



making sense of heritage

West Moor Park, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Strip, Map and Sample Report



Ref: 106491.01
January 2015



**West Moor Park,
Doncaster, South Yorkshire**

Strip, Map and Sample Report

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February 2015

106491.01



Quality Assurance

Project Code	106490	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	463788 404722		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	AWT	AB		11/02/15
File:	S:\PROJECTS\106490_Reports\v1				
v02	I	AWT/AB	APN		11/02/15
File:	S:\PROJECTS\106490_Reports\v2				
v03	E	AWT/AB			11/02/15
File:	S:\PROJECTS\106490_Reports\v3				
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GPark Doncaster Ltd to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation on land at West Moor Park, Doncaster, NGR 463788 404722, hereafter 'the Site'.

The Site comprises approximately 2.6 hectares of land situated to the south and north of Holme Wood Lane, at the south-eastern edge of Armthorpe near Doncaster and lies immediately to the south of an area of known Late Iron Age/Roman-British settlement. The Site comprises the footprint of a proposed road corridor with swales and associated water balancing.

This excavation has advanced our understanding of the extent and form of the Romano-British field system present at West Moor Park to the north. The field system known from excavations to the north of Holme Wood Lane was shown to continue to the south but did not survive in the western part of the Site. The field system was not shown to continue south past a geological boundary and exhibited a co-axial plan conforming to a standard 'brickwork' pattern, modified by subdivisions. A moderately sized assemblage of Romano-British pottery, predominantly local greywares, indicates that the ditches of the field system filled in the late 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. A series of circular pits with *in situ* burning were also probably of similar Romano-British date.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 106490. It is recommended that the project archive be deposited at Doncaster Museum under an accession number to be determined. At this time Doncaster Museum is not accepting archives and a suitable alternative for storage will be in the interim.

An OASIS form, ID number wessexar1-194788, has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.



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Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned by GPark Doncaster Ltd through CgMs Consulting on behalf, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to them in this regard. The assistance of Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service who monitored the work is also acknowledged.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton. Fieldwork was directed by Ashley Tuck, and undertaken by Emma Carter, Natasha Brett, Jonathan Buttery, Eleanor Claxton-Mayer, Gabrielle Kinney, Lucy Reddin, Duncan Jones, Jonathan Landless, Callum Bruce, Hannah Holbrook, Richard Popplewell, Dane Wright, Laurence Savage, Phil Roberts, Philip Maier, Matthew Tooke, and Valasia Strati.

The finds were assessed by Ian Rowlandson (Roman pottery), Phil Andrews (metalworking debris) and Lorraine Mephram (other finds). Environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah F. Wyles.

This report was written by Ashley Tuck and illustrated by Alix Sperr.



West Moor Park, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Strip, Map and Sample Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GPark Doncaster Ltd to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation on land at West Moor Park, Doncaster, hereafter 'the Site' (NGR 463788 404722; **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, CgMs 2014) was prepared in accordance with current industry guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, 2014b) and in accordance with CIfA Codes of Conduct (2014c). The WSI was approved by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), advisors to Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The application area comprises approximately 2.6ha of land situated to the south and north of Holme Wood Lane, at the south-eastern edge of Armthorpe near Doncaster (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site comprises the footprint of a proposed road corridor with swales and associated water balancing. The road corridor diverges westwards from a bend in Holme Wood Lane before turning southwards towards the Village Drain. A balancing pond is proposed to the south of Holme Wood Lane and north of the stretch of road diverging from it. Swales are proposed along the eastern edge of the north south aligned road. Part of the development extends to the north of Holme Wood Lane to link with the existing Yorkshire Way, between two modern warehouse type units.

1.3 Geology

1.3.1 The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 map records the solid geology of the Site as Sandstone belonging to the Nottingham Castle member. The solid geology is overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of gravel and sands running as an east-west aligned corridor along the southern edge of Holme Wood Lane. To the south of this are deposits of Hemingborough Glaciolacustrine clays (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/>).

1.3.2 The Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) identifies the soils within the northern part of the Site, north of and immediately south of Holme Wood Lane, as belonging to the Isleham 2 association which comprises deep permeable sandy and peaty soils affected by groundwater (861b). To the south are bands of soils belonging to the Newport 1 association (551d) and Dunkeswick association (711p). These are characterised as deep well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils and slowly permeable fine loamy clay soils respectively.



1.4 Topography

- 1.4.1 The Site is largely flat, lying at around 5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The Site lies within a landscape characterised as residential to the west, industrial to the north and fields within linear drainage channels and occasional stands of trees and small copses to the south and east.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary

- 2.1.1 The following section summarises the archaeological and historical background of the Site that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2014), which was informed by a desk based assessment (CgMs 2008) and subsequent geophysical survey (ArchaeoPhysica 2008).
- 2.1.2 The Site lies adjacent to archaeological excavations undertaken in advance of the West Moor Park development to the north (Richardson 2008). The excavations revealed a complex of Late Iron Age to late Roman features, including settlement and industrial remains.
- 2.1.3 Much of the area around Armthorpe contains cropmark evidence of 'brickwork plan' field systems dating from the Iron Age to the late Roman period. Archaeological excavations on land to the immediate north and west of the proposed development Site have confirmed the presence of complex multi-phase field systems, enclosures and trackways of this type, as well as the remains of a small Romano-British farmstead.
- 2.1.4 At West Moor Park (Gunhills), immediately north of the Site, an area of industrial activity dating to the early centuries AD was identified. The excavations revealed Roman period settlement activity, land divisions, re-cutting of earlier ditches and metallurgical evidence of 2nd century date. In the late 2nd to 3rd centuries, new land divisions were created overlying and re-cutting existing trackways and ditches. To the west of the main settlement area, the evidence suggests that it was designed for stock management. In the 3rd to 4th centuries, the land was reorganised blocking off some field entrances, with the field systems and settlements going out of use in the 4th century (Richardson 2008).
- 2.1.5 Immediately to the south of Holme Wood Lane, two parallel east to west aligned cropmarks were identified that were believed to have been part of the former 'brickwork' field systems. No cropmarks have been identified to the south of these, which is believed to be a result of the geology changing from sands and gravels to clay. A geophysical survey was commissioned in 2008 to investigate the clay area and ascertain whether or not the former 'brickwork' fields once extended into the southern area. The survey identified indistinct and discontinuous linear features that were interpreted as being the continuation of the field systems to the north. The indistinct nature of the possible ditches has been attributed to heavy disturbance caused by recent ploughing.
- 2.1.6 From the medieval period the Site is believed to have been within marshland in the Hatfield Chase. The area was drained in the 17th century by Cornelius Vemuyden and the land enclosed a century later.
- 2.1.7 Historic mapping shows a sewage works and settling beds present in the northwest of the Site up until 1982.



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 Detailed methodology for the work can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2014). Wessex Archaeology procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in the standards and guidance documentation issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (e.g. ClfA 2014b), the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC 2001) and relevant local and regional frameworks. The methodology conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 3.1.2 The initial area proposed to be monitored during the archaeological strip, map and sample exercise covered 2.6ha. For ease of recording, the Site was divided into four areas: Areas 1, 3, 4 and 5 (**Figure 1**). Area 1 lies at the southern end of the Site. The designation Area 2 was skipped and was not used. Area 3 comprises the western part of the Site immediately south of Holme Wood Lane and Area 4 is the neighbouring eastern part. Area 5 was used to designate the area to the north of Holme Wood Lane connecting with Yorkshire Way.
- 3.1.3 It was not possible to strip some areas due to the presence of large trees. In addition, an area contaminated with asbestos was excluded from the investigations with the agreement of Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- 3.1.4 Area 5, north of Holme Wood Lane, was surrounded by industrial units and roads. Initially, the western part of this area was stripped and the spoil stockpiled to the east. Following negative results from the western strip, the eastern area was not investigated; again in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

3.2 Aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The aim of the programme of archaeological works was to record and advance our understanding of the significance of any archaeological remains within the Site before development, through the achievement of the following objectives:
- *to establish the extent of the archaeological remains within the Site;*
 - *to record in detail all archaeological remains present within the Site;*
 - *to record and retrieve archaeological remains present within the Site;*
 - *to consider the Site within its local, regional, and national context as appropriate;*
 - *to produce an archive of the archaeological remains to be impacted upon by the development; and,*
 - *to make available the results of the investigation.*
- 3.2.2 The scheme of works specifically looked, where possible;
- *to gain further information on the date of the field systems identified through aerial photography, geophysical survey and archaeological excavation to the north and south of the Site;*
 - *to resolve whether the potential features revealed in non-intrusive survey techniques are archaeological in origin; and,*



- to examine the chronological development of the brickfield systems where achievable and appropriate.

3.3 Machine excavation

3.3.1 Topsoil and overburden were removed using 360° mechanical excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and overburden were removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first. The spoil was removed from the Site and stored in locations pre-arranged with GPark Doncaster Ltd. The spoil was scanned with a metal detector in an attempt to maximise the retrieval of finds although this did not produce any material.

3.4 Setting out and pre-excavation

3.4.1 The Site was set out in accordance with the agreed Site plan by a suitably trained surveyor using a survey grade GPS with an accuracy of less than +/- 100mm. A cable avoidance tool was used to identify services prior to excavation.

3.5 Hand excavation of archaeological remains

3.5.1 The exposed surfaces were hand-cleaned when necessary to clarify the extent of any revealed archaeological remains. A pre-excavation plan was produced alongside initial sample excavation to characterise the nature of the archaeological resource present. Following on from this, all features were investigated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.

3.5.2 Archaeological features and deposits were investigated and stratigraphically excavated by hand. Although provision was made for sampling strategies for other classes of feature, only two types of feature were encountered. The following sampling strategy was followed:

Feature/deposit type	Excavation strategy
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains	20% of length to include all terminals, intersections and other relationships
Discrete features and pits	All discrete features were recorded as half-sections before being excavated 100%

3.6 Recording

3.6.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.

3.6.2 Excavated areas, archaeological features and deposits were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid with a tolerance of better than + or - 100mm. All archaeological features and deposits as well as the excavated slots had spot heights recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 scale as appropriate. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.

3.6.3 A photographic record was maintained using 35mm monochrome film and digital images.



3.7 Finds

- 3.7.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1991; English Heritage 2005, 2006).
- 3.7.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except material of obviously modern date. All retained artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

3.8 Environmental samples

- 3.8.1 The environmental sampling strategy included the routine bulk sampling (a minimum of 40 litres, or the entire deposit if smaller than 40 litres) of undisturbed deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

3.9 Reporting

- 3.9.1 The WSI (CgMs 2014) required the preparation of an Assessment Report in order to establish whether the results of the excavations warranted further detailed analysis and publication. Upon completion of fieldwork it was apparent that fewer features and finds had been present than anticipated and, in consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, it was agreed that the assessment stage was not required. Therefore this current report represents the final account of the excavations.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2 Archaeological remains were identified only in Areas 3 and 4. These features are thought to be broadly contemporary and of Romano-British date.

4.2 General stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 Two different natural geological substrates were present on Site, matching those anticipated in **Section 1.3** above.
- 4.2.2 In the north of the Site (Areas 4, 5 and the northern part of Area 3), a yellow-orange sandy natural was encountered, correlating with the anticipated superficial river terrace deposits of gravel and sands (e.g. **4002**, **Plate 1**). This sand contained rounded stones of approximately 0.07m diameter, and variable levels (up to 70% in some localities) of mineral precipitate thought to be manganese or iron. There were also some areas of white leached sand (**Plate 2**).
- 4.2.3 In the south (Area 1 and the southern part of Area 3) the natural deposits were quite different to those in the north, representing the anticipated Hemingborough Glaciolacustrine clays (**Plate 3**). In the southern areas this was loamy clay, generally yellow-orange in colour but sometimes grey and with occasional round stones approximately 0.07m in diameter. The areas with clay natural (**Plate 3**) contained almost no archaeological features. Those that were present (one archaeological pit and one modern ditch) lay very close to the geological boundary with the sandy natural deposits.

- 4.2.4 The topsoil across the Site was dark brown with very few coarse components, and was sandy in the north (e.g. **4001**) and clayey in the south (e.g. **1001**). The topsoil was generally 0.3m in depth. In some localities in Area 3, the single horizon of topsoil present (**3001**) was up to 1m deep. This unusual depth was due to the importation of topsoil likely relating to the demolition of the former sewage works.
- 4.2.5 No subsoils were identified anywhere on Site. Made ground deposits were seen in Area 5, which are discussed below.
- 4.2.6 In common with the excavations north of Holme Wood Lane (Richardson 2008), a high level of truncation, likely from ploughing, was encountered.

4.3 Romano-British ditches

- 4.3.1 In Area 4, a series of ditches (**Figure 2**) was recorded, forming part of a regular co-axial field system of the type described by Riley (1980) as a 'brickwork' pattern. Most of these ditches produced Romano-British pottery. Two (**4082** and **4032**) did not produce dating evidence, but appear to form part of the same field system so are included in this section.
- 4.3.2 Two north-south ditches (**4070** and **4043**) extended south into unexcavated ground and north under Holme Wood Lane towards the area of the previous excavation (Richardson 2008). Ditch **4070** contained Romano-British pottery, mainly local greywares dating to the mid to late 2nd century AD, or later and the late 3rd to mid-4th century
- 4.3.3 Ditch **4070** was the western of these two ditches, across which three 2m-slots were dug. Typically the ditch was 1.7m wide, by 0.39m deep, with a generally 'U' shaped profile and a broad shoulder on the western side (**Figure 3a, Plate 4**). This profile hints at the presence of a re-cut but it was not possible to distinguish any change in the fill, which was similar to the natural: greyish brown loamy sand with 30% subangular stones up to 0.06m in diameter.
- 4.3.4 Ditch **4043** was the eastern ditch and two 2m slots were excavated: typically it was 1.1m wide by 0.27m deep, with a shallow concave profile, suggesting a high level of truncation (**Figure 3b, Plate 5**). It was filled with material similar to the natural deposits: reddish light brown sand with 20% subrounded to subangular stones up to 0.1m diameter.
- 4.3.5 Two east-west ditches were recorded (**4082** and **4066**), running east from ditch **4043** and west from **4070**. They both terminated just short of the north-south ditches, suggesting that the north-south ditches were contemporary.
- 4.3.6 Ditch, **4082**, was investigated with three 2m slots, and like ditch **4043**, was found to have a shallow concave profile, 1.5m wide by 0.33m deep, suggestive of a high level of truncation (**Figure 5a, Plate 7**). No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.3.7 Ditch **4066** typically had a slightly irregular 'U'-shaped profile, 1.38m wide by 0.44m deep (**Figure 4a,b, Plates 6 and 8**). The fill, **4018**, was similar to the natural and comprised greyish brown loamy sand with 20% subrounded and subangular stones up to 0.06m diameter. Ditch **4066** contained Romano-British pottery dating to the mid to late 2nd century and the mid to late 3rd century, and metalworking slag.
- 4.3.8 Two further subdivisions of the field system, **4108** and **4032**, were excavated north of ditch **4066**.
- 4.3.9 Ditch **4108** extended north under Holme Wood Lane towards the previous area of excavation (Richardson 2008) and terminated just shy of east-west ditch **4066**. One 2m

slot and a terminus slot were excavated. The profile was 2.1m wide by 0.37m deep, again with an irregular 'U' shape (**Figure 5b, Plate 9**). The fill was similar to the natural deposits comprising yellow brown loamy sand with 35% manganese mineralisation and fine gravel inclusions. Ditch **4108** contained Romano-British pottery (mid to late 2nd century or later) and fragments of slag; notably the terminus contained several sherds from a single greyware vessel.

- 4.3.10 Ditch **4032** uniquely ran diagonally on a northwest to southeast alignment, and terminated respecting the positions of ditches **4070** and **4066**. It also continued to the northwest under Holme Wood Lane. Ditch **4032** did not produce any pottery, although it did contain metalworking slag, indicating that it probably filled at the same time as ditches **4066** and **4032**. The profile was 'U' shaped and 1.03m wide by 0.34m deep (**Figure 5c, Plate 10**). The fill was unlike any others on the Site: streaky dark brown and grey loamy sand with 10% subrounded cobbles (**4029**). A very small discrete pit (**4030**, fill **4031**) or area of disturbance intersected with the ditch but the stratigraphic relationship between the two features could not be determined.
- 4.3.11 Overall, the pottery from the ditches indicated deposition after the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries (see **Section 5.1** below).

4.4 Romano-British pits with *in situ* burning

- 4.4.1 Ten circular discrete features filled with *in situ* burnt ash were recorded in Areas 3 and 4 (**Figure 6**). These pits ranged from 0.9m to 1.7m in diameter and 0.03m to 0.22m in depth. A further oval pit, **4044**, was 0.9m by 0.42m by 0.04m deep (**Plate 11**).
- 4.4.2 Pit **4009** provides an example of one of these circular features. It was 1.37m in diameter by 0.15m deep, with a flattish base and straight sides (**Figure 7, Plate 12**). Two fills were present, a black ash layer (**4010**), overlying a thin grey ash layer (**4011**). Both layers were heavily laminated, suggesting repeated *in situ* episodes of burning. A layer of reddened, heat-affected natural (**4012**) beneath the cut confirmed that the burning was *in situ*. In each of the other pits the grey ash layer overlay the black ash (**Plate 13**). Further details of each pit are included in **Table 1** below.
- 4.4.3 The only dating evidence from these features was two sherds of greyware from Pit **3009** which could not be closely dated.

Table 1: Details of pits with *in situ* burning

Cut	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Black ash fill	Grey ash fill	Burnt natural	Notes
3003	1.7	0.3	3005	3004	n/a	
3009	1.32	0.15	3010	3011	3012	Contained pottery
3013	1.35	0.22	3014	n/a	n/a	
4009	1.37	0.15	4010	4011	4012	Atypical as black ash overlay grey ash fill
4013	1.1	0.04	4014	n/a	n/a	
4015	0.98	0.15	4016	n/a	n/a	
4033	0.91	0.13	4035	4034	n/a	
4044	0.9 x 0.42	0.04	4045	Grey ash mixed in 4045	n/a	Atypical; oval in plan, irregular profile
4055	1.2	0.1	4056	4057	4058	
4067	0.9	0.03	4068	n/a	n/a	
4083	1.13	0.08	4084	4085	n/a	

4.5 Modern features

- 4.5.1 A system of small modern linear features was recorded in Area 3; typically 1m wide by 0.15m deep (**Figure 6, Plate 15**). These were filled with white leached sand, or clay. They appeared to be genuine cut features but it is possible they represent natural sand and clay transformed by a structure above which has now been removed. Three east-west linear features of this type were identified and excavated: the northernmost linear feature produced modern brick and extended west out of the area of excavation, with an east terminus within Area 3; the central feature was similar but produced no finds; the southernmost linear contained modern pottery and crossed the whole width of Area 3.
- 4.5.2 In Area 4, a large modern irregular feature, **4105**, lay roughly north-south, and cut across the western end of Romano-British ditch **4066** (**Plate 16**, not shown on plan). It contained three fills: at the base, a slightly purplish brown sand with 10% stones (**4100**), overlain by 80% rounded stones (**4093**), overlain by orange brown loamy sand with no stones (**4094**). All three deposits contained modern pot (not retained).



4.5.3 A sewage treatment works including filter beds appears on maps of the Site until 1982. In the north-west of Area 3, hollows filled with up to 1m of topsoil are thought to be related to these removed beds (not illustrated). Further modern features were found near this area including two small modern concrete foundations. The modern features were dated either by the presence of modern pottery or a characteristic coarse purple fill. **Plate 14** provides an overview of this group of modern features.

4.5.4 Land drains were also present (not illustrated). In general, they ran east-west in the north of Area 1 and the south of Area 3. In the middle of Area 3 and also in Area 4 they ran north-south. In other areas they were absent. The land drains were mainly circular ceramic lengths of pipe, but two other designs were present (horseshoe and a type with a complex profile) as noted in the primary archive.

4.6 Modern made ground

4.6.1 North of Holme Wood Lane was Area 5 which formed the continuation of Yorkshire Way (**Plate 17**). This area lay between two existing blocks of industrial units. It was found that during previous construction work Area 5 had been reduced in level, a series of services installed, and the ground made up. In the extreme, the total depth of all the made ground deposits was 1.8m although typically it was around 1m. This reduction was sufficient to remove any archaeology from this area.

4.6.2 The natural geological substrate in Area 5 (**5001**) was consistent with the natural seen in Area 4 (**4001**); a yellow-orange sand with stones and mineral precipitate (not illustrated). The natural **5001** often exhibited veins of yellow colour with no mineralisation, between patches of orange-brown with a low level of mineralisation. In this respect, **5001** was more similar in appearance to **4001** at the base of interventions (at c. 0.8m below ground level) than with **4001** at the interface with the topsoil (0.3m below ground level).

4.6.3 A 0.4m deep layer of compact modern made ground (**5006**) overlay the natural. **5006** contained crushed brick and concrete, scrap metal and dark brown loam, and may have formed a working surface or compound during previous construction work. Over this lay a loose layer of similar made ground (**5005**), typically 0.45m, but up to 1.45m, deep. A thin (0.15m) dark brown mixed clay topsoil (**5001**) contaminated with brick and concrete topped off the deposits.

4.6.4 In addition to service trenches, several areas of modern disturbance cut into the upper surviving horizon of the natural were surveyed. Almost all of these could be seen in plan to contain modern material. One was excavated (**5002**) and found to contain plastic.

4.7 Natural features

4.7.1 Two small (e.g. 0.9m wide by 0.17m deep) adjacent meandering channels were excavated running south into the Romano-British ditch **4066** (**Figure 2**). These channels became shallow and ephemeral to the north and were lost within a few metres. They were interpreted as natural run-off channels carrying rainwater into the ditch. These features were thus contemporary with the field system, although they were non-anthropogenic in origin and produced no finds.

4.7.2 A number of patches of rooting were present and some were excavated. Notably some areas of rooting were contained within patches of leached natural, suggesting that the leaching had been encouraged by the presence of the roots.

5 FINDS

5.1 Roman pottery

Methodology

- 5.1.1 The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit-CLAU (see Darling and Precious 2014) and the fabric series established by the author for an assemblage from Rossington Colliery (Rowlandson forthcoming). The form codes used follow the same scheme developed from the CLAU system and paralleled to the codes developed by Buckland *et al.* (1980). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). The archive record (tabulated in **Appendix 2**) is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format. This includes a context by context description of the pottery, including form parallels.

The assemblage

- 5.1.2 A total of 138 sherds, weighing 2.821kg total RE 3.17, was recovered from the archaeological investigations. The mean sherd weight of 20.44g per sherd is relatively large for a rural group from this area but mainly as the result of the presence of a few significant fragments from local greyware large bowl types. The maximum vessel number established was 100 vessels although this is probably an over estimation of the number of vessels present. A large proportion of the pottery showed signs of abrasion but this was probably exacerbated by the harsh soil conditions. It is therefore unsurprising that no significant evidence of carbonised deposits or use wear could be identified during the recording of these sherds.
- 5.1.3 The majority of the pottery was retrieved in small quantities from the sole fills of ditches. With many contexts containing few diagnostic sherds and the conservative nature of the local greyware industry many of the groups have been given broad date ranges. A single group of 45 sherds from context **4018** was noteworthy (terminus **4017** of ditch **4038**). The group contained over double the quantity of sherds retrieved from any other feature. The pottery from the context ranged in date from a native tradition bowl that could be dated to the mid-1st to, more probably, the first half of the 2nd century AD through to the latest pottery from this group, a shell-gritted Dalesware jar dated to the mid to late 3rd century AD.
- 5.1.4 This bias towards the majority of the pottery being retrieved from a small number of localised areas is a recognised feature of the deposition of pottery on rural sites in the South Yorkshire/northern Nottinghamshire area where many features contained very few sherds and a few select areas of ditches contain large groups of pottery. This is suggestive of waste disposal in specific areas of sites by the inhabitants either promptly after vessels were broken or for more 'structured' reasons. The debate on this subject is explored extensively by Chadwick (2008a, 2008b) with examples highlighted by Leary from the site located to the north of this investigation (2008, 27-8).

Dating

- 5.1.5 With the exception of a single native tradition or 'Trent Valley ware' type vessel (Todd 1968) from context **4018** the majority of the pottery can be dated to the later 2nd to 3rd century AD and probably relates to phases 4 and 5 from the assemblage studied by Leary (2008) from the site located to the north of this investigation. It appears likely that the groups mostly represent material that filled the ditches sometime towards the end of the



Roman period or later and offers little evidence about when these features may have first been excavated.

- 5.1.6 No samian or amphorae were retrieved from the Site. A colour-coated beaker with a funnel rim, in a Nene Valley type fabric, and a heavily abraded fragment from a rim or a base in a light fired fabric that may once have been colour-coated (**4037**) made up the only fineware sherds present. A single fragment from a local wallsided mortarium, typical of those made at Cantley, was the only mortarium retrieved (unstratified). A single fragment from a bowl, probably of a colander type, in the local oxidised OX1 fabric makes up the only the only other vessel of note (context **4024**).
- 5.1.7 The remaining forms were all typical greyware forms that could be paralleled to the late Roman kiln from Bessacar (Buckland 1976) and the late Roman rural assemblage from Thurnscoe published by Didsbury (2004). The forms included bowls with no neck (South Yorkshire form H(b)), plain rimmed dishes, typical large bowl forms including examples decorated with burnished wavy lines and straight-sided bead and flanged bowls. There were relatively few examples of the greyware jar with an out-curved rim that occur in abundance amongst groups dating to the mid to late 2nd century AD. The shell-gritted Dalesware jar sherd from context **4018** probably represents a vessel brought to the Site from northwest Lincolnshire; one of the few sherds manufactured outside of the Doncaster area.

Discussion

- 5.1.8 The Iron Age inhabitants of much of South Yorkshire and northern Nottinghamshire did not have an abundance of pottery in comparison to their neighbours to the east of the River Trent in Lincolnshire. There is little amongst this assemblage to augment the early groups discussed by Leary (2008) and it is possible that this area, if occupied, was marginal to any settlement during the later Iron Age and Early Roman period.
- 5.1.9 By the middle of the 2nd century pottery use on rural sites in this area appears to have flourished and this was probably sustained through much of the 3rd century AD. Although some of the material from this Site could be dated to the 2nd century AD this is mostly found in association with vessels typically considered to date to the 3rd century or later. A very limited range of pottery, nearly all local, appears to have been in use on this part of the West Moor Park landscape.
- 5.1.10 By the 4th century, as the local pottery industries appear to have declined, pottery use in the countryside fell away (Buckland and Magilton, 2005, 52) either as a result of a difficult of acquiring ceramics, a decline in settlement or a move away from using such wares (Rowlandson forthcoming). It is therefore difficult to date when Roman occupation of the Site may have ceased but none of the latest double lid-seated jars, Huntcliff jars or imported Crambeck Parchment wares that denote the acquisition of new pots during the late 4th century were retrieved. It is likely that this part of West Moor was marginal to any settlement in the area by the middle of the 4th century AD.

5.2 Post-medieval pottery

- 5.2.1 Fourteen sherds are of post-medieval date, deriving from one feature in Area 1 (drain **1004**), and two in Area 4 (modern ditch **4059**, natural feature **4092**). They include glazed redwares, stonewares and refined whitewares, and as a group have a potential date range of 18th to 20th century.



5.3 Metalworking debris

- 5.3.1 A total of 8.221 kg of ironworking slag (13 fragments) was recovered from six contexts, all in Area 4, associated mainly with Romano-British pottery. All fragments are dense and, although no diagnostic pieces are present, can be fairly certainly attributed to smelting. The largest piece (1.358 kg) came from ditch **4108** (cut **4086**), which produced the largest quantity of debris (3.287 kg), with >1 kg also coming from natural feature **4092** (1.594 kg), and ditches **4066** (cut **4101**; 1.382 kg) and **4032** (cut **4028**; 1.184 kg).
- 5.3.2 The absence of any clear flow structure suggests this material represents fragments of furnace bottoms, formed in the base of non-tapping shaft furnaces. The relatively small quantity (for smelting) and somewhat abraded nature of some of the pieces suggests that the smelting activity may not have taken place in the immediate vicinity.

5.4 Other finds

- 5.4.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of ceramic building material (8 fragments, 315g), clay tobacco pipe (3 fragments, 2g), glass (4 fragments, 55g), and oyster shell (1 fragment, 18g). All datable material is post-medieval, the most closely datable being the bottle glass from drain **1004** (late 18th/early 19th century).

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Five bulk samples were selected from three ditches and two discrete features with burning from Areas 3 and 4 to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. These samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.
- 6.1.2 The three samples from ditches in Area 4 were sub-sampled and these sub-samples processed for the recovery and assessment of waterlogged remains.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 3**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were generally moderately low numbers of roots and uncharred seeds. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 Very few charred plant remains were recovered from these samples. These remains included a barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) rachis fragment, a few seeds of bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and small quantities of stem fragments.
- 6.2.4 These charred plant remains provide no indication of the date of these features or of any specific settlement activities taking place in the vicinity.



6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 3**. Large quantities of wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recovered from both samples from discrete features with burning, in particular in the sample from pit **4009**. The charcoal included mature wood fragments.

6.4 Waterlogged plant remains

- 6.4.1 Sub-samples of 1 litre were taken from the bulk samples from the three ditches and processed for the recovery of waterlogged remains. Laboratory flotation was undertaken with flots retained on a 0.25mm mesh and residues on a 0.5mm mesh. The flots were visually inspected under a x10 to x40 stereo-binocular microscope to determine if waterlogged material occurred. The results are recorded in **Appendix 3**. No waterlogged remains or charred plant remains were recovered in these samples.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The field system and its wider landscape

- 7.1.1 Good evidence of part of a Romano-British field system was found, forming a continuation of the system seen in the West Moor Park excavations to the north (Richardson 2008). The field system was securely dated by finds of greyware in almost every ditch, and it clearly exhibited a co-axial plan conforming to a standard 'brickwork' pattern, with some modifications such as subdivisions. Typically, the long strips in Richardson's (2008) excavations were c.40m wide and the strip between ditches **4070** and **4043** in Area 4 was c.47m wide, which is roughly in agreement.
- 7.1.2 All intersections between ditches found in the present phase of excavation were formed by one ditch terminating short of another, leaving access between the fields or space for banks. Typically earlier phases of excavation discovered intercutting intersections. It is likely that ditch **4070** may represent the continuation of either or both of Richardson's ditches C18 or C19 (2008, 11).
- 7.1.3 Prior to the commencement of excavation, cropmark evidence (Riley 1980) had suggested the presence of an east-west trackway comprised of two parallel ditches. No evidence of a trackway was found but the major east-west axis formed by **4066**, **4082** and their extensions weakly correlates with one side of the anticipated trackway.
- 7.1.4 The southern and eastern limits of the field system were not identified during this excavation. It is unknown whether the field system continues beyond the boundary between sand and clay natural geologies, although to date, only one non-modern feature has been identified on the clay, very close to the boundary with the sand.
- 7.1.5 No elements of the field system were identified west of ditch **4066** where a series of modern features may have obscured the continuation of the field system. Alternatively, the ditched field system may have ended here, possibly with the ground too boggy to continue, or with boundaries demarcated without the use of deep ditches. It is possible that truncation associated with the former sewage works may have removed archaeology, although the relatively deep depth of the terminus of **4066** makes this unlikely.

7.2 Chronology

- 7.2.1 It is possible to offer a tentative sequence in which the boundaries were dug. The north-south ditches (**4070** and **4043**) appear to be the earliest, followed by the east-west ditches (**4066** and **4082**), whose termini respect the position of the north-south ditches – although the opposite chronology is also possible. It is not possible to say whether these boundaries were dug as part of a single scheme of works or whether the field system developed over a period of decades or centuries. It is a strong possibility that the latter two ditches (**4108** and **4032**) represent a later phase to the rest of the field system, as they appear to subdivide a larger field first in half, and then one of the halves diagonally into quarters. Continuations of this system of subdivisions would have extended to the north under Holme Wood Lane. Whilst phased construction is likely, there is no evidence that the fills were not contemporary.
- 7.2.2 The majority of the pottery from the recent investigations can be dated to the later 2nd to 3rd century AD. Six phases were identified at the adjacent site (Richardson 2008, 7-8) and it is likely that the ditches to the south of Holme Wood Lane are contemporary with Richardson's phase 4 (*'superimposition of new land divisions in the mid to late 2nd to 3rd centuries AD'*) and phase 5 (*'later Roman (later 3rd to 4th century) modification of the field system'*).
- 7.2.3 To the north of Holme Wood Lane metalworking waste was largely confined to earlier features (Richardson 2008, 9, phase 3). The slag recovered from ditch fills in the recent investigations are fragments of ironworking furnace bottom and are thought to have been produced elsewhere. This material may have been incorporated in ditch fills some time, and distance, from manufacture.

7.3 The burned pits

- 7.3.1 Only one of the pits produced finds; two fragments of greyware which could not be closely dated. This does not seem sufficient to date the whole group of pits as it is possible that the pot is intrusive or residual, but it is the only available dating evidence. If the date provided by the pottery is reliable, this suggests that the pits are contemporary with the major ditches. The burnt pits were present on sandy natural deposits and generally absent from the clay (with one exception, **3013**). Seven pits lay within a few metres of the major east-west axis of the field system (**4066**, **4082**), with the others scattered further south. It is possible that whatever activity the burnt pits represent was associated with the land use of the marshy clay area.
- 7.3.2 The pits relate to some form of burning activity, but no evidence was found to suggest what this might be. A variety of different burnt pits including ovens, a branding pit and industrial activity are described by Richardson (2008) but none of these conform closely with the form of the discrete features seen during this excavation. It is possible that the pits are domestic hearths, possibly from transient occupation or from permanent structures built without the use of posts. In the excavations to the north, four possible hearths were noted in enclosure A, area C. These appear to be broadly similar features to the pits found during this excavation. Enclosure A was thought to represent settlement, and 'the heavy truncation of this Site may have removed all traces of roundhouses or post-built structures' (Richardson 2008, 11-12). This is also a strong possibility here.

7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 This excavation has advanced our understanding of the extent and form of the Romano-British field system present at West Moor Park. The field system known from excavations to the north of Holme Wood Lane was shown to continue to the south but did not survive



in the western part of the Site. The field system continues south past a geological boundary. The field system exhibited a co-axial plan conforming to a standard 'brickwork' pattern, modified by additional subdivisions. A later 2nd century to 3rd century date is indicated by the pottery. The circular burnt pits are likely to also be of Romano-British date - their interpretation is problematic but they may have been associated with activity occurring on marshy ground to the south of the field system or perhaps the remains of a fence line.

- 7.4.2 No further work is required on the stratigraphic data, artefacts or environmental remains recovered during the excavations.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Doncaster Museum under an accession number to be determined. At this time Doncaster Museum is not accepting archives; in the interim, alternative storage will be found. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

- 8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Doncaster Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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9.2 Online sources

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10 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Area 1		
Context	Type	Description
1001	Topsoil	Plough soil
1002	Natural	Natural
1003	Drain	French drain, E-W, small slot
1004	Drain	Modern french drain
1005	Drain	Land drain, E-W, informal intervention
1006	Drain	Ceramic land drain
1007	Primary fill	Fill of post med land drain cut
1008	Drain	Land drain, E-W, informal intervention
1009	Primary fill	Fill of post med land drain cut
1010	Drain	Horseshoe shaped ceramic land drain

Note: the designation "Area 2" was not used.

Area 3		
Context	Type	Description
3001	Topsoil	Pasture topsoil
3002	Natural	Sand natural
3003	Fire Pit	Round, 100% excavation
3004	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning, grey ash
3005	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning, black ash
3006	Natural	Clay natural
3007	Linear	Modern, E-W, 2 x 1m slots
3008	Secondary fill	Modern fill
3009	Fire Pit	Round, 100% excavation
3010	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning, black ash
3011	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning, grey ash
3012	Layer	Burnt undisturbed natural under 3009
3013	Fire Pit	Round, 100% excavation
3014	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black ash
3015	Linear	Modern, 2x 1m slots, E-W
3016	Secondary fill	Undated fill, likely modern
3017	Linear	Modern, E-W, 1m slot
3018	Secondary fill	Modern fill
3019	Linear	Modern, N-S, 1m slot
3020	Secondary fill	Undated fill, likely modern



Area 4		
Context	Type	Description
4001	Topsoil	Plough soil
4002	Natural	Sand natural
4003	Natural Feature	Annular "feature", series of slots, natural.
4004	Natural	Leached sand
4005	Natural Feature	Circular, 1/2 sectioned, natural
4006	Natural	Leached sand
4007	Natural	Leached sand
4008	Natural Feature	Natural "linear", 1m slot, N-S
4009	Fire Pit	Round, 100% excavation
4010	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black ash
4011	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: grey ash
4012	Layer	Burnt non-disturbed natural under 4009
4013	Fire Pit	Round, 100% excavation
4014	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black ash
4015	Fire Pit	Round, 100% excavation
4016	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black ash
4017	Boundary Ditch	E-W, 2m slot, terminus
4018	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary
4019	Boundary Ditch	N-S, 2m slot
4020	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary
4021	Boundary Ditch	NW-SE, 2m slot, terminus
4022	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary
4023	Boundary Ditch	N-S, 2m slot
4024	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary
4025	Tree throw	Small shrub rooting
4026	Tree throw	Small shrub rooting
4027	Natural	Leached sand under 4025
4028	Boundary Ditch	NW-SE, 1m slot
4029	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary
4030	Cut	Small discrete or disturbance adjacent to 4028, 1/2 sectioned
4031	Secondary fill	Fill of small discrete
4033	Fire Pit	Round, 100% excavation
4034	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: grey ash
4035	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black ash
4036	Boundary Ditch	E-W, 2m slot
4037	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary
4039	Boundary Ditch	N-S, 2m slot
4040	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary



4041	Boundary Ditch	N-S, 2m slot
4042	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary
4044	Fire Pit	Round, 100% excavation
4045	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black ash
4046	Natural Feature	Small natural drainage channel running into boundary ditch. Relationship slot and terminus
4047	Alluvial fill	Fill of possibly natural short drainage channel running into field boundary
4048	Boundary Ditch	E-W, 1.5m slot
4049	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary
4050	Natural Feature	Small natural drainage channel running into boundary ditch. Relationship slot and terminus
4051	Alluvial fill	Fill of possibly natural short drainage channel running into field boundary
4052	Modern Feature	Trial hole. N-S, small slot
4053	Primary fill	Fill of modern trial hole
4054	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black ash
4055	Fire Pit	100% excavated, circular
4056	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black ash
4057	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: grey ash
4058	Layer	Burnt undisturbed natural under 4055
4059	Linear	Modern N-S linear, 1m slot
4060	Secondary fill	Modern fill of linear
4061	Boundary Ditch	N-S, 2m slot
4062	Secondary fill	Fill of field boundary
4063	Drain	Land drain
4064	Primary fill	Fill of land drain cut
4065	Drain	Ceramic land drain
4067	Fire Pit	Circular, 100% excavated
4068	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black ash
4071	Boundary Ditch	E-W, 2m slot
4072	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch
4073	Tertiary deposit	Modern disturbance in field boundary
4074	Boundary Ditch	E-W, 2m slot
4075	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch
4076	Boundary Ditch	E-W, 2m slot
4077	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch
4078	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch
4079	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch
4080	Boundary Ditch	E-W, 2m slot, terminus
4081	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch
4083	Fire Pit	100% excavated, circular
4084	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: black
4085	Fire debris (in-situ)	In situ burning: grey ash
4086	Boundary Ditch	N-S, 2m slot



4087	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch
4088	Foundation	Small "I" shaped foundation trench. Modern. Small intervention
4089	Secondary fill	Fill of small modern foundation trench
4090	Modern Feature	Trial hole. Unexcavated.
4091	Primary fill	Fill of modern trial hole
4092	Natural Feature	An alluvial feature or natural hollow. N-S, 1 m slot
4093	Alluvial fill	Modern rocky fill of natural feature
4094	Alluvial fill	Modern loamy fill of natural feature
4095	Modern Feature	Trial hole, unexcavated
4096	Primary fill	Fill of modern trial hole
4097	Boundary Ditch	E-W, 2m slot, terminus
4098	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch
4099	Natural Feature	An alluvial feature or natural hollow. N-S, relationship slot
4100	Alluvial fill	Alluvial fill of natural feature
4101	Boundary Ditch	E-W, 3m slot
4102	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch
4103	Structure	Modern concrete foundation
4104	Structure	Modern brick/concrete foundation
4106	Boundary Ditch	N-S, terminus slot
4107	Secondary fill	Fill of boundary ditch

Area 5		
Context	Type	Description
5001	Topsoil	Topsoil
5002	Natural	Sand natural
5003	Modern Feature	E-W, almost 100% excavated, modern
5004	Secondary fill	Modern fill
5005	Made Ground	Modern loose made ground
5006	Made Ground	Modern compact made ground, perhaps a surface



Appendix 2: Roman pottery data

Roman pottery dating summary								
Context	Feature	Note	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherds	Weight (g)	Total RE %
3010	3009	burnt primary fill	none	Roman	Two warped greyware sherds.	2	8	0
4018	4017	sole fill of ditch in terminal	4038(=4066)	ML3	A medium sized group mostly made up of local greyware dating to the 2nd to 3rd century AD including: a jar with an out-curved rim (South Yorks. Form E(a)), a large bowl with no neck (South Yorks. Form H(b)), a large bowl with a flared lip (Buckland et al. 2001, Fig. 49.277) and a jar with an everted rim (South Yorks. Form E). Also present were a large native tradition bowl in a shell-gritted fabric (Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 76.38) which dates to the mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD and the rim from a shell-gritted Dalesware jar that dates the context to the mid-late 3rd century AD or later.	45	884	79
4020	4019	sole fill of ditch slot	4070	Roman	A small group of local greyware probably dating from between the mid 2nd century AD until sometime in the 4th century.	4	95	0
4024	4023	same as 4020	4070	L3-M4	A small group mostly consisting of local greywares including a large lipped bowl with burnished wavy line decoration (Buckland 1976, Fig. 6.79) and straight sided bead and flanged bowl (Buckland 1978, Fig. 4.17). An abraded fragment from a colander type bowl in a local oxidised fabric (form as Buckland 1976, Fig. 5.61) was the only none greyware vessel present.	22	715	52
4037	4036	sole fill of ditch slot	4038(=4066)	ML2+	A small group predominantly made up of local greywares including a large jar with an everted rim and a large bowl (broadly as Buckland et al. 2001, Fig. 49.277). An unusual addition was a narrow pedestal base or perhaps a rim from a vessel in a light-fired oxidised fabric. The abraded condition of this vessel hindered the identification of this vessel.	14	414	59
4040	4039	sole fill of ditch slot	4043	Roman	Two abraded greyware sherds.	2	6	0



Roman pottery dating summary								
Context	Feature	Note	Group	Spot date	Comments	Sherds	Weight (g)	Total RE %
4049	4048	sole fill of ditch slot	4066	ML2+	A small group of local greyware including rim sherds from a large jar with a thick everted rim and a small jar or beaker with a bead rim.	8	127	26
4087	4086	sole fill of ditch slot	4108	ML2+	A medium sized group of local greywares including rim fragments from a large jar (rim as Buckland et al. 1980, Fig. 20.25) and a lipped bowl (South Yorkshire form C(a)).	31	325	82
4098	4097	sole fill of ditch in disturbed area	4066	3-4C	A small group including a fragment of local greyware and a sherd from a colour-coated beaker with a funnel neck in a Nene Valley type fabric.	2	10	0
4102	4101	sole fill of ditch slot	4066	Roman	A single sherd of greyware.	1	4	0
4107	4106	sole fill of ditch terminus	4108	Roman	Sherds from a single greyware vessel	2	8	0
U/S				M3-M4	A small group including fragments from a greyware large lipped bowl (rim as Buckland 1976, Fig. 6.82-4) and a hammer head mortarium in a local oxidised fabric (Buckland 1976, Fig. 4.1).	4	95	8
U/S				M3-M4	A single fragment from a large local greyware bowl (Buckland 1976, Fig. 6.94).	1	130	11



Roman pottery- fabric summary								
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
MOCA	Mortaria	Cantley mortaria	Mortaria as Buckland and Magilton 2005	2	1.45%	25	0.89%	4
CC1	Fine	Colour coated fabric 1	Light-fired fabric with colour-coated coated surfaces a Nene Valley type colour-coated ware.	1	0.72%	3	0.11%	0
CR?	Oxidised	Roman cream wares		1	0.72%	13	0.46%	16
OX1	Oxidised	Oxidised fabric 1	South Yorkshire Oxidised ware inclusions as discussed in (Buckland and Magilton 2005; Leary 2008a, OAB1). These vessels have orange surfaces and common-abundant quartz sand c. 0.2-0.4mm.	1	0.72%	29	1.03%	2
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares		1	0.72%	7	0.25%	0
GREY1	Reduced	Reduced fabric 1	South Yorkshire grey ware with common to abundant sand c.0.3-0.5mm (Buckland and Magilton 2005, 43).	129	93.48%	2669	94.61%	281
IAGR4	Reduced	Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 4	A wheel finished fabric with dark grey surfaces and a grey core: common grog/ mudrock 0.7-5mm, Sparse fossil shell (0.5-3mm) sparse ferrous rich inclusions 0.3mm and sparse fine silver mica.	2	1.45%	57	2.02%	7
DWSHT	Calcareous	Dalesware type	Shell-gritted Dalesware	1	0.72%	18	0.64%	7



Roman pottery form summary								
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Buckland et al. 1980 Type	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BKFN	Beaker	Funnel necked; form unknown	E	1	0.72%	3	0.11%	0
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	C(c)	13	9.42%	192	6.81%	30
BFB?	Bowl	Bead and flange	C(c)	1	0.72%	10	0.35%	0
BFL	Bowl	Flange rimmed (eg Gillam 1970 Types 218-220)	C(a)	2	1.45%	167	5.92%	25
BL	Bowl- large	Large	H(c)-(d)	3	2.17%	155	5.49%	0
BLD1	Bowl- large	Conical flared lip- Buckland et al 2001 Fig.49.277	H(c)-(d)	9	6.52%	541	19.18%	47
BNAT	Bowl- large	Native tradition bowl eg. D&P No.700	H(c)-(d)	1	0.72%	48	1.70%	7
BNNK	Bowl- large	Large bowl with no neck	H(b)	1	0.72%	11	0.39%	7
BD	Bowl/dish	-	C	2	1.45%	68	2.41%	0
CLSD	Closed	Form	-	9	6.52%	53	1.88%	0
DPR	Dish	Plain rim	B(a)	1	0.72%	9	0.32%	7
J	Jar	Unclassified form	-	1	0.72%	6	0.21%	2
J?	Jar	Unclassified form	-	1	0.72%	13	0.46%	16
JDW	Jar	Dales ware	-	1	0.72%	18	0.64%	7
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	E	1	0.72%	22	0.78%	15
JEVC	Jar	Everted rim- curved as Gillam type 135	E(a)	5	3.62%	180	6.38%	105
JL	Jar	Large	F	6	4.35%	284	10.07%	14
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	-	4	2.90%	32	1.13%	17



Roman pottery form summary								
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Buckland et al. 1980 Type	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
JBKBR	Jar/Bowl	Bead-rim	D/E	2	1.45%	12	0.43%	12
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	-	11	7.97%	440	15.60%	0
COL?	Misc	Colander	H(a)	1	0.72%	29	1.03%	2
MHH	Mortaria	Hammerheads as Gillam 279-84	A	2	1.45%	25	0.89%	4
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	-	60	43.48%	503	17.83%	0

Roman pottery sherd archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve
3010	GREY1	-		1			BS; WARPED OR FOLDED		2	8	0	0
4018	DWSH T	JDW		1			RIM; GILLAM 157		1	18	24	7
4018	GREY1	-		1			BS		1	4	0	0
4018	GREY1	-		29	ABR		BS		29	260	0	0
4018	GREY1	BL		1	VAB		BS		2	139	0	0
4018	GREY1	BLD1		1			RIM		1	29	36	5
4018	GREY1	BLD1		1			RIM		1	27	40	4



Roman pottery sherd archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve
4018	GREY1	BNN K		1			RIM GIRTH		1	11	20	7
4018	GREY1	DPR		1	ABR		RIM		1	9	16	7
4018	GREY1	JBL		1			BS		1	35	0	0
4018	GREY1	JBL		1	ABR		BASE		1	87	0	0
4018	GREY1	JEV		1	VAB		RIM SHLDR		1	22	12	15
4018	GREY1	JEVC		1			RIM		1	38	12	27
4018	GREY1	JL		1			BS		1	112	0	0
4018	GREY1	JL		1	ABR		BS		1	36	0	0
4018	IAGR4	-		1	VAB		BS		1	9	0	0
4018	IAGR4	BNAT		1	VAB		RIM		1	48	28	7
4019	GREY1	JB		1			BS		1	10	0	0
4019	GREY1	JBL		1			BS		3	85	0	0
4024	GREY1	-		1	VAB		BS		2	127	0	0
4024	GREY1	BFB		1			RIM; LARGE FRAGMENTS SMASHED		13	192	20	30
4024	GREY1	BFB?		1	VAB		RIM FLANGE FRAGMENT?		1	10	0	0



Roman pottery sherd archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve
4024	GREY1	BLD1	BWL	1	VAB		RIM; LARGE EXAMPLE; WAVY LINE BELOW RIM; LARGE FE-RICH CONCRETION; ?BAKED ON SAND		5	357	28	20
4024	OX1	COL?		1	VAB		RIM FRAG		1	29	0	2
4037	CR?	J?		1	VAB		RIM OR PED BASE; VESSEL MAY HAVE BEEN COLOUR COATED BUT HARD TO BE SURE		1	13	12	16
4037	GREY1	BL		1	ABR		BS SHLDR		1	16	0	0
4037	GREY1	BLD1		1			RIM		1	72	26	14
4037	GREY1	CLSD		1			BASE		3	11	0	0
4037	GREY1	JBL		1	VAB		BASE		6	233	0	0
4037	GREY1	JEVC		1			RIM		1	45	12	29
4037	GREY1	JL		1	ABR		BS		1	24	0	0
4040	GREY1	-		1	ABR		BS		2	6	0	0
4049	GREY1	-		3	VAB		BS SCRAPS		3	3	0	0
4049	GREY1	JBKB R		1	ABR		RIM SHLDR		2	12	12	12
4049	GREY1	JL		1			BS		2	59	0	0
4049	GREY1	JL		1	ABR		RIM; THICK EVERTED		1	53	20	14



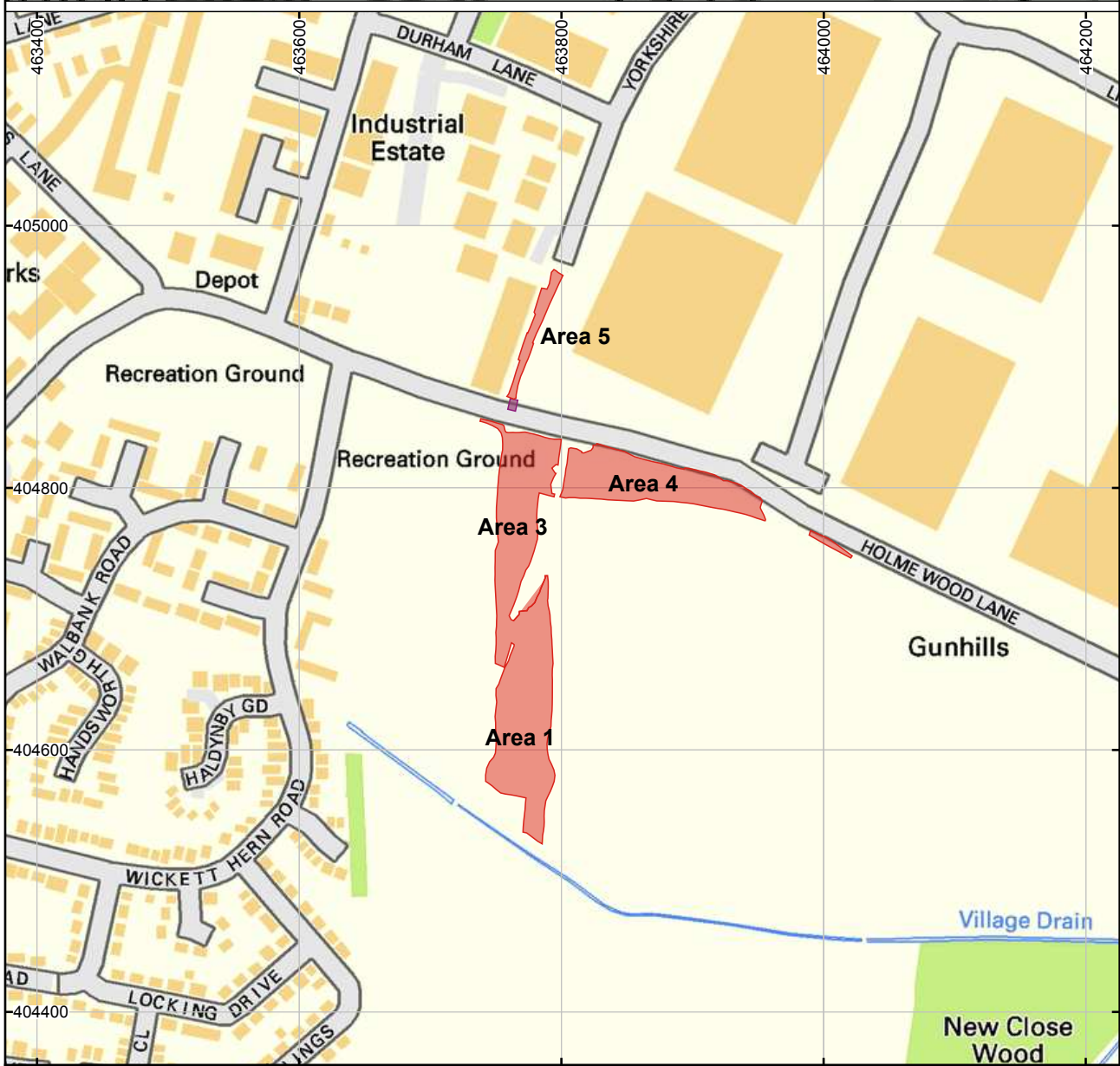
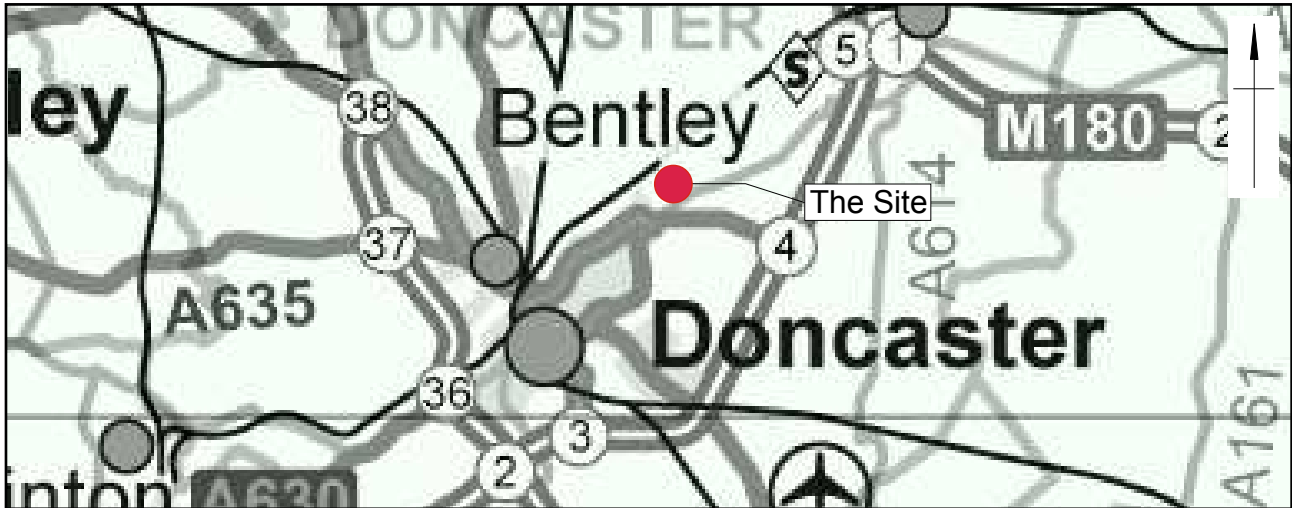
Roman pottery sherd archive												
Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	D. No	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diam	Rim eve
4087	GREY1	-		18	ABR		BS		18	75	0	0
4087	GREY1	BD		1	ABR		BASE		1	43	0	0
4087	GREY1	BD		1	ABR		BS		1	25	0	0
4087	GREY1	BFL		1	ABR		RIM		1	37	20	14
4087	GREY1	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		3	20	0	0
4087	GREY1	J		1	ABR		RIM		1	6	0	2
4087	GREY1	JB		1	VAB; FE CONCRET ION		RIM		3	22	20	17
4087	GREY1	JEVC		1	ABR		RIM		3	97	14	49
4097	CC1	BKFN		1			BS		1	3	0	0
4097	GREY	-		1			BS		1	7	0	0
4102	GREY1	-		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0
4107	GREY1	CLSD		1			BS		2	8	0	0
TBC	GREY1	BLD1		1	ABR		RIM		1	56	42	4
TBC	GREY1	CLSD		1	ABR		BS		1	14	0	0
TBC	MOCA	MHH		1	VAB		RIM		2	25	28	4
U/S	GREY1	BFL	SHG	1			RIM		1	130	28	11


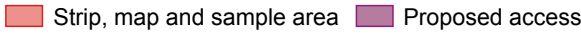
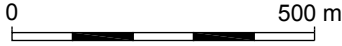


Appendix 3: Environmental data

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Area 3												
Pit with <i>in situ</i> burning												
3003	3004	18	36	475	10	-	-	-	C	<i>Galium</i>	100/100 ml	-
Area 4												
Pit with <i>in situ</i> burning												
4009	4010/1	3	40	4500	1	-	-	-	-	-	1500/1000 ml	-
Ditches												
4017	4018	4	36	30	20	-	-	-	-	stems	0/<1 ml	-
	4018	4 W	1	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4019	4020	5	33	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4020	5 W	1	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4041	4042	10	27	30	30	-	C	barley rachis	-	stems	0/<1 ml	-
	4042	10 W	1	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;



				
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Site location

Figure 1



■ Strip, map and sample area
 ■ Archaeology
 ■ Excavated slot
 Stones
 ■ Modern feature

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Area 4 Plan

Figure 2

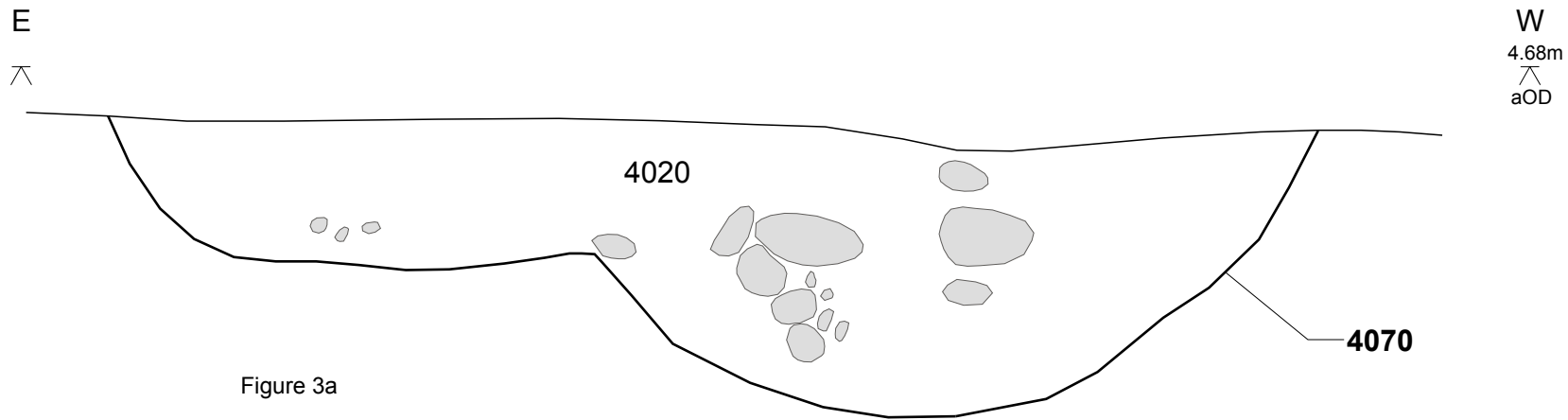


Figure 3a

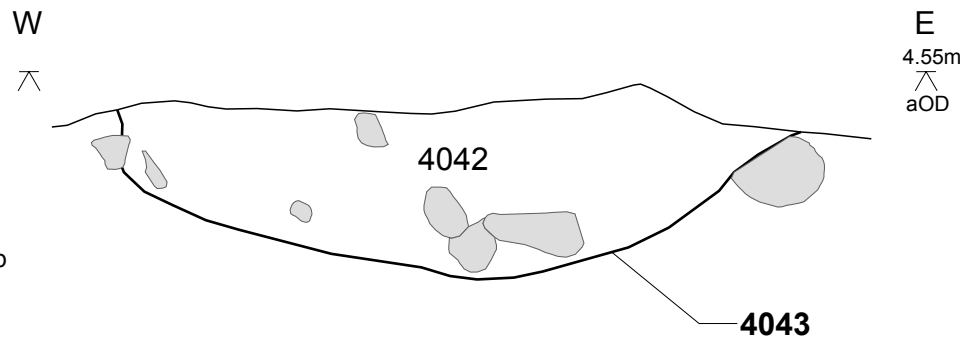


Figure 3b



 Stones

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Figure 4a

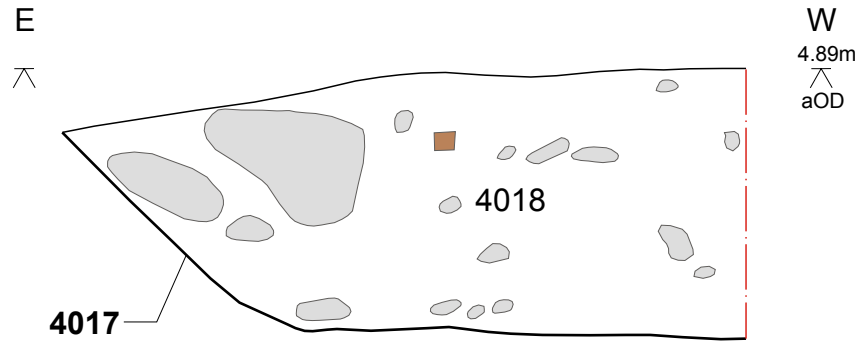
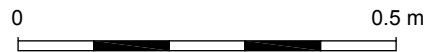





Figure 4b



 Stones
  Pottery
  Limit of excavation

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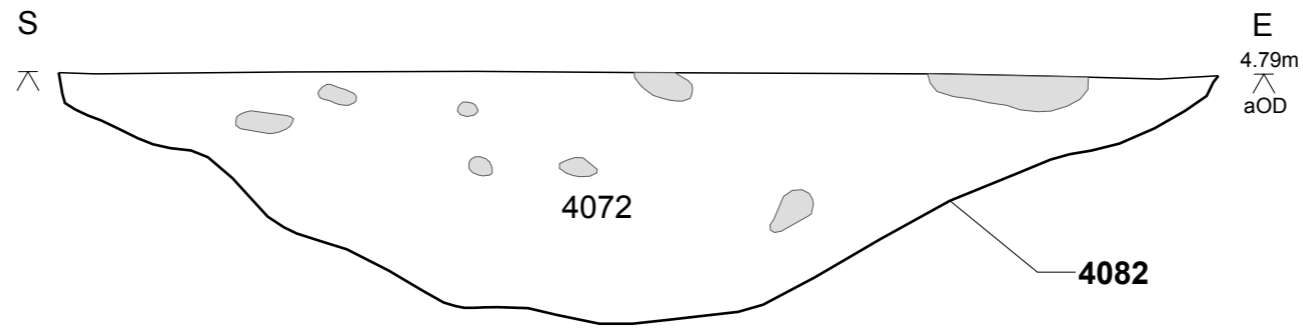


Figure 5a

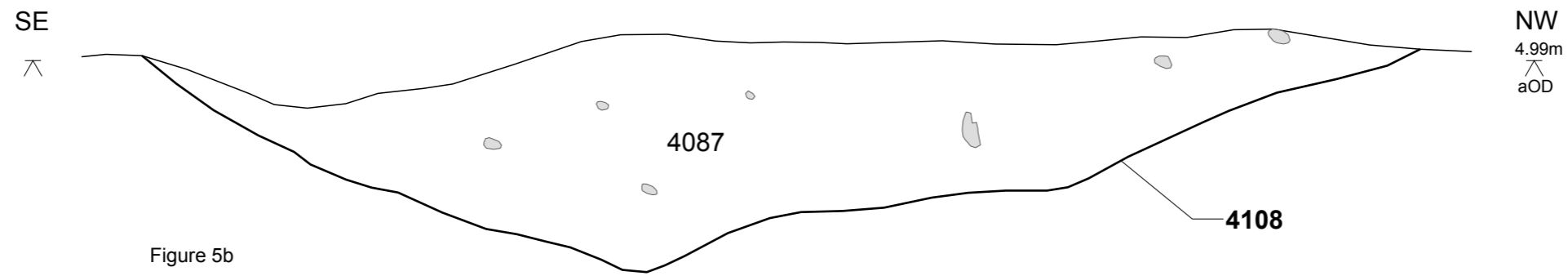


Figure 5b

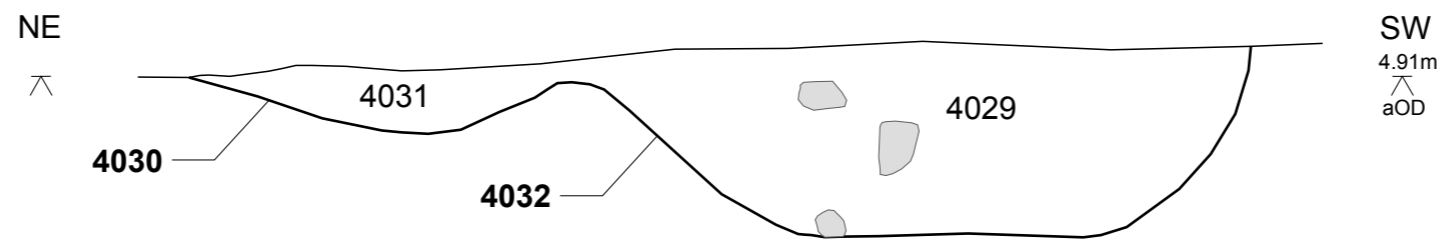
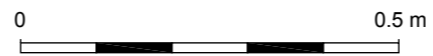
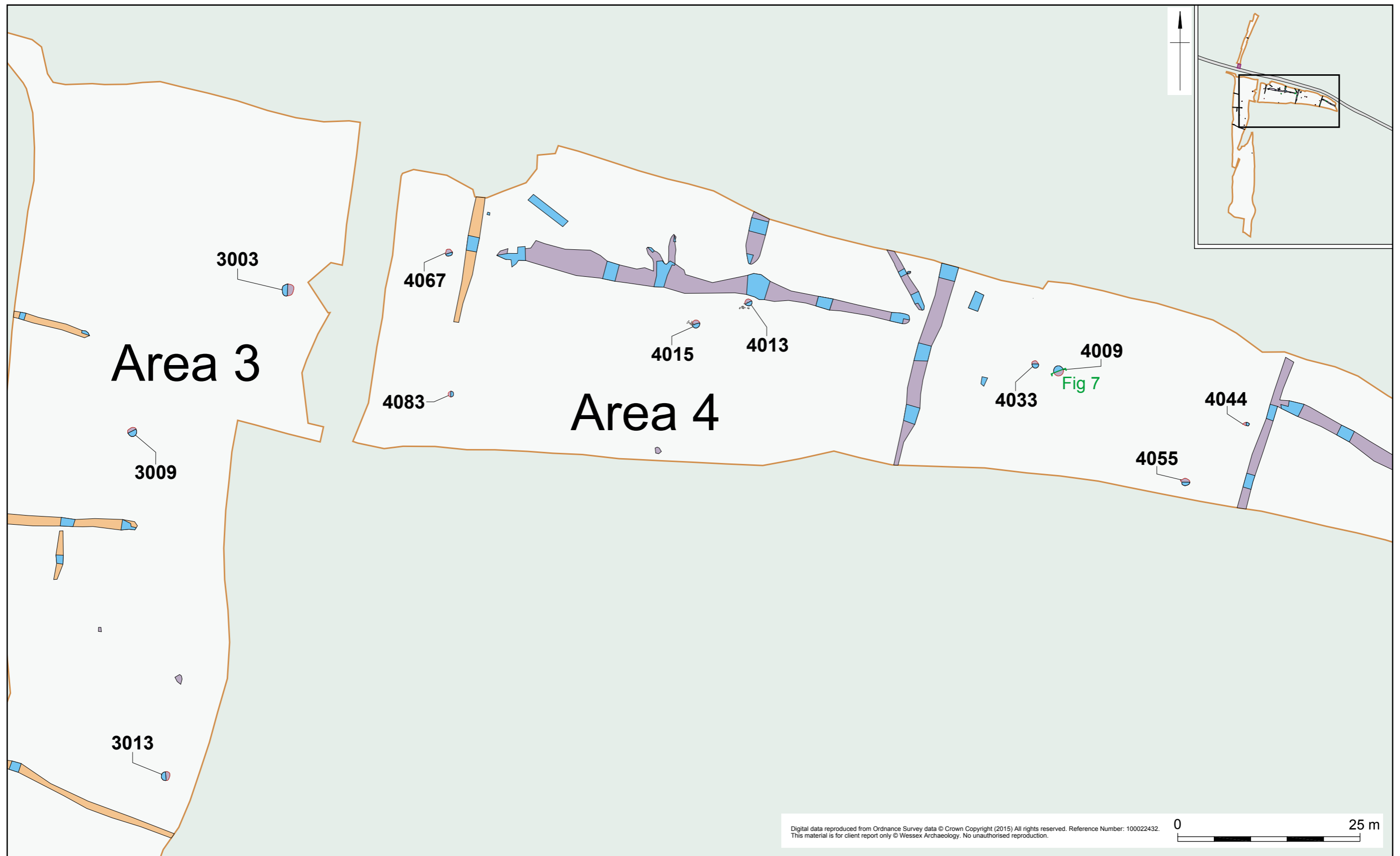


Figure 5c



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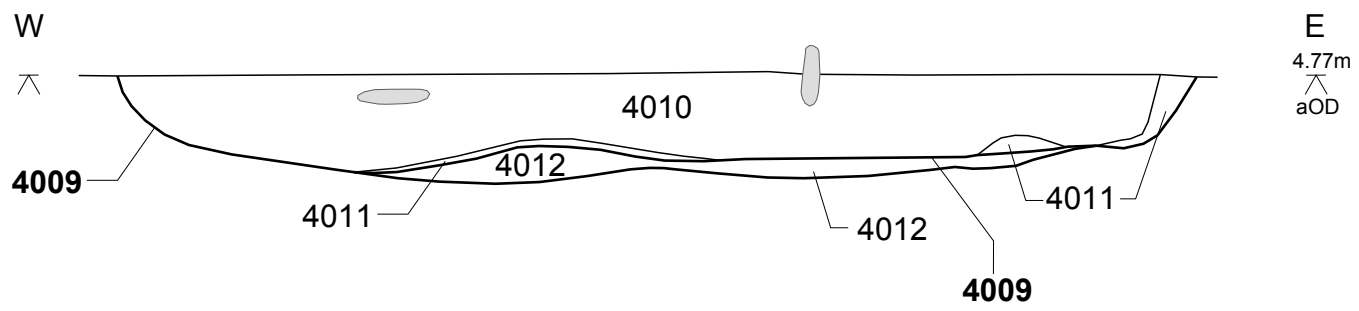


- Evaluation Area
- Archaeology
- Excavated slot
- Stones
- Features with in-situ burning (excavated)
- Heat affected stones

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Areas 3 and 4 plan

Figure 6



 **Stones**

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Area 4 Section

Figure 7



Plate 1: Working shot showing sandy natural



Plate 2: Leached sand


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Plate 3: Working shot showing clay natural



Plate 4 : Slot **4019** across Romano-British field boundary **4070**



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Plate 5: Slot **4041** across Romano-British field boundary **4043**



Plate 6: Terminus **4017** of Romano-British field boundary **4066**

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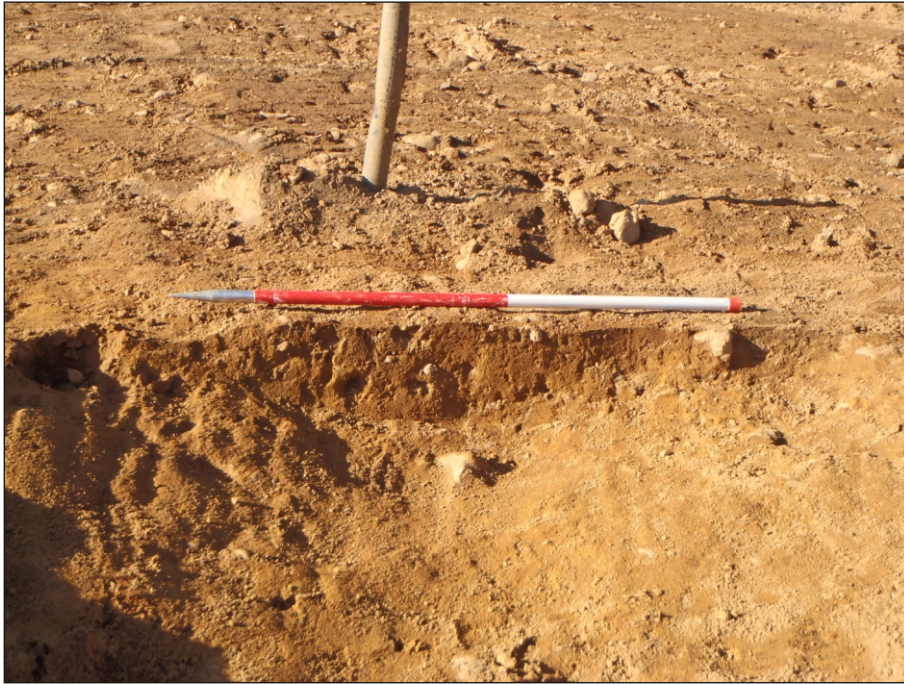


Plate 7: Slot **4071** across Romano-British field boundary **4082**



Plate 8: Slot **4017** across Romano-British field boundary **4066**


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Plate 9: Slot **4086** across Romano-British field boundary **4108**

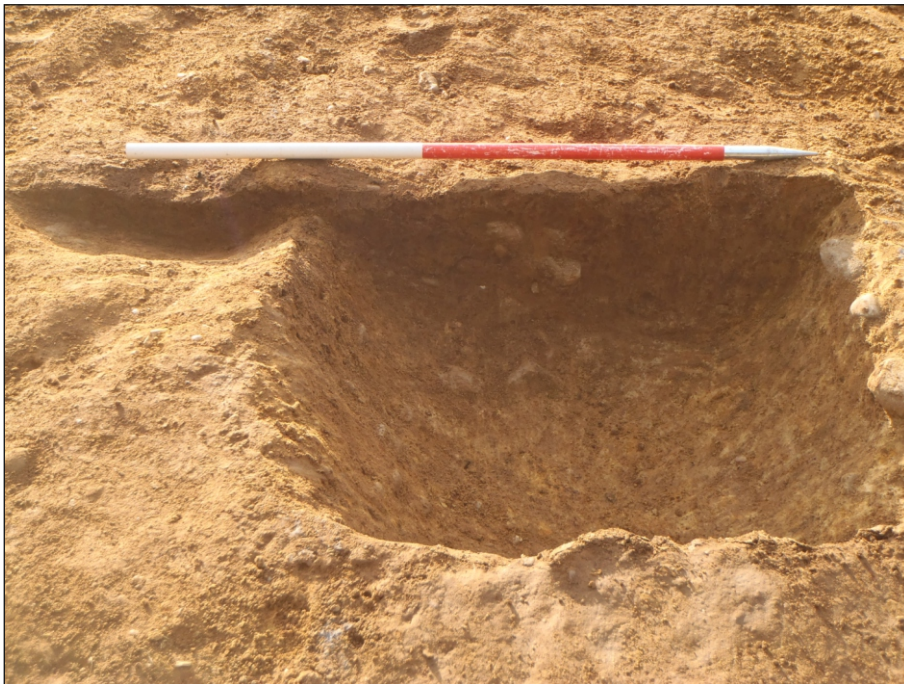


Plate 10: Slot **4028** across Romano-British field boundary **4032**


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Plate 11: Atypical discrete feature **4044**



Plate 12: Pit **4009** showing *in situ* burning


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Plate 13: Circular discrete feature **4033** showing prominent grey ash layer



Plate 14: Modern features in west part of **Area 4**


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Plate 15: Example of a modern linear in **Area 3: 3015**



Plate 16: Overview of large irregular modern feature **4105**



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	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 17: Overview of **Area 5**

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