentric circles of pre-firing perforations, c.2mm in diameter. These vessels are often represented by perforated sherds only and local parallels for this form are not obvious. At Derby round bottomed colanders with simple bead rims were made in kiln 2, dated to the Trajanic period, although the body shape is not certain (Brassington 1971 nos 268-9). At Little London kilns, Lincolnshire carinated bowls were made with flat perforated bases with the holes confined to the base (Oswald 1937 nos 37a and 42b) and at the Rossington Bridge kilns rounded and flat bottomed colanders have reeded and flat rims

(Buckland et al 2001 nos 255-60) and simple flat and round bottomed examples have been identified at Market Rasen (Samuels 1983, fig. 180 no. 94-5), At Great Casterton a rounded base wide-mouthed jar colander with bifid rim was present (Gillam 1951 no.47) Nationally round bottomed colanders with simple everted rims are found and at Colchester a carinated example with outcurving rim was found (Gillam 1970 no. 348 and Hull 1963 type 298). At Holt simple dishes were made with perforated bases and handled round bottomed bowls occur (Grimes nos 207 and 209). Handleless round bottomed examples were made at Wilderspool (Hartley and Webster 1973 no. 61). 69g. Context 106

5. 52 sherds (628g.) from a GRA2 necked bowl with lipped rim and turned base. Much of the surface has gone, presumably because of burial conditions. Around two thirds of the vessel is present with 60% of the rim surviving and all of the base and lower body. Very similar vessels were found at St Nicholas Circle excavations, Leicester in phases 1b, 2 and 3, dated AD1-70/80, mid-late 1st century and late 1st -early 2nd respectively, in fine fabrics used for "Belgic" styles (Clay and Pollard 1994 nos 41, 42, 46, 56 and 62). This vessel can be confidently dated to the post-Conquest era but may belong to the mid 1st to early 2nd century. 628g. Context 203
6. Bodysherd in a fabric similar to GTA8. At x30 magnification, this fabric cannot be readily distinguished from GTA8 and horizontal undulations on the inside suggest wheel throwing. However there are four linear grooves near the edge of the sherd, on slightly different alignments, which could be the type of scoring typical of Iron Age scored ware. Quartz tempered fabrics with some argillaceous inclusions would be unusual and the grooves seem to be running horizontally which would be atypical for scored ware. It is perhaps more likely that this is another jar of the GTA group with some accidental damage causing striations on the wall prior to firing. 15g. Context 203.

Chronology

The types of fabrics and forms identified in the assemblage date from the mid 1st to early 2nd century and could all belong to the mid-late 1st century AD. The quality of the grey ware vessels may favour a date in the late 1st when local kilns serving the military would be established and fine vessels such as the carefully made colander/strainer might be available to civilians.

Function and site status

All the pottery vessels were of a Roman type rather than native and the colander strongly implies Romanised customs in terms of food preparation and serving. Locally colander sherds are known from Aslockton and Hoveringham, both Nottinghamshire. In both these cases the vessels were associated with jars of GTA ware in contexts with Flavian-Trajanic material continuing into the mid 2nd century (Leary unpublished). This may indicate the adoption of Roman *mores* or the settling of veterans in the region who continued to use Roman kitchen utensils for the preparation of food.

There is too little pottery to investigate these aspects further but the material gives a trace of the effects of the Roman presence in the region. The GTA jar form is not found before the Conquest and even the GRA2 jar type, although found in Lincolnshire and Leicester, is not commonly found on late Iron Age rural settlement in Nottinghamshire and represents the adoption of Roman ceramic innovations rather than the development of existing native pottery types. ^{which?}

The overfired or burnt sherd no. 2 has been heated to excessive temperatures suggesting either pottery is being produced near the site or the sherd has been incorporated in an oven or some other industrial activity.

Taphonomy

Large amounts of three vessels were recovered and their eroded and fragmented condition is likely to be the result of burial conditions and plough damage. This suggests the vessels were deposited in good condition and, in the case of nos 3 and 5 may have been complete or near complete. The deliberate placement of ceramic vessels in ditches is not unknown in the region (Leary and Trimble forthcoming) and is interpreted as a purposeful act linked with religious activities. Such actions may be involved here but it is difficult to be certain when excavation has been relatively restricted in extent. Other finds may shed light on this aspect of the group.

Statement of potential

Although small, this group is of particular interest on account of the near complete colander. The context groups seem to be contemporary and would merit inclusion in the local journal as a note with nos 2-5 illustrated.

Storage and curation

The pottery is stable

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Appendix 3: Assessment of Stone and Fired Clay from Gedling, Nottinghamshire (GED 06)

Alan Vince

A small collection of stone and fired clay from archaeological fieldwork at Gedling, Nottinghamshire, was submitted for identification and assessment. The finds consist of a single group of fired clay fragments, which are undatable; cobbles which are probably unworked but possibly heated and two fragments of Millstone Grit, which probably come from the upper and lower stones of a rotary quern.

Description

Fired Clay

Three fragments of fired clay were recovered from context 205. They probably come from the same object but there are no faces remaining and it is unclear what their function might have been. The fabric at x20 magnification contains abundant ill-sorted quartz, mostly subangular and less than 0.2mm but with sparse larger rounded grains. Muscovite laths up to 0.2mm long are also present. The fabric is much coarser than weathered Mercian Mudstone and is presumably an alluvial silt or colluvium.

Stone

Three rounded cobbles were recovered, from contexts 203 and 205. Two of these have been cracked and one has discolouration of the original surface which suggests that it might have been burnt. They might have been used as the base for a hearth but are larger than those found in the Bronze Age burnt stone spreads and mounds in the east Midlands.

Two fragments of Millstone Grit were recovered from context 205. Both have at least one pecked surface indicating that they come from worked artefacts. One could be part of the upper stone of a rotary quern, with part of the central hole and two concave surfaces but is missing its outer edge. The other has only one original surface, which is flat. This could be from the bottom stone of a rotary quern.

Assessment

The finds from context 205 probably date to the mid Roman period or later, since before that time in Nottinghamshire beehive querns and saddle querns were used.

The possible burnt cobbles and the fired clay are undatable.

Retention

The finds should be retained for future study, with the possible exception of the unworked and unburnt cobble.

Further work

No further work is recommended at this stage.

Appendix 1

Context	Cname	Subfabric	Form	Description	Use	Condition	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight
205	FLAY	CF BRICKEARTH	-	NO FACES			BS	3	1	53
205	STONE	SSTMG	QUERN	SEGMENT OF UPPER STONE OF ROTARY QUERN		BROKEN	BS	1	1	1447
205	STONE	SSTMG	QUERN	POSSIBLE FLAT FACE SO PERHAPS LOWER STONE?		BROKEN	BS	1	1	1408
205	STONE	FINE- GRAINED WHITE SST	GEO	UNWORKED COBBLE			BS	1	1	849
205	STONE	FINE- GRAINED WHITE SST	GEO	CRACKED COBBLE	PERHAPS FIRECRACKED?		BS	1	1	599
203	STONE	FINE- GRAINED WHITE SST	GEO	CRACKED COBBLE	PERHAPS FIRECRACKED?		BS	1	1	162

APPENDIX 4: List of archaeological contexts

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
Trench 1		
100	Layer	Dark grey slightly clayey sand - Ploughsoil
101	Layer	Orange/brown sand, occ gravel lenses - natural
102	Cut	Ditch cut, contains 103
103	Fill	Brown clayey sand, occasional gravel. Natural silting of 102
104	Cut	Gully cut, contains 105
105	Fill	Orange/brown clayey sand, occ. gravel. Natural silting of 104
106	Fill	Brown clayey sand, occ gravel. Primary natural silting of 107. Sealed by 112.
107	Cut	Enclosure ditch cut, contains 106, 112. Same as 108?
108	Cut	Enclosure ditch cut, contains 109, 113. Same as 107?
109	Fill	Brown clayey sand, occ gravel. Primary natural silting of 108. Sealed by 113
110	Cut	Ditch cut, contains 111
111	Fill	Greyish brown clayey sand, occ gravel. Natural silting of 110
112	Fill	Orange/brown clayey sand, occ. gravel. Secondary natural silting of 107. Seals 106
113	Fill	Orange/brown clayey sand, occ. gravel. Secondary natural silting of 108. Seals 109
Trench 2		
200	Layer	Dark grey slightly clayey sand - Ploughsoil
201	Layer	Orange/brown sand, occ gravel lenses - natural
202	Cut	Steep sided sub-circular pit cut. Contains 203
203	Fill	Brown clayey sand, occ gravel. Natural silting of 202
204	Cut	Gully cut, contains 205
205	Fill	Brown clayey sand, occ gravel, charcoal. Natural silting of 204
206	Cut	Possible enclosure ditch cut, contains 207, 214
207	Fill	Brown clayey sand, occ gravel. Primary natural silting of 206. Sealed by 214
208	Cut	Steep sided gully cut, contains 209
209	Fill	Loose, light grey sand. Possible backfill of 208
210	Cut	Ditch cut, contains 211
211	Fill	Orange/brown clayey sand, occ. gravel. Natural silting of 210
212	Cut	Ditch cut, contains 213
213	Fill	Orange/brown clayey sand, occ. gravel. Natural silting of 212
214	Fill	Brown clayey sand, occ gravel. Secondary natural silting of 206. Seals 207.