West Moor Park II
Armthorpe
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Assessment Report

March 2007

Report No. 1665

Priority Sites Ltd

West Moor Park II

Armthorpe

South Yorkshire

Archaeological Assessment Report

Summary

Archaeological investigations at West Moor Park II, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire revealed a series of enclosure ditches and gullies, pits, post-holes, hearths and possible ovens, all probably of Romano-British date. Previous excavations to the east by Archaeological Services WYAS identified 'brickwork' field systems and industrial activity of Late Iron Age and Romano-British date. Excavations to the north of West Moor Park II by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants and Oxford Archaeology North found evidence of further fields and an enclosure, in addition to several Romano-British cremation burials.

The current investigations revealed little evidence of settlement activity and instead the area was used for small-scale industrial activity. This was presumably linked to the agricultural and industrial activity identified in previous investigations to the east and north and was part of a wider rural landscape that developed from the Late Iron Age and throughout the Romano-British period. The short-lived nature of many of the features here may indicate that the area was in use for relatively short periods of time, perhaps during lulls in the agricultural cycle.

Authorised for distribution by:

.....

ISOQAR ISO 9001:2000
Cert. No. 125/93

Archaeological Services WYAS
PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG

CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Graphs

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Appendices

1. Introduction

1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Priority Sites Ltd to undertake archaeological investigations on land north of Holme Wood Lane, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire, in advance of office development. The work comprised trial trenching, followed by two phases of open area excavation. This assessment report details the results from all of these archaeological investigations, which were carried out between 9th and 18th March 2004, 26th July to 7th August 2004, and 7th August to 9th October 2006.

Site Location and Topography

1.2 The proposed development area (West Moor Park II) was located to the east of Armthorpe and immediately west of the M18, and consisted of a roughly rectangular area of land approximately 4.5 hectares in extent, centred on National Grid Reference SE 6370 0500 (Fig. 1). It was bounded to the south by Holme Wood Lane, to the west by the Armthorpe Enterprise Centre, to the north by Junction 4 warehouses and offices, and to the east by West Moor Park East and Lincolnshire Way.

1.3 The area was fairly level but sloped gently north to south, with heights varying between 6.5-7.8m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

Soils, Geology and Land-use

1.4 The geology is Sherwood Sandstones, overlain by glaciofluvial drift of gravels, sands and silts (British Geological Survey 2006).

1.5 The area occupied former agricultural land, with grass and scrub vegetation. The northern and north-east limits were disturbed by recent landscaping, while the eastern limits were covered by a recent soil bund.

2. Archaeological Background

2.1 Cropmarks of buried archaeological features in the Armthorpe area were first recognised by Riley (1980). His work revealed extensive cropmark complexes of fields, trackways and enclosures around Edenthorpe and Gunhills to the north-west, including ‘brickwork’ pattern fields. Further air photo mapping by Deegan (2001) identified similar systems to the south-east at Tranmoor, and further cropmarks to the west and at the junction of the M18 and A630 to the east (Fig. 2).

2.2 South of the site, geophysical survey, fieldwalking and excavation took place at

Nutwell Lane in 1995, and revealed a trackway, field boundaries, and Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery (Cumberpatch and Webster 1998, 21). Since the late 1990s, however, the immediate area of the site has seen a series of archaeological projects in advance of development (Fig. 2). A planning application in 1996 resulted in a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising geophysical survey by GeoQuest Associates (Hale 1996), followed by trial trenching by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (Rosenberg and Williams 1996). This area, known as Junction 4, lay predominantly to the north-west of the current site, with areas of geophysical survey also located to the north on land now occupied by IKEA, and across part of the current site. The geophysical survey identified field systems, double-ditched trackways and small enclosures (Hale 1996): features that were later confirmed by excavation. The evaluation revealed four probable oven or furnace bases and other remains from rural Romano-British occupation dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (Rosenberg and Williams 1996).

2.3 Additional archaeological evaluation occurred north of the site at Rands Lane, where trial trenching by ASWYAS found 2nd to 3rd-century AD boundaries and possible post-hole structures (Burgess 1999). Domestic, industrial and funerary activities were also identified.

2.4 Further archaeological trial trenching and open-area excavation was carried out to the east in an area known as West Moor Park. This work revealed three main phases of activity dating to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, the 2nd century AD and 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Further fields, trackways and a trapezoidal enclosure were identified, in addition to industrial activity in the form of oven bases or hearths, furnaces, slag and smithing debris (Cowgill 2001; Richardson 2001).

2.5 Archaeological investigations were also carried out by ASWYAS further to the east of West Moor Park on areas known as Lincolnshire Way and West Moor Park East. Geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation revealed a continuation of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British enclosure, fields and trackway, in addition to pit features containing later Neolithic pottery from earlier, unenclosed prehistoric occupation (Gidman and Rose 2004; Richardson 2002; Rose and Richardson 2004). Radiocarbon dates from charcoal found in the fills of four pits from Lincolnshire Way and West Moor Park East also indicated some medieval activity. The field system at Lincolnshire Way and West Moor Park East was more co-axial and regular in form than the irregular, ‘organic’ enclosure and field boundaries at West Moor Park, and was possibly later in date with mid 2nd to 3rd-centrury AD pottery. Geophysical survey on

the site of West Moor Park East indicated that the co-axial fields extended northwards in this area, although poor monitoring conditions during a watching brief precluded their further investigation (Gidman and Rose 2004).

2.6 Excavations to the north of the West Moor Park II Site by Oxford North in 2003 excavated the enclosure previously identified from aerial photographs and evaluated in 1996 (Deegan 2001; Rosenberg and Williams 1996). Further ditched boundaries, trackways and three cremation burials were found, in addition to pits, two additional oven/hearth bases and a well that was partly excavated to a depth of 3.05m (Hughes 2006). Further evaluation work also took place off Rands Lane at the Doncaster Motor Training Centre. Owing to modern truncation and other soil disturbance, however, only a few, undated features could be identified (Rose 2005).

3. Methodology

Summary

3.1 The archaeological work undertaken at West Moor Park II occurred in two phases, trial trenching, followed by open-area excavation (albeit over two stages). The aims and objectives of these separate fieldwork stages are summarised below.

3.2 All investigations were undertaken in accordance with recognised professional standards (David 1995; English Heritage 1991, 2002; Institute of Field Archaeologists 2002) and ASWYAS methodologies (ASWYAS 2005).

3.3 The site archive contains all the information gathered during the investigations, and its contents are listed in Appendix I. Inventories of contexts, artefacts and samples are listed in Appendices II, III and IV. The archive is currently held in ASWYAS stores but will be deposited at Doncaster Museum in due course.

Trial Trenching

3.4 The aim of the initial evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, quality of survival, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present within the proposed development area. The objective was to gather sufficient information in order to assess the potential and significance of any archaeology present and the impact any development would have upon this.

3.5 Six trial trenches were excavated (Fig. 3), orientated to intersect known linear archaeological features that had been identified further to the west at West Moor Park (Richardson 2001). Some of these features had also been identified

as geophysical anomalies within the proposed development area during an earlier survey (Hale 1996). Fieldwork took place between 9th and 18th March 2004.

3.6 Trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surfaces were cleaned manually and inspected for archaeological remains.

3.7 Appropriate written, drawn and photographic records were made. Trench locations were surveyed using a Geodimeter 600 series Total Station, and were tied in to nearby structures and roads, and the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Levels were established by transferring heights from a known Bench Mark marked on Ordnance Survey maps of the area.

3.8 At least ten litres of soil were sampled from the primary fill of each feature for the potential recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefacts.

Excavation

3.9 Based on the results of the evaluation and following recommendations by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), the stripping and recording of three larger open excavation areas was undertaken.

3.10 The aims of the archaeological excavation were:

- to determine the full extent, condition, character, importance and date of archaeological remains present;
- to investigate the environmental/ecofactual potential of archaeological features and deposits.

3.11 Due to a phased plan of development, Areas A and B were excavated from 26th July to 7th August 2004, while Area C was excavated from 7th August to 9th October 2006. This allowed the developer to build on the northern half of the site in advance of archaeological investigations to the south (Area C). Landscaping as part of this first stage of development, however, encroached on some of the land to the south, resulting in an uninvestigated strip between Areas B and C (Fig. 4). In addition, the placement of a substantial earth bund down the eastern limits of the proposed development site reduced the area that could be investigated during the second development phase still further. Following consultation with SYAS, the removal of this bund was not required as the concentration of features appeared to be declining towards this eastern

boundary. Finally investigations to the west were made more difficult by the close proximity of a pylon and overhead power lines. Initially the western limits of Area C were set at a safe distance from the power lines. Subsequently, SYAS required the stripping of an additional 246m^2 area in order to determine the limits/continuation of a number of linear features.

3.12 The overburden and topsoil were removed using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. All features were hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled manner. A minimum sample of 50% of all discrete features was excavated with an initial half section across each feature to record their form and nature. Discrete features were fully excavated where appropriate, in consultation with SYAS. A minimum of 10% of the length of each linear feature was investigated, with each excavated section at least 1m in length, and the intersections between linear features were targeted to determine the relationship between them.

3.13 Soil samples of up to ten litres were taken from the primary (and occasionally subsequent) fills of excavated features where appropriate.

3.14 Officers of SYAS visited the site on several occasions, during all phases of archaeological investigations, to monitor the work in progress.

4. Trial Trenching Results

4.1 Six trenches were located in order to investigate possible features identified by the previous geophysical survey (Hale 1996), in addition to areas of unknown archaeological potential (Fig. 3).

4.2 Fourteen features were investigated (Richardson 2004). These were typically shallow, varying between 0.20 and 0.30m, although ditch 104 in Trench 4 was 0.70m deep. With the exception of gully 125 in Trench 3 that contained two fills, all features appeared to contain a single identifiable deposit.

4.3 Trench 1 was 100m long and 2m wide, and contained a north-west to south-east orientated ditch cut 102, orientated north-west to south-east. This ditch was also noted in Trench 4 (as cut 106), and is likely to form the northern side of a double-ditched trackway previously recorded at West Moor Park (Richardson 2001). No finds were recovered from the excavated section.

4.4 Trench 2 was 120m long and 2m wide. No archaeological features were identified.

4.5 Trench 3 was 200m long and 2m wide. Towards the northern end of Trench 3 ditch cut 108 was identified. Although no pottery was recovered from this

feature, it is probable that it was a continuation of the southern side of the double-ditched trackway previously recorded at Moor Park (Richardson 2001) and during the 1996 geophysical survey (Hale 1996). The trackway widened significantly in this part of the site.

4.6 Two ditches (112 and 120) orientated roughly north-west to south-east were identified in the southern half of Trench 3, and contained Romano-British pottery sherds. The terminal of another ditch or gully (125) also produced Romano-British pottery, whilst pit 116 contained a single sherd that may be Late Iron Age in date. Another possible linear feature (114) was very shallow, and may have been natural in origin (but see Section 5.14).

4.7 Trench 4 was 200m long and 2m wide. Towards its northern end, ditch 106 was identified. This was the same feature recorded as cut 102 in Trench 1 and part of the northernmost trackway excavated at West Moor Park (Richardson 2001). Towards the centre of Trench 4, ditches 104 and 110 formed the northern and southern sides of another double-ditched trackway also previously recorded at West Moor Park. In addition, three further ditch sections were excavated (117, 121, 127) that formed part of the boundaries defining the industrial areas investigated as part of the open-area excavation (see below). All five of the Trench 4 ditches contained Romano-British pottery.

4.8 Trench 5 was 60m long and 2m wide. A single north-south aligned ditch (129) was recorded that did not contain any finds, but matched a linear feature on the geophysical survey (Hale 1996).

4.9 Trench 6 was 40m long and 2m wide. No archaeological features were identified.

5. Excavation Results

5.1 Three areas were excavated, forming a total of 6070m², 1135m² from Area A, 1267m² from Area B and 3668m² from Area C. The thickness of overburden and topsoil varied from 0.25m at the southern end of the site to 0.70m at the northern end. Undisturbed natural subsoil was present at 6.93-9.29m AOD.

5.2 A series of linear ditches and gullies were identified, forming parts of enclosures and double-ditched trackways. Numerous discrete features were identified, including pits, an oven base/hearth, possible ovens or corn-driers and associated pits and post-holes. Also present were a small number of linear and curvilinear slots that may represent the foundations of buildings, or more likely, shelters or windbreaks.

5.3 The hearth, ovens/kilns and possible ‘roasting pits’ were located in the northern

part of Area C, and formed the main 'industrial' area. Area C has been divided into three groups of features (north-western, north-eastern and southern) for ease of description. These features represented a relatively low density of activity, particularly given the possibility that various phases are present.

5.4 The majority of the Romano-British pottery recovered was South Yorkshire greyware, with a small quantity of amphorae and samian. Some sherds of possible pre-Roman Iron Age pottery were also identified. Iron Age pottery is rare in the region, but on rural sites in South and West Yorkshire and north Nottinghamshire the forms and fabrics of some handmade vessels remained relatively constant from the 1st century BC well into the 2nd century AD (Cumberpatch 2004; Cumberpatch, Walster and Vince forthcoming; Evans, Wild and Willis 2005: 135; Robbins 2000). This makes precise dating difficult. In addition to the ceramics, some iron objects were recovered, but most were probably modern (Section 6.3.3).

5.5 The fills of most features comprised yellow-brown, yellow-orange or orange-brown sands, silty-sands or sandy-gravels, and were mainly the result of simple silting sequences. Many features, especially pits, contained burnt stone and heat-shattered stone fragments.

Area A features

5.6 Three linear features were identified, all orientated north-west to south-east (Fig. 5). Unfortunately none of the ditches contained dateable material. Ditch 1 had previously been identified during the evaluation as cut 102 in Trench 1 (Richardson 2004), and three sections excavated across it during the open-area excavation demonstrated that it had a broad, U-shaped profile up to 3m wide and 0.53m deep (Fig. 6, S.37). Approximately 29m of its length was exposed. The south-easterly section contained a layer of degraded charcoal. This feature formed the northernmost side of a double-ditched trackway, with Ditch 3 as the southern boundary.

5.7 Ditch 2 was 13.5m long and up to 1.13m wide and 0.3m deep, with a gently concave or irregular base (Fig. 6, S.44). It was not identified in Trench 4 during the evaluation phase, but subsequently three sections were excavated across it. The ditch was located within the double-ditched trackway formed by Ditches 1 and 3, and may represent another phase of trackway, or more likely, part of a 'race' for livestock handling purposes (see Discussion below).

5.8 Ditch 3 was first identified as cuts 108 and 106 in Trenches 3 and 4 (Richardson 2004) and was up to 1.3m wide and 0.36m deep with a gently concave profile (Fig. 6, S.39). Three further sections were excavated across it.

Approximately 34.5m of its length was exposed in Area A, between 4-6m south of Ditch 1 but parallel to it. The gap between the two ditches widened to the north-west, where Ditch 3 curved round towards the south-west. Ditch 3 narrowed towards the south-east, where it ended in a shallow, rounded terminal. There was a gap 5m wide between this and cut 287, an irregular, curvilinear feature, 1.3m wide and 0.22m deep. It is likely that this was a ditch terminal too, and a continuation of the line of Ditch 3. As a result, Ditch 3 and cut 287 probably represent the southernmost side of a double-ditched trackway, with the gap between them allowing entry into a field. This trackway was previously identified during excavations at West Moor Park (Richardson 2001) when a 3rd to 4th-century date was proposed (see Discussion).

5.9 In addition to the three ditches, a shallow ovoid pit (289) 1.06m long, 0.68m wide and up to 0.22m deep was also excavated immediately north of Ditch 1. This contained evidence for *in situ* burning, but produced no finds.

Area B features

5.10 A series of linear and discrete features were excavated in Area B (Fig. 7). Ditch 4 was a curvilinear feature up to 2m wide and 0.47m deep, with many variations in depth and profile along its length (Fig. 8, S. 11 and S. 72). In some of the five sections excavated across it, it was gently concave or had a flat base, whilst in others it had a double U-shaped profile. At least 52m of its length was exposed curving from the south-east to the north of Area B. This was previously identified during the evaluation as ditch 104 in Trench 4 (Richardson 2004). The evidence for variation along its length, together with steps in the excavated sides and the double U shape suggests that Ditch 4 had been recut at least once. Although this feature may represent an enclosure ditch, it is more likely to have formed the northernmost side of a second north-west to south-east orientated trackway, which widened to the north-west. A significant dump of pottery had probably been deposited in this ditch by the early 3rd century AD (Section 6.1.15).

5.11 Ditch 5 was a straight ditch up to 1.17m wide and 0.39m deep, with three excavated sections across it (e.g. Fig. 8, S. 73). Its south-eastern end appeared to have an L-shaped terminal, although alternatively up to two possible subcircular pit cuts (254 and 256) were present. Their stratigraphic relationship to Ditch 5 could not be determined. Ditch 5 was approximately 16m long, and had been heavily truncated and disturbed to the north-west, where it may have originally ended in a rounded terminal. It may also have been associated with cut 247 immediately to the south-east, an irregular and shallow subcircular

feature 1.21.m long, 1m wide and 0.16m deep that might be a shallow pit or gully. It is not clear what Ditch 5 represented, but an earlier phase of trackway is possible given the presence of earlier (1st to early 2nd-century) pottery (Section 6.1.14).

5.12 Ditch 6 was up to 0.98m wide and up to 0.36m deep, with a U-shaped or gently concave profile (Fig. 8, S. 65). It had been identified during the evaluation as ditch 112 in Trench 3 (Richardson 2004), and it narrowed considerably to the south-east, where it ended in a shallow, rounded terminal. Around 16m of its length was exposed in plan and early to mid 3rd-century pottery was recovered from its fill (Section 6.1.16). Approximately 4m to the south-east, cut 215/217, a shallow, irregular feature 0.25m deep and up to 2.1m long, was observed. This may have been a shallow pit, but alternatively may have been an L-shaped terminal of a ditch, associated with Ditch 6. It contained a large quantity of stone, including half an upper stone of a beehive quern (Section 6.4), and 2nd to 4th-century pottery. Ditch 110 found in Trench 4 during the evaluation might represent a wider (2.2m) section of this same feature.

5.13 Ditch 6, cut 215/217 and ditch 110 would thus all be the southern side of a double-ditched trackway, with Ditch 4 as the northern side. Although the majority of the pottery from Ditch 4 is earlier than that from Ditch 6, there is sufficient overlap to indicate that these features co-existed. The gap between Ditch 6 and cut 215/217 may have been a gateway into a field or enclosure, whilst the markedly asymmetrical nature of cut 110 and the variations in its profile suggest that like Ditch 4 it had been recut at least once (Fig. 8, S. 25). During the excavation it was not thought that Ditch 6 formed part of a trackway with Ditch 4 because they were not parallel with one another. It is possible, however, that they comprised part of a ‘funnel’ and ‘crush’ feature (see Discussion below) associated with a trackway or droveway that led off to the south-east, and used for moving animals through the landscape.

5.14 Ditch 7 was 1.96m wide and up to 0.36m deep, with gentle sides and a gently concave base (Fig. 8, S. 69). Though shallow and irregular, and only exposed for around 6m in length, the excavated section might have been the rounded terminal of another shallow ditch or gully aligned north-west to south-east. The irregular cut 114 recorded in Trench 3 during the evaluation might have formed another (narrower) section of this feature. It may have been another phase of trackway or another phase of ‘funnel’, with the 13.50m gap between it and cut 215/217 representing an earlier or later phase of entrance. Unfortunately the pottery from Ditch 7 could not be closely dated within the mid 2nd to 4th centuries (Section 6.1.16).

5.15 Near the northern edge of Area B was Ditch 8, a shallow, slightly curvilinear feature 0.7m wide and 0.27m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Only approximately 5m of its east-west orientated length was excavated, but it appeared to cut and thus post-date Ditch 4, although no dateable artefacts were recovered to confirm this.

5.16 One discrete feature was identified to the west of Ditch 4. Pit 269, approximately 1.6m long, 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep and was U-shaped in profile with a flat base. The pit contained burnt stones within its single fill but no dateable artefacts. To the southeast, cut 262 was kidney-shaped and 2.2m long and 0.8m wide, but only 0.11m deep with an irregular concave base. Though it clearly had a physical relationship with Ditch 4, the stratigraphic relationship between them could not be determined. Only some animal bone was recovered from the fill of 262.

5.17 Three subrectangular pits (221, 233 and 237) between 1.2m-1.57m long and 0.54-0.96m wide appeared to respect the line of Ditch 4. Only burnt stone was recovered from pit 237 (Fig. 8, S. 53). Further east, feature 222 was a series of shallow, irregular intercutting pits or wear hollows with some burnt stone in the single fill. Finally, cut 236 was a shallow and irregular feature 1.02m long, 0.66m wide and 0.18m deep that produced no finds.

Area C: north-western boundary features

5.18 The north-western part of Area C comprised a series of enclosures and internal subdivisions, defined by ditches and gullies (Fig. 9). Ditch 12 was a north-west to south-east orientated feature exposed for 5.7m, extending to the north-west beyond Area C, and up to 0.87m wide and 0.28m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a flat or concave base (Fig. 10, S.357). Its fill contained burnt stones and mid to late 2nd-century pottery (Section 6.1.15). It was subsequently cut by Ditch 16.

5.19 On partly the same alignment as Ditch 12 was Ditch 9, an L-shaped feature 12.5m long on its north-west to south-east axis, and 6.5m on its north-east to south-west axis. It was up to 1.65m wide and 0.51m deep, with gently sloping sides falling to a flat or gently concave base (Fig. 10, S.249). Four sections were excavated across it, and its single fill contained heat-shattered stones, iron slag and a relatively large quantity of pottery of late 3rd to 4th-century type (Section 6.1.17, Plate 1). Cut into the base of the north-west terminal of Ditch 9 were two stake-holes (1151 and 1153 – not shown in plan). Spatially, it would appear likely that Ditch 12 and Ditch 9 were dug at the same time, and the 7.50m gap between them was an entrance between two enclosures or sub-

enclosures, but the pottery does not support this.

5.20 Contemporary with the north-western terminal of Ditch 9, or cut by it, was subcircular pit cut 1149, with steep sides and a smooth rounded base. This pit contained burnt stone and 3rd to mid 4th-century pottery.

5.21 Ditch 16 was a north-east to south-west orientated feature that formed a western boundary for the activities undertaken in this area of the site. Approximately 23.1m of its length was exposed in Area C and seven sections were excavated across it. It was up to 1.44m in width and 0.37m in depth, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, and contained burnt stone and a single pottery sherd (Fig. 10, S.350). It cut the earlier north-west to south-east aligned Ditch 12, but was on the same alignment as part of Ditch 9, suggesting that at some point these boundaries co-existed. Ditch 16 was apparently cut by a shallow ditch or gully (Ditch 14) at its north-east end, and its south-west end, cut Ditch 17. Some variations apparent in plan may indicate that Ditch 16 was originally dug in a series of short sections.

5.22 Ditch 14 was a shallow cut 4.20m long, up to 0.93m wide and 0.18m deep, with gentle sides and a relatively flat base (Fig. 10, S.244). Its single fill contained burnt and heat-shattered stones, and late 3rd to 4th-century type pottery (Section 6.1.17, Plate 2). Although later than Ditch 16, it seems to have been an extension to it and may have been broadly contemporary, with both ditches dug as a series of linked sections.

5.23 Ditch 17 formed a north-west to south-east orientated boundary that was cut by the southern end of Ditch 16, and contained pottery indicative of late 3rd to 4th-century deposition (Section 6.1.17). It may have been laid out at the same time as Ditch 9. To the west it extended beyond the edge of excavation, and had previously been recorded as ditch 120 in Trench 3. It was excavated in seven sections along the 21.8m of its exposed length and varied between 0.99-1.3m in width, and had a maximum depth of 0.38m. In profile it had steep, slightly concave sides and a flat or concave base, and for most of its length had a single fill that contained burnt stone (Fig. 10, S.300). Feature 1399, which intersected with Ditch 17, was probably a natural tree-throw. Further east, Ditch 17 cut gully 1276, a shallow feature up to 1m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 10, S.293). Only 4.5m of its north-east to south-west orientated length was exposed in plan, but it was not detected during the evaluation. No finds were recovered from it.

5.24 Three gullies (1383, 1404 and 1410) have been grouped together as Ditch 15. Cut 1383 was 3.4m long, 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep, cut 1404 was 1.3m long,

0.26m wide and 0.26m deep, and cut 1410 was 5m long, 0.9m wide and 0.11m deep, and all had irregular, gently concave profiles (Fig. 10, S.350). None of their single fills contained dateable artefacts, and their stratigraphic relationship with Ditch 16 could not be determined. It is clear, however, that the gullies of Ditch 15 and Ditch 16 represent different phases. As Ditch 16 cut Ditch 17, which contained late 3rd to 4th-century pottery, it is tempting to assign the gullies of Ditch 15 to an earlier phase of activity. If correct, Ditch 16 would have been constructed through a gap still visible between the gullies and their respective banks.

Area C: north-western working area features

5.25 Ditches 14, 16 and 17 appeared to form two sides of a rectangular enclosure with Ditches 9 and 12 perhaps forming an earlier subdivision (based on the stratigraphic relationship between Ditch 12 and the later Ditch 16). The pottery, however, does suggest that Ditch 12 infilled earlier than Ditch 9. A series of discrete pits, post-holes and possible oven bases/kilns associated with this area are described here.

5.26 Four rather irregular pits were located on the northern side of this area. All were subcircular in plan with single fills, very gentle sides and concave or irregular bases. Pit 1056 was 1.33m long and 0.7m wide; pit 1083 was 1m long and 0.76m wide, pit 1085 was 0.73m long and 0.7m wide and pit 1090 was approximately 0.63m in diameter. Spaced around the bottom slope of pit 1056, five possible stake-holes were noted. This pit also contained frequent charcoal fragments and evidence for *in situ* burning (Fig. 11, S.225). The fills of 1056 and 1083 contained sherds of Romano-British pottery.

5.27 To the east of these pits was a keyhole-shaped oven or kiln, 1059/1062. This consisted of a circular bowl (1062) that was 0.68m in diameter and 0.1m deep, linked to a rectilinear flue 1.3m long, 0.45m wide and 0.26m deep, with a U-shaped profile and steep and fairly uneven sides (Fig. 12. S.231). The sides of the flue were coloured dark orange-red in places, indicating high temperatures. The primary fills of both the bowl and the flue contained frequent flecks and larger pieces of charcoal, whilst upper fills of the flue contained fired clay pieces that may have been the remains of a former lining. The tertiary deposit that sealed the cut of the flue contained a possible ploughshare tip (sf 11) and mid to late 2nd-century pottery. The exact function of this feature is unknown, but the lack of slag and hammerscale suggests that it was not used in metal working. Immediately west of 1059/1062 was an irregular feature (1054) containing charcoal and evidence for *in situ* burning that was either the

truncated base of a very shallow pit, or more likely a burnt area of subsoil associated with ash rake-out from 1059/1062. South of it was a possible spread of charcoal and clay.

5.28 South-east of the keyhole-shaped feature was ovoid pit 1111, which was 1.7m long, 0.66m wide and 0.13m deep, with fairly steep irregular sides and a flat base. East of this pit was a series of seven intercutting ovoid or subcircular pits (labelled as 1120 in plan), all less than 0.9m long and 0.45m deep, with single fills. Cut 1120 contained large numbers of burnt stones, cut 1122 contained burnt stones and a quernstone fragment and cuts 1128 and 1130 contained burnt stones and 3rd to 4th-century pottery. All of these pits appeared to share a common, single fill. To the south-west, an irregular-shaped pit (1159) was observed, 0.95m deep, 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep. Its function remains unknown and it contained no artefacts.

5.29 In the south-east corner of the sub-enclosure formed by Ditch 9 were two possible hearth features, 1104 and 1107/1109. Cut 1104 was subcircular in plan and 0.72m long, 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep, with a deeper, steeper central area surrounded by a shallower, gentler cut. Discolouration of the base suggested *in situ* burning, and the fills contained frequent charcoal, burnt stone and fired clay fragments that may have been the remains of a hearth lining. Immediately south of this feature was cut 1109, an ovoid feature 0.56m long, 0.17m wide and 0.12m deep with vertical sides and an irregular base that had been recut by 1107, which was 0.45m long, 0.31m wide and 0.16m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. The bases of both 1107 and 1109 also showed evidence for burning, and their fills contained charcoal but no dateable artefacts.

5.30 South and south-west of Ditch 9 another oven or kiln, five pits and three post-holes were investigated. Pit 116 was 1m long and 0.82m wide, and up to 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Investigated during the evaluation, its fill contained a sherd of possible pre-Roman Iron Age pottery. Pit 1141 was sub-rectangular in plan and 2.27m long, 0.9m wide and 0.1m deep, with very gentle sides and a concave base. Pit 1143 was also sub-rectangular and 1.8m long, 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep. Both had single fills that contained charcoal and some sherds of 3rd to mid 4th-century pottery. Pit 1138 was irregular and heavily disturbed by later burrowing activity, and was 0.73m long, 0.71m wide and 0.1m deep, with steep, uneven sides and an irregular base. It contained numerous burnt and fire-cracked stones and charcoal. Pit 1163 was a circular feature 1.55m in diameter and up to 0.36m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 11, S.230). It contained charcoal and burnt and heat-

shattered stones, and may have been a cooking pit.

5.31 To the east of pit 1163 was another possible keyhole-shaped oven or kiln (1099/1101). The ovoid bowl (1101) was 0.52m long, 0.45m wide and 0.19m deep, and had a shallow, gently concave profile. The rectilinear flue 1099 was 1.39m long, 0.19m wide and 0.07m deep (Fig. 12, S.238). This had steep sides and a slightly uneven base, with a slight rise at its eastern end forming a lip between the bowl and flue. The sides of the flue were burnt in places to a dark orange-red colour indicative of high temperatures. Charcoal, patches of burnt natural subsoil and one sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from its fills. Three possible truncated post-holes or small pits were located to the south-east of 1099/1101. Cut 1068 itself cut the earlier feature 1070, and 1066, 1068 and 1070 were all 0.30-0.32m in diameter, and up to 0.12m deep with steep sides and rounded bases. The fills of these features suggested that they had silted up after disuse or the removal of posts. Pit 1064 was probably modern in date.

5.32 Pit/post-hole 1411 was located near the south-western junction between Ditches 16 and 17, and was 0.62m long, 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Pit 1397 further to the east was 2.5m long, 1.25m wide and up to 0.2m deep, with gently sloping and a concave base. No finds were recovered from either of these features. Features 1413, 1415 and 1417 (labelled 1413 in plan) were three intercutting pits, post-holes or ditch terminals in the extreme south-western corner of the Area C excavation. Their full extent was not exposed in plan and their nature was not clear: no finds were recovered from them.

Area C: north-eastern gully features

5.33 Ditches 10 and 11 were north-east to south-west orientated curvilinear gullies that appeared to be broadly contemporary. Ditch 10 was 5.7m long, between 0.31-0.8m wide and up to 0.13m deep, with a shallow, V-shaped profile. Parallel to Ditch 10 on its western side was cut 1317, a shallow gully 0.31m wide and 0.11m deep. Ditch 11 was 11.7m long and up to 1.02m wide and 0.2m deep, and also had a shallow, V-shaped profile (Fig. 13, S.312). Their single fills contained burnt stones and sherds indicative of late 3rd to 4th-century deposition. The relatively insubstantial nature of these features and their profiles suggest that rather than being boundary ditches, it is more likely that both these features were the foundations of timber lean-to shelters or windbreaks. Associated with Ditch 11 was pit 1280, although the stratigraphic relationship between the two intercutting features was not determined. The pit

was ovoid in plan and 1.26m long, 0.97m wide and 0.19m deep, with steep but irregular sides and an uneven base. The single stony fill of the pit also contained 3rd-century pottery and it may have been backfilled at the same time as Ditch 11.

5.34 Just to the east of Ditch 10 was curvilinear gully 1295, 6.1m long and up to 0.64m wide and 0.14m deep Fig. 13, S.303). Its single fill contained burnt stone and mid 2nd to 4th-century pottery. This feature might have been the truncated remnants of a roundhouse eavesdrip gully, but no other features were associated with it, and it is more likely that it was a windbreak, perhaps associated with Ditches 10 and 11.

5.35 In the north-east part of Area C was Ditch 13, which had previously been recorded during the evaluation as ditch 117 in Trench 4. This was an east-west aligned feature up to 1.85m wide and 0.36m deep, with a U-shaped profile and concave base, whose fill contained burnt stone, flint, slag and late 3rd to 4th-century pottery (Fig. 13, S.200). Approximately 6.50m of its length was exposed in plan. The western end of this feature was not identified during the evaluation or excavation, but must have terminated to the east of gully 1295. It continued eastwards beyond the limit of excavation.

Area C: north-eastern working area features

5.36 Ditches 10, 11 and 13 helped to delineate this part of Area C into another sub-enclosure or working area. Here a series of discrete pits, post-holes, oven, corn drier or furnace bases and miscellaneous features were located immediately to the south and east of Ditches 10, 11 and 13. These are described below.

5.37 Immediately to the south of Ditch 11, two elongated pits were observed (1257 and 1259). Pit 1257 was 2.16m long, 0.96m wide and 0.23m deep, with irregular but gently sloping sides and a flat base. Cut 1259 was 2.79m long, 0.48m wide and 0.11m deep, with slightly irregular and variable sides and a flat base. Both features contained burnt stone, charcoal and small quantities of Romano-British pottery.

5.38 East of Ditch 11 was possible oven or kiln 1262, which in plan was a distinctive ‘figure of eight’ shape, and 2.85m long (Plate 3). The oval bowl at the south-eastern end of the cut was 0.75m long, 0.72m and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping concave sides and a flat base. The rectilinear flue was 1.54m long, 0.44m wide and 0.26m deep, with near vertical sides and an uneven base that sloped down from east to west (Fig. 12, S.291 and S.296). The sides and base of the flue were dark orange-red in places, indicative of high temperatures. At the north-eastern end of the cut was an oval pit, possibly for

stoking, which was 0.66m long, 0.62m wide and up to 0.15m deep, with more gently sloping sides and a concave base. The primary deposit located mainly in the stoking pit and flue consisted of approximately 60% charcoal. Other deposits were probably backfill episodes, although they contained some charcoal pieces, heat-shattered stones and sherds of Romano-British pottery.

5.39 Immediately north of 1262 was cut 1238 which was ovoid in plan and 1.61m long, 1.32m wide and up to 0.36m deep, with steep sides and a flat even base. The single fill contained some fire-cracked stones, charcoal pieces and a small number of first to early 2nd-century pottery.

5.40 The second oven or kiln in this area was cut 1249/1253, which had a total length of 2.5m. The probable flue and stoking pit together were 1.74m long, 0.46m wide and 0.30m deep. The sub-rounded pit had gently sloping concave sides and a smooth, rounded base, and opened into the more rectilinear flue at its southern end (Plate 4). The flue had a sharp break of slope at the top and base of the cut, and had steep sides with a smooth, concave base (Fig. 12, S.288, S.298 and S.299). The sides and base of the flue were a dark orange-red colour from *in situ* burning. A rounded pit (1249) was located at the southern end of the feature, and was 0.88m in diameter and 0.19m deep, with gently sloping sides and an uneven, slightly concave base. The primary fill was confined to the flue, and contained frequent charcoal flecks and pieces, and heat-cracked stone. The upper fills contained burnt stone and pottery indicative of mid to late 2nd-century deposition. A later pit (1255) was cut into the top of 1253, which was round in plan with a diameter of 0.34m, a depth of 0.11m, and steep sides with a flat base. Although the single fill contained frequent charcoal, there were no finds.

5.41 Pit 1236, also to the east of Ditch 11, was 2.06m long, 0.75m wide and 0.26m deep, with gently sloping sides and an irregular, uneven base. Its single fill contained frequent burnt stones.

5.42 South-east of these features was pit 1270, a subrectangular feature 1.37m long, 0.73m wide and 0.16m deep, with vertical western and southern sides but a more gentle eastern edge, and generally flat base with a central raised area. It contained no finds, and appeared to truncate an earlier pit or post-hole (1272), which was 0.42m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The two features may have been backfilled at the same time.

5.43 Pit 1348 was an irregular, elongated feature 1.32m long, 0.64m wide and 0.18m deep, with quite steep edges to the north and east but much more gentle sides to the west and south (Fig. 13, S.326). The base was fairly smooth and

sloped down from west to east. The primary fill was a thin spread of silt rich in ash and charcoal, though it is not clear if there was *in situ* burning. No finds were recovered.

5.44 Towards the eastern side of the possible working area, pit 1285 was an elongated feature 1.85m long, 0.61m wide and 0.28m deep, with steep sides to the south and more gently sloping sides to the north with a smooth, concave base. Its fills contained some charcoal and burnt stone. Cut 1306 to the south-east was probably modern in date.

5.45 Further east, cut 1303 was an unusual V-shaped gully up to 0.38m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig. 13, S.309). The north-east to south-west aligned segment was 2.5m long, but only 1.4m of the east-west segment was excavated as it had been truncated to the east. The single fill contained mid 2nd-century or later pottery. The purpose of this feature is unclear, although it might have been a small windbreak.

5.46 Pit 1019 was a large, oval feature 3.45m long, 1.31m wide and 0.17m, with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill contained numerous burnt and heat-shattered stones. North of this feature, and immediately south of Ditch 13, was pit 1012, oval in plan and 0.91m long, 0.54m wide and 0.29m deep (Fig. 13, S.204). Its primary fill was a compact clayey-sand with frequent charcoal flecks, mid 2nd to 3rd-century pottery and a piece of slag (1015). A subsequent clay lining (1013, Plate 5), which may indicate the re-use of this feature as a storage pit, also contained mid 2nd to 3rd-century pottery. Cutting the pit on its south-western side was possible post-hole 1016 (not shown in plan), 0.42m in diameter and 0.3m deep with steep sides and an uneven base. This contained numerous burnt stones that may have been used as post packing.

5.47 North of Ditch 13 was cut 1011, another large sub-circular pit at least 2.5m long, 1.37m wide and 0.4m deep, with irregular sides and a concave base. Only part of this feature was exposed within the excavation area and it had been subject to some modern disturbance. Its fill contained large quantities of burnt stone and one sherd of Romano-British pottery. It may have had a stratigraphic relationship with Ditch 13, but this could not be determined (Fig. 13, S.202). Just to the east was cut 1005, a north-south orientated gully 0.26m wide and 0.11m deep that extended beyond the excavation area to the north. This contained no finds, and had been cut by Ditch 13.

Area C: southern boundary and entrance features

5.48 The southern part of Area C was defined by a series of broadly east-west

aligned ditches and gullies (18, 19, 20, 21 and 23), in addition to part of a north-south ditch (22), and a north-south division formed by a series of small gullies (Fig. 14).

5.49 Ditch 18 was a shallow east-west ditch or gully up to 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep, with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base, and a rounded eastern terminal. Around 12m of its length was exposed in Area C, and it continued to the west beyond the limit of excavation. It was not identified in Trench 3 during the evaluation, but this is not surprising for such an ephemeral feature. At its eastern terminal was a shallow pit (1212), 0.9m long, 0.67m wide and 0.09m deep, but the stratigraphic relationship between the two features could not be determined. Both ditch and pit contained sherds of Romano-British pottery.

5.50 During the evaluation, a short length of gully (125) was recorded in Trench 3. This seemed to be a right-angled feature approximately 3.80m long on its north-south axis, and was up to 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides, an irregular, uneven base and a rounded terminal. Its upper fill contained mid 2nd to early 3rd-century pottery. This feature turned westwards beyond the limit of excavation of Area C, so its full extent and relationship with other features, in particular Ditch 18, was not established. Nevertheless, the possible 2m gap between them may have been an entrance.

5.51 Ditch 19 was a shallow, irregular east-west gully up to 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and an uneven base (Fig. 15, S.323). Approximately 5.5m of its length was exposed in plan, and two sections were excavated across it. It continued eastwards beyond the limit of excavation, although again it was not identified in Trench 3 during the evaluation. Its single fill contained late 2nd to mid 3rd-century pottery.

5.52 Ditch 20 was excavated in four sections along its exposed 13.2m east-west length, and it continued westwards beyond the edge of excavation. It was up to 1.7m wide and 0.46m, and had fairly steep, uneven sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 15, S.207). Its single fill contained numerous burnt and fire-cracked stones, burnt bone, slag and sherds of amphorae, mortaria and other pottery of early to mid 3rd-century date, concentrated at the terminal.

5.53 It is possible that the rounded western terminal of Ditch 20 formed one side of a southern entrance into the enclosure or working area. Ditch 20 appeared to truncate gully or slot 1028/1034, a north-west to south-east orientated slot or gully approximately 4.5m long, 0.30m wide and 0.30m deep with moderately steep sides and a gently concave base. Its single fill contained numerous fire-

cracked stones, slag and mid 2nd to 3rd-century pottery, This feature itself truncated two pits or post-holes, cuts 1032 and 1036. Cut 1032 was 0.86m long, 0.66m wide and 0.18m deep, with fairly steep sides and an uneven base. It contained numerous fire-cracked stones. Cut 1036 was ovoid in plan and 0.63m long, 0.45m wide and 0.45m deep, with vertical sides and a concave base. This too contained fire-cracked stones.

5.54 Other features probably associated with this entrance include cuts 1038, 1040, 1042 and 1048, and possibly 1044. 1038 was an ovoid pit or post-hole 0.76m long, 0.52m wide and 0.19m deep, with quite steep sides and a concave base, and sherds of 2nd-century pottery in its single fill. The curvilinear gully 1040 was 3.50m long, 0.75m wide and up to 0.17m deep, and had steep sides to the south and west but more gently sloping sides to the north-east. Its south-eastern extent was not known as it had been truncated by ploughing, but the single fill contained Romano-British sherds. It may originally have supported a wattle or plank fence or screen. Pit or post-hole 1042 was 0.64m long, 0.63m wide and 0.25m deep, with smooth concave sides and a concave base. It contained occasional fire-cracked stones, and fragments of undiagnostic bone. Pit 1048 was 1.50m long, 1.20m wide and up to 0.20m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The base was uneven and deepened from north-west to south-east. The single fill contained fire-cracked stones and pre-Roman Iron Age pottery. Further west, pit 1044 was sub-rectangular in shape and 1.43m long, 0.31m wide and 0.17m deep, with smooth, steep sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill contained frequent fire-cracked stones and five sherds of mid to late 2nd-century pottery.

5.55 The terminal of Ditch 21 formed the opposite side of this possible southern entrance into the enclosure or working area, which may have been roughly 4m wide. It is likely that some of the slot and post-hole features detailed in section 5.54 above formed part of at least one phase, possibly more, of a timber entrance structure or gateway. Ditch 21 was excavated in three sections along the 12.50m of its exposed length, and it was up to 1.57m wide and 0.64m deep, with quite steep sides and a flat or gently concave base. Mid to late 2nd-century pottery, but also late 3rd-early 4th-century pottery, was recovered from the primary/single fill, in addition to fire-cracked and burnt stones, charcoal and animal bone. Later disturbance probably caused by tree roots obscured its south-east end, but it may have continued to the east beyond the edge of excavation, as it was recorded as ditch 127 in Trench 4 during the evaluation (Richardson 2004).

5.56 North of Ditch 21 were two gullies or slots on a similar alignment, cuts 1050

and 1344 (Plate 6). These may originally have held wattle or plank fences or screens. Cut 1050 was 5.10m long, 0.41m wide and 0.19m deep, with a V-shaped profile and steep sides. Two sections were excavated across it, but no finds were recovered. Cut 1344 was 5.4m long, 0.60m wide and 0.2m deep, with a steep northern edge but more gently sloping southern side, with a gently concave base. Its fill contained late 3rd to 4th-century pottery. This slot cut or was cut by pit 1357, a subcircular feature at least 1m across and up to 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its stratigraphic relationship with 1344 could not be established however, and it produced no finds. West of pit 1357, gully 1344 was disturbed by modern activity. East of cut 1344, ditch/gully 121, up to 0.87m in width and 0.20 in depth, was of comparable dimensions. It is also possible that Ditch 19, cuts 1050 and 1344, and ditch 121 all formed part of an inner 'screen' or palisade across the southern side of the enclosure, or alternatively, represented a different phase of occupation. The pottery from Ditch 19, however, was earlier in date than that from cut 1344.

5.57 Ditch 22 was excavated in two sections along the 3.10m of its exposed length and it continued southwards beyond the limit of excavation. It may have been broadly parallel to ditch 129 which was recorded in Trench 5 during the evaluation (Richardson 2004). Orientated broadly north-south, it was up to 1.7m wide and 0.35m deep, with quite gently sloping sides and an irregular but generally concave base. It contained two fills, a primary fill containing burnt stones and pottery sherds probably of early to mid 3rd-century date, and an upper fill with numerous burnt stones and two pieces of slag.

5.58 Ditch 23 was located at the south-eastern corner of Area C, and was exposed in two sections along the 5.7m of its length within the excavated area. It had a rounded terminal that appeared to abut Ditch 22, and it continued eastwards beyond the area of excavation, although it was not identified in Trench 4 during the evaluation. It was up to 1.40m wide and 0.28m deep, with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill contained burnt stones but no artefacts.

Area C: southern working area features

5.59 The features in this part of the site were mostly pits and post-holes, usually with single fills, but also present were a series of north-south orientated gullies that appeared to form a western limit of activity in this area, although some outlying pits were found to the west of these gullies.

5.60 To the north of Ditch 18, pit 1224 was ovoid in plan and 1.68m long, 0.84m wide and up to 0.21m deep, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Its

fill contained burnt stone, charcoal and pottery sherds indicative of a late 1st-century date. Between Ditches 18 and 19, two pits and a post-hole were observed. Pit 1200 was ovoid in plan, and 2.20m long, 1.05m wide and 0.38m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a fairly flat base. It contained large numbers of burnt and fire-cracked stones, and charcoal. Cut 1208 was another ovoid pit 1.92m long, 1.51m wide and 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 15, S.279). It too contained fire-cracked stones, and a small quantity of animal bone and burnt bone. Immediately south of Ditch 18 was a small post-hole (1214) 0.42m in diameter and 0.12m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained heat-affected stones and charcoal.

5.61 Orientated approximately north-south across the eastern end of Ditch 18, was a series of pit and gully features that may have formed part of a boundary. Cuts 1194/1215 and 1196/1218 were two shallow, parallel but intercutting gully terminals up to 0.47m wide and 0.17m deep, and a maximum of 2.10m wide together. Mid to late 2nd-century pottery was recovered from the fill of 1196/1218, but the stratigraphic relationship between them could not be discerned. Part of their northernmost extent was unclear due to modern disturbance, but they may have continued as linear gully cuts 1226 and 1240, which were up to 0.88m wide and 0.12m deep. Cut 1240 formed the northern terminal of this feature, and contained abundant burnt stone. It intersected with the eastern end of Ditch 17, but the stratigraphic relationship between them could not be ascertained. Cuts 1194/1215, 1196/1218, 1226 and 1240 were approximately 6.50m long in total.

5.62 There was a gap of approximately 0.80m between the terminals of 1194/1215 and 1196/1218, and cut 1192. In association with Ditch 18, these features may have formed a restricted, two-way entrance structure, possibly associated with livestock handling (see Discussion below). These gaps seem very narrow, however, and might instead have respected the position of upcast banks of spoil from the cuts. Gully 1192 was up to 2.90m long, 1.56m wide and 0.14m deep, with quite steep but irregular sides and a generally flat base. It narrowed markedly to the south, and the many variations in width along its length either suggest that it had been recut, or more likely had been dug as a series of irregular but interlinked shallow scoops. This short length of gully was just one of a series of shallow, irregular north-south gully cuts (1232, 1234, 1228 and 1202) that all seemed to form part of an irregular feature up to 9m long, 0.74m wide and 0.12m deep. Fill 1231 of 1232 contained mid to late 2nd-century pottery. Cutting the southern end of gully 1202 was pit cut 1206, an oval feature 1.40m long, 0.77m wide and 0.37m deep, which contained burnt stones

but no dateable artefacts.

5.63 To the south was cut 1052, an L-shaped gully whose north-south axis was 4.6m long, and its east-west axis 4.25m long. It was up to 0.81m wide and 0.26m deep towards its central, angled section, but narrower towards its rounded eastern and northern terminals, with rather irregular, gently sloping sides and an uneven base (Fig. 15, S.223). It contained mid to late 2nd to 3rd-century pottery within its fill (1051). It is likely that this formed the southern end of the north-south irregular gullies, which may have all formed a boundary and/or part of a lean-to structure.

5.64 To the east of Ditch 18, close to the possible entrance, a series of six post-holes (1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188 and 1190) were observed. These post-holes might have been associated with Ditch 18 and the north-south series of gullies to the west, but their function is unclear. They were round or ovoid in plan and varied between 0.25m-0.42m in diameter, and 0.09-0.25m in depth, and generally had steep or vertical sides and tapered or flat bases. Some contained burnt stone ands charcoal, but no diagnostic finds were retrieved from their fills.

5.65 East of these post-holes were cuts 1167 and 1176. Pit 1167 was an elongated feature 1.27m long, 0.50m wide and up to 0.11m deep, with gently sloping, smooth sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, the uppermost of which contained large quantities of charcoal. Pit 1176 was also elongated in plan, and 1.43m long, 0.29m wide and up to 0.15m deep. It was truncated on its western side by a modern cut feature. Its single fill contained pottery indicative of a mid 3rd-century date.

5.66 Further south were pits 1171, 1078 and 1336. Pit 1171 was an irregular, sub-rectangular feature 1.55m long, 0.91m wide and 0.31m deep, with steep, uneven sides and an uneven base. Its fill contained some fire-cracked stones and a small number of mid to late 2nd-century pottery sherds. Pit 1078 was a large oval pit 2.03m long, 1.45m wide and 0.25m deep, with gently sloping sides and an uneven but concave base. There were a large number of fire-cracked stones in its fill. Pit 1336 was 1.31m long, 0.95m wide and 0.47m deep, and also ovoid in plan, with steep sides to the north, but more gently sloping, stepped sides to the south, with a flat base. Its asymmetric profile may indicate that it was recut, but it did not produce any finds.

5.67 Cut 1332 was a shallow gully 2.48m long, 0.98m wide and up to 0.15m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its southern terminal was cut by 1334, a small ovoid pit 0.65m across and 0.29m deep, with steep sides and a

flat base. Neither feature produced any finds. To the north-east of these features were cuts 1322 and 1320. Pit 1322 was ovoid in plan and 0.63m long, 0.28m wide and 0.22m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill contained occasional inclusions of burnt stones and charcoal. Post-hole 1320 was 0.28m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with steep sides and an irregular base, whose 'double-U' profile suggest a post-replacement episode. To the east of this feature, 1347 was a shallow feature 1.6m long, 0.76m wide and 0.24m deep, whose fill contained burnt stones and charcoal, but no finds. Its irregular shape and profile suggest that it might have been a tree throw, of unknown date. Pit 1327, to the south, was irregularly rectangular in plan, with steep sides and an uneven base. It was 1.32m long, 0.7m wide and up to 0.22m deep, and although its slightly stepped profile suggested a possible recut, it had a single fill that contained numerous sherds of late 3rd to 4th-century pottery.

5.68 Finally, two pits/post-holes (1395 and 1356) were located close to Ditch 21. Pit 1395 was steep-sided and flat-bottomed and measured 0.84m long and 0.46m wide. Pit 1356 had sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.92m long and 0.80m wide. Both were *c*. 0.18m deep and neither contained artefacts.

5.69 A few possibly modern features (e.g. 1339) were located within the eastern part of the site along with evidence of root disturbance that may suggest the removal of trees or an old hedge line, although no evidence of woodland or a boundary was found on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854 (Fig. 16). A hedge that pre-dates the OS mapping, however, may explain the scarcity of archaeology found down the eastern limits of the site.

6. Artefact Record

6.1 **Pottery** by Ruth Leary

Factual Data

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

Quantity and provenance

6.1.2 There were 2648 sherds of Romano-British pottery (34470g). The quantities of pottery sherds recovered from the excavated feature groups and trenches are

shown in Table 1. Detailed lists are held with the site archive and will be reproduced at the final reporting stage.

Table 1. Quantity of pottery from excavated groups and contexts

Group	Context	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Rim equivalent
1011 total		1	8.8	0
1001	1001	61	875.2	31
1001 total		61	875.2	31
1011	1010	1	8.8	
1012	1013	82	746.8	229
1012	1014	55	152.9	
1012	1015	17	388.4	35
1012 total		154	1288.1	264
1016	1017	1	27.1	14
1016 total		1	27.1	14
1028	1027	8	60.6	5
1028 total		8	60.6	5
1034	1033	4	16	4
1034 total		4	16	4
1038	1037	1	11	
1038 total		1	11	0
1040	1039	5	14.2	
1040 total		5	14.2	0
1044	1043	5	26.8	
1044 total		5	26.8	0
1048	1047	5	27.5	7
1048 total		5	27.5	7
1052	1051	6	43.7	12
1052 total		6	43.7	12
1056	1055	4	42	
1056 total		4	42	0

Group	Context	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Rim equivalent
1059	1058	1	17.4	5
1059 total		1	17.4	5
1083	1082	18	146.1	
1083 total		18	146.1	0
1099	1098	1	4	
1099 total		1	4	0
110	109	2	63.5	15
110 total		2	63.5	15
1126	1127	6	56.2	5
1126 total		6	56.2	5
1128	1129	14	389.5	50
1128 total		14	389.5	50
1130	1131	12	363.1	
1130 total		12	363.1	0
1141	1140	6	82.1	
1141 total		6	82.1	0
1143	1142	11	79.5	6
1143 total		11	79.5	6
1149	1148	8	147.5	1
1149 total		8	147.5	1
116	115	1	15.4	
116 total		1	15.4	0
117	118	19	581.1	29
117 total		19	581.1	29
1171	1170	2	9.3	5
1171 total		2	9.3	5
1176	1175	13	61.8	6
1176 total		13	61.8	6
1178	1177	1	7.5	3
1178 total		1	7.5	3

Group	Context	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Rim equivalent
1196	1195	7	86.4	10
1196 total		7	86.4	10
120	119	7	244.3	50
120 total		7	244.3	50
1200	1199	3	11	3
1200 total		3	11	3
121	122	7	119.6	7
121 total		7	119.6	7
1212	1211	4	17.5	
1212 total		4	17.5	0
1224	1223	4	63.3	8
1224 total		4	63.3	8
1232	1231	2	7.1	
1232 total		2	7.1	0
1238	1237	5	40	
1238 total		5	40	0
1249	1247	1	5.1	5
1249 total		1	5.1	5
125	123	2	22.2	
125 total		2	22.2	0
1253	1250	11	54	10
1253	1251	1	4.8	4
1253 total		12	58.8	14
1257	1256	2	68.9	
1257 total		2	68.9	0
1259	1260	1	14.9	
1259 total		1	14.9	0
1262	1263	6	21.2	10
1262	1266	1	10.3	
1262	1267	1	1.9	

Group	Context	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Rim equivalent
1262 total		8	33.4	10
127	126	1	11.6	
127 total		1	11.6	0
1280	1279	9	418.6	23
1280 total		9	418.6	23
1285	1283	36	462.5	27
1285 total		36	462.5	27
1295	1294	16	109.9	22
1295 total		16	109.9	22
1301	1300	2	2.8	
1301 total		2	2.8	0
1303	1302	2	6.7	
1303 total		2	6.7	0
1305	1304	10	88.1	20
1305 total		10	88.1	20
1317	1316	2	20.9	
1317 total		2	20.9	0
1322	1321	1	2.3	
1322 total		1	2.3	0
1327	1328	16	150.7	14
1327 total		16	150.7	14
1344	1343	9	138	8
1344 total		9	138	8
217	218	3	134.3	19
217 total		3	134.3	19
247	248	2	7.4	
247	248 loose spoil	3	148.2	
247 total		5	155.6	0
Ditch 10	1308	5	131.6	12
Ditch 10	1314	1	181.5	5

Group	Context	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Rim equivalent
Ditch 10	1329	29	553.4	71
Ditch 10 total		35	866.5	88
Ditch 11	1273	1	15.5	
Ditch 11	1281	11	504	17
Ditch 11	1288	6	173.2	41
Ditch 11 total		18	692.7	58
Ditch 12	1091	1	5.5	
Ditch 12	1386	9	130.9	3
Ditch 12 total		10	136.4	3
Ditch 13	1002	48	347.8	12
Ditch 13	1006	22	282.6	15
Ditch 13	1008	52	408.4	13
Ditch 13 total		122	1038.8	40
Ditch 14	1115	137	1021.3	213
Ditch 14	1119	23	229.4	34
Ditch 14 total		160	1250.7	247
Ditch 16	1387	1	3	
Ditch 16 total		1	3	0
Ditch 17	1241	2	10.3	6
Ditch 17	1243	2	25.6	5
Ditch 17	1245	1	46.4	
Ditch 17	1277	11	251.5	
Ditch 17	1286	7	223.4	23
Ditch 17	1372	6	197.3	27
Ditch 17 total		29	754.5	61
Ditch 18	1209	6	33.4	
Ditch 18 total		6	33.4	0
Ditch 19	1197	8	70	18
Ditch 19 total		8	70	18
Ditch 20	1021	4	34.9	2

Group	Context	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Rim equivalent
Ditch 20	1023	7	117.1	21
Ditch 20	1029	17	240.7	3
Ditch 20 total		28	392.7	26
Ditch 21	1025	5	136.2	5
Ditch 21	1340	23	415.8	36
Ditch 21	1351	8	219.5	33
Ditch 21 total		36	771.5	74
Ditch 22	1360	17	578.2	57
Ditch 22 total		17	578.2	57
Ditch 4	103	4	83	9
Ditch 4	232	12	179.2	5
Ditch 4	263	7	107.8	
Ditch 4	276	25	306.7	24
Ditch 4	278	193	2008.5	216
Ditch 4	278 2.2-3.2m from baulk	402	4434.4	365
Ditch 4	278 4.9-5.9 from baulk	71	370.9	51
Ditch 4	278 5.90-7m from baulk	220	2488.2	248
Ditch 4	278 accumulation in NE corner	63	736.3	47
Ditch 4	278 c4.9-5.9m from baulk	8	31.6	
Ditch 4	278 most northerly limits	177	2066.4	189
Ditch 4 total		1182	12813	1154
Ditch 5	279	7	52.1	22
Ditch 5 total		7	52.1	22
Ditch 6	111	27	336.8	24
Ditch 6 total		27	336.8	24
Ditch 7	267	4	89.8	14
Ditch 7 total		4	89.8	14
Ditch 9	1144	11	442.7	25
Ditch 9	1146	52	538.8	11
Ditch 9	1154	30	2412.2	52

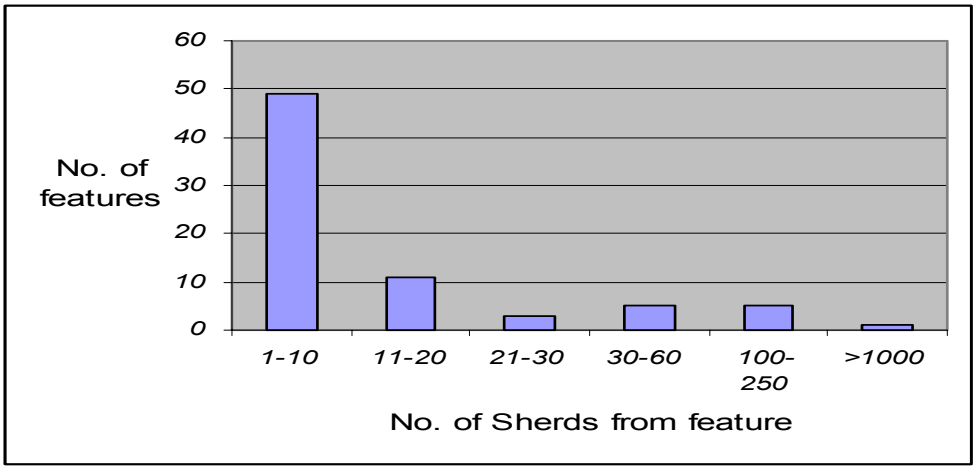
Group	Context	Sherd count	Sherd weight	Rim equivalent
Ditch 9	1156	37	349.3	51
Ditch 9 total		130	3743	139
Natural	1292	7	126.2	10
Natural total		7	126.2	10
Topsoil	1071	31	510.1	60
Topsoil	1073	2	12.4	
Topsoil total		33	522.5	60
US	US	185	2299.7	170
US	US 04	3	62.7	5
US	US E of ditch 1155	5	246.9	
US	US from area around 1059	12	374.3	24
US	US modern disturbance	15	62	
US	US modern plough furrow	8	42.9	
US	US near 1096	7	26.7	2
US	US position 4 from stripping	1	15.2	10
US	US spoil heap	2	68.1	23
US	US Trench 3	3	40.4	
US total		241	3238.9	234
Grand total		2648	34470.2	3031

Table 2. Average sherds number, weight and rim equivalent totals from feature types

Feature type	Group	Number	Grams	RE
Oven Average		6	29	9
Ditch Average		72	958	98
Gully Average		6	63	16
Hearth Average		1	4	
NAS Average		7	126	10
Pits Average		12	139	29
Average for excavations		36	466	61

6.1.3 Preliminary study show that the pottery distribution on the site related to the feature types with concentrations of pottery sherds in the ditches. At a more detailed level it can be seen that certain ditches, particularly ditch 4, were used for large scale ceramic dumping and one pit, 1012, was also used in this way to a lesser extent. This aligns with the evidence from previous excavations at West Moor Park where a large dump of ceramic material was found concentrated in a single ditch fill. Over half the features contained less than ten sherds of pottery (Graph 1) and only six contained over 100 sherds.

Graph. 1. Number of sherds in features



Range and variety of material

Wares

6.1.4 The fabric of the pottery was first examined by eye and sorted into ware groups on the basis of colour, hardness, feel, fracture, inclusions and manufacturing technique. If the sherds could not be adequately grouped by eye then they were examined under an x30 binocular microscope and compared with sherds from known sources. National fabric collection codes are given wherever possible (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Table 3. Quantities of wares

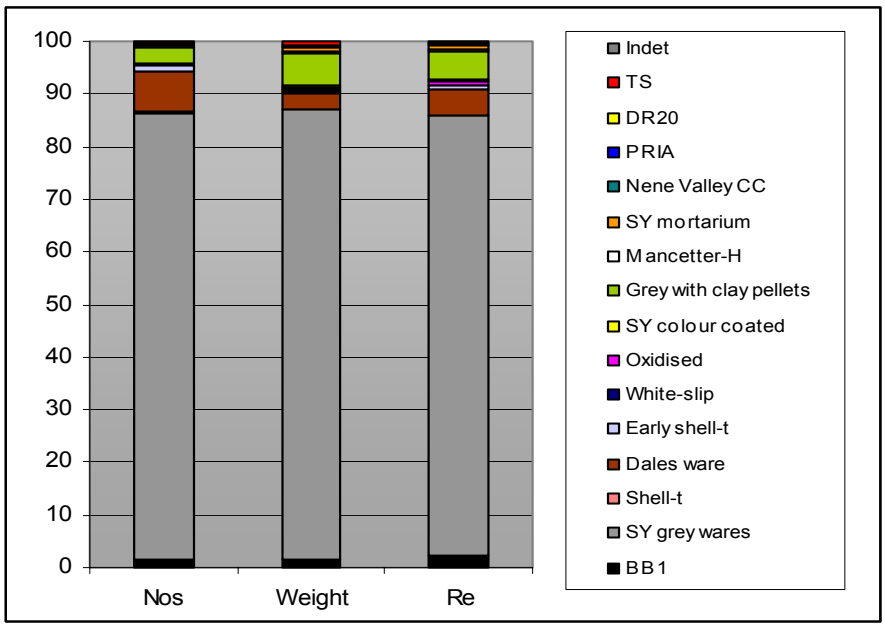
Ware	Number	Weight	Re	Tomber and Dore
BB1	6	95.5	5	DOR BB1
RBB1	36	428.8	64	ROS BB1
SY grey wares	2241	29440.4	2534	

Ware	Number	Weight	Re	Tomber and Dore
Shell-t	11	43.6	0	
Dales ware	200	1072.1	147	DAH SH
Early shell-t	29	161.7	27	
White-slip	2	18.8	0	
Oxidised	13	175.5	22	
SY colour coated	3	106.2	18	
Grey with clay pellets	76	2145.3	160	
Mancetter-H	2	67	7	MAH WH
SY mortarium	7	362.2	24	CAN WS
Nene Valley CC	6	12.3	1	LNV CC
PRIA	5	27.5	7	
DR20	1	72.1	0	BAT AM
TS	9	236.2	15	SAM
Indet	1	5	0	
Total	2648	34470.2	3031	

6.1.5 Seventeen broad ware categories were identified. These were subdivided into a further 31 coarse pottery fabrics in the archive catalogue. The pottery is overwhelmingly of local origin with only tiny amounts of traded wares of any description. Many of the fabrics were merely groupings within the local clay and may have had little significance to the potters. The local wares were predominantly medium grey wares with a small amount of 2nd-century Rossington BB1. A very small amount of Dorset BB1 was identified. This comprised a 3rd-century dish and a mid 2nd-century jar which appeared to have a Dorset BB1 fabric. A Mancetter-Hartshill multi-reeded hammerhead rim mortarium was present and a single sherd of Dressel 20 oil amphora, the most common amphora type in Britain. Nine samian sherds were identified and their source will be determined by a samian specialist in the next phase of analysis. A grey ware group with quartz and grey clay pellet inclusions can be further divided into a ‘native’ ware common in the late 1st to early/mid 2nd century and a fabric probably made in the Trent Valley kilns such as those at Torksey,

Lincolnshire, (Oswald 1937) around 65 sherds. The former fabric, some eleven sherds, is known at Doncaster and is likely to be a locally made ware.

Graph 2. Proportion of ware groups on site



Forms

6.1.6 Tablewares were extremely rare and limited to the samian form Dr38 copies made at the local kilns. The common wear found inside these suggest that this form may not have functioned as true tableware but were used to mix or grind food stuff. Coarse ware bowls and dishes were found in small numbers dominated by the flat-rim and the flanged bowl form and the grooved-rim dish (Table 4). The quantities are somewhat smaller than at the other West Moor Park excavation sites (Graph 6). The bowl and dish types copy the BB1 and BB2 types supplied in quantity to the army on the Northern frontier. Only the Dr 38 copy apes the fine imported table ware from Gaul found at military sites such as Doncaster.

Table 4. Bowls and dishes

Vessel type	Form group	Rim	Relative % of total assemblage
	Dr 38 copy	30	1.0
	everted rim	15	0.5

Vessel type	Form group	Rim	Relative % of total assemblage
	Flanged hemi-s bowl	5	0.2
	flat-rim bowl	103	3.4
	grooved flat-rim bowl	89	2.9
	flanged bowl	92	3.0
	flanged bowl	92	3.0
Bowls		390	12.9
	flat-rim bowl B/D	35	1.2
	triangular-rim B/D	27	0.9
	TS B/D	5	0.2
Bowl/Dish		67	2.2
	Grooved rim dish	68	2.2
	TS dish	10	0.3
Dishes		78	2.6

6.1.7 Beakers were rare. A couple of coarse ware small jars would technically merit the name but only one true beaker, a Nene valley indented beaker, was identified. Two sherds of white-slipped ware were present and these were in a coarse fabric similar to the oxidised wares made in the South Yorkshire potteries. These were from a closed vessel or vessels, perhaps a flagon, but no rims or handles were found. Two lids were identified, one with a bead rim the other a plain rim. The mortaria comprised a multi-reeded, hammerhead mortarium of a type made at the kilns at Mancetter-Hartshill, near Coventry, and fragments from at least five locally made mortaria, three flanged vessels of the second century and two hammerhead vessels of the 3rd to 4th century. One grey ware bodysherd had been worked into a spindle whorl.

6.1.8 Jars were the most numerous vessel group, totalling *c*.80% of the total assemblage from the site. The most common type was the everted-rim jar, plain or with lattice decoration, copying the BB1 jar form (Table 5). Most of these had the everted rim with off-set between rim and body so characteristic of the South Yorkshire kiln group (Buckland 1980 type Ea). Only a small number were in BB1 fabrics, the majority being wheel-thrown grey ware versions of

this basic form. The form has a long life, being fundamentally a good shape for a cooking pot. Data from other sites suggests it declined in popularity during the first half of the 3rd century when grooved-rim dishes and bead and flange bowls began to be made at the kilns (Graph 3). The everted-rim jars from Branton kiln A lack any lattice decoration and include examples with widely flaring rims of late type. Certainly by the late 3rd century, this form was rare. The other common medium sized jar form at the kilns at this time was the cupped-rim jar. The kiln groups suggest that this type became common after the everted-rim jar and was made alongside it for a time in the late 2nd to mid 3rd century (Graph 3) before disappearing in the late 3rd century. The evidence suggests little overlap between this form and the flanged bowls.

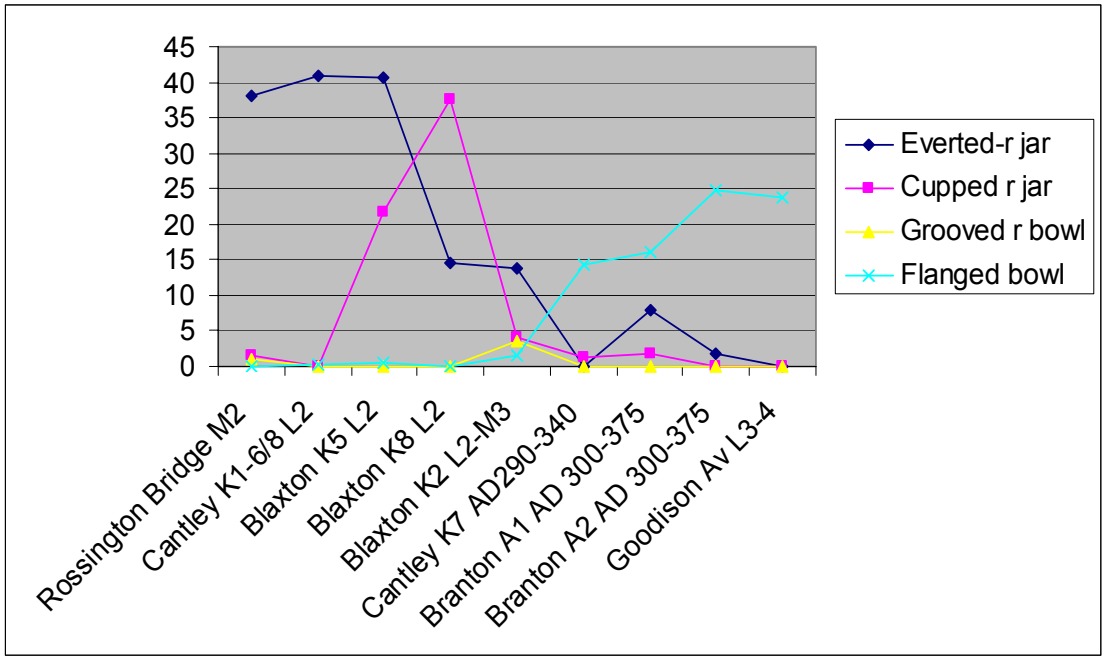
Table 5. Jars

Vessel type	Form group	Rim Equivalents	Relative % of total assemblage
	BB1 jar	166	5.5
	cavetto rim jar	115	3.8
	club rim jar	14	0.5
	cupped rim jar	63	2.1
	Dales ware jar	174	5.7
	everted rim jar	539	17.8
	everted rim	97	3.2
	Late BB1 jar	7	0.2
	PRIA	7	0.2
	Rolled rim jar	14	0.5
	rusticated jar	47	1.6
	Short everted rim jar	77	2.5
Medium mouthed		1320	43.5
	large jar with everted rim	123	4.1
	lugged jar	80	2.6
	narrow n jar	292	9.6

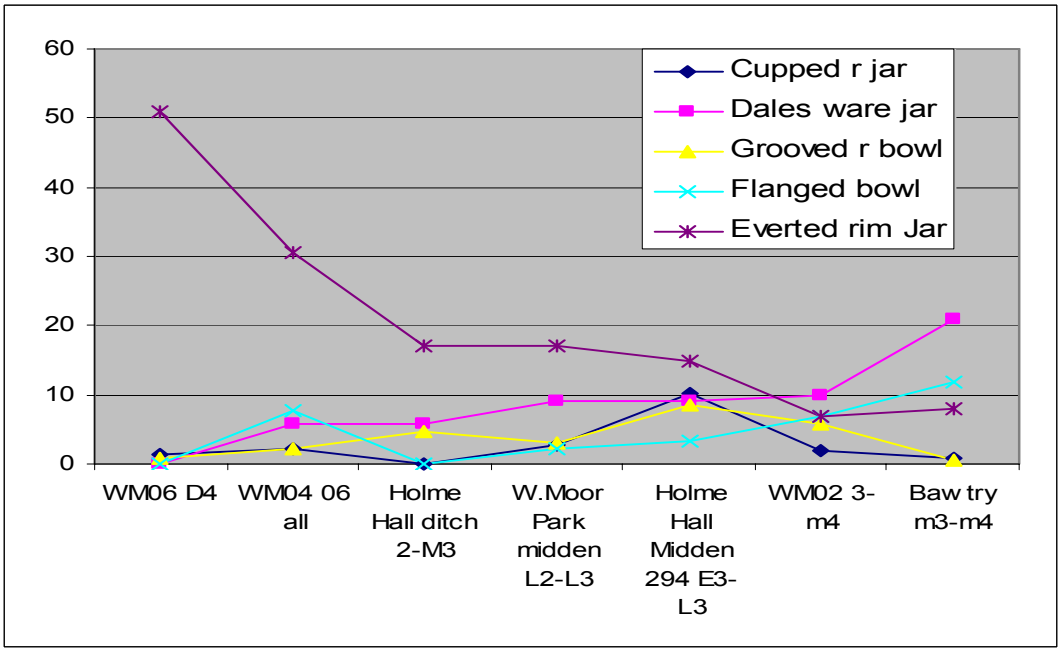
Vessel type	Form group	Rim Equivalents	Relative % of total assemblage
N-mouth jar total		495	16.3
	bead-rim deep bowl	177	5.8
	club rim deep bowl/jar	5	0.2
	club-rim deep bowl	80	2.6
	grooved bead-rim deep	27	0.9
	flat-rim deep bowl	167	5.5
	small bead/club-rim jar	4	0.1
W-mouth bowl total		460	15.2
	everted rim	17	0.6
	w-mouthed jar	106	3.5
W-mouth jar total		123	4.1

6.1.9 This sequence is borne out at the settlement sites where a the cupped-rim jars and grooved-rim dishes have a similar frequency profile and that of Dales ware compares well with the bead and flange bowl pattern of late 3rd to 4th-century date (Graph 4). The everted-rim jar pattern is similar to that seen at the kilns. The ditch 4 group at West Moor Park II compares well with the pattern for the early kilns of mid-late 2nd-century date while the overall assemblage pattern give a clear indication of some late 3rd-century activity perhaps extending into the early 4th century. The small number of cupped-rim jars contrasts with the kiln groups and settlement groups of late 2nd to mid 3rd-century date suggesting a possible gap in the dumping of ceramic material at some point during this period when the cupped-rim jar was more popular. It is possible, however, that the lack of cupped-rim jars may reflect a functional difference.

Graph 3. Relative quantities of key types from South Yorkshire kilns arranged in chronological sequence: Rossington Bridge (Buckland *et al*. 2001), Blaxton (Buckland and Dolby 1980), Branton (Buckland 1976), Cantley (Annable 1960), Goodison Boulevard (Buckland and Magilton 2005)



Graph 4. Relative quantities of key types on settlement sites in South Yorkshire and north Nottinghamshire (Holme Hall, Stainton, Leary 2005; West Moor Park, Leary 2004a; Bawtry, Leary 2006; WMO2 Leary 2007)



6.1.10 At just under 6%, Dales ware jars are reasonably common suggesting activity in the second half of the 3rd century, when this type began to compete with local cooking and storage types. Small numbers of other types included some early to mid 2nd-century forms – short everted rim jars and rusticated jars. The latter certainly continued to be made in the mid 2nd century at Rossington Bridge with its distinctive recurved rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980 type E).

6.1.11 In addition to the medium jars, both narrow-mouthed and wide-mouthed jars were identified. The narrow-mouthed jars include necked jars with simple rims and large jars, probably mostly lugged (Buckland *et al*. 1980 types G and F respectively). The necked jars had simple everted rims and several bore single or double wavy line burnish on the neck. These compare with similar vessels in the East Midlands burnished ware range of the mid/late 3rd and 4th century (Todd 1968b figure 2 no. 6). The lugged jars are dated by Buckland *et al*. (1980 type F) from the 2nd to the 4th century although the later ones tend to be more numerous and larger.

6.1.12 The wide-mouthed vessels fall into two categories: the truncated, sub-conical bowl form and the shouldered wide-mouthed jar form. The former is a distinctive part of the South Yorkshire repertoire (Buckland 1980 *et al*. type H) and became increasingly common on sites through time. The rims may have some chronological significance. Buckland notes that grooved rims seem to be earlier and the present author has noted that there is some evidence to suggest that the flat rims become more common in the later period, the mid 3td to 4th century, and the bead rim types more common in the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century. There is very little evidence for typological development in the shouldered wide-mouthed jar form at present.

6.1.13 A small group of sherds in a handmade quartz tempered fabric from pit 1048 and a bodysherd from pit 116 are likely to be of prehistoric date and need specialist identification.

Chronology

6.1.14 Preliminary dating of the pottery suggests pottery from two pits, 116 and 1048, may be of pre-Roman date. The pottery from pits 1238, 1261, 1224 and Ditch 5 include early types such as the 'native' jars, early shell-tempered ware and a late 1st to early 2nd-century neckless, short everted rim jar. As no pottery demanding a later date is present the pits may be of late 1st to mid 2nd-century date while a BB1 sherd from Ditch 5 fill 279 gives *terminus post quem* of AD 120.

6.1.15 Many of the features date to the mid to late 2nd century including the large

group from Ditch 4. This group was dominated by vessels dating to this period but did include a small number of Dales ware sherds but no grooved flat rim or bead and flange rim bowls dating to the 3rd and 4th century. A date of deposition early in the 3rd century is possible. Ditches 12 and 18 are also likely to belong to the mid to late 2nd century and the absence of any Dales ware may suggest deposition preceded that in Ditch 4.

6.1.16 A cupped-rim jar and a folded beaker/jar sherd suggest a slightly later date for the small group from ditch 6, perhaps in the early to mid 3rd century. Ditches 7 and 16 could not be closely dated within the mid 2nd to 4th century although the fine grey sherd from ditch 16 would be more usual for an early context in the late 1st to 2nd century. Material from Ditch 19 included the grooved flat rim bowl form dating to the late 2nd to mid 3rd century. The pottery from Ditch 20 did not include Dales ware but a grooved-rim dish, particularly common in the late 2nd to early 3rd century as well as a number of deep bowls with flat rims suggests an early 3rd-century date. Ditch 22 did contain Dales ware as well as two bead rim deep bowls and one short flat rim deep bowl. On present evidence a date in the first half of the 3rd century would be appropriate.

6.1.17 A larger group from ditch 9 included developed bead and flange bowls of late 3rd to 4th-century type as well as a mortarium of similar date range. Developed bead and flange bowls were also present in Ditches 10, 11, 13 and 14 and sherds from late colour-coated bowls from Ditches 17 and 21 gives a similar date range for these features.

6.1.18 The other features only yielded small numbers of sherds except pit 1012. This contained similar types to ditch 4 and the absence of any Dales ware, flanged bowls or other later types suggests a date late in the 2nd or early in the 3rd century. The group has no BB1 jars and the everted rim jars are undecorated suggesting a relatively late date. One jar had a cavetto rim and a date in the early 3rd century would best suit these types.

6.1.19 The remaining features are given spot dating in Table 6 and these are based on the latest sherd in the group. Further work on the stratigraphy and relationships may modify this preliminary dating.

Table 6. Spot dating by feature and context

Group	Context	Description	Spot date	Number	Weight	Re
1001	1001	topsoil (over entire site)	E-M3	61	875.2	31
1011	1010	fill of [1011]	RB	1	8.8	
1012	1013	fill of [1012]	M2-3	85	746.8	229
1012	1014	fill of [1012]	RB	55	152.9	
1012	1015	fill of [1012]	M2-E/M3	17	388.4	35
1016	1017	fill of [1016]	M2-E/M3	1	27.1	14
1028	1027	fill of [1028]	M2-3	8	60.6	5
1034	1033	fill of ditch [1034]	L2	4	16	4
1038	1037	fill of pit [1038]	2	1	11	
1040	1039	fill of [1040]	RB	5	14.2	
1044	1043	fill of [1044]	M-L2	5	26.8	
1048	1047	fill of [1048]	PRIA	5	27.5	7
1052	1051	fill of [1052]	M/L2-3	6	43.7	12
1056	1055	fill of [1056]	RB	4	42	
1059	1058	lining of oven flue [1059]	2-M3, prob M/L2	1	17.4	5
1083	1082	fill of [1083]	RB	18	146.1	
1099	1098	fill of hearth/flue [1099]	RB	1	4	
110	109	fill of [110]	3-M4 opt L3	2	63.5	15
1126	1127	fill of [1126]	L3+, mod present	7	59.1	5
1128	1129	fill of [1128]	L3-4, opt L3-E4	14	389.5	50
1130	1131	fill of [1130]	3-M4, opt M3	12	363.1	
1141	1140	fill of [1141]	3-M4, opt M3	6	82.1	
1143	1142	fill of 1143	3-M4, opt M3	11	79.5	6

Group	Context	Description	Spot date	Number	Weight	Re
1149	1148	fill of [1149]	3-M4, opt M3	8	147.5	1
116	115	fill of [116]	?PRIA	1	15.4	
117	118	fill of [117]	L2-M3, opt E/M3	19	581.1	29
1171	1170	fill of [1171]	M/L2+	2	9.3	5
1176	1175	fill of [1176]	3-M4, opt M3	13	61.8	6
1178	1177	fill of [1178]	M/L2+, opt L2-M3	2	28.9	3
1196	1195	fill of [1196]	M/L2	7	86.4	10
120	119	fill of [120]	3-4	7	244.3	50
1200	1199	fill of [1200]	M/L2+	3	11	3
121	122	fill of [121]	3-M4, opt M3	7	119.6	7
1212	1211	fill of [1212]	RB	4	17.5	
1224	1223	fill of [1224]	M/L1-L1/E2, opt L1	4	63.3	8
1232	1231	fill of [1232]	M-L2	2	7.1	
1238	1237	fill of [1238]	1-E2?	5	40	
1249	1247	fill of [1249]	M2-3	1	5.1	5
125	123	secondary fill of [125]	M2-E3	2	22.2	
1253	1250	fill of [1253]	M/L2-3, opt M/L2	11	54	10
1253	1251	fill of [1253]	M/L2-3, opt M/L2	1	4.8	4
1257	1256	fill of [1257]	M/L2+	2	68.9	
1259	1260	fill of [1261]	M/L1-E2	1	14.9	
1262	1263	fill of [1262]	RB, opt M2+	6	21.2	10
1262	1266	fill of [1262]	RB	1	10.3	
1262	1267	primary fill of [1262]	RB	1	1.9	

Group	Context	Description	Spot date	Number	Weight	Re
127	126	fill of [127]	RB	1	11.6	
1280	1279	fill of [1280]	L3-4, opt L3	9	418.6	23
1285	1283	fill of [1285]	3-M4, opt CM3	36	462.5	27
1295	1294	fill of [1295]	M2-4, perhaps M/L2	16	109.9	22
1301	1300	fill of [1301]	RB	2	2.8	
1303	1302	fill of [1303]	M2+	2	6.7	
1305	1304	fill of [1305]	M/L2+, opt M/L2-M3	10	88.1	20
1317	1316	fill of [1317]	RB	2	20.9	
1322	1321	fill of [1322]	RB	1	2.3	
1327	1328	fill of [1327]	L3-4	34	209.9	14
1344	1343	fill of [1344]	L3-4	9	138	8
217	218	fill of [217]	L2-4, opt 3-4	3	134.3	19
247	248	fill of [247]	RB	2	7.4	
247	248 loose spoil		RB	3	148.2	
Ditch 10	1308	fill of [1309]	M/L2+	5	131.6	12
Ditch 10	1314	fill of [1315]	L3-4	1	181.5	5
Ditch 10	1329	fill of [1330]	L2-M3	29	553.4	71
Ditch 11	1273	fill of [1274]	M/L2+	1	15.5	
Ditch 11	1281	fill of [1282]	L2-4, opt 3	11	504	17
Ditch 11	1288	fill of [1289]	L3+	6	173.2	41
Ditch 12	1091	fill of [1092]	RB	1	5.5	
Ditch 12	1386	fill of [1385]	M2-M3, opt M/L2	9	130.9	3
Ditch 13	1002	fill of [1003]	L3-4	48	347.8	12

Group	Context	Description	Spot date	Number	Weight	Re
Ditch 13	1006	fill (1006 = 1002)	L3-4	22	282.6	15
Ditch 13	1008	fill of [1009]	3	52	408.4	13
Ditch 14	1115	fill of [1114]	M3-M4, opt L3	137	1021.3	213
Ditch 14	1119	fill of [1118]	3-M4 opt M3	23	229.4	34
Ditch 16	1387	fill of [1388]	RB, ?L1-M2	1	3	
Ditch 17	1241	fill of [1242]	3+, opt M3-E4	2	10.3	6
Ditch 17	1243	fill of [1244]	M2+	2	25.6	5
Ditch 17	1245	fill of [1246]	M-L2	1	46.4	
Ditch 17	1277	fill of [1278]	M/L2+	11	251.5	
Ditch 17	1286	fill of [1287]	3-M4	7	223.4	23
Ditch 17	1372	fill of [1374]	L3-4, opt L3-E4	6	197.3	27
Ditch 18	1209	fill of [1210]	2-3	6	33.4	
Ditch 19	1197	fill of [1198]	L2-M3	8	70	18
Ditch 20	1020	Fill of [1021]	M2-4	4	34.9	2
Ditch 20	1023	fill of [1022]	M2-4, opt E-M3	7	117.1	21
Ditch 20	1029	fill of [1030]	M2+	17	240.7	3
Ditch 21	1025	primary fill of [1026]	M2-4, opt M/L2+	5	136.2	5
Ditch 21	1340	fill of 1341	L2-E3	23	415.8	36
Ditch 21	1351	fill of [1352]	3-M4, opt L3-E4	8	219.5	33
Ditch 22	1360	primary fill of [1361]	3-M4 opt E-M3+	17	578.2	57
Ditch 4	103	fill of [104]	3-M4, opt 3	4	83	9
Ditch 4	232	tertiary fill of [228]	M/L2	12	179.2	5
Ditch 4	263	fill of [264]	L2-3	7	107.8	
Ditch 4	276	fill of [275]	M2-4, opt M/L2-E3	25	306.7	24
Ditch 4	278	fill of [277]	M-L2?	193	2008.5	216

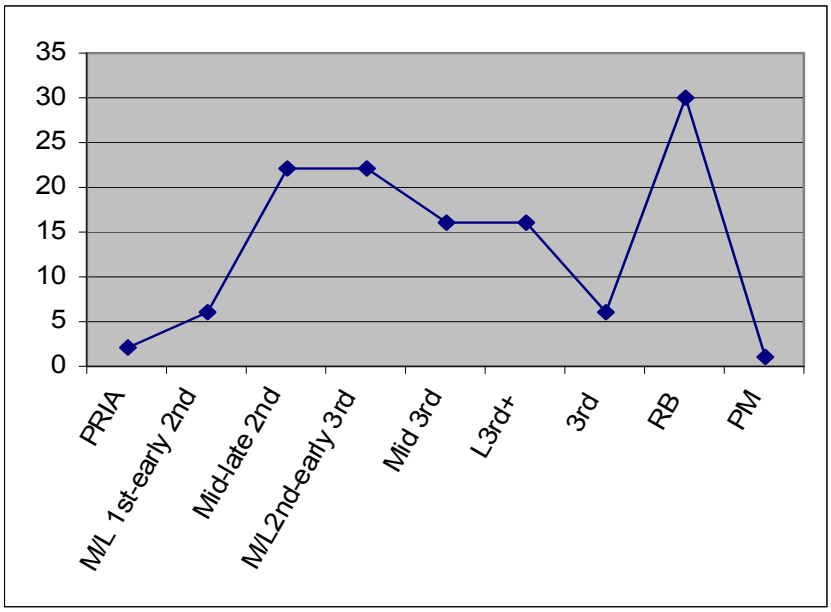
Group	Context	Description	Spot date	Number	Weight	Re
Ditch 4	278 2.2-3.2m from baulk		M-L2?, poss. into E3	402	4434.4	365
Ditch 4	278 4.9-5.9 from baulk		M-L2?, poss. into E3	71	370.9	51
Ditch 4	278 5.90-7m from baulk		L2-M3, opt L2-E3	220	2488.2	248
Ditch 4	278 accumulation in NE corner		M2-E3	63	736.3	47
Ditch 4	278 *c*.4.9-5.9m from baulk		3?	8	31.6	
Ditch 4	278 most northerly limits		M/L2-E3, opt L2-E3	177	2066.4	189
Ditch 5	257	fill of [258]	PM	1	8.8	
Ditch 5	279	fill of [280]	M/L1-M2, opt E2	7	52.1	22
Ditch 6 contd.	111	fill of [112]	3, opt E-M3	27	336.8	24
Ditch 7	267	fill of [268]	M2-4	4	89.8	14
Ditch 9	1144	fill of [1145]	3-4	11	442.7	25
Ditch 9	1146	fill of [1147]	3-M4, opt M3+	52	538.8	11
Ditch 9	1154	fill of [1155]	L3+, opt L3-E4	30	2412.2	52
Ditch 9	1156	fill of [1157]	3-M3, opt L3-M4	37	349.3	51
Natural	1292		M/L2+	7	126.2	10
	1071	residual topsoil	M2-2/E3	31	510.1	60
	1073	residual topsoil	RB	2	12.4	

Group	Context	Description	Spot date	Number	Weight	Re
US	US		M/L1-L3, opt stops *c*. L3/E4	185	2299.7	170
US	US 04		L2-E3	3	62.7	5
US	US E of ditch 1155		3-M4	5	246.9	
US	US from area around 1059		2-3	12	374.3	24
US	US modern disturbance		RB	15	62	
US	US mod plough furrow		RB	8	42.9	
US	US near 1096		M/L2-4, opt M/L2-E3	7	26.7	2
US	Stripping surface		M/L1	1	15.2	10
US	US spoil heap		M3/M4	2	68.1	23
US	US Trench 3		RB	3	40.4	
				2672	34563	3031

6.1.20 The absence of late Roman wares such as the late Nene Valley bowls, dishes, beakers and jars, East Yorkshire grey and calcite-gritted wares, Oxfordshire colour-coated wares and late shelly wares such as the double lid-seated jars present at West Moor Park 02 (Oxford North, Leary 2007) suggest that there was little deposition of ceramic debris beyond the 3rd century. This dating is probably also reflected in the relative quantity of Dales ware jars which are about a quarter of that at West Moor Park 02 or at the mid 3rd to mid 4th-century site at Bawtry, north Nottinghamshire. Rush (2000, 158) found a pronounced rise in Dales ware in the early 4th century at Castleford and

ceramic deposition seems to have stopped in this part of West Moor Park before that time. The small quantities of BB1 and of cupped-rim jars may indicate a diminution of ceramic deposition at some point during the second half of the 3rd century. At Castleford BB1 was one of the main coarse wares (Rush 2000, 158) during the 3rd century and the rise in cupped rims jars also occurred in the 3rd century although the precise date of this rise is not yet clear. It may be that, rather than a break in occupation, this represents a time when the site was kept relatively clear of ceramic debris. The number of contexts in each chronologically detectable group seems to decline slightly in the mid to late 3rd century (Graph 5).

Graph 5. Number of contexts in date groups



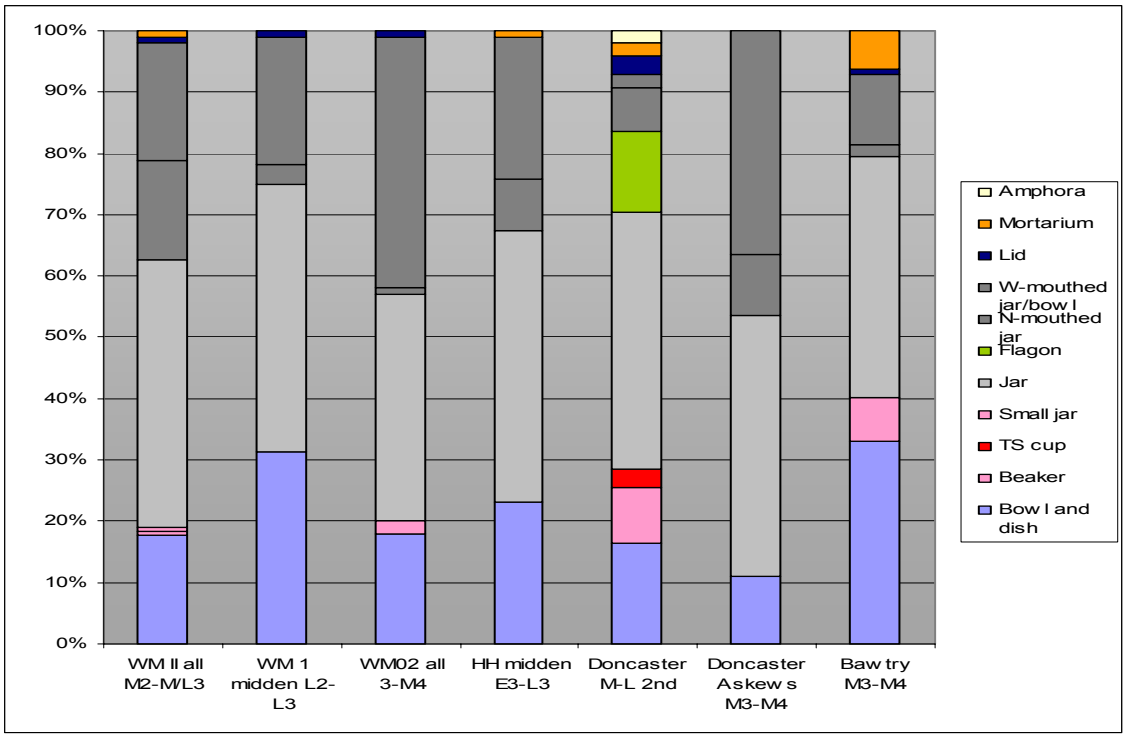
Function and site status

6.1.21 Site function and status is often assessed by examining relative quantities of fine tablewares to coarse cooking wares, bowls, dishes and beakers to jars, the presence of imported samian and amphora sherds and the presence of graffiti on the vessels (Evans 1993 and 2001a). The group from these excavations has fewer bowl and dishes and more jars than other areas of West Moor Park and other rural settlement in the region (Graph 6). Very few beakers were identified and no flagons. Contemporary rural settlements can be used for comparison but unfortunately data are not available for contemporary military sites in the region. The data from Doncaster include a mid to late 2nd-century group, which would overlap chronologically with site usage, but quantified data are

not yet available for the 3rd century. The 2nd-century group suggests that the Doncaster vicus was rather poor as regards table ware (Evans 1993 figure 6) with only 16% of the group being made up of bowls and dishes, although the proportion of beakers agrees rather better with the range at northern military sites (Evans 1993, figure 8) at 21%. In fact the bowl/dish level is similar to that at some of the rural sites.

6.1.22 Two possible graffiti were identified, one X on a samian bowl base and a series of signs on a mortarium body.

Graph 6. Relative quantification of vessels by rim equivalents at West Moor Park 1 (Leary 2004a) and II, West Moor Park 02 (Oxford North, Leary 2007), HH: Holme Hall, Stainton (Leary 2005), Doncaster High Street (Leary 2004b) and Doncaster Askews (Leary in prep) and Bawtry (Leary 2006)



Taphonomy

6.1.23 The assemblages displayed distinct differences in character. Some large dumps of fresh pottery were recorded, such as that from Ditch 4, which seem to be deliberate dumps of fresh ceramic rubbish. Other ditches contained very small group of pottery which included pottery types of divergent date suggesting accumulations over a period of time. This was true of some of the other features also and care will be taken in the final analysis to distinguish accumulation from material all deposited at the same time and forming a

closely dated assemblage.

Statement of potential and further work

6.1.24 *Fabric analysis*: some further work on the pottery fabrics is necessary to source some of the material and provide detailed fabric descriptions. As the majority is in the common grey ware of the South Yorkshire kilns, this will not require much time.

6.1.25 *Specialist analysis*: the mortaria should be shown to Kay Hartley for expert identification. The samian, being a type of pottery which can be closely dated, should be sent to a specialist. It would be useful to send the BB1 sherd identified as being possibly from Dorset to David Williams for verification since the presence of Dorset BB1 (Williams 1977) in this area at the time when it was being made at Doncaster is of some interest. Sherds of possible prehistoric date from pits 116 and 1048 also require further investigation.

6.1.26 *Site chronology*: the assemblage contained a number of key pottery types which will help phase the site. Further work on the vertical and horizontal site stratigraphy should progress the site phasing and the careful analysis of the relative quantities of different pottery types in the features and groups will permit more detailed absolute phasing. Further investigation is needed to investigate the possibility of fluctuations in the level or type of activities on the site resulting in lower than usual numbers of key types such as the 3rd-century cupped-rim jars and 3rd-century BB1 vessels.

6.1.27 *Spatial analysis*: no analysis of the spatial distribution of the pottery was possible at this stage in the project but, as the site is part of a much larger landscape, this is an important part of the analysis. The pottery from excavated area shows signs of both chronological shifts across the area and of different functional areas being reflected in the pottery make-up.

6.1.28 *Nature of occupation and aspects of trade and exchange*: another important area of potential is that of differences in the nature of the occupation. As noted above the group contrasts with other groups analysed from the West Moor Park area and this suggests differences in function or possibly status. Useful comparisons can be made with a number of similar rural sites in the area and previous work suggests some evidence for social stratification may be detected in the pottery. In addition, preliminary comparisons of the group with other assemblages from the region suggest a poor degree of integration with the trade and exchange network supplying the military sites such as Doncaster. A small number of rural sites do seem to have accessed this network to a limited degree and this may reflect social stratification of some sort within the rural

population. This need not imply a greater social status but may reflect ethnic differences or simply differences in outlook which resulted in a greater desire to procure Roman-type ceramics and, in some cases, their contents, Roman-style foodstuffs. Investigating this aspect of the pottery will add to our understanding of the response of the rural population to changes brought by the Romans. Where this has been done in East Yorkshire (Evans 2006) intrusive populations were detected and a lack of articulation between the rural population and the nucleated settlements in the 2nd century, as far as ceramics were concerned, were noted. Evans noted that this pattern altered in the 3rd century and the two settlement groups became more similar.

6.1.29 *Previously excavated pottery and regional to pottery studies*: this group, along with previously excavated groups from West Moor Park, offer a range of ceramic groups which include large groups of pottery, dating to different periods, as well as smaller well-dated groups. These large groups are very unusual on rural site in South Yorkshire and give an unparalleled opportunity to observe the fluctuating use of different forms, and in doing so, improve the dating of other rural sites. The groups also allow aspects of pottery usage to be examined and questions regarding the function and status of different parts of the landscape to be assessed. Quantified data from other groups of pottery from similar sites and also from sites of different character such as the military site at Doncaster can be used to detect social stratification between sites and also look at the way the rural sites are integrated with sites of different type in terms of the pottery they obtained.

6.1.30 *Illustration*: a proportion of the assemblage (approximately 90 sherds) warrants illustration.

6.1.31 *Storage and curation*: the pottery is predominantly stable. The vesicular pottery would benefit from being bagged separately to the other coarse wares as it is quite friable and could be fragmented further in bags with heavy grey ware sherds.

6.2 Metalworking debris by Jane Cowgill

6.2.1 The finds were rapidly catalogued and are listed below (Tables 7 and 8). The magnetic matter has been scanned and that from fill 1409 should be retained but the remainder may be discarded.

Table 7. Catalogue of the slags

Context	Sample	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
U/S		Slag	1	5g	Slagged coal or stone
U/S		Slag	1	169g	Coal fuel; unusual hearth bottom
253		Fuel ash slag	1	2g	
255		Slag	5	2g	
255		Tap	1	1g	Droplet.
267		Block	1	289g	Very large charcoal inclusions
1008		Stone	1	80g	Discard.
1018		Stone	1	44g	Discard.
1020		Tap	1	10g	Abraded?
1023		Stone	1	10g	Discard.
1039		Slag	3	7g	Very encrusted.
1058	65	Fired clay	6	23g	Oxidised; organic temper; no surfaces
1061	64	Fired clay	1	5g	Oxidised; organic temper; no surfaces
1061	64	Fired clay	1	23g	Reduced fired - natural? No surfaces
1073		Tap	1	150g	Abraded
1075	66	Fired clay	13	154g	Oxidised; fired sandy clay - natural? No surfaces
1154		Block	2	2569g	Very large charcoal inclusions; abraded - 1 extremely; encrusted
1368		Hearth bottom	2	480g	Coal fuel; rounded bases; 55 x 70 x 45mm; 80 x 90 x 60mm

Table 8. Catalogue of the hammerscale content of the magnetic residues from the samples

Context	Sample	Hammerscale
201	16	1 plate
267	33	10 plate
1023	48	2 plate
1039	52	3 plate
1047	58	1 plate
1057	62	1 plate
1058	65	1 plate
1333	156	1 plate
1360	166	3 plate; 1 spheroidal
1409	177	Weight 5g; 70+ plate; 3 spheroidal

6.2.2 Block slags, by-products of iron smelting, were once again found at the site, but their abraded condition suggests that they are residual. The only slags that were definitely generated by iron smithing are those from fill 1368 and both are in a fairly fresh condition, suggesting they may have been deposited in Ditch 22 soon after the smithing episode. Hammerscale is only present in any significant quantity in fill 1409 of gully 1410 but no slag was recovered from nearby. The presence of scale is usually taken as a good indicator that a smithy was located nearby. The fired-clays from the lining (1058) of oven flue 1059 and a fill (1061) of the associated bowl (1062) are both oxidised fired and have organic matter added to the clay to temper them and although no surfaces are present, they all probably once formed a part of the same structure. The other pieces, although catalogued as fired clay may just be pieces of fired natural.

6.3 **Ironwork** by Hilary Cool

Factual information

Introduction

6.3.1 This assessment is based on personal inspection of all the finds with the aid of X-radiographs. A basic archive catalogue recording context, small find

number, simple name and brief description was prepared. This catalogue will provide sufficient information about the less diagnostic fragments for the full catalogue at the analysis stage, and the fragments themselves will not need to be inspected again. This information is supplied as Table 9.

Quantity and provenance.

6.3.2 The items consisted of one possible plough share tip (sf 11, fill 1057 of oven 1059/1062), a collar (sf 16, fill 1378 of Ditch 16), a fitting (fill 1015 of pit 1012) one screw (sf 15, fill 1375 of Ditch 16), a bolt (sf 10, fill 1013 of pit 1012), a nail (no. 12), and fragments of iron bar (sf 13, fill 1146 of Ditch 9; sf 14). Of these, two (sf 12 and 14) were unstratified. The other items were recorded as coming from ditch and pit fills and from the fill of oven 1059/1062.

Date and range

6.3.3 Several items are clearly modern either because they appear machine made (e.g. the screw, the bolt and the square fitting), or because the amount of solid iron remaining as revealed by the X-radiography suggests that they have not been in the soil for many centuries. A good candidate for the latter is the collar.

6.3.4 The only item that could be of late Iron Age or Roman date is sf 11 from oven 1059/1062. The features that can be seen from the X-radiograph are consistent with it being the tip of a plough share. Investigative conservation would be needed to confirm this identification.

Condition

6.3.5 The items are in good condition and adequately packaged for long-term storage.

Potential

6.3.6 This group other than the possible ploughshare tip has little potential to contribute to our understanding of the site as much appears to be relatively modern detritus from working the land. If any other dating evidence has come from the context it was found in, it has the potential to help refine the date of the currency of this particular type as it currently appears to belong to a variety thought to belong more to the Iron Age than to the Roman period. Such dating, however, has tended to rely on items found in southern Britain rather than the north and it might be suspected that a different date range might be appropriate for the north.

Methodology

Investigative conservation

6.3.7 The socketed end of sf 11 should be cleaned to see whether it is broken or finished, and a section needs to be cleaned across the front.

Reporting.

6.3.8 A brief report consisting of a catalogue entry with relevant comparanda should be written for sf 11. It should be illustrated by taking the outline from the X-radiograph and superimposing the details of the cleaned areas on it.

Table 9. Ironwork

SF number	Context	Name	Description
10	1013	Bolt	Angled head and shank fragment.
11	1057	Plough share	Tip and part of socket. Length 85mm.
12	U/S	Nail	Head and shank fragment
13	1146	Nail or bar	Shank fragment
14	U/S	bar	Square-sectioned, 3 fragments.
15	1375	Screw	Complete
16	1378	Collar	Rectangular-section, oval profile. Diameter 65 x 53mm.
-	1015	Fitting	Square plate with raised edge and possibly minerally preserved organic internally. Dimensions 23mm

6.4 **Stonework** by Jane Richardson

6.4.1 Three stone artefacts, the partial remains of two upper stones from beehive querns (from fill 1123 of pit 1122 and fill 216 of possible ditch terminal 215) and a possible rubbing stone (fill 103 in Ditch 4) were retrieved. These were probably contemporary with occupation at the site and require further analysis. Geological identification of the materials used is required, as is a detailed description of the quern. Illustration of the two partial beehive querns is recommended.

6.5 Flint by Martin Lightfoot

6.5.1 Two flints weighing approximately 10g (1403) and 2g (1002) were recovered.

6.5.2 Flint 1002: a light grey flake, with some secondary working along one edge, and a small amount of 'buff' cortex on its distal end, very worn. Flint 1403: brown poor quality chert, large secondary flake, part of a large shattered or broken core. Approximately 20% 'buff' cortex remaining.

6.5.3 These flints are presumably residual, are of very poor quality and probably derived from a secondary source such as estuarine gravels. Although not diagnostic, they are likely to date from the Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. Flint 1403 is in fairly good condition and is likely to have been produced on or near the site, possibly indicating 'background' prehistoric activity; flint 1002 is more likely to have travelled some distance to the site, possibly water borne and deposited on site during a flood episode.

6.5.4 The flints should be retained with the site archive. There are no recommendations for further study.

6.6 Other artefacts by Jane Richardson

6.6.1 Two fragments of modern or early modern glass were recovered. Four fragments of clay pipe (representing two bowls and two stems) also indicate intrusive post-medieval finds in much earlier deposits (Appendix III). These items require no further analysis.

7. Environmental Record

7.1 Environmental samples by Diane Alldritt

7.1.1 A total of forty-seven flots were assessed for carbonised plant material. In addition, three bags of sorted charcoal fragments were investigated with a view to establishing possible fuel use. Samples were taken from the full range of features including pits, ditches, hearths and potential ovens/kilns, and from all parts of the site.

Methodology

7.1.2 Bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using an Ankara-style water flotation system (French 1971). The flots were collected in a 300μm sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. Both flots and retents were dried prior to assessment. Most samples produced only a few fragments of charred material, generally 2.5ml to 15ml of tea leaf-

sized detritus, although two samples, 61 (1055) and 66 (1075), proved more abundant with 40ml and 50ml of charcoal pieces respectively. Modern root fragments were also recorded throughout the samples, generally between 2.5ml to 10ml, which together with occasional earthworm egg capsules suggested a degree of bioturbation. Identified plant remains were removed and bagged separately by type, apart from charcoal which was only scanned briefly for assessment purposes (the exceptions were the three samples assessed for fuel use).

7.1.3 Charcoal from the three samples selected for fuel analysis was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. The selected charcoal was bagged separately by type, and some fragments may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

7.1.4 All results are presented in Appendix V and discussed below.

Discussion

7.1.5 The flots produced a narrow range of carbonised plant material with cereal grain and weed seeds recovered only rarely (<5), with the exception of oven 1262 (fill 1267) where cereals were occasionally recovered (>20). Charcoal fragments were mostly concentrated in oven 1062 (in particular fills 1061 and 1076) and in some of the pit samples, in particular pit 1056 (fill 1055).

7.1.6 Three types of cereal grains were recorded, with trace amounts of wheat and barley types and oat. Oven 1262 (samples 137-139 and 143-145) contained only *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley), with a small amount of *Galium aparine* (cleavers) and a single *Fallopia convolvulus* (black bindweed), both weeds of cultivated and open land. In contrast, the only cereal identified from oven 1062 (fill 1075) was *Triticum* sp. (wheat) types, possibly bread wheat. Waste from cereal processing was also present in ditch and pit features across the site, although again only in very small quantities.

7.1.7 Charcoal fragments were recorded in a number of samples with *Quercus* (oak) most abundant. Oak, *Corylus* (hazel), *Betula* (birch) and *Alnus* (alder) were all noted from oven 1062 (fill 1061), while oven 1099 contained only hazel (fill 1098). In contrast, oven 1262 did not appear to contain any wood charcoal. The range of charcoal types is indicative of the exploitation of open scrub

woodland and woodland edges for fuel, while the abundance of oak suggests that more substantial areas of forest were also available. Birch and alder can tolerate extremely wet conditions and it is likely that they occupied the area of peaty soils and fen peat just to the north of the site at West Moor.

Conclusions and recommendations

7.1.8 The assessment of samples has indicated mixed arable farming with the processing of at least three types of grain, namely barley, oats and wheat cereals, which probably included both bread and spelt types. It is uncertain whether the cereal use was contemporary as barley and wheat types were exclusive to individual ovens.

7.1.9 Charcoal identification revealed that a number of different types were being used as fuel in the ovens. From an assessment of all the recovered charcoal, it would appear that the most abundant type was oak, and the majority of this was seen in pit 1056 (fill 1055).

7.1.10 Cereal grain recovery overall was quite low and further processing of bulk samples is unlikely to improved recovery significantly. As a result, further flotation is not recommended, but it would be appropriate to fully identify the charcoal from pit 1056 and also from oven 1062 (fill 1075) in order to obtain a full range of fuel types in use.

7.2 Animal bone by Jane Richardson

7.2.1 Too few animal bone fragments were recovered to allow for any meaningful interpretation: all fragments are listed below (Table 10). No further analysis is required.

Table 10. Animal bones by context

Context	Species	Bone/description
109	Cattle	4 tooth fragments
123	Sheep	Calcaneus (burnt)
261	Undiagnostic	25 fragments
278	Cattle	2 tooth fragments
279	Undiagnostic	6 burnt fragments
1023	Cattle	5 tooth fragments
1041	Undiagnostic	10 fragments
1077	Undiagnostic	5 burnt fragments
1207	Cattle	4 tooth fragments

Context	Species	Bone/description
1304	Cattle	1 tooth fragment

8. Recommendations for final reporting

8.1 The recommendations for further work given below are based on an assessment of the site archive, as well as summarising the recommendations given in the specialist assessments of artefact and ecofact material.

Site archive

- Following the production of a final pottery and small finds reports, some revision to the site narrative may be required. Currently, the proposed phasing is preliminary (Fig. 17), although given the relative simplicity of the site (in terms of stratigraphic relationships), these revisions should be minimal.
- More detailed, hachured plans will be required of some areas of the excavations, but the sections and plates provided at this assessment stage are considered to be sufficiently comprehensive.

Artefacts

- Pottery: further pottery specialists will be required to re-examine the various categories of pottery encountered (possible prehistoric sherds, mortaria, samian and amphora). Their analysis will lead to a full archive report in line with recent approaches to ceramic research. This report will require approximately 90 illustrations. Minimal re-bagging of some of the more fragile pottery is recommended.
- Metalworking Debris: no further analysis is required.
- Ironwork: only the possible ploughshare tip requires further reporting and illustration following investigative conservation.
- Stone Objects: the two quern stones require detailed description in addition to geological identification. Illustration of both querns is recommended.
- Flint, Glass and Clay Pipes: no further analysis is required.

Environmental material

- Environmental Samples: additional sample processing is not recommended as the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal was minimal. It would be appropriate, however, to identify the charcoal from pit 1056 and also from oven 1062 (fill 1075) to obtain a complete

account of fuel use.

- Animal Bone: no further analysis is required.

Scientific dating

- Radiocarbon Dates: given the quantity of dateable artefacts (in particular the pottery), only a limited radiocarbon dating programme is proposed. It is recommended that short-lived wood species from ovens 1059/1062 and 1099/1101 are dated.

Publication

- Given the importance of this site, and in light of the surrounding archaeological landscape, publication in a relevant academic journal or in-house occasional series is proposed.

9. Discussion

9.1 At this assessment stage, three broad phases are proposed based on the pottery data and limited stratigraphic relationships (Fig. 17), although further research on the pottery may lead to some revisions. The earliest phase, associated with possible pre-Roman Iron Age pottery of 1st-century AD date, consisted of a single linear (Ditch 5) and a number of discrete pits (Phase 1). From the evidence available, this activity may have been unenclosed and this is supported by further unenclosed features of similar date identified only 125m to the east (Richardson 2001). The second phase of occupation included a trackway or droveway flanked by Ditches 4 and 6 and parts of enclosures and/or sub-enclosures which were occasionally marked by discontinuous gullies. Two of the possible oven bases have also been assigned to this phase (Phase 2). The pottery associated with these features suggests a 2nd century date. During the 3rd century, linear ditches replaced the more irregular gullies, with the pottery data suggesting that this activity (or at least the deposition of ceramic debris) had ceased by the 4th century (Phase 3). The trackway exposed in Area A, although devoid of dateable material, has been assigned to this latest phase due to later 3rd to 4th-century pottery associated with the trackway when it was investigated to the south-east (Fig. 2, Richardson 2001).

9.2 Aerial photographic analysis of the area (Deegan 2001; Riley 1980) and previous excavations have shown just how extensive such networks of trackways or droveways were in the wider landscape, with major routeways aligned roughly north-south and east-west. In some instances trackways were the first elements of the field systems to be laid out, acting as axial ‘spines’ for later fields and enclosures. Elsewhere, trackways post-date earlier field

boundaries, as at Lincolnshire Way and the Junction 4 site (Rose and Richardson 2004; Hughes 2006).

9.3 If Ditch 7 was a trackway on a slightly different alignment to Ditches 4 and 6, then the possible recutting evident in ditch cut 110 might have been due to the realignment of an earlier feature. Such changes, re-alignments and/or recutting of features are common in even the most regular, co-axial Iron Age and Romano-British field systems, and illustrate that these were complex landscapes that developed over several centuries (Chadwick 1999; Deegan 1996; Robbins 1998). Even relatively simple silting sequences may reflect longer periods of use than normally supposed, and only certain blocks of fields, trackways and industrial areas may have been in use at any one time within a particular landscape.

9.4 At the north of the site, Ditches 1 and 3 in Area A and Ditches 4 and 6 in Area B appeared to open or flare out to the north-east – the Area A trackway probably converged with a roughly east-west aligned trackway excavated just to the north of the site (Hughes 2006), which was itself connected to another north-south trackway (Fig. 2). Pryor (1996, 1998) outlined features associated with stock handling in field system landscapes, including 'funnels' and 'crushes' where animals can be gathered together prior to driving them along trackways. Funnels are large, flared entrances into trackways, whilst 'crushes' are the end points of the funnels where the animals can be concentrated. Cattle and sheep are reluctant to enter confined spaces, so the wider open end of the funnel aids this process, with people and dogs driving them from behind (Pryor 1996: 318). 'Races' are particularly narrow linear features, usually less than 2 metres wide and originally equipped with gates, where individual animals can be separated from a larger herd or flock of animals, especially for breeding, shearing or culling purposes (Pryor 1996, 318, figure 2; 1998, 103-105, figure 52). Ditch 2 in Area A and Ditch 5 in Area B may have formed part of similar features, although it must be noted that Ditch 5 appears to have pre-dated Ditches 4 and 6 as it contained earlier pottery. Interestingly, the trackways in Area A (Ditches 1 and 3) and Area B (Ditches 4 and 6) apparently belonged to different phases indicating that livestock management was a long-term concern (Fig. 17).

9.5 Pryor's examples were Bronze Age field systems in East Anglia, but many of these features can be identified in both the co-axial 'brickwork' and more irregular Iron Age and Romano-British field systems of Nottinghamshire, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire, often associated with river floodplains, trackways and/or enclosures that were probably corrals or stockyards. These

indicate large-scale and sophisticated everyday and seasonal movements of people and livestock around these landscapes (Chadwick in press, in prep.), perhaps with animals being taken to outfields and communal grazing areas on floodplains during the summer months, but concentrated in infields and pens around settlements over winter.

9.6 It is interesting that the two broadly north-west to south-east orientated trackways recorded at West Moor Park II, and the similar trackway excavated just to the north on the Junction 4 site (Hughes 2006), all had funnels opening out to the west. This area has revealed little cropmark or geophysical evidence for land division, and may have formed an area of relatively open grass or heathland grazing, with more enclosed fields for pasture and/or arable to the east and north. This functional distinction may in turn indicate tenurial differences, with some open areas held or accessed by the wider community, whereas enclosed fields reflected the tenure of particular individuals or kin groups (families or clans).

9.7 The enclosures and/or sub-enclosures appear to have been marked by discontinuous gullies in the first instance, to be replaced later by regular linear features (Fig. 17). At other sites in the region where boundaries seem to have been dug in discontinuous, imperfectly aligned segments, as at Enclosure C, Swillington Common, the bank may have been the main defining feature (Howell 2001, 62). Also present were features that may have served as internal palisades or 'screens'. These have parallels on sites such as Moss Carr, Methley Enclosure C (Roberts and Richardson 2005, 15, figure 11), Low Common sub-enclosure B (Burgess and Roberts 2004, figure 10), Enclosure C at Ferrybridge (Martin 2005, 105-106, figure 90) and Dale Lane South Elmsall (Burgess 1998), all in West Yorkshire; and at Scrooby Top in Nottinghamshire (Davies *et al*. 2000). Similarly, the possible slot and post-hole structures associated with the southern enclosure entrance in Area C are very similar to other examples known from the wider region, as at Moss Carr, Methley Enclosures A and C (Roberts and Richardson 2005, 4, 13-15, figures 2-3 and 10) and Enclosure D at Ferrybridge (Martin 2005, 111, figure 97); and at Enclosure E1 at Redhouse Farm, Adwick-le-Street, South Yorkshire (Meadows and Chapman 2004, 5). The reason for such screens is not clear, but may reflect a concern with channelling and restricting the movements of people and/or animals into and around enclosures, whereby anyone entering these enclosures would have to pass through a series of gateways and graded social spaces.

9.8 The pits filled with burnt and fire-cracked stone may have been small quarry pits used to extract earth for daub, which were then backfilled with debris from

cooking or other heating activities. It is also possible, however, that the pits themselves functioned as 'cooking pits' for the roasting of large joints of meat, or even whole animals, in the manner of roasting pits found in contemporary small-scale societies in regions of the world such as New Guinea (e.g. Rappaport 1984). The association of burnt animal bone with some of these features at West Moor Park II may support this hypothesis, although overall the faunal record was poor.

9.9 The four 'keyhole' and 'figure of eight' shaped ovens or kilns (1059/1062, 1099/1101, 1249/1253 and 1262) are ambiguous features. The lack of metallurgical debris, pottery wasters and charred grain suggests that they were unlikely to have been metalworking furnaces, pottery kilns or corn driers, whilst the high temperatures involved, which had severely scorched the surrounding natural subsoil, also seemed to be too high to be for parching grain. An earlier evaluation on the Junction 4 site nearby also found four ovens, kilns or furnaces (Rosenberg and Williams 1996), a further five examples were identified 125m in the east (Richardson 2001) and at Holme Hall Quarry, Stainton in South Yorkshire three keyhole-shaped ovens or kilns with limestone-flagged bases were recently excavated (Bevan 2006: 29-30; O'Neill in prep.). The five examples 125m to the east were dated to the early to mid 1st-century based on a radiocarbon date and an archaeomagnetic date, although later Roman pottery was also noted (Richardson 2001). In contrast, two of the ovens within Area C (1059/1062 and 1249/1253) have been dated to the mid to late 2nd century based on the pottery within their fills. Unfortunately archaeomagnetic dates could not be obtained as the burnt edges were too friable, but radiocarbon dates may be possible given the presence of appropriate wood charcoal from 1059/1062 and 1099/1101.

9.10 The Armthorpe and Stainton features are all unlike the large, stone-lined T-shaped corn drying or malting ovens that have been excavated elsewhere at sites such as Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe in South Yorkshire, and Womersley in North Yorkshire (Buckland and Dolby 1987; Fraser and Neal 2004). Although traditionally interpreted as corn driers, these larger features may also have been malting kilns for brewing purposes, although this is normally characterised by the presence of germinating grain (Reynolds 1995). It is possible that at least some of the oven or kiln features excavated at Armthorpe and Holme Hall Quarry were associated with baking bread, although the site did not appear to have a domestic focus (see below).

9.11 Small numbers of post-holes were identified on the West Moor Park II site, along with the gullies of possible lean-to structures or windbreaks, but no

evidence for definitive roundhouses or rectangular buildings was found. This suggests that the area was not a focus for domestic occupation, and this has also been suggested for Junction 4 and West Moor Park (Hughes 2006; Richardson 2001). Such habitation, therefore, must have taken place elsewhere. Although the features encountered in Areas A and B appear to have been part of a field system and associated trackways, Area C seems to have been an area of the landscape set aside for specific agricultural activities such as the parching of grain, malting or bread-making, and the possible large-scale cooking of meat. In addition, there was also some limited evidence for iron smithing, but not to the same scale as was found 80m further east at West Moor Park (Cowgill 2001).

9.12 The possible ploughshare tip found in the backfilled oven or kiln 1059/1062 might have represented a deliberate deposit to mark the end of the use of this feature. Small-scale 'foundation' and 'closure' deposits are now increasingly being recognised on Late Iron Age and Romano-British sites across the region (e.g. Chadwick 2004, in prep.). The fact that this was an iron object associated with a possible oven is significant, as during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods metalworking seems to have had social and symbolic meanings linked to agricultural production (e.g. Aldhouse-Green 2002; Hingley 1997).

9.13 The beehive quern placed in the terminal of ditch 215 may also have been a deliberately placed deposit. Across the region querns and quern fragments have frequently been found in pits, post-holes or ditch terminals by entrances at sites such as Rothwell Haigh, Dalton Parlours, Moss Carr, Methley Site 1 Enclosure A, Enclosure E1 at Redhouse Farm, Adwick-le-Street (Buckley and Major 1990, 106-107; Faull 1981, 152; Heslop 2002, 32; Keighley 1981, 125-126; Meadows and Chapman 2004, 6). There is growing evidence from across Britain that querns often formed part of placed or 'structured' deposits during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (e.g. Buckley 1991; Hill 1995; Willis 1999). The association of querns with households, the agricultural cycle, grain and foodstuffs such as bread may have been symbolically significant in this respect (Chadwick 2004, in prep.).

9.14 The inverted near complete pottery vessel found in Ditch 9 (Plate 9) is similar to deposits of complete or near complete pots from ditches on other Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlements, including West Moor Park, Armthorpe, Balby Carr and High Street, Shafton in South Yorkshire (Burgess 2001; Cumberpatch 2005; Evans 2001b); Methley Quarry and Swillington Common South in West Yorkshire (Howell 2001; Yarwood and Marriott 1990); and Holme Pierrepont, Rampton and Scrooby Top in Nottinghamshire (Guilbert,

Fearn and Woodhouse 1994; Ponsford 1992; Robbins 2000).

9.15 These deposits indicate that cultural rules governed the disposal of some artefacts during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, although the exact nature of these meanings is unknown. These probably did not represent a separate, formal 'ritual' sphere of activity however, but rather more informal, small-scale practices influenced by both cosmological beliefs and implicit social ideas about 'rubbish' and the 'right' places to dispose of certain types of object; practices that were very much part of everyday life (Brück 1999; Chadwick 2004).

10. Conclusions

10.1 Although aerial photographs had established the presence of 'brickwork' fields, enclosures and trackways in this general area of Armthorpe, most of the features investigated at West Moor Park II were unknown, and only a few of the linear features had previously been detected through geophysical survey. This may be due to local soil conditions, the truncated nature of the archaeology due to more recent arable agriculture, but also the nature of most of the fills recorded on the site.

10.2 Most of the features excavated at West Moor Park II, Armthorpe were broadly contemporary with the 'brickwork' fields, trackways, enclosures and industrial features recorded to the east and north. Some originated in the pre-Roman Iron Age (probably the 1st century AD), but the site was principally in use during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Different phases of activity have been identified (Fig. 17) and these attest to the continued use of the area for agricultural and industrial activities. Previous excavations by ASWYAS demonstrated that even the regular, co-axial 'brickwork' fields and trackways at Lincolnshire Way, Armthorpe (Rose and Richardson 2004) could not have been set out in one phase, but developed incrementally. This has resonances with recent interpretations of co-axial field systems elsewhere in Britain (e.g. Johnston 2005).

10.3 These landscapes of fields, trackways and enclosures represent the work of agricultural communities dividing up the land into fields for arable cultivation and to control the movement of domestic livestock. Trackways would have facilitated human and animal movement around the landscape, and in some instances might also have served as boundaries between different social groups. Ditches were likely to have been statements of tenure and ownership as well as functional barriers, and their importance was reflected in the amount of labour required to construct them and in the maintenance of the boundaries

through re-cutting (Chadwick 1999). Four ovens, corn driers or kilns were excavated at West Moor Park II, along with other features probably linked to cooking or heating activities, but there was no evidence of any buildings other than possible lean-to shelters or similarly insubstantial structures. There does not appear to have been any demonstrably 'domestic' inhabitation in this area.

10.4 The various sites excavated at Armthorpe, especially West Moor Park and West Moor Park II, represent a valuable insight into the everyday practices of people in small-scale rural communities during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The field systems and settlements of South Yorkshire have not been the subject to the same level of detailed study as better known areas in southern or eastern England, but recent developer-funded projects have begun to establish better evidence and tighter chronologies for the development of these agricultural landscapes, and transform understandings of the communities who inhabited them.

Bibliography

Aldhouse-Green, M.J. 2002. Any old iron! Symbolism and ironworking in Iron Age Europe. In M.J. Aldhouse-Green and P. Webster (eds) *Artefacts and Archaeology. Aspects of the Celtic and Roman World*. Cardiff; University of Wales Press, 8-19.

Annable, K.F., 1960. *The Romano-British pottery at Cantley Housing Estate, Doncaster,* Doncaster Museums Publication XXIV.

ASWYAS. 2005. *Site Recording Manual*. Morley: Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Service.

Bevan, B. 2006. *Romans on the Don. When the Romans Arrived in Doncaster*. *in*Heritage/English Heritage/SYAS.

British Geological Survey. 2006. British Geological Survey. World Wide Web http://www.bgs.ac.uk.

Brück, J. 1999. Ritual and rationality: some problems of interpretation in European archaeology. *European Journal of Archaeology* 2 (3), 313-344.

Buckland, P. C., 1976. 'A Romano-British kiln site at Branton near Doncaster', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 48, 69-82.

Buckland, P. C. and Dolby, M. J., 1980. *A Roman pottery kiln site at Blaxton Quarry, near Doncaster*, Doncaster Museums and Arts Service publication.

Buckland, P.C. and Dolby, M. J. 1987. A Roman site at Womersley. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 59, 1-8.

Buckland, P. C., Dolby, M. J. and Magilton, J. R., 1980. 'The Romano-British pottery industries of South Yorkshire: a review', *Britannia* 11, 145-64.

Buckland, P. C., Hartley, K. H. and Rigby, V., 2001. 'The Roman Pottery kilns at Rossington Bridge Excavations 1956-1961', *Journal of Roman Pottery studies* Vol. 9.

Buckland, P. C. and Magilton, J. R. 1986 *The Archaeology of Doncaster 1. The Roman Civil Settlement*. British Archaeological Report Brit. Ser. 148.

Buckland, P. C. and Magilton, J. R., 2005. Late Roman pottery kilns at Goodison Boulevard, Cantley, Doncaster: excavations by J.R. Lidster in 1957 and 1962. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 12, 36-53.

Buckley, D.G. 1991. Querns in ritual contexts. *Quern Study Group Newsletter* 2: 1-4.

Buckley, D.G. and Major, H. 1990. Quernstones. In S. Wrathmell and A. Nicholson

(eds) *Dalton Parlours. Iron Age Settlement and Roman Villa*. Yorkshire Archaeology 3. Wakefield: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 105-120.

Burgess, A. 1998. Dale Lane, South Elmsall, West Yorkshire. Archaeological excavation (revised report). Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 626.

Burgess, A. 1999. Rands Lane, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 734.

Burgess, A. 2001. High Street, Shafton, South Yorkshire. Archaeological excavation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 860.

Burgess, A. 2002. West Moor Park, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation. Interim statement. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 1044.

Burgess, A. and Roberts, I. 2004. *Two Late Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement Sites near Whitwood, West Yorkshire*. Archaeological Services (WYAS) Publications 6. Wakefield: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

Chadwick, A.M. 1999. Digging ditches, but missing riches? Ways into the Iron Age and Romano-British cropmark landscapes of the North Midlands. In B. Bevan (ed.) *Northern Exposure: Interpretative Devolution and the Iron Ages in Britain*. Leicester: Leicester Archaeological Monographs 4, 149-171.

Chadwick, A.M. 2004. 'Heavier burdens for willing shoulders'? Writing different histories, humanities and social practices for the Romano-British countryside. In B. Croxford, H. Eckardt, J. Meade and J. Weekes (eds) *TRAC 2003: Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 90-110.

Chadwick, A.M. in press. Trackways, hooves and memory-days: human and animal memories and movements around Iron Age and Romano-British rural landscapes. In V. Cummings and R. Johnston (eds) *Prehistoric Journeys*. Oxford: Oxbow.

Chadwick, A.M. in prep. *Fields for Discourse: Landscape and Materialities of Being in South and West Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire during the Iron Age and Romano-British Periods.* PhD thesis: University of Wales, Newport.

Cowgill, J. 2001. Industrial debris. In J. Richardson West Moor Park, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation and excavation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 942.

Cowgill, J. 2004. The slag and associated finds. In M. Rose and J. Richardson Lincolnshire Way, Doncaster, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation and excavation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 1212.

Cumberpatch, C.G. 2004. The pottery. In I. Meadows and A. Chapman Excavation of a late Iron Age enclosure (E1) and the Roman Road at Redhouse Farm, Adwick-le-Street, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, 2000. Unpublished report: Northamptonshire Archaeology, 16-19.

Cumberpatch, C.G. 2005. Later prehistoric pottery. In J. Richardson and M. Rose Balby Carr, Doncaster, South Yorkshire. Archaeological assessment report. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 1345.

Cumberpatch, C.G., Walster, A. and Vince, A. forthcoming. Later prehistoric pottery from excavations on the line of the A1 (M). In F. Brown, C. Howard-Davis, M. Brennand, A. Boyle, T. Evans, S. O'Connor, A. Spence, R. Heawood and A. Lupton *The Archaeology of the A1 (M) Darrington to Dishforth DBFO Road Scheme*. Lancaster: Oxford Archaeology North.

Cumberpatch, C.G. and Webster, S. 1998. Preliminary results of an archaeological evaluation at Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe. In C.G. Cumberpatch, J. McNeil and S. Whiteley (eds) *Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1995-1996*. Sheffield: SYAS, 19-22.

Darling, M. J., 2004. Guidelines for the archiving of Roman pottery. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* Vol 11, 67-75.

David, A. 1995. *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation: Research and Professional Services Guidelines* No. 1. London: English Heritage.

Davies, G., Robbins, G., Dungworth, D., Bogaard, A. and Parker Pearson, M. 2000. Archaeological excavation of Scrooby Top Quarry Extension, Scrooby Top, Nottinghamshire. Unpublished report: ARCUS.

Deegan, A. 1996. North Nottinghamshire field systems – a landscape overview. *Aerial Archaeology Research Group* 12: 18-24.

Deegan, A. 2001. Air photo mapping and interpretation of land at Armthorpe, South Yorkshire. Unpublished report: Air Photo Mapping.

English Heritage. 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition). London: English Heritage.

English Heritage. 2002. *Environmental Archaeology: a Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.

World Wide Web http://www.english-heritage.org.uk.

Evans, J., 1993. Pottery function and finewares in the Roman north. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 6, 95-119.

Evans, J., 2001a. 'Material approaches to the identification of different Romano-British site types', in James, S and Millett, M. *Britons and Romans: Advancing an Archaeological Agenda,* Council for British Archaeology Research Report 125, 26-35.

Evans, J. 2001b. Pottery. In J. Richardson West Moor Park, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire. Archaeological evaluation and excavation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 942.

Evans, J., 2006. The Roman Pottery. In M. Millett *Shiptonthorpe, East Yorkshire: archaeological studies of a Romano-British roadside settlement.* Yorkshire Archaeol. Report 5, 126-202

Evans, J., Wild, F. and Willis, S. 2005. Later Iron Age and Roman pottery. In I. Roberts (ed.) *Ferrybridge Henge: the Ritual Landscape*. Yorkshire Archaeology 10. Leeds: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 130-143.

Faull, M. L. 1981. The Roman period. In M. L. Faull and S. A. Moorhouse (eds) *West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500,* 141-170.

French, D. H. 1971. 'An experiment in water sieving'. *Anatolian Studies 21*, 59-64.

Gidman, J. and Rose, M. 2004. West Moor Park East, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation and excavation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 1211.

Gillam, J. P. 1970. *Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in Northern Britain*, 3rd edition.

Gillam, J. P. 1973. 'Sources of pottery found on northern military sites', in A. Detsicas (ed), *Current Research in Romano-British Coarse Pottery*, Council Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 10, 53-62.

Guilbert, G., Fearn, K. and Woodhouse, G. 1994. Archaeological evaluation of crop-marks near Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire 1992 – interim report. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire* 98, 19-23.

Hale, D. N. 1996. Geophysical survey of Armthorpe, South Yorkshire. Unpublished report: GeoQuest Associates.

Heslop, D.H. 2002. The querns. In I. Roberts and J. Richardson *Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement Enclosures at Moss Carr, Methley, West Yorkshire*.

Archaeological Services (WYAS) Publication 2. Leeds: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 30-34.

Hill, J.D. 1995. *Ritual and Rubbish in the Iron Age of Wessex: A Study on the Formation of a Specific Archaeological Record*. British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 242. Oxford: Tempus Reparatum.

Hingley, R. 1997. Iron, ironworking and regeneration: a study of the symbolic meaning of metalworking in Iron Age Britain. In A. Gwilt and C. Haselgrove (eds) *Reconstructing Iron Age Societies*. Oxford: Oxbow, 9-18.

Holbrook, N., and Bidwell, P. T. 1991. *Roman Finds from Exeter*, Exeter Archaeol. Rep. Vol. 4. Exeter City Council and The University of Exeter.

Howell, J.K. 2001. Swillington Common. In I. Roberts, A. Burgess and D. Berg (eds) *A New Link to the Past. The Archaeological Landscape of the M1-A1 Link Road*. Yorkshire Archaeology 7. Leeds: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 47-68.

Hughes, V. 2006. West Moor Park, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire. Post-excavation assessment report. Unpublished report: Oxford Archaeology North.

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 2001. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. IFA.

Johnston, R. 2005a. Pattern without a plan: rethinking the Bronze Age co-axial field systems on Dartmoor, south-west England. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 24 (1), 1-21.

Keighley, J.J. 1981. The Iron Age. In M.L. Faull and S.A. Moorhouse (eds) *West Yorkshire: An Archaeological Survey to AD 1500*. Leeds: University of Leeds, 115-135.

Leary, R. 2004a. The Roman pottery. In M. Rose and J. Richardson Lincolnshire Way, Doncaster, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation and excavation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 1212.

Leary, R. S. 2004b. *The Romano-British pottery from excavations at the High St, Doncaster*. Unpublished report for Archaeological Services WYAS.

Leary, R.S. 2005 Holme Hall Quarry, Stainton, Romano-British pottery Unpublished report for ARCUS, Sheffield University

Leary, R. S. 2006. An assessment of the Romano-British pottery from Bawtry (RIW 05) for Archaeological Services WYAS.

Leary, R. S. 2007. West Moor Park: Romano-British Coarse Wares. Report for Oxford

Archaeology North

Leary, R.S. forthcoming. The Romano-British pottery. In F. Brown, A. Boyle, C. H. Howard-Davis and A. Lupton, *A Road Through Time: Archaeological Investigations along the route of the A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth Road Scheme*.

Martin, L. 2005. The Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures. In I. Roberts (ed.) *Ferrybridge Henge: the Ritual Landscape*. Yorkshire Archaeology 10. Leeds: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 89-124.

Meadows, I. and Chapman, A. 2004. Excavation of a late Iron Age enclosure (E1) and the Roman Road at Redhouse Farm, Adwick-le-Street, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, 2000. Unpublished report: Northamptonshire Archaeology.

Monaghan, J. 1997. *Roman Pottery from York. The Pottery*, Fasc. 8. The Archaeology of York Vol. 16.

Neal, P. G. E. and Fraser, R. 2004. A Romano-British enclosed farmstead at Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 76, 54-58.

O'Neill, R. in prep. Archaeological excavations at Holme Hall Quarry, Wadworth, South Yorkshire. Unpublished report: ARCUS.

Orton, C. R., 1980. Introduction to the pottery reports. In D.M. Jones, Excavations at Billingsgate Buildings 'Triangle', Lower Thames Street 1974, *Transactions London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Special Paper 4*.

Oswald, A. 1937. *The Roman Pottery Kilns at Little London, Torksey, Lincolnshire*.

Perrin, J. R. 1999. Roman pottery from excavations at and near to the Roman small town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* Vol 8.

Peacock, D. P. S. 1977. *Pottery and Early Commerce*.

Ponsford, M. W. 1992. A late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Rampton, Nottinghamshire. *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire* 96, 91-122.

Pryor, F.M.M. 1996. Sheep, stockyards and field systems: Bronze Age livestock populations in the Fenlands of eastern England. *Antiquity* 70, 313-324.

Pryor, F.M.M. 1998. *Farmers in Prehistoric Britain*. Stroud: Tempus.

Rappaport, R.A. 1984. *Pigs for the Ancestors. Ritual in the Ecology of a New Guinea*

People (2nd edition). New Haven: Yale University Press.

Reynolds, P. 1995. The food of the prehistoric Celts. In J. Wilkins, D. Harvey and M. Dobson (eds) *Food in Antiquity*. Exeter: Exeter University Press, pp. 303-315.

Richardson, J. 2001. West Moor Park, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation and excavation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 942.

Richardson, J. 2002. Lincolnshire Way, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation interim statement. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 1028.

Richardson, J. 2004. West Moor Park II, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire: interim statement. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 1227.

Riley, D.N. 1980. *Early Landscape from the Air. Studies of Crop Marks in South Yorkshire and North Nottinghamshire*. Sheffield: Department of Prehistory and Archaeology.

Robbins, G. 1998. Cropmark landscapes and domestic space. *assemblage* 3. World Wide Web http://www.shef.ac.uk/~assem/3.

Robbins, G. 2000. Ceramic report. In G. Davies, G. Robbins, D. Dungworth, A. Bogaard and M. Parker Pearson Archaeological excavation of Scrooby Top Quarry Extension, Scrooby Top, Nottinghamshire. Unpublished report: ARCUS, 64-90.

Rose, M. 2005. Doncaster Motor Training Centre, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire. Archaeological evaluation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 1400.

Rose, M. and Richardson, J. 2004. Lincolnshire Way, Armthorpe, South Yorkshire: archaeological evaluation and excavation. Unpublished report: Archaeological Services WYAS no. 1212.

Rosenberg, N. and Williams, M. 1996. An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the M18, Junction 4 at Armthorpe, South Yorkshire. Unpublished report: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants.

Schweingruber, F. H. 1990. *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition. Cambridge University Press.

Todd, M. 1968. The commoner Late Roman coarse wares of the East Midlands. *Antiquaries Journal* Vol 48: 192-209.

Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998. *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 2001. *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation* UKIC Guideline No. 1.

Williams, D. F., 1977. The Romano-British black-burnished industry: an essay in characterisation by heavy mineral analysis, in D. P. S. Peacock (ed.), *Pottery and Early Commerce*, 163-220.

Willis, S. 1997. *Research Frameworks for the Study of Roman Pottery*. Study Group for Roman Pottery.

Willis, S. 1999. Without and within: aspects of culture and community in the Iron Age of north-east Britain. In B. Bevan (ed.) *Northern Exposure. Interpretative Devolution and the Iron Ages in Britain*. Leicester: Leicester Archaeological Monographs, 81-110.

Yarwood, B. and Marriott, J. 1990. Methley Quarry. Phase I, Part I. Unpublished report: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd Edition.

Acknowledgements

Project management

Jane Richardson PhD

Fieldwork supervision

Caroline Powell BA

Marina Rose BSc

Luigi Signorelli MA

Report

Adrian M. Chadwick MA

Caroline Powell BA

Jane Richardson

Illustrations

Louise Martin BSc

Jon Prudhoe

Specialists

Diane Alldritt PhD (environmental material)

Hilary Cool PhD, FSA (small finds)

Jane Cowgill BA (metalworking debris)

Ruth Leary MA (Roman pottery)

Martin Lightfoot MA (Flint)

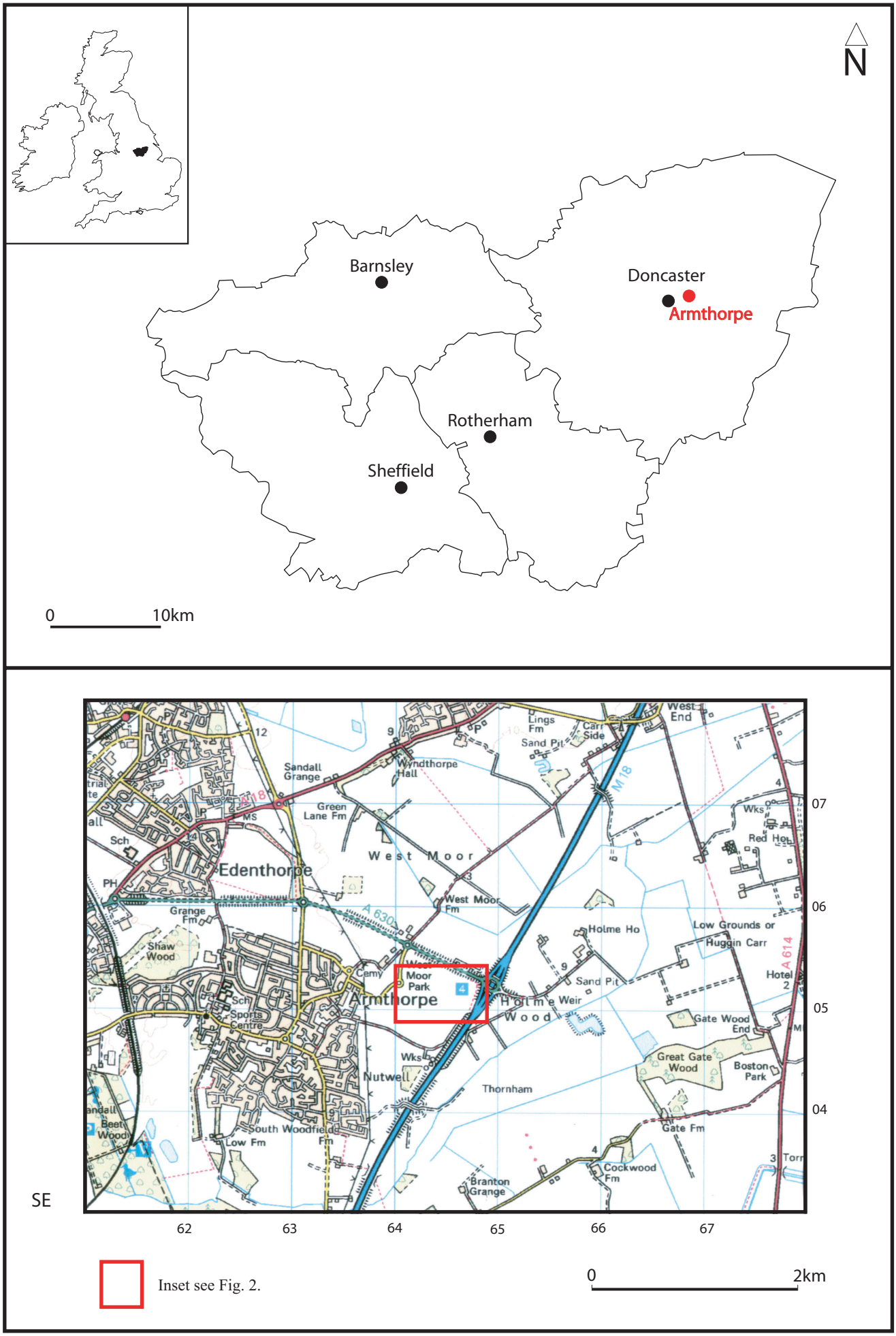


Fig. 1. Site location

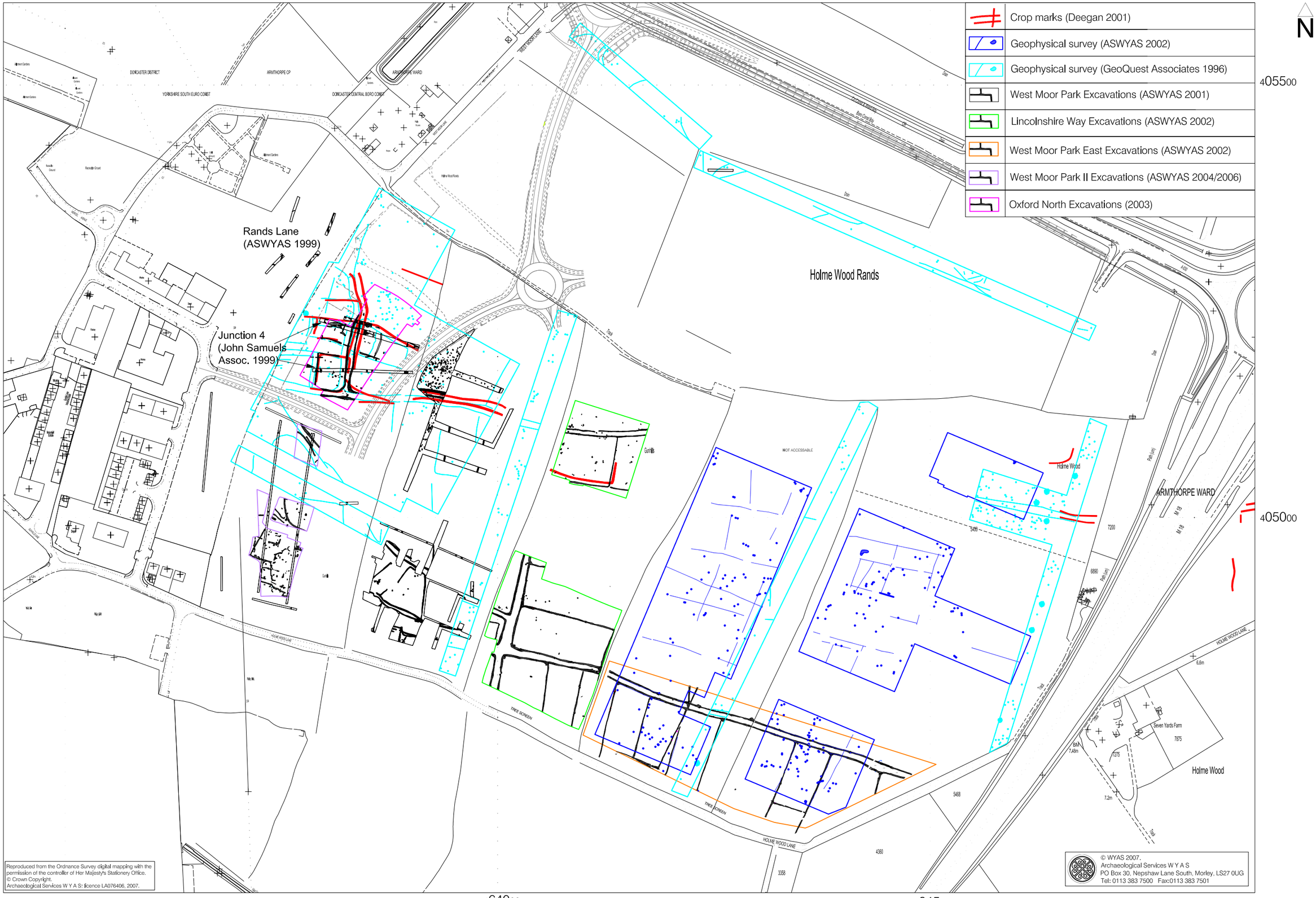


Fig. 2. Evaluation trench locations, excavation areas and previous archaeological investigations. Scale 1:4000

Trench 2

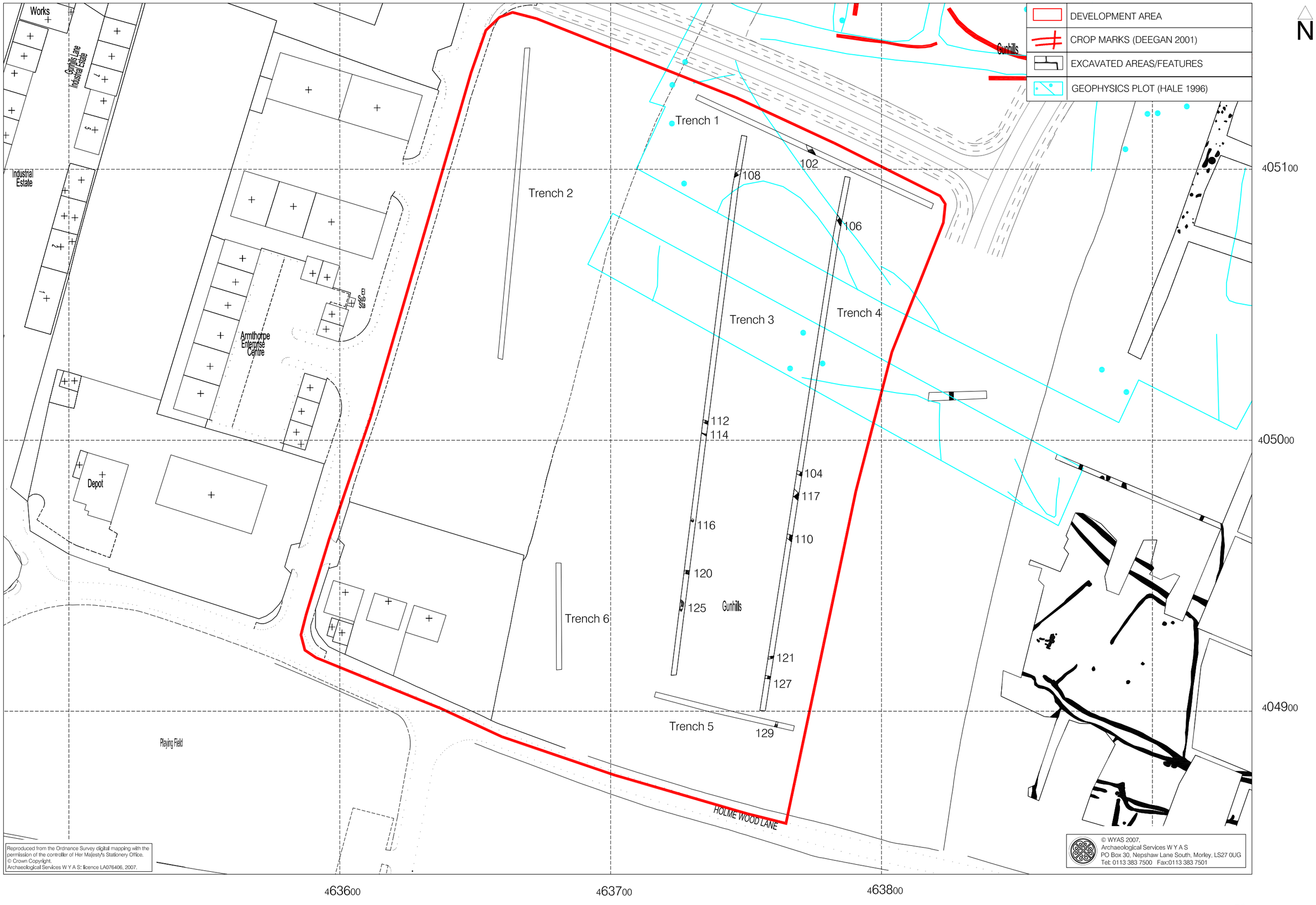


Fig. 3. Trial trench features. Scale 1:1250

Fig. 4. Excavation Areas A, B and C. Scale 1:1000

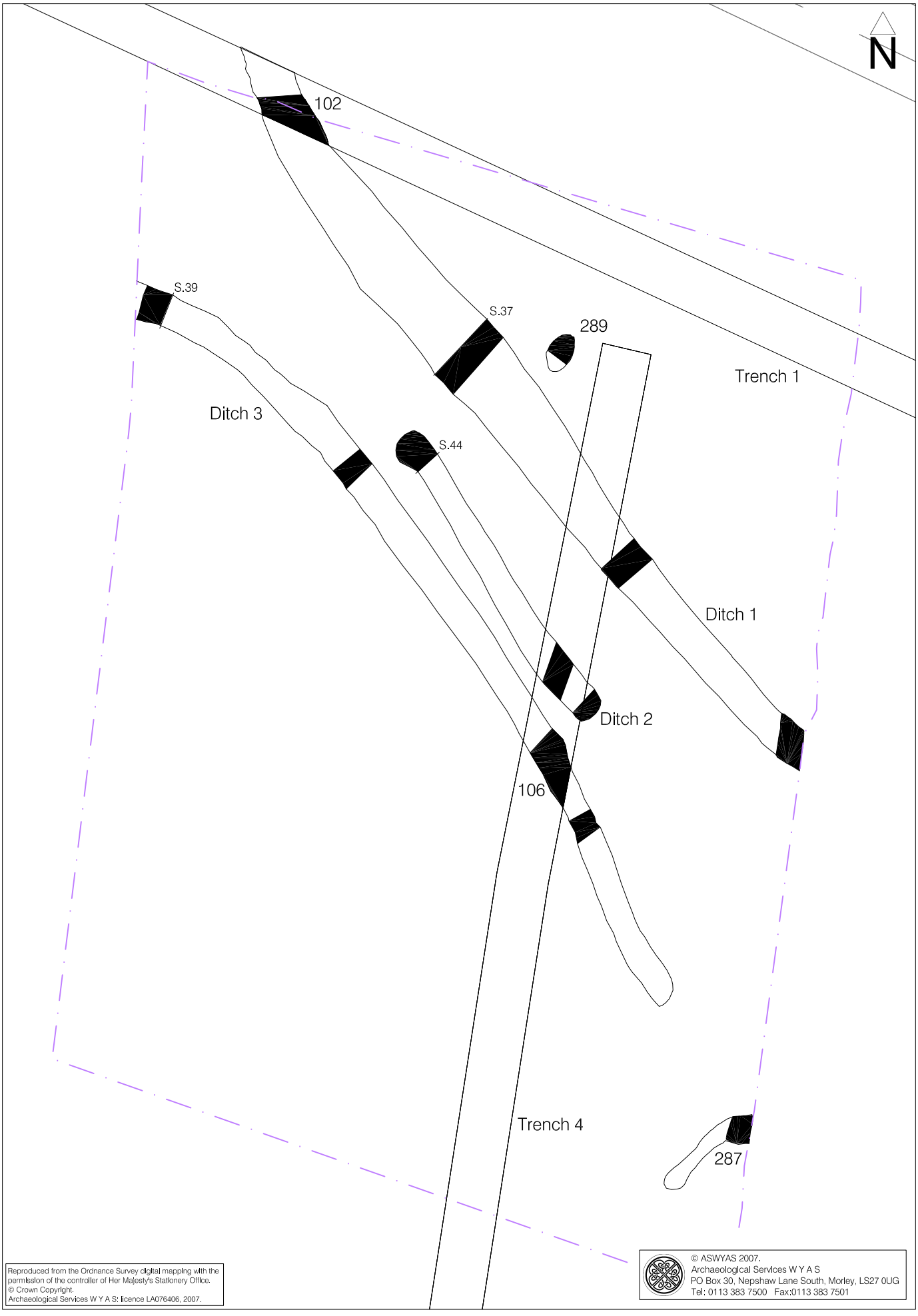
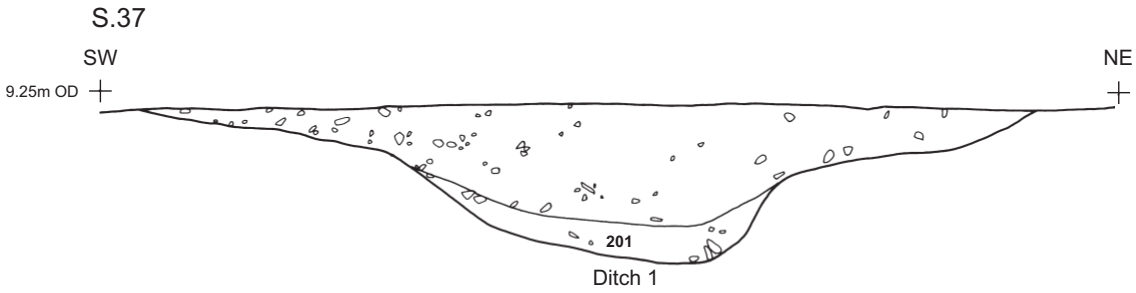
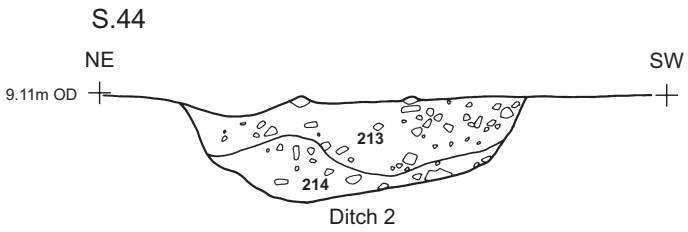


Fig. 5. Area A: excavated features. Scale 1:200





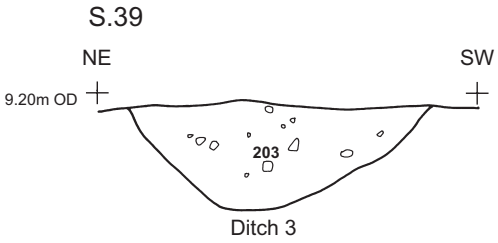


Fig. 6. Area A sections

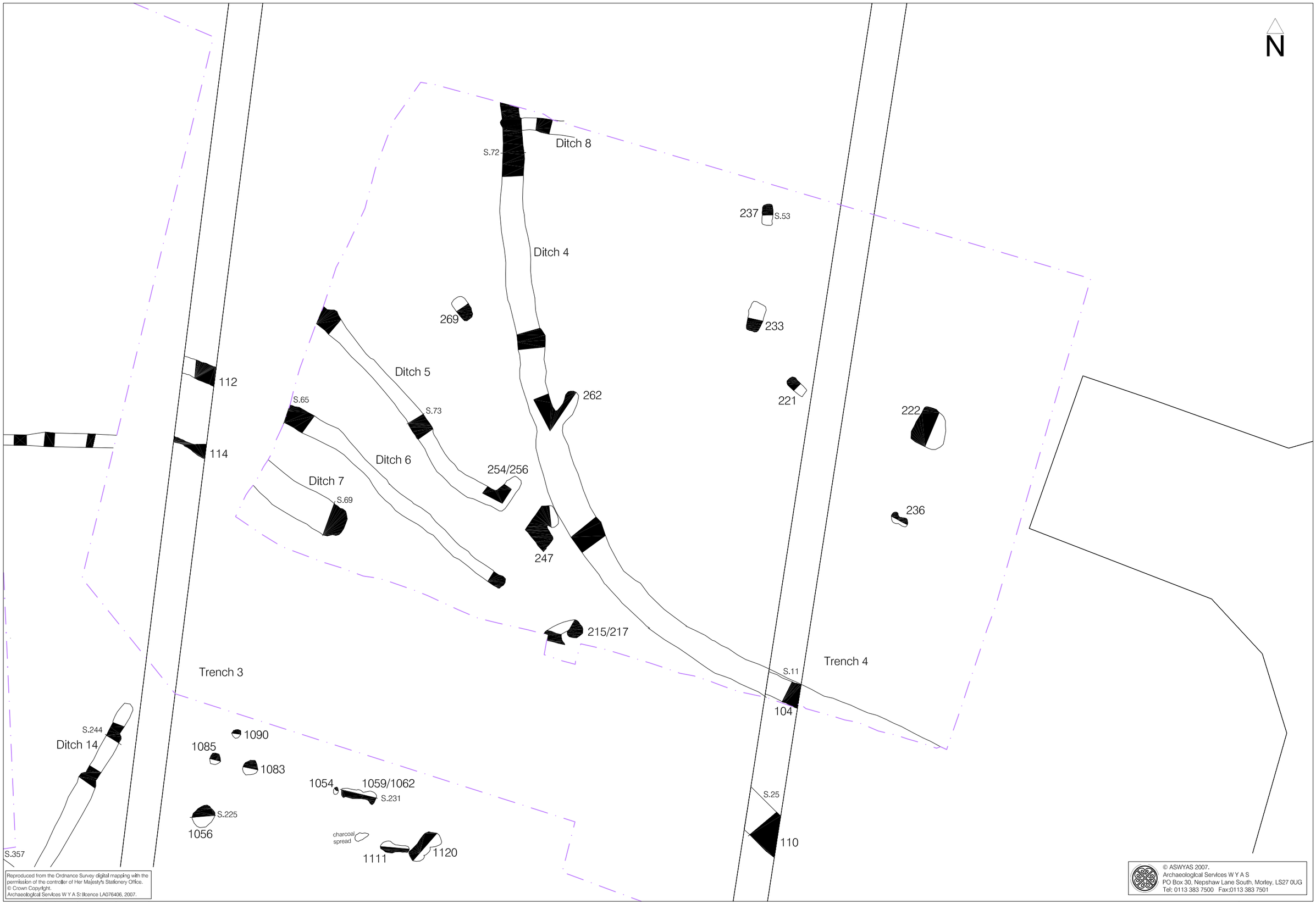


Fig. 7. Area B: excavated features. Scale 1:200

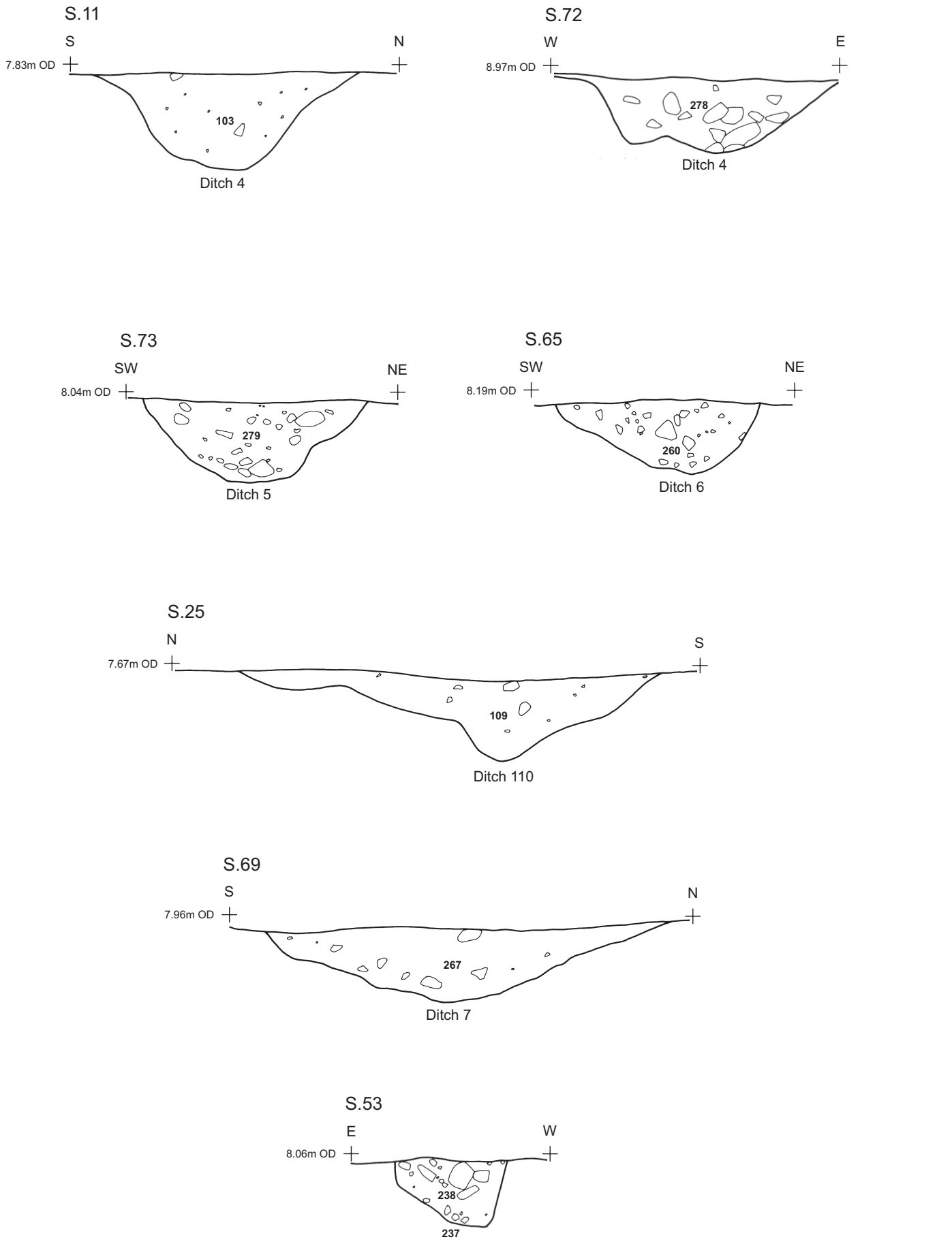


Fig. 8. Area B sections

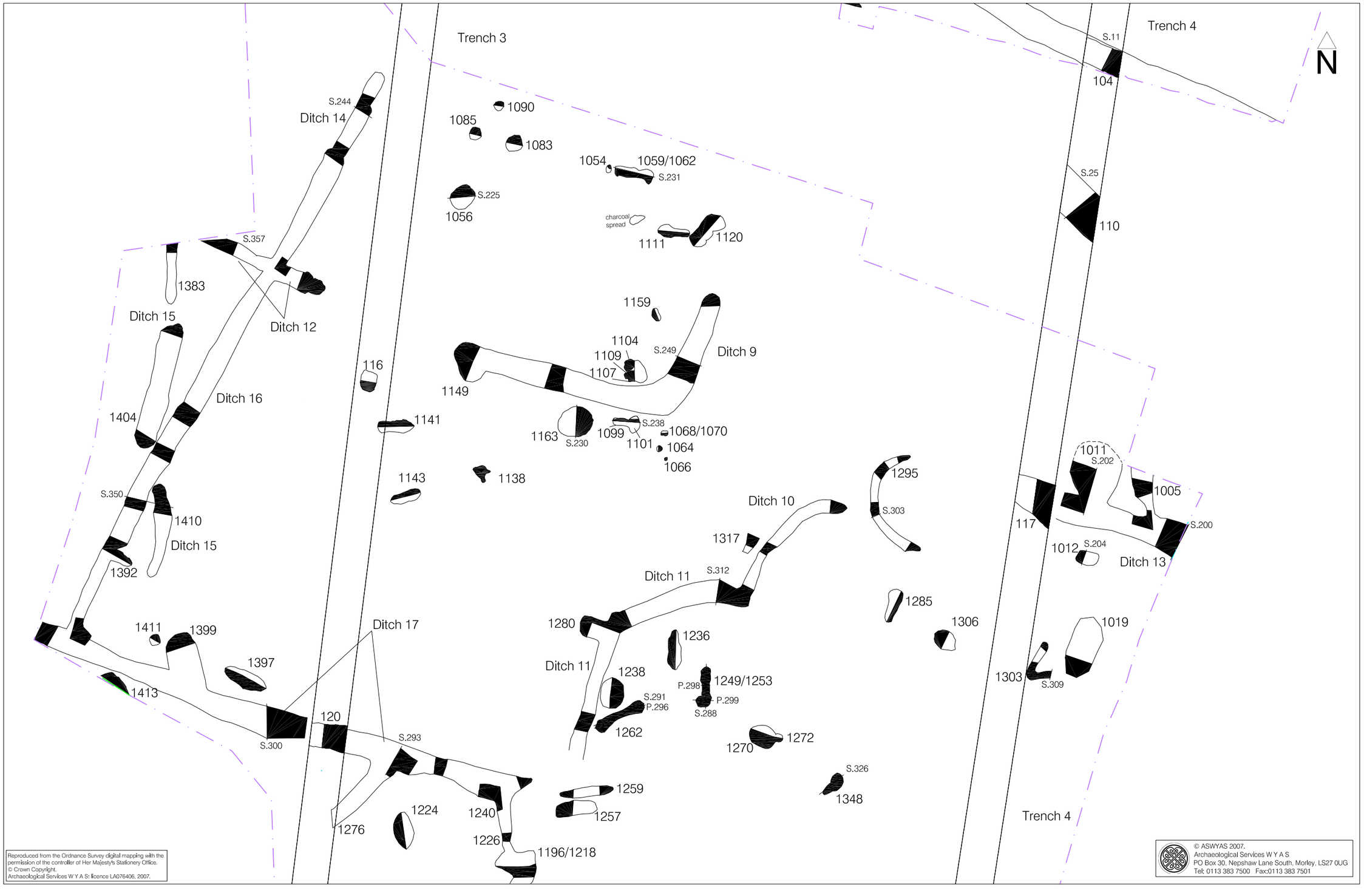


Fig. 9. Area C: excavated features in the north. Scale 1:200

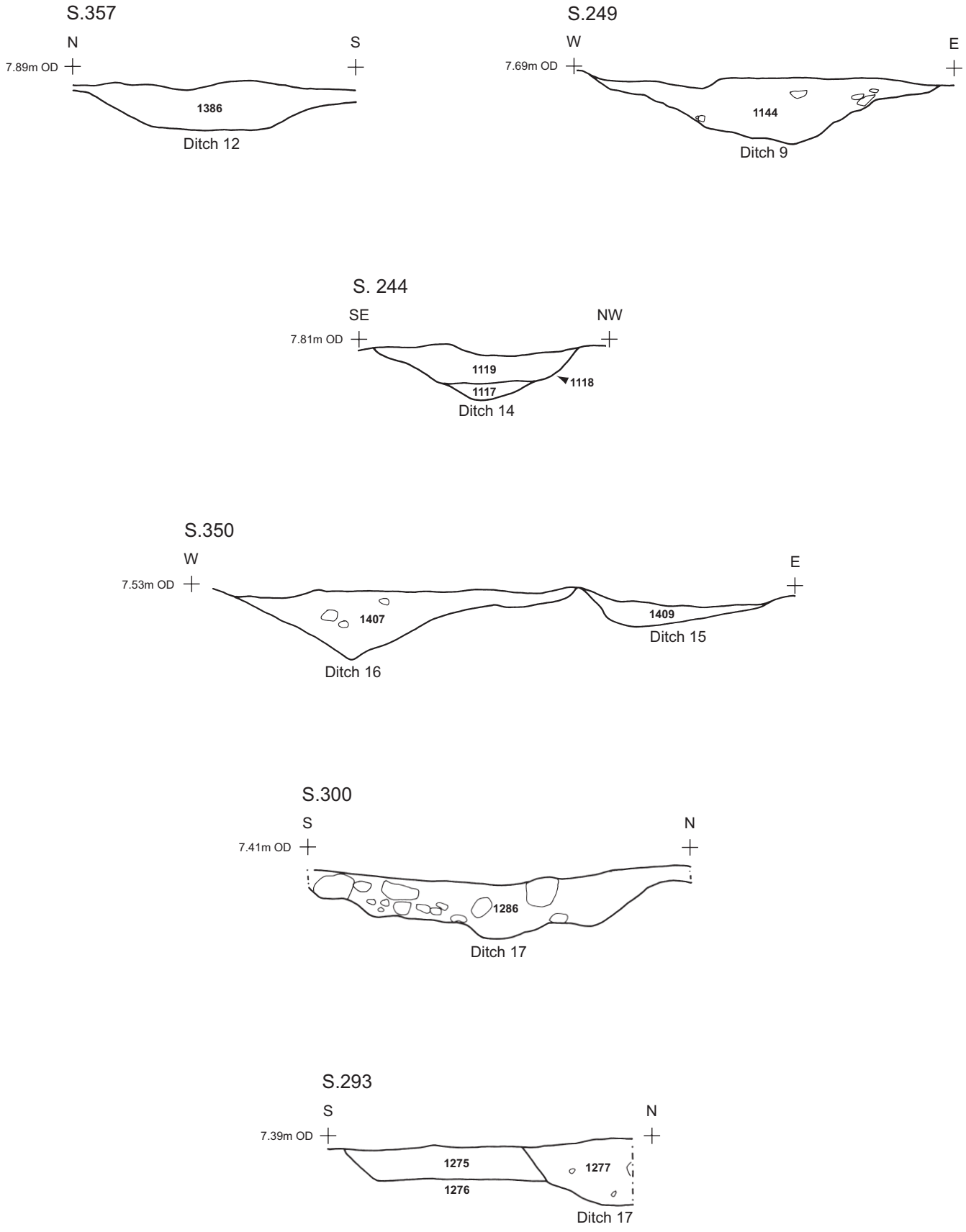


Fig. 10. Area C: north-western boundary feature sections

Fig. 11. Area C: north-western working area feature sections

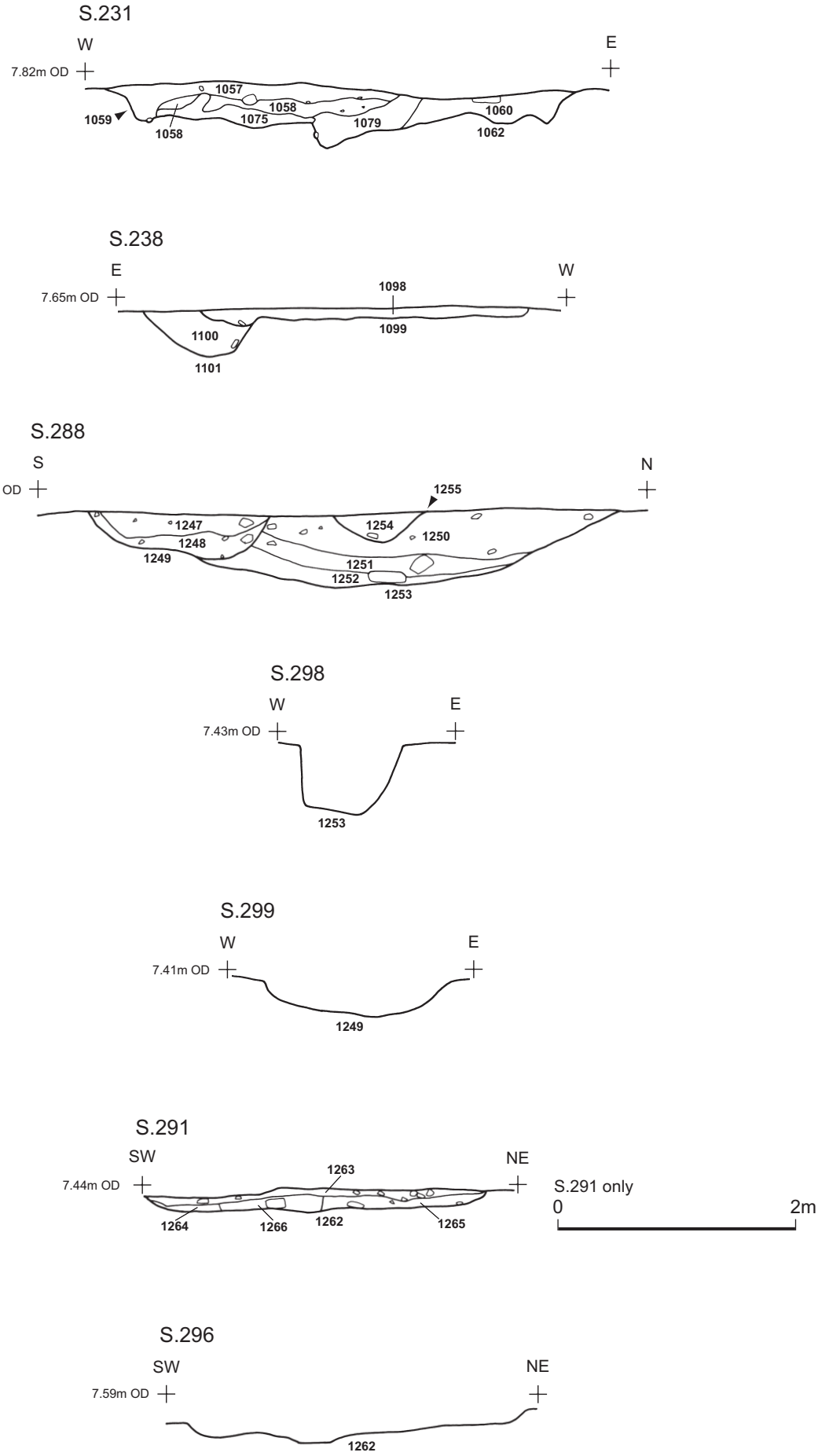


Fig. 12. Sections and profiles for oven/kiln features

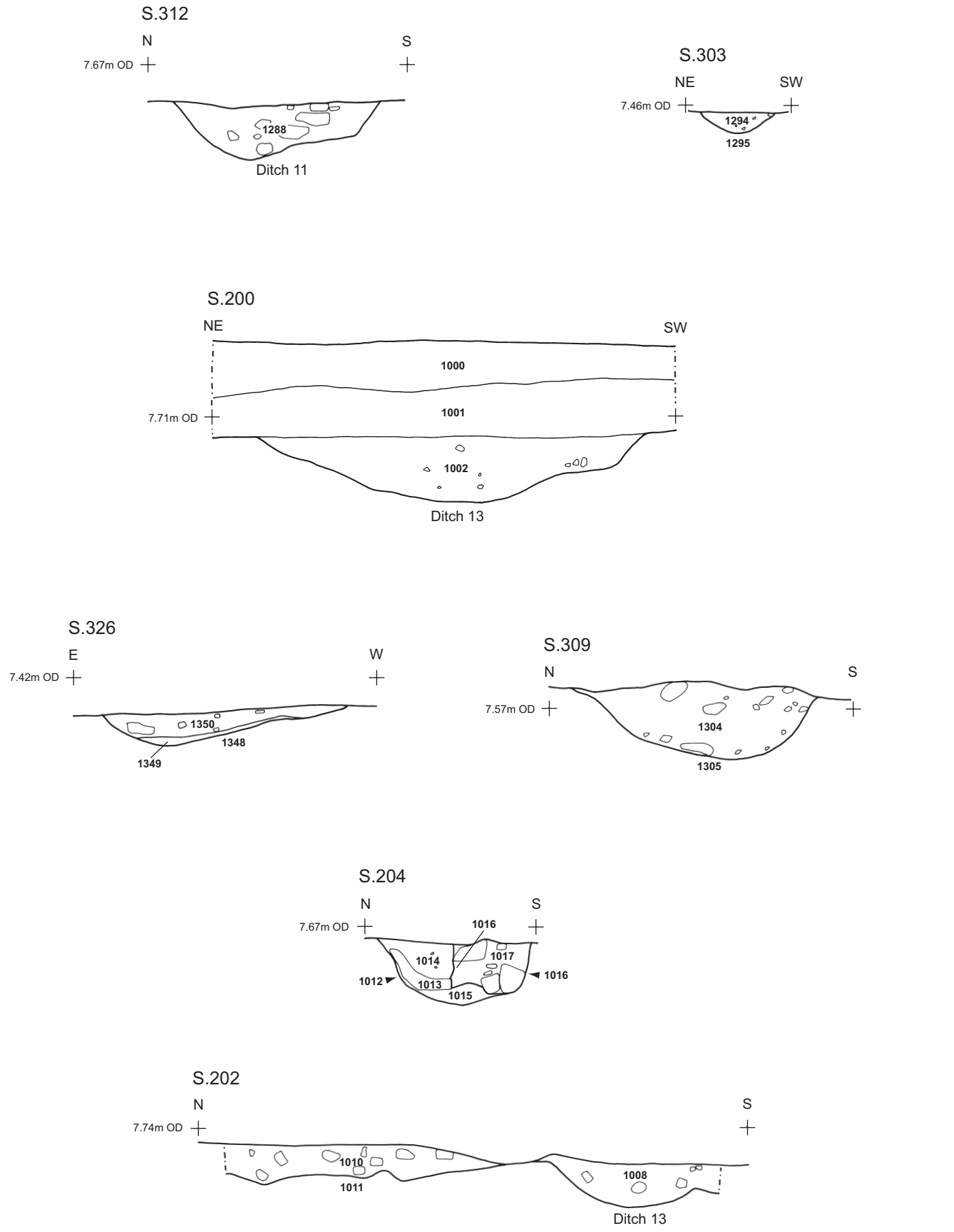


Fig. 13. Area C: north-eastern working area feature sections

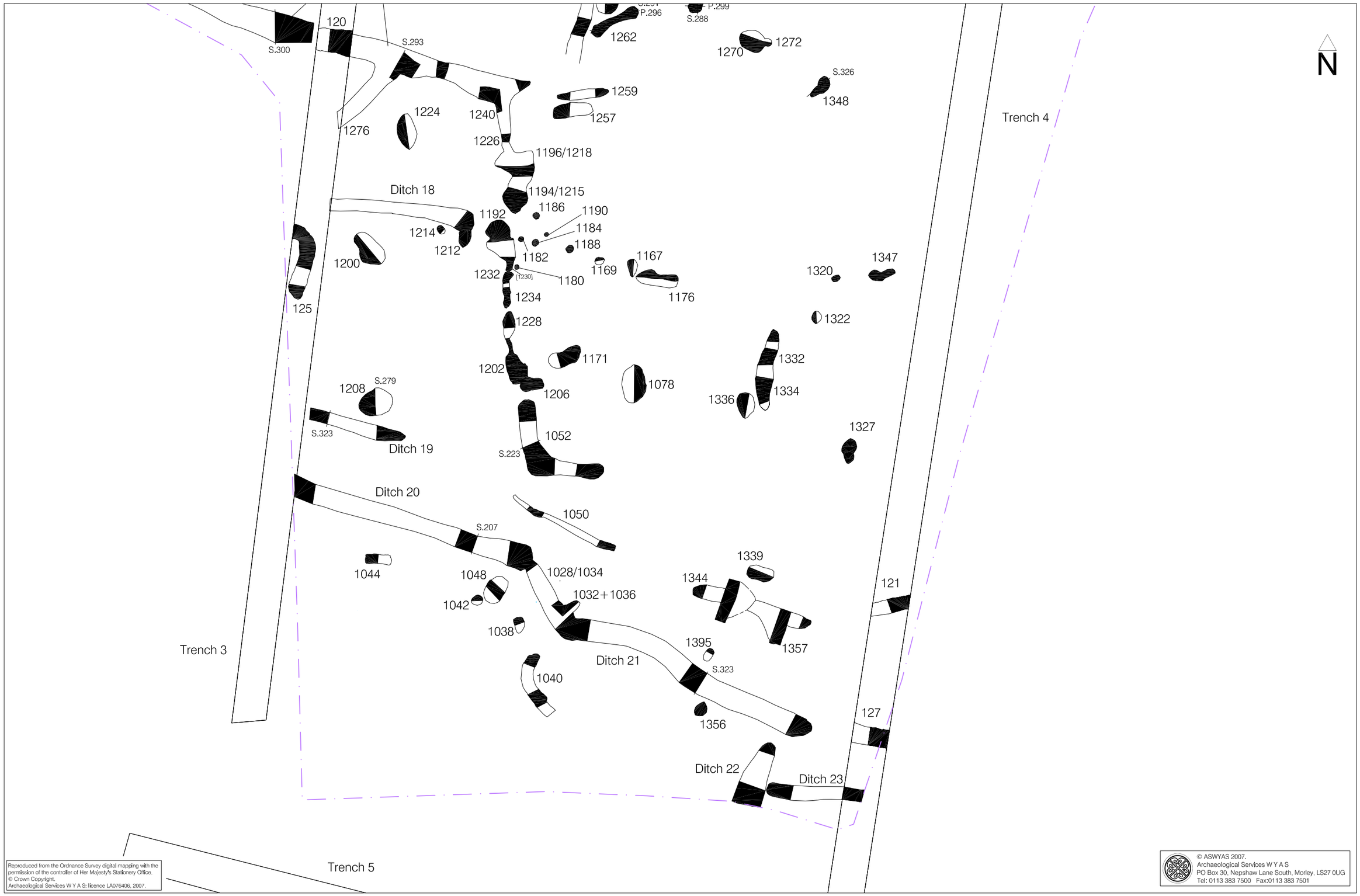
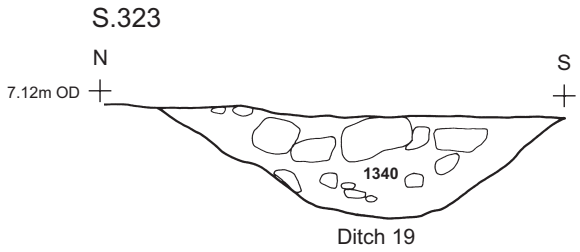
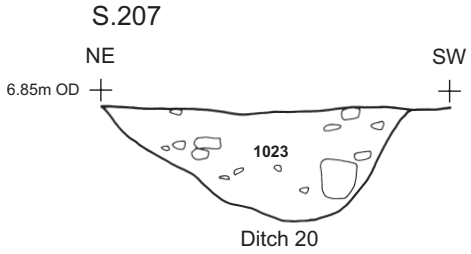
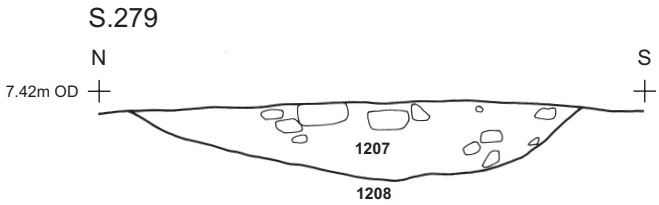


Fig. 14. Area C: excavated features in the south. Scale 1:200







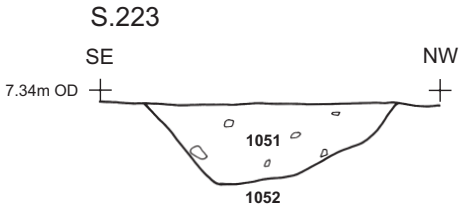


Fig. 15. Area C: southern feature sections

0 1m

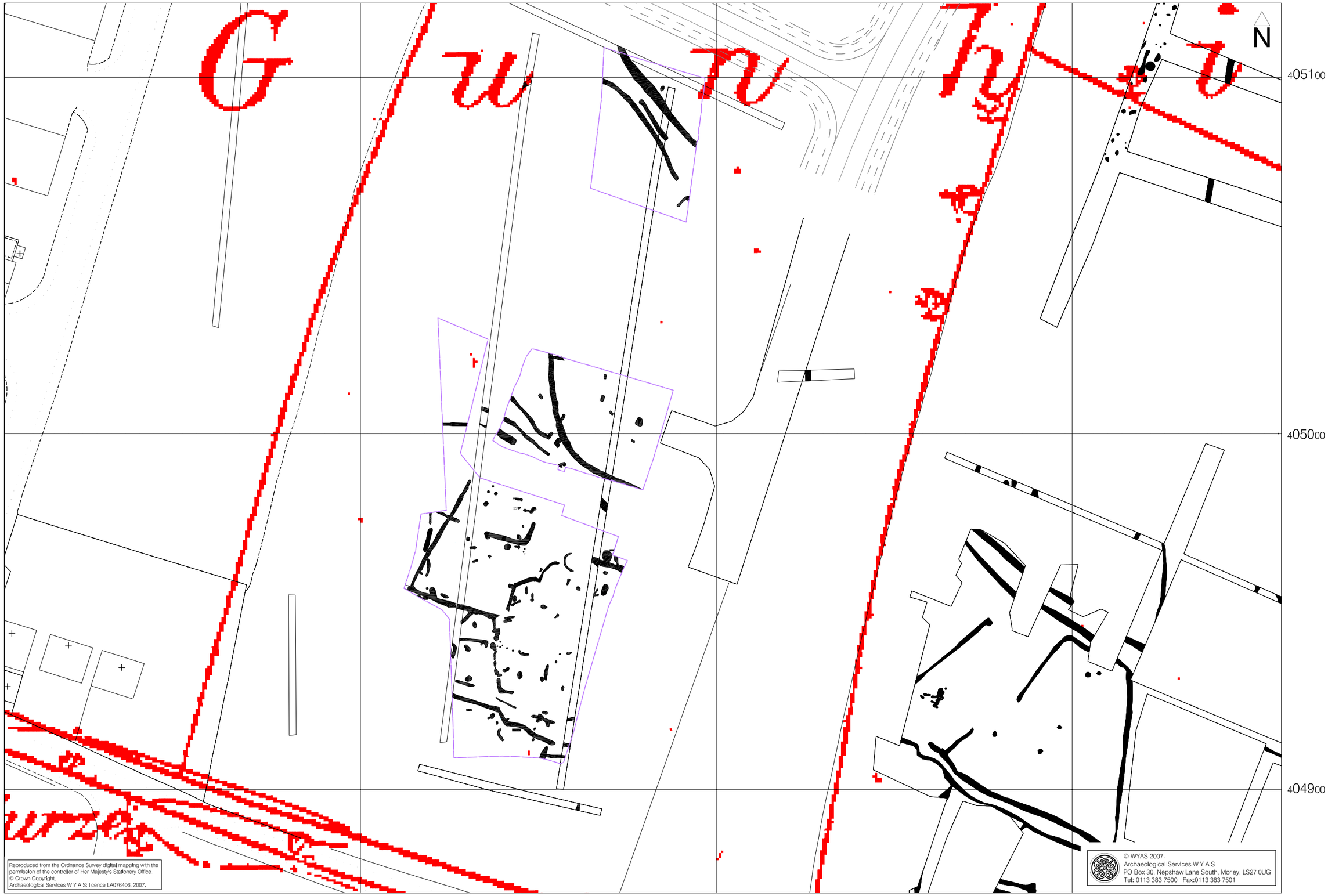
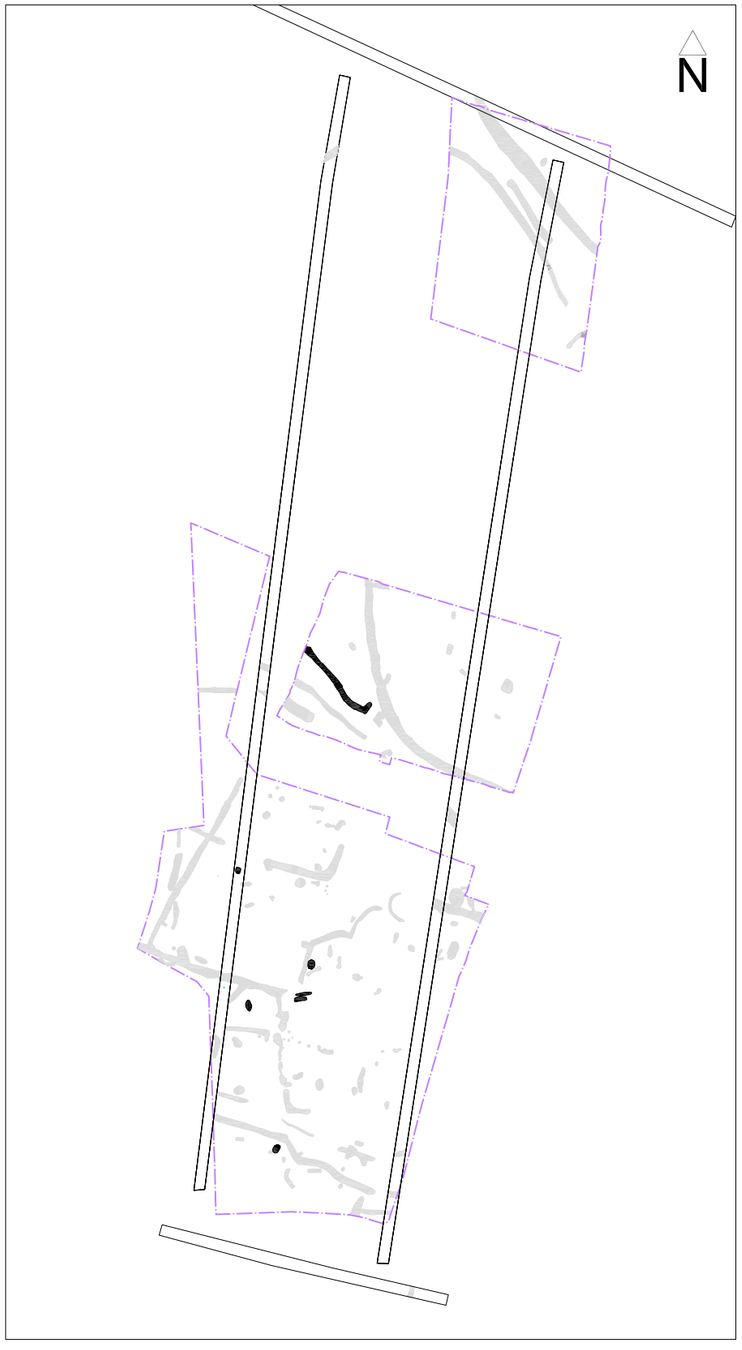
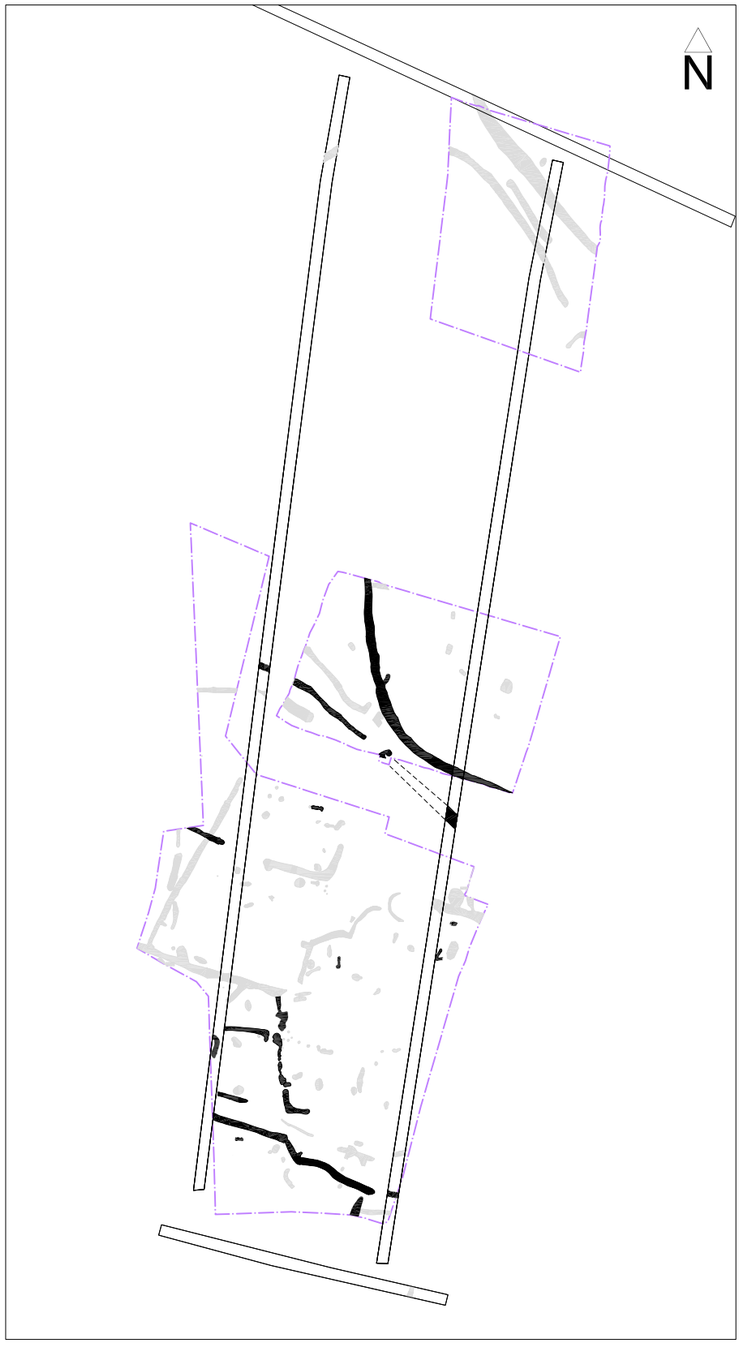


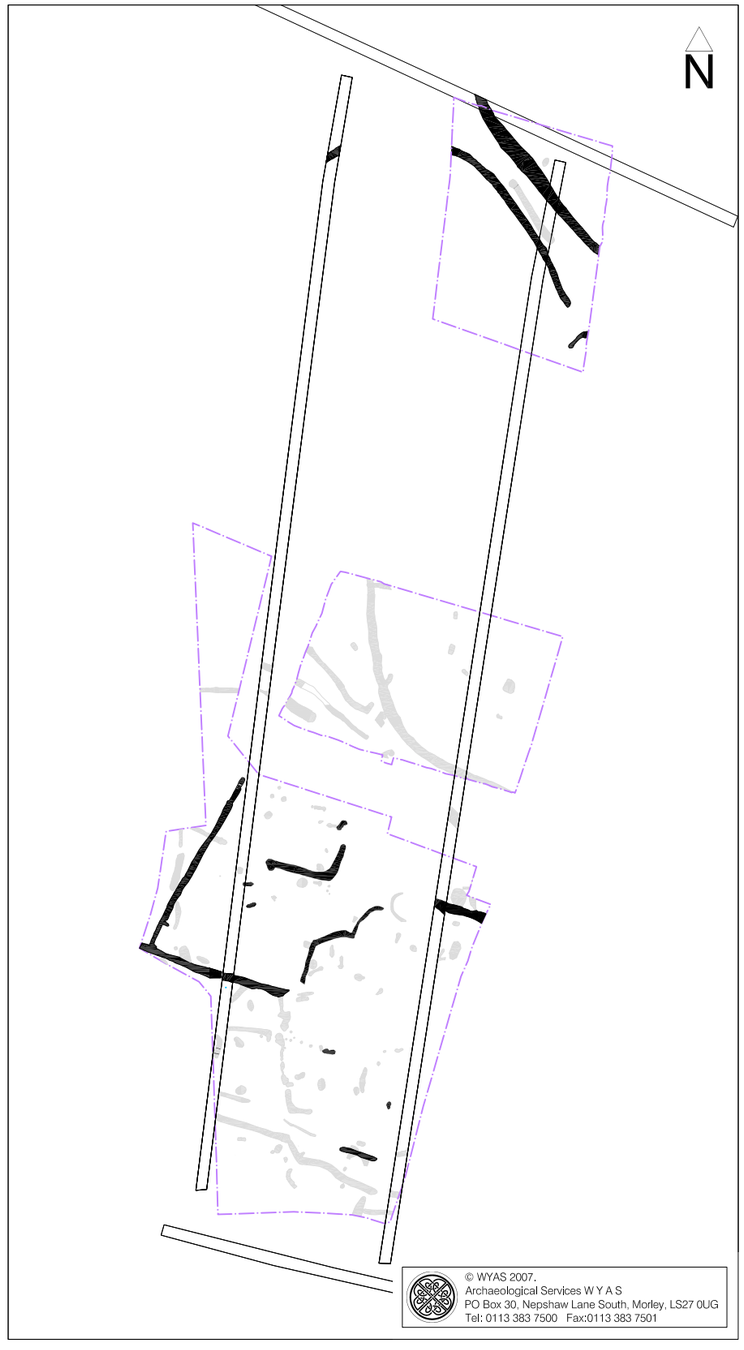
Fig. 16. Excavated areas in relation to the 1st edition OS map of 1854 (shown in red). Scale 1:1000



Phase 1. Pre-Roman Iron Age (1st-century AD)



Phase 2: 2nd to mid 3rd-century



Phase 3: Mid 3rd to 4th-century

Fig. 17. Proposed phase plans

Plate 1. Pottery deposit in Ditch 9: a near complete and inverted South Yorkshire grey ware vessel

Plate 2. Pottery deposit in Ditch 14: a substantial portion of a South Yorkshire grey ware vessel

Plate 3. Oven 162, facing west

Plate 4. Oven 1249/1253, facing north

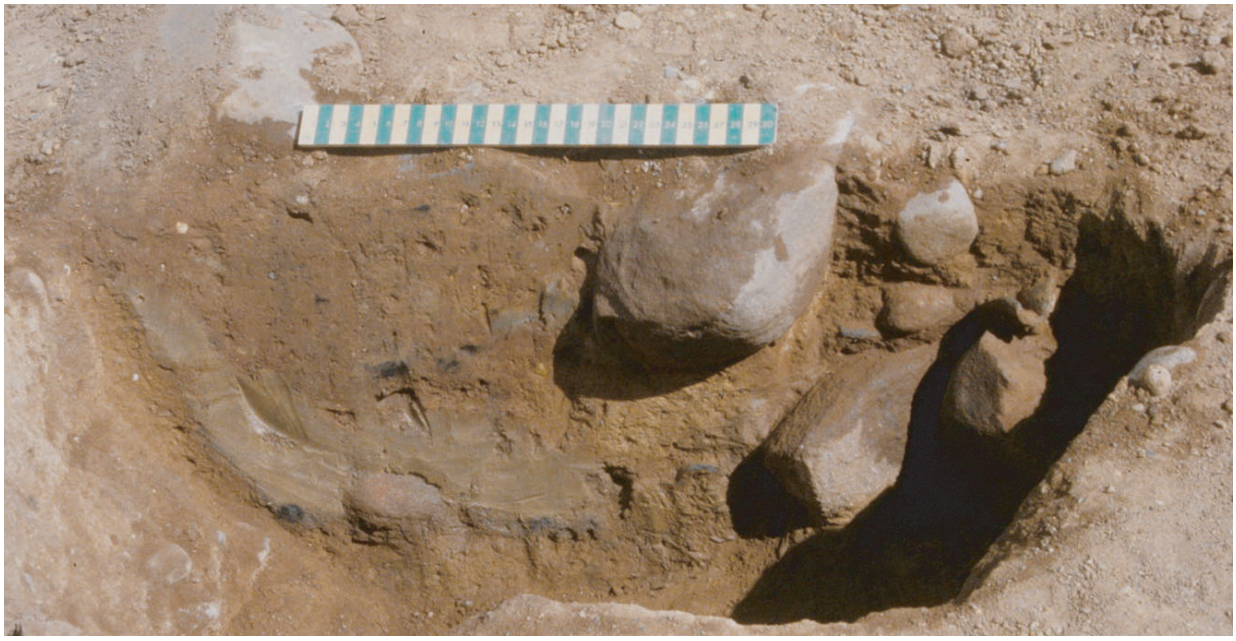


Plate 5. North-west-facing section through pit 1012 showing the clay lining

Plate 6. East-facing section through gully 1344

Appendix I

Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no. 1	Context register sheets	2
		Drawing register sheets	2
		Levels sheets	4
		Sample register sheets	1
		Finds register sheets	1
		Photo register sheets	3
		Colour negative strips	1
		B&W negative strips	1
		B&W contact sheets	1
		Context sheets (nos. 100-130)	30
		Drawing sheets (small)	5
Excavation	File no. 2	Context register sheets	4
		Drawing register sheets	3
		Sample register sheets	1
		Small finds register sheets	1
		Finds and sample record sheet	1
		Photo register sheets	4
		Colour negative strips	2
		B&W negative strips	2
		B&W contact sheets	2
		Context sheets (nos. 200-290, 288 void)	90
Excavation	File no. 3	AutoCAD plans of site	2
		Context register sheets	18

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
		Drawing register sheets	9
		Drawing sheet number sheets	2
		Sample register sheets	5
		Small finds register sheets	1
		Finds and sample record sheet	14
		Photo register sheets	12
		Film record sheets	1
		Colour negative strips	6
		B&W negative strips	5
		B&W contact sheets	6
Excavation	File no. 4	Context sheets (nos. 1000-1199)	200
Excavation	File no. 5	Context sheets (nos. 1200-1421)	222
Evaluation	File no. 6	Drawing sheets (small, sheet nos. 10-11, 11a, 12-28)	21
Excavation	File no. 7	Drawing sheets (small, sheet nos. 30-31, 33-36, 38-	36
Evaluation/Excavation	Box no. 1	Drawing sheets (large: WMO04 Area B sheet nos. 1,	13

Appendix II

Inventory of contexts

2004 evaluation

Context	Trench	Group	Description
100	-		Topsoil
101	1	Ditch 1	Fill of [102]
102	1	Ditch 1	Cut of NW - SE linear ditch
103	4	Ditch 4	Fill of [104]
104	4	Ditch 4	Cut of SE – NW linear ditch
105	4	Ditch 3	Fill of [106]
106	4	Ditch 3	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
107	3		Fill of [108]
108	3		Cut of NE – SW linear ditch
109	4		Fill of [110]
110	4		Cut of NNW – SSE linear ditch
111	3	Ditch 6 contd.	Fill of [112]
112	3	Ditch 6 contd.	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
113	3		Fill of [114]
114	3		Cut of E – W linear ditch
115	3		Fill of [116]
116	3		Cut of N – S pit
117	4		Cut of E – W linear ditch
118	4		Fill of [117]
119	3		Fill of [120]
120	3		Cut of E – W linear ditch
121	4		Cut of WSW – ENE linear ditch
122	4		Fill of [121]
123	3		Secondary Fill of [125]
124	3		Primary Fill of [125]
125	3		Cut of curvilinear

Context	Trench	Group	Description
126	4		Fill of [127]
127	4		Cut of E – W linear ditch
128	5		Fill of [129]
129	5		Cut of N – S linear ditch
130	-		Subsoil

2004 excavations

Context	Group	Description
200	Ditch 1	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
201	Ditch 1	Primary Fill of [200]
202	Ditch 3	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
203	Ditch 3	Fill of [202]
204	Ditch 3	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
205	Ditch 3	Fill of [204]
206	Ditch 1	Secondary Fill of [200]
207	Ditch 1	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
208	Ditch 1	Primary Fill of [207]
209	Ditch 1	Secondary Fill of [207]
210	Ditch 2	Cut of SE – NW linear ditch
211	Ditch 2	Fill of [210]
212	Ditch 2	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
213	Ditch 2	Fill of [212]
214		Natural
215		Cut of curvilinear ditch
216		Fill of [215]
217		Cut of curvilinear ditch
218		Fill of [217]
219		Natural
220		Fill of [221]
221		Cut of NW – SE pit
222		Burnt area

Context	Group	Description
223		Fill of [222]
224		Natural deposit within [219]
225		Natural deposit within [219]
226		Natural deposit within [219]
227		Natural deposit within [219]
228	Ditch 4	Cut of curvilinear ditch
229	Ditch 4	Primary Fill of [228]
230	Ditch 4	Primary Fill of [228]
231	Ditch 4	Secondary Fill of [228]
232	Ditch 4	Tertiary Fill of [228]
233		Cut of NE – SW pit
234		Fill of [233]
235		Fill of [236]
236		Cut of SE – NW pit
237		Cut of N – S pit
238		Fill of [237]
239		Cut of possible tree bole
240		Fill of [239]
241	Ditch 4	Cut of NW – SE curvilinear ditch
242	Ditch 4	Fill of [241]
243	Ditch 4	Cut of curvilinear ditch
244	Ditch 4	Fill of [243]
245	Ditch 6	Cut of SE – NW linear ditch
246	Ditch 6	Fill of [245]
247		Cut of ditch
248		Fill of [247]
249	Ditch 8	Cut of E – W linear ditch
250	Ditch 8	Fill of [249]
251		Cancelled
252		Cancelled
253		Fill of [254]

Context	Group	Description
254		Cut of E – W ditch
255		Fill of [256]
256		Cut of pit
257	Ditch 5	Fill of [258]
258	Ditch 5	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
259	Ditch 6	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
260	Ditch 6	Fill of [259]
261		Fill of [262]
262		Cut of pit
263	Ditch 4	Fill of [264]
264	Ditch 4	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
265	Ditch 5	Fill of [266]
266	Ditch 5	Cut of E – W linear ditch
267	Ditch 7	Fill of [268]
268	Ditch 7	Cut of E – W linear ditch
269		Cut of pit
270		Fill of [269]
271		Levelling deposit sealing [275] and [281]
272		Layer of modern refuse sealing [275]
273		Buried layer of subsoil sealing ditch [275] and [281]
274		Buried layer of subsoil sealing [275]
275	Ditch 4	Cut of N – S curvilinear ditch
276	Ditch 4	Fill of [275]
277	Ditch 4	Cut of curvilinear ditch
278	Ditch 4	Fill of [277]
279	Ditch 5	Fill of [280]
280	Ditch 5	Cut of N – S linear ditch
281	Ditch 1	Cut of NW – SE linear ditch
282	Ditch 1	Lense within fill (283) of [281]
283	Ditch 1	Fill of [281]
284	Ditch 3	Fill of [285]

Context	Group	Description
285	Ditch 3	Cut of NNW – SSE linear ditch
286		Fill of [287]
287		Cut of E – W linear ditch
288		Not used
289		Cut of pit
290		Fill of [289]

2006 excavations

Context	Group	Description
1000		Overburden
1001		Topsoil (over entire site)
1002	Ditch 13	Fill of [1003]
1003	Ditch 13	Cut of WNW – ESE linear ditch
1004		Fill of [1005]
1005		Cut of N-S orientated gully
1006	Ditch 13	Fill (1006 = 1002)
1007	Ditch 13	Cut (1007 = 1003)
1008	Ditch 13	Fill of [1009]
1009	Ditch 13	Cut of WNW-ESE orientated ditch
1010		Fill of [1011]
1011		Cut of pit
1012		Cut of pit
1013		Fill of [1012]
1014		Fill of [1012]
1015		Fill of [1012]
1016		Cut of post hole
1017		Fill of [1016]

Context	Group	Description
1018		Fill of [1019]
1019		Cut of pit
1020	Ditch 20	Fill of [1021]
1021	Ditch 20	Cut of WNW-ESE orientated ditch
1022	Ditch 20	Cut of ditch
1023	Ditch 20	Fill of [1022]
1024	Ditch 21	Upper fill of [1026]
1025	Ditch 21	Primary Fill of [1026]
1026	Ditch 21	Cut of NW-SE orientated ditch
1027		Fill of [1028]
1028		Cut of WNW-ESE orientated ditch
1029	Ditch 20	Fill of [1030]
1030	Ditch 20	Terminal cut of WNW-ESE orientated ditch
1031		Fill of [1032]
1032		Cut of pit
1033		Fill of ditch [1034]
1034		Cut of ditch
1035		Fill of pit [1036]
1036		Cut of pit
1037		Fill of pit [1038]
1038		Cut of pit
1039		Fill of [1040]
1040		Cut of curvilinear slot trench
1041		Fill of [1042]
1042		Cut of pit
1043		Fill of [1044]

Context	Group	Description
1044		Cut of pit
1045		Fill of rectilinear ditch terminus [1046]
1046		Cut of rectilinear ditch = [1052] and [1220]
1047		Fill of [1048]
1048		Cut of pit
1049		Fill of [1050]
1050		Cut of linear gully/slot trench
1051		Fill of [1052]
1052		Cut of rectilinear ditch = [1046] and [1220]
1053		Fill of [1054]/spread
1054		?Cut feature
1055		Fill of [1056]
1056		Cut of pit
1057		Fill of oven flue [1059]
1058		Lining of oven flue [1059]
1059		Cut of oven flue
1060		Fill of oven bowl [1062]
1061		Fill of oven bowl [1062]
1062		Cut of oven bowl
1063		Fill of [1064]
1064		Cut of modern pit
1065		Fill of [1066]
1066		Cut of pit/post-hole
1067		Fill of [1068]
1068		Cut of pit/post-hole
1069		Fill of [1070]

Context	Group	Description
1070		Cut of pit/post-hole
1071		Residual layer of topsoil
1072		NAS
1073		Residual layer of topsoil
1074		NAS
1075		Fill of oven flue [1059]
1076		Lining of oven flue [1059]
1077		Fill of [1078]
1078		Cut of pit
1079		Fill of oven flue [1059]
1080		Fill of [1081]
1081		Cut of pit
1082		Fill of [1083]
1083		Cut of pit
1084		Fill of [1085]
1085		Cut of pit
1086		Residual layer of topsoil
1087		Charcoal spread
1088		NAS
1089		Fill of [1090]
1090		Cut of pit
1091	Ditch 12	Fill of [1092]
1092	Ditch 12	Ditch terminus
1093		Burnt spread
1094	Ditch 12	Fill of [1095]
1095	Ditch 12	Cut of ditch

Context	Group	Description
1096	Ditch 16	Fill of [1097]
1097	Ditch 16	Cut of ditch
1098		Fill of hearth/flue [1099]
1099		Cut of hearth/flue
1100		Fill of [1101]
1101		Cut of oven bowl/pit
1102		Fill of [1104]
1103		Primary fill of [1104]
1104		Cut of hearth
1105		Fill of [1107]
1106		Primary fill of [1107]
1107		Cut of hearth
1108		Fill of [1109]
1109		Cut of hearth
1110		Fill of [1111]
1111		Cut of pit
1112	Ditch 16	Cut of NE-SW ditch
1113	Ditch 16	Fill of [1112]
1114	Ditch 14	Cut of NE-SW ditch
1115	Ditch 14	Fill of [1114]
1116	Ditch 14	Ditch terminus
1117	Ditch 14	Fill of [1116]
1118	Ditch 14	Cut of NE-SW ditch
1119	Ditch 14	Fill of [1118]
1120		Cut of pit
1121		Fill of [1120]

Context	Group	Description
1122		Cut of pit
1123		Fill of [1122]
1124		Cut of pit
1125		Fill of pit [1124]
1126		Recut of pit
1127		Fill of [1126]
1128		Cut of pit
1129		Fill of [1128]
1130		Cut of pit
1131		Fill of [1130]
1132		Cut of pit
1133		Fill of [1132]
1134	Ditch 16	Fill of [1135]
1135	Ditch 16	Cut of NE-SW ditch
1136		NAS
1137		NAS
1138		Cut of pit
1139		Fill of [1138]
1140		Fill of [1141]
1141		Cut of pit
1142		Fill of [1143]
1143		Cut of pit
1144	Ditch 9	Fill of [1145]
1145	Ditch 9	Cut of rectilinear ditch
1146	Ditch 9	Fill of [1147]
1147	Ditch 9	Ditch terminus

Context	Group	Description
1148		Fill of [1149]
1149		Cut of pit
1150	Ditch 9	Fill of [1151]
1151	Ditch 9	Cut of stakehole
1152	Ditch 9	Fill of [1153]
1153	Ditch 9	Cut of stakehole
1154	Ditch 9	Fill of [1155]
1155	Ditch 9	Cut of rectilinear ditch
1156	Ditch 9	Fill of [1157]
1157	Ditch 9	Ditch terminus
1158		Fill of [1159]
1159		Cut of pit
1160		Fill of [1161]
1161		Cut of post-hole
1162		Fill of [1163]
1163		Cut of pit
1164		Modern disturbance
1165		Fill of [1167]
1166		Fill of [1167]
1167		Cut of pit
1168		Primary fill of [1167]
1169		Burnt spread
1170		Fill of [1171]
1171		Cut of pit
1172		Primary fill/in situ burning of [1174]
1173		Fill of [1174]

Context	Group	Description
1174		Cut of pit
1175		Fill of [1176]
1176		Cut of pit
1177		Fill of [1178]
1178		Cut of modern/later pit
1179		Fill of [1180]
1180		Cut of post-hole
1181		Fill of [1182]
1182		Cut of post-hole
1183		Fill of [1184]
1184		Cut of post-hole
1185		Fill of [1186]
1186		Cut of post-hole
1187		Fill of [1188]
1188		Cut of post-hole
1189		Fill of [1190]
1190		Cut of post-hole
1191		Fill of [1192]
1192		Cut of gully terminus
1193		Fill of [1194]
1194		Cut of gully
1195		Fill of [1196]
1196		Cut of gully
1197	Ditch 19	Fill of [1198]
1198	Ditch 19	Cut of gully
1199		Fill of [1200]

Context	Group	Description
1200		Cut of pit
1201		Fill of [1202]
1202		Cut of ditch/gully
1203		Fill of [1206]
1204		Fill of [1206]
1205		Primary fill of [1206]
1206		Pit cut
1207		Fill of [1208]
1208		Cut of pit
1209	Ditch 18	Fill of [1210]
1210	Ditch 18	Cut of shallow ditch/gully
1211		Fill of [1212]
1212		Cut of pit
1213		Fill of [1214]
1214		Cut of post-hole
1215		Cut of gully
1216		Fill of [1215]
1217		Fill of [1218]
1218		Cut of gully
1219		Fill of [1220]
1220		Gully terminus = [1046] and [1052]
1221		Fill of [1222]
1222		Cut of gully
1223		Fill of [1224]
1224		Cut of pit
1225		Fill of [1226]

Context	Group	Description
1226		Cut of gully
1227		Fill of [1228]
1228		Gully/ ditch terminus
1229		Fill of [1230]
1230		Cut of gully
1231		Fill of [1232]
1232		Gully/ ditch terminus
1233		Fill of [1234]
1234		Cut of gully
1235		Fill of [1236]
1236		Cut of pit
1237		Fill of [1238]
1238		Cut of pit
1239		Fill of [1240]
1240		Gully terminus
1241	Ditch 17	Fill of [1242]
1242	Ditch 17	Cut of E-W ditch
1243	Ditch 17	Fill of [1244]
1244	Ditch 17	Cut of E-W ditch
1245	Ditch 17	Fill of [1246]
1246	Ditch 17	Ditch terminus
1247		Fill of [1249]
1248		Primary fill of [1249]
1249		Cut of corn drying bowl
1250		Fill of [1253]
1251		Fill of [1253]

Context	Group	Description
1252		Primary fill of [1253]
1253		Cut of oven flue
1254		Fill of [1255]
1255		Cut of pit
1256		Fill of [1257]
1257		Cut of pit
1258		Fill of [1259]
1259		Cut of pit
1260		Fill of [1261]
1261		Cut of pit [1259 = 1261]
1262		Cut of oven
1263		Fill of [1262]
1264		Fill of [1262]
1265		Fill of [1262]
1266		Fill of [1262]
1267		Primary fill of [1262]
1268		Lining of /in situ burning of [1262]
1269		Fill of [1270]
1270		Cut of pit
1271		Fill of [1272]
1272		Cut of pit
1273	Ditch 11	Fill of [1274]
1274	Ditch 11	Cut of ditch
1275		Fill of [1276]
1276		Cut of gully
1277	Ditch 17	Fill of [1278]

Context	Group	Description
1278	Ditch 17	Cut of E-W ditch
1279		Fill of [1280]
1280		Cut of pit
1281	Ditch 11	Fill of [1282]
1282	Ditch 11	Cut of ditch
1283		Fill of [1285]
1284		Primary fill of [1285]
1285		Cut of pit
1286	Ditch 17	Fill of [1287]
1287	Ditch 17	Cut of ditch
1288	Ditch 11	Fill of [1289]
1289	Ditch 11	Cut of ditch
1290	Ditch 10	Fill of [1291]
1291	Ditch 10	Cut of gully
1292		NAS
1293		NAS
1294		Fill of [1295]
1295		Cut of gully = [1297]
1296		Fill of [1297]
1297		Cut of gully = [1295]
1298		Fill of [1299]
1299		Cut of post-hole
1300		Fill of [1301]
1301		Cut of pit
1302		Fill of [1303]
1303		Cut of gully = [1305]

Context	Group	Description
1304		Fill of [1305]
1305		Cut of gully = [1303]
1306		Cut of modern pit
1307		Fill of [1306]
1308	Ditch 10	Fill of [1309]
1309	Ditch 10	Terminus of gully
1310		Fill of [1311]
1311		Cut of pit
1312		Fill of [1313]
1313		Cut of pit
1314	Ditch 10	Fill of [1315]
1315	Ditch 10	Cut of ditch
1316		Fill of [1317]
1317		Cut of gully
1318		Layer / spread of modern disturbance
1319		Fill of [1320]
1320		Cut of post-hole
1321		Fill of [1322]
1322		Cut of pit
1323		Fill of [1324]
1324		Cut of pit
1325		NAS (burnt root)
1326		NAS (interface of burnt root 1325)
1327		Cut of pit
1328		Fill of [1327]
1329	Ditch 10	Fill of [1330]

Context	Group	Description
1330	Ditch 10	Terminus of gully
1331		Fill of [1332]
1332		Cut of gully
1333		Fill of [1334]
1334		Cut of pit
1335		Fill of [1336 & 1337]
1336		Cut of pit
1337		Recut at southern end of 1336
1338		Fill of [1339]
1339		Cut of modern feature
1340	Ditch 21	Fill of [1341]
1341	Ditch 21	Cut of E-W ditch
1342		Fill of [1357]
1343		Fill of [1344]
1344		Cut of E-W ditch/gully
1345		NAS (natural subsoil)
1346		Fill of tree bole c1347
1347		Tree bole
1348		Cut of pit
1349		Primary fill of [1348]
1350		Secondary Fill of [1348]
1351	Ditch 21	Fill of [1352]
1352	Ditch 21	Terminus of E-W ditch
1353		Fill of tree bole c1354
1354		Tree bole
1355		Fill of [1356]

Context	Group	Description
1356		Cut of pit
1357		Cut of pit
1358		Fill of [1359]
1359		Cut of post-hole
1360	Ditch 22	Primary fill of [1361]
1361	Ditch 22	Cut of ditch
1362	Ditch 22	Fill of [1363]
1363	Ditch 22	Ditch terminus
1364	Ditch 23	Fill of [1365]
1365	Ditch 23	Ditch terminus
1366	Ditch 23	Fill of [1367]
1367	Ditch 23	Cut of ditch
1368	Ditch 22	Fill of [1361]
1369		Fill of [1370]
1370		Cut of ditch
1371		Topsoil (1371 = 1001)
1372	Ditch 17	Fill of [1374]
1373	Ditch 17	Primary fill of [1374]
1374	Ditch 17	Cut of ditch
1375	Ditch 16	Fill of [1376]
1376	Ditch 16	Cut of gully
1377	Ditch 16	Fill of [1379]
1378	Ditch 16	Primary fill of [1379]
1379	Ditch 16	Cut of gully
1380	Ditch 17	Fill of [1382]
1381	Ditch 17	Primary fill of [1382]

Context	Group	Description
1382	Ditch 17	Cut of ditch
1383	Ditch 15	Cut of small ditch/ gully
1384	Ditch 15	Fill of [1383]
1385	Ditch 12	Cut of ditch
1386	Ditch 12	Fill of [1385]
1387	Ditch 16	Fill of [1388]
1388	Ditch 16	Cut of ditch
1389	Ditch 16	Fill of [1390]
1390	Ditch 16	Cut of ditch
1391		Fill of [1392]
1392		Cut of pit
1393		Fill of [1394]
1394		Cut of gully
1395		Cut of pit
1396		Fill of [1395]
1397		Cut of pit
1398		Fill of [1397]
1399		Tree bole
1400		Fill of tree bole
1401		Fill of [1402]
1402		Cut of pit
1403		Fill of [1404]
1404		Cut of gully
1405	Ditch 16	Fill of [1406]
1406	Ditch 16	Cut of ditch
1407	Ditch 16	Fill of [1408]

Context	Group	Description
1408	Ditch 16	Cut of ditch
1409		Fill of [1410]
1410		Cut of gully
1411		Cut of pit
1412		Fill of [1411]
1413		Cut of ?linear/pit
1414		Fill of [1413]
1415		Cut of ?linear/pit
1416		Fill of [1415]
1417		Cut of pit
1418		Fill of [1417]
1419		Fill of [1420]
1420		Gully terminus
1421		Natural Subsoil (covers entire site)

Appendix III

Inventory of artefacts

Fabric	Context	Quantity	Details
Pottery	U/S	12	Near [1059]
	U/S	8	Near (1096)
	U/S	8	From modern plough furrow. Roman Greyware
	U/S	1	"position 22 from stripping" Shallow samian bowl
	U/S	6	East of ditch (1155)
	U/S	16	"Modern disturbance" Mostly Roman greyware
	U/S	18	"5m south of 9"
	U/S	1	Samian
	U/S	1	From excavation
	U/S	2	From excavation
	U/S	11	From excavation
	U/S	23	From excavation
	U/S	4	From excavation
	U/S	17	From excavation
	U/S	27	From excavation
	U/S	4	From excavation
	U/S	77	From excavation
	U/S	6	From evaluation
	U/S	3	Trench 3 evaluation
	103	4	-
	109	2	-
	111	27	-
	115	1	-
	118	19	-
	119	7	-
	122	7	-

Fabric	Context	Quantity	Details
	123	2	-
	126	1	-
	218	3	-
	232	18	-
	248	5	-
	257	1	-
	263	7	-
	267	4	-
	276	26	-
	278	213	-
	278	1	SF1
	278	65	NE corner
	278	137	N limit of exc.
	278	518	(c. 2.2 – 3.2m from baulk)
	278	18	Prehistoric pottery (c. 2.2 – 3.2m from baulk)
	278	79	Prehistoric pottery (c. 4.9 – 5.9m from baulk)
	278	94	(c. 5.9 – 7m from baulk)
	278	5	From env sample 31
	279	6	-
	279	1	From env sample 34
	1001	59	-
	1002	49	inc x1 mortaria
	1006	23	-
	1008	52	-
	1010	1	-
	1013	85	-
	1014	54	-
	1015	17	-
	1017	2	-

Fabric	Context	Quantity	Details
	1021	4	-
	1023	7	-
	1025	6	-
	1027	9	Inc x1 spindle whorl
	1029	17	Inc x1 mortaria, x1 ?amphora?
	1033	4	-
	1037	1	-
	1039	5	-
	1043	5	-
	1047	5	-
	1051	6	-
	1055	4	-
	1058	1	Mortaria
	1071	30	-
	1073	2	-
	1082	17	-
	1091	1	From env sample 71
	1098	1	-
	1115	139	-
	1119	23	-
	1127	5	Inc x1 post-med
	1127	1	From env sample 85
	1129	14	Inc x3 samian
	1131	12	-
	1140	7	-
	1142	11	-
	1144	11	-
	1146	53	Inc Iron Age pottery
	1148	5	-

Fabric	Context	Quantity	Details
	1148	3	From env sample 90
	1154	31	In 2 bags, inc mortaria x2
	1156	35	-
	1170	2	-
	1175	13	-
	1177	2	Inc x1 post-med
	1195	7	-
	1197	8	-
	1199	3	-
	1209	6	-
	1211	4	-
	1223	4	-
	1231	2	-
	1237	5	-
	1241	2	-
	1243	2	-
	1245	1	-
	1247	1	-
	1250	10	-
	1251	1	-
	1256	2	-
	1260	1	-
	1263	7	-
	1266	1	-
	1267	1	From env sample 144
	1273	2	-
	1277	10	-
	1279	8	-
	1279	1	From env sample 142

Fabric	Context	Quantity	Details
	1281	11	-
	1283	36	-
	1286	7	-
	1288	6	-
	1292	7	-
	1294	16	-
	1300	2	-
	1302	2	-
	1304	10	-
	1308	5	-
	1314	5	-
	1316	2	-
	1321	1	-
	1328	34	Inc x2 mortaria
	1329	30	-
	1340	23	-
	1343	9	-
	1351	8	-
	1360	17	-
	1372	6	Inc x1 mortaria
	1386	9	-
	1387	1	-
Total	114	2686	
Animal bone	U/S	1	From evaluation
	109	4	-
	123	1	-
	261	25	-
	278	2	(c. 2.2 – 3.2 from baulk)
	279	6	burnt

Fabric	Context	Quantity	Details
	1023	5	-
	1041	10	
	1077	5	burnt
	1207	4	-
	1304	1	-
Total	6	36	
Iron	U/S	3	Object from excavation SF14
	U/S	1	Nail from excavation SF12
	1013	2	Objects SF10
	1057	1	Object SF11
	1146	1	Nail SF13
	1375	1	Nail SF15
	1378	1	Large ring SF16
Total	7	11	
Copper alloy	1086	4+	Tiny fragments
Total	1	4+	
Slag	U/S	1	From excavation
	U/S	1	From excavation
	253	1	-
	255	6	-
	267	1	-
	1008	3	-
	1015	3	Slag or corroded Fe object?
	1018	1	Natural?
	1020	1	-
	1023	1	-
	1039	3	-
	1073	1	-
	1154	2	-

Fabric	Context	Quantity	Details
	1368	2	-
Total	13	27	
Worked Stone	216	1	Quern stone
	103	1	-
	1123	1	Half a beehive quern
Total	3	3	
Misc	279	7	Charcoal
	1002	1	Worked flint
	1403	1	?unworked flint
	109	1	Glass
	1010	1	Glass – modern bottle base sherd
	U/S	3	Clay pipe bowls x2 stem x1
	1318	1	Clay pipe stem x1
Total	8	16	Charcoal x7, Flint x2, glass x2, clay pipe x4

Appendix IV

Inventory of samples

Entries in bold indicate processed samples

Sample	Context	Type	Description
1	101	GBA	Fill of [102]
2	105	GBA	Fill of [106]
3	107	GBA	Fill of [108]
4	111	GBA	Fill of [112]
5	113	GBA	Fill of [114]
6	115	GBA	Fill of [116]
7	119	GBA	Fill of [120]
8	123	GBA	Secondary Fill of [125]
9	124	GBA	Primary Fill of [125]
10	126	GBA	Fill of [127]
11	128	GBA	Fill of [129]
12	118	GBA	Fill of [117]
13	103	GBA	Fill of [104]
14	109	GBA	Fill of [110]
15	122	GBA	Fill of [121]
16	**201**	**GBA**	**Primary Fill of [200]**
17	203	GBA	Fill of [202]
18	**220**	**GBA**	**Fill of [221]**
19	235	GBA	Fill of [236]
20	**238**	**GBA**	**Fill of [237]**
21	242	GBA	Fill of [241]

Sample	Context	Type	Description
22	253	GBA	Fill of [254]
23	255	GBA	Fill of [256]
24	257	GBA	Fill of [258]
25	**248**	**GBA**	**Fill of [247]**
26	260	GBA	Fill of [259]
27	265	GBA	Fill of [266]
28	261	GBA	Fill of [262]
29	270	GBA	Fill of [269]
30	276	GBA	Fill of [275]
31	**278**	**GBA**	**Fill of [277]**
32	250	GBA	Fill of [249]
33	**267**	**GBA**	**Fill of [268]**
34	**279**	**GBA**	**Fill of [280]**
35	286	GBA	Fill of [287]
36	283	GBA	Fill of [281]
37	282	Spot	Lense within fill (283) of [281]
38	290	GBA	Fill of [289]
40	**1002**	**GBA**	**Fill of ditch [1003]**
41	1008	GBA	Fill of ditch [1009]
42	1010	GBA	Fill of pit [1011]
43	1013	GBA	Fill of pit [1012]
44	1014	GBA	Fill of pit [1012]
45	1015	GBA	Primary fill [1012]
46	1017	GBA	Post-hole fill of [1016]
47	1018	GBA	Fill of pit [1019]

Sample	Context	Type	Description
48	**1023**	**GBA**	**Fill of ditch [1022]**
49	1025	GBA	Primary fill of ditch terminus [1026]
50	1027	GBA	Fill of ditch [1028]
51	1029	GBA	Fill of ditch terminus [1030]
52	**1039**	**GBA**	**Fill of curvilinear ditch [1040]**
53	1041	GBA	Fill of pit [1042]
54	1031	GBA	Fill of pit [1032]
55	1035	GBA	Fill of pit [1036]
56	1043	GBA	Fill of pit [1044]
57	1049	GBA	Fill of gully [1050]
58	**1047**	**GBA**	**Fill of pit [1048]**
59	**1051**	**GBA**	**Fill of ditch [1052]**
60	1053	GBA	Burnt spread/ in situ burning
61	**1055**	**GBA**	**Fill of pit [1056]**
62	**1057**	**GBA**	**Fill of oven flue [1059]**
63	**1060**	**GBA**	**Fill of oven bowl [1062]**
64	**1061**	**C14**	**Primary fill of oven bowl [1062]**
65	**1058**	**GBA**	**Fill of oven flue [1059]**
66	**1075**	**C14**	**Charcoal layer in oven flue [1059]**
67	**1076**	**GBA**	**?In situ burning of oven flue[1059]**
68	**1082**	**GBA**	**Fill of pit [1083]**
69	1084	GBA	Fill of pit [1085]
70	1093	GBA	Burnt spread/ in situ burning
71	**1091**	**GBA**	**Fill of ditch [1092]**
72	1096	GBA	Fill of gully [1097]

Sample	Context	Type	Description
73	**1098**	**GBA**	**Fill of cut (?hearth/oven flue) [1099]**
74	**1103**	**C14**	**Primary fill of hearth [1104]**
75	1102	GBA	Fill of hearth [1104]
76	1106	C14	Primary fill of hearth [1107]
77	1108	GBA	Fill of hearth [1109]
78	1087	GBA	Charcoal spread
79	1110	GBA	Fill of pit [1111]
80	1089	GBA	Fill of pit [1090]
81	1115	GBA	Fill of gully/ ditch [1114]
82	1113	GBA	Fill of gully/ ditch terminus [1112]
83	1117	GBA	Fill of gully/ ditch terminus [1116]
84	**1119**	**GBA**	**Fill of gully/ ditch terminus [1118]**
85	**1127**	**GBA**	**Fill of possible pit recut [1126]**
86	1131	GBA	Fill of pit [1130]
87	1139	GBA	Fill of pit [1138]
88	1140	GBA	Fill of pit [1141]
89	1142	GBA	Fill of pit [1143]
90	**1148**	**GBA**	**Fill of pit [1149]**
91	1154	GBA	Fill of ditch [1155]
92	1154	SPOT	Fill of ditch [1155]
93	1158	GBA	Fill of pit [1159]
94	1160	GBA	Fill of post-hole [1161]
95	1156	GBA	Fill of ditch terminus [1157]
96	1166	GBA	Charcoal rich fill of pit [1167]
97	1165	GBA	Fill of pit [1167]

Sample	Context	Type	Description
98	1168	GBA	Primary fill of pit [1167]
99	1170	GBA	Fill of pit [1171]
100	**1175**	**GBA**	**Fill of pit [1176]**
101	1172	GBA	Primary fill of pit [1174]
102	1077	GBA	Fill of pit [1078]
103	1080	GBA	Fill of pit [1081]
104	1179	GBA	Fill of post-hole [1180]
105	1181	GBA	Fill of post-hole [1182]
106	1183	GBA	Fill of post-hole [1184]
107	1185	GBA	Fill of post-hole [1186]
108	1187	GBA	Fill of post-hole [1188]
109	1189	GBA	Fill of post-hole [1190]
110	**1191**	**GBA**	**Fill of northern gully terminus [1192]**
111	1193	GBA	Fill of gully [1194]
112	**1195**	**GBA**	**Fill of gully [1196]**
113	1199	GBA	Fill of pit [1200]
114	1205	GBA	Primary fill of pit [1206]
115	**1209**	**GBA**	**Fill of shallow ditch/gully [1210]**
116	1213	GBA	Fill of post-hole [1214]
117	1216	GBA	Fill of gully [1215]
118	1217	GBA	Fill of gully [1218]
119	1223	GBA	Fill of pit [1224]
120	1225	GBA	Fill of gully [1226]
121	1207	GBA	Fill of pit [1208]
122	1197	GBA	Fill of gully [1198]

Sample	Context	Type	Description
123	1235	GBA	Fill of pit [1236]
124	1241	GBA	Cut of shallow ditch [1242]
125	1237	GBA	Fill of pit [1238]
126	1243	GBA	Fill of shallow ditch [1244]
127	1245	GBA	Fill of eastern terminus of ditch [1246]
128	1248	GBA	Primary fill of oven bowl [1249]
129	1252	GBA	Primary fill of oven flue [1253]
130	1221	GBA	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1222]
131	**1201**	**GBA**	**Fill of shallow truncated ditch [1202]**
132	1231	GBA	Fill of northern gully terminus [1232]
133	1191	GBA	Fill of northern gully terminus [1192]
134	1254	GBA	Fill of pit [1255]
135	1256	GBA	Fill of pit [1257]
136	1258	GBA	Fill of pit [1259]
137	**1263**	**GBA**	**Fill of corn drying kiln [1262]**
138	**1264**	**GBA**	**Fill of corn drying kiln [1262]**
139	**1265**	**GBA**	**Fill of corn drying kiln [1262]**
140	1266	GBA	Fill of corn drying kiln [1262]
141	1277	GBA	Fill of ditch [1278]
142	**1279**	**GBA**	**Fill of pit [1280]**
143	**1267**	**C14**	**Charcoal rich primary fill of corn drying kiln [1262]**
144	**1267**	**GBA**	**Charcoal rich primary fill of corn drying kiln [1262]**
145	**1268**	**GBA**	**? Interface of corn drying kiln [1262]**
146	**1286**	**GBA**	**Fill of ditch [1287]**
148	1300	GBA	Fill of gully [1301]

Sample	Context	Type	Description
149	**1308**	**GBA**	**Fill of ditch SE terminus [1309]**
150	1319	GBA	Fill of post-hole [1320]
151	1321	GBA	Fill of pit [1322]
152	1323	GBA	Fill of pit [1324]
153	1314	GBA	Fill of gully [1315]
154	1316	GBA	Fill of gully [1317]
155	1328	GBA	Fill of pit [1327]
156	**1333**	**GBA**	**Fill of pit [1334]**
157	1335	GBA	Fill of pit [1336]
158	1338	GBA	Fill of pit [1339]
159	**1340**	**GBA**	**Fill of ditch [1341]**
160	1346	GBA	Tree bole fill [1347]
161	**1349**	**GBA**	**Primary fill of pit [1348]**
162	1350	GBA	Fill of pit [1348]
163	1351	GBA	Fill of eastern ditch terminus [1352]
164	1355	GBA	Fill of pit [1356]
165	1343	GBA	Fill of linear feature [1344]
166	**1360**	**GBA**	**Primary fill of ditch [1361]**
167	1362	GBA	Fill of northern ditch terminus [1363]
168	1364	GBA	Fill of western ditch terminus [1365]
169	**1366**	**GBA**	**Fill of E-W ditch [1367]**
170	1372	GBA	Fill of E-W ditch [1374]
171	1373	GBA	Primary fill of E-W ditch [1374]
172	1375	GBA	Fill of shallow ditch/gully [1376]
173	1378	GBA	Primary fill of shallow ditch/gully [1379]

Sample	Context	Type	Description
174	1393	GBA	Fill of gully [1394]
175	1403	GBA	Fill of ditch/gully [1404]
176	1407	GBA	Fill of ditch/gully [1408]
177	**1409**	**GBA**	**Fill of gully [1410]**
178	**1419**	**GBA**	**Fill of gully [1420]**

Appendix V
Carbonised plant remains and charcoal

	Sample	16	18	20	25	31	33	34	40	48	52	58	59	61
	Context	201	220	238	248	278	267	279	1002	1023	1039	1047	1051	1055
	Volume (l)	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Total CV	2.5ml	10ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	15ml	2.5ml	10ml	10ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	10ml	2.5ml	40ml
	Modern	<2.5ml	2.5ml	5ml	2.5ml	5ml	5ml	5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	5ml	5ml	10ml	5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common name**													
Avena sp.	oat		1											
cf. *Avena* sp.	cf. oat	1												
Triticum aestivum	bread wheat													
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat										1			
Triticum sp.	wheat													
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley													
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)			1					4	1					
Carbonised Weeds														
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed													
Galium aparine	cleavers		2		2	1	2	2						
Sambucus nigra	elder							1						
Charcoal														
Quercus	oak		Y			Y						Y		YYY
Corylus	hazel													
Betula	birch													
Alnus	alder													
Indeterminate														
Other Remains														
Modern seeds (non-carb)		5+												
Earthworm egg capsules							6	3	3	1	1	8	4	2

	Sample	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	71	73	74	84	85
	Context	1057	1060	1061	1058	1075	1076	1082	1091	1098	1103	1119	1127
	Volume (l)	10	10	5	10	10	5	5	10	3	1	10	10
	Total CV	5ml	15ml	15ml	10ml	50ml	5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	5ml	5ml	15ml
	Modern	5ml	2.5ml	5ml	2.5ml	5ml	5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**												
Avena sp.	oat												
cf. *Avena* sp.	cf. oat												
Triticum aestivum	bread wheat											1	
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat												
Triticum sp.	wheat					2							
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley												
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)					1								
Carbonised Weeds													
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed												
Galium aparine	cleavers			1				1					
Sambucus nigra	elder												
Charcoal													
Quercus	oak		Y	Y		YY	2 (0.37g)						
Corylus	hazel			1 (0.57g)						1 (0.29g)			
Betula	birch			2 (0.37g)									
Alnus	alder			2 (0.52g)									
Indeterminate				4 (0.44g)			18 (0.44g)			3 (0.31g)			
Other Remains													
Modern seeds (non-carb)												5+	
Earthworm egg capsules		4	4	3		2						5	2

	Sample	90	100	110	112	115	131	137	138	139	142	143	144	145
	Context	1148	1175	1191	1195	1209	1202	1263	1264	1265	1279	1267	1267	1268
	Volume (l)	10	10	10	5	10	10	5	5	10	10	5	5	3
	Total CV	2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	5ml	<2.5ml
	Modern	5ml	2.5ml	5ml	2.5ml	5ml	10ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	10ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**													
Avena sp.	oat													
cf. *Avena* sp.	cf. oat													
Triticum aestivum	bread wheat													
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat													
Triticum sp.	wheat													
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley								1			2	13	
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)			1	1			2			1	1	6	15	
Carbonised Weeds														
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed												1	
Galium aparine	cleavers			3			1		1					
Sambucus nigra	elder													
Charcoal														
Quercus	oak													
Corylus	hazel													
Betula	birch													
Alnus	alder													
Indeterminate														
Other Remains														
Modern seeds (non-carb)														
Earthworm egg capsules				2			2		2	2				2

	Sample	146	149	156	159	161	166	169	177	178
	Context	1286	1308	1333	1340	1349	1360	1366	1409	1419
	Volume (l)	10	3	10	10	3	4	10	10	10
	Total CV	<2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	10ml
	Modern	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	5ml	5ml	0	2.5ml	5ml	15ml	15ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**									
Avena sp.	oat									
cf. *Avena* sp.	cf. oat									
Triticum aestivum	bread wheat									
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat									
Triticum sp.	wheat									
Hordeum vulgare sl.	barley									
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)			2							
Carbonised Weeds										
Fallopia convolvulus	black bindweed									
Galium aparine	cleavers		1							4
Sambucus nigra	elder									
Charcoal										
Quercus	oak									
Corylus	hazel									
Betula	birch									
Alnus	alder									
Indeterminate										
Other Remains										
Modern seeds (non-carb)			5+							
Earthworm egg capsules			1	1	2				2	2