CARR LODGE FARM, DONCASTER, SOUTH YORKSHIRE.

REPORT ON A TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

OSA REPORT No: OSA12WB13

(OCTOBER 2012)
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OSA

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Report Summary.

REPORT NO:	OSA12WB13
SITE NAME:	Carr Lodge Farm, Doncaster
COUNTY:	South Yorkshire
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:	SK 579 999
PLANNING REF NO:	10/00312/OUTA
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TIMING:	Fieldwork July - September 2012 Post excavation & report preparation October 2012, updated February 2013
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PERIODS REPRESENTED:	Iron Age, Romano-British, modern

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1.0 Abstract.

A targeted archaeological watching brief was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology Ltd between July and September 2012 during the construction of a spine road in advance of proposed residential development at land previously occupied by Carr Lodge Farm, Doncaster.

Following the archaeologically monitored stripping of topsoil several features were identified. A programme of sample hand excavation and recording was therefore undertaken. The features excavated represent activity in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The Iron Age features include at least one roundhouse, which contained evidence for metal-working. Romano-British pottery was recovered from a number of ditches. These appear to represent parts of a much more extensive rectilinear field system, as indicated on aerial photographs of the wider area.

The archaeological features were seen to extend beyond the limits of the new road construction. It was also notable that there was a greater quantity and range of features excavated than had been indicated by aerial photographs of the site. This clearly has implications for future development of the site beyond the new spine road.

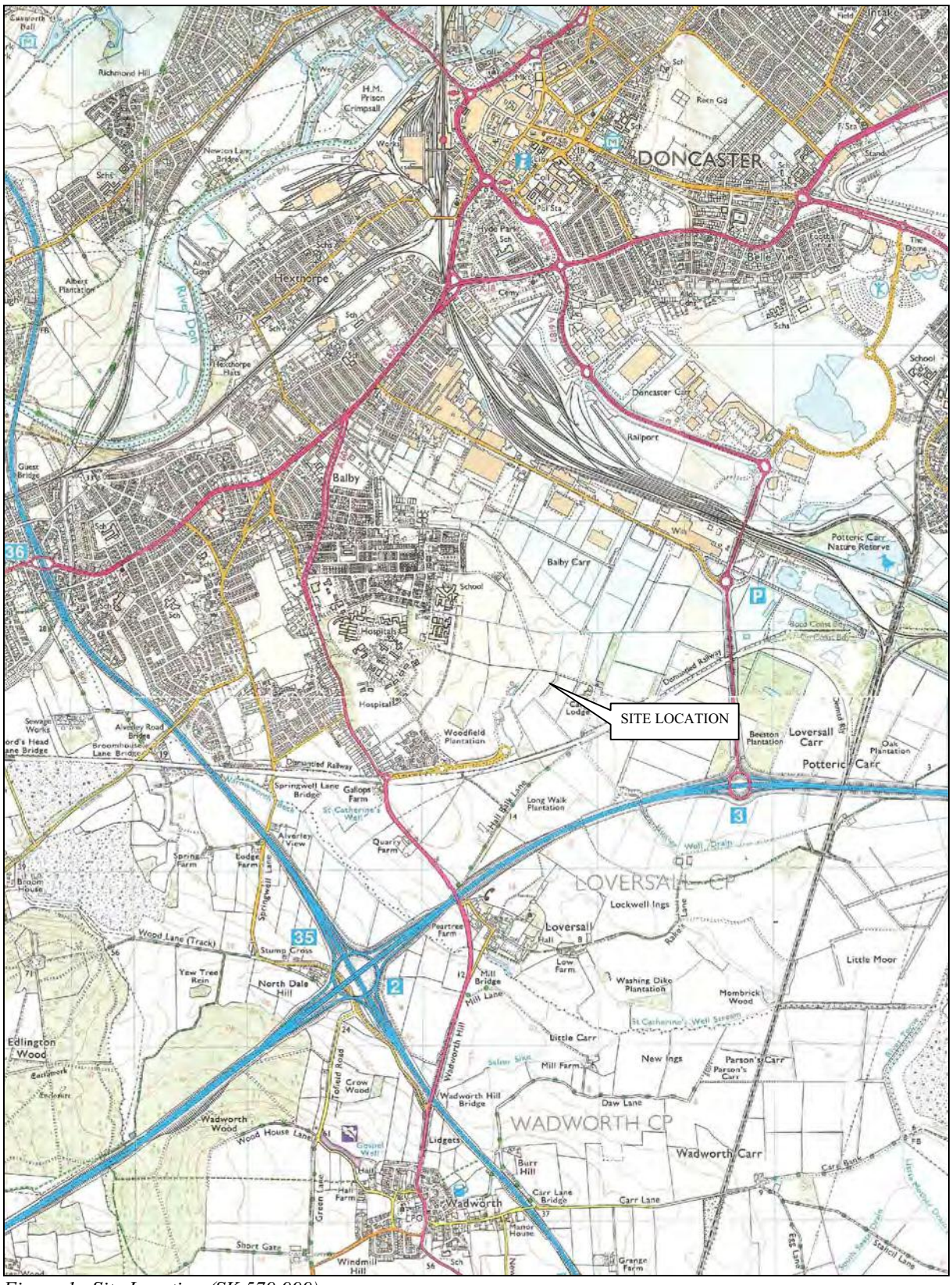

Figure 1. Site Location (SK 579 999)

2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

The Carr Lodge Farm development site, centred at National Grid Reference SK 579 999, is located approximately 3 km south-southwest of the centre of Doncaster. It lies north of the M18 motorway and to the west of the A6182 spur road, White Rose Way (Figure 1).

The proposed spine road, to be constructed in advance of residential development, transects the western side of the application site on a northeast-southwest alignment, extending from an existing roundabout at Bullrush Grove (northeast) to a roundabout at Woodfield Way (southwest) (Figure 2).

The proposed spine road extends across five fields (field numbers 2, 3, 13, 15 and 17 allocated in the Environmental Statement, Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Chapter WYG 2010 and the URS Written Scheme of Investigation 2012). Prior to development the land along the route of the road consisted of areas of managed pasture (field 15) and unmanaged pasture (long grass and associated weeds) with blocks of immature woodland (fields 2, 3, 13 and 17).

The underlying geology of the development site is Upper Magnesian Limestone and Upper Permian Marl and Sherwood Sandstone. The superficial natural deposits consist of alluvium and glacial till clays (Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick, 1997).

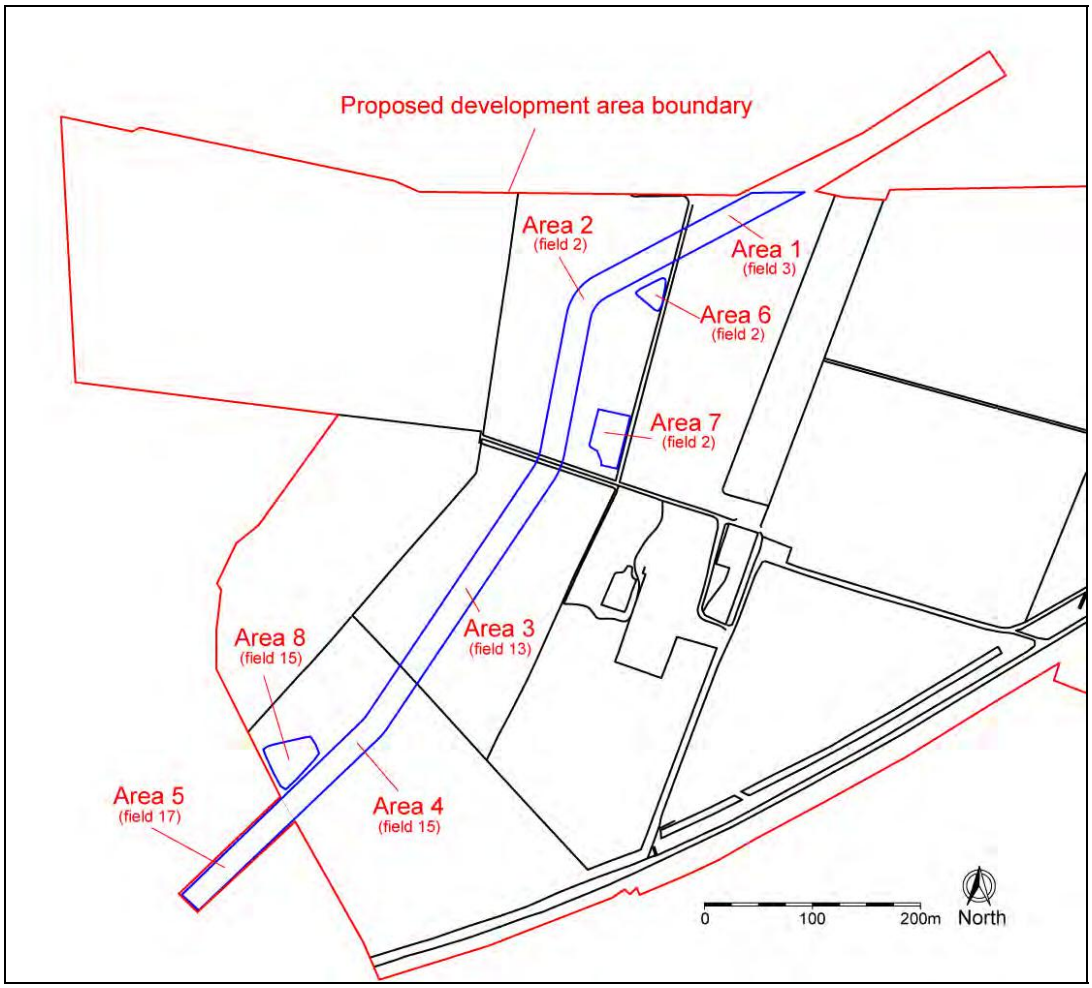

Figure 2. Area locations.

3.0 Archaeological Background

The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological potential with the possible survival of remains dating back to prehistoric and later periods. A brief summary of the archaeological background is presented below, being predominantly drawn from the URS Archaeological Strategy Report – Specification, 2012 and the WYG Environment Planning Transport: Carr Lodge Environmental Statement, 2010.

3.1 Prehistoric

Most of the evidence of early prehistoric activity is restricted to specific findspots, although it is possible Neolithic and Bronze Age activity could be masked within extensive cropmarks of probable Iron Age and Roman date that have been identified by aerial photography within the area of the development. A residual Neolithic arrow head was recovered from excavations near to the study area indicating prehistoric activity within the locale of the site (Heritage Gateway).

3.2 Iron Age

Several recent excavations in the local area have revealed various Iron Age features and possible habitation sites. Most of these excavations have taken place at the northern end of

the proposed development site. A *brickwork* field system and Iron Age curvilinear enclosure were discovered by WYAS at the First Point Showroom site in 2003/2004 (Holland, 2010, 155). A 'La Tene style glass bangle of 1st century BC' (Holland, 2010, 155) was recovered from this site. A further 'significant Iron Age curvilinear settlement' was excavated in 2005 by WYAS at First Point Zone D and included five round houses (Holland, 2010, 155). These features have been dated to the mid to late Iron Age period. A few fields to the west of these two sites a D-shaped enclosure, dated to late Iron Age or the early Roman period, was excavated in 2006. The final Iron Age activity discovered within the local vicinity of the site were a series of 'intercutting and rapidly dug drainage ditches' discovered in 2008 during an investigation on the First Point Zone D2 site (Holland, 2010, 155).

3.3 Romano-British

There is evidence of Roman occupation within the wider area of this site. The Roman town of Doncaster is located approximately 3km to the north of the application site and there are also Romano-British pottery kilns recorded at Rossington Bridge, Cantley and Bessacarr. Within the local area of the site late Iron Age to early Roman enclosure ditches and circular ring ditches have been identified, again to the north of the development area (Holland, 2010, 155). Furthermore, a square enclosure ditch and two associated ditches were discovered in 2007 (Heritage Gateway). Finds and radiocarbon dates suggest that the enclosure ditch began to silt up in the late 2nd century AD. No habitation structures were found associated with the enclosure; however, burnt animal bone was recovered from the fills of the enclosure ditch suggesting occupation nearby (Heritage Gateway).

3.4 Medieval

There are no known sites of early medieval date recorded within the area of development but it is likely that the existing historic settlement pattern derives from this period. The village of Loversall appears as 'Loureshale' in the Domesday Book.

Sites of medieval date are focused around this village with the area beyond the village remaining marginal wetland for a considerable period before it was drained in the post-medieval period. It is possible that some areas were cultivated in this period as ridge and furrow cultivation has been identified on aerial photographs within the development site (Field 15).

3.5 Post-medieval

Settlement dating back to the medieval period is thought to have continued into the post-medieval period. Extensive drainage works were carried out within the wider region in order to improve the quality of agricultural land. A map of Potteric Carr (1616) depicts most of the area as open land that drained into the Old Eaa, a lake to the northeast of the application site. It is likely that the area would have been encompassed by the 1771 Doncaster, Cantley, Rossington and Wadworth Enclosure Award. A plan of the waterways dated 1782 depicts the application site as remaining largely unenclosed with the exception of a number of fields at the western boundary. Between 1782 and 1816 an extensive programme of enclosure and associated drainage was undertaken with the 1816 tithe map showing the application site fully

enclosed. The present layout retains the field pattern that had been established at this time. Carr Lodge is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1854) and is shown surrounded by woodland and gardens.

3.6 Previous Work

Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation had been undertaken at the application site in advance of a former proposed development (Geophysical Surveys Bradford 1997, John Samuel's Archaeological Consultancy 2001). The work revealed an area of prehistoric and Romano-British field systems and enclosures, although these were recorded to the east of the current development site.

The proposed road development is located in an area that contains linear features and levelled ridge and furrow earthworks that have been identified by aerial photography, although previous evaluation of the linear crop mark features did not confirm the presence of any buried archaeological remains.

4.0 Methodology

The watching brief comprised of the continuous monitoring of topsoil strip associated with the construction of the road in order to establish the presence or absence, nature and extent of any archaeological remains and to ensure that any archaeological deposits encountered would be preserved by record that would otherwise be destroyed by the groundworks. An informed decision can then be taken regarding the design of any future archaeological mitigation that may be required at the application site.

The topsoil of the entire length of the road footprint and associated drainage balancing ponds was removed by mechanical excavators fitted with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits. Any archaeological deposits identified were then hand cleaned and excavated in archaeological controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives of the watching brief.

Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the excavation. These involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit, structure or cut encountered, along with plans and/or sections drawn to scale. Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM), which was then tied in with an existing Ordnance Survey benchmark. A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained. A full catalogue of context descriptions, drawings and photographs is provided in Appendix 1.Specialist reports are presented within Appendices 2 to 5.

5.0 Results.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the mechanical topsoil strip of the spine road, which measured approximately 902 m in length and 25 m wide. The road footprint extended across five fields (previously issued field numbers 2, 3, 13, 15 and 17) described as Areas 1 to 5 in the report below (Figure 3). In addition mechanical topsoil strip of three associated drainage balancing ponds, Areas 6 to 8, was also monitored. The machine excavation of narrow, shallow, drainage trenches immediately adjacent to the edges of the road footprint were only within topsoil and no archaeological deposits were identified.

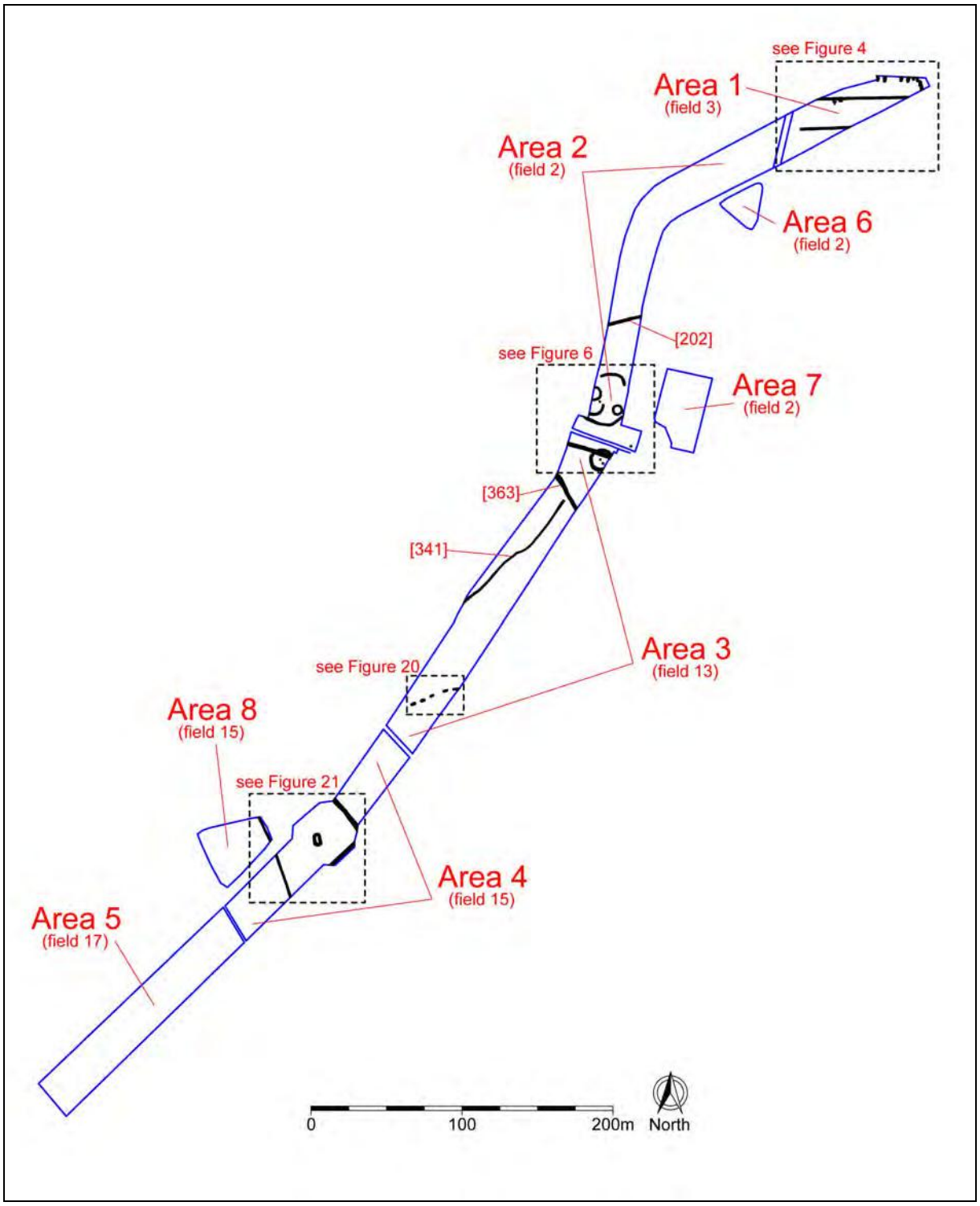

Figure 3. Area locations with archaeological features highlighted in black.

5.1 Area 1 (Field 3)

The mechanical topsoil strip within this area consisted of the removal of dark brown clayey-silt soil horizon (100), which may represent an episode of recent flooding, and buried topsoil deposit (101) to reveal variable orangey-greyish-brown sandy-clay natural (125), approximately 0.5 m below the current surface at a maximum height of 3.26mAOD. Several features were identified cutting into the natural, the majority of which appear to relate to 19th/20th century land drainage (Figures 3 and 4).

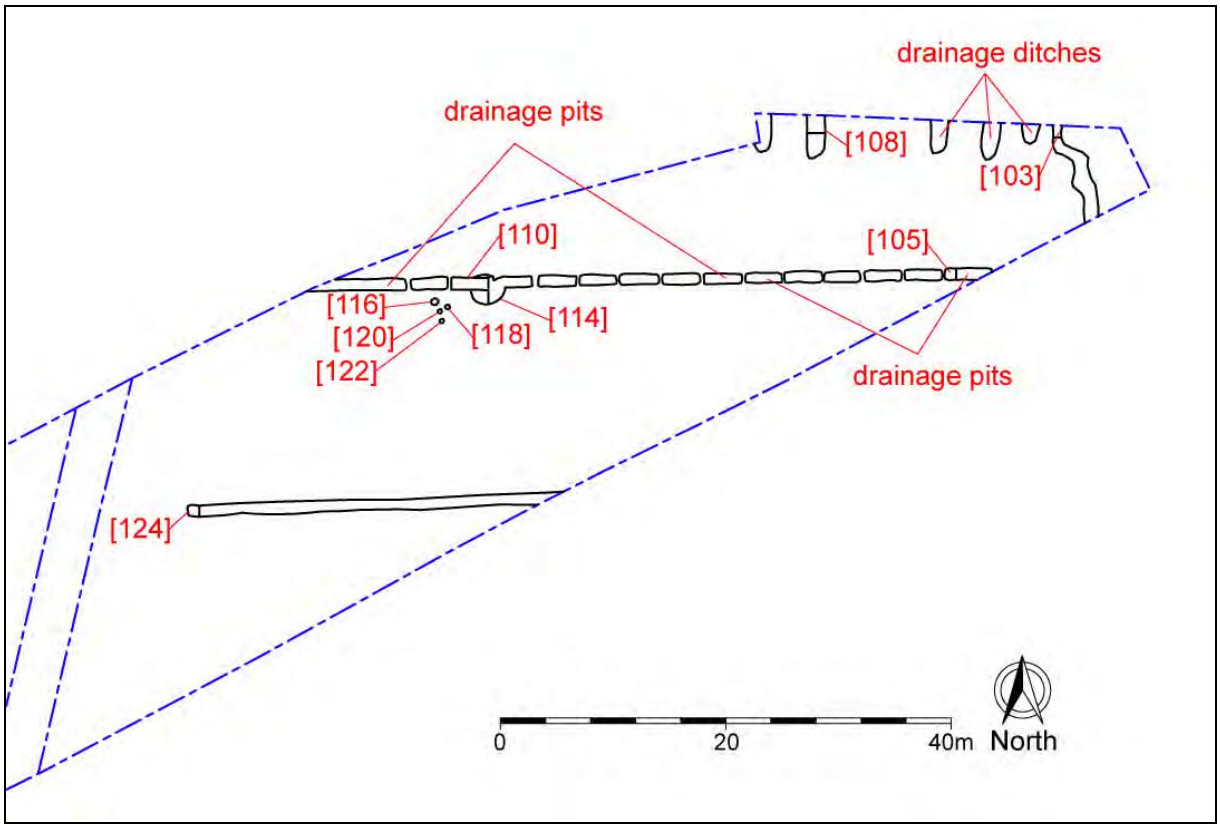

Figure 4. Plan of archaeological features within Area 1.

The earliest features within this area appear to consist of a large pit and several possibly associated post holes located towards the centre of the excavated area. Circular pit [114] measuring approximately 3m in diameter contained three clayey-silt deposits (111), (112) and (113) (which probably represent the gradual silting of the pit, rather than deliberate backfilling (Plate 1 and Figure 5).

Four similar post holes [116], [118], [120] and [122], measuring approximately 0.4m in diameter were located within the vicinity of the pit (Plate 2). Unfortunately no definitive date or function could be assigned to the pit and post holes but all the features contained similar clayey-silt fills suggesting they may be contemporary and the lack of any post-medieval or modern inclusions within the deposits indicates a potential early date.

Pit [114] clearly pre-dates a shallow, narrow, linear pit [110], which truncated the northern edge of the earlier pit (Plate 1 and Figure 5). Pit [110], measuring approximately 3m by 1.2m by 0.2m deep, formed one of several similar features and included excavated pit [105] at the eastern limits of the trench (see Figure 4). The pits created a discontinuous northwest-southeast aligned linear feature extending across the width of the excavated area towards the existing field boundary. The pits, containing a dark grey silty-clay fill ((104) + (109)) with 19th/20th century inclusions, are thought to relate to recent land drainage. A shallow, narrow, linear ditch [124] parallel to the pits at the southern limits of the excavated area is also likely to be associated with recent drainage. Further evidence of probable 19th/20th century drainage was also visible as several north-south aligned linear features located at the northern limits of

the excavated area. Excavation of two of these linears, [103] and [108], revealed a shallow cut containing clayey-silt and sandy-clay fills with 19th/20th century inclusions.

5.2 Area 2 (Field 2)

The machine excavation of the topsoil (200) within this area revealed variable brownish-greyish-orange clay natural (266) approximately 0.3m below the current surface at a maximum height of 4.29m AOD. Several archaeological features consisting of linear and curvilinear ditches, ring-ditches and post holes were identified cut into the natural towards the southern boundary of the excavated area (Figures 3 and 6). The visibility of the archaeological features following machine excavation was particularly poor within this area with many not immediately evident as the fills were visually similar to the surrounding natural clay, a problem not aided by the existence of a large number of field drains and plough scars. The visibility of the archaeology gradually improved through differential drying of the feature fills and the natural.

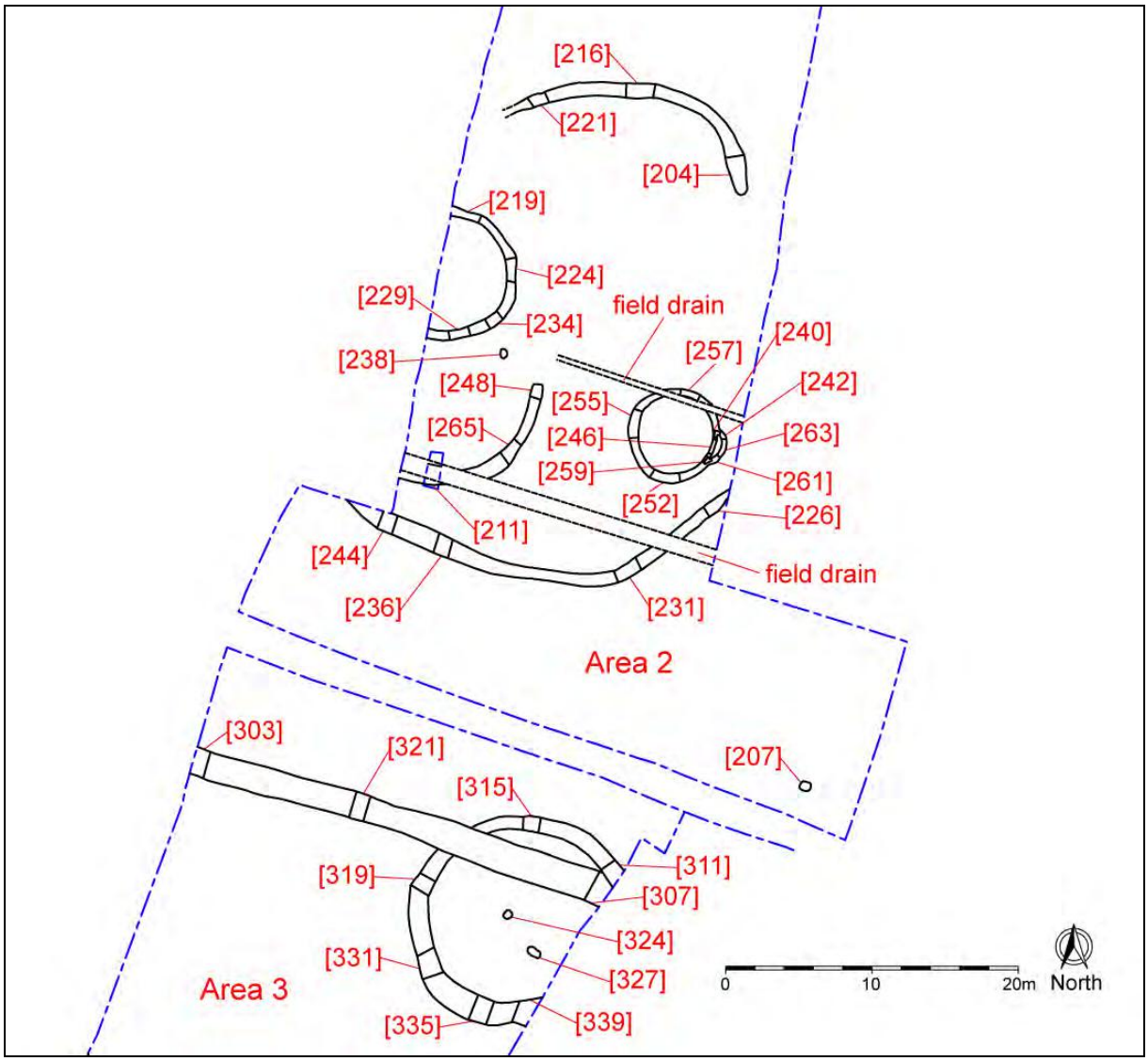

Figure 6. Plan of archaeological features within Areas 2 (south) and 3(north).

The northernmost feature was northeast-southwest aligned linear ditch [202/209/214], which extended across the width of the excavated area. The probable boundary ditch, surviving up to 1.5m in width and 0.4m deep, contained a primary clay fill (201/208/213) with few inclusions, indicative of a gradual silting deposit (Plate 3) and in the centre of the excavate ditch an upper deposit (212) of dark greyish brown silty clay was discovered (Figure 7). No datable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

To the south of this ditch was curvilinear ditch [204/216/221] generally aligned east to west. The ditch had been severely truncated by ploughing, only surviving as a shallow cut, measuring up to 1.4m wide by 0.1m deep (Plate 4 and Figure 8). The ditch had a visible length of approximately 20m but it extended beyond the east and west limits of the excavated area. The undated ditch, containing a single grey clay-silting deposit (203/215/220), possibly formed the northern ditch of an enclosure, which surrounded two ring ditches.

Ditch [219/224/229/234] was located at the western edge of the excavated area and continued beyond the western edge of the trench. The ditch, measuring approximately 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep may represent a roundhouse, measuring approximately 9m in diameter (Plate 5 and Figure 4). No evidence of an entrance or internal features was identified. The ring ditch changed in depth from the north through to the south. The base of the northern part of the ditch was recorded at 4.04AOD. This part of the ditch differed from having a single fill (217/222) of orangey grey silty clay (Figure 9) to having two fills; the primary fill (217/222) and another fill (219) of mid grey silty clay. The eastern and southern parts of the ring ditch had a recorded base of a maximum of 3.73AOD and contained two fills. The primary fill, in this part of the ditch, (227/232) was a mid bluish grey silty clay. The secondary fill (228/233) was a mid bluish grey silty clay (Figure 10) and contained animal bone, some fragments identified as cow, and a high quantity of charcoal. No datable artefacts were recovered from the ditch, although it may be that this feature is contemporary with another ring ditch excavated to the southeast of this feature.

This second ring ditch [240/246/252/255/257/259] measured approximately 0.5m in width and 0.5m deep and formed a second possible roundhouse structure, 6.5m in diameter (Plate 6 and Figure 6). The variable clayey deposits within the ditch appear to represent the deliberate backfilling of the ditch and contained frequent charcoal inclusions and small fragments of industrial residue (Figure 11). Iron Age crucible fragments were also recovered from the fills (250) and (251) suggesting the feature may have served an industrial purpose. The structure included a very small sub-division at the eastern side of the ring ditch created by a shallow cut [242/261/263]. The purpose of this was unclear; however, it could be seen that the main ring ditch [259] cut the small sub-division [261] (Figure 12). No internal features or entranceway were identified.

To the east of this ring ditch was a curvilinear ditch [211/248/265], measuring up to 1.3m in width and 0.6m deep (Plate 7). The ditch contained a single fill of grey silty clay (210/247/264) with occasional charcoal and heat-affected cobblestone inclusions (Figure 13). A fragment of Romano-British South Yorkshire Greyware pottery was recovered from fill

(264), as well as animal bone from fills (210) and (247), with some identified as cow and sheep indicating domestic refuse.

The final ditch [226/231/236/244] found within this area was to the south of ditch [211/248/265]. The ditch extended across the full width of the excavated area, generally aligned east to west, but only surviving to a maximum width of 1.4m and 0.15m in depth (Plate 8). This ditch contained a single fill (225/230/235/243) of mid greyish brown sandy clay (Figure 14). Three sherds of Romano-British South Yorkshire Greyware pottery were recovered from fill (235). This ditch appears to mirror previously described ditch [204/216/221] and have a similar shallow depth; however, it is hard to determine if these two ditches were contemporary due to the limited dating evidence of three sherds of Roman pottery from one feature and none from the other.

Two post holes were also identified within this area of the site. Post hole [238], measuring approximately 0.6m in diameter and 0.5m deep was located adjacent to the western ring ditch (Plate 9). The grey silty-clay fill (237) of this post hole, containing heat-affected cobblestones, was similar to the fill of curvilinear ditch [248] located to the east. Post hole [207] located towards the southeast corner of the excavated area, measuring approximately 0.6m in diameter and 0.21m deep, contained two fills (205) + (206) (Plate 10). The lower sandy-silt fill (206) contained stone inclusions that may have been evidence of a packing deposit. No definitive date or function could be assigned to these features.

It is thought that the eastern ring ditch is a probable roundhouse associated with industrial metal workings of both copper and iron. It is likely that the western ring ditch is also a roundhouse and contemporary to the eastern dated roundhouse; however, this has not been confirmed by either datable artefacts or charcoal analysis. Two of the ditches, [204 etc] and [226 etc], appear to mirror each other and possibly form some kind of enclosure associated with the roundhouses. Three small sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the southern ditch, possibly indicating these ditches were not contemporary with the Iron Age roundhouses; however, no definite conclusions can be made with such small amounts of dating evidence.

5.3 Area 3 (Field 13)

Machine excavation of the topsoil (300) within this area revealed variable brownish-greyish-orange clay natural (301), approximately 0.3m below the current surface. The natural was recorded at a maximum height of 4.35m AOD towards the northern edge of the excavated area gradually sloping to 3.97m AOD at the southern boundary of the area. Several features were identified cutting into the natural (Figure 3). The earliest features identified appeared to consist of a large ring ditch, post holes, boundary ditch and narrow linear generally located towards the northern end of the area (Figure 6). A recent boundary and probable 19th/20th century drainage pits were also recorded.

Ring ditch [311/315/319/331/335/339] was wider and deeper than the ring ditches identified in Area 2 and created a feature measuring approximately 13m in diameter, which continued beyond the eastern limits of the trench (Plate 11). The ditch measured 0.85m to 2.0m in width

and 0.5m to 1m in depth. The dimensions were greatest at the southern side of the feature, which may represent differential survival of the ditch or may indicate the possible re-cutting of the feature at the southern side, although there was no evidence to suggest a re-cut in the excavated sections. The fills of the feature varied, with the northern part of the ring ditch consisting of three fills (Figure 15). The earliest (310/314/318) was a mid yellowish brown sandy clay deposit. Animal bone was recovered from fills (310) and (318), indicating these fills may have been deliberately back filled with domestic refuse. The next fill in the sequence (309/313/317) was a grey/brown silty sandy clay with charcoal flecking. Fills (313) and (317) were found to contain animal bone fragments of sheep and cow. The top fill of this part of the ring ditch (308/312/316) a mid brownish grey silty sandy clay with no finds. The fills of the southern part of the feature were more indicative of gradual silting, consisting of mainly brownish orangey red sandy clay material ((328/332/336) + (329/333/337) + (330/334/338)) (Figure 16). No clear function or date of the feature could be defined and no entranceway was visible within the limits of the trench; however conversely the ring ditch may have formed a small enclosure.

Two undated post holes [324] and [327] were located towards the centre of the ring ditch. The post holes contained similar grey silty fills with heat affected cobblestone inclusions suggesting that they are likely to be contemporary and the location of the features may suggest an association with the ring ditch (Plates 12 and 13).

An approximately east to west aligned linear [303/307/321] was also located within this area of the site, truncating the northern side of the ring ditch (Plate 11 and Figure 17). This shallow linear, measuring approximately 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep, extended across the width of the excavated area. It contained a dark brown clayey-silt deposit (302/306/320) with 19th/20th century pottery fragments. The linear is thought to represent a recent boundary, possibly a hedge-line parallel to the existing boundary immediately to the north. A burial [305] of a foetal or stillborn calf, located at the base of the ditch at the western limits of the trench, is thought to be of a similar date.

To the south of the ring ditch was a substantial probable boundary ditch [363/367/371], aligned northwest to southeast and extended across the width of the trench (Figure 3). The ditch, measuring approximately 1.8m in width and 1m deep appeared to contain three clayey-silting deposits ((360/364/368) + (361/365/369) + (362/366/370)), suggesting a prolonged period of use (Plate 14 and Figure 18). Two sherds of pot of Romano-British date were recovered from upper fill (360). Animal bone fragments were recovered from fills (361) and (365); two of which have been identified as horse, the only horse material to be identified from the site assemblage. The ditch is likely to represent the linear ditch identified by aerial photography within this area of the development site and forms part of the extensive probable Romano-British field systems and settlement identified by aerial photography to the south of the development site.

The truncated remains of a shallow, narrow, linear gully [341/343/355/357/359] was identified to the south of the boundary ditch aligned north-northeast to south-southwest and measuring approximately 90m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep (Plate 15, Figure 3 and

(Figure 19). No dating evidence was recovered from the orangey-brown silty-clay fill (340/342/354/356/358) but the deposit differed from any features of a recent date, suggesting the linear may be of a potential early date and possibly associated with the substantial boundary to the north or the ring ditches.

The other features within Area 3 consisted of an alignment of elongated shallow, narrow pits [345], [347], [349], [351] and [353] located towards the southern boundary of the area on a northeast to southwest alignment (Figure 20). The pits contained dark brown clayey-silt fills similar to the overlying topsoil, suggesting that they probably formed a recent drainage channel into the existing boundary to the south. The features were similar to pits identified in Area 1, which are thought to be of 19th/20th century date.

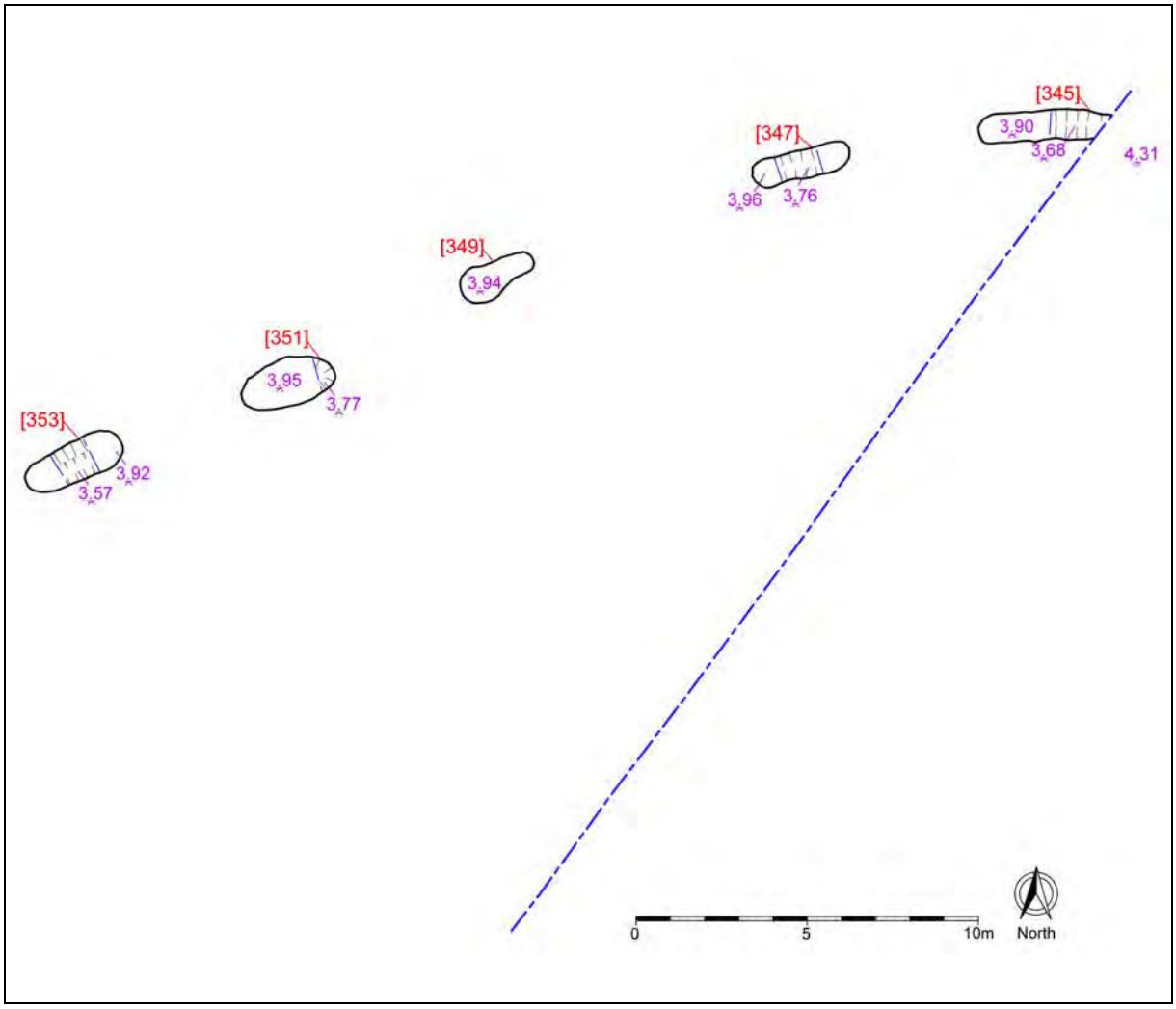

Figure 20. Plan of archaeological features within Area 3 (south).

Excavation within this area revealed a continuation of the probable Iron Age settlement and land division identified towards the southern boundary of Area 2. As well as further evidence of Romano-British field systems known to have existed in this area.

5.4 Area 4 (Field 15)

Machine excavation of the topsoil (400) revealed variable brownish-grey orange sandy-clay natural (447) approximately 0.3m below the current surface, at a maximum height of 4.20m AOD. Several archaeological features were revealed consisting of linear ditches and a further ring ditch (Figures 3 and 21).

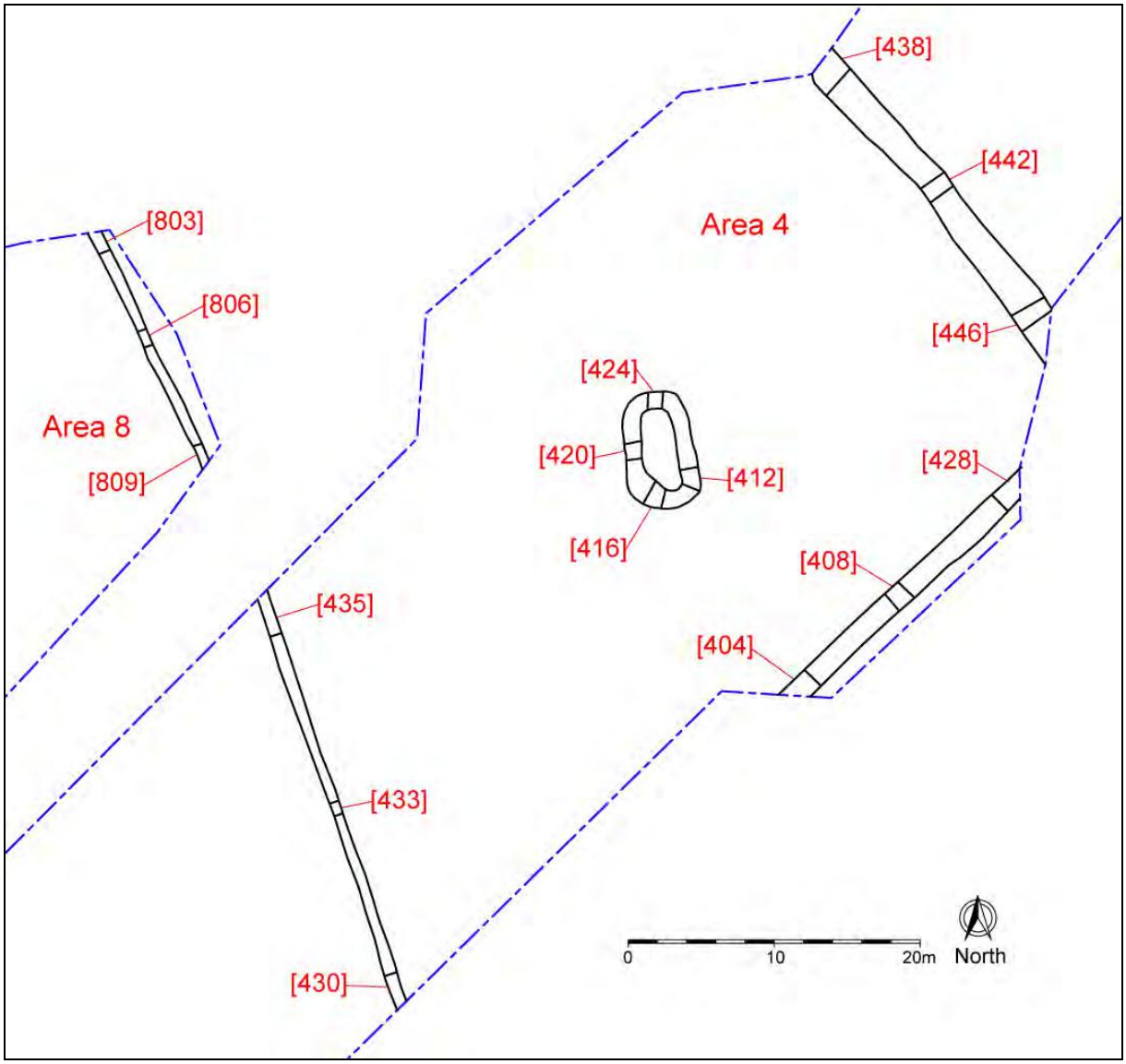

Figure 21. Plan of archaeological features within Areas 4 and 8.

The northernmost feature was a northwest to southwest aligned linear ditch [438/442/446], which extended across the width of the excavated area. The ditch measured approximately 2m in width and 0.6m deep and appeared to contain two clayey-silt deposits ((436/440/444) + (437/441/445)) representing the gradual silting of the ditch (Plate 16 and Figure 22). A shallow upper fill (439/443) of brownish-grey clayey-silt was created by overlying topsoil filling the hollow of the ditch. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch.

At the eastern limits of the excavated area the topsoil strip for a proposed lay-by revealed linear ditch [404/408/428] aligned northeast to southwest and continuing beyond the limits of the excavation. It measured approximately 1.6 m wide and 0.5m deep (Figure 23), containing

two clayey-silt fills ((402/406/426) + (403/407/427)), probably representing the gradual silting of the ditch (Plate 17). A shallow upper fill (401/405/425), appeared to represent infilling of the hollow of the ditch by the overlying topsoil. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch. Both this ditch and ditch [438/442/446] appear to have formed substantial boundary ditches and the silting deposits within them probably indicates a prolonged period of use. The similar fills of the ditches indicate these may be contemporary features. The nature of the fills and lack of finds indicates a potential early date.

A ring ditch was revealed close to the centre of the excavated area. The ditch [412/416/420/424] measured approximately 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep. The ditch formed a small, oval shaped enclosure with internal dimensions of only 5.5m by 2.5m The ditch contained two brownish grey clayey-silt fills ((410/414/418/422) + (411/415/419/423)) (Figure 24), which appeared to represent the gradual silting of the feature (Plate 18). Fill (418) was found to contain animal bone fragments, including a fragment of cow bone. An upper fill (409/413/417/421) was also recorded within this ring ditch. Like the previously mentioned features in this area the fill appeared to be the slumping in or deliberate back filling of the modern topsoil. A fragment of Roman *imbrex* tile was recovered from context (417); however this must have been residual as post-medieval CBM and pottery were also found within this deposit. The date and function of the ring ditch was unclear with no evidence of internal features or an entranceway identified; although, the nature of the fills indicates it is possibly contemporary with the boundary ditches and of a potentially early date.

A shallow, narrow, linear [430/433/435] was located to the south of the ring ditch aligned northwest to southeast and extending across the width of the excavated area. This ditch also extended into Area 8. The linear, measuring approximately 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep contained a primary, clayey-silting deposit (429/432/434) and a deposit (431) probably representing slumping of overlying topsoil into the hollow created by the feature (Plate 19 and Figure 25). A residual sherd of Roman Samian Ware pottery was recovered from this fill. This possible enclosure/boundary ditch may be contemporary with the other features in the area, as the ditches appear to respect, and possibly enclose, the ring ditch located within the centre of the excavated area.

No dating evidence was recovered from any of the primary fills of the features within this area but they are thought to represent further evidence of possible Iron Age/Romano-British occupation and land division.

5.5 Area 5 (Field 17)

Excavation of topsoil (500) at the southern end of the road strip within Area 5 revealed variable greyish-brownish red sandy-clay natural approximately 0.2m below the surface (Figure 2 & 3; Plate 20). No archaeological features or deposits were identified within this area.

5.6 Area 6 (Field 2)

Excavation of topsoil (600) within Area 6, an area measuring approximately 25m by 25m, for a proposed drainage-balancing pond, adjacent to the spine road strip (Area 2) within Field 2, revealed variable greyish-brownish clay natural (601) approximately 0.4m below the surface (Figure 2 & 3; Plate 21). No archaeological features or deposits were identified within this area.

5.7 Area 7 (Field 2)

Topsoil (700) strip within Area 7, an area measuring approximately 55m by 30m in advance of a proposed drainage-balancing pond, adjacent to the road strip at the southeast corner of Area 2, within Field 2, revealed variable greyish-brownish-orange clay natural (701) 0.35m below the surface (Figure 2 & 3; Plate 22). No archaeological features or deposits were identified within this area.

5.8 Area 8 (Field 15)

Excavation of topsoil (800) within Area 8, an area measuring approximately 25m by 20m in advance of a proposed drainage-balancing pond, adjacent to Area 4 of the road strip revealed variable brownish-greyish-orange sandy-clay natural (810) approximately 0.3m below the current surface.

The only feature identified within this area consisted of a northwest to southeast aligned linear [803/806/809], which formed a continuation of linear [430/433/435] recorded within Area 4 (Figure 3 and 21). The shallow linear, measuring approximately 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep continued beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 23). It contained two silty-clay fills indicative of gradual silting deposits ((801/804/807) + (802/805/808)) (Figure 26). No dating evidence was recovered from the feature but it is thought to be contemporary with the potential Iron Age/Romano-British features identified within Area 4.

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

Excavation has revealed features and finds dated to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. These were predominantly concentrated in the area of the boundary between Fields 2 and 13 (Areas 2 and 3). The features varied in depth, some were relatively shallow, possibly reflecting deep truncation by ploughing, but this was not reflected across the whole site.

Datable artefacts were relatively scarce, meaning that many features were undated. The only feature that could be confidently dated to the Iron Age was ring ditch [246 etc]. Fills within this feature contained fragments of two different metal-working crucibles of a distinctive Iron Age form; one has been shown to have copper alloy traces. Furthermore, the bottom of an iron working smithing hearth, as well as some iron concretion, was found within another fill of this feature (253). The presence of these finds suggests that metal-working was being carried out within this feature or in the vicinity. A second, undated, roundhouse was

excavated a short distance to the west. This may suggest that the feature dated by the metal-working debris formed part of a larger contemporary settlement, with the metal-working being restricted to one particular structure. Also animal bone fragments were recovered from nine fills of these two features. Identified species were cow and sheep/goat, indicating this may have been a habitation site as well as a possible industrial site.

Features containing Romano-British pottery were rather more widespread, being present in Areas 2, 3 and 4. All of the Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches. Several of the ditches appear to represent parts of a broader rectilinear field system, as recognised on aerial photographs especially to the south and southeast of the site.

Some of the features containing Romano-British pottery were curvilinear ditches in the vicinity of the Iron Age structures. This may indicate some level of continuity of occupation in this part of the site, from the Iron Age to the Romano-British period; however, no Romano-British pottery was found within any of the associated ring ditches. The Romano-British pottery recovered from the apparently associated curvilinear ditches may relate to backfilling of these features during the change of the landscape division to the more extensive rectilinear field pattern. In Area 4 a Roman *imbrex* tile and a piece of Roman Samian Ware were recovered from two separate features. These artefacts were discovered to have been residual within these features; however, it does give an indication that there may have been some Roman activity within this southern area of the site.

The investigation did not reveal any features or finds dating from between the Romano-British and early modern periods. The complete absence of any medieval pottery or evidence for arable land use, either in the form of field boundaries or plough furrows, suggests that despite the presence of ridge and furrow in the vicinity the majority of the road corridor was probably utilised as pasture during the medieval period. The low-lying nature of the land may have made it unsuitable for arable use.

It is notable that the quantities and range of archaeological features identified during this archaeological project are much greater than were suggested by the aerial photographs. The excavated features clearly extend beyond the limits of the new road strip and associated works. Further development in the vicinity, therefore, also has the potential to encounter archaeological remains that are not represented by the aerial photographs of the site.

7.0 Statement of Potential.

Prior to commencement of this programme of targeted watching brief previous archaeological assessments had indicated that the site lay within an area of late prehistoric and Romano-British field systems with occasional settlements. The majority of the evidence upon which this was based was provided by cropmarks identified on aerial photographs. A transcription of the cropmarks, illustrated as Figure 8.2 of the White Young Green Environmental Statement (2010), shows a marked concentration of rectangular enclosures to the south and southeast of the site. A well defined enclosure with probable roundhouses is visible to the east-southeast of the site, with further less extensive enclosures to the northeast and west. Crop marks within the boundaries of the site itself are limited to occasional fragmentary linears.

The Environmental Statement concluded that "The emerging pattern of settlement from the cropmarks and excavated sites in the vicinity of the proposed development site is that there appears to be a concentration of settlement remains to the north of the eastern end of the development site. The density of remains reduces to the west. Moving south towards the development site the nature of the archaeological remains changes from settlement to field systems and evidence of drainage".

The archaeological remains excavated during the programme of targeted watching brief clearly indicate the presence of a much greater density of features than had been believed, including evidence for settlement. The settlement includes the remains of roundhouses, which have been dated to the Iron Age on the basis of metal-working crucible fragments typical of the period. Ditches across parts of the site suggest that either an associated field system is present, or that a subsequent field system has been set out over the previous settlement. The majority of the pottery recovered from the investigation dates from the Romano-British period, and was recovered from ditches forming the field system suggesting that the field system post-dates the settlement. However, this suggesting could not be tested stratigraphically as none of the field system ditches were cutting into features indicative of settlement.

The results of the investigation within the road corridor raises two major issues.

Firstly, the targeted watching brief of the road corridor should be viewed as an evaluation of the archaeology of the western part of the wider development site. This phase of investigation has shown that the distribution of archaeology suggested by the cropmarks is incomplete. Apparent gaps or areas of relatively low potential, identified by cropmarks alone, should not be relied upon. Additional evaluation of the areas to the sides of the road corridor will need to be undertaken prior to development of these areas. As the commencement of the development within this area is likely to happen in the near future evaluation by geophysical survey is already proposed.

Secondly, the discovery of a previously unknown Iron Age settlement is worthy of publication within a regional journal. Whilst it would be possible to publish the results in

their own right this investigation comprised a linear sample through the settlement and the surrounding landscape. As the surrounding area is proposed for redevelopment in the very near future, and a programme of evaluation has already been instigated, it would be sensible to combine the publication of the road corridor with the results of investigations to either side. This would allow the full extent of the Iron Age settlement to be established and investigated, rather than just the sample already excavated. A present the dating of the settlement is based upon the discovery of distinctive, Iron Age style metal-working crucibles. Additional excavation is likely to allow for a larger assemblage of datable artefacts to be collected. Evidence for craft or industry, especially with regards to metal-working, is also likely to be present. Obtaining features, materials or deposits suitable for scientific dating techniques would need to be a priority of additional investigations. Excavation outside the road corridor may also provide opportunities to startigraphically test the presumed relationship between the settlement and the field system.

The analysis stage following the proposed future field investigation will allow a reasoned decision to be made regarding the materials collected during the programme of investigation described in this report. A selection of the environmental samples taken during the current investigation have been processed to allow an initial assessment of presence/absence, quality and quantity of palaeoenviromental materials. This initial assessment identified the presence of almost 100 fragments of charred remains from a 10 litre sub-sample. Therefore it is anticipated that further deposits will be present outside the road corridor area that will contain similar materials worthy of sampling, and full analysis. The selection of suitable samples for full analysis could then be made from a much wider area.

The publication of the road corridor should therefore be deferred until the investigations to either side have been undertaken and the significance of the site can be viewed in its proper context. A comprehensive report could then be produced.

8.0 Bibliography.

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9.0 Appendix 1 ~ Archive Index.

9.1 List of Contexts.

Context	Description	Thickness (m)	Extent (m)
Area 1 (Field 3)			
100	Dark brown clayey silt. Topsoil, possible flood deposit.	0.3	Trench
101	Dark greyish black clayey silt. Buried topsoil.	0.2	Trench
102	Dark greyish black clayey silt. Ditch fill of 103.	0.34	1.1 x 3.0
103	Cut of drainage ditch.	0.34	1.1 x 3.0
104	Dark greyish black silty clay. Pit fill of 105.	0.3	0.9 x 3.0
105	Cut of 19th/20th century drainage pit.	0.3	0.9 x 3.0
106	Dark greyish black silty clay. Ditch fill of 108.	0.22	0.8
107	Orangey brown sandy clay. Ditch fill of 108.	0.1	0.8
108	Cut of drainage ditch.	0.22	1.15
109	Dark greyish black silty clay. Pit fill of 110	0.25	1.3 x 3.0
110	Cut of 19th/20th century draining pit.	0.25	1.3 x 3.0
111	Dark grey silty clay. Pit fill of 114.	0.09	0.3 x 1.4 exc.
112	Dark grey silty clay, rare pebbles. Pit fill of 114.	0.17	1.0 x 1.4 exc
113	Mid grey silty clay. Pit fill of 114.	0.2	1.55 x 1.4 exc
114	Cut of pit.	0.34	3.0 x 2.4
115	Dark grey clayey silt. Post hole fill of 116	0.22	0.6
116	Cut of Post hole.	0.22	0.6
117	Dark grey clayey silt. Post hole fill of 118.	0.3	0.44
118	Cut of Post hole	0.3	0.44
119	Dark grey clayey silt. Post hole fill of 120.	0.04	0.36
120	Cut of Post hole.	0.04	0.36
121	Dark grey clayey silt. Post hole fill of 122.	0.23	0.33
122	Cut of post hole.	0.23	0.33
123	Dark brownish black clayey silt. Ditch fill of 124.	0.25	1.0
124	Cut of 19th/20th century drainage ditch.	0.25	1.0
125	Variable orangey greyish brown sandy clay. Natural.	-	Trench
Area 2 (Field 2)			
200	Dark brown clayey silt. Topsoil.	0.3	Trench
201	Mid orangey grey clay. Ditch fill of 202.	0.22	1.05 x 1.0 exc.
202	Cut of ditch.	0.22	1.05 x 1.0 exc.
203	Mid orangey grey clay. Ditch fill of 204.	0.15	1.4 x 2.0 exc.
204	Cut of ditch.	0.15	1.4 x 2.0 exc.
205	Dark grey silty clay. Post hole fill of 207.	0.21	0.62
206	Mid grey sandy silt. Post hole fill of 207.	0.21	0.62
207	Cut of post hole		
208	Mid orangey greyish brown sandy clay. Ditch fill of 209.	0.3	1.25 x 2.0 exc.
209	Cut of ditch	0.3	1.25 x 2.0 exc.
210	Mid grey silty clay, heat affected cobble inclusions. Ditch fill of 211.	0.59	1.35 x 1.0 exc.
211	Cut of ditch.	0.59	1.35 x 1.0 exc.
212	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Ditch fill of 214.	0.1	1.55 x 1.0 exc.
213	Mid brown silty clay. Ditch fill of 214.	0.3	1.55 x 1.0 exc.
214	Cut of ditch.	0.4	1.55 x 1.0 exc.
215	Mid orangey grey clay. Ditch fill of 216.	0.05	1.0 x 2.0 exc.
216	Cut of ditch.	0.05	1.0 x 2.0 exc.

217	Mid orangey grey silty clay. Ring ditch fill of 219.	0.12	0.6 x 2.0 exc.
218	Mid grey silty clay. Ring ditch fill of 219.	0.1	0.5 x 2.0 exc.
219	Cut of ring ditch.	0.25	0.6 x 2.0 exc.
220	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Ditch fill of 221.	0.07	1.1 x 1.0 exc.
221	Cut of ditch.	0.07	1.1 x 1.0 exc.
222	Mid orangey grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 224.	0.15	0.75 x 1.0 exc.
223	Mid grey silty sandy clay, charcoal inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 224.	0.3	0.3 x 1.0 exc.
224	Cut of ring ditch.	0.42	0.75 x 1.0 exc.
225	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Ditch fill of 226.	0.1	0.8 x 2.0 exc.
226	Cut of ditch.	0.1	0.8 x 2.0 exc.
227	Mid grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 229.	0.34	0.2 x 1.0 exc.
228	Dark grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 229.	0.44	0.25 x 1.0 exc.
229	Cut of ring ditch.	0.44	0.68 x 1.0 exc.
230	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Ditch fill of 231.	0.16	0.95 x 2.0 exc.
231	Cut of ditch.	0.16	0.75 x 1.0 exc.
232	Dark grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 234.	0.24	0.75 x 1.0 exc.
233	Mid grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 234.	0.3	0.37 x 1.0 exc.
234	Cut of ring ditch.	0.5	0.75 x 1.0 exc.
235	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Ditch fill of 236.	0.18	1.15 x 1.0 exc.
236	Cut of ditch.	0.18	1.15 x 1.0 exc.
237	Mid grey, silty clay, heat affected pebble inclusions. Post hole fill of 238.	0.35	0.6 x 0.4
238	Cut of post hole.	0.35	0.6 x 0.4
239	Dark grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 240.	0.1	0.25 x 1.78 exc.
240	Cut of ring ditch	0.1	0.25 x 1.78 exc.
241	Light grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 242.	0.15	0.3
242	Cut of ring ditch.	0.15	0.3
243	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Ditch fill of 244.	0.15	1.3 x 1.0 exc.
244	Cut of ditch	0.15	1.3 x 1.0 exc.
245	Dark grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions, industrial residue. Ring ditch fill of 246.	0.1	0.25 x 1.78 exc.
246	Cut of ring ditch.	0.1	0.25 x 1.78 exc.
247	Mid grey silty clay, heat affected cobble inclusions. Ditch fill of 248.	0.45	0.6 x 1.0 exc
248	Cut of ditch terminus.	0.45	0.6 x 1.0 exc
249	Mid grey clayey silt, heat affected cobbles, charcoal inclusions and industrial residue. Ring ditch fill of 252.	0.14	0.56 x 2.0 exc.
250	Mid grey clayey silt, heat affected cobbles, charcoal inclusions and industrial residue. Ring ditch fill of 252.	0.15	0.47 x 2.0 exc.
251	Mid grey clayey silt, heat affected cobbles, charcoal and industrial residue. Ring ditch fill of 252.	0.22	0.35 x 2.0 exc.
252	Cut of ring ditch.	0.51	0.56 x 2.0 exc.
253	Mid brownish grey sandy clay, charcoal and industrial residue inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 255.	0.36	0.6 x 2.0 exc.
254	Mid grey brown orangey brown sandy clay, charcoal and industrial residue inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 255.	0.45	0.6 x 2.0 exc.
255	Cut of ring ditch	0.45	0.6 x 2.0 exc
256	Mid grey silty clay, charcoal and industrial residue inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 257.	0.45	0.45 x 1.0 exc.
257	Cut of ring ditch.	0.45	0.45 x 1.0 exc.
258	Dark greyish brown silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 259.	0.25	0.25 x 0.5 exc.
259	Cut of ring ditch.	0.12	0.25 x 0.5 exc.
260	Mid orangey grey silty clay. Ring ditch fill of 261.	0.15	0.27 x 0.6 exc.
261	Cut of ring ditch.	0.15	0.27 x 0.6 exc.
262	Mid orangey grey silt clay. Ring ditch fill of 263.	0.12	0.35 x 1.0 exc.
263	Cut of ring ditch	0.12	0.35 x 1.0 exc.
264	Mid grey silty clay, heat affected cobble inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 265.	0.36	1.09 x 1.5 exc.

265	Cut of ditch	0.36	1.09 x 1.5 exc.
266	Variable brownish greyish orange clay. Natural.	-	Trench
Area 3 (Field 13)			
300	Dark brown clayey silt. Topsoil.	0.3	Trench
301	Variable brownish greyish orange clay. Natural.	-	Trench
302	Dark brown silty clay. Linear fill of 303.	0.09	1.2 x 1.2 exc.
303	Cut of linear.	0.09	1.2 x 1.2 exc.
304	Dark brown silty clay. Animal burial fill of 305.	0.05	0.8
305	Cut of animal burial.	0.05	0.8
306	Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Linear fill of 307.	0.2	2.0 x 1.0 exc.
307	Cut of linear	0.2	2.0 x 1.0 exc.
308	Dark grey sandy clay. Ring ditch fill of 311.	0.2	1.0 x 1.0 exc.
309	Light grey sandy clay. Ring ditch fill of 311.	0.2	0.8 x 1.0 exc.
310	Mid yellowish brown clayey sand. Ring ditch fill of 311.	0.2	0.75 x 1.0 exc.
311	Cut of ring ditch.	0.45	1.2 x 1.0 exc.
312	Mid yellowish grey sandy silty clay. Ring ditch fill of 315.	0.15	0.85 x 1.0 exc.
313	Mid grey sandy clay. Ring ditch fill of 315.	0.2	0.8 x 1.0 exc.
314	Mid orangey grey sandy clay. Ring ditch fill of 315.	0.8	0.5 x 1.0 exc.
315	Cut of ring ditch.	0.45	0.85 x 1.0 exc.
316	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Ring ditch fill of 319.	0.45	1.5 x 1.0 exc.
317	Mid brownish red silty clay. Ring ditch fill of 319.	0.26	0.92 x 1.0 exc.
318	Mid brownish red clay. Ring ditch fill of 319.	0.12	0.4 x 1.0 exc.
319	Cut of ring ditch	0.48	1.5 x 1.0 exc.
320	Dark brown silty clay. Linear fill of 321.	0.15	1.69 x 1.0 exc.
321	Cut of linear.	0.15	1.69 x 1.0 exc.
322	Mid brownish grey silty clay, heat affected cobble inclusions. Post hole fill of 324.	0.22	0.55 x 0.52
323	Mid yellowish grey silty clay. Post hole fill of 324.	0.1	0.5 x 0.4
324	Cut of post hole.	0.27	0.55 x 0.85
325	Mid grey silty clay, heat affected cobble inclusions. Post hole fill of 327.	0.14	0.5 x 0.85
326	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Post hole fill of 327.	0.03	0.37 x 0.85
327	Cut of post hole.	0.16	0.5 x 0.85
328	Mid reddish greyish brown sandy clay. Ring ditch fill of 331.	0.27	1.25 x 1.5 exc.
329	Mid greyish orange sandy clay. Ditch fill of 331	0.25	1.55 x 1.5 exc.
330	Mid reddish orange clay. Ditch fill of 331.	0.15	0.8 x 1.5 exc.
331	Cut of ring ditch.	0.6	1.6 x 1.5 exc.
332	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Ring ditch fill of 335.	0.2	1.96 x 1.0 exc.
333	Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay. Ring ditch fill of 335.	0.34	1.74 x 1.0 exc.
334	Mid brown brownish red silty clay. Ring ditch fill of 335.	0.11	0.6 x 1.0 exc.
335	Cut of ring ditch.	0.64	1.96 x 1.0 exc.
336	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Ring ditch fill of 339.	0.45	1.85 x 1.0 exc.
337	Mid reddish orange sandy clay. Ring ditch fill of 339.	0.25	1.75 x 1.0 exc.
338	Light brownish grey sandy clay. Ring ditch fill of 339.	0.15	0.7 x 1.0 exc.
339	Cut of ring ditch.	0.7	2.0 x 1.0 exc.
340	Orangey brown sandy silty clay. Linear fill of 341.	0.15	0.75 x 2.0 exc.
341	Cut of linear.	0.15	0.75 x 2.0 exc.
342	Orangey brown sandy silty clay. Linear fill of 343.	0.11	0.7 x 2.0 exc.
343	Cut of linear	0.11	0.7 x 2.0 exc.
344	Dark brown clayey silt. Pit fill of 345.	0.25	4.0 x 0.8
345	Cut of pit.	0.25	4.0 x 0.8
346	Dark brown clayey silt. Pit fill of 347.	0.2	3.0 x 0.7
347	Cut of pit.	0.2	3.0 x 0.7

348	Dark brown clayey silt. Pit fill of 349.	0.2	4.0 x 0.8
349	Cut of pit.	0.2	4.0 x 0.8
350	Dark brown clayey silt. Pit fill of 351.	0.2	3.0 x 1.0
351	Cut of pit.	0.2	3.0 x 1.0
352	Dark brown clayey silt. Pit fill of 353.	0.25	3.0 x 1.0
353	Cut of pit.	0.25	3.0 x 1.0
354	Orangey brown sandy silty clay. Linear fill of 355.	0.1	0.35 x 2.0 exc.
355	Cut of linear.	0.1	0.35 x 2.0 exc.
356	Orangey brown sandy silty clay. Linear fill of 357.	0.1	0.4 x 2.0 exc.
357	Cut of linear.	0.1	0.4 x 2.0 exc.
358	Orangey brown sandy silty clay. Linear fill of 359.	0.15	0.6 x 2.0 exc.
359	Cut of linear.	0.15	0.6 x 2.0 exc.
360	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Ditch fill of 363.	0.4	2.25 x 2.0 exc.
361	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Ditch fill of 363	0.3	1.9 x 2.0 exc.
362	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Ditch fill of 363	0.25	1.25 x 2.0 exc.
363	Cut of ditch.	0.9	2.25 x 2.0 exc.
364	Light greyish brown silty sand. Ditch fill of 367.	0.4	1.8 x 1.5 exc.
365	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Ditch fill of 367.	0.35	1.3 x 1.5 exc.
366	Dark brownish grey sandy silty clay. Ditch fill of 367.	0.25	0.95 x 1.5 exc.
367	Cut of ditch.	0.95	1.8 x 1.5 exc.
368	Light greyish brown silty sand. Ditch fill of 371.	0.3	1.85 x 1.0 exc.
369	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Ditch fill of 371.	0.5	1.65 x 1.0 exc.
370	Dark brownish grey sandy silty clay. Ditch fill of 371.	0.25	1.3 x 1.0 exc.
371	Cut of ditch.	1.0	1.85 x 1.0 exc.
Area 4 (Field 15)			
400	Dark brown clayey silt. Topsoil.	0.3	Trench
401	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 404.	0.2	1.55 x 2.5 exc
402	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 404.	0.25	1.5 x 2.5 exc
403	Dark brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 404.	0.15	1.2 x 2.5 exc
404	Ditch cut.	0.48	1.5 x 2.5 exc.
405	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 408.	0.12	1.5 x 1.0 exc
406	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 408.	0.25	1.35 x 1.0 exc.
407	Dark brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 408.	0.25	1.05 x 1.0 exc.
408	Ditch cut.	0.52	1.5 x 1.0 exc.
409	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 412.	0.25	1.35 x 1.5 exc.
410	Light brownish grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 412.	0.16	0.55 x 1.5 exc.
411	Light brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Ditch fill of 412.	0.15	0.5 x 1.5 exc.
412	Ring ditch cut.	0.54	1.35 x 1.5 exc.
413	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 416.	0.18	1.1 x 1.0 exc.
414	Light brownish grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 416.	0.30	1.1 x 1.0 exc.
415	Light brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Ditch fill of 416.	0.18	0.45 x 1.0 exc.
416	Ring ditch cut.	0.55	1.35 x 1.0 exc.
417	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 420.	0.18	0.85 x 1.0 exc.
418	Light brownish grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 420.	0.29	1.04 x 1.0 exc.
419	Light brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Ditch fill of 420.	0.25	0.4 x 1.0 exc.
420	Ring ditch cut.	0.57	1.35 x 1.0 exc.
421	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 424.	0.19	1.05 x 1.0 exc.
422	Light brownish grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 424.	0.26	1.0 x 1.0 exc.
423	Light brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Ditch fill of 424.	0.12	0.5 x 1.0 exc.
424	Ring ditch cut.	0.5	1.18 x 1.0 exc.
425	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 428.	0.15	1.5 x 2.5 exc.

426	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 428.	0.18	1.25 x 2.5 exc.
427	Dark brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 428.	0.23	1.25 x 2.5 exc.
428	Ditch cut.	0.45	1.5 x 2.5 exc.
429	Mid orangey grey clayey silt. Linear fill of 430.	0.15	0.6 x 2.0 exc.
430	Linear cut.	0.15	0.6 x 2.0 exc.
431	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Linear fill of 433	0.08	0.45 x 1.0 exc.
432	Mid orangey grey clayey silt. Linear fill of 433.	0.17	0.6 x 1.0 exc.
433	Linear cut.	0.17	0.6 x 1.0 exc.
434	Mid orangey grey clayey silt. Linear fill of 435.	0.15	0.85 x 2.5 exc.
435	Linear cut.	0.15	0.85 x 2.5 exc.
436	Mid orangey grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 438.	0.28	2.2 x 2.0 exc.
437	Mid grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 438	0.20	0.95 x 2.0 exc
438	Ditch cut.	0.5	2.2 x 2.0 exc.
439	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 442.	0.05	0.9 x 1.0 exc.
440	Mid orangey grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 442.	0.25	1.9 x 1.0 exc.
441	Mid grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 442	0.35	0.9 x 1.0 exc.
442	Ditch cut.	0.70	1.9 x 1.0 exc.
443	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch fill of 446.	0.05	1.2 x 1.0 exc.
444	Mid orangey grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 446.	0.22	2.0 x 1.0 exc.
445	Mid grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 446.	0.35	0.95 x 1.0 exc
446	Ditch cut.	0.60	2.0 x 1.0 exc.
447	Variable brownish greyish orange sandy clay. Natural.	-	Trench
Area 5 (Field 17)			
500	Dark brown clayey silt. Topsoil	0.2	Trench
501	Variable greyish brownish red sandy clay. Natural	-	Trench
Area 6 (Field 2)			
600	Dark brown silty clay. Topsoil.	0.4	Trench
601	Variable greyish brownish orange clay. Natural	-	Trench
Area 7 (Field 2)			
700	Dark brown silty clay. Topsoil.	0.35	Trench
701	Variable greyish brownish orange clay. Natural	-	Trench
Area 8 (Field 15)			
800	Greyish brown silty clay. Topsoil.	0.3	Trench
801	Mid grey silty clay. Linear fill of 803.	0.07	0.52 x 1.2 exc.
802	Mid yellowish grey silty clay. Linear fill of 803.	0.22	0.87 x 1.2 exc.
803	Cut of linear.	0.22	0.87 x 1.2 exc.
804	Mid grey silty clay. Linear fill of 806.	0.07	0.56 x 1.2 exc.
805	Mid yellowish grey silty clay. Linear fill of 806.	0.24	0.7 x 1.2 exc.
806	Cut of linear.	0.24	0.7 x 1.2 exc.
807	Mid grey silty clay. Linear fill of 809.	0.04	0.48 x 1.2 exc.
808	Mid yellowish grey silty clay. Linear fill of 809.	0.13	0.57 x 1.2 exc.
809	Cut of linear.	0.13	0.57 x 1.2 exc.
810	Variable brownish greyish orange sandy clay. Natural.	-	Trench

9.2 Drawing Register.

Drawing No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	South-facing section [103]	1:10	25 7 12	BMc
2	West-facing section [105]	1:10	25 7 12	BMc
3	South-facing section [108]	1:10	25 7 12	BMc
4	East-facing section [110] and [114]	1:10	26 7 12	BMc
5	East-facing section [116]	1:10	26 7 12	BMc
6	East-facing section [118]	1:10	26 7 12	BMc
7	Northeast facing section [120]	1:10	26 7 12	BMc
8	East facing section [122]	1:10	26 7 12	BMc
9	Plan [110] and [114]	1:50	26 7 12	BMc
10	Plan Area 1 East (Field 3)	1:100	27 7 12	BMc
11	Plan Area 1 Centre (Field 3)	1:100	27 7 12	BMc
12	Plan Area 1 West (Field 3)	1:100	27 7 12	BMc
13	Northeast facing section [202]	1:10	13 8 12	KL
14	West facing oblique section [202]	1:10	13 8 12	KL
15	Southeast facing section [204]	1:10	15 8 12	KL
16	West facing section [207]	1:10	15 8 12	KK
17	East facing section [216]	1:10	15 8 12	KL
18	Southwest facing section [209]	1:10	16 8 12	JS
19	East facing section [209]	1:10	16 8 12	JS
20	East facing section [214]	1:10	16 8 12	KK
21	East facing section [219]	1:10	17 8 12	KL
22	Southwest facing section [220]	1:10	17 8 12	KK
23	Northwest facing section [224]	1:10	20 8 12	KL
24	Southeast facing section [224]	1:10	20 8 12	KL
25	Southwest facing section [229]	1:10	20 8 12	KK
26	Plan [209], [214] and [202]	1:50	21 8 12	JS
27	Plan [209], [214] and [202]	1:50	21 8 12	JS
28	Northeast facing section [226]	1:10	22 8 12	JS
29	Northeast facing section [231]	1:10	22 8 12	JS
30	Northeast facing section [234]	1:10	22 8 12	KK
31	Southeast facing section [803]	1:10	22 8 12	BMc
32	Southeast facing section [806]	1:10	22 8 12	BMc
33	Northwest facing section [809]	1:10	22 8 12	BMc
34	Plan [803], [806] and [809]	1:50	22 8 12	BMc
35	West facing section [236]	110	22 8 12	JS
36	Southeast facing section [240] and [241]	1:10	23 8 12	KK
37	Plan Area 2/3 1000E/470N	1:50	23 8 12	BMc
38	West facing section [244]	1:10	23 8 12	JS
39	Northeast facing section [246]	1:10	24 8 12	KK
40	North facing section [248]	1:10	24 8 12	KL
41	South facing section [246]	1:10	24 8 12	KK
42	West facing section [252]	1:10	24 8 12	BMc
43	Southeast facing section [252]	1:10	24 8 12	BMc
44	East facing section [257]	1:10	28 8 12	KL
45	Plan Area 2/3 990E/490N	1:50	28 8 12	JS
46	Plan Area 2/3 1000E/490N	1:50	28 8 12	JS
47	Plan Area 2/3 990E/480N	1:50	29 8 12	JS
48	East facing section [259] and [261]	1:10	29 8 12	KL
49	North facing section [263]	1:10	29 8 12	KL

50	North-west facing section [259] and [261]	1:10	31 8 12	KL
51	Plan Area 2/3 990E/470N	1:50	3 9 12	JS
52	West facing section [303]	1:10	3 9 12	KK
53	West facing section [307] and [311]	1:10	3 9 12	BMc
54	Southeast facing section [311]	1:10	3 9 12	BMc
55	Northeast facing section [265]	1:10	4 9 12	RS
56	East facing section [211]	1:10	4 9 12	RS
57	Southwest facing section [255]	1:10	4 9 12	JS
58	East facing section [315]	1:10	4 9 12	KL
59	North facing section [319]	1:10	4 9 12	KK
60	West facing section [321]	1:10	4 9 12	RS
61	Northeast facing section [324]	1:10	5 9 12	KL
62	East facing section [327]	1:10	5 9 12	KL
63	Plan Area 2/3 1000E/450N	1:50	5 9 12	RS
64	Plan Area 2/3 1000E/460N	1:50	6 9 12	KL
65	Plan Area 2/3 1000E/450N	1:50	6 9 12	KL
66	Southeast facing section [331]	1:10	6 9 12	JS
67	Plan Area 2/3 1000E/440N	1:50	6 9 12	KL
68	Plan Area 2/3 990E/460N	1:50	6 9 12	RS
69	Plan Area 2/3 1010E/460N	1:50	6 9 12	KL
70	Plan Area 2/3 1000E/460N	1:50	7 9 12	RS
71	East facing section [335]	1:10	7 9 12	KK
72	Plan Area 2/3 990E/450N	1:50	7 9 12	RS
73	Southwest facing section [404]	1:10	12 9 12	JS
74	Southwest facing section [408]	1:10	12 9 12	JS
75	Northeast facing section [428]	1:10	12 9 12	JS
76	Northwest facing section [430]	1:10	12 9 12	KL
77	Southeast facing section [433]	1:10	12 9 12	KL
78	Southeast facing section [435]	1:10	12 9 12	KL
79	Southwest facing section [424]	1:10	12 9 12	KK
80	Southeast facing section [412]	1:10	12 9 12	KK
81	West facing section [416]	1:10	12 9 12	KK
82	South facing section [420]	1:10	12 9 12	KK
83	Southeast facing section [438]	1:10	13 9 12	JS
84	Southeast facing section [442]	1:10	13 9 12	JS
85	Southeast facing section [446]	1:10	13 9 12	JS
86	Plan Area 4 1000E/940N	1:50	13 9 12	KL
87	Plan Area 4 990E/940N	1:50	13 9 12	KL
88	VOID			
89	Plan Area 4 [412]	1:50	13 9 12	KL
90	East facing section [363]	1:10	13 9 12	KK
91	West facing section [367]	1:10	13 9 12	KK
92	North facing section [341]	1:10	13 9 12	RS
93	North facing section [343]	1:10	13 9 12	RS
94	North facing section [355]	1:10	13 9 12	RS
95	North facing section [357]	1:10	13 9 12	RS
96	North facing section [359]	1:10	13 9 12	RS
97	Northwest facing section [371]	1:10	13 9 12	RS
98	Plan Area 4 Lay-by, Plan points 104, 105	1:50	13 9 12	KL
99	Plan Area 4 Lay-by, Plan points 104, 105	1:50	13 9 12	KL
100	Plan Area 4, Plan Points 106/107	1:50	13 9 12	KL
101	Plan Area 4, Plan points 106/`107	1:50	13 9 12	KL
102	West facing section [339]	1:10	13 9 12	JS

103	Plan Area 3 Linear, Plan points 110, 111, 112	1:200	13 9 12	JS
104	Plan Area 3 Pits, Plan points 109, 108	1:100	13 9 12	JS
105	Plan Area 3 Ditch, Plan points 114, 115	1:50	13 9 12	JS

9.3 Photographic Register.

Frame no.	Description	View	Inits and date
Digital Download 01 08 12			
1-5	Field 2 pre ex	Various	JS 24.07.12
6-13	Field 2. excavation	Various	JS 24-25.07.12
14-19	Area 6	Various	JS 26.07.12
20-76	Area 2, pre-ex of features	Various	JS 27-30.07.12
77-93	Area 3, pre-ex of features	Various	JS 31.07.12
Digital Download 08 08 12			
1 - 4	Pre-machine excavation. Field 3/Area 1.	Various	BMc 24 07 12
5 - 8	Machine excavation. Field 3/Area 1.	West	BMc 24 07 12
9 - 14	19th/20th century drainage pit alignment.	West	BMc 24 07 12
15 - 19	Drainage ditch [103]	North	BMc 25 07 12
20 - 26	Pit [105]	East	BMc 25 07 12
27 - 32	Boundary [108]	North	BMc 25 07 12
33 - 42	Pit [114] and Linear [110]	East	BMc 26 07 12
43 - 49	Postholes [116], [118], [120] and [122]	East	BMc 26 07 12
50 - 53	Posthole [116]	East	BMc 26 07 12
54 - 55	Posthole [118]	East	BMc 26 07 12
56 - 58	Posthole [120]	Southwest	BMc 26 07 12
59 - 61	Posthole [122]	East	BMc 26 07 12
62 - 70	Linear [124]	West	BMc 26 07 12
71 - 73	Post-machine excavation. Field 3/Area 1.	East	BMc 27 07 12
74 - 76	Post-machine excavation. Field 3/Area 1.	West	BMc 27 07 12
77 - 80	Drainage balancing pond. Field 2/Area 6.	North	BMc 01 08 12
81 - 85	Drainage balancing pond. Field 2/Area 7.	North	BMc 01 08 12
86 - 104	Machine excavation and post-machine excavation. Field 13/Area 3.	Various	BMc 03 08 12
105 - 107	Pre-machine excavation. Field 15/Area 5.	South	BMc 03 08 12
108 - 114	Ring-ditch feature pre-excavation.	Southwest	BMc 07 08 12
115 - 119	Drainage balancing pond. Field 15/Area 8. Machine excavation.	South	BMc 07 08 12
120 - 123	Ring-ditch feature pre-excavation.	Southeast	BMc 07 08 12
Digital Download 21 08 12			
1-14	Pond 3, Field 12, stripping	Various	KL 08.08.12
15-16	Field 12, stripped	SW	KL 08.08.12
17-25	S end of road corridor, stripped	NE	KL 08.08.12
26-28	Field 12, stripped	Various	KL 08.08.12
29-32	Ditch [202] pre ex	Various	JS 09.08.12
33-37	Area 2 extension, stripped	Various	KK 13.08.12
38-41	Working shots	Various	KK 13.08.12
42-48	Ditch [202] section	SW	KL 13.08.12
49-53	Field 13, pylon area pre ex	Various	JS 14.08.12
54-61	Field 15, lay-by areas pre ex	Various	JS 14.08.12
62-64	Ditch [204]	N	KL 15.08.12
65-69	Road junction general shots	Various	KK 15.08.12
70-75	Post hole [207]	E	KK 15.08.12
76-79	Linear [209]	SW	JS 15.08.12
80-83	Linear [209]	NE	JS 15.08.12

84-92	Linear [214]	SW	KL 17.08.12
93-98	Linear [202], [209] and [214]	SW	KK 17.08.12
99-111	Ditch [220]	SW	KK 17.08.12
112-116	Curvilinear [226]	SW	JS 20.08.12
117-119	Curvilinear [229]	NE	KK 20.08.12
120-130	[224] and [229]	NE	KL 21.08.12
Digital Download 31 08 12			
1-7	Area 8, ditch [803]	NW	BMcC 22.08.12
8-13	Area 8, ditch [806]	NW	BMcC 22.08.12
14-19	Area 8, ditch [809]	SE	BMcC 22.08.12
20-24	Ring ditch [219]	W	KL 22.08.12
25-26	Working shots	-	KL 22.08.12
27-39	Ring ditch [219]	SW	KL 23.08.12
40-45	Ditch [234]	SW	KK 23.08.12
46-52	Curvilinear [236]	Various	JS 23.08.12
53-67	East ring ditch pre ex	W	BMcC 23.08.12
68-72	Pit [238]	W	KL 23.08.12
73-77	[2340] and [242]	W	KK 23.08.12
78-80	Curvilinear [244]	E	JS 23.08.12
81-87	Ditch [246]	S	KK 24.08.12
88-91	Ditch [248]	S	KL 24.08.12
92-105	Ring ditch [252]	E	BMcC 24.08.12
106-113	Ring ditch [255]	N	JS 24.08.12
114-116	Crucible fragments	-	JS 24.08.12
117-124	Ring ditch [257]	W	KL 28.08.12
125-152	Ditch [265]	SW	RS 29-08-12
Digital Download 14 09 12			
1-3	Ditches [259] and [261]	W	KL 31.08.12
4-17	Area 2, east ring ditch	Various	JS 31.08.12
18-19	Working shots	-	JS 31.08.12
20-23	Ditches [259] and [261]	SE	KL 31.08.12
24-27	Ditch [263]	S	KL 31.08.12
28-33	Area 2, east ring ditch	Various	JS 31.08.12
34-37	Linear [303]	E	KK 03.09.12
38-43	Ring ditch [311] and ditch [307[	E	BMcC 03.09.12
44-49	Ring ditch [311]	NW	BMcC 03.09.12
50-54	Ring ditch [211]	W	RS 03.09.12
55-57	East ring ditch general view	NE	JS 03.09.12
58-63	Ditch [315]	W	KL 04.09.12
64-65	Ring ditch [211]	E	RS 04.09.12
66-71	Ditch [319]	S	KK 05.09.12
72-75	Posthole [324]	SW	KL 05.09.12
76-81	Ring ditch [331]	NW	KL 05.09.12
82-84	Area 3 general views	Various	KL 05.09.12
85-88	Ditch [335]	SW	KK 06.09.12
89-114	Area 3 general views	Various	JS 07.09.12
115-120	Area 4 pre ex	Various	KK 10.09.12
121-124	Linear [404], [408] and [428]	Various	JS 10.09.12
125-130	Linear [430]	SE	KL 10.09.12
131-133	Ditch [404]	NE	JS 10.09.12
134-138	Linear [435]	SE	KK 10.09.12

139-144	Pre ex [412]	SE	KK 10.09.12
145-147	Linear [433]	NW	KL 10.09.12
148-151	Ditch [408]	NE	JS 10.09.12
152-153	Area 4, ditch, pre ex	N	JS 11.09.12
154-155	Curvilinear [424]	W	KK 11.09.12
156-157	Ditch [428]	SW	RS 11.09.12
158-159	Curvilinear [424]	W	KK 11.09.12
160-164	Ring ditch [412]	N	JS 11.09.12
165-169	Curvilinear [420]	N	KL 11.09.12
170-175	Curvilinear [416]	NW	KK 11.09.12
176-179	Curvilinear [424]	NE	KK 11.09.12
180-182	Area 4, ring ditch [412] etch	N	KL 11.09.12
183-186	Area 4, general views	Various	KL 11.09.12
187-190	Area 4, ring ditch post ex	N	KL 11.09.12
191-196	Ditch [416]	SE	JS 12.09.12
197-199	Ditch [428]	NW	RS 12.09.12
200-204	Ditch [438]	NW	RS 12.09.12
205-214	Ditch [442]	SE	KL 12.09.12
Digital Download 17 09 12			
1-3	Linear [357]	N	KK 13.09.12
4-6	Ditch [367]	SW	JS 13.09.12
7-9	Linear [359]	N	KK 13.09.12
10-12	Linear [355]	N	KK 13.09.12
13-14	Linear [341]	S	RS 13.09.12
15-16	Linears [341] and [343]	S	RS 13.09.12
17-18	Linear [343]	S	RS 13.09.12
19-25	Ditch [363]	NW	JS 13.09.12
26-29	Ditch [371]	SE	JS 13.09.12
SLR Black and White 35mm – Film 1			
1-3	NE – SW linear [209] + [214] (shots bracketed)	SW	JS 17.08.12
4-6	Ring ditch [219/224/229/234]	E	JS 22.08.12
7-9	Ring ditch [219/224/229/234]	E	KL 22.08.12
10-12	Ring ditch [246/252/255/257]	NW	JS 31.08.12
13-15	Ditch [226/231/236/244]	E	JS 07.09.12
16-18	Ditch [211/248/265]	SW	JS 07.09.12
19-28	Ring ditch [311/315/319/331/335/339]	Various	JS 07.09.12
29	Ditch [430/433/435]	N	JS 12.09.12
30	Ditch [404/408/428]	NE	JS 12.09.12
SLR Black and White 35mm – Film 2			
1-3	Ditch [404/408/428]	NE	JS 12.09.12
4-5	Ditch [438/442/446]	N	JS 12.09.12
6-13	Ring ditch [412/416/420/424]	Various	JS 12.09.12
14-16	Ditch [404/408/428]	NW	JS 12.09.12
SLR Colour 35mm – Film 1			
1-4	NE – SW linear [209] + [214] (shots bracketed)	SW	JS 17.08.12
5-7	Ring ditch [219/224/229/234]	E	JS 22.08.12
8	General shot - area 2	-	JS 23.08.12
9-11	Ring ditch [219/224/229/234]	E	JS 23.08.12
12-14	Ring ditch [246/252/255/257]	NE	JS 31.08.12
15-17	Ditch [226/231/236/244]	E	JS 07.09.12
18-20	Ditch [211/248/265]	SW	JS 07.09.12

21-29	Ring ditch [311/315/319/331/335/339]	Various	JS 07.09.12
30	Ditch [430/433/435]	N	JS 12.09.12
SLR Colour 35mm – Film 2			
1-3	Ditch [404/408/428]	NE	JS 12.09.12
4-5	Ditch [438/442/446]	N	JS 12.09.12
6-13	Ring ditch [412/416/420/424]	Various	JS 12.09.12
14-16	Ditch [404/408/428]	NW	JS 12.09.12

10.0 Appendix 2 ~ Animal Bone Report

By Kate Langley

A quantity of animal bone was found during excavations that followed a watching brief at Carr Lodge Farm in Doncaster. The assemblage mainly originated from contexts dated provisionally to the Iron Age/Romano-British period. From the results of this analysis the species found, all domesticate, supports the archaeological evidence that this site contained habitation areas as well as extensive field systems

Introduction

The zooarchaeological material discussed within this report was recovered during excavations undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at Carr Lodge Farm in Doncaster between July and September 2012. This assemblage consists of 771 fragments of animal bone collected from 24 separate contexts (Table 1), mainly provisionally dated to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The species identified were horse, cow and sheep/goat all of which suggest domestic refuse from a habitation site.

Method

The animal remains were assessed, and where possible, were identified to species level. Certain aspects such as preservation and fragmentation of the collection, human and animal modification of the bones and pathology, were also assessed. Furthermore, fusion of the bones and tooth wear were analysed to give an assessment of age-at-death of the individuals within the assemblage.

Results

The preservation and fragmentation of this assemblage was overall very poor. The assemblage was highly fragmented with very few complete bones and therefore identification to species level was difficult for a large part of the assemblage. The poor fragmentation has resulted in 54% of the assemblage being unidentified. The species found to be present on this site were horse, cow and sheep/goat and of this cow was the most prevalent. This is seen in the MNI numbers as out of a total of 20 identified individuals 12 of these were cows.

Only two bones could be assessed for age-at-death through bone fusion. Both of these bones were from context (251), a fill of a ring ditch, and were from cows of under 3 years old at time of death. Tooth wear was also used to assess age-at-death of the animals identified from this site; however, tooth wear can only be assessed on teeth present in the mandible on recovery. In this assemblage only 3 sets of sheep teeth and one set of cow teeth were viable for assessment. Using Grant (1982) and O'Connor (1988) the cow teeth were showed to be in the adult age bracket. The sheep teeth were assessed using Payne (1973). Two sets were shown to have ages of 1 year and the other set 3-4 years. Due to the small number of assessable mandibles with teeth the results of this assessment are fairly inadequate. The only pathology noted was extra bone growth on a *bos* proximal phalanx from ring ditch [252]. No

butchery marks were found on any of the bones from this assemblage, although due to the poor preservation and high fragmentation of the bones from this site it cannot be said that none of these bones came from butchered animals. In fact nine fragments of bone from four separate contexts were found to have been burnt, indicating domestic refuse from the cooking of animal meat or the action of getting rid of left over bone.

Area 1

Only one fragment of animal bone was found in Area 1 in a fill of pit [114]. This fragment could not be identified.

Area 2

Area 2 contained animal bones from 12 contexts, all ditches or ring ditches. Species identified from this area were cow and sheep/goat, suggesting animals being used for meat and/or milk. The animal bone evidence ties in with the archaeological evidence to suggest a site of habitation in this area.

Area 3

Animal bone was found in eight contexts in this area, all of which were fills of ditches. The species identified in this area were horse, cow and sheep/goat. As with Area 2 the cow and sheep/goat fragments suggest a use for milk and meat. It is interesting to note that the only two identified horse bone fragments from this assemblage were recovered from corresponding fills of the same Romano-British ditch [363/367]. The only other thing of note from this area was a foetal or stillbirth calf inhumation [305] found in a post-medieval ditch [307].

Area 4

This area had only two contexts containing animal bone both of which were fills of ring ditch [416/420]. Of the nine fragments found from these two contexts only one was identifiable as cow.

Conclusion

Very few conclusions can be drawn from the assemblage from Carr Lodge Farm. This is due to the poor preservation of a large part of the assemblage, the high fragmentation of the bones recovered and the limited amount of bone that was recovered from the features on this site. Recovery bias is always an issue on any archaeological site, especially where sieving has not been carried out as with this site. When considering an animal bone assemblage it must been remembered that small animal bones are often missed in recovery leading to a bias towards larger animals in the NSIP and MNI numbers. Only three species were identified within this assemblage, those of horse, cow and sheep/goat. The identification of these domesticate species suggest a habitation site where animals were being used for meat, milk and labour. This is supported by the evidence of burnt bone within the assemblage, however no butchery marks were found. No real conclusions can be drawn from the age-at-death assessments, either through fusion of bone or tooth wear. They gave a range of ages from under one year

to adulthood. This may suggest animals on this site were being used for a variety of uses, however due to the small amount of bones that could be assessed this cannot be said with any certainty.

Overall, very little can be said about the animal bone from this site, except that the small amount that is present appears to back the archaeological evidence of this site being used for habitation and arable land use.

Table 1: Summary of Zooarchaeological Material

Context	Species	Element	Portion	Side	Fusion	Age (approx.)	Notes
112		Unidentified fragment					
201	Bos	M2/3	Maxilla	Left			
201	Bos	M2/3	Maxilla	Left			
201	Bos	Tooth fragment					
210	Bos	Tibia	Distal end				
210	Bos	Astragalus fragment		Right			
210	Bos	Tibia (2 fragments)	Proximal end	Right			
210	Large domesticate	Long bone fragment					
210	Small domesticate	Tibia	Mid shaft fragment				
210	Small domesticate	Tibia	Mid shaft fragment				
210		5 long bone fragments					
210		7 unidentified fragments					
217	Bos	P3	Mandibular	Right			
217	Bos	P4	Mandibular	Right			
217	Bos	M1	Mandibular	Right			
217	Bos	M2	Mandibular	Right			
217	Bos	M3	Mandibular	Right			
217	Large domesticate	23 rib fragments	Mid shaft				
217		50 unidentified fragments					
223	Ovis/Capra	dP4 + mandible fragment		Right		6-12m+	
223	Ovis/Capra	M1	Mandibular	Right		6-12m+	
223	Ovis/Capra	Tooth fragment					

223	Ovis/Capra	Mandible fragment		Right			
223	Small domesticate	Long bone fragment	Mid shaft				
223		Mandible fragment					
223		22 unidentified fragments					5x burnt
228	Ovis/Capra	Metatarsal	Distal end				
228	Small domesticate	Long bone fragment	Mid shaft				
228		42 unidentified fragments					
233	Bos	Mandible (3 parts) + P3, P4, M2 + M3	Mid part	Left		P4:e, M2:h/j, M3:g = Adult	
233	Bos	Metatarsal (4 parts)	Distal end + distal end of shaft				
233	Bos	Cranium fragment	Zygomatic	Right			
233	Bos	Cranium fragment	Premaxilla				
233	Bos	4 cranium fragments					
233	Large domesticate	Unidntified fragment					
233		4 cranium fragments					
233		19 unidentified fragments					
245		2 unidentified fragments					
247	Bos	Rib fragment	Mid shaft				
247	Bos	Scapula fragment	Mid part				
247	Ovis/Capra	Molar (2 parts)					
247		12 long bone fragments					
247		13 unidentified fragments					
250		Long bone fragment					
250		5 unidentified fragments					
251	Bos	Phalanx	Proximal	Left	Almost fully fused		

251	Bos	Phalanx	Proximal	Left	Almost fully fused		
251	Bos	Phalanx	Proximal	Right	Almost fully fused		
251	Bos	Phalanx	Middle	Left			
251	Bos	Phalanx	Middle	Left			
251	Bos	Phalanx	Middle	Right			Some extra bone growth
251	Bos	Phalanx	Middle	Right			
251	Bos	Metatarsal	Distal end		Not fused	<36m	
251	Bos	Metapodium	Distal end fragment				
251	Bos	Metapodium	Distal end fragment				
251	Bos	Tibia	Distal end		Not fused	<30m	
251	Bos	Capiate Trapizoid					
251	Bos	Metatarsal	Proximal end fragment	Left			
251	Bos	Metatarsal	Proximal end fragment	Right			
251	Bos	Metatcarpal	Proximal end fragment	Left			
251	Bos	Pelvis fragment					
251	Bos	Rib fragment	Mid shaft				
251		Unidentified carpus/tarsus					
251		3 long bone end fragments					
251		6 long bone fragments					
251		36 unidentified fragments					
253	Bos	Pelvis fragment					
253	Bos	Molar	Maxillary	Left			
253	Ovis/Capra	Tibia (2 parts)	Distal end and shaft	Left	Almost fully fused		
253		Long bone fragment					
253	Bos	Rib fragment	Mid shaft				Burnt
253		12 unidentified fragments					1x burnt
256		7 unidentified fragments					

304	Bos	Almost complete skeleton				Foetal	
310	Bos	M3	Mandibular	Right			
310	Bos	Molar	Mandibular				
310	Bos	Molar	Mandibular				
310	Bos	Mandible fragment					
310	Small domesticate	Long bone shaft					
310		46 unidentified fragment					
313	Bos	Molar	Maxillary				
313	Bos	Molar	Maxillary				
313	Bos	Molar					
313	Bos	Molar					
313	Bos	Molar					
313	Bos	Molar					
313	Bos	P3/4	Maxillary				
313	Bos	P3/4	Maxillary				
313	Bos	Tooth fragment					
313	Ovis/Capra	Mandible fragment + M1+M2					
313	Ovis/Capra	Molar					
313	Ovis/Capra	Molar					
313	Ovis/Capra	Molar					
313	Ovis/Capra	Molar (2 parts)					
313	Ovis/Capra	Tooth					
313	Ovis/Capra	Tooth					
313	Ovis/Capra	Tooth					
313		14 long bone fragments	Mid shaft				
313		40 unidentified fragments					1x burnt
317	Bos	Tibia (2 parts)	Proximal end and proximal end of shaft				
317	Bos	Pelvis (2 parts)	Ischium				
317	Small domesticate	Scapula fragment					
317	Small domesticate	Scapula fragment	Distal end				

317		33 unidentified fragments					
318		21 unidentified fragments					
333	Bos	Metacarpal	Shaft				
333	Bos	Rib fragment	Mid shaft				
333		Unidentified fragment					
361	Equus	Incisor					
365	Equus	Tibia		Left	Proximal end: not fused. Distal end: fully fused		
365	Ovis/Capra	Mandible + P3, P4, M1, M2 + M3		Right		P4:12S, M1:14A, M2:9A, M3:10G = 3-4 years	
413		Pelvis (2 parts)	Ischium				
418	Bos	Astragalus		Right			
418		2 long bone fragments	Mid shaft				
418		6 unidentified fragments					1x burnt

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11.0 Appendix 3 ~ Metal-working Waste Report

by Cath Mortimer

Just over 2kg of material relating to high-temperature processes was examined, from five contexts (Table 1). The material shows that at least small amounts of both iron-working and copper-alloy casting were being carried out on or near to the site.

Iron-working

A total of 453g of iron-working slag was recovered, of which 173g from context (253) had the form of a small, part-complete smithing hearth bottom, a small, rounded slag block formed in the base of a smithing hearth. This shows that the iron-working was most likely to have been smithing, although the amount recovered was very small so it is difficult to be absolutely sure. The material from context (245) was certainly iron-working slag, but was not otherwise distinctive in form.

Iron concretion can indicate the presence of iron-working as it can be formed as panning within an iron-rich area, where iron-rich compounds cause many different types of material to cohere together. Natural processes can also result in iron concretion, but it is interesting that, although there is only a small sample here (77g), it was in the same context (253) as the iron slag.

Copper alloy casting

Crucibles were recovered from two contexts, (250) and (251). The crucibles have the classic triangular Iron Age form, with a rounded base (Wainwright 1979), with two slightly different wall thickness. The crucibles were first reduced-fired, and then heated largely from above during use, as shown by the vitrification mainly evident on the rims. Nearly all of the thicker-walled (9-11mm thick) example from context (251) is present but it has fresh breaks and must have been broken during excavation. This example would originally probably have been about 90 to 100mm in its maximum diameter, although this may be clarified if the item is reconstructed. The thinner-walled examples from contexts (250) and (251) (5-8mm thick) are less complete, and may have been slightly smaller in diameter. Copper alloy traces were found on several of the crucible fragments, trapped within layers of vitrification, confirming that copper alloy was being melted on or near the site.

A small fragment of fired clay from context (245) has a relatively fine fabric, divided into two different appearances – one pale grey and one darker – along a straight line. This could be part of a mould, with the difference in appearance being due to one area of the clay being in closer contact with the hot metal. Given the quite significant thickness of the fragment, it could be suggested that the item being cast was relatively large, although with such a small fragment and without any of the surface detail of the item to be cast, it is unwise to jump to conclusions.

Non-diagnostic material

Fired clay of various types was found at the site. Of the fired clay material examined here, 64g was vitrified and thus might relate to high-temperatures such as metalworking, but neither the samples from context (245) or from context (256) had any evidence for any particular type of metal-working. 1332g of fired clay from context (250) was only lightly-fired and so unlikely to be related to metalworking. There are many other processes which produce fired clay.

Context

The material all comes from a single area of the site, (where Areas 2 and 3 meet) from fills of ring ditches. The crucible came from two contexts (250 and 251) within ring ditch (252), which also had charcoal inclusions and heat-affected cobbles, as did several other contexts in this area, including those with the other high-temperature material examined here.

Comparative material

The triangular form is the classic shape for Iron Age crucibles, as seen in substantial quantities in late second and early first-century BC contexts at Gussage All Saints, Dorset (Wainwright 1979) and at Weelsby, Lincolnshire (Foster 1995), in both cases, along with a host of other copper alloy casting material primarily relating to making horse equipment using lost-wax casting. The Carr Lodge material may be modest in quantity, so may be from a much smaller or more ephemeral operation, but it would have used the same technology.

Recommendations

The crucibles should be reconstructed, as far as possible, and illustrated, preferably by drawing (photographs of metal-working waste rarely prove helpful). Both crucible and mould fragments require improved packaging, as they tend to be abrade, when loose in plastic bags.

Table 1

Context	Iron working waste	Non-ferrous waste	Non-diagnostic, but related to high-temperature processes
245	123g Iron Slag	16g fired clay - possibly mould for large object	45g vitrified furnace lining; 33g fired clay of coarse fabric
250		20g crucible - 5 fragments from rim of triangular type, one of which has copper alloy traces, thickness of wall = 5-8mm	1332g fired clay, not fired to high temperatures; 1330g Soil sample
251		96g crucible - complete or near-complete example of triangular type, used and vitrified but no evidence of copper alloy, thickness of wall = 9-11mm, diameter c90-100mm330g iron slag (including one partial smithing hearth bottom 173g); 77g iron concretion	
253	330g iron slag (including one partial smithing hearth bottom 173g); 77g iron concretion		

256	330g iron slag (including one partial smithing hearth bottom 173g); 77g iron concretion

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12.0 Appendix 4 ~ Finds Reports

by Chris Cumberpatch, Ruth Leary, Phil Mills and Gwladys Monteil

Introduction

The finds assemblage from the excavations at Carr Lodge farm, Doncaster consisted of 56 sherds and fragments of pottery, ceramic and other building material representing a maximum of 46 objects. The details are summarised in Table 1 with additional details of the building material. Individual reports were compiled by the various authors and these were combined into a single report by C.G. Cumberpatch on 23rd October 2012.

The Romano-British coarse pottery (R.S. Leary)

Seven sherds of Romano-British coarse pottery came from the excavations from a minimum of four vessels. All were in grey ware of the type made at the Doncaster kilns typified by having moderate to abundant, well-sorted, medium, sub-angular and sub-rounded quartz (see Tomber and Dore 1998 description for Rossington black burnished ware as grey wares are similar apart from colour). Two jar bases were present both of medium sized jars and the one from context (360) represented half of the base and may have been worked around the junction of the base and jar wall to form a disc, now halved. A second sherd from (360), a grey ware body sherd, was also in the form a small rough roundel, *c*. 20mm in diameter but this may be fortuitous rather than the result of working.

None of the sherds were precisely datable. The earliest known kilns date to the mid-2nd century at Doncaster although some pottery production is suggested at an earlier date than this (Buckland et al 1985, 146-7). The medium-sized jars are typical of production in the 2nd and 3rd century kilns and were less common in the 4th century kilns

Catalogue

Context (235) three small abraded body sherds in South Yorkshire grey ware, 7g.

Context (264) two adjoining, abraded basal sherds in South Yorkshire grey ware, 106g. From a medium sized jar with simple base

Context (360) half a basal sherd, 46g, in South Yorkshire grey ware which appears to have been worked around the edge at the junction of base and wall to form a disc shape of which this sherd was a half. A second bodysherd, 2g, from this context comes from a different vessel and was a rough disc shape with no certain signs of human shaping.

The Samian ware (G. Monteil)

A single fragment of Samian ware was recovered from fill (431) of linear feature [433]. The sherd was examined, after taking a small fresh break, under a x20 binocular microscope in order to identify the fabric.

The fragment, weighing 16g, is a near complete base from a Central Gaulish cup form Dr.33 (base EVE of 1, diameter of 40 mm). The slip is extremely abraded and almost completely removed in places. There is a faint trace of a stamp frame but the slip condition renders identification or reading impossible. Only a broad date range of AD 120-200 can be attributed to this samian sherd.

Although abraded and found in the top fill of a ditch; this sherd in conjunction with the other Roman pottery recovered from the site (Leary, above) would indicate some form of Roman occupation nearby in the 2nd century AD.

The ceramic building material (P. Mills)

Eleven fragments of building material were presented for examination. This included two fragments of burnt slate, one fragment of mortar, two fragments of fired clay, one fragment of later medieval brick and four fragments of medieval tile. All the pieces were small and showed heavy abrasion. The details are summarised in Table 1.

Fabrics

Mortar

A medium grained mortar with abundant poorly sorted sub-angular quartz, abundant sub-angular red stone and abundant black ironstone.

D00 Fired Clay

This is a clean clay with moderate quartz.

T01

This is an oxidised Roman tile fabric. It has pale red surfaces and a red core. It is hard with a slightly sandy feel and irregular fracture. It has inclusions of moderate sub-angular opaque quartz at c. 0.2mm, moderate black stone at 0.5mm, occasional sub-rounded lime at 0.3mm and sparse red stone.

TZ11

This is a red medieval tile fabric, which is hard with a very sandy feel and irregular fracture. It has inclusions of common rounded quartz and occasional black stone (possible slate or mudstone).

TZ21

This is a well levitated red post medieval fabric, with moderate limestone, partially melted into the fabric, with black stone in a fine sandy matrix.

LZ18

This is a slop-moulded, poorly levigated brick fabric, which has red surfaces and core. It is hard, with a very irregular fracture and very sandy feel. It has inclusions of sub rounded lime and black stone in a sandy matrix.

Discussion

This collection represents a few fragments from diverse sources from the Roman period until the 17th / 18th century. Their small size and heavy abrasion suggests that they cannot be considered as evidence of any nearby structures, but are best seen as scatter, possibly from refuse or from agricultural activities, such as surface stabilisation.

18th to 20th century pottery and glass (C.G. Cumberpatch)

The most abundant types of pottery span the period from the mid 18th to the mid-20th century as described in Table 1.

The earliest sherds were a fragment of Creamware from context (417) dating to the period between *c*.1740 and *c*.1820. Slightly later than this were the sherds of Pearlware from context (320) and possibly context (321) (*c*.1780 – *c*.1840). One of the sherds of stoneware context (109) might also belong to the same general later 18th to early 19th century date range.

The remaining sherds were of 19th century type and included a range of tablewares and utilitarian wares typical of the period. The tableware group included plain and transfer printed Whitewares with smaller quantities of Bone China and Cane Coloured ware. The utilitarian ware component was limited to a piece of a stoneware bottle context (109), which may be of early 20th century date.

Contexts (123) and (320) both produced pieces of bottle glass of recent date.

There is nothing in the assemblage to suggest that it represents anything but the result of normal 18th and 19th century agricultural practices, specifically manuring with domestic and other waste products and the dispersal of the non-biodegradable component across the field through ploughing and related activities.

Conclusions

The pottery assemblage from Carr Lodge Farm is not untypical of the type of assemblage that would be expected in many areas of South Yorkshire. The presence of Roman period pottery and tile would seem to indicate activity during the Roman period in the vicinity of the site. This presumably relates to the well-documented agricultural landscape that existed in the area during the later prehistoric and Roman periods and the fragment of possible imbrex from context (417) might indicate the presence of a tiled building on or close to the site.

The absence of medieval and post-medieval material might be the result of an absence of activity in the area or the use of farming methods that left no trace in the form of pottery or other robust evidence. The early modern and recent periods saw the exploitation of waste from the growing industrial cities as a source of fertiliser and while slaughterhouse, market

waste and night soil was preferred it is clear from abundant evidence that non-degradable material was often incorporated with the organic matter. This would seem to be the simplest explanation for the presence of fragments of fashionable tablewares as well as the more mundane 19th and early 20th century pottery.

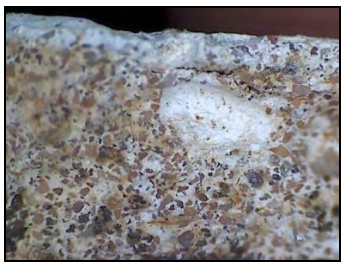
Archiving and curation

The pottery assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local museum where it will be available for future study. It should not be discarded or relegated for use in a teaching collection.

Table 1 Pottery and CBM (ceramic building material) from Carr Lodge Farm

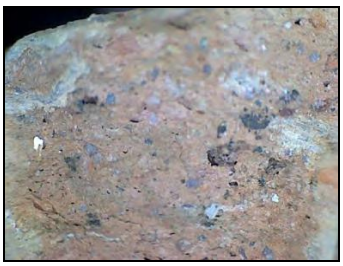
Context	Type	No	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
235	S.Yorks Greyware	3	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman	Abraded
264	S.Yorks Greyware	2	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman	Abraded
103	Bone China	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
104	Transfer printed Whiteware	1	1	BS/Flake	Flatware	Wild Rose	M – LC19th	
104	Whiteware	4	4	BS/Flake	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
106	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	1	Flake	?Brick/tile	N/A	Undated	Small chip, perhaps brick or tile rather than URE
106	Whiteware	1	1	BS/Flake	?Jug	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
109	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Single thin incised line ext	C18th – EC19th	
109	Stoneware	1	1	BS	Bottle	Green int & et	MC19th – EC20th	
109	Transfer printed Whiteware	1	1	BS/Flake	Flatware	?Willow border	M – LC19th	Burnt & discoloured
109	Whiteware	2	2	BS/Flake	?Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
109	Whiteware	1	1	BS	?Figurine	Traces of painted decoration	C19th	
321	?Pearlware	1	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
321	Whiteware	2	2	BS & Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
436	Drainpipe	1	1	BS/Flake	Drainpipe	N/A	MC19th – EC20th	
123	Glass	2	2	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	?Recent	
123	Transfer printed Whiteware	1	1	BS/Flake	Flatware	Willow border	M – LC19th	
201	Fired clay	2	2	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated	Shapeless fragments; see Table 2
201	Pantile	2	2	Fragments	Pantile	N/A	C17th+	See Table 2
320	Bone China	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
320	Cane Coloured ware	2	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	C19th	
320	Glass	1	1	BS	?Bottle	Green glass	C19th – C20th	
320	Transfer printed Pearlware	1	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840	
360	S.Yorks Greyware	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman	
360	S.Yorks Greyware	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Roman	
413	Slate tile	1	1	Fragment	Tile	N/A	Undated	See Table 2

413	Tile	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	N/A	Undated	See Table 2
413	Tile	1	1	Fragment	U/ID	N/A	Undated	See Table 2
417	?Whiteware	1	1	Base	?Cup	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Blistered exterior
417	Brick	1	1	Fragment	Brick	N/A	C16th- C18th	See Table 2
417	Brick	1	1	Fragment	?Imbrex	N/A	Roman	See Table 2
417	Creamware	1	1	BS/Flake	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
417	Slate	1	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	N/A	See Table 2
417	U/ID	2	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Fragments of a reddish rusty substance (non-ferrous)
421	Mortar	2	1	Fragment	U/ID	N/A	Undated	See Table 2
431	Samian ware	1	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	AD120 - 200	



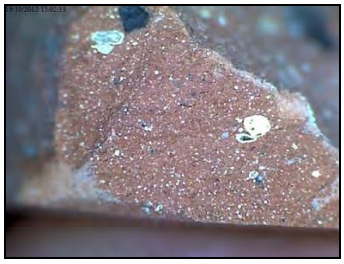
Mortar

D00 Fired Clay



T01

Tz11



TZ21

LZ18

Plate 1 Brick and tile fabrics at a magnification of x20 (Photos; Phil Mills)

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13.0 Appendix 5 ~ Assessment of Biological Remains.

By Kate Langley

Summary

Two bulk sediment samples, recovered from fills of ditches found during the excavation of features discovered during a watching brief carried out at Carr Lodge Farm in Doncaster, were assessed for biological remains. Through the assessment of the flots and heavy residues from these samples a good quantity of charcoal was found, enough for further analysis. A few seeds were identified within the samples; however these appear to have much less potential for future investigation.

Introduction

The environmental material, discussed within this report, was collected during excavations of archaeological features discovered at Carr Lodge Farm, Doncaster by On-Site Archaeology between July and September 2012. Two bulk sediment samples ('GBA' *sensu* Dobney *et al*. 1992) have been assessed for their bioarchaeological and/or palaeoecological potential.

Method

A sub sample of the samples taken during the excavations at this site was selected for this assessment stage of analysis. 14 soil samples were taken from features from the whole of this site, totalling 26 tubs (approximately 10 litres in each tub). A single tub of sample 4 was selected to be assessed primarily due to a lack of datable finds from this feature and visible high quantity of charcoal noted during excavation. A single tub of sample 14 was also assessed in the hopes of gaining a fuller understanding of this feature. Each soil sample was processed using a water separation machine for the recovery of wood charcoal and charred plant remains. Material from flotation and hand sieving was collected in sieves of 1mm and 300µm mesh, with the residue being kept in a 1mm mesh. Both flots and residue were air dried before the residues were sieved to separate the >2mm residue, which was then eye sorted to remove charcoal, organic remains and other small artefacts.

Results

Sample 4: (228) Fill of ring ditch (undated).

10 litres of this 40litre sample were processed as described above. This produced, within the flots, 14 pieces of charcoal measuring <2mm, approximately 40 pieces of charcoal measuring >2mm and 4 possibly charred seeds. Over 50 pieces of charcoal measuring >2mm were identified within the heavy residue.

Sample 14: (362) Fill of ditch dated to Romano-British period.

7 litres of this 17litre sample were processed as described above. At least 4 different species of seed were identified within the flots, although none of these appear to be charred. 18 pieces of charcoal measuring >2mm were identified in the heavy residue from this sample.

Discussion and statement of potential

Both samples were found to contain some seed remains, although only one of the species from one sample appeared to be possibly charred and therefore the potential for analysis of these remains appears limited. Sample 4, due to the high quantity of charcoal pieces, has good potential for further analysis. This is increased as only a quarter of the overall sample taken has been assessed within this report. Also, as the feature this sample was taken from is undated, the charcoal recovered could possibly be used for radiocarbon dating. Sample 14 did contain some charcoal but not enough for statistical analysis; however, only half of this sample was processed for this report and it maybe that once the other half of the sample is processed there could be enough charcoal for some analysis to be undertaken. Several other samples taken from features on this site were also visually assessed to have fairly high charcoal content and could be analysed for further environmental data.

Recommendations

Identification of the seeds identified within the flots could give an indication as to potential for analysis and an indication of the paleoenvironment during the periods of the archaeology on the site. The amount of charcoal recovered, especially from sample 4, has a high potential for further analysis including possible radiocarbon dating. Further samples could also be processed to give a fuller interpretive view of the paleoenvironment of the site.

Retention and Disposal

All material from each of the two samples should be retained for the present.

Archive

All material is currently stored by On-Site Archaeology.

Table 1. List of samples.

Sample No.	Context No.	Volume (litres)	Context description
1	113	10	Mid grey silty clay. Fill of pit 114.
2	223	10	Mid orangey grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Fill of ring ditch 224.
3	213	10	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of Ditch 214.
4	228	40	Dark grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Fill of Ring ditch 229.
5	245	20	Dark grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions. Fill of Ring ditch 246
6	251	10	Mid grey clayey silt, heat affected cobbles, charcoal. Fill of Ring ditch 252.
7	253	20	Mid brownish grey sandy clay, charcoal and industrial residue inclusions. Fill of Ring ditch 255.
8	256	20	Mid grey silty clay, charcoal and industrial residue inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 257.
9	264	20	Mid grey silty clay, heat affected cobble inclusions. Ring ditch fill of 265.
10	210	20	Mid grey silty clay, heat affected cobble inclusions. Ditch fill of 211.
11	235	20	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Ditch fill of 236.
12	422	20	Light brownish grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 424.

13	440	20	Mid orangey grey clayey silt. Ditch fill of 442
14	362	20	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Ditch fill of 363

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Dobney, K., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. (1992). A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* **9** (for 1991), 24-6.

14.0 Appendix 6 ~ Plates.

Plate 1. Pits [114] and [110] looking west.

Plate 2. Post holes [116], [118],[120], and [122] looking west.

Plate 3. Ditch section [202] looking east.

Plate 4. Ditch section [204] looking north.

Plate 5. Ring ditch section [219] looking southwest.

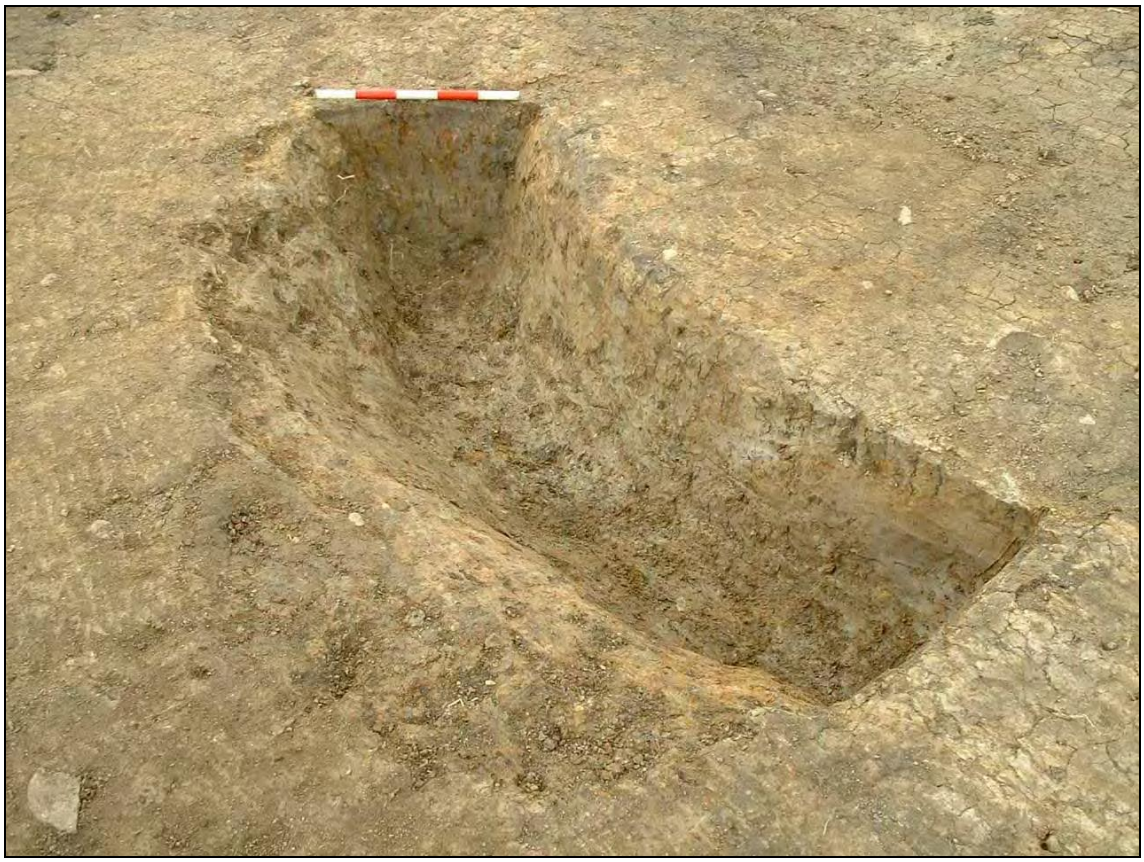

Plate 6. Ring ditch section [252] looking west.

Plate 7. Ditch terminus [248] looking south.

Plate 8. Ditch section [236] looking east.

Plate 9. Post hole [238] looking north.

Plate 10. Post hole [207] looking east.

Plate 11. Ring ditch [311] and ditch [307] looking east.

Plate 12. Post hole [324] looking southwest.

Plate 13. Post hole [327] looking north.

Plate 14. Ditch section [363] looking southeast.

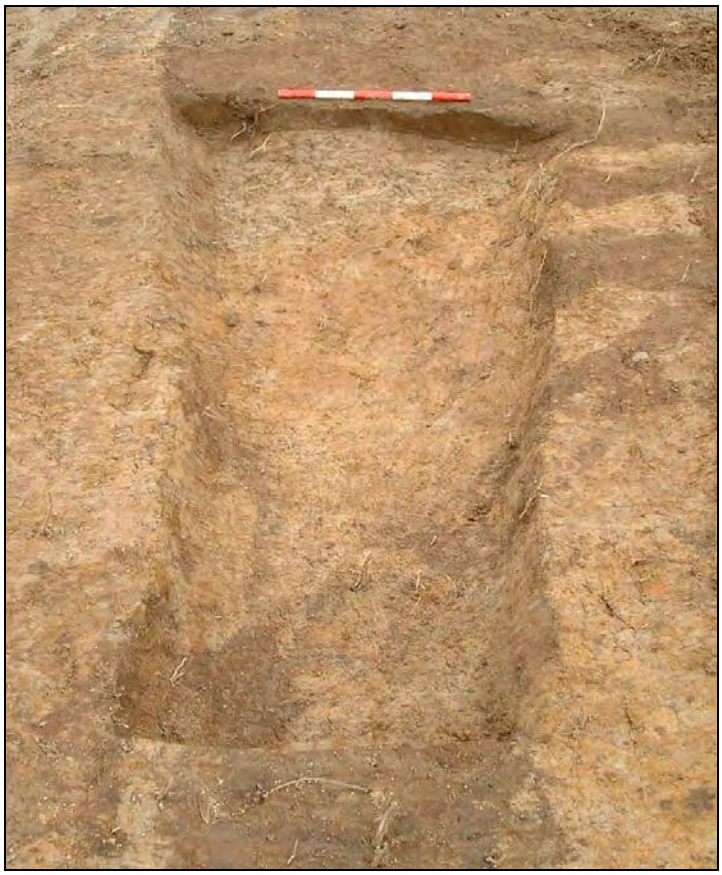

Plate 15. Ditch section [341] looking southeast

Plate 16. Ditch section [442] looking southeast.

Plate 17. Ditch section [408] looking northeast.

Plate 18. Ditch section [424] looking northeast.

Plate 19. Ditch section [435] looking southeast.

Plate 20. Area 5 looking north.

Plate 21. Area 6 looking north.

Plate 22. Area 7 looking north.

Plate 23. Ditch section [803] looking northwest.

14.0 Appendix 7 ~ Section Figures.

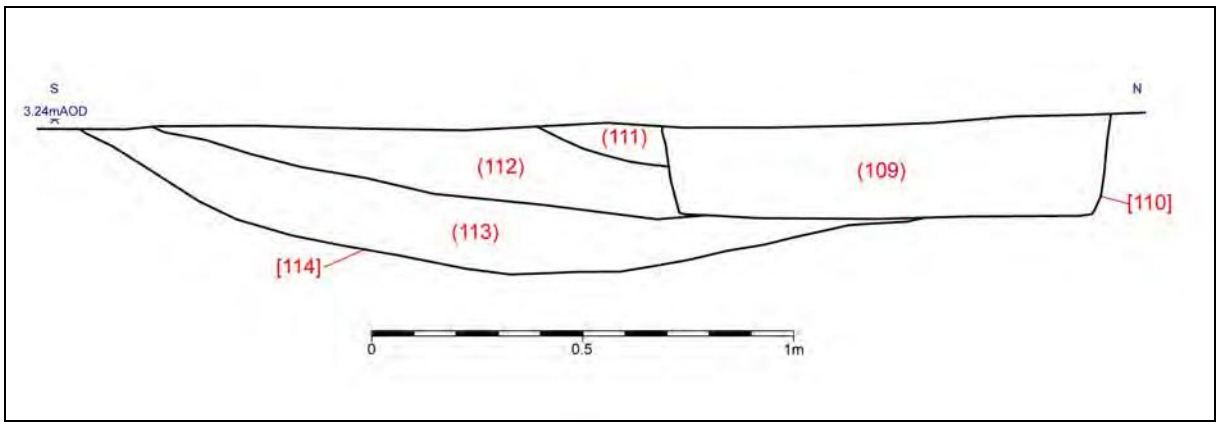

Figure 5. East facing section of pits [114] and [110].

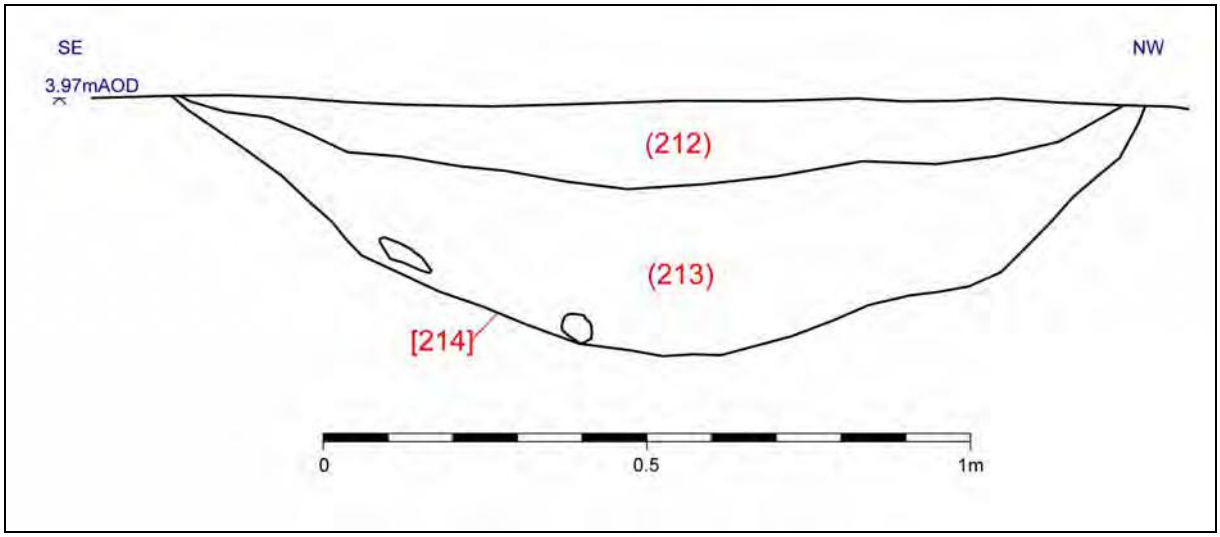

Figure 7. East facing section of ditch [214].

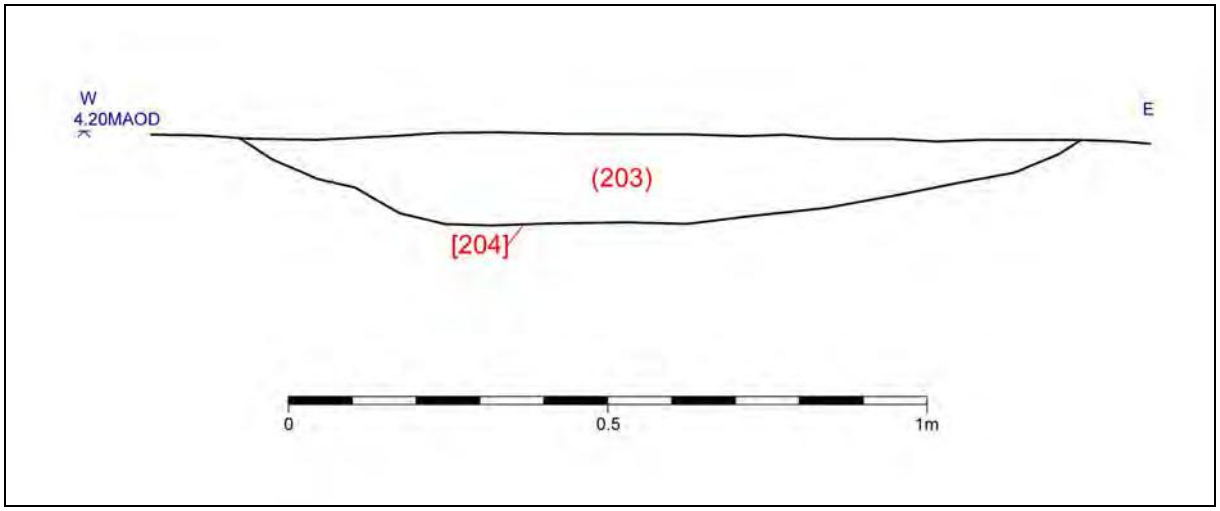

Figure 8. Southeast facing section of ditch [204].

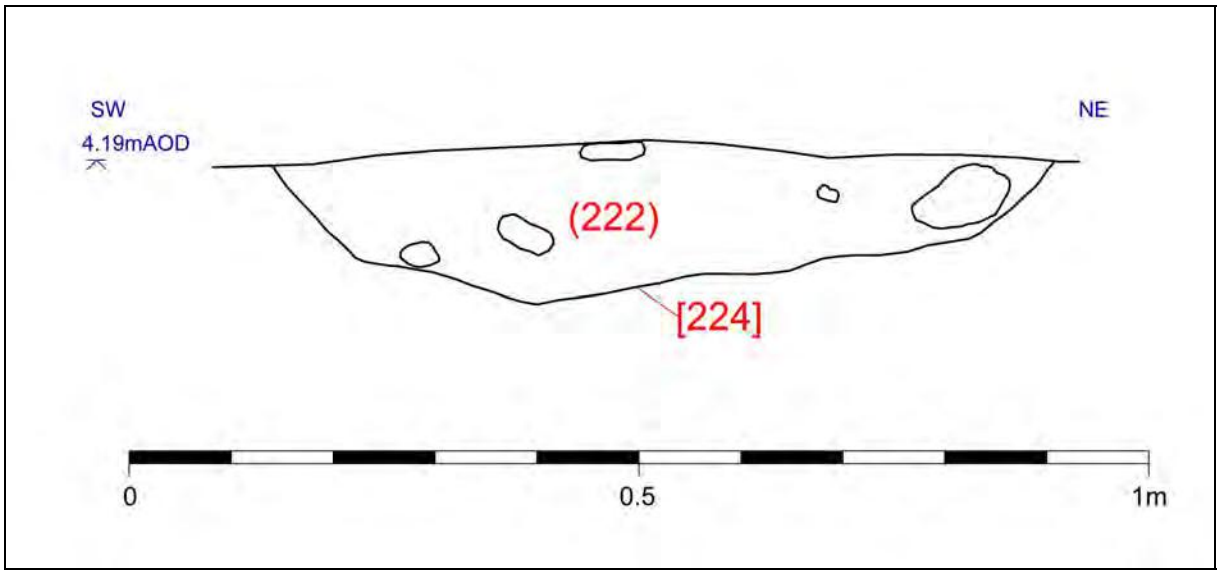

Figure 9. Southeast facing section of ditch [224].

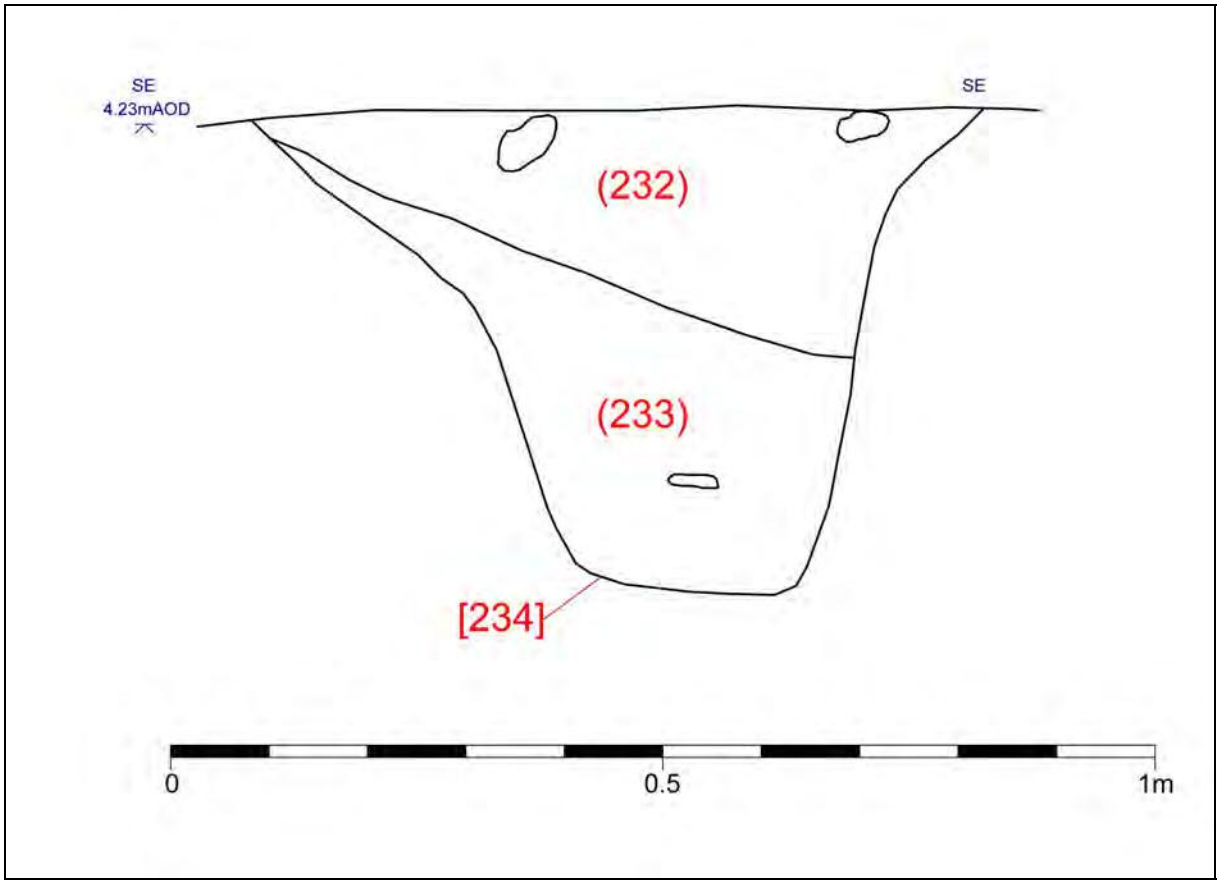

Figure 10. Northeast facing section of ditch [234].

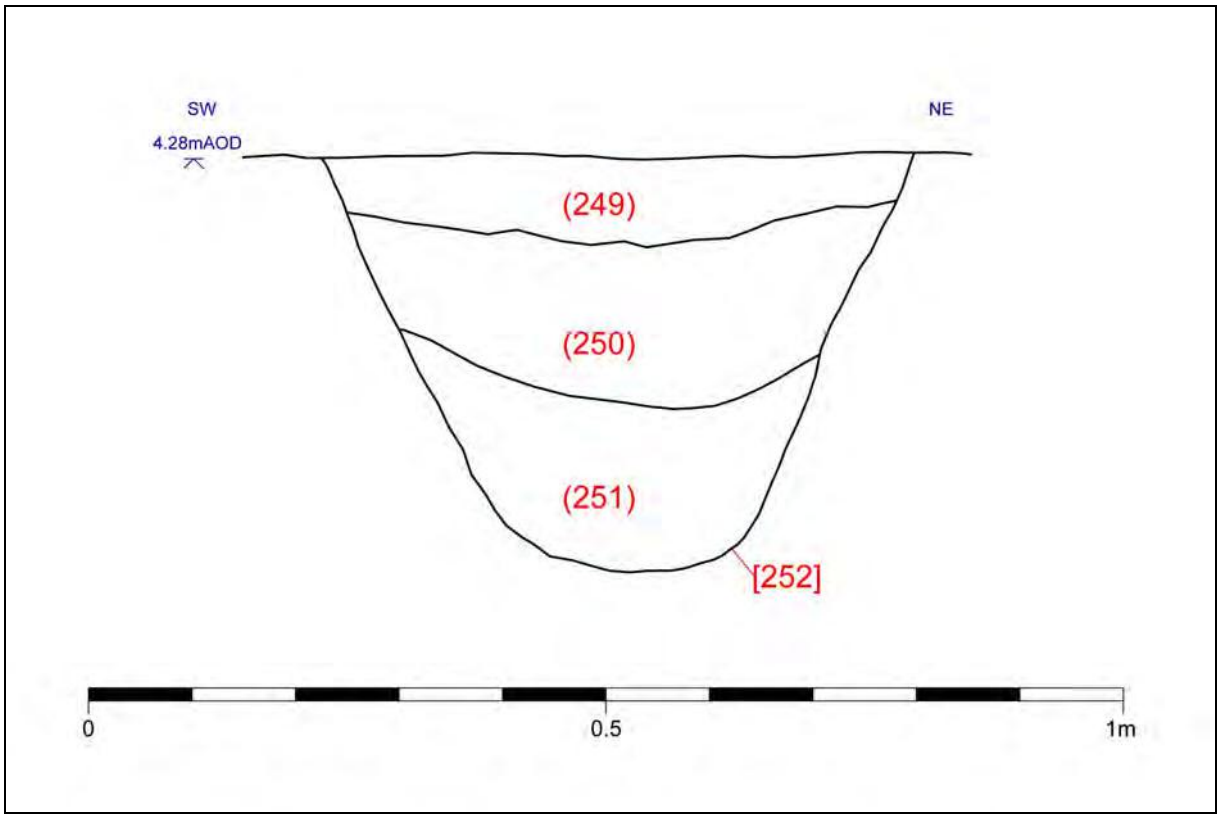

Figure 11. Southeast facing section of ditch [252].

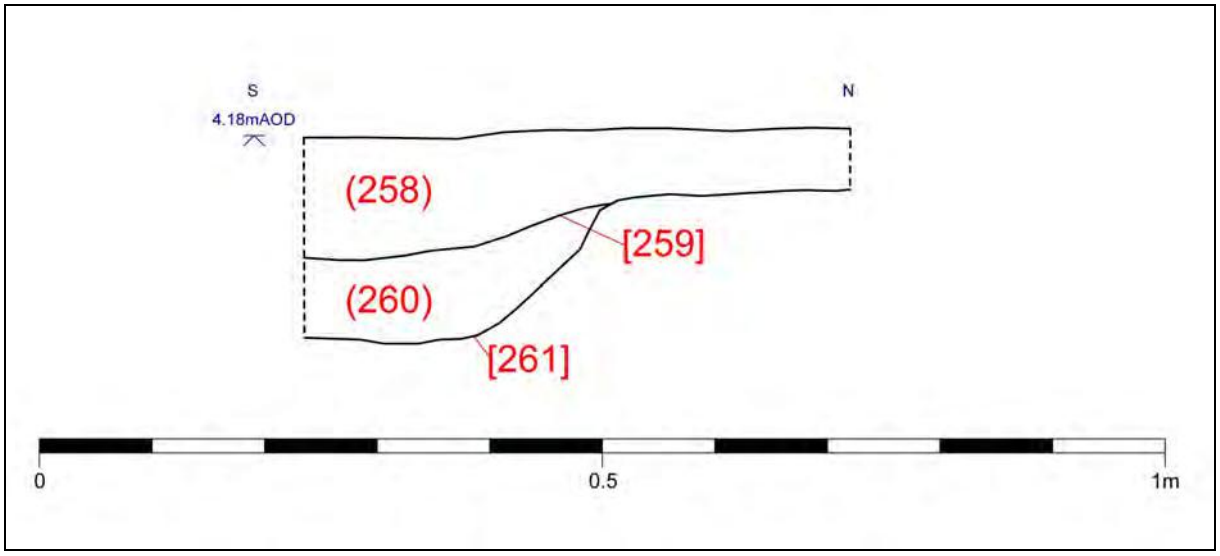

Figure 12. East facing section of ring ditch [259] and [261].

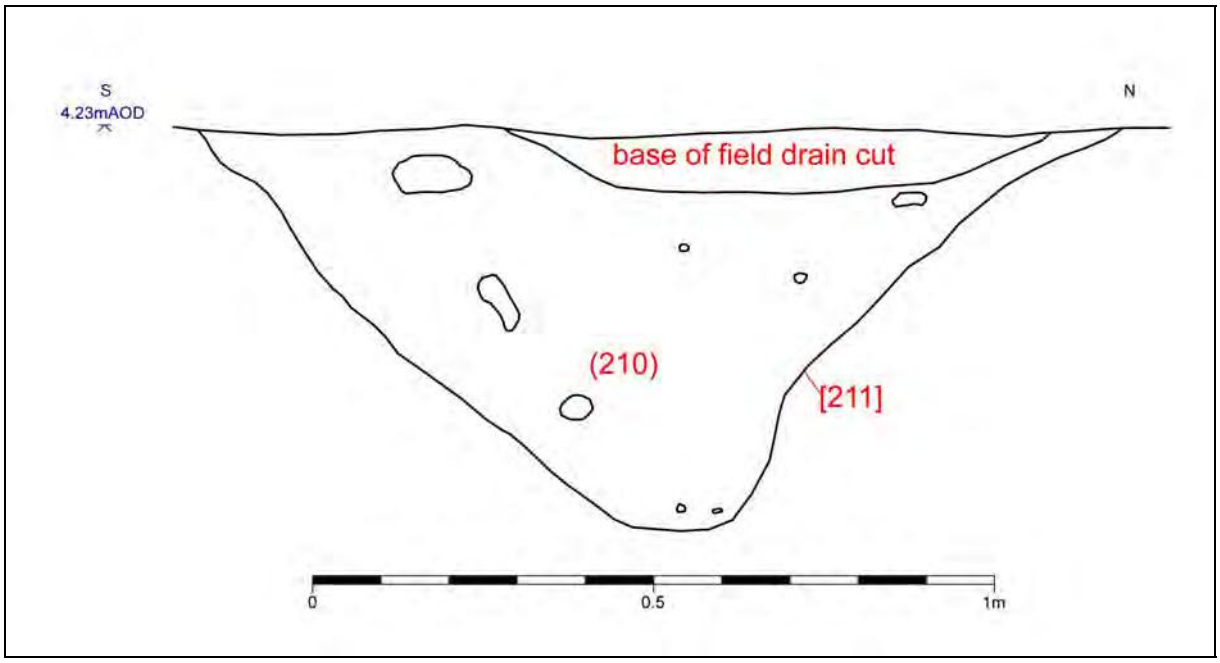

Figure 13. East facing section of ditch [211].

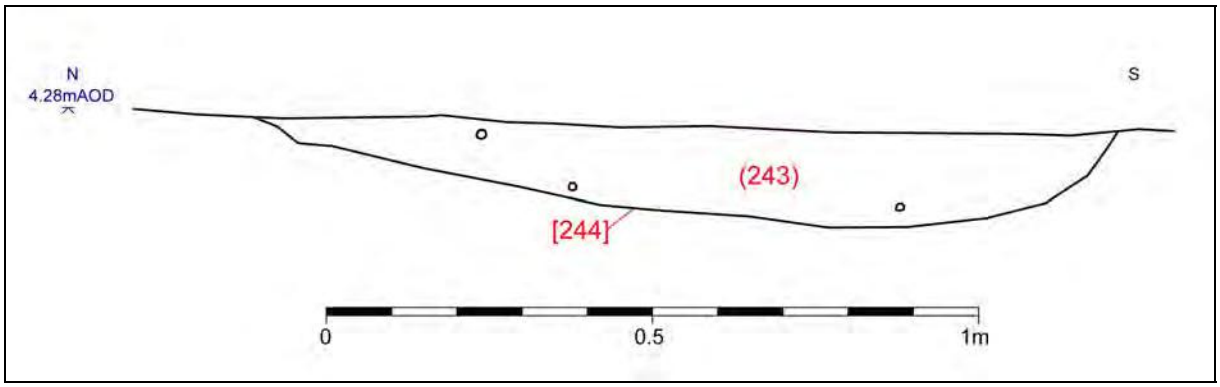

Figure 14. West facing section of ditch [244].

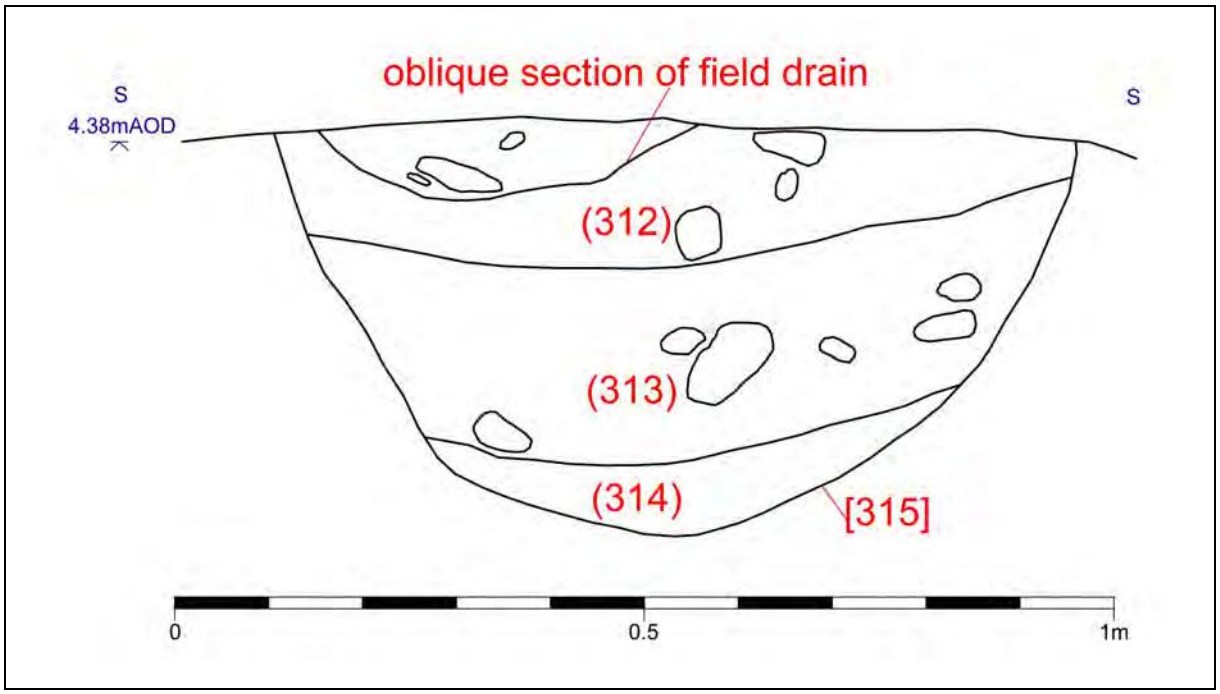

Figure 15. East facing section of ring ditch [315].

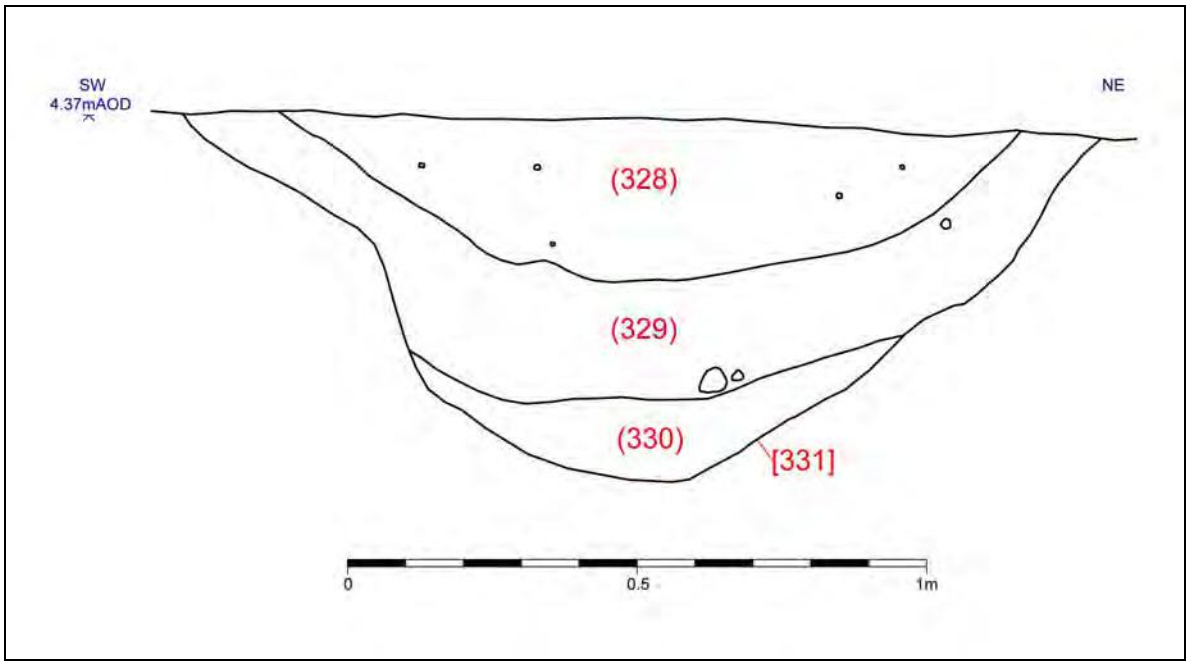

Figure 16. Southeast facing section of ring ditch [331].

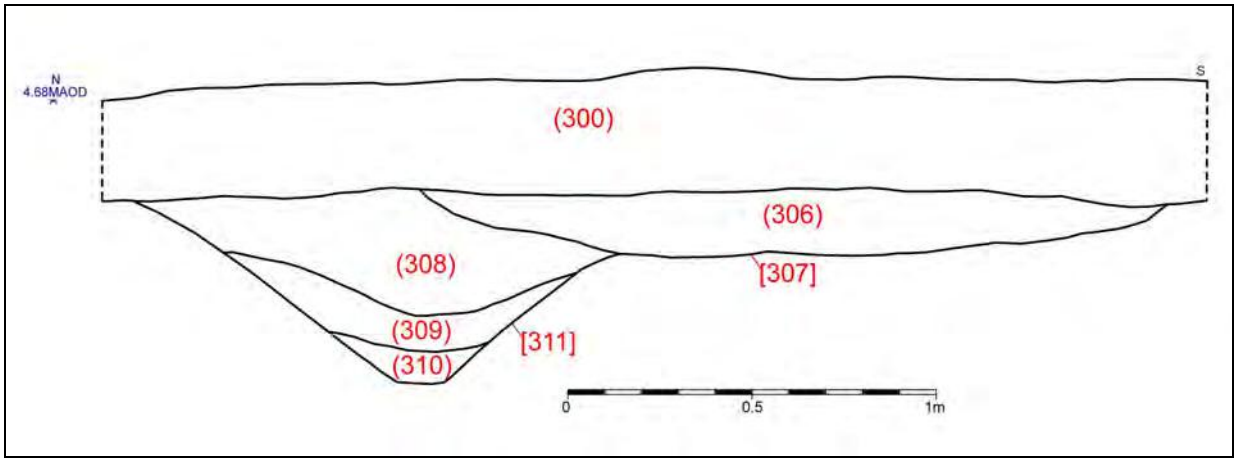

Figure 17. West facing section of linear [307] and ring ditch [311].

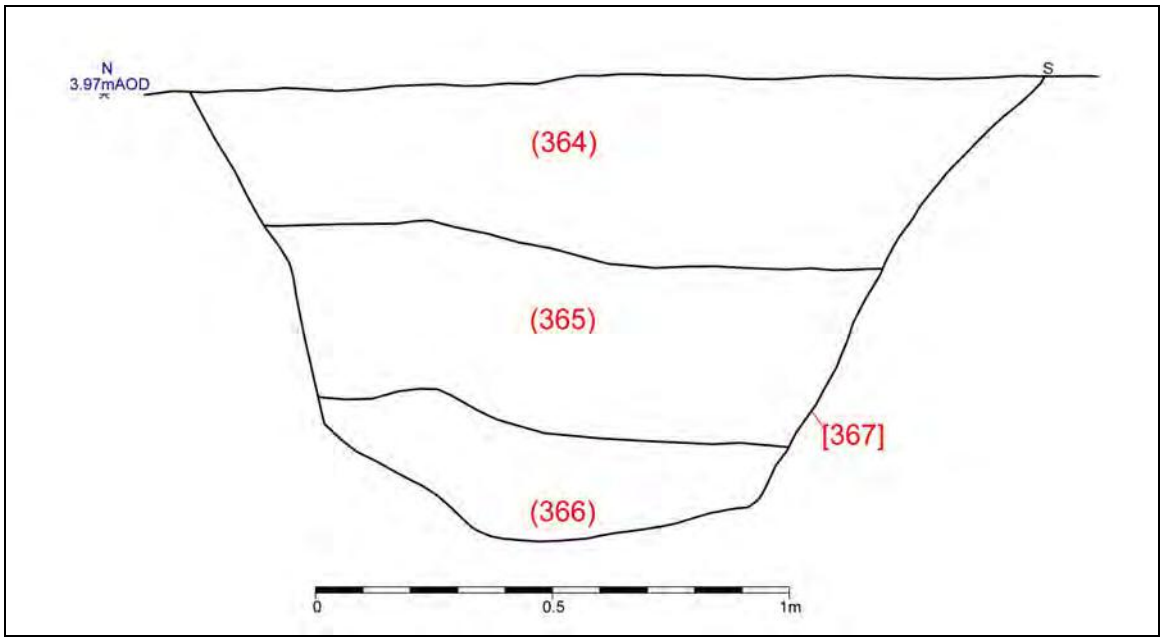

Figure 18. West facing section of ditch [367].

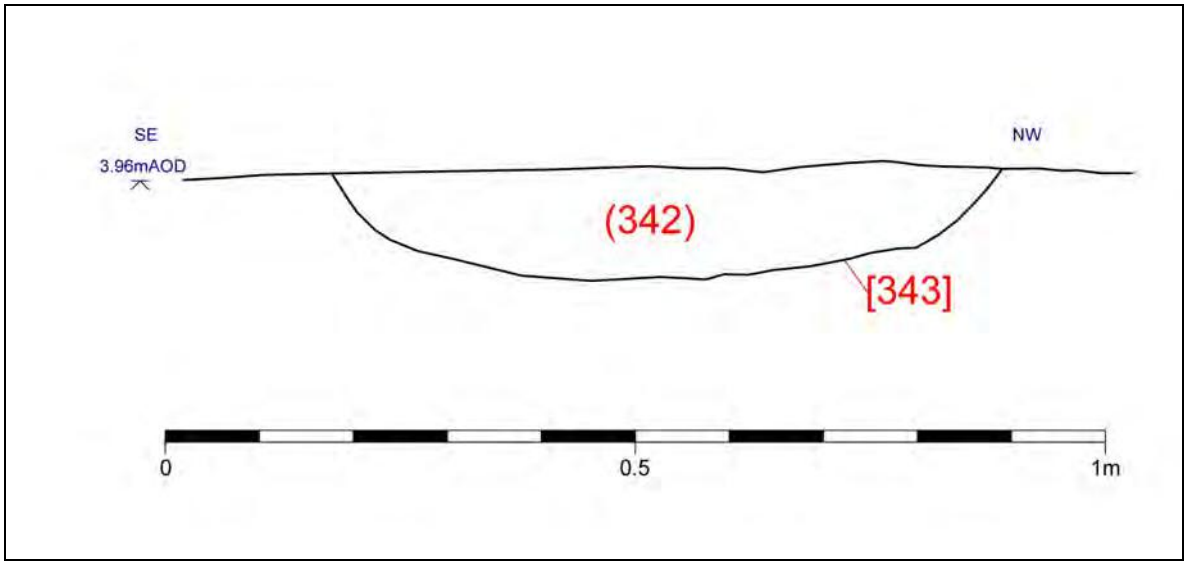

Figure 19. North facing section of linear [343].

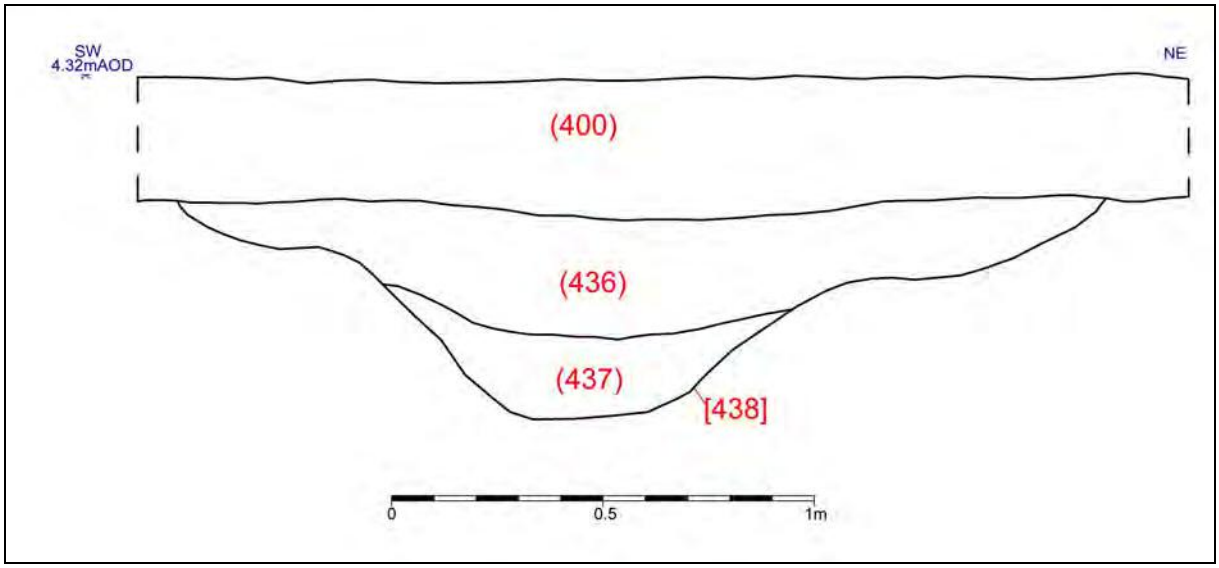

Figure 22. Southeast facing section of ditch [438].

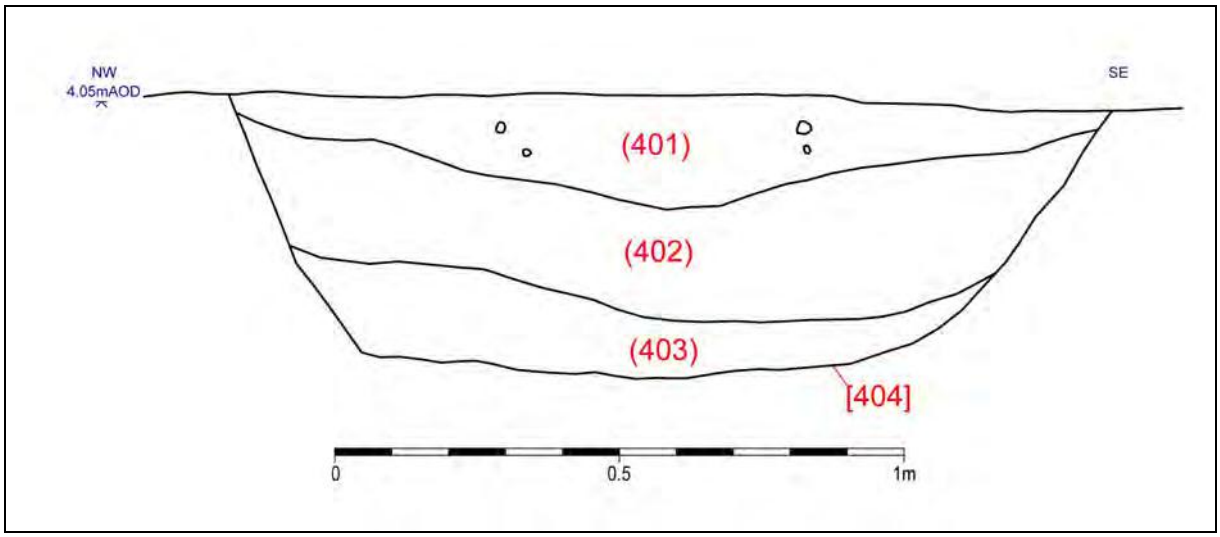

Figure 23. Southwest facing section of ditch [404].

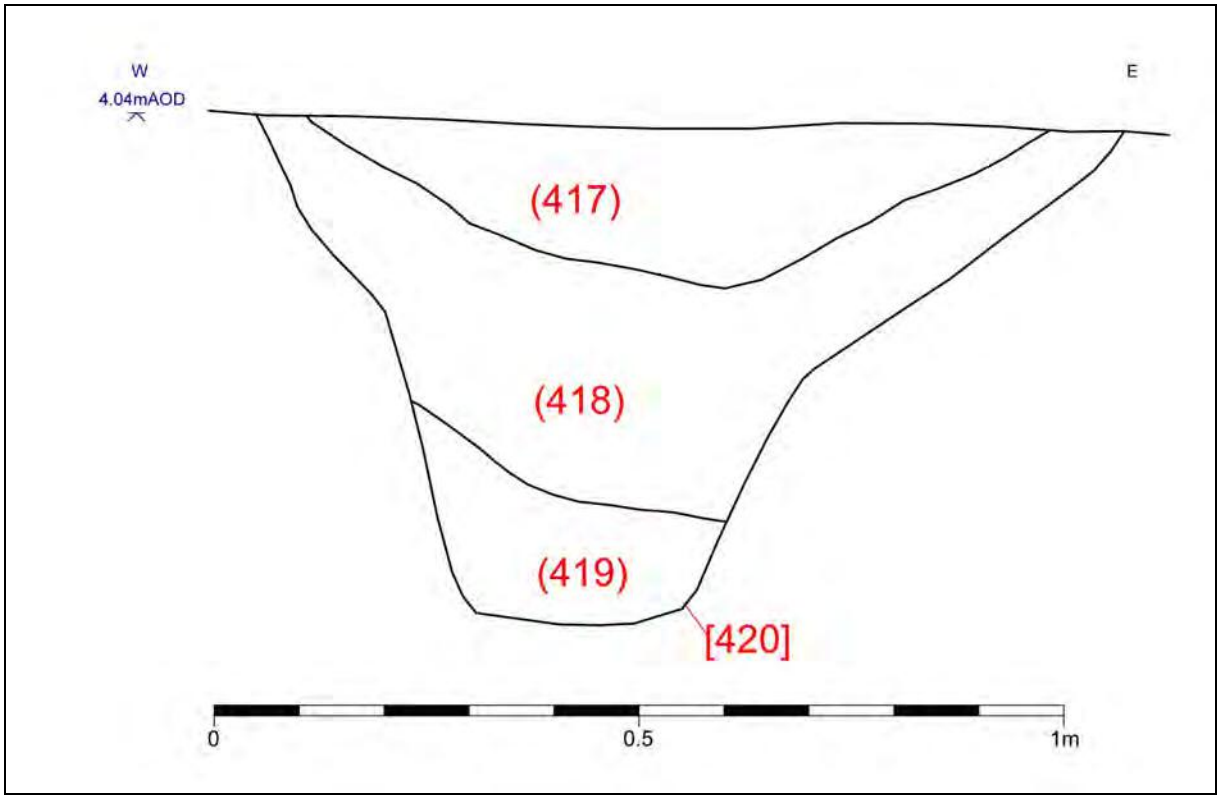

Figure 24. South facing section of ring ditch [420]

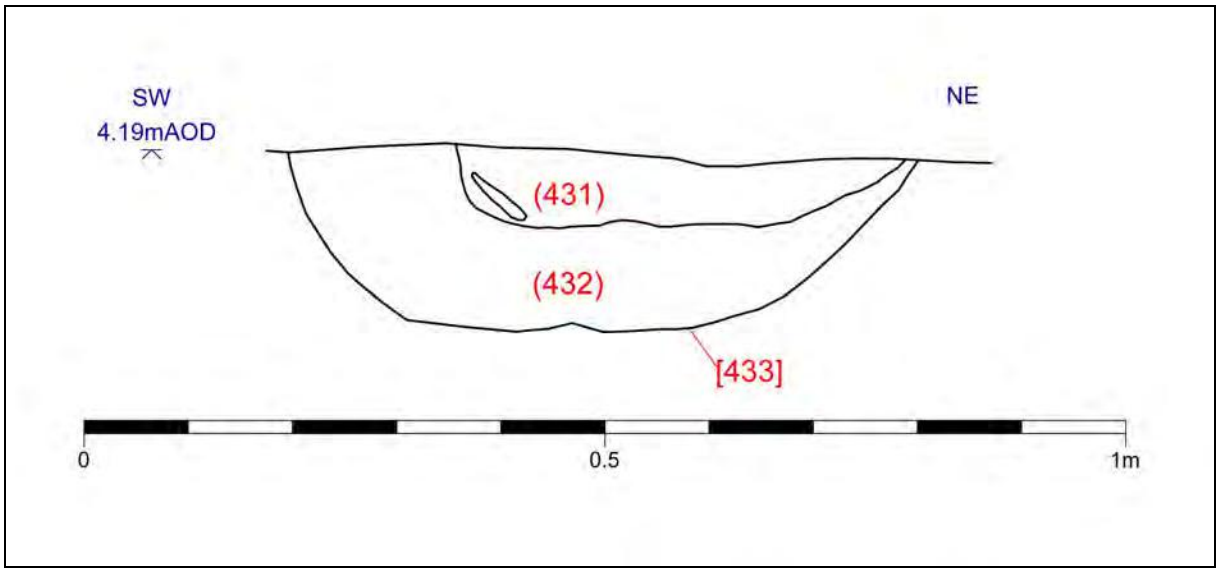

Figure 25. Southeast facing section of linear [433].

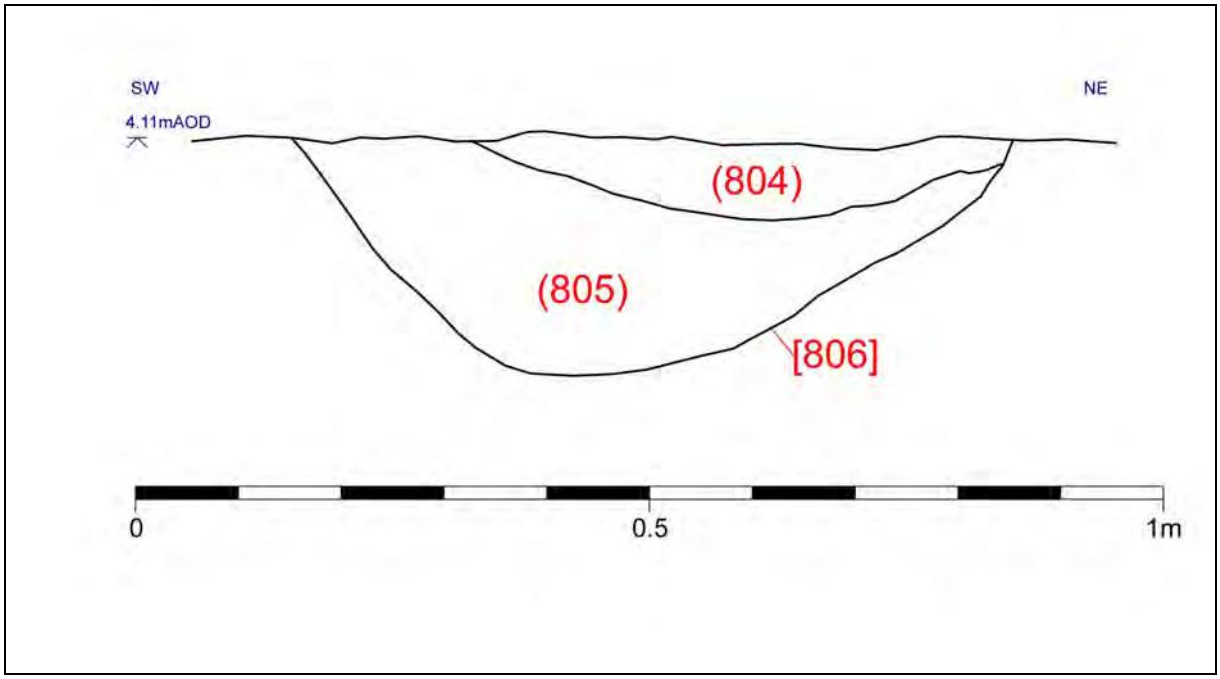

Figure 26. Southeast facing section of linear [806].