

**First Point, Balby Carr (Zone D1)**  
***Doncaster***  
***South Yorkshire***

***Archaeological Excavation***

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### *Summary*

*An archaeological excavation within Zone D1 of the Catesby Business Park, Balby Carr, has revealed the remains of an Iron Age settlement in the form of five roundhouses. Two of these have been radiocarbon dated to c.400-200 BC. The early Iron Age radiocarbon date obtained from the primary fill of a linear ditch, containing waterlogged plant and insect remains, is inconsistent with the stratigraphic understanding of the site, an anomaly considered to be due to residuality in the sample. In general the environmental evidence obtained suggests that this site periodically experienced the similar wet conditions to those that have been detected in the evidence from the Iron Age and Romano-British phases on the sites previously excavated immediately to the east.*

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by The Catesby Property Group to conduct a strip and record and excavation on Zone D1 of Catesby Business Park. The site is located 2km to the south of Doncaster centre within a developing business and retail park in the area known as Balby Carr (SE 585 005) (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 At the time of excavation the site was bounded to the north by a new access road, to the east by another undeveloped zone (D2), to the south by a drainage ditch and to the west by a recently constructed water run-off lagoon. Prior to the development of the business park the area was disused farmland.
- 1.3 The geology of the site is mapped as Bunter Sandstone with overlying alluvium (British Geological Survey 1969). The soils are mapped as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged stoneless clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils of the Foggerthorpe 2 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Locally deposits of peat are known to overlay the clay.

## **2. Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 The archaeological potential of the Balby Carr area was first recognised from cropmarks on air photographs. Subsequently, the area of the Catesby Business Park has been subject to a number of archaeological investigations that have presented mixed results in terms of the level of archaeological remains present (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 A large area to the east of the site was excavated by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) in 2002, prior to the construction of a B&Q warehouse. This work uncovered the remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British ditched field system, some of the ditch fills of which contained waterlogged organic material (Jones 2005).
- 2.3 Immediately to the east, between this site and the BUFAU site, an evaluation and excavation was conducted by ASWYAS in 2003, prior to the construction of a Harley Davidson and Subaru dealership. This revealed the remains of a ditched trackway and a large circular ditch that enclosed the remains of a roundhouse. The excavated ditches here also showed waterlogged and organic rich deposits dating to the Iron Age (Richardson and Rose 2005). The wider picture provided by the cropmark evidence suggests that this investigation had sampled part of a larger sub-rectangular enclosure (see Fig. 2).
- 2.4 Two investigations by Arcus, immediately to the north of the site, have only revealed part of a possible Romano-British ditch and a line of well-preserved stakes on unknown date (O'Neill 2005) and a series of 18<sup>th</sup>-century drainage channels (Dransfield 2006). Neither investigation appears to have detected the cropmarks that ran through this area (Fig. 2). A further evaluation conducted by ASWYAS some 400m to the north-east was negative in terms of archaeological remains (Rose 2005).
- 2.5 A similar fall-off of archaeological features has also been observed immediately to the west of the site. An archaeological evaluation conducted by ASWYAS on a proposed IKEA store site only revealed the remains of a possible medieval deer park boundary and three features of unknown date (Webb 2004; Brown 2005). A more recent trial trench evaluation by AoC

Archaeology has identified a single ring-ditch of unknown date some 800m to the north-west (Wilson 2006).

- 2.6 Prior to the controlled stripping of subsoil from the site by ASWYAS, topsoil had already been removed at an earlier date. This had partially exposed the underlying deposits, allowing the area dry out. In addition a programme of ground water removal had also reduced the quantities of water normally retained therefore limiting the good conditions for organic preservation seen previously within the BUFAU and Harley Davidson sites. The relative wetness of the excavation areas moving west from the BUFAU site through the Harley Davidson site to Zone D1 was observed to diminish significantly. This may have been the result of the factors stated above, but must also have been due to a slight increase in the height of the land from east to west. The archaeological stripping took place from the 11th July to the 14th July 2005, and the excavation took place from the 22nd July to the 5th August 2005.

### **3. Method**

- 3.1 The stripped area measured approximately 87.5m in length and 74.6m in width. In the first instance the area of the proposed development was stripped using a 360° wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. It was reduced in level spits under direct archaeological control until the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural was reached. The resultant surface was then assessed for its archaeological potential and a programme of investigation was agreed in consultation with the client and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).
- 3.2 All identified archaeological features were then excavated by hand in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner. Discrete features were half sectioned to determine and record their form. Total excavation of post-holes and other discrete features was undertaken where appropriate and after consultation with SYAS. Linear features were subject to a 20% sample of their length with each section measuring a minimum of 1m in length. Intersections between linear features were investigated with an L-shape section to show and record the relationship.
- 3.3 A 50% sample of the possible roundhouse ring gullies were excavated in the first instance to determine and record their form after which a 100% excavation of each gully was undertaken to recover any additional information.
- 3.4 A further exploratory trench (Trench 1) was machine excavated in the north-eastern part of the site with the aim of providing information on the nature and possible date of an area of silt and peat deposition.
- 3.5 A soil sampling strategy was employed that ensured that at least 10 litres was taken from the primary fill of each excavated feature. A 30 litre sample was also taken from the north-western area to try and provide further information on the build up of deposits there.
- 3.6 The site archive contains all the information gathered during the investigations and is indexed in Appendix I. Inventories of contexts, artefacts and samples are listed in Appendices II, III and IV.

### **4. Results**

## 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The removal of overburden showed that the majority of the features were located to the northern half of the site (Fig. 3), with the southern area remaining largely devoid of archaeological remains. The north-eastern corner the site was occupied by deposits thought to have been formed under wet or waterlogged conditions. The western edge of this area was defined by a large north-south aligned ditch (1) which was intersected at right angles by another smaller east-west aligned ditch (2).

4.1.2 The partial remains of five roundhouses (A-E), were identified one of which (B) was enclosed by a segmented ditch (3) which formed part of a circular enclosure. Six post-holes were also identified only three of which were directly associated with other structures. A possible hearth base was also identified in association with Roundhouse D.

## 4.2 Ditch 1

4.2.1 Ditch 1 was the easternmost feature on the site and seemed to form the boundary between a former wet area in the east and the archaeological features to the west. It ran the full north-south length of the excavation site and was exposed for a length of 150m. On average it measured 2.3m in width and 0.71m in depth. The excavated sections through this feature showed it to have a U-shaped profile with evidence of at least one re-cut within the upper portion of the ditch (1082) (Fig. 4, S. 50) which took the form of a relatively shallow cut filled by a brown silty peat deposit.

4.2.2 The lower fills of Ditch 1 comprised of sticky grey clays that contained increased amounts of organic material especially within sections excavated to the north of the site. A piece of worked wood in the form of a flat thin section of board was recovered from the tertiary fill (1084) (Section 6.3.1) of the northernmost section (1087). Although there were other organic remains within the fill no other worked timbers were identified within this or the other excavated sections.

4.2.3 The fill (1081) of the observed re-cut (1082) of Ditch 1 consisted of a soft brown silt that contained large amounts of peat and may have derived from the relatively wet conditions, especially in the northern part of the site (Photo. 1). The interface between this upper fill of Ditch 1 and the uppermost deposits of the former wet area was difficult to determine. Therefore, as the ditch silted up, any water retained within the then shallower ditch could have overflowed to increased the size of the wet area.

## 4.3 Ditch 2

4.3.1 Ditch 2 articulated with Ditch 1 approximately 20m from the northern edge of the excavation. The investigation of the intersection between these two ditches suggests that the Ditch 1 cut the fill of Ditch 2 (Fig. 4, S.57). Ditch 2 continued to the west for approximately 70m at which point it terminated. The excavated sections across the western end of Ditch 2 showed two distinct phases of construction (Fig. 4, S.46; Photo. 2). The first phase consisted of a narrow gully (1069) measuring approximately 0.7m in width and 0.33m in depth and contained a single mid grey silty fill (1068). The second phase of ditch (1074) was slightly wider and deeper measuring 1.55m in width up to 0.5m in depth. It contained three fills and partially recut the first gully. A possible recut of the second phase ditch may be represented by fill 1071,

although this is not conclusive. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from primary fill (1073) of the second phase (Section 5.2.1).

- 4.3.2 The terminals of Ditch 2 stopped immediately to the south of curvilinear ditch (3) but no relationship between them was observed. Ditch 2 did, however, cut through the remains of a possible roundhouse gully (A).

#### **4.4 Roundhouse A**

- 4.4.1 Roundhouse A was only observed on the northern side of Ditch 2 where it was formed by a single gully (1075) in a semicircular arc measuring approximately 8m in length and was on average 0.79m in width and 0.24m in depth (Fig. 4, S.42). The single clay fill (1076) of this feature contained a large amount of fire-cracked stones. Ditch 2 had cut through the central part of the gully with no evidence of a continuation on the southern side, possible due to truncation during stripping. There were no other features found in association with Roundhouse A neither were any finds recovered from the gully fill.

#### **4.5 Ditch 3 and Roundhouse B**

- 4.5.1 Ditch 3 was located at the western end of Ditch 2. The exposed portion of this feature showed two separate segments of curvilinear ditch forming part of a possible circular enclosure. The eastern segment (1007) was exposed in its entirety. Having a V-shaped profile it measured 15m in length and was on average 1.16m in width, 0.58m in depth and contained between three and five sandy fills (Fig. 4, S.4).
- 4.5.2 A gap of 7m existed between the eastern and western segments of this ditch. The western segment (1039) was exposed for a length of 8m and was 0.96m in width and 0.56m in depth and also had a V-shaped profile, in this case containing just three sandy fills (Fig. 5, S.17; Photo. 3).
- 4.5.3 The area enclosed by Ditch 3 contained three features, the most significant of which was the gully of Roundhouse B. Of the other two the most notable was the southern terminus of a deep narrow linear gully (1022) which was only exposed for 1.5m of its length at the northern edge the site. This measured 0.57m in width and 0.8m in depth and contained five fills within its narrow V-shaped profile (Fig. 5, S.8). The secondary (1020) and uppermost (1017) fills contained large sub-rounded stones which may have used as packing around a timber palisade. The only finds recovered were animal bone fragments from the secondary fill.
- 4.5.4 Roundhouse B was located almost centrally within the area defined by Ditch 3. The structure was represented by a very shallow gully (1011) 4.5m in diameter, 0.29m in width and only 0.04m in depth (Fig. 2, S.2). The single fill (1010) of this feature was a mid greyish brown, slightly silty sandy clay. A 2m wide interval in the south-western side of the gully could reflect the position of an entrance and corresponds approximately with a break in Ditch 3.
- 4.5.5 The other feature within Ditch 3 was a small post-hole (1009) measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. Its single light brown clayey sand fill (1008) yielded no finds.

#### **4.6 Roundhouse C**

- 4.6.1 To the south of Roundhouse B and its enclosing ring ditch (Ditch 3) lay the fragmentary remains of three further roundhouses and the possibly associated features. Roundhouse C lay approximately 7m to the south of Ditch 3 and was the largest of the roundhouses, measuring 8m in diameter. The ring-gully

survived in two segments, the northern side (1026) measured 0.43m in width and only 0.05m in depth (Fig. 5, S.13). The southern segment (1048/1052) was better preserved and measured up to 0.95m in width and 0.25m in depth (Fig. 5, S.27). Both ring-gully segments contained a single mid brown sandy clay fill. Although in plan the symmetry of the segments is suggestive of opposing entrances, it is unlikely that this was the case and is more likely a product of truncation.

- 4.6.2 Two post-holes (1059 and 1061) were found immediately to the west of Roundhouse C. These post-holes were of a similar size and shape, 1059 measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.48m in depth and possessing a U-shaped profile with a concave base (Fig. 5, S.33). Post-hole 1061 measured 0.55m in diameter and 0.41m in depth. It too had a U-shaped profile, but a flat base (Fig. 5, S.34). Both of these post-holes contained a similar single silty sand fill which contained flecks of charcoal and occasional rounded stones.
- 4.6.3 Another pair of post-holes (1046 and 1051) were identified to the north-west of Roundhouse C. These were less substantial in form with 1046 measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m in depth, whilst 1051 measured 0.21m in length, 0.17m in width and 0.12m in depth. They were located 1m apart and both contained a single fill of grey sandy clay.
- 4.6.4 Although all four of these post-holes were found in close proximity to Roundhouse C it is not certain that they are associated with that structure

#### **4.7 Roundhouse D**

- 4.7.1 Roundhouse D was the least well preserved of the ring-gullies identified on the site, but was the only one with evidence for a hearth. The remaining portion of the gully (1035) measured approximately 5m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.03m in depth and contained a single grey clay fill (1034) (Fig. 5, S.14).
- 4.7.2 Approximately 3m to the south of the remaining ring-gully a small discrete pit (1065) was identified that showed evidence of *in situ* burning. The feature was a sub-square pit measuring 0.5m in length 0.45m in width and 0.1m in depth (Fig. 5, S.39). It contained a single fill (1064) which contained large amounts of charcoal and burnt clay fragments. The northern side of the hearth was truncated by modern plough scars. Supposing the hearth to have been central this would give a reconstructed diameter to Roundhouse D commensurate with Roundhouses C and E.

#### **4.8 Roundhouse E**

- 4.8.1 Roundhouse E was located approximately 6m to the south-west of Roundhouse D and possessed the most complete ring-gully of all the structures. The southern side of the ring-gully was formed by one continuous segment (1041), whilst the north-western part was represented by a shallow segment (1043). No curving gully was observed in the north-eastern part of the roundhouse plan, although this area was occupied by a single pit (1045) which could have been part of the structure. Overall the structure had a diameter of 6.5m, with the respective gullies measuring up to 0.65m in width and 0.1m in depth (Fig.6, S.22). Pit 1045 measured 0.95m in length, 0.75m in width and 0.15m in depth (Fig.6, S.25). All features contained a single fill of light brownish grey sandy clay.

4.8.2 To the south of Roundhouse E two large features were identified (1056 and 1053). These were shown by half section to be large irregular shallow pits that contained very similar compacted clay fills that did not contain any finds. These features were identified as the remains of tree boles.

#### **4.9 Other Features and Deposits**

4.9.1 A single post-hole (1055) was located 11m to the east of Roundhouse C. It had an oval shape in plan measuring 0.54m in length, 0.42m in depth and 0.19m in depth (Fig. 6, S.29). It contained a single fill (1054) which included abundant fire-cracked stones and a large stone that may have been used for packing of a post within the hole. There were no finds recovered from the fill and no other features were found in association with it.

4.9.2 Trench 1 was an exploratory trench machine excavated within the former wet area to the east of Ditch 1 to establish its nature and extent. Originally planned as a 4m wide trench it was shown that the depth of the organic deposits was minimal showing that the area probably just held surface water rather than having any depth of deposit resulting from the silting up of a pond or marsh area. A recorded sample section of this trench showed the build up of layers of alluvium overlain by the peat deposit (1012) of the wet area (Fig. 6, S.10).

### **5. Artefact Record**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The excavation produced a relatively small assemblage that comprised a single pre-Roman pottery sherd from the primary fill of Ditch 2 and 91 animal bone fragments from a range of features, 40 of which were recovered from soil samples. Soil sample processing also yielded significant plant remains, including the charcoal of short-lived trees that has been used to obtain three radiocarbon determinations for two of the ditches (1 and 3) and a roundhouse gully (C). Samples from Ditch 1 also produced assemblages of insect remains and molluscs, as well as the distorted remains of an oak board from a tertiary fill.

#### **5.2 Pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch**

5.2.1 A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the fill (1073) of Ditch 2. The sherd weighed 4 grams and was of a flakey, friable nature with voids and a laminated fracture. It is possible that a small amount of calcareous material (probably shell) had been removed in solution during the period of burial. The laminated fracture and the poor condition of the sherd are most probably the result of a low firing temperature combined with the effects of burial. Later prehistoric pottery is rarely found in good condition on sites in South and West Yorkshire and in this regard the sherd is typical of such material. It would appear to have parallels amongst the sherds recovered from earlier excavations at Balby Carr (Cumberpatch 2004). The lack of any diagnostic features, combined with the poorly understood nature of pottery usage in the later prehistoric period, makes it difficult to ascribe a specific date to the sherd, although it is clearly of pre-Roman date.

### **6. Environmental Record**

#### **6.1 Animal bones by J. Richardson**

- 6.1.1 In total, 91 animal bone fragments were recovered, both from hand-excavated deposits and subsequently from sample processing. These are listed in Table 1 by context. Given the low number of bone fragments and the fragmented nature of the majority of the bones, this assemblage is of limited value. Cattle, horse and sheep/goat bones were identified, although the eleven horse bones are probably fragments of a single maxilla.
- 6.1.2 Only one group of bones is worthy of comment, the twelve sheep/goat bones from the primary fill of Ditch 3 (1038). Given that some of the bones articulate and a pair of tibias has been identified, a single animal is probably indicated. This sub-adult animal is unlikely to represent meat consumption as bones remained articulated and instead it may represent an atypical 'special' deposit placed at the entranceway to the circular enclosure.

## 6.2 Plant Remains by D. Alldritt

### *Introduction*

- 6.2.1 A total of 21 sample flots, 17 bags of charcoal and 10 bags of possible seeds taken from the sorted retents, were processed for identification and analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils. Charcoal fragments were identified primarily to provide short-lived types suitable for radiocarbon dating (Section 7.1), but also to indicate the range of environments represented. Many of the samples originated from boggy or peaty areas and a further eight bags of possible waterlogged material derived from the retents were also scanned and briefly quantified. Samples came from a variety of contexts including areas of potential waterlogging, ditch and gully features, post-holes, and a hearth place.

### *Methodology*

- 6.2.2 Bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). All charcoal fragments suitable for identification were removed from the samples. In particular contexts (1006), (1049) and (1079) were targeted in order to retrieve enough short-lived charcoal types for radiocarbon dating. Charcoal was subsequently bagged by type. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted as an aid to charcoal identification. All plant nomenclature used in the text follows Stace (1997) for vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000). The results from the samples are presented in Table 2.

*Discussion*

- 6.2.3 The samples overall produced scarce carbonised plant macrofossils in the form of cereal grains and weed seeds in two samples only, fairly abundant charcoal fragments concentrated in nine samples, and abundant dry (waterlogged) plant material and wood in 10 samples. Carbonised cereal grains and degraded indeterminate weeds were present in very low numbers in samples 1 (1006) and 4 (1021), with a single weed also recovered from sample 3 (1010). These all originated from ditch/gully features and as such may represent the deposition of household rubbish. The only cereal type recorded was *Triticum aestivum* sl. (bread/spelt wheat), fairly well preserved, and suggesting that good quality arable land was under cultivation. As the local environment consisted of boggy areas and as the place name suggests a 'carr' (probably hazel/alder/willow/poplar, as discussed below), then this strongly indicated the cereal grain was grown elsewhere.
- 6.2.4 Charcoal recovery was a strong feature of the samples, with a range of types recorded, including (in descending order of frequency) *Corylus* (hazel), *Quercus* (oak), *Alnus* (alder) and *Salix/Populus* (willow/poplar). The latter cannot accurately be separated into individual type in English samples. Charcoal was identified from samples 1 (1006), 3 (1010), 4 (1021), 16 (1049), 23 (1066), 25 (1079) and 30 (1011) derived from enclosure ditch/ring-gully deposits, and 17 (1054) and 19 (1060), which were post-hole fills. The charcoal spot sample from context (1020), a narrow gully across the enclosure ditch, was also examined and found to consist of both hazel and oak charcoal. Strangely, hearth deposit (1064) produced no carbonised plant material, possibly suggesting the hearth place was regularly swept clean. Post-hole fill (1060) contained a single piece of oak, which suggested this was the type of wood used for the post construction. However, all other contexts listed above produced a range of charcoal with no one particular type concentrated in a specific area.
- 6.2.5 Wood was most probably used primarily for construction purposes, with oak forming the main construction timbers and other types such as hazel used as hurdling. The timber board from Ditch 1 was of Oak construction (Section 6.4.1), Oak would also have been the best timber to use as fuel, but the mix of hazel, alder and willow/poplar suggests wood gathered as kindling, or for use on domestic hearths, with a variety of types available. Environmentally the assemblage pointed to light open woodland with hazel forming the main scrub type, and probably also including some alder/willow carr in the local area. The potential for denser woodland stands consisting of oak was also strongly suggested.
- 6.2.6 The third category of material retrieved from the samples was dried (waterlogged) plant material, originating in many cases from waterlogged ditch fills and boggy/peaty areas of the site. Samples 1 (1006), 4 (1021), 5 (1012), 15 (1050), 22 (1064), 25 (1079), 26 (1092), 28 (1086), 29 (1099) and 30 (1101) all produced waterlogged organic material. Dry peat fragments were present in sample 5 (1012) taken from Trench 1 in the boggy area of the site, together with various seeds and indeterminate dry plant remains. Wood fragments, some with bark still attached, were present in ditch and gully fills across the site, indicating widespread waterlogged preservation.

*Conclusions*

Sufficient short-lived charcoal types for radiocarbon dating were identified, with a choice of charcoal fragments available for contexts (1006, Ditch 3) (hazel, alder or willow/poplar) and (1049, Roundhouse C) (hazel or alder), and a single suitable piece of charcoal (hazel) from (1079, Ditch 1). Oak charcoal was also recovered from the samples and, whilst this should not be dated, it indicated the use of this type for constructional purposes and perhaps also as fuel. Hazel, alder and willow/poplar gathered from the local environment would also have good constructional and household uses, and would have been a valuable local resource. No peat fragments were found carbonised, which suggested timber was readily available for fuel use.

6.2.7 Evidence for cereal cultivation was scarce, with the samples indicating the probable importation of bread/spelt wheat from elsewhere. A boggy carr/peaty environment would not have been suitable for the growing of this crop. Large amounts of waterlogged plant material and wood were present in the samples from Ditch 1, indicating widespread waterlogged preservation.

### **6.3 Timber Board** based on a report by Steven Allen

6.3.1 This timber, recovered from a tertiary deposit (1084) in Ditch 1 (1087), had been preserved through burial in a waterlogged anoxic environment. It appears that these conditions had been maintained until shortly before the time of excavation. Although the board was lifted in a block of soil, the subsequent drying, possibly as a result of the stripping process and changes to the drainage regime, had resulted in irreversible shrinkage and collapse.

6.3.2 The tangentially faced board was made of a Oak, the sub-species of which was not identifiable (identification following Schweingruber (1982)). One end of the timber had been cut square to the axis of the timber whilst the other end was attenuated and broken. At the time of assessment the board had split into 12, mostly non refitting, fragments, all to a lesser or greater extent warped and distorted during drying. Its estimated current dimensions are 276mm in length, >141mm in width and with a thickness of >12mm.

6.3.3 Unfortunately the degree of damage suffered during drying means that working marks and, of course the original thickness and width have been lost. There are no surviving joints that might suggest its original use, but one end is cut square.

6.3.4 In its current state the board is not worth drawing or photographing. The wood is beyond conservation work and may be discarded unless used for radiocarbon dating.

Table 1. Animal bones by context (italicised entries represent bone recovered from soil sampling)

	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/goat	Large mammal	Undiagnostic
<i>1010</i>					2
1020		11			
<i>1021</i>					3
1028	1			13	
1038			12		
<i>1049</i>					1
1054					7 (burnt)
<i>1054</i>					30 (burnt)
1060					1 (burnt)
<i>1066</i>					2
1081				1	
1090	1				
<i>1094</i>					2 (burnt)
1100	1				
1101	2				
Unstratified				1	
Total	5	11	12	15	48



Table 2. Carbonised plant and other remains from the soil samples (continued)

	<b>Sample</b>	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	Spot
	<b>Context</b>	1064	1066	1079	1092	1094	1086	1099	1101	1020
	<b>Feature</b>	hearth	Gully A	Ditch 1	Ditch 2	Ditch 2	Ditch 1	Ditch 1	Ditch 1	gully
	<b>Total CV</b>	<5ml	15ml	5ml	0	5ml	<5ml	0	10ml	n/a
	<b>Modern</b>	20ml	5ml	15ml	<5ml	10ml	5ml	<5ml	<5ml	n/a
<b>Carbonised Cereal Grain</b>	<b>Common Name</b>									
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl.	bread/spelt wheat									
Indeterminate cereal (+embryo)										
<b>Charcoal</b>										
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	5 (0.39g)	2 (0.09g)					2 (0.3g)	2 (3.71g)	
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel	3 (0.23g)	1 (0.05g)						2 (5.61g)	
cf. <i>Corylus</i>	cf. hazel									
<i>Alnus</i>	alder	1 (0.09g)								
<i>Salix/Populus</i>	willow/poplar									
Indeterminate charcoal										
<b>Carbonised Weeds</b>										
Indeterminate weed										
<b>Other Remains (Non-Carbonised)</b>										
Dry (waterlogged) wood				20ml			15ml	5ml	50ml	
Dry (waterlogged) peat										
Dry (waterlogged) seeds		1			10+					
Dry (waterlogged) indet. plant frags				20ml	5ml		25ml	20ml	20ml	
Earthworm egg capsules			4					7		
Beetle fragments					1					

## 6.4 Mollusc Remains by J. Carrott

### *Introduction*

- 6.4.1 Mollusc remains sorted from the processing of two soil samples were assessed for their bioarchaeological potential. Both samples were taken from Ditch 1 and each represented the primary fill but from different sections of the feature. The fill pattern appeared to vary between the sections and it was thought that Context 1101 (from which Sample 30 was collected), the primary fill in Section 1102, might be equivalent to Context 1078, the secondary fill in Section 1080 and immediately overlying Context 1079 (Sample 25).

### *Methods*

- 6.4.2 The sediment samples were processed by ASWYAS to 1 mm, with a 300 micron sieve for the 'flot' (hereafter termed 'washover'). Mollusc remains sorted from the processed sample fractions were submitted to PRS and identified as closely as possible. Nomenclature for the taxa follows Kerney (1999). The contents from all of the samples presented in Table 2 and that of the two sample from Ditch 1 are detailed below.

### 6.5.3 *Results*

#### Context 1079: Primary fill of Ditch 1 (1080)-Sample 25

Processing: 10 litres sieved by the excavator to 1 mm, with 300 micron washover

Results: A modest assemblage of rather poorly preserved remains of freshwater snails was recovered from this deposit. Most of the shells were of planorbids, with at least 17 *Planorbis planorbis* (L.) being represented together with a larger number (at least 28 individuals) of an *Anisus* species (probably *Anisus leucostoma* (Millet) but most of the shells were rather fragmentary). There were also some fragments of further planorbids which could not be identified more closely. Other freshwater snail taxa present included *Bithynia tentaculata* (L.) (a minimum of five individuals represented by five operculae and a single shell), a single *Lymnaea truncatula* (Müller) and five *L. ?palustris* (Müller).

#### Context 1101: Primary fill of Ditch 1 (1102)-Sample 30

Processing: 10 litres sieved by the excavator to 1 mm, with 300 micron washover

Results: This sample gave a small assemblage consisting largely of fragmentary planorbid snail shells. None of the planorbids could be identified precisely, but some (a minimum of 15 individuals) were probably an *Anisus* species and there was at least one other taxon represented. The only other identifiable remains were twelve operculae of *Bithynia tentaculata*.

### *Discussion*

- 6.4.4 The identifiable components of the snail assemblages recovered from Contexts 1079 and 1101 were both exclusively of aquatic forms. Those from Context 1101 were, in the main, not identifiable to species level, but a small number of operculae were determined to be of *Bithynia tentaculata*, a species most commonly found in large bodies of slow-moving, well-oxygenated hard water (e.g. lowland rivers, canals, drainage dykes and lakes).
- 6.4.5 The larger and better preserved assemblage recovered from Context 1079 also contained a small number of *B. tentaculata*, but was principally composed of a suite of other species which together indicated that the ditch was subject to

periodic desiccation (*Planorbis planorbis*, *Anisus leucostoma* and the two *Lymnaea* species); perhaps seasonal drying out during the summer months. Overall, it seems that conditions here were, generally, rather 'swampy', with well-vegetated hard water.

- 6.4.6 Unfortunately, the snails could not provide any insight into human activities at the site or evidence of the local environment surrounding the ditch. However, the excavator's impression that the two deposits were rather different, despite both being primary fills of the same feature, was perhaps, lent some support. Certainly, the more limited snail assemblage from Context 1101 did not reflect the periodic drying out of the ditch that was strongly indicated in Context 1079.

## 6.5 Insect Remains by J. Carrott and S. Gardner

### *Methods*

- 6.5.1 Two sediment samples were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited (PRS), County Durham, for an assessment of their content of insect macrofossils. The sediment samples were inspected in the laboratory and their lithologies recorded, using a standard *pro forma*, prior to processing, broadly following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980; 1986), for the recovery of insect macrofossils. The sub-samples were disaggregated in water before processing and their volumes recorded in a waterlogged state.
- 6.5.2 Insect remains in the processed sub-sample fractions (residues, washovers and flots) were recorded briefly by 'scanning' using a low-power microscope (where necessary), identifiable taxa and other components being listed on paper. The flots were stored in alcohol. Nomenclature for insect remains follows Kloet and Hincks (1964-77).
- 6.5.3 Other biological remains were present in each sample but were not considered as part of this assessment. Brief notes regarding these remains, and the inorganic fractions, were made but they were not investigated in any detail.

### *Results*

- 6.6.4 The results are presented in context number order. A brief summary of the processing method and an estimate of the remaining volume of unprocessed sediment follows (in round brackets) after the sample numbers.

Context 1030 [the primary fill within the terminus of the ring ditch (Ditch 3) around Roundhouse B]

Sample 9/T (7 kg/5.9 litres sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 6 litres of unprocessed sediment remains – retained by the excavator)

Just moist, light to mid orange-brown to mid grey-brown, slightly stiff to crumbly (working soft and plastic), slightly sandy clay silt (to silty clay), with stones (2 to 20 mm) present.

There was a very small washover from this sample (~12 ml) which was mostly of modern plant debris including rootlet fragments and a few seeds/fruits. There was also a little fine charcoal (to 3 mm). The only invertebrate remains recorded were some earthworm egg capsules; no insect remains were seen.

The small residue (dry weight 1.55 kg) was mostly stones (to 40 mm) and sand, with traces of brick/tile (to 12 mm; 1 g), charcoal (to 6 mm; <1 g), shell (one unidentified fragment to 3 mm; <1 g) and bone (one unidentified burnt fragment to 17 mm; <1 g).

Context 1106 [the primary fill of large north-south aligned boundary ditch (Ditch 1); date uncertain – AMS dating results inconsistent with stratigraphic relationships (see Section 8 below)]

Sample 32/T (5 kg/4.8 litres sieved to 300 microns with washover and paraffin flotation; approximately 5 litres of unprocessed sediment remains – retained by the excavator).

Moist, mid brown to mid grey-brown (with patches of mid orange-brown and mid to dark grey), stiff and slightly sticky to slightly plastic (working soft), slightly sandy clay silt, with fragments of wood and shell present.

The flot was very small (~20 ml) and composed mostly of insect and other invertebrate remains, with a lesser component (~20%) of well preserved waterlogged plant remains. There were numerous mites (Acari) and some earthworm egg capsules but the vast majority of the remains were of insects. Preservation of the remains was extremely variable, with some very well preserved fossils (e.g. retaining hairs), others reduced to heavily eroded ‘filmy’ scraps of cuticle (though at least part of this fraction was probably larval remains, e.g. of caddis flies – wings of adults of this order being provisionally identified as present, see below) and a range of conditions between these extremes. Most of the identifiable remains were of adult beetles. Aquatic and waterside taxa were well represented and included Hydraenidae species (including *Ochthebius* sp.), Dryopidae (probably *Dryops* sp.) and Hydrophilidae (?*Cercyon* sp?p.), and there were also ?caddis fly (cf. Trichoptera) wings. There were also some terrestrial forms represented by a ?weevil (cf. Curculionidae) pronotum and some staphylinid elytra. Other insect remains included fragments of fly puparia and some sculpted ant (Formicidae) heads.

There was also a substantial washover (~250 ml) composed principally of waterlogged plant remains but this was not investigated.

The largely inorganic residue was very small (dry weight 0.22 kg) and composed of stones (to 12 mm), fine sand and a large waterlogged wood fragment (to 140 mm; ~200 g), with a few twigs (to 15 mm; 3 g) and a little unidentified shell (to 6 mm; <1 g) and bone (one fragment to 8 mm; <1 g).

#### *Discussion*

- 6.5.4 The sample from Context 1030 gave no insect remains and, indeed, little in the way of ancient organic remains in general. This deposit shows no potential for further bioarchaeological investigation.
- 6.5.5 Insect remains, clearly indicating aquatic deposition, were abundant in the second sample, from Context 1106, however. Their preservation was highly variable, perhaps partly reflecting how heavily sclerotised the original fragments were but probably also indicating a degree of differential decay. Similar variability of preservation was noted in the assemblages from deposits recorded during the assessment of a previous intervention in the area (Hall *et al.* 2004). In this earlier assessment, it was remarked that “...much of the decay probably happened during deposit formation, although the general yellowing of some assemblages may be recent, perhaps as a result of a lowered water table”; the same may well be true here.
- 6.6.6 The insect remains could provide a useful reconstruction of the ecology within and around the boundary ditch (Ditch 1). Providing that the uncertainty regarding the dating can be addressed and the deposit (Context 1106) then dated reasonably closely, it is recommended that the insect remains from this feature are analysed in detail. The plant macrofossils should also be fully recorded and the evidence from both assemblages combined for interpretation.

## 7. Radiocarbon Dating

- 7.1 Three samples of wood charcoal from short-lived species were submitted for radiocarbon determination following species identification by Diane Alldritt. Samples were selected from the primary fills of the ring-gully of Roundhouse B and Ditches 1 and 3. The results confirm that all three deposits sampled date from the early to middle Iron Age (see Table 3 ).

Table. 3. Radiocarbon dating results

Lab. Code	Context	Material	Radiocarbon Age BP	Calibrated Age Range 1 $\sigma$	Calibrated Age Range 2 $\sigma$	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ rel. VPDB ‰
SUERC-10496	1006	<i>Corylus</i>	2253 $\pm$ 35	380-210 BC	390-200 BC	-26.5
GU-14126	Ditch 3	Charcoal				
SUERC-10497	1049	<i>Corylus</i>	2300 $\pm$ 35	410-260 BC	410-200 BC	-25.9
GU-14127	Round-house C	Charcoal				
SUERC-10498	1079	<i>Corylus</i>	2520 $\pm$ 35	780-550 BC	800-520 BC	-27.7
GU14128	Ditch 1	Charcoal				

## 8. Discussion

- 8.1 Whilst the site was undoubtedly established in the pre-Roman Iron Age, it is clearly the product of more than one phase of activity, as indicated both by stratigraphic relationships and the radiocarbon dates. However, determining this phasing is not straightforward. The earliest radiocarbon date was obtained from the large north-south boundary ditch (Ditch 1), which places it in the earlier Iron Age. But excavation suggests that Ditch 1 is later than the east-west Ditch 2, which it cuts, and Ditch 2 is in turn seen to be later than Roundhouse A.
- 8.2 The radiocarbon dates suggest that Roundhouses B and C are broadly contemporary, dating to the 5th-3rd centuries BC. Spatially, Roundhouses A, C, D, and E appear to lie on a common axis and it would be reasonable to conclude that they were contemporary, especially as their plans are not superimposed. The stratigraphic relationships between Roundhouse A and Ditch 2 clearly demonstrates that one or the other could not be a contemporary of the other roundhouses.
- 8.3 If the radiocarbon date for Ditch 1 is accepted then the stratigraphic relationships would appear to make Roundhouse A potentially the earliest feature on the site, followed by Ditch 2 and then Ditch 1. Much hinges on the date acquired for Ditch 1 and the possibility must be considered that the charcoal sample used for radiocarbon dating could have been residual – a possibility that presently leaves the environmental analysis of the Ditch 1 fills of questionable validity (see 6.6.6).
- 8.4 The site cannot be viewed in isolation and it should be noted that a settlement containing a similar feature to Roundhouse B was investigated just 100m to the north-east at the Harley Davidson site (Richardson and Rose 2005) where the encompassing ditch was shown to be continuous rather than segmented as seen here. The dating of this site, however, is so far based on a handful of

artefacts, radiocarbon determination having yet to be carried out. The key artefact there was a fragment of glass bangle that has been dated to the 1st century BC (Cool 2003). Moreover, the field system excavated to east of this (the B&Q site), has been seen as a two phase development, the first phase dating to the pre-Roman Iron Age and the second phase being of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date (Jones 2005). The second phase is seemingly contemporary with the settlement at the Harley Davidson site. The roundhouse dates at the First Point (Zone D1) site may reasonably be equated with the first phase field system at the B&Q site, whereas Ditches 1 and 2 might be equated to the developed Phase 2 field system of that site (see Fig. 2).

- 8.5 The above hypothesis fits well with regard to the stratigraphic relationship between Ditch 2 and Roundhouse A, but the radiocarbon date from Ditch 1 remains problematic. It is notable that the ditch encountered to the north of the site by Arcus, which may be the continuation of Ditch 1, was found to contain Roman pottery (O'Neill 2005). Certainly a Romano-British date for Ditch 1 (and Ditch 2) would certainly make more sense of the stratigraphical relationship with Roundhouse A, but the link is circumstantial and tenuous. Spatially, Ditch 1 appears to correspond broadly with the extrapolated course of the ditch of the cropmark enclosure appended to the Harley Davidson enclosure. If this and ditch 1 are one and the same, then it seems almost certain that Ditch 1 is a later Iron Age/Romano-British phenomenon and the radiocarbon date is incorrect.
- 8.6 Whatever the date of Ditch 1, the environment of the site in the later Iron Age and Romano-British period would certainly appear to have been predominantly wet, albeit with seasonal dry spells, as suggested by the mollusc and insect evidence. Indeed it is possible that the general wetness of the environment was a major factor in dictating the locations (and alignments) of the roundhouses, which all occupy the marginally highest point of the site. The combined environmental evidence from the B&Q site to the east confirms this impression of a managed waterlogged landscape. The work there suggests the area was essentially a cleared grassland landscape, with areas of carr woodland and scrub, that was sub-divided by (at times) water filled ditches, probably with hedges of alder and/or willow alongside them (Gale 2005; Greig 2005; Smith and Tetlow 2005).
- 8.7 The paucity of artefacts and the considerable truncation of the site by later activities, has not assisted in determining the activities carried out on the site or the general site economy. Some cereal remains were present that are indicative of good arable land under cultivation in the vicinity, a conclusion also drawn from the environmental analyses from the B&Q site, but no evidence of crop processing, such as querns, was found, as they were on the Harley Davidson site (Richardson and Rose 2005).

## **9. Conclusions**

- 9.1 The dates of the settlement evidence found at this site allow us to speculate that the five roundhouses represent an apparently un-enclosed settlement that may be the predecessor of the later Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and field system found to the east. Such a migration of settlement and the transition from un-enclosed to enclosed settlement by the later Iron Age is consistent with current theories about Iron Age settlement in the north

generally. The radiocarbon date obtained from the primary fill of Ditch 1 is, however, inconsistent with the stratigraphic understanding of the site, an anomaly considered to be due to residuality in the sample. The environmental evidence obtained suggests that this site periodically experienced the similar wet conditions that have been detected in the evidence from the Iron Age and Romano-British phases on the sites excavated immediately to the east.

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## ***Appendix I***

### ***Inventory of primary archive***

<b>File no.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
1	Context register	5
1	Drawing sheet number record	1
1	Drawing register	3
1	Levels data	9
1	Sample register	2
1	Finds and samples register	3
1	Trench record sheet	1
1	Photograph record sheet (Film nos 7422, 7424, 7410, 7409)	4
1	Black and white contact sheet (Film no 7422)	1
1	Black and white negative (Film no 7422)	1
1	Colour transparencies (Film no, 7422)	1
2	Context cards (1000-1109)	110
3	Small Permatrace sheets (1-25)	26

## **Appendix II**

### **Inventory of contexts**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Description</b>
1000			Topsoil
1001			Deposit similar to topsoil removed during stripping
1002			Upper fill of 1007
1003		Ditch 3	Middle fill of 1007
1004		Ditch 3	Tertiary fill of 1007 (Redeposited natural)
1005		Ditch 3	Secondary fill of 1007
1006		Ditch 3	Primary fill of 1007
1007		Ditch 3	Cut of circular enclosure ditch
1008			Single fill of 1009
1009			Cut of possible post-hole
1010		Roundhouse B	Single fill of 1011
1011		Roundhouse B	Cut of shallow ring-gully
1012	1		Peaty deposit (remains of pond/bog area)
1013	1		Discoloured natural clay below 1012
1014	1		Sandy clay below 1013
1015	1		Red/ grey clay below 1014
1016	1		Clay below 1015
1017			Upper fill of 1022
1018			Middle fill of 1022 (Thin band of redeposited clay)
1019			Tertiary fill of 1022
1020			Secondary fill of 1022
1021			Primary fill of 1022
1022			Cut of deep narrow gully across eastern entrance of enclosure ditch
1023	1		Natural below 1016
1024			Cut of natural water formed feature
1025			Single fill of 1024
1026		Roundhouse C	Cut of northern part of truncated ring-gully
1027		Roundhouse C	Single fill of 1026
1028		Ditch 3	Upper ( tertiary) fill of 1031 (Same as 1002)
1029		Ditch 3	Secondary fill of 1031
1030		Ditch 3	Primary fill of 1031
1031		Ditch 3	Cut of circular enclosure ditch (Same as 1007)
1032		Roundhouse B	Single fill of 1033
1033		Roundhouse B	Cut of possible but end of ring-gully
1034		Roundhouse D	Single fill of 1035
1035		Roundhouse D	Shallow cut of the remains of a possibly ring-gully
1036		Ditch 3	Upper fill of 1039
1037		Ditch 3	Secondary fill of 1039
1038		Ditch 3	Primary fill of 1039
1039		Ditch 3	Cut of circular ditch (Associated with 1031 and 1039)
1040		Roundhouse E	Single fill of 1041

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Description</b>
1041		Roundhouse E	Cut of ring-gully (Associated with 1043)
1042		Roundhouse E	Single fill of 1043
1043		Roundhouse E	Cut of ring-gully (Associated with 1041)
1044		Roundhouse E	Single fill of 1045
1045		Roundhouse E	Cut of irregular feature possible originally part of ring-gully 1041/1043
1046			Cut of post-hole (Associated with 1051)
1047			Single fill of 1046
1048		Roundhouse C	Cut of ring-gully (Same as 1052, associated with 1026)
1049		Roundhouse C	Single fill of 1048
1050			Single fill of 1051
1051			Cut of post-hole (Associated with 1046)
1052		Roundhouse C	Cut of ring gully (Same as 1048, associated with 1026)
1053		Roundhouse C	Single fill of 1052 (Same as 1049)
1054			Single fill of 1055
1055			Cut of post-hole
1056			Single fill of 1057
1057			Cut of irregular feature (Possible tree throw)
1058			Single fill of 1059
1059			Cut of post-hole (Associated with 1061)
1060			Single fill of 1061
1061			Cut of post-hole (Associated with 1059)
1062			Single fill of 1063
1063			Cut of irregular feature (Possible tree throw)
1064			Single fill of 1065
1065			Cut of hearth (Associated with ring-gully 1035)
1066		Roundhouse A	Single fill of 1067 (Same as 1076)
1067		Roundhouse A	Cut of partial ring-gully(Same as 1075)
1068		Ditch 2	Single fill of 1069
1069		Ditch 2	Cut of gully (Same as 1095)
1070		Ditch 2	Upper fill of 1072
1071		Ditch 2	Primary fill of 1072
1072		Ditch 2	Recut of ditch 1074
1073		Ditch 2	Fill of 1074
1074		Ditch 2	Cut of ditch (Same as 1093)
1075		Roundhouse A	Cut of partial ring-gully (Same as 1067)
1076		Roundhouse A	Single fill of 1075 (Same as 1066)
1077		Ditch 1	Single fill of 1088 (Same as 1081)
1078		Ditch 1	Secondary fill of 1080
1079		Ditch 1	Primary fill of 1080
1080		Ditch 1	Cut of N-S ditch (Same as 1087)
1081		Ditch 1	Single fill of 1082 (Same as 1077)
1082		Ditch 1	Recut of ditch 1087 (Same as 1088)
1083		Ditch 1	Slump of natural material on west side of ditch 1087
1084		Ditch 1	Tertiary fill of 1087
1085		Ditch 1	Primary fill of 1087
1086		Ditch 1	Secondary fill of 1087

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Description</b>
1087		Ditch 1	Cut of N-S ditch (Same as 1080)
1088		Ditch 1	Recut of ditch 1080 (Same as 1082)
1089		Ditch 2	Upper fill of 1093(Same as 1070)
1090		Ditch 2	Tertiary fill of 1093 (Same as 1071)
1091		Ditch 2	Secondary fill of 1093
1092		Ditch 2	Primary fill of 1093 (Same as 1073)
1093		Ditch 2	Cut of E-W ditch (Same as 1074)
1094		Ditch 2	Single fill of 1095 ( Cut by 1093, same as 1068)
1095		Ditch 2	Cut of gully (Same as 1069)
1096		Ditch 1	Cut of N-S ditch (Same as 1080 and 1087)
1097		Ditch 1	Upper fill of 1096
1098		Ditch 1	Secondary fill of 1096
1099		Ditch 1	Primary fill of 1096
1100		Ditch 1	Upper fill of 1102 (Derived from boggy area)
1101		Ditch 1	Main fill of 1102
1102		Ditch 1	Cut of N-S ditch (Same as 1080, 1087 and 1097)
1103		Ditch 1	In-wash of material on east side of ditch 1096
1104		Ditch 1	Upper fill of 1107
1105		Ditch 1	Secondary fill of 1107
1106		Ditch 1	Primary fill of 1107
1107		Ditch 1	Cut of N-S ditch (Same as 1087 and 1102)
1108		Ditch 2	Single fill of 1109
1109		Ditch 2	Cut of E-W ditch (Cut by 1107)

### **Appendix III**

#### **Inventory of artefacts**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Details</b>
Animal bone	U/S	1	
	1020	19	
	1028	14	+frags
	1038	14	
	1042	1	?
	1054	8	Burnt bone fragments
	1060	1	Burnt bone
	1081	1	
	1090	1	Tooth
	1100	1	
	1101	4	Inc. 1 tooth
<b>Total</b>		<b>65</b>	
Charcoal	1020	3	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	
Pottery	1073	1	Single sherd of Iron Age pottery
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	
Timber	1083	1	Section of thin timber board
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	

## **Appendix IV**

### ***Inventory of samples***

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
1		1006	GBA	Primary fill of 1007
2		1008	GBA	Single fill of 1009
3		1010	GBA	Single fill of 1011
4		1021	GBA	Primary fill of 1022
5	1	1012	GBA	Peaty deposit/ bog area
6	1	1016	GBA	Clay below 1015
7	1	1023	GBA	Natural below 1016
8	1	1013	GBA	Discoloured natural clay below 1012
9		1030	GBA	Primary fill of 1031
10		1034	GBA	Single fill of 1035
11		1040	GBA	Single fill of 1041
12		1042	GBA	Single fill of 1043
13		1044	GBA	Single fill of 1045
14		1047	GBA	Single fill of 1046
15		1050	GBA	Single fill of 1051
16		1049	GBA	Single fill of 1048
17		1054	GBA	Single fill of 1055
18		1058	GBA	Single fill of 1059
19		1060	GBA	Single fill of 1061
20		1056	GBA	Single fill of 1057
21		1062	GBA	Single fill of 1063
22		1064	GBA	Single fill of 1065
23		1066	GBA	Single fill of 1067
24		1076	GBA	Single fill of 1075
25		1079	GBA	Primary fill of 1080
26		1092	GBA	Primary fill of 1093
27		1094	GBA	Single fill of 1095
28		1086	GBA	Secondary fill of 1087
29		1099	GBA	Primary fill of 1096
30		1101	GBA	Main fill of 1102
31	1	1012	GBA	Peat deposit/bog area
32		1106	GBA	Primary fill of 1107
33		1038	GBA	Primary fill of 1039