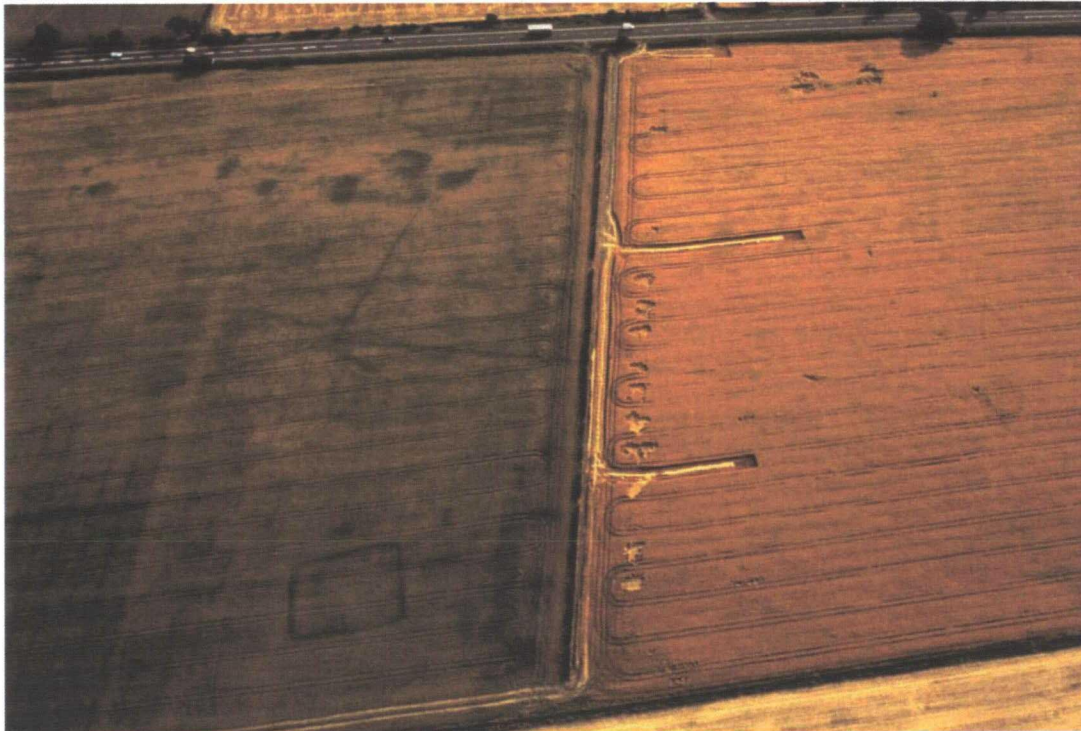




*Plate 3: SCA2: evaluation trenching at Carkin Moor Roman fort, looking west*



*Plate 4: Cropmarks adjacent to SCA8*



*Plate 5: SCA8 under excavation*



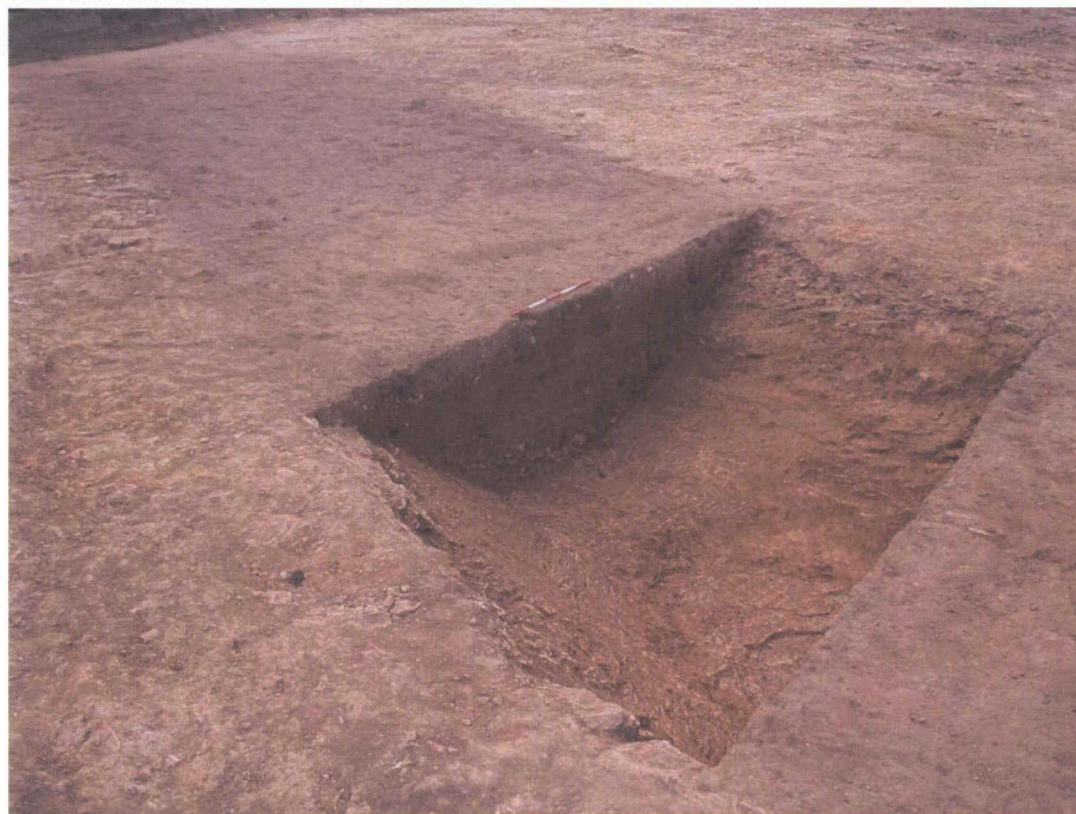


*Plate 6: Aerial view of SCA15, looking east*





*Plate 7: SCA13: early Bronze Age pit 13049*



*Plate 8: SCA10: the Scots Dyke ditch (12035) crossing the site*





Plate 9: SCA10: the Scots Dyke ditch (12035) as excavated

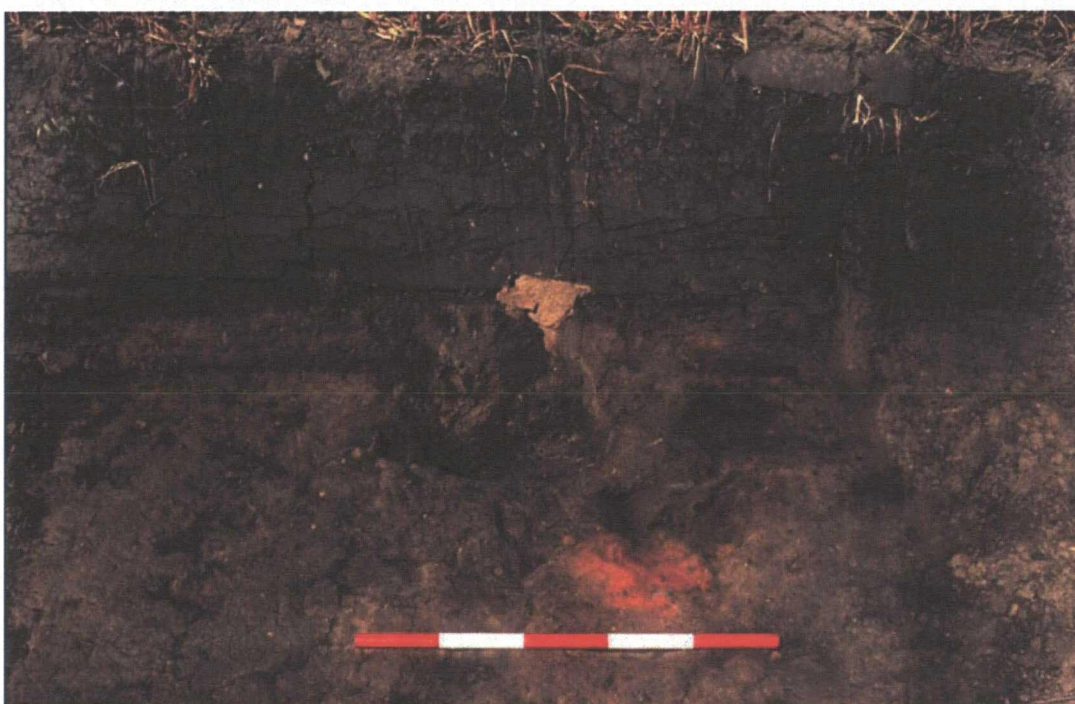


Plate 10: SCA10: possible iron-smithing hearth 12106, looking north, showing fill 12073, containing metalworking debris





*Plate 11: SCA13: stone-filled feature 13084*



*Plate 12: SCA2: Carkin Moor Roman fort, showing the cutting for the A66*





Plate 13: SCA2: possible metallised surface 10111 in Trench 14



Plate 14: SCA2: section through ditch 10106 and overlying colluvial deposits





*Plate 15: SCA15: aerial view of the site*



*Plate 16: SCA15: roundhouse 14001*





Plate 17: SCA15: roundhouses 14001 (front) and 14002 (rear)



Plate 18: SCA15: roundhouse 14000





Plate 19: SCA15: Enclosure 7 from the air, showing roundhouse 14021



Plate 20: SCA15: roundhouse 14021, excavated





Plate 21: SCA15: aerial view of the western-central part of the site, showing Trackway 3



Plate 22: SCA15: Trackway 4, showing soil 14924/14925 in hollow 14926





Plate 23: SCA15: hearth/kiln 14983



Plate 24: SCA15: structure 14678





Plate 25: SCA15: stone-filled pit 14920 in structure 14678



Plate 26: SCA10: section through the Scots Dyke ditch (12035), showing the post-Roman upper fills





*Plate 27: GBA12: denuded post-medieval field bank, with modern post and wire fence adjacent*



*Plate 28: GBA21: the overgrown stone quarry*





*Plate 29: GBA12: Smallways new bridge*



*Plate 30: Stone watering trough at the junction of the A66 and Warrener Lane*





*Plate 31: Cloven Hill bridge/culvert*



*Plate 32: SCA2: beneath Cloven Hill bridge/culvert, showing the earlier stone-built arch, perhaps part of an earlier bridge, incorporated into the later structure*





Plate 33: SCA13: early Bronze Age pottery from pit 13049



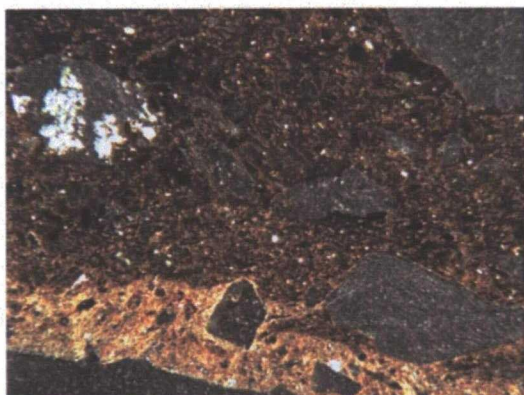
Plate 34: Denarius of Vespasian (AD 69-79) from a metal-detector survey of a field adjacent to SCA13



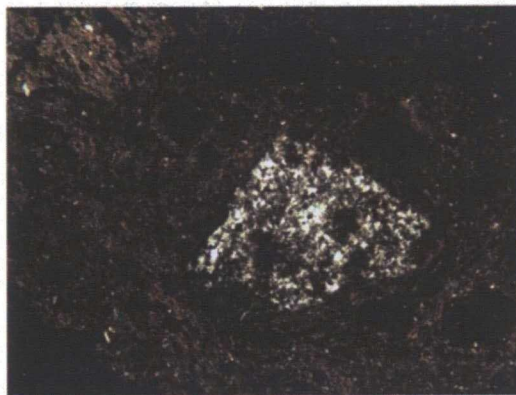


*Plate 35: An elaborate late seventeenth- to early eighteenth-century silver christening spoon, recovered by metal detecting from a field adjacent to SCA13*





A – A66/1



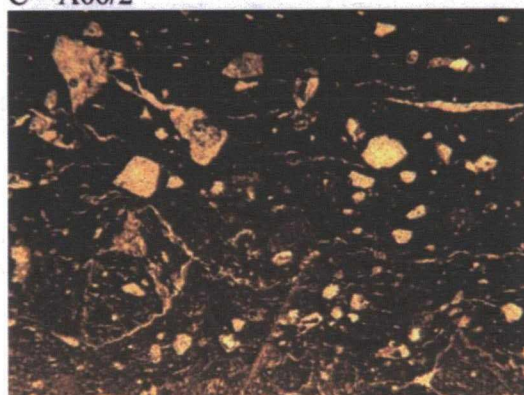
B – A66/1



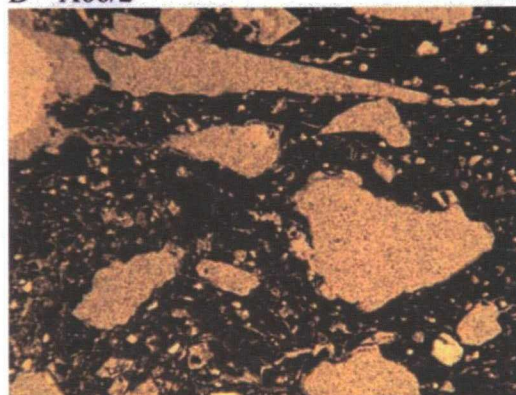
C – A66/2



D – A66/2



E – A66/3

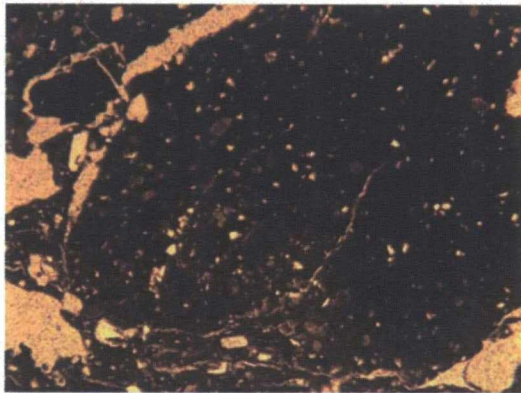


F – A66/4

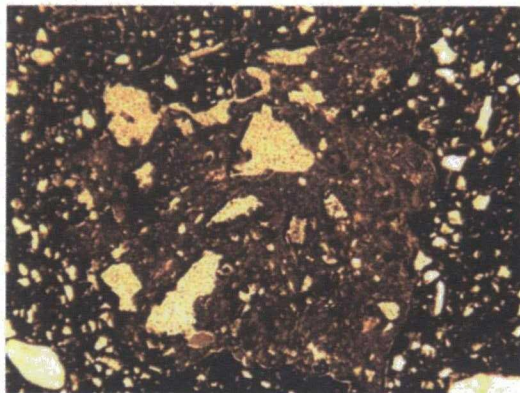
*Plate 36: Thin-section photomicrographs of late Iron Age ceramics, showing: A - void from degradation of inclusions; B - remains of degraded inclusion; C and D - basalt temper; E - grog, angular, and elongate voids; F - angular voids from degradation of inclusions*

*Images A-D taken in XP, images E and F taken in PPL. Image width 39mm, except B and D (2.4mm)*

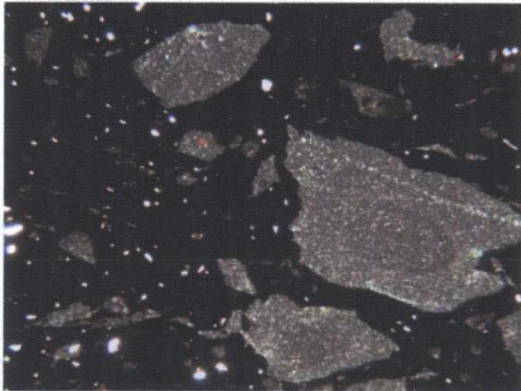




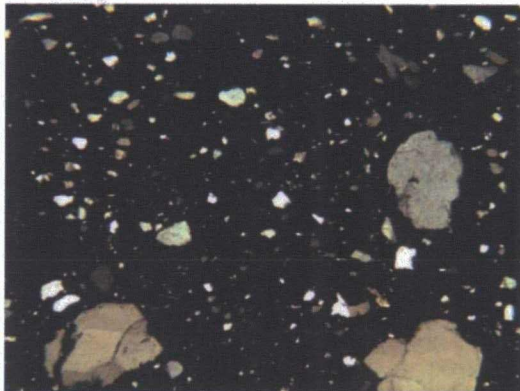
A – A66/4



B – A66/5



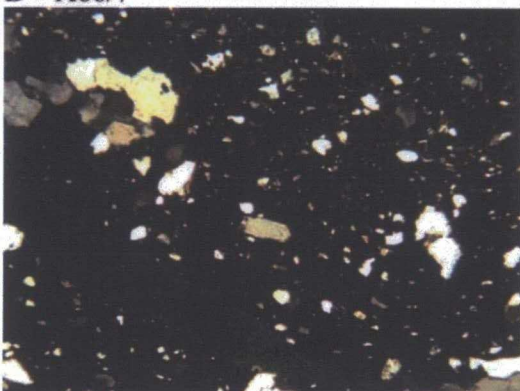
C – A66/6



D – A66/7



E – A66/7



F – A66/9

*Plate 37: Thin-section photomicrographs of Late Iron Age ceramics, showing: A - remnant of base clay with orange, chloritised bodies; B - grog containing angular voids from degradation of inclusions; C - angular voids from degradation of inclusions; D - quartz and polycrystalline quartz sand; E - angular void from degradation of inclusions; F - quartz and sandstone inclusions*

*Images A and B taken in PPL; images C-F taken in XP. Image width 39mm*