



Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

An Archaeological Evaluation of land
To the east of Rother Crescent,
Treeton
South Yorkshire
July 2009



Carol Simmonds

July 2009

Report 09/95

Northamptonshire Archaeology

2 Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton NN4 8BE
t. 01604 700493 f. 01604 702822
e. sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk
w. www.northantsarchaeology.co.uk



Northamptonshire
County Council



Staff

Project Management	Antony Walsh BA
Fieldwork	Carol Simmonds BA
	Nathan Flavell PGDip
	Angela Warner MA
	Jonathan Elston
Text	Carol Simmonds
Illustrations	Amir Bassir BSc

Quality Control

	Print name	Signed	Date
Verified by	Tony Walsh		

OAS/S REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Rother Crescent, Treeton	
A housing development comprising 92 dwellings is proposed on land to the east of Rother Crescent, Treeton, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire. The development area encompasses 2.8ha of arable land above the River Rother. An archaeological evaluation comprising 12 trial trenches, totalling 700 linear metres, found the remains of an early boundary ditch; a small undated pit, and a series of parallel furrows, indicative of medieval arable cultivation. Three modern features were identified, the largest of these was a rubbish pit which contained glass condiment bottles dating from the early 20th century, and a King George V penny dated 1913.		
Project type	Evaluation	
Site status		
Previous work	Rapid desk-based assessment, RPS PTE (Leeds)	
Current Land use	Arable crop	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Early (undated) boundary ditch, undated pit, medieval furrows, modern pits	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	South Yorkshire	
Site address	Rother Crescent, Treeton, South Yorkshire	
Study area	2.8ha	
OS Easting & Northing	SK 4370 8730	
Height OD	72m AOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	South Yorkshire Archaeological Service	
Project Design originator	Dan Slatcher, RPS PTE (Leeds)	
Director/Supervisor	Carol Simmonds	
Project Manager	Antony Walsh (NA); Dan Slatcher RPS	
Sponsor or funding body		
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	13/7/2009	
End date	24/7/2009	
ARCHIVES		
	Location	Content
Physical		1 archive box of site documents, 1 archive box of pottery, tile, glass and metal working debris
Paper		
Digital		1 CD of digital images, report and mapping files
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title		
Serial title & volume	09/95	
Author(s)	Carol Simmonds	
Page numbers	17 plus figures	
Date	24/7/2009	

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	BACKGROUND	1
3	AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	2
4	THE EVALUATION EVIDENCE	3
5	THE FINDS	5
6	DISCUSSION	7
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY	8

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

Tables

Table 1: Trench dimensions

Table 2: Concordance of pottery recovered from the site

Table 3: Concordance of glass recovered from the site

Figures

Cover: General view of the site, looking north-east

Fig 1: Location of the site, Scale 1:25,000

Fig 2: General view of the site, looking north

Fig 3: Machine excavation of trench 9 in progress, looking west

Fig 4: The location of trenches and archaeological features, Scale 1:1000

Fig 5: General shot of the south-eastern end of trench 12, looking north-west

Fig 6: The test pit in trench 7 showing the natural sandstone overlying clays, looking south-west

Fig 7: Sections 1-3, Scale 1:20

Fig 8: General view of furrows in trench 6, looking north-east

Fig 9: The excavated modern pit [709] in trench 7, looking south

Fig 10: Bottles from pit [709]

Fig 11: Tiles from pit [709]

Fig 12: Sandersons Map, 1835. *Twenty Miles Round Mansfield*

Back Cover: General view of the site after backfilling, looking east

An Archaeological Evaluation of land
to the east of Rother Crescent,
Treeton,
South Yorkshire
July 2009

Abstract

A housing development comprising 92 dwellings is proposed on land to the east of Rother Crescent, Treeton, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire. The proposed development area encompasses 2.8ha of arable land above the River Rother. An archaeological evaluation comprising 12 trial trenches, totalling 700 linear metres, found the remains of an early boundary ditch; a small undated pit, and a series of parallel furrows, indicative of medieval arable cultivation. Three modern features were identified, the largest of these was a rubbish pit which contained glass condiment bottles dating from the early 20th century, and a King George V penny dated 1913.

1 INTRODUCTION

A housing development comprising 92 dwellings is proposed covering an area of 2.8ha of arable farmland at Treeton, South Yorkshire (Planning Ref: RB2008/0528; centred on SK 4370 8730; Fig 1). Northamptonshire Archaeology were commissioned by RPS PTE (Leeds), acting on behalf of the estate of the Duke of Norfolk to undertake an archaeological evaluation to determine whether archaeological remains survived within the proposed development area.

A rapid archaeological assessment, carried out by RPS PTE (RPS 2009a) indicated Mesolithic activity nearby. From at least the medieval period the development area was likely to have been farmland. An early 19th century map suggested a layout of three fields. A Second World War anti-aircraft battery was also reported to have been present.

The evaluation work comprised the excavation of 700m linear metres of trenching subject to a Specification prepared by RPS in consultation with the client and with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (RPS 2009).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

Treeton village lies approximately 5.5km south of Rotherham in South Yorkshire and 7km north-east of the city of Sheffield (Fig 1). The M1 motorway cuts across the landscape to the east and north and the A630 Sheffield Parkway to the west skirting Sheffield.

The site occupies 2.8ha of arable farmland located south-east of the village of Treeton. It is situated on high ground to the east of the River Rother at 72m aOD. It is bounded by fields and woodland to the east and south, and by modern housing developments and small commercial units to the north (Fig 2).

The geology comprises an interface between carboniferous and Jurassic sandstone and Pennine Middle coal measures (BGS GeolIndex).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The earliest known activity in the immediate area is a Mesolithic flint-working site at 'Hail Mary Hill', to the south-east (SYAS SMR 00991/01). There is little evidence of later prehistoric or Roman activity near the site although extensive Iron Age and roman landscape of field systems and settlement have been plotted from from aerial photography upon the limestone geology to the north (McNeil, *Pers Comm.*)

The village of Treeton may have been an important local Saxon ecclesiastical centre and the place name 'Trectone' and 'Tretone' appears in the Domesday survey of 1086, held from the Count of Mortain (Williams and Martin, 1992, p811).

Upon Hail Mary Hill there may have been a cell or chapel, belonging to Nostell Priory. (Treeton Web) named 'Canonthorpe'. The records of Nostell Priory note the rental of their estate at Canonthorpe from 1231 (Monastic Matrix).

From the 18th century the area was the hub of steel making and coal extraction industries based upon the urban centres of Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. Treeton lies within the South Yorkshire coal field. Sanderson's map of Rotherham and its environs (1835) shows that at that time the immediate area of the site was farmland divided into three fields (Fig 12). During the Second World War a heavy anti-aircraft battery is recorded in the vicinity of the site, although its precise location is unknown (SYAS SMR 04691).

A rapid archaeological assessment had been undertaken for the development (RPS 2009a). It concluded that the development area had low archaeological potential.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The principal aim of the project as stated in the Specification (RPS 2009b) was:

"to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains. If they were present then the project would determine their nature, extent, quality and preservation. An assessment of local, regional, national or international importance was also required".

3.2 Methodology

Archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2002; 1994 revised 2001).

The project comprised the machine excavation of twelve trenches, totalling 700 linear metres, which represented 5% of the development area. The trenches were dug using a tracked 360 degree excavator under archaeological supervision (Fig 3). Ten of the trenches measured 50m long and 2m wide (trenches 1-4 and 6-11) and two (trenches 5 and 12) were 100m in length and also 2m wide (Fig 4). The trenches were located to Ordnance Survey datum using a Leica 1200 Global Positioning System.

All trenches were recorded using NA pro-forma sheets, with each deposit, fill or cut given its own unique context number. All trenches were planned at 1:100 and excavated features were drawn at 1:50. The development area was photographed using 35mm black and white print, colour slide and digital photography before and after excavation. All trenches, features and excavated sondages were also photographed. This was recorded using pro-forma registers.

A test pit was located in trench 7 at the request of the client to test the natural horizons following partial collapse of the natural substrate. This was excavated using a JCB and stopped at a depth of 1.4m below ground level.

The archive will comprise one archive box of finds, one archive box of site documents and one CD/DVD of digital data. An accession code has been requested from Rotherham Museum.

4 THE EVALUATION EVIDENCE

The trench dimensions are given in Table 1 (below); Individual context data is presented in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Trench dimensions

Trench	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max depth (m)
1	50	2	0.73
2	50	2	0.45
3	50	2	0.74
4	50	2	0.57
5	100	2	0.59
6	50	2	0.36
7	50	2	0.50
8	50	2	0.64
9	50	2	0.65
10	50	2	0.64
11	50	2	0.60
12	100	2	0.60

4.1 General stratigraphy

All trenches were excavated to undisturbed natural geology which were encountered at a consistent depth of 0.26m to 0.35m below current ground level. Mixed horizons of sandstone and clays were present throughout the

trenches. At the south-east of the site the natural substrate in Trenches 12 and 8 comprised areas of sandstone bedrock (Fig 5).

In trench 7 a test pit was excavated, at the request of the client, to investigate the geology after a natural fissure opened up in the base of the trench. The cavity measured approximately 0.20m wide and descended at least 30m below ground level. This indicated that a sandstone layer (702) encountered throughout the trench overlain at least two layers of clay (710) and (711) (Fig 6).

The natural geology in trenches 1-3, 5, 6 and 9-11 were overlain by a thin layer of brownish subsoil measuring up to 0.35m thick. This was overlain by topsoil, firm dark brown sandy clay, 0.30m thick.

4.2 Archaeological features

The evaluation recorded an undated, but stratigraphically early ditch in Trench 9, and a small undated pit in trench 12 (Fig 4). A series of medieval furrows were found across the majority of the trenches. Modern, early twentieth century pits were found in trenches 3, 4 and 7.

Trench 9

A single ditch [904] cut the natural clays (903) in trench 9 (Figs 7, Section 1). The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east with an asymmetrical U-shaped profile and measured 0.98m wide and 0.46m deep. The lower fill (906) was friable mottled grey orange clay silt with occasional small stones. This was overlain by (905) firm dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecking and occasional angular stones. The upper fill of the ditch was sealed by a layer of subsoil (902). No artefacts were recovered from the ditch.

Trench 12

Within trench 12 was a truncated sub-rectangular pit [1206] (Fig 7, Section 2). Orientated north-west to south-east, it had gradual sloping sides and uneven base and measured 2m long, 1.4m wide and 1.3m deep. The lower fill (1205) comprised a light brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones. This was overlain by friable dark bluish black sandy clay, with few small angular stones (1204).

A single fragment (8g) of undiagnostic slag was recovered from the lower fill (1205).

Furrows

A series of furrows were present across all of the trenches with the exception of Trenches 3 and 4. The furrows were clearly defined against the natural sandstone and clays (Fig 8). They were aligned generally east to west and were spaced between 3.5m and 5m apart. Each furrow measured between 1.4m and 3.5m wide.

In trench 8 furrow [807] was typical of the furrows on the site. It had gradual sloping sides and a flattish base and measured 2.2m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig 7, Section 3). The fill (806) was a brown silty clay with coal fragments. A undiagnostic body sherd of late medieval hard fired glazed earthenware was recovered.

No artefacts were recovered from the fill of furrow [807], however, a sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered from a neighbouring furrow (805).

20th century features

In trenches 3, 4 and 7 were three pits of 20th century date. Two probable pits [307] and [405] in trenches 3 and 4 were unexcavated, but were filled with tarmac and ash debris. Gully [405] contained fragments of modern flower pot and glass.

In trench 7 there was a large elliptical pit [709] aligned north-east to south-west. It measured at least 2m long, 1.4 m wide and greater than 1.3m deep (Fig 9). It had sharp breaks of slope and near vertical sides but was not fully excavated due to unsafe ground conditions and the danger of collapse. It contained fills (704-708) grey brown sandy clays and purplish brown or black sands. The lower fills (707) and (708) contained modern glass condiment bottles, pottery and decorated tile. One of the glass items was a bottle labelled 'Camp Coffee'. A Penny dated 1913 from the reign of George V (1911-1936) was recovered from fill (707).

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Pottery

A total of 171g of pottery was recovered from the site. This included a single sherd of late medieval pottery, the remainder comprised 18th century and 20th century material.

Table 2: Concordance of pottery recovered from the site

Context	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Comment	Date
707	10	149	Industrial glazed earthenware. One of the sherds has a maker's mark of 'E Hughes & Co, Staffordshire, England'.	20th century
708	1	11	Blackware	18th century
804	1	11	Glazed earthenware. Undiagnostic bodysherd, hard fired, unreduced exterior.	Late medieval

5.2 Ceramic tile

A total of 814 g of ceramic tile was recovered from fill (707) of pit [709]. This included 20 fragments of early 20th century green-glazed fireplace tiles a corner of a fragment of Edwardian floor tile (Fig 11). The green-glazed tiles had two distinct motifs; of flowers and a geometric design.

5.3 Glass

There was a total of 1487g of modern glass recovered from the fills (707-708) of pit [709]. Small fragments of modern glass bottles were also recorded within the fill (404) of pit [405] (not processed, discarded).

Table 3: Concordance of glass recovered from the site

Context	Type	Weight (g)	Comment
707	Bottle	412	Camp Coffee and Chicory, paper label partly intact
707	Bottle	227	Heinz Tomato Ketchup with paper label partly intact
707	Bottle	339	Unidentified, worn paper label
707	Jar	500	Intact glass jar with cracks
708	Glass fragment	9	

'Camp Coffee' is a food product, originally manufactured by Paterson and Sons in Glasgow in 1876; was used to fulfil the demand for coffee by soldiers on campaign (Wikipedia).

The bottle recovered from context (707) suggests that it was the earlier design (c 1876- early 21st century) (Fig 10). The bottle has "Paterson's", "Glasgow" and "Ess Camp Coffee & Chicory" embossed on the bottle.

Originally the label had a kilted Scots soldier sitting drinking coffee that had been served by a Sikh attendant (Fig 10). In c2006 this was changed to both Sikh and Scottish soldier seated together. The change in design is reputed to have occurred as the company did not wish to continue with an Imperialist design. It is still in production.

5.4 The metal working debris

A single fragment of undiagnostic slag weighing 8g was recovered from the lower fill (1205) of pit [1206].

5.5 Coin

A George V halfpenny, dated 1913, was recovered from (707) fill of pit [709]. On the obverse of the coin, the bust is facing left with the inscription reading "GEORGIUS. V. DEI GRA. BRITT:OMN: REX FID. DEF: IND: IMP:" On the reverse is the figure of Britannia (Spink 2001, pg 4056).

The penny was legal tender until decimalisation, 15th February 1971.

6 DISCUSSION

No significant archaeological remains were found during the evaluation.

No evidence was found for Mesolithic activity.

The earliest activity on the site was an undated north-south aligned ditch in Trench 9. The fill of the ditch was clearly sealed by a layer of subsoil which was likely to have been produced by farming; therefore, although undated by artefacts, the ditch was assumed to be relatively early. The ditch was not the north-south boundary shown on Sanderson's Map (1835; Fig 11).

The small isolated pit, to the south-east of the ditch, was possibly of the same date, however only a small fragment of slag was recovered was undiagnostic. It may indicate that some metalworking was occurring near the site.

The remnants of furrows in most of the trenches, indicates the general orientation of the pre-enclosure furlongs. No surviving ridges were visible to accompany the furrows due to modern ploughing. The single sherd of late medieval pottery from the furrow in trench 8 was probably from manuring during cultivation.

No evidence was found of the east-west land division shown on Sanderson's map of 1835 .

The remaining archaeology was of twentieth century date. The larger pit, in trench 7 contained a George V penny (1913). It overlay a geological fissure and may have been excavated to investigate the ground and then used as a receptacle for domestic waste.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

IFA 1994, revised 2001 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

IFA 2002 *Code of Conduct*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

RPS 2009a *Rapid Archaeological Assessment- Rother Crescent, Treeton, (Planning Ref: RB2008/0528)*, RPS Planning and Development

RPS 2009b *A Specification for Trial Trenching in connection with the Construction of a Residential; Development at Rother Crescent, Treeton, Rotherham (Planning Ref: RB2008/0528)*, RPS Planning and Development DLE/11856/025rev0

Sanderson, G. 2001 [1835] *Sandersons Map. Twenty Miles Round Mansfield*. Derbyshire County Council & Nottinghamshire County Council.

Spink 2001 *Coins of England and the United Kingdom*, 36th edition

Web sites

BGS GeoIndex <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/GeoIndex/index.htm>

Monastic Matrix <http://monasticmatrix.org/MatrixTextLibrary/mm-S13339-dugdalew-augustinia-nosteli.pdf>

Treeton Web <http://www.treetonweb.co.uk/history/canonthorpe.htm>

Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Coffee

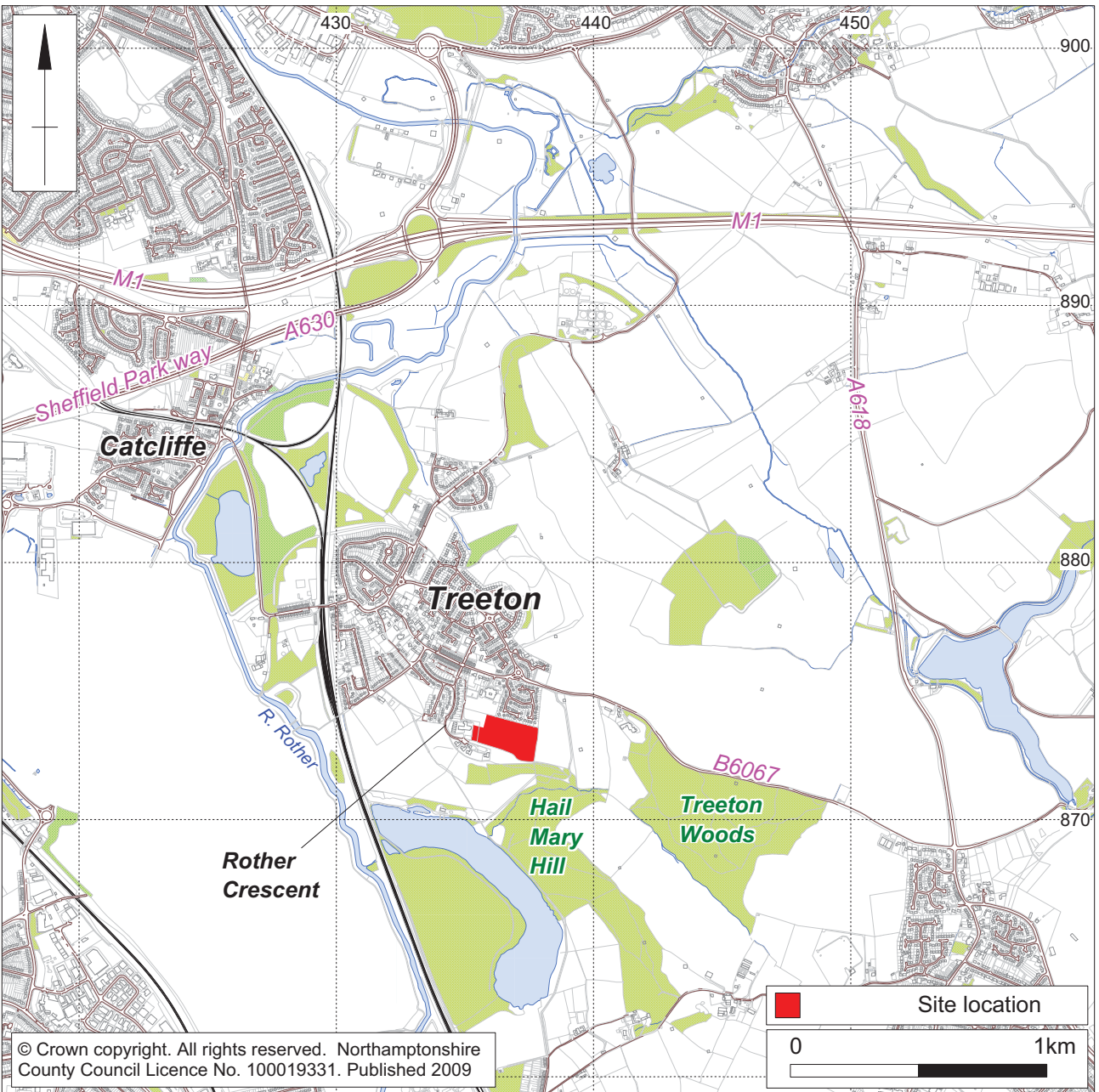
<http://www.lib.lsu.edu/special/exhibits/india/chap6b.htm>

Appendix 1: Context data

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions/ OD height (m)	Artefact type
1	101	Topsoil	A well-defined firm blackish brown sandy clay, with few small angular sandstone fragments.	0.31m thick	
	102	Subsoil	Friable red-brown clayey sand with few small angular sandstone. Located at southern end of the trench	15m long and up to 0.04m thick	
	103	Natural	Compact orange yellow broken sandstone within medium grained sand matrix	Between 70.16m aOD and 72.23m aOD	
	104	Furrow	Friable dark red-brown clayey sand with few small angular sandstone fragments	At least 1.25m wide and 0.08m thick	
2	201	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.26m thick	
	202	Subsoil	Loose dark brown sandy clay with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecking	0.10m thick	
	203	Natural	Same as 103	At 70.67m aOD	
	204	Natural	Firm orange-brown sandy clays, with grey mottling. Located at north-western end of the trench	At 69.99m aOD	
3	301	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.40m thick	
	302	Subsoil	same as 202	Up to 0.35m thick	
	303	Natural	Sandstone, same as 103	At 71.36m aOD	
	304	Natural	Sandy clays, same as 204	At 71.56m aOD	
	305	Natural	Brown sands with sandstone fragments	At 71.11m aOD	
4	401	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.26m thick	
	402	Natural	Sandstones; same as 103	At 72.20m aOD	
	403	Natural	Loose yellow-white medium grained sand- well sorted. Overlain by 402. Seen only in sondage at eastern end of the trench.	Identified length of 3m At 70.96m aOD	
	404	Fill of gully 405	Loose dark purple-black sand with large quantities of ash, slag, coal and few sandstone fragments. Overlain by 401.	At least 1.6m long, 0.53m wide and at least 0.07m thick	Modern flower pot, glass and tile- not retained
	405	Modern gully? cut	Unexcavated gully aligned north-east to south-west.	At least 1.6m long, 0.53m wide and at least 0.07m deep	
5	501	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.34m thick	
	502	Subsoil	Same as 102	0.10m thick	
	503	Natural	Sandy clays, same as 204	At 70.64m aOD	
	504	Natural	Sandstone, same as 103	At 70.81m aOD	
	505	Natural	Compact yellow- orange	At 68.69m aOD	

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions/ OD height (m)	Artefact type
			sand located at north-western end of trench at the base of the sondage		
6	601	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.31m thick	
	602	Subsoil	Same as 102, seen only towards south-western end	c 15m long 0.07m thick	
	603	Natural	Brown clays	At 60.77m aOD- 70.44m aOD	
	604	Natural	Broken sandstones	At 69.62m aOD	
7	701	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.26m thick	
	702	Natural	Light brownish yellow broken sandstone within a matrix of medium grained sand. Furrows cut into it.	At 68.55m aOD - 70.44m aOD; c 0.30m thick (test pit)	
	703	Natural	Firm greyish yellow sandy clays. Furrows cut into it. Located in centre of trench.	At 69.95m aOD	
	704	Upper fill of pit 709	Upper fill of pit 709. Firm grey brown sandy clay with frequent pebbles	1.4m wide and 0.45m thick	
	705	Fill of pit 709	Loose brownish black silty sand	0.05m thick	
	706	Fill of pit 709	Firm grey clayey sand with frequent small to medium sandstone	0.3m thick	
	707	Fill of pit 709	Loose purplish brown sand with few stones	0.55m thick	Pottery, tile, glass and coin
	708	Fill of pit 709	Firm light-grey silty sand with occasional small stones	0.2m thick	Pottery and glass
	709	Cut of modern pit	Elliptical pit aligned north-east to south-west with sharp breaks of slope and steep sides. Filled by 704-708. Not fully excavated-unsafe	At least 2m long, 1.4 m wide and greater than 1.3m deep	
	710	Natural	Brown clays below 702, seen in test pit.	c 0.55m thick	
	711	Natural	Bluish clays below 710, seen in test pit.	At least 0.35m thick	
8	801	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.31m thick	
	802	Natural	Sandstone- same as 702	At 66.85m aOD	
	803	Natural	Clays- same as 703	At 68.28m aOD	
	804	Furrow fill of 805	Loose brown silty clay; few fragments of coal.	c 1.80m wide	Pottery
	805	Furrow	Unexcavated linear furrow aligned north-west to south-east	c 1.80m wide	
	806	Furrow fill of 807	Loose brown silty clay with medium sized sandstone fragments and few fragments of coal.	At least 2m long, 2.2m wide and up to 0.18m thick	
	807	Furrow	Linear furrow aligned north-west to south-east. Very gradual sloping sides and flattish base.	At least 2m long, 2.2m wide and up to 0.18m thick	

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Dimensions/ OD height (m)	Artefact type
9	901	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m thick	
	902	Subsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional small angular stones.	30m long by at least 1m wide and up to 0.15m thick	
	903	Natural	Clays	Between 67.07 and 65.46m aOD	
	904	Boundary Ditch cut	Linear 'U'-shaped ditch cut aligned north-west to south-east. Slightly asymmetrical.	At least 2m long, 0.98m wide and up to 0.46m deep	
	905	Upper fill of ditch 904	Firm dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecking and occasional angular stones. Overlain by 902.	0.31m thick	
	906	Lower fill of ditch 904	Friable mottled grey orange clay silt with occasional small stones.	0.15m thick	
	907	Natural	Mottled grey with orange clay silt with occasional small stones. Located at eastern end of trench	At 63.93m aOD	
	908	Natural	Similar to 907, possibly root channels	At 63.93m aOD	
10	1001	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.35m thick	
	1002	Natural	Reddish orange Sandstone bedrock.	At 65.75m aOD	
	1003	Natural	Firm orange with grey mottling sandy clays	At 65.98m aOD	
	1004	Subsoil	A clearly defined friable reddish brown sandy clay. Similar in nature to furrows.	Approximately 25m long and 0.14m thick	
11	1101	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.24m thick	
	1102	Subsoil	Same as 1004	0.08m thick	
	1103	Natural	Clays	At 67.26m aOD	
	1104	Natural	Sandstone	At 65.67m aOD	
12	1201	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.31m thick	
	1202	Natural	Reddish orange Sandstone bedrock at south south-eastern end of trench.	At 64.98m aOD	
	1203	Natural	Firm orange with grey mottling sandy clays	At 63.31m aOD	
	1204	Upper Fill of 1206	Friable dark bluish black sandy clay, few small angular stones. Overlain by 1201.	0.05m thick	
	1205	Primary Fill of 1206	Compact light brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones.	0.09m thick	Slag
	1206	Pit cut	Sub- rectangular pit aligned north-west to south-east. In profile it has gradual sloping sides and uneven base. Filled by 1205 and 1204	1.30m long, 0.50m wide, 0.14m deep	



1:25,000

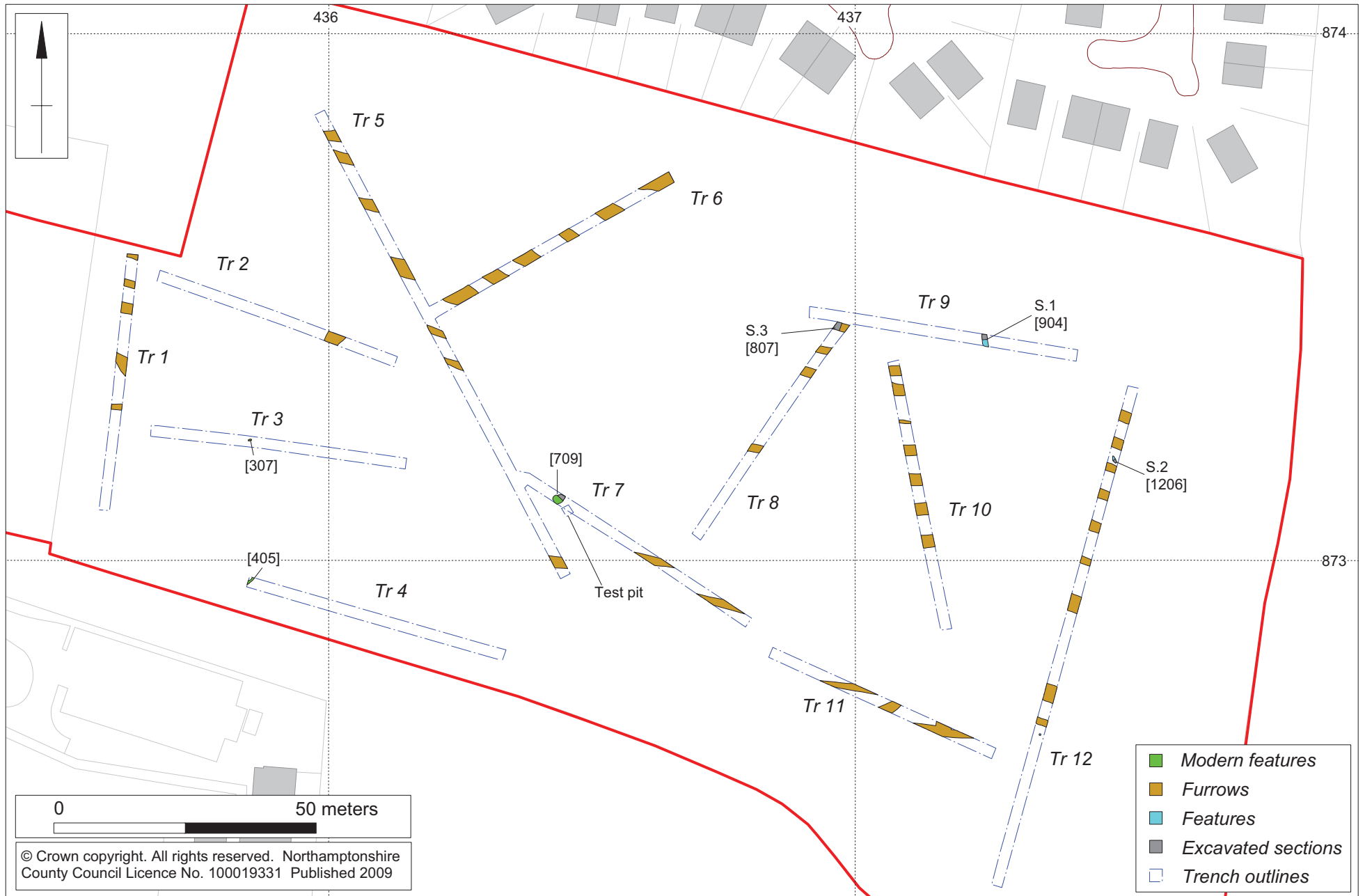
Site location Fig 1



Fig 2: General view of the site, looking north



Fig 3: Machine excavation of trench 9 in progress, looking west



1:1000

The location of trenches and archaeological features Fig 4

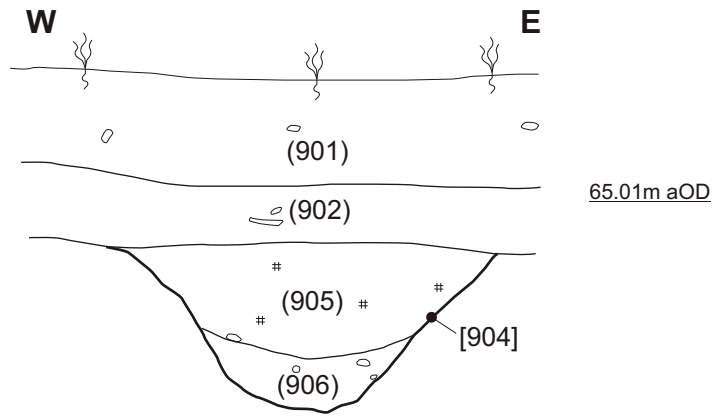


Fig 5: General shot of the south-eastern end of trench 12, looking north-west

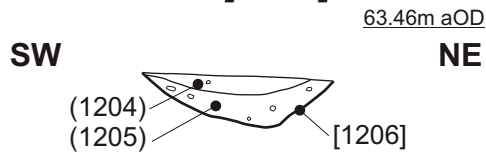


Fig 6: The excavated test pit in trench 7 showing the natural sandstone overlying clays, looking south-west

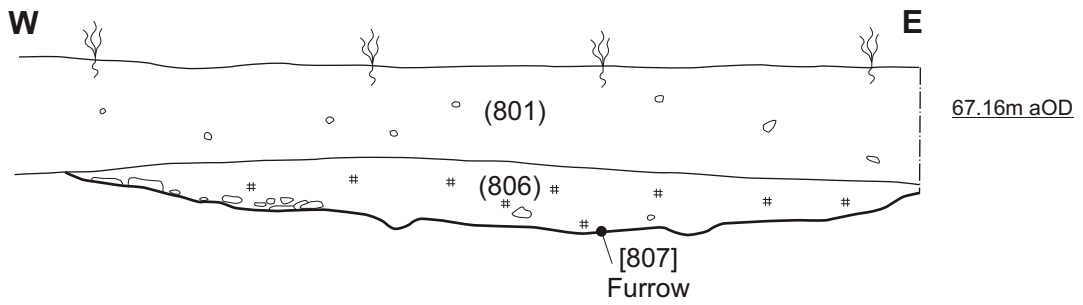
Section 1 Ditch [904]



Section 2 Pit [1206]



Section 3 Furrow [807]



Charcoal

Scale 1:20

Sections 1-3 Fig 7



Fig 8: General view of the furrows in trench 6, looking north-east



Fig 9: The excavated modern pit [709] in trench 7, looking south



Fig 10: Bottles from pit [709]



Fig 11: Tiles from pit [709]



Fig 12: Sandersons Map, 1835. Twenty Miles Round Mansfield



Northamptonshire County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology



Northamptonshire Archaeology

2 Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park

Northampton NN4 8BE

t. 01604 700493 f. 01604 702822

e. sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk

w. www.northantsarchaeology.co.uk



Northamptonshire
County Council

