



# Land off Platt Lane Keyworth, Notts

Archaeological Investigations



Ref: 206600.4  
January 2019



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## Document Information

Document title Land off Platt Lane, Keyworth, Notts  
Document subtitle Archaeological Investigations  
Document reference 206600.4

Client name CgMs Heritage  
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Site location Keyworth, NG12 5LT  
County Nottinghamshire  
National grid reference (NGR) 461945 332020 (SK 61945 32020)  
Statutory designations None  
Planning authority Rushcliffe Borough Council  
Planning reference N/A  
Museum name Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery  
Museum accession code TBC

WA project code(s) 206600  
Date(s) of fieldwork 28 August–5 October 2018  
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## Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 31/01/2019	Draft submitted to client	PMRD	APN



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology undertook archaeological evaluation trenching on c. 9.3 hectares of land lying between Platt Lane and Station Road, Keyworth, Notts, NG12 5LT, centred on NGR 461945 332020. This led to agreement of a strategy of strip, map and sample across 0.14 hectares. The work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS Group PLC), working on behalf of Miller Homes.

The Site, which is allocated for residential development, was the subject of a geophysical survey in March 2018. The survey identified a localised cluster of curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies in the north-west of the site, which was interpreted as evidence of a probable Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead. In addition, the survey found traces of agricultural trends and former post-medieval/modern field boundaries within the east of the Site.

The evaluation comprised 31 trial trenches representing c. 3 % of the site. The majority of the trenches were archaeologically blank; a total of 11 features were recorded, with most found in the area of the probable farmstead.

Consequently, following discussion between Simon Mortimer of CgMs Heritage and James Bate of Rushcliffe Borough Council, it was agreed to investigate, by means of a strip, map and sample excavation, a 1400 m<sup>2</sup> area focussed on the probable farmstead. This work revealed a co-axial field system with a dominant north-west to south-east aligned boundary, two ring ditches, various small isolated features and a group of north-east to south-west furrows. Other than the furrows, the archaeological remains appear to be of wholly Mid–Late Iron Age date.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the investigations, consisting very largely of animal bone and pottery, most of which derived from contexts within the strip, map and sample area, with a small quantity recovered from evaluation trenches. The assemblage is almost exclusively of Iron Age date.

Environmental samples from the features produced small numbers of generally poorly preserved cereal remains, wild plants and charcoal. The environmental assemblage is indicative of settlement activities, including the latter stages of cereal crop-processing, and is consistent with the Iron Age chronology, although on the whole not particularly informative. The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office and will be deposited with Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery, under an accession code yet to be determined.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Heritage for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Simon Mortimer. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of James Bate, Conservation Officer, who monitored the project for Rushcliffe Borough Council, and to AE Faulks Plant for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Emma Carter, with the assistance of Jamal Bingham, Patrick Daniel, Jake Dyson, Magdalena Gruszecka, Michael Keech, Keiron Kinninmont, Gwen Naylor, Jack Peverall, Matthew Tooke and Hans Whitefield. The pottery and animal bone assessments were completed by Ian Rowlandson and Lorrain Higbee respectively. Lorraine Mephram assessed all other finds. The environmental samples were processed by Fiona Eaglesham and Morgan Windle. The flots were sorted by Liz Chambers and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga; the environmental report was written by Liz Chambers and Inés López-Dóriga. This report was written by Patrick Daniel and edited by Andrew Norton. The project was managed by Andrew Norton on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Land off Platt Lane, Keyworth, Notts

## Archaeological Investigations

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology undertook archaeological evaluation trenching on c. 9.3 hectares of land lying between Platt Lane and Station Road, Keyworth, Notts, NG12 5LT, centred on NGR 461945 332020 (hereafter 'the Site'; Fig. 1). This led to agreement of a strategy of strip, map and sample across 0.14 hectares. The work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS Group PLC), working on behalf of Miller Homes.
- 1.1.2 As recorded within the desk-based assessment (CgMs Heritage 2018a), the draft *Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies* and *Keyworth Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2014–2028* identify the Site as allocated for housing development. The archaeological investigations were carried out as pre-application works to inform any future development proposals.
- 1.1.3 The works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) that detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (CgMs Heritage 2018b). James Bate approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological investigations were carried out between 28 August and 5 October 2018.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context as appropriate, and assess whether the aims of the programme have been met.

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site is located on land lying between Platt Lane and Station Road on the northern edge of the village of Keyworth, which sits approximately equidistant between Nottingham and Melton Mowbray.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels lie at approximately 60 m aOD. The Site's highest point lies in its north-western part (62m aOD), with the lowest-lying area (57m aOD) in the south-eastern corner.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Mudstone of the Branscombe Formation, with superficial deposits of Head (clay, silt and gravel) and Diamicton of the Thrussington Member (British Geological Survey online viewer) in the western part of the site.



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

#### *Geophysical survey (2018)*

- 2.1.1 The Site was subject to geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2018), which found a localised cluster of curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies in its north-western part. The anomalies, the full extents of which were not seen, were interpreted as a probable Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead (Fig. 2). In addition, the survey detected agricultural trends and former post-medieval/modern field boundaries within the eastern part of the Site.

#### *Desk-based assessment (2018)*

- 2.1.2 Following the geophysical survey, a desk-based assessment—‘DBA’—was carried out (CgMs Heritage 2018a). The DBA concluded that there were no designated heritage assets on the study site, and no scheduled monuments within the study area. A map regression exercise undertaken as part of the DBA demonstrated that the Site has remained undeveloped through the later post-medieval/modern period; some evidence of the removal of field boundaries within the site was apparent. Other than the features identified in the geophysical survey, the potential for significant (non-agricultural) remains of all other periods was assessed as negligible.

## 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (CgMs Heritage 2018b) were:

- to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the site;
- to determine the extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of the probable farmstead and related features identified by the geophysical survey, in order to inform the planning decision;
- to assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- to assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- to inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- to produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Nottinghamshire HER.

### 3.2 Research objectives

- 3.2.1 In light of the results of the geophysical survey, the WSI identified a number of potential research objectives that the evaluation could potentially address:

- How are the nucleated settlements related to one another and to other settlements of the Iron Age?



- In particular, is there evidence for a developing settlement hierarchy?
- How may nucleated and other settlements have developed in the Roman period?
- Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?
- How did the Roman conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?
- How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?
- What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?

3.2.2 The research questions were drawn up in reference to published regional research agenda (Cooper 2006; Knight *et al.* 2012).

## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (CgMs Heritage 2018b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a and 2014d). The methods employed are summarised below.

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Leica GNSS 'GPS' connected to Leica's SmartNet service, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI (Fig. 1).
- 4.2.2 The WSI proposed the excavation of 28 trial trenches trial trenches, each measuring 50 m in length and c. 2 m wide. In the event 31 trenches were dug, with the three additional trenches excavated in the farmstead area to further elucidate the nature of the remains thereabouts.
- 4.2.3 The trenches were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.5 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of CgMs Heritage and James Bate, archaeological advisor to the LPA, were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

- 4.2.7 The same general fieldwork methods were used in the evaluation as in the strip, map and sample exercise, although some deposits during the latter investigation were machine-excavated due to the concreted nature of their fills.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.8 Exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.9 The Leica GNSS GPS was used to survey the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.10 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies**

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (CgMs Heritage 2018b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 James Bate, Conservation Officer at Rushcliffe Borough Council, monitored the investigations and visited the Site on 4 and 21 September 2018. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both CgMs Heritage and James Bate.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **5.1 Evaluation trenching**

#### *Introduction*

- 5.1.1 Discounting relatively modern or ubiquitous agricultural features such as furrows and land drains, seven of the thirty-one excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits. There was a strong concentration in the north-western part of the Site, that is, in the area of the probable farmstead detected by the geophysical survey, which went on to form the focus of the strip, map and sample excavation (Fig. 1).
- 5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the evaluation. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Figure 1 shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results.

- 5.1.3 As per standard practice, excavated stratigraphic units were individually numbered and recorded, with the trench number forming the prefix for the context number. Hence, contexts 100–199 were reserved for use within trench 1, contexts 200–299 were allocated to trench 2, contexts 1000–1099 were within trench 10, etc.

## 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The natural substrate presented as a stiff waxy red clay with weathered fragments of pale greenish bedrock. This was overlain by an intermittent dark orangey brown clay subsoil, never more than 0.1 m thick. A dark reddish brown sandy clay ploughsoil, typically 0.3 m thick, supported stubble, self-seeded arable vegetation and weeds when the Site was excavated (eg, Pl. 1). A peculiar characteristic of the Site was that its soils were very unyielding, at least partly due to the dry ground conditions at the end of the summer of 2018, making excavation unusually arduous and stratigraphic relationships difficult to determine.

### *Uncertain date*

- 5.2.2 A pit or ditch terminal, 1103, extended for 0.53 m from the south-western wall of trench 11. It was 0.35 m 'wide', 0.09 m deep, and contained a single, artefactually sterile fill of dark grey/black clay.

### *Iron Age*

- 5.2.3 A north-east to south-west ditch (2403: 0.46 x 0.22 m; Fig. 4.1) crossed the central part of trench 24. Although its single fill greyish brown silty sandy clay was artefactually sterile, from its position and course it may represent a continuation of an Iron Age field boundary ditch (4065) exposed in the strip, map and sample area (hereafter 'Area A').
- 5.2.4 Two linear features were partially investigated in trench 26 (2603 and 2605), although their excavation was abandoned when the footprint of trench 26 was subsumed within the strip, map and sample excavation. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from feature 2603, which could be seen to be part of Area A's ring ditch 4089 (see below).
- 5.2.5 Two ditches (Fig. 4.2–3) crossed the western part of trench 29 (2903: 1.25 x 0.37 m; 2905: 3.05 x 0.38 m). Ditch 2903 contained a small group of Iron Age pottery and a single (presumed intrusive) medieval sherd within its reddish brown silty clay fill, with a small quantity (10g) of animal bone also present. To judge by its position and course, it may represent a continuation of an Iron Age boundary ditch exposed 23 m to the south-east in Area A.
- 5.2.6 The interpretation of feature 2905 is less clear. It may also represent a continuation of an Iron Age field boundary ditch from Area A: its dark greyish red brown silty clay fill resembled that found within features of proven Iron Age date. However, no finds were recovered to confirm this, and the feature had a ceramic land drain running along its base and sharing its alignment, a common characteristic of furrows. The fill and depth of the feature were generally atypical of furrows on the Site, however.
- 5.2.7 The central part of trench 30 was crossed by a shallow ditch on an ENE/WSW alignment (3003: 1.2 x 0.15 m; Fig. 4.4). It may be the continuation of Iron Age field boundary ditch 4067, which was exposed 17 m to the west in Area A. A small piece of modern blue and white pottery (not retained) within its pale greyish brown/orange silty clay fill may date the feature, or may be intrusive.

- 5.2.8 A pit or ditch terminal, 3005, lay in the north-western corner of trench 30. Its visible dimensions were 0.9 x 0.53 x 0.3 m (Fig. 4.5; Pl. 2). Although artefactually sterile, it contained numerous large cobbles, some heat-affected, potentially signalling that it was associated with the Iron Age remains exposed in Area A.

*Medieval–modern*

- 5.2.9 The bases of furrows were visible in many of the trenches (eg, Pl. 3). Across the majority of the Site these were aligned north-west to south-east. The furrows therefore followed the prevailing drainage fall of the Site, and their alignment was parallel with existing cultivation lines visible on the ground. Within the north-western part of the Site, however, the furrows were aligned north-east to south-west. Furrows were formally recorded in trench 1, where they (104 and 106) were found to be 1.75 m wide, up to 0.3 m deep, with shallow, dish-shaped profiles filled with yellowish brown silty sandy clay.
- 5.2.10 A small pit of dubious archaeological provenance (2703: 0.5 x 0.3 x 0.05) was excavated at the north-western end of trench 27; a small sherd of glass was recovered from its fill.

### **5.3 Strip, map and sample**

*Introduction*

- 5.3.1 Following the completion of the evaluation trenching and subsequent discussion between Simon Mortimer of CgMs Heritage and James Bate of Rushcliffe Borough Council, it was agreed to expose the archaeological horizon within a 1400 m<sup>2</sup> area focussed on the probable farmstead (Fig. 2).
- 5.3.2 Consequently, a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket removed topsoil and subsoil from Area A, whilst working under the constant and direct supervision of the supervising archaeologist.
- 5.3.3 Excavated features were recorded using the 4000+ context number range.

*Ring ditch 4089*

- 5.3.4 A ring ditch (4089) with an internal diameter of 11 m and a south-east facing entrance lay in the centre of Area A, where it matched a prominent geophysical anomaly. A total of six sondages were dug across the feature, which revealed it to have a maximum width of 1.9 m, a maximum depth of 0.9 m and a deep bowl-shaped profile (Fig. 4.6–7; Pl. 5). It contained a main fill of mid–dark brown/grey silty clay fill throughout, with cobbles and stones, some heat-affected, commonly encountered.
- 5.3.5 A posthole (4030: 0.85 m dia. x 0.6 m) lay within the feature's 3.5 m-wide entrance, closer to the south-western terminal than the north-eastern.
- 5.3.6 The western portion of ring ditch 4089 appeared to have been removed by the construction of a later field boundary ditch (4088—see below).
- 5.3.7 The feature contained Mid–Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone, with the ceramics representing 80% of the pottery assemblage from the entire Site (by weight). The majority of this material derived from slot 4053, dug across the north-western part of the feature (Pl. 6). The bulk sample from this feature contained sparse charred cereal remains (spelt wheat and barley) and seeds of grasses.

*Field system*

- 5.3.8 A co-axial field system with a dominant north-west to south-east aligned boundary was exposed in Area A.
- 5.3.9 Upon excavation, the dominant boundary was found to be made up of two closely set, parallel ditches: 4087 and 4088 (Fig. 4.8; 5.9–10). Ditch 4087 was the westernmost of the pair; it had a 'V'-shaped profile, measured up to 2 m wide by 1.3 m deep and contained a dark brownish grey silty clay, with a primary fill of redeposited natural (mid-reddish brown silty clay) visible in some interventions (Pl. 7).
- 5.3.10 The easternmost feature, 4088, had a more rounded bowl-shaped profile, measured up to 2.3 m wide by 1.1 m deep, and was filled with mid-brownish grey silty clay. As stated above, this ditch appeared to cut through, and therefore stratigraphically post-date, ring ditch 4089 (Pl. 9).
- 5.3.11 Very few plant remains were present in the bulk samples taken from these features, although a few charred grains of emmer wheat were recovered from ditch 4087 (slot 4046).
- 5.3.12 Considering how closely they were set, ditches 4087 and 4088 are unlikely to have been co-existent, but it was not possible on site to determine a sequential relationship between the two as their fills merged where they overlapped. These two features returned a modest artefactual assemblage comprising 211g of pottery and 749g of animal bone.
- 5.3.13 A right-angled length of ditch, possibly forming the north-western corner of an enclosure or other plot of land, was exposed 10 m to the east of ditch 4088. This feature was at its most substantial around slot 4062, where it was found to be 1.4 m wide by 0.95 m deep, with a deep 'U'-shaped profile (Fig. 5.11). Two fills were recorded: a basal fill of orangey brown sandy silt loam overlain by a darker, greyer deposit. To the north, the feature (here numbered 4067) was about 1.1 m wide by 0.5 m deep, with a gentler profile. As noted above, ditch 3003, encountered 17 m to the east in evaluation trench 30, may mark the eastward continuation of this boundary.
- 5.3.14 Ditch 4065 (1.78 x 0.41 m; Fig. 5.12) lay in the northern part of the Site. The feature was filled with a homogeneous deposit of orangey brown silty clay, which in common with many of the other features within Area A, contained pebbles and cobbles, some heat-affected. Although obscured by furrows, the feature appeared right-angled in plan, and may have formed the southern boundary of a plot of land accompanying the one defined by 4062 = 4067 to the south. Ditch 4065 supplied a sherd of Late Iron Age rock and quartz-gritted pottery probably dating to the 1st century AD. Ditch 2403 in trench 24 possibly represents the eastward continuation of this feature.
- 5.3.15 The majority of the field boundary ditches are conspicuous in the geophysical data, although overall the field system was more extensive and continuous than that survey had indicated.

*Ring ditch 4007*

- 5.3.16 Ring ditch 4007 was represented by a poorly preserved shallow circular gully (0.32 m x 0.07 m) c. 5.5 m in diameter internally (Fig. 5.13–14; Pl. 10–12). Only the south-eastern half survived, with the opposite side of the feature having been removed by a cultivation furrow. The feature contained a single fill of greyish brown silty clay, with only sparse environmental remains and three sherds of pottery.

- 5.3.17 Several discrete features lay in the vicinity of ring ditch 4007. Pit/posthole 4010 (0.5 m dia. x 0.09 m) abutted the outer edge of the gully whereas 4020 (0.35 m dia. x 0.06 m) and 4024 (0.66 m dia. x 0.23 m) lay within the enclosed area. Environmental samples from these latter two features proved relatively rich, containing grains of emmer wheat and barley and chaff, along with remains of wild plants (mainly tubers and seeds), including false oat-grass, sedges, wild radish capsules, and seeds of grasses. Two other isolated features lay within the centre of the ring ditch. Both contained dark fills and heat-affected stone.
- 5.3.18 Ring ditch 4007 appeared to be superimposed onto the much more substantial ring ditch 4089, making it highly unlikely that the two features were co-existent. Excavation indicated that ring ditch 4007 was the later feature, although the relationship was not particularly convincing in light of the shallowness of that feature.

*Ridge and furrow cultivation*

- 5.3.19 Area A was raked by a series of north-east to south-west aligned cultivation furrows (not illustrated), the pale sandy fills of which were distinct from the natural substrate and served to obscure some of the archaeological remains. The features were 1.2–3.7 m wide and set 5 m apart, and extended into some the evaluation trenches nearby. Their alignment was at 90° to the other furrows seen across the bulk of the Site. This may indicate that Area A once lay within a separate landholding, although the 1883 six-inch Ordnance Survey map shows no boundary at this point.

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the investigations, consisting very largely of animal bone and pottery, most of which derived from contexts within the strip, map and sample area, with a small quantity recovered from evaluation trenches. The assemblage is almost exclusively of Iron Age date.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** Finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Pottery	Other Finds
<i>EVALUATION</i>			
2604	5/5	5/99	
2704			1 glass
2904	3/10	12/119	
3006	15/12	1/3	
3104	10/1		
<i>SMS</i>			
4000			1 copper alloy
4018		1/6	
4025		3/5	
4027		2/3	
4029	12/55	12/93	
4031	2/12		

4035	7/30	13/75	
4039	4/25		
4040		1/41	
4048	21/139	7/64	
4050	69/444	11/60	
4054	7/19	358/4116	
4063		1/6	
4066		1/8	
4068		5/22	
4079		1/7	
4081	11/136	1/5	
4082	25/403	3/50	
4086	3/31	36/390	
<b>Total</b>	<b>194/1322</b>	<b>474/5172</b>	

## 6.2 Pottery

### *Summary and introduction*

- 6.2.1 Five hundred and twenty sherds (5.112 kg, RE 0.73) of mainly Iron Age pottery were presented for study. The sherds were from a maximum of 70 vessels with the majority of sherds from two large handmade sandstone-gritted jars with surface wiping or scratching, which were probably largely complete when they were deposited in ring ditch 4089 (slot 4053). Five vessels with Scored ware surface treatment were recorded dating to the Mid to Late Iron Age and three thin walled Late Iron Age vessels in the Late La Tène III style. The pottery present suggested activity on the site in the Mid to Late Age continuing into the early 1st century AD. A single Roman sherd, probably of Early Roman date, was present, possibly suggesting that activity continued into the peri-Conquest period.
- 6.2.2 A single medieval sherd was recorded, dated to the 12th/13th century AD

### *Methodology*

- 6.2.3 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) and the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). To characterise the possible Iron Age pottery from this site hand-made vessel attributes have been recorded using the scheme developed for the East Midlands (Knight 1998) along with, where possible, parallels to published illustrated material. Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded. The Roman wheel-made vessels were categorised using form codes for the Roman pottery developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (see Darling and Precious 2014).
- 6.2.4 The pottery suitable for illustration has been bagged separately with a 'D' number for ease of future study. H. G. Fiske assisted the author with laying out the pottery and entering the records onto the database. A full context-by-context dating summary and sherd archive is presented in Appendix 4. The authors also wish to thank Racheal Seager Smith, Amy Thorp and Lorraine Mephram of Wessex Archaeology for their advice on aspects of the pottery from this site.

### *Results*

- 6.2.5 Tabulated summaries of the fabric and form codes along with a dating summary by context including parallels are presented in Appendix 4. The pottery is discussed below by fabric.

#### Handmade wares: fabrics

- 6.2.6 The commonest fabrics were variants on quartz or sandstone-gritted fabrics. These vessels were probably made from similar locally sourced materials and appear to have been predominantly globular jars with everted rims and included vessels with wiped surfaces (Fig. 6.1–2) and a slack shouldered vessel with a stab decorated rim tip (Fig. 6.3). Vessels in this group totalled 56 of a total of 70 vessels retrieved from the site and the vast majority of the assemblage by sherd count and weight.
- 6.2.7 Sherds from nine coarse shell-gritted vessels were retrieved from the site. Two sherds showed signs of Scored ware surface treatment including one vessel with a wedge type rim (Fig. 6.4). The range of shell-gritted vessels amongst this assemblage would fit pattern seen at Gamston when such wares appeared in the late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD. The vessel with the wedge shaped rim could also stylistically fit with this date range.
- 6.2.8 Sherds from three vessels with quartz sand-gritted thin walled fired black were recorded (pit 4024, ditch 4034, ditch 4065 Fig. 6.5). These fine ware vessels showed signs of being wheel finished and would fall in Knight's Late La Tène III stylistic group (2002). Vessels of this type are typically seen in assemblages dating to the end of the Iron Age period at sites such as Rampton, Flawford and Gallows Nooking Common (Elsdon 1996) and often sites dating into the Early Roman period such as Clifton (Rowlandson 2015).

#### Handmade wares: fabrics

- 6.2.9 Five vessels with Scored ware surface treatment were recorded (ditch 4046 x2, ditch 2603 and unstratified context 4086 x2 including Fig. 6.5). Knight has dated Scored ware vessels to the mid to late Iron Age but has acknowledged that the use of this type of surface treatment may have continued on later in some parts of the East Midlands and he illustrated sherds of Scored ware from Gamston Phase 3 considered to date to the early 1st century AD (Knight 1992, Fig. 18). Limited quantities of Scored ware were also noted at Clifton (Rowlandson 2015, No. 2) which might suggest that this surface treatment remained in use into the 1st century AD. Three of the vessels had sandstone-gritted fabrics and two examples were shell-gritted.
- 6.2.10 A further three vessels have wiped external surfaces: that from ditch 4028 and the two illustrated vessels from ditch 4053 (Fig. 6.1 and 6.2). Examples of vessels with similar surface treatment have been illustrated from Structure 2 at Gamston and (Knight 1992, No. 34-9) and it is possible that the two illustrated vessels (Fig. 6.1 and 6.2) may date to the earlier 1st century AD.
- 6.2.11 A single vessel had a stabbed rim tip (Fig. 6.3)

#### *Catalogue of the illustrated pottery (Fig. 6)*

- 6.1 **SSSC** Sparse sandstone-gritted jar with wiped or brushed surfaces, a large proportion of the vessel was retrieved including rim, body and basal sherds although a full profile could not be reconstructed, ring ditch 4089, slot 4053, fill 4054, D01
- 6.2 **SSSC** Sparse sandstone-gritted jar with wiped or brushed surfaces a large proportion of the vessel was retrieved including rim and shoulder fragments, ring ditch 4089, slot



4053, fill 4054, D02

- 6.3 **SSCC** A sandstone-gritted jar with a slack profile and a stabbed rim tip, a similar vessel of middle Iron Age date is illustrated by Elsdon from Holme Pierrepont (1996, B.2.11) ring ditch 4089, slot 4028, fill 4029, D05
- 6.4 **SHCC** A shell-gritted jar, perhaps broadly similar to an example for Aslockton (Elsdon 1996) but the wedge shaped rim is a feature appears similar to Late Iron Age to Early Roman native tradition jars, unstratified, D03
- 6.5 **IASA** A wheel-finished necked jar in a fine walled quartz sand-gritted fabric, ditch 4065, fill 4066, D04

#### Roman wares

- 6.2.12 A single unstratified Roman sherd was presented for study from context 4082. This vessel appeared to have a light-fired fabric with a fumed grey surface. The vessel may have been a beaker. The fabric was not considered to be Nene Valley grey ware or an import (thanks to R. Seager Smith and A. Thorp for discussing this sherd). It may be that this sherd was an unusual Lincoln product, possibly similar to the Lincoln Legionary grey ware fabric (Darling and Precious 2014, LEG) however the appearance of such a sherd nearly 40 miles south west of Lincoln is anomalous especially in the absence of any other Roman sherds being retrieved from the site. There is a possibility that the limited quantity of thin walled vessels in the IASA fabric (above) may relate to occupation in the middle of the 1st century AD and some of the coarser gritted handmade wares might be of a late date but it is equally possible that this unusual Roman sherd does not relate to the stratified groups of pottery.

#### Post-Roman wares

- 6.2.13 A single unglazed light-fired sandy sherd with sparse fine quartz and red grit and a pale grey interior surface (MEDLOC) was retrieved from ditch 2903. Lorraine Mephram has looked at the sherd and suggested that it probably dates to the 12th/13th century.

#### Fired Clay

- 6.2.14 Three possible fragments of fired clay were presented for study. Two small scraps may have been fired clay or tiny scraps from vessels (ditches 2603 and 4046) and the third was a possible fragment of daub with a pale brown fabric with fine sand (ditch 4053).

#### Discussion

- 6.2.15 The group of handmade pottery from the site suggested activity in the Mid to Late Iron Age, largely on the basis of the Scored ware vessels and the general prevalence of globular jar forms with an absence of any carinated vessels in the Early or Early/Mid Iron Age traditions more commonly recognised in areas such as Northamptonshire (Knight 2002).
- 6.2.16 The large fresh fragments of pottery retrieved from ditch 4053 (Fig. 6.1–2) raises the possibility of some element of selective or structured deposition on the site as has been noted from Iron Age and Roman assemblages in Wessex and South Yorkshire and Northern Nottinghamshire (eg. Hill 1995; Chadwick 2010).
- 6.2.17 Few of the sherds showed Late La Tène III stylistic traits, perhaps only the thin walled vessels in the IASA fabric group (eg, Fig. 6.5) were definitely of this date. The majority of sherds from the site were retrieved from two large jars with wipe or brushed surfaces (Fig. 6.1–2) these vessels appear possibly of Late Iron Age date on the basis of parallels to material from Gamston. The find of a possible early Roman sherd from this site offers the

tantalising prospect of peri-Conquest activity on the site but this limited assemblage does not offer sufficient supporting evidence.

- 6.2.18 All of the Iron Age and Roman pottery from the site should be deposited in the relevant local museum.

### 6.3 Metalwork

- 6.3.1 One metal object was recovered. This comprises two small fragments from the coiled spring of a copper alloy brooch. Insufficient survives of this brooch to determine type, whether one-piece, or one with a separate sprung pin, although the simple four-turn coil brooch with no crossbar can probably be ruled out, and the date range is probably therefore later 1st to 2nd century AD. The brooch was a topsoil find from the strip, map and sample area, and appeared to overlie ditch 4088, from where it may have been ploughed out.

### 6.4 Animal bone

- 6.4.1 A total of 194 fragments (or 1.322 kg) of animal bone came from Iron Age contexts in four evaluation trenches and the strip, map and sample open area excavation. Once conjoins have been accounted for the total falls to 120 fragments, of which approx. 33% of fragments are identifiable to species (Table 2).

#### *Methods*

- 6.4.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and assessed following current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2014). The following information quantified where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

**Table 2** Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

Species	NISP
Cattle	22
Sheep/goat	6
Horse	8
Dog	4
<b>Total identified</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total unidentifiable</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>120</b>

#### *Results*

- 6.4.3 Bone preservation is good—cortical surfaces are intact and fine surface details are clear and easily observed. The assemblage is however quite fragmented and consequently few bones retain diagnostic features that permit identification to species. Most unidentified fragments are can be classified based on general size and probably belong to the main domestics listed in Table 2.
- 6.4.4 Most (77%) of the animal bone fragments came from ditches 2603, 4087, 4088 and 4089, a further 12% from pit 3006 and 2% from posthole 4030. The assemblage also includes a small number (9%) of fragments from finds spots 3104, 4082 and 4086.

- 6.4.5 The assemblage is dominated by cattle bones. The range of skeletal elements suggests that whole carcasses were processed in the vicinity and this implies self-sufficiency in meat procurement, a common situation at most Iron Age farmsteads (Hambleton 1999, 31). Most cattle post-cranial bones have fused epiphyses and are therefore from skeletal mature animals. There are only two complete mandibles, and these are also from adult cattle. The evidence is limited but suggests that the husbandry strategy focused on secondary products over meat production. Evidence for crop processing has been identified from some deposits and indicates that arable cultivation played an important aspect of the farming economy and the husbandry strategy appears to reflect the need to maintain adult cattle for use as traction animal and as a source of manure.
- 6.4.6 A group of seven horse bones came from ditch 4088. The bones are from the lower forequarters of a juvenile pony and as likely to have been in articulation when deposited into the ditch. A deciduous tooth, probably from the same animal was also recovered from the ditch. A horse tooth was also recovered from find spot 4082.
- 6.4.7 The assemblage also includes a small number of sheep/goat and dog bones. The sheep/goat bones are mostly from ditches and include a few loose teeth and several post-cranial bones. A group of three dog bones came from ditch 4087. The bones, an ulna, radius and femur, are from a small- to medium-sized adult animal.

## 6.5 Other finds

- 6.5.1 The only other find was a fragment from a modern clear glass bottle, from pit fill 2704 in Trench 27. This has not been retained.

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Thirteen bulk sediment samples were taken from a range of Iron Age ditches, postholes and a pit, and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.
- 7.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following groups:

**Table 3** Sample provenance summary

Feature types	No. of bulk samples	Volume (litres)
Ditches	8	275
Postholes	4	32
Pit	1	30
Totals	13	337

### 7.2 Aims and methods

- 7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide environmental data valuable for wider research frameworks.
- 7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 2 and 40 litres, and on average was around 26 litres. The samples were processed by a combination of the standard flotation method on a Syraf-type flotation tank and bucket flotation; the flot retained on a

0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (eg, *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs, animal bone and insects (in cases of anoxic conditions for their preservation), was recorded. 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. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

### 7.3 Results

#### *Macrofossils*

- 7.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were of variable volumes (Appendix 3). There were high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the high possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.
- 7.3.2 The flots of the bulk sediment samples produced small numbers of cereal remains but also included the remains of wild plants. The cereal remains present included grains of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), emmer or spelt (*T. dicoccum/spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and chaff (glume bases) from spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). In several samples, poor preservation did not allow identification of cereal grains beyond tribe (Triticeae) level. A restricted group of wild plants was represented, mainly by tubers and seeds. These remains included tubers of false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *bulbosum*) and sedges (Cyperaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) capsules, and seeds of grasses (Poaceae, including *Poa/Phleum* sp.) and vetches (Viciae).
- 7.3.3 Charred material was generally poorly preserved and wood charcoal was only noted in small quantities.
- 7.3.4 Small animal bones were also present in two samples, but no other environmental evidence was preserved in the flots.

### 7.4 Discussion

- 7.4.1 The assemblage of charred plant remains is indicative of settlement activities, including the latter stages of cereal crop-processing, such as dehusking. Still, the small number of remains indicates that these activities may have been carried out elsewhere on site or that their presence in the sampled features is redeposited. The identification of hulled wheats and barley is consistent with the Iron Age chronology of the deposits. However, the evidence is sparse and poorly preserved, and is not suitable for further analysis for a characterisation of agricultural activities in the area.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The results of the evaluation trenching were largely negative. Apart from one undated pit or ditch terminal in trench 11, the majority of the remains lay within the area of archaeological interest previously identified by the geophysical survey.
- 8.1.2 Strip, map and sample excavation of a 1400 m<sup>2</sup> area focussed on the geophysical anomalies identified a co-axial field system with a dominant north-west to south-east aligned boundary, a succession of two ring ditches and a handful of discrete features. To judge by the form of the features in plan and the environmental and artefactual material, these remains represent a small occupied farmstead of Mid–Late Iron Age date.
- 8.1.3 Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation were noted across the Site. The presence of two blocks with differing alignments may reflect the former existence of different landholdings within what is now a single large field.

### 8.2 Discussion

- 8.2.1 Archaeological investigations on land off Platt Lane, Keyworth, led to the excavation of ring ditches, field boundary ditches and small discrete features. The remains are thought to represent a small farmstead of Mid–Late Iron Age date.
- 8.2.2 Two closely set ditches formed the Site's principal boundary; their differing forms and fills would suggest they were not contemporary. Although it was not possible to determine a stratigraphic relationship between them (the excavation coincided with parched ground conditions at the end of the long, hot summer of 2018), the presence of Late Iron Age pottery in the easternmost ditch (4088) suggests it was the later feature, although the features supplied few sherds overall.
- 8.2.3 Significant landscape boundaries have been identified on several other Iron Age sites in the East Midlands. As with the current example they show repeated phases of redefinition, indicating the importance of their line, and display evidence of occupation on one side of the boundary only (Thomas 2011, 147 & 152). Within this context, it is perhaps noteworthy that historic mapping shows a footpath that shares the orientation of the principal boundary running a few metres to its west (Fig. 2). The footpath (which has since been diverted) was perhaps associated with a long-established route across the landscape, of which the ditches themselves were an early manifestation.
- 8.2.4 The finds and environmental evidence combine to indicate the focus for habitation was confined to the east of the boundary, namely within the area of ring ditches 4007 and 4089. Over 80% of the project pot assemblage (by weight) derived from ring ditch 4089, and the richest environmental samples derived from features 4010 and 4020, which appear associated with ring ditch 4007. The samples indicated cultivation and processing of cereal crops. This is the part of the site with the best evidence of occupation, and the ring ditches appear to represent the remains of domestic structures, although their precise function merits further comment.
- 8.2.5 Given its steep and fairly deep (0.9 m max) profile in relation to its width, ring ditch 4089 does not fit the criteria for an eavesdrip gully (Pope 2003, 77) and probably represents the foundation trench for a roundhouse instead. This appears to have had a south-east facing entrance, in accordance with norms from the wider region and beyond (Pope 2003, 176; Chadwick 2010, 289; Thomas 2011, 153).

- 8.2.6 The site of ring ditch 4089 was reused by a slighter feature, ring ditch 4007, although the relationship was not particularly convincing in light of the shallowness of the latter feature. Ring ditch 4007 was small and poorly preserved (0.07 m max) in comparison with its apparent predecessor, and was probably a much more rudimentary and perhaps temporary structure. Its form seems more likely to represent an eavesdrip gully; this did not apparently have a south-east facing entrance. The construction of ring ditch 4007 may represent transient reuse of the Site following the main period of occupation, although it is noteworthy the footprints of the two structures overlapped. Such superimposition is noted fairly frequently with roundhouses, where such close physical links are often taken to display a concern with maintaining links with the past (Chadwick 2010, 308). This may be the case with the current site, even though the two structures are quite dissimilar.
- 8.2.7 The bulk samples produced small numbers of generally poorly preserved cereal remains, wild plants and charcoal. The animal bone and environmental assemblage is indicative of settlement activities and mixed farming with an emphasis on cattle, and with evidence for the latter stages of cereal crop-processing. Overall the subsistence picture is consistent with the Iron Age chronology, although on the whole the finds and environmental assemblages are not particularly informative.
- 8.2.8 There was no obvious indication that the farmstead was enclosed, with the indications being that it was situated at the point where several different plots of land adjoined a significant landscape boundary. This arrangement is somewhat at odds with the regional norm whereby, during the Late Iron Age, 'the majority of farmstead sites seem to have been enclosed by ditches' (Willis 2006, 107).
- 8.2.9 A search of local and national records on the historic environment (accessed through Historic England's *Heritage Gateway* web resource 18/01/2019) revealed few local sites showing Iron Age activity. Within 2 km of the current site, the only recorded Iron Age evidence is two gold staters of the *Coritani* tribe found on farmland near to Owls Nest House. The closest contemporary site of significance lies at Gamston, 5 km to the north-west, where remains of a finds-rich settlement well-connected to regional exchange networks and dating (like the current Site) mainly from the Mid-Late Iron Age and 1st century AD were recorded (Knight 1992). Although it is likely that further Iron Age sites exist in the vicinity of Keyworth, from the current evidence it appears that the land hereabouts was not heavily settled. The current farmstead may represent a rural outpost serving a larger settlement situated on the more pliable soils of the gravel terraces of the Trent valley floor, such as that at Gamston. As such the results are reminiscent of the findings from the recent East Midlands Gateway project, where a number of small, topographically discrete, Iron Age enclosures have been identified lying in the hinterland of higher-order settlements on the floor of the Trent Valley around the Trent/Soar confluence (Wessex Archaeology 2019).

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.



## 9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- two cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
  - three files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

## 9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

## 9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

## 9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated (wessexar1-327626), with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

## 10 COPYRIGHT

### 10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.



10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

## **10.2 Third party data copyright**

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Context summaries

#### Trenching contexts

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

<b>Trench 1</b>	<b>51 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 462103.9932, 332011.1646</b>	<b>56.8 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
101	Ploughsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.29
102	Subsoil		Dark orangey brown clay	0.29–0.31
103	Natural		Dark red clay	0.31+
104	Furrow		NW-SE, matches geophys/modern crop	0.31+
105	Fill	104	Mid-yellowish brown silty sandy clay	0.31+
106	Furrow		NW-SE, matches geophys/modern crop	0.31+
107	Fill	106	Mid-yellowish brown silty sandy clay	0.31+

<b>Trench 2</b>	<b>50.1 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 462051.2098, 331970.5756</b>	<b>58.8 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
201	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.29
202	Subsoil		Dark brownish red sandy clay	0.29–0.31
203	Natural		Dark red clay	0.31+

<b>Trench 3</b>	<b>50.3 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 462014.2454, 331908.5158</b>	<b>59.8 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
301	Topsoil		Dark brown sandy clay	0.00–0.3
302	Subsoil		Dark brownish yellow clayish sand	0.3–0.32
303	Natural		Dark red clay	0.32+

<b>Trench 4</b>	<b>50.9 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461958.9974, 331874.0162</b>	<b>60.1 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
401	Ploughsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.33
402	Subsoil		Mid-reddish brown sandy clay	0.33–0.38
403	Natural		Dark brownish red clay	0.38+

<b>Trench 5</b>	<b>48.8 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461902.1838, 331843.1608</b>	<b>60.3 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
501	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.3
502	Natural		Dark brownish red waxy clay	0.32+
503	Cut		Land drain	0.32+
504	Fill	503	Reddish brown clay loam	0.32+

<b>Trench 6</b>	<b>50.7 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461929.6534, 331891.67</b>	<b>62.2 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
601	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.27
602	Natural		Dark red waxy clay	0.27+

<b>Trench 7</b>	<b>50.6 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461977.7102, 331941.5625</b>	<b>60.7 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
701	Ploughsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.26
702	Natural		Dark red clay	0.26+



<b>Trench 8</b>		<b>49.9 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 462018.6578, 331992.7768</b>	<b>59.8 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
801	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.3	
802	Natural		Dark red clay	0.3+	

<b>Trench 9</b>		<b>48.5 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 462067.9479, 332039.0057</b>	<b>58.2 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
901	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.32	
902	Natural		Dark red clay	0.32+	

<b>Trench 10</b>		<b>49.1 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 462033.0498, 332063.7354</b>	<b>58.8 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
1001	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.35	
1002	Natural		Dark red clay	0.35+	

<b>Trench 11</b>		<b>50.0 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461987.4065, 332018.7961</b>	<b>59.5m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
1101	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.39	
1102	Natural		Dark brown red clay	0.39+	
1103	Cut		Pit/ditch terminal	0.39–0.48	
1104	Fill	1103	Dark orange brown silty sandy clay	0.39–0.48	

<b>Trench 12</b>		<b>48.8 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461938.2297, 331962.5696</b>	<b>61.2 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
1201	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown silty clay	0.00–0.3	
1202	Natural		red/brown	0.3+	

<b>Trench 13</b>		<b>50.0 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461896.2215, 331918.0072</b>	<b>63.4 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
1301	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown silt loam	0.00–0.25	
1302	Natural		Dark orange/brown clay	0.25+	

<b>Trench 14</b>		<b>49.4 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461867.5488, 331869.8137</b>	<b>63.0 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
1401	Ploughsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.29	
1402	Natural		Dark red clay	0.29+	

<b>Trench 15</b>		<b>49.8 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461868.1995, 331951.2347</b>	<b>63.2 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
1501	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.3	
1502	Natural		Dark red clay	0.3+	

<b>Trench 16</b>		<b>49.7 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461903.883, 331990.516</b>	<b>62.8 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
1601	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.29	
1602	Natural		Dark red clay	0.29+	

<b>Trench 17</b>		<b>49.8 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461949.9821, 332042.8068</b>	<b>60.2 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
1701	Ploughsoil		Dark brown silt loam	0.00–0.34	
1702	Natural		Yellowish grey clay	0.34+	



<b>Trench 18</b>	<b>49.5 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461993.4275, 332094.1812</b>	<b>59.9 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1801	Ploughsoil		Mid-greyish brown clayish sand	0.00–0.35
1802	Natural		Dark red clay	0.35+

<b>Trench 19</b>	<b>49.7 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461960.2546, 332118.9968</b>	<b>60.0 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1901	Ploughsoil		Dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.3
1902	Natural		Dark red sandy clay	0.3+

<b>Trench 20</b>	<b>49.8 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461919.396, 332071.4892</b>	<b>61.2 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2001	Ploughsoil		Mid reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.33
2002	Fill		Sand - furrow	0.33–0.5
2003	Natural		Dark red clay	0.5+

<b>Trench 21</b>	<b>49.4 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461878.1375, 332029.1064</b>	<b>62.6 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2101	Ploughsoil		Dark brownish grey sandy clay	0.00–0.35
2102	Natural		Reddish brown clay	0.35+

<b>Trench 22</b>	<b>49.2 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461893.7424, 332111.2609</b>	<b>61.5 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2201	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.3
2202	Natural		Dark red clay	0.3+

<b>Trench 23</b>	<b>50.5 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461925.9437, 332147.7859</b>	<b>m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2301	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown clayish sand	0.00–0.32
2302	colluvium		Mid-brownish orange clayish sand	0.32–0.39
2303	Natural		Dark red clayish sand	0.39+

<b>Trench 24</b>	<b>48.6 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461875.0817, 332187.8549</b>	<b>61.9 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2401	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown clayish sand	0.00–0.26
2402	Natural		Dark red clay	0.26+
2403	Ditch		NE-SW	0.36–0.58
2404	Fill	2403	Pale greyish brown silty sandy clay	0.36–0.58

<b>Trench 25</b>	<b>49.7 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461871.5634, 332128.6617</b>	<b>62.6 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2501	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.29
2502	Natural		Dark reddish brown y clay	0.29+

<b>Trench 26</b>	<b>49.4 x 3.5 m</b>		<b>NGR 461840.8602, 332141.4795</b>	<b>62.6 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2601	Ploughsoil		dark greyish brown silty clay	0.00–0.32
2602	Natural		Brownish red clay	0.32+
2603	Cut		Poss ditch has LD in bottom	
2604	Fill	2603		



2605	Cut		Gully	
2606	Fill	2605		

<b>Trench 27</b>	<b>51.5 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461831.0039, 332160.5269</b>	<b>62.4 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2701	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.28
2702	Natural		Dark brownish red clay	0.28+
2703	Pit		Small pit	0.28–0.33
2704	Fill	2703	Mid-brown silty clay	0.28–0.33

<b>Trench 28</b>	<b>62.2 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461825.8553, 332201.2869</b>	<b>62.3 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2801	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.33
2802	Natural		Dark red clay	0.33+

<b>Trench 29</b>	<b>47.6 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461834.0868, 332175.3465</b>	<b>62.5 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2901	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.3
2902	Natural		Dark red clay	0.3+
2903	Ditch		NW-SE. P/O Grp 4087?	0.3–0.67
2904	Fill	2903	Mid-reddish brown silty clay	0.3–0.67
2905	Ditch		NW-SE. Recorded in field as furrow, but lines up with IA ditch	0.3–0.68
2906	Fill	2905	Mid-reddish brown silty clay with a dark grey hue	0.3–0.68

<b>Trench 30</b>	<b>55.3 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461888.8806, 332160.5276</b>	<b>61.8 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
3001	Ploughsoil		Dark reddish brown sandy clay	0.00–0.3
3002	Natural		Dark red clay	0.3+
3003	Ditch		ENE-WSW	0.3–0.45
3004	Fill	3003	Pale greyish brown/orange silty clay	0.3–0.45
3005	Pit		Pit with pot boilers. May be extension of FB ditch	0.3–0.57
3006	Fill	3005	Mid greyish brown/orange silty clay	0.3–0.57

<b>Trench 31</b>	<b>15 m x 2 m</b>		<b>NGR 461853.2442, 332139.1299</b>	<b>62.3 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
3101	Ploughsoil		Dark greyish brown silty clay	0.00–0.35
3102	Natural		Brownish red clay	0.35+
3103	Cut		Recorded when Area A excavated	
3104	Fill		Unstrat finds from somewhere in tr 31.	

### Strip, map and sample contexts

<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interp.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut descript.</b>	<b>Cut interp.</b>	<b>P/O group</b>	<b>Group interp</b>
4000		topsoil					
4001		Subsoil					



<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interp.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut descript.</b>	<b>Cut interp.</b>	<b>P/O group</b>	<b>Group interp</b>
4002		Natural					
4004	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Upper of 3.	Fill	4003	E-W	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4005	Mid-orangey brown silty clay. Mid of 3	Fill	4003	E-W	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4006	Pale brown/yellow silt. Basal of 3	Fill	4003	E-W	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4009	Pale greyish brown silty clay	Fill	4008	Slot in small ring ditch	Gully	4007	5.5m dia ring ditch. Assumed structural
4011	Greyish orange silty clay	Fill	4010		Posthole		
4013	Pale greyish brown silty clay	Fill	4012	Slot in small ring ditch	Gully	4007	5.5m dia ring ditch. Assumed structural
4015	Greyish brown silty clay	Fill	4014		Posthole		
4017	Pale greyish brown silty clay	Fill	4016	Described on site as occupation	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4019		Fill	4018	Slot in small ring ditch	Gully	4007	5.5m dia ring ditch. Assumed structural
4021	Greyish orange silty clay. Burnt in situ post	Fill	4020		Posthole		
4023	Pale greyish brown silty clay	Fill	4022	Slot in small ring ditch	Gully	4007	5.5m dia ring ditch. Assumed structural
4025	Blackish grey silty clay	Fill	4024		Pit		
4027	Pale greyish brown silty clay	Fill	4026	Slot in small ring ditch	Gully	4007	5.5m dia ring ditch. Assumed structural
4029	Dark brown with dark red/grey mottling silty clay	Fill	4028	Underdug slot in terminal of large enclosure ditch	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4031	Dark reddish brown silty clay	Fill	4030		Posthole		
4033	Black silty clay	Fill	4032		Posthole		
4035	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill	4034	NW-SE	Ditch	4088	NW-SE main FB ditch with a bowl/trough-shaped profile





<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interp.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut descript.</b>	<b>Cut interp.</b>	<b>P/O group</b>	<b>Group interp</b>
4037	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill	4036	NW-SE	Ditch	4087	NW-SE main FB ditch with V- shaped profile & dark fill.
4039	Mid-reddish brown hard dry silty clay	Fill	4038	Terminal of large enclosure ditch	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4040	Mid-greyish brown hard dry silty clay	Fill	4038	Terminal of large enclosure ditch	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4042	Mid-greyish brown hard dry silty clay	Fill	4041	Prob just overcut natural	Posthole		
4043	Mid-reddish brown hard dry silty clay	Fill	4038	Terminal of large enclosure ditch	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4047	Mid-reddish brown hard dry silty clay	Fill	4046	NW-SE	Ditch	4087	NW-SE main FB ditch with V- shaped profile & dark fill.
4048	Dark grey hard dry silty clay	Fill	4046	NW-SE	Ditch	4087	NW-SE main FB ditch with V- shaped profile & dark fill.
4050	Dark reddish brown hard dry silty clay	Fill	4049	NW-SE	Ditch	4088	NW-SE main FB ditch with a bowl/trough-shaped profile
4052	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill	4051	NW-SE	Ditch		
4054	Mid orange- brownsilty clay	Fill	4053	Slot on N side of large enclosure ditch	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4063	Dark brownish grey loamy sand	Fill	4062	NW-SE; 1.4 x 0.95	Ditch		
4064	Mid orangey brown sandy silty loam	Fill	4062	NW-SE; 1.4 x 0.95	Ditch		
4066	Mid orange brown silty clay	Fill	4065	NE-SW 1.78 x 0.41	Ditch		
4068	Dark brown grey loamy sand	Fill	4067	NE-SW	Ditch		
4070	Dark brown grey loamy sand	Fill	4069		Pit		
4071	Mid-brownish grey sandy laom	Fill	4069		Pit		
4072	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	4061	Relationship slot in large enclosure ditch	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE



<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interp.</b>	<b>In Cut</b>	<b>Cut descript.</b>	<b>Cut interp.</b>	<b>P/O group</b>	<b>Group interp</b>
4073	Mid greyish, reddish brown silty clay	Fill	4061	Relationship slot in large enclosure ditch	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4074	Mid-brownish grey hard dry silty clay	Fill	4060	NW-SE	Ditch	4088	NW-SE main FB ditch with a bowl/trough-shaped profile
4075	Hard dry dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	4059	NW-SE	Ditch	4087	NW-SE main FB ditch with V-shaped profile & dark fill.
4076	Mid-reddish brown silty clay	Fill	4059	NW-SE	Ditch	4087	NW-SE main FB ditch with V-shaped profile & dark fill.
4077	Mid-greyish brown clay silt	Fill	4055	NW-SE	Ditch	4087	NW-SE main FB ditch with V-shaped profile & dark fill.
4078	Mid slightly reddish brownish grey hard dry silty clay	Fill	4056	NW-SE	Ditch	4088	NW-SE main FB ditch with a bowl/trough-shaped profile
4079	Hard dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill	4057	NW-SE	Ditch	4087	NW-SE main FB ditch with V-shaped profile & dark fill.
4080	Mid-reddish brown malleable clay	Fill	4057	NW-SE	Ditch	4087	NW-SE main FB ditch with V-shaped profile & dark fill.
4081	Mid-reddish brown hard dry silty clay	Fill	4058	NW-SE	Ditch	4088	NW-SE main FB ditch with a bowl/trough-shaped profile
4082	Unstrat finds from machine slot 3, ie, IA ditches	Fill					
4084	Dark brown silty clay	Fill	4083	Terminal of large enclosure ditch	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4085	Mid-brown sandy clay	Fill	4083	Terminal of large enclosure ditch	Ditch	4089	Ring ditch defining an 11.5m dia. enclosure, with gap to SE
4086	Unstrat finds	Fill					



## Appendix 2: OASIS form

### OASIS ID: wessexar1-327626

#### Project details

Project name	Land off Platt Lane, Keyworth, Notts: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology undertook archaeological evaluation trenching on c. 9.3 hectares of land lying between Platt Lane and Station Road, Keyworth, Notts. This led to agreement of a strategy of strip, map and sample across 0.14 hectares focussed on a localised cluster of curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies in the north-west of the site. This work revealed a co-axial field system with a dominant north-west to south-east aligned boundary, two ring ditches, various small isolated features and a group of north-east to south-west furrows. Other than the furrows, the archaeological remains appear to be of wholly Mid-Late Iron Age date and represent a small farmstead. A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the investigations, consisting very largely of animal bone (mostly cattle) and pottery, most of which derived from contexts within the strip, map and sample area, with a small quantity recovered from evaluation trenches. The assemblage is almost exclusively of Iron Age date. Environmental samples from the features produced small numbers of generally poorly preserved cereal remains, wild plants and charcoal. The environmental assemblage is indicative of settlement activities, including the latter stages of cereal crop-processing, and is consistent with the Iron Age chronology, although on the whole not particularly informative.
Project dates	Start: 27-08-2018 End: 05-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	206600 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE (DOMESTIC) Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	BONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	BROOCH Roman
Significant Finds	POT Late Iron Age
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

#### Project location

Country	England
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Site location	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RUSHCLIFFE KEYWORTH land off Platt Road, Keyworth
Postcode	NG12 5LT
Study area	9.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 619 320 52.881573348083 -1.080054425909 52 52 53 N 001 04 48 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 56m Max: 61m

---

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	CgMS Consulting Ltd
Project director/manager	Andrew Norton
Project supervisor	Emma Carter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museum and Gallery
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Nottingham City Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Section"

---

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Platt Lane, Keyworth: Archaeological Investigations
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P.
Other bibliographic	206600.4

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details

Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	c. 50-page comb-bound report with colour plates and figures.

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Entered by	Patrick Daniel (p.daniel@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	31 January 2019



### Appendix 3: Assessment of the environmental evidence/macrofossils/charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Other	Comments (Preservation)
4012	4013	4000	20	17	99, A, E, I	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	trace	Industrial debris (C)	Poor
4018	4019	4001	20	17	99, A	-	-	-	C	Indet.	1		-
4010	4011	4002	10	15	90, A, F, I	C	-	Triticeae	C	Indet. tuber	<1	Bone (C)	Poor
4014	4015	4003	2	3	95, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	trace		Poor
4020	4021	4004	15	44	90, A, F, E, I	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticeae	C	Poaceae, <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> tuber	<1	Pot (C), industrial debris (B)	Poor
4024	4025	4005	30	80	75, A, F, E, I	B	C	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>spelta</i> grains (B) and <i>T. spelta</i> glume bases, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (C), Triticeae grain fragments	C	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed capsule, Cyperaceae tuber, Poaceae (inc. <i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp.), <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> tubers, indet. roots and tubers	<1	Bone (C), industrial debris (A)	Poor, some mineral coated
4032	4033	4006	5	25	20, A, F, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	2	Industrial debris (B), coal (B)	-
4046	4048	4007	35	60	95, A, E, I	B	-	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> , Triticeae	-	Vicieae	<1	Industrial debris/coal (B), bone (C)	Poor
4038	4040	4008	40	16	99, A, E, I	B	C	<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> and Triticeae grain fragments	C	Poaceae	1	Industrial debris/coal (B)	Poor
4003	4005	4009	40	8	99, A, F, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
4034	4035	4010	40	9	99, A, F, I	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
4062	4063	4011	40	20	99, A, E, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	-	-	<1		Poor
4067	4068	4012	40	70	85, F, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	-	-	-	Industrial debris (A)	Poor

Key: Scale of abundance: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f/c = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs, Moll-m = marine molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon



## Appendix 4: Pottery archive

Table 4 Dating summary

206600 Dating Summary								
F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %	
2603	Ditch	2604	MLIA	A small group of rock-gritted handmade sheds including a vessel with Scored ware surface treatment.	5	100	0	
2903	Ditch	2904	Medieval/IA	A small group of handmade pottery including quartz- and shell-gritted types. A single light fired sherd with a reduced internal surface may be of medieval date.	12	120	0	
4024	Pit	4025	IA	A small group of quartz-gritted handmade sherds.	3	3	0	
4026	Ring ditch	4027	IA	A small group of handmade quartz-gritted sherds.	2	4	0	
4028	Ditch	4029	MIA	A small group of handmade sherds including fragments from a coarse rock gritted jar with a similar example to an example from Empingham but with a flattened rim tip stabbed with a tool (Elsdon 1996a, D.14.16, lacking Scored surface treatment).	11	90	5	
4034	Ditch	4035	LIA	A small group including handmade rock-gritted sherds and a finely potted sand-gritted sherd, probably in a Late La Tène III style suggesting a 1st century AD date. A stone was retrieved from sample 4010	12	73	0	
4038	Ditch	4040	IA	A handmade rim sherd from a large jar with an everted rim. The abraded condition of this sherd precludes closer parallels and can only be considered to be broadly of Iron Age date.	1	41	2	
4046	Ditch	4048	MLIA	A small group of handmade sherds including a vessel with Scored ware surface treatment. Further small handmade sherds were retrieved from sample 4007.	11	86	0	
4049	Ditch	4050	IA	Handmade shell-gritted sherds from a single vessel.	11	60	0	
4053	Ditch	4054	MLIA	A large group of fragments from three vessels. Two recognisable vessels were a large globular jar with a rounded direct rim and a coarse quartz-gritted globular jar with a slightly everted rounded rim, this vessel had faint traces of scratching or scoring.	410	4066	46	
4057	Ditch	4079	IA	A single handmade rock-gritted sherd.	1	7	0	
4058	Ditch	4081	IA	A single handmade coarse quartz-gritted sherd.	1	6	0	
4062	Ditch	4063	IA	A single handmade sherd.	1	6	0	
4065	Ditch	4066	LIA	A fine rock and quartz-gritted vessel, probably dating to the 1st century AD.	1	9	5	
4082	Unstratified	4082	1C	Handmade sherds including a quartz and sandstone gritted jar with an everted rim and a shell-gritted sherd. The group can be dated to the 1st century AD on the basis of a light-fired mica-rich sherd with a fumed grey surface of either Terra Negra or a legionary copy.	3	50	10	
4086	Unstratified	4086	MLIA	A medium sized group including a jar with Scored ware surface treatment and a shell-gritted vessel with a rounded rim pinched out internally and externally.	35	391	5	



**Table 5** Fabric summary

206600 Fabric Summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
LEG?	Import	Legionary ware?	1	0.19%	2	0.04%	0
IASA	Reduced	IA type sandy wares	4	0.77%	18	0.35%	5
SHCC	Calcareous	Shell- common coarse	29	5.58%	331	6.47%	5
SHSC	Calcareous	Shell- sparse coarse	2	0.38%	24	0.47%	0
QUCM	Quartz	Quartz- common medium	14	2.69%	49	0.96%	0
ROMC	Rock tempered	Rock- moderate coarse	1	0.19%	12	0.23%	0
SSCC	Rock tempered	Sandstone- common coarse	8	1.54%	102	2.00%	5
SSSC	Rock tempered	Sandstone- sparse coarse	457	87.88%	4529	88.60%	58
MED	Misc	Misc Medieval	1	0.19%	10	0.20%	0
FCLAY	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	1	0.19%	33	0.65%	0
FCLAY?	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	2	0.38%	2	0.04%	0

**Table 6** Forms summary

206600 Forms Summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	1	0.19%	2	0.04%	0
J	Jar	Unclassified form	312	60.00%	2669	52.21%	44
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	107	20.58%	1356	26.53%	27
JL	Jar	Large	3	0.58%	83	1.62%	0
JBEV	Jar/Bowl	Everted rim	1	0.19%	41	0.80%	2
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	13	2.50%	128	2.50%	0
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	83	15.96%	833	16.29%	0



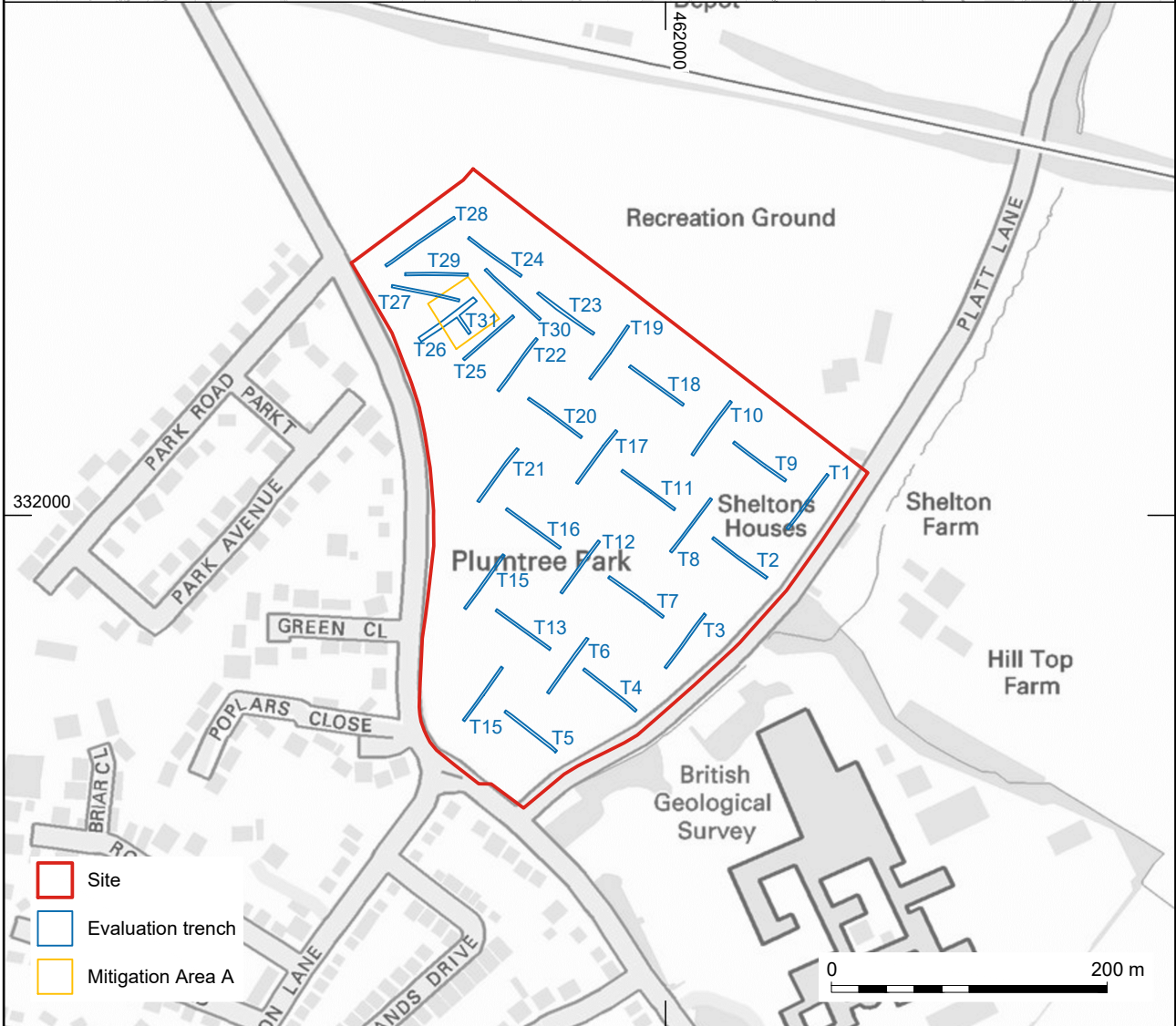
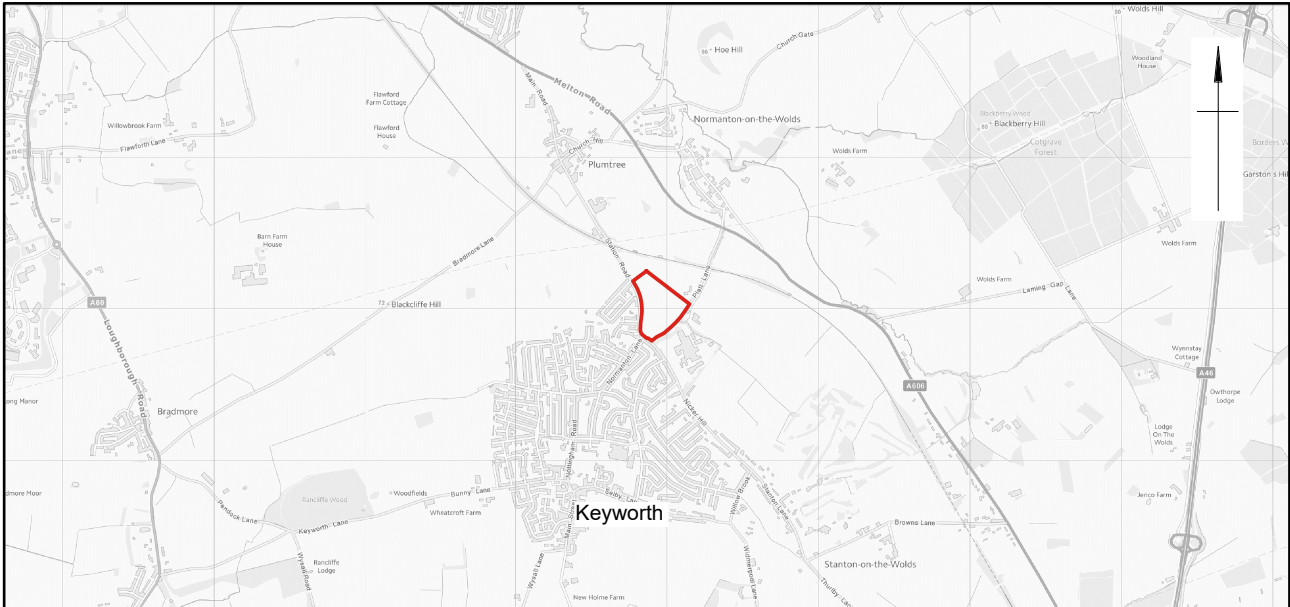


**Table 7** Full sherd archive

206600 Full Sherd Archive																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sample	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
2604	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB			BS; IRF			1	16	0	0
2604	SSSC	JL	-	U	-	HM; SCR	1	ABR			BS; IRF			3	83	0	0
2604	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0				OXID FINE SMALL FLAKE; ?ID			1	1	0	0
2904	ROMC	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF			1	12	0	0
2904	SHCC	JBL	-	U	FLT	HM	1	ABR			BASE; IRF			2	68	0	0
2904	QUCM	-	-	U	-	HM	8				BS; IRF			8	30	0	0
2904	MED	-	-	-	-		1	ABR			BS; LIGHT FIRED EXT; REDUCED INT; NOTTINGHAM LIGHT BODIED GREEN GLAZED WARE??			1	10	0	0
4025	IASA	-	-	U	-	HM; SHG	1				BS; BLACK; THIN WALLED; ?NECKED JAR OR BOWL			2	2	0	0
4025	QUCM	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR			BS; BLACK; SCRAP			1	1	0	0
4027	QUCM	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB			BS; IRF			2	4	0	0
4029	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB			BS; IRF			1	2	0	0
4029	SSCC	J	FD	GLOB/OV	-	HM; STABBED RIM TOP	1	ABR	D05	03	RIM; OX/R/OX	4068?		4	35	22	5
4029	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB			BS; IRF			5	18	0	0
4029	SSCC	-	-	U	-	HM; WIPE EXT	1				BS; OX/R			1	35	0	0
4035	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; OX/R			2	9	0	0
4035	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR			BS; IRF			7	19	0	0
4035	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR			BS; IRF			2	38	0	0
4035	IASA	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; BLACK; THIN WALLED			1	7	0	0
4040	SSSC	JBEV	EVR	U	-	HM	1	ABR			RIM; OXID; LARGE JAR			1	41	0	2
4048	SHSC	J	-	U	-	HM; SCR	1	ABR			BS; IRF; BACKGROUND QUSM			2	24	0	0
4048	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; OX/R	4011		1	4	0	0
4048	SSCC	J	-	U	-	HM; SCR	1	ABR			RIM; IRF			1	18	0	0
4048	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR			BS; IRF			1	7	0	0
4048	SHCC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB			BS; OX/R			1	3	0	0
4048	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0				OXIDISED SHERD OR TINY FORMLESS FIRES CLAY FRAGMENT SOME MEDIUM QUARTZ		4011	1	1	0	0
4048	SSCC	J	-	U	-	HM	1		D05?		BS; OX/R; HIGH FIRED	4029?	4011	2	14	0	0
4048	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR			BS; IRF		4007	1	14	0	0
4048	QUCM	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR			BS; IRF; TINY SCRAP		4007	1	1	0	0
4050	SHCC	JBL	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; OX/R			11	60	0	0



206600 Full Sherd Archive																		
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Pub	Comments	Join	Sample	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	
4054	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF			1	35	0	0	
4054	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; OX/R			11	262	0	0	
4054	FCLAY	-	-	-	-		0				DAUB? PALE BROWN WITH FINE SAND			1	33	0	0	
4054	SSSC	J	RD	GLOB	-	HM; WIPED SURFACE	1		D01	01	RIM BASE CRUMBS; IRF; RIM AND SHOULDER SELECTED FOR ILLUSTRATION			291	2411	22	29	
4054	SSSC	JEV	EVR	GLOB	-	HM; WIPED SURFACE	1		D02	02	RIM SHLDR CRUMBS; OX/R/OX; SF2=40 SHERDS 430G DIA 24CM 17% RE; REMAINDER=66 SHERDS 895G 0 RE			106	1325	24	17	
4063	QUCM	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF			1	6	0	0	
4066	IASA	J	SS	NJ	-	WF	1		D04	05	RIM; IRF			1	9	17	5	
4079	QUCM	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; IRF			1	7	0	0	
4081	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1				BS; BLACK			1	6	0	0	
4082	TN?	BK	-	-	-		1				BS; MICA RICH; TN OR LINCOLN LEG FABRIC?			1	2	0	0	
4082	SSSC	JEV	EVR	U	-	HM	1				RIM; IRF			1	31	20	10	
4082	SHCC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB			BS; IRF			1	17	0	0	
4086	SHCC	J	RPEI	-	-	FAINT WIPING OR SCORING EXT	1		D03	04	RIM; IRF; FAINT SCORING			11	158	29	5	
4086	SHCC	-	-	U	-	HM	2	ABR			BS; IRF			2	12	0	0	
4086	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM; SCR	1				BS; IRF			2	50	0	0	
4086	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR			BS; IRF			1	37	0	0	
4086	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	13	ABR			BS; IRF			13	82	0	0	
4086	SHCC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR			BS; OX/R			1	13	0	0	
4086	SSSC	-	-	U	-	HM	5				BS; BLACK			5	39	0	0	



- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Mitigation Area A

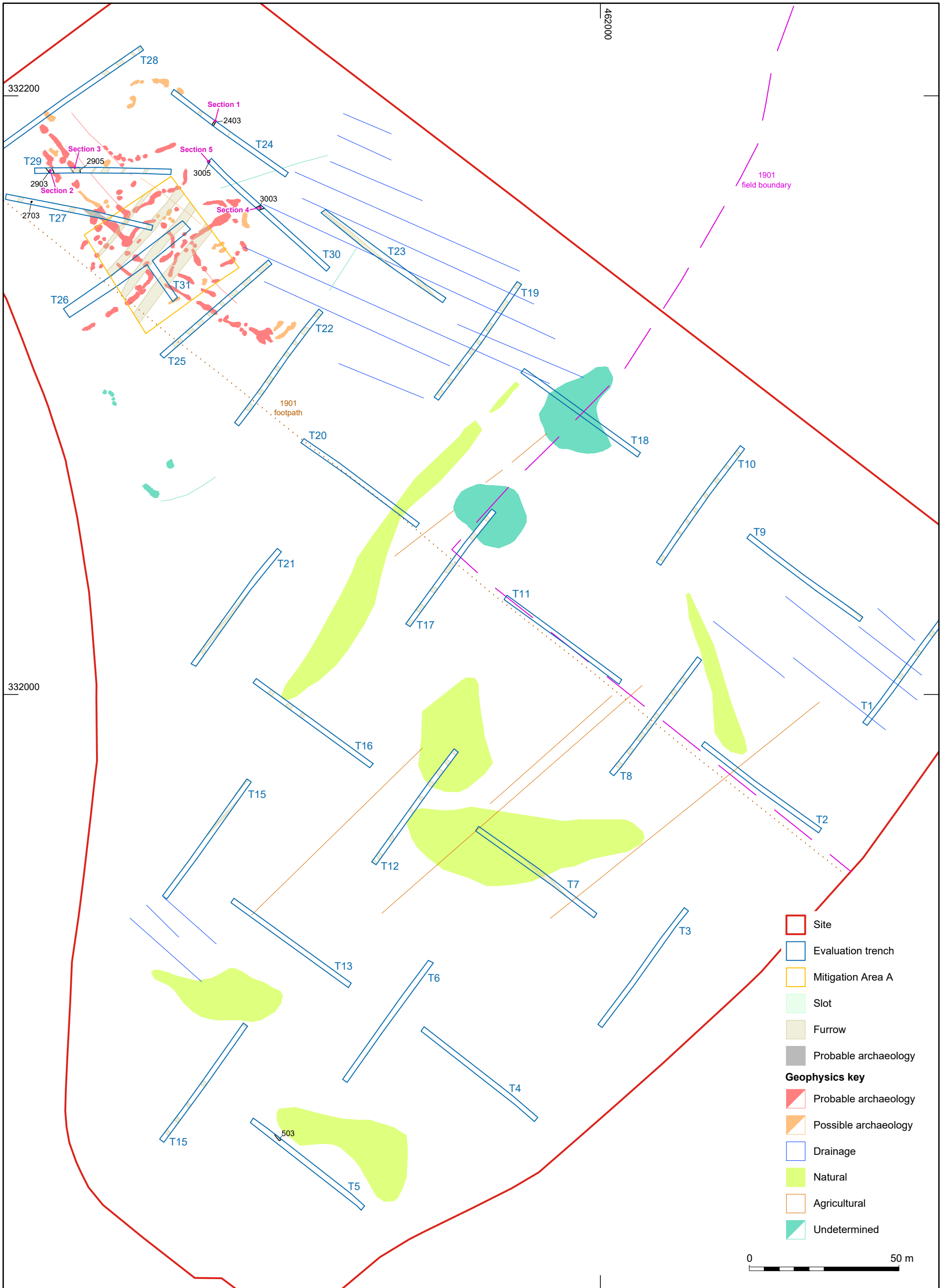
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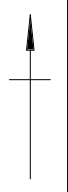
Site location and trench layout

Figure 1



- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Mitigation Area A
- Slot
- Furrow
- Probable archaeology
- Geophysics key**
- Probable archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Drainage
- Natural
- Agricultural
- Undetermined

0 50 m

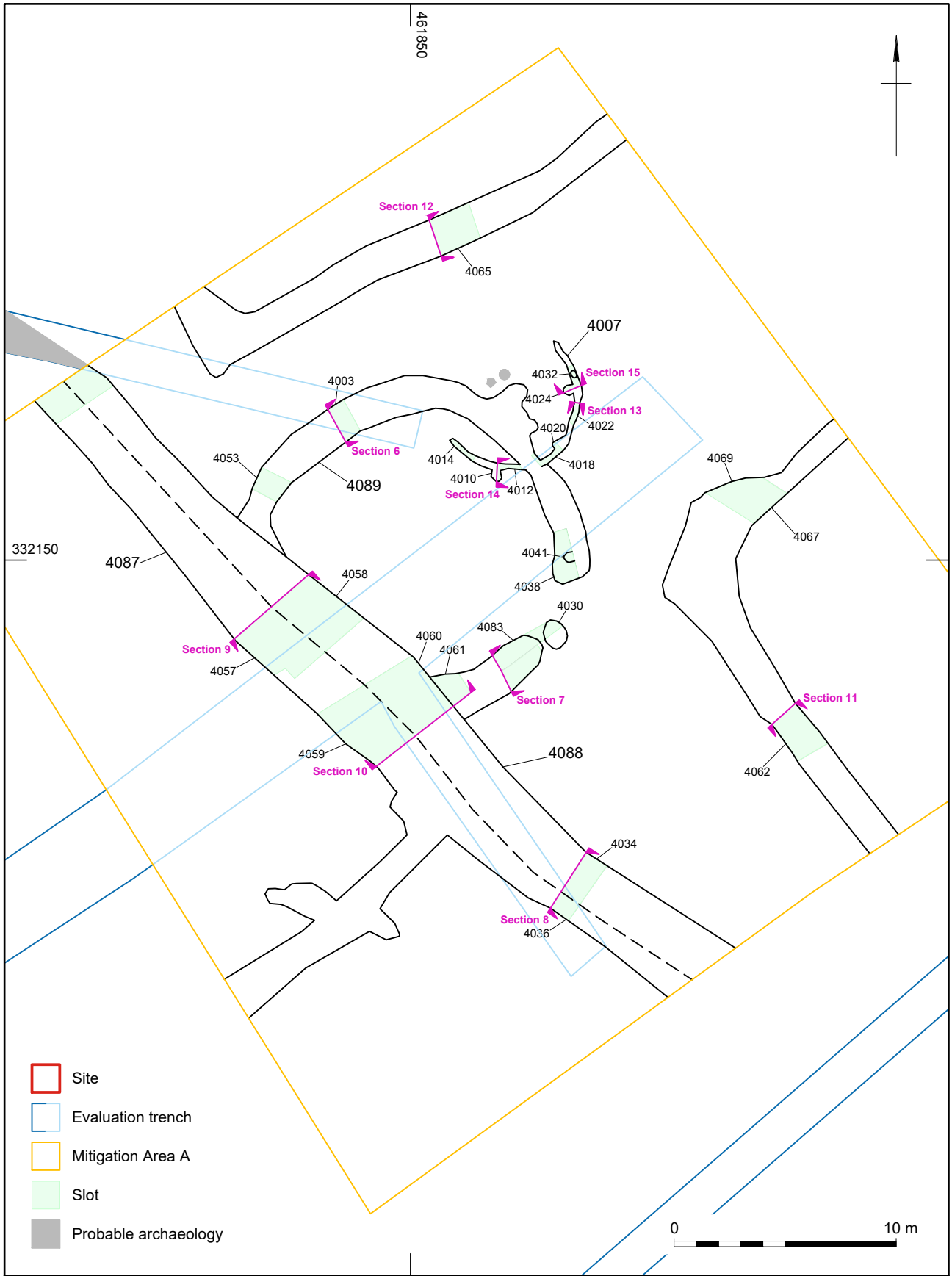


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Evaluation trenches showing geophysical survey results

Figure 2



- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Mitigation Area A
- Slot
- Probable archaeology

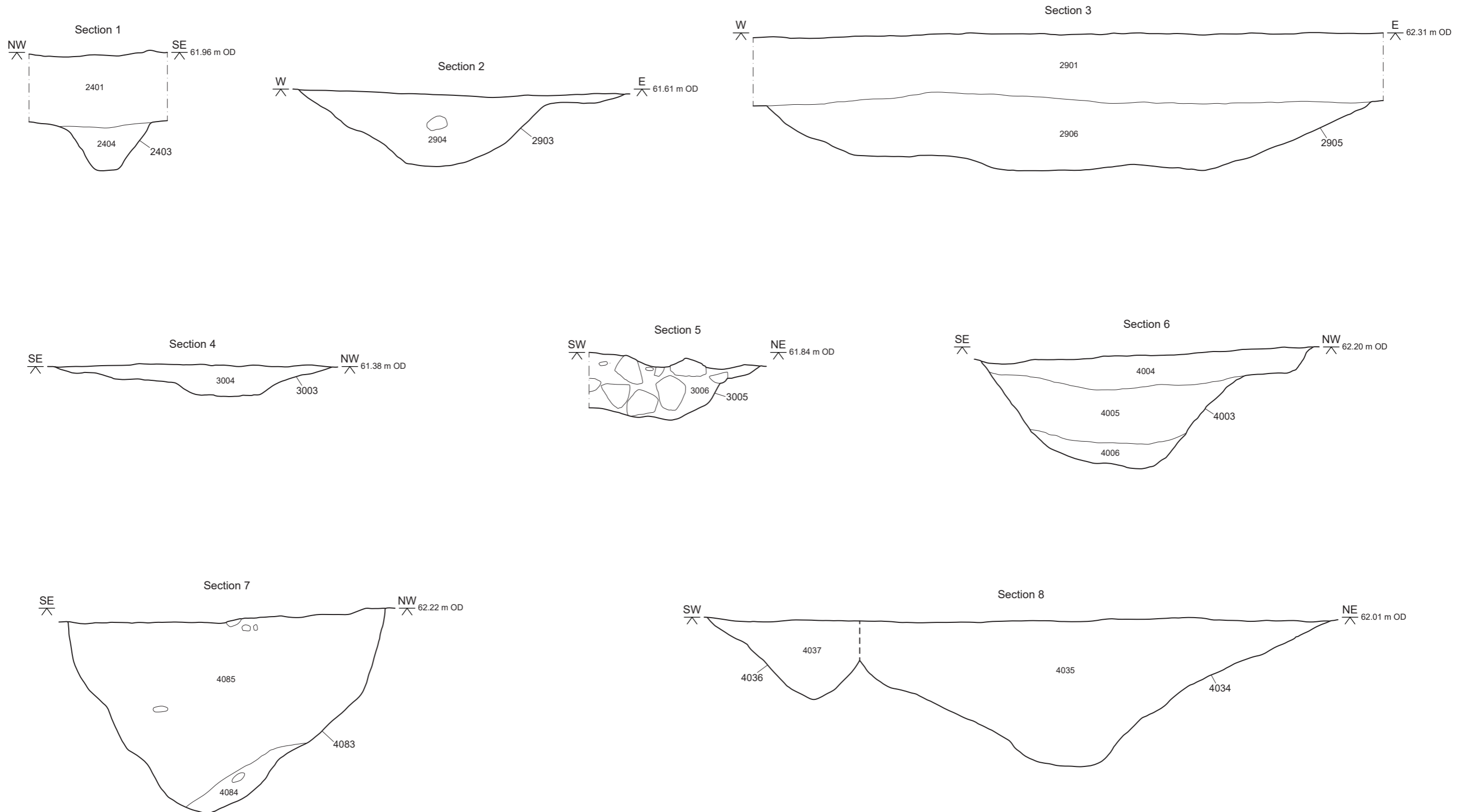
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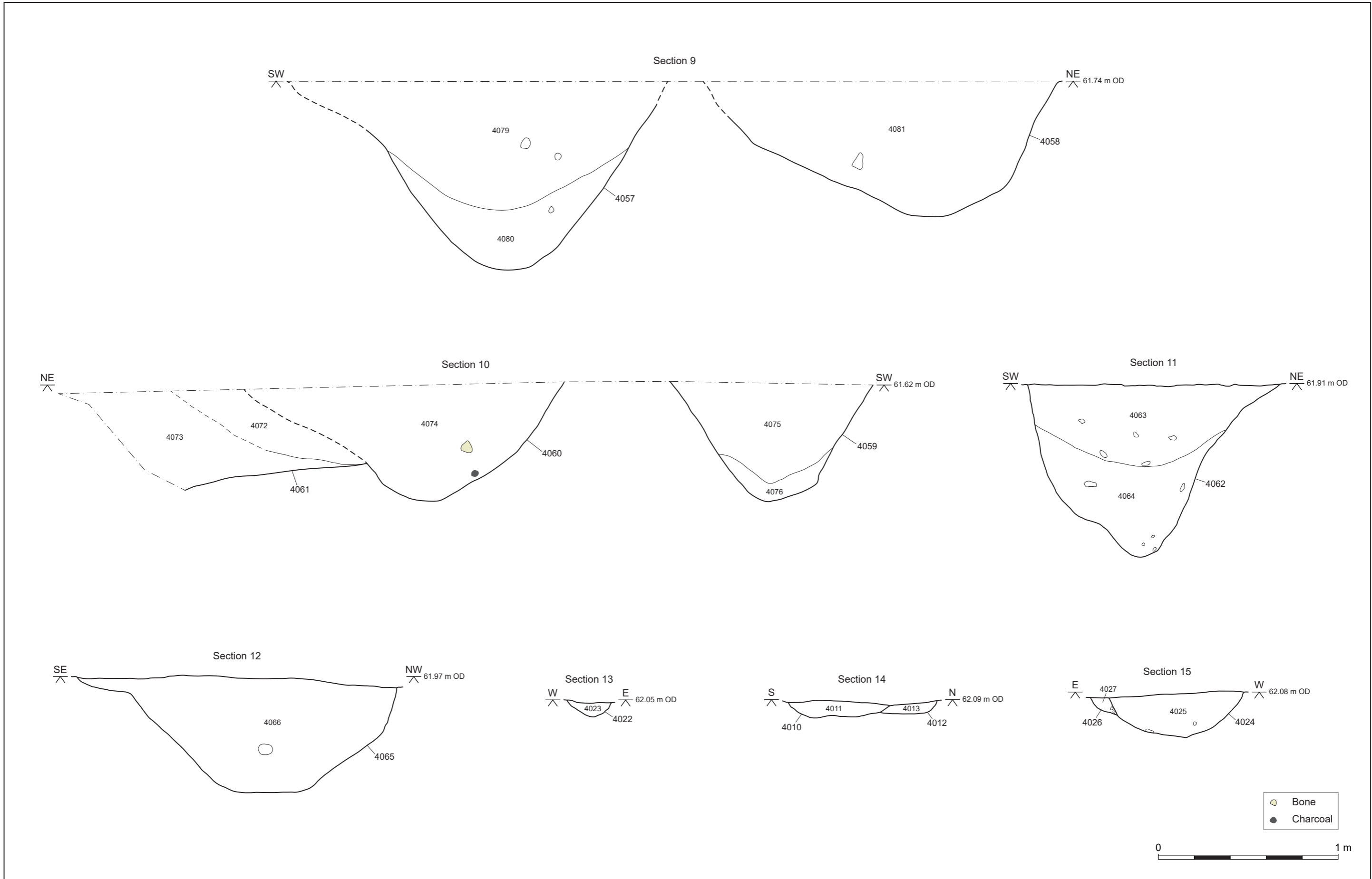
Mitigation Area A

Figure 3



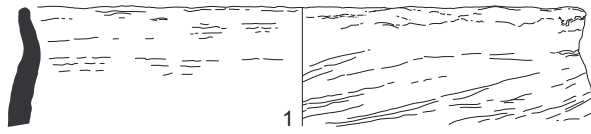
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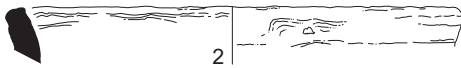


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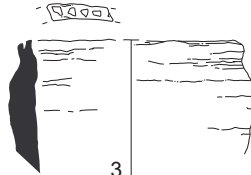
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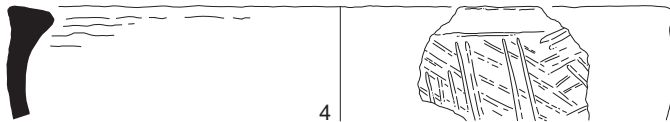
1



2



3



4



5



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Plate 1: Representative soil sequence (trench 15)



Plate 2: Pit/ditch terminal 3005, south-east facing section


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Plate 3: Furrow crossing trench 1, camera facing south-west



Plate 4: Furrow crossing trench 15, camera facing south-west


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Plate 5: Ring ditch 4089, camera facing south-west



Plate 6: Pottery (Obj. No. 2) in ring ditch 4089 (slot 4053)


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Plate 7: Ditch 4087, south-east facing section



Plate 8: Ditches 4087 and 4088, south-east facing section


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Plate 9: Ditch 4088 cutting ring ditch 4089, north-west facing section



Plate 10: Ring ditch 4007, camera facing south-west



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Plate 11: Ring ditch 4007, north-west facing section



Plate 12: Ring ditch 4007, south-west facing section

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