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Archaeological Investigations at Westgate Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire

By J. M. McComish

YAT Assessment Report 2021/47 July 2021





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CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	V
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION	V
1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Post-excavation report	7
3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	8
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
4.1 Archaeological Background	9
4.2 Historical Background	10
5 RESULTS	12
5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits	12
5.2 Phase 2 The earliest features at the site	12
5.3 Phase 3 Romano-British field system with associated pits	13
5.4 Phase 4 Romano-British field system	16
5.5 Phase 5 Re-cutting of the Phase 3 ditches	19
5.6 Phase 6 Recutting of the Phase 5 ditches	21
5.7 Phase 7 Features of Romano-British date	22
5.8 Phase 8 Features of uncertain date	23
5.9 Phase 9 Medieval features	24
5.10 Phase 10 Post-medieval pit	27
5.11 Phase 11 Overburden	27
6 DISCUSSION	27
6.1 Period by period summary	27
6.2 Recommendations	29
LIST OF WEB BASED SOURCES	30
REFERENCES	30
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	31
APPENDIX 1 INDEX TO ARCHIVE	32
APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT LIST	33
APPENDIX 3 POTTERY ASSESSMENT	43
APPENDIX 4 STONE ASSESSMENT	52

APPENDIX 5 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT	53
APPENDIX 6 ANIMAL BONE REPORT	54
APPENDIX 7 ARTEFACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES.....	57
APPENDIX 8 OASIS FORM SUMMARY	58
PLATES.....	60
FIGURES.....	73

Plates

Cover: View of site

Plate 1 Water retention at the southern end of Area A facing south-east	60
Plate 2 Machining at the southern end of Area A.....	60
Plate 3 Section 19 facing north-west, scale unit 0.1m	61
Plate 4 Gully 4 in Area 1 facing west, scale unit 0.5m.....	61
Plate 5 Gully 5 facing north, scale unit 0.5m.....	62
Plate 6 Section 22 pit C1090 facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m.....	62
Plate 7 Pit C2177/2179 facing east, scale unit 0.5m	63
Plate 8 Section 86 ditch C1198 facing south, scale unit 0.5m.....	63
Plate 9 Ditch 18 C2119 (left) and Ditch 17 C2135 (right) facing east, scale unit 0.5m.....	64
Plate 10 Termini of Ditches 13-14 facing south-west, scale unit 0.1m	64
Plate 11 Linear 1 Ditch C1092 (right) and Ditch 5 C1094 facing east, vertical scale unit 0.1m.....	65
Plate 12 Gully 1 Section S3 facing north-east, scale unit 0.1m	65
Plate 13 Ditch 2 section S9 facing south-east, scale unit 0.1m	66
Plate 14 Section S12 showing the complex junction of Ditches 3 and 5 facing south-east	66
Plate 15 Section S37 cuts C2039 and C2041 facing east, scale unit 0.5m.....	67
Plate 16 Ditch 2b cut C1151 facing west, scale unit 0.1m	67
Plate 17 Section 28 Ditch 8 cut C2006, facing north-east, vertical scale unit 0.1m.....	68
Plate 18 Section S40 Pit C2050 (left) and Ditch 12 C2052 (right), scale unit 0.5m	68
Plate 19 Section 85 pit C1189 facing east, scale unit 0.5m	69
Plate 20 Pit C1158 (left) and Ditch 3 (right) facing south-west, scale unit 0.5m	69
Plate 21 Section S15 post-hole C1069 facing east, scale unit 0.1m	70
Plate 22 Section S14 cut C1067 facing east, scale unit 0.1m	70
Plate 23 Section S51 pit C2086 (left) and pit C2105 (right) facing north, scale unit 0.5m	71
Plate 24 Section S43 pit C2068 (centre) and Ditch 12 (left) facing west, vertical scale unit 0.1m.....	71
Plate 25 Section S6 plough furrow (right) and associated Gully 2 (left) facing north, scale unit 0.5m....	72
Plate 26 Section S21 pit 1086 facing north, vertical scale unit 0.1m	72

Tables

Table 1 Index to archive	32
Table 2 Context list	33
Table 3 Pottery Quantification.....	47
Table 4 Stone fragments recovered from the site	52
Table 5 Summary of CBM data.....	53
Table 6 Animal Bone from Westgate, Belton	55
Table 7 Animal bone by context for Westgate, Belton	56

Figures

Figure 1	The location of the site	73
Figure 2	Site plan.....	74
Figure 3	Phase 2 features.....	75
Figure 4	Sections S74 and S18.....	76
Figure 5	Sections S19 and S67.....	77
Figure 6	Section S65	78
Figure 7	Sections S62, S57, S58 and S60	79
Figure 8	Sections S26, S27 and S52	80
Figure 9	Sections S54 and S55.....	81
Figure 10	Sections S22 and S87.....	82
Figure 11	Sections S68 and S69.....	83
Figure 12	Phase 3	84
Figure 13	Section S72	85
Figure 14	Sections S86 and S64.....	86
Figure 15	Sections S59 and S56.....	87
Figure 16	Sections S46, S47 and S32	88
Figure 17	Sections S53 and S50.....	89
Figure 18	Sections S48 and S49.....	90
Figure 19	Section S12	91
Figure 20	Sections S10 and S23.....	92
Figure 21	Sections S43 and S45.....	93
Figure 22	Sections S40, S39, S41 and S42	94
Figure 23	Phase 4 plan	95
Figure 24	Sections S83, S76 and S7	96
Figure 25	Sections S75, S73 and S3.....	97
Figure 26	Sections S82, S9 and S78.....	98
Figure 27	Sections S80 and S11.....	99
Figure 28	Sections S71 and S72.....	100
Figure 29	Phase 5 plan	101
Figure 30	Sections S79 and S81.....	102
Figure 31	Section S88.....	103
Figure 32	Section S37	104
Figure 33	Phase 6 plan	105
Figure 34	Sections S28, S33, S34 and S31	106
Figure 35	Sections S63 and S66.....	107
Figure 36	Phases 7 and 8 plan.....	108
Figure 37	Sections S85, S13, S36 and S24	109
Figure 38	Section S77	110
Figure 39	Sections S15, S16, S14, S17 and S25	111
Figure 40	Section S70 and S38	112
Figure 41	Phase 9 plan	113
Figure 42	Sections S29 and S30.....	114
Figure 43	Section S51.....	115
Figure 44	Sections S61 and S35.....	116
Figure 45	Sections S1, S6 and S44.....	117
Figure 46	Sections S2 and S21.....	118

Abbreviations

ADS	Archaeological Data Service
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGL	Below Ground Level
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CGSS	Coarse-grained sandstone
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
FGSS	Fine-grained sandstone
GBA	General Biological Analysis sample
HE	Historic England
NGR	National Grid Reference
RAMS	Risk Assessment and Method Statement
SF	Small Find
SMS	Strip, Map and Sample
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WYAS	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 8th March and the 29th April 2021 York Archaeological Trust conducted a strip, map and sample investigation at Westgate Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire (NGR SE 77480 07338).

The work was undertaken for Oculis Construction Consultants Limited, as a planning condition from North Lincolnshire Council (PA/2017/1975). The investigations were based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Locus Consulting. The work involved stripping the site, mapping the observed features and then excavating representative sections across each feature.

The investigations revealed a number of ring-gullies, pits, post-holes and gullies of uncertain date together with two successive field systems of Romano-British date. In addition, there were a number of medieval pits interpreted as being for sand extraction and a group of plough furrows which are probably of medieval date. A few clearly modern features were also present in the northern portion of the site, but these were not excavated.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Westgate Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire
YAT Project No.	6236
Document Number	2021/47
Type of Project	Strip, map, excavation and sample
Client	Oculis Construction Consultants Limited
Planning Application No.	PA/2017/1975
NGR	SE 77480 07338
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-421305

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	JMcC	10/5/21	CJ	14/07/21	CJ	14/07/21
2	JMcC	15/7/21				

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 8th March and the 29th April 2021 York Archaeological Trust conducted a strip, map and sample investigation (SMS) at Westgate Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire (NGR SE 77480 07338; Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Oculis Construction Consultants Limited, as a planning condition from North Lincolnshire Council (PA/2017/1975). The investigations were based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Locus Consulting. The work involved stripping the site, mapping the observed features and then excavating representative sections across each feature.

The investigations revealed a number of ring-gullies, pits, post-holes and gullies of uncertain date together with two successive field systems of Romano-British date. In addition, there were a number of medieval pits interpreted as being for sand extraction and a group of plough furrows which are probably of medieval date. A few clearly modern features were also present in the northern portion of the site, but these were not excavated.

2 METHODOLOGY

The work followed on from a field evaluation at the site undertaken by WYAS (2018) which identified ditches and pits at the site. In the light of these results permission to develop the site was granted with a planning condition which stipulated that further archaeological investigations should take place.

The precise terms of the planning condition are detailed in the WSI (Locus Consulting 2020, 3) and the methodology used complied with this document, though some modifications were made in the light of suggestions from A. Williams, the Historic Environment Officer for North Lincolnshire Council, who visited the site three times during the course of the excavations.

The SMS investigations covered a total area of 4488 square metres (Figure 2), comprising two main areas, numbered Area A and Area B. Area A was the southernmost portion, initially comprised an open area 66m x 44m in size. Following stripping a group of post-holes were seen in the northernmost portion of Area A. To determine whether or not similar features were located to the immediate north a small extension 9m x 10m in area was investigated midway along the northernmost side of Area A (this was in compliance with a request from A. Williams). Area B was the northernmost portion of the excavation comprising an L-shaped trench with the long axis being 46m x 30m in area and the short axis 16m x 10m in area, located on the north-eastern side of long axis.

The site was stripped using a 14-ton 360° mechanical excavator with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. Archaeological features were identified and the upper surfaces cleaned to determine their location.

Representative sections were then excavated through the various features seen, with plans and sections being drawn of the excavated portions at a scale of 1:10 for the sections and 1:20 for the plans. In the case of post-holes and most pits 50% was excavated, though in the case of a group of intercutting pits in the northern portion of Area B a trench was 1m wide section excavated across the group of pits. This group of pits could not be fully excavated as the sides

were unstable (due to problems with waterlogging). An auger was therefore used to determine the depth of these pits. One pit at the northern end of Area B had to be excavated by machine as the sides were too unstable to enable hand excavation.

At least one section was excavated through each linear feature (such as gullies and ditches), in addition the intersections of the various linear features were excavated to determine their stratigraphic relationships. The only exception was a group of five related furrows on a north-south alignment were present within Area A; as these were clearly related features representative sections were only taken through the westernmost three of these furrows (this was agreed with A. Williams).

It should be noted that there was a number of features within Area B that contained clearly modern artefacts such as concrete and wire fragments. These were not excavated, but their locations were surveyed (again, this was also agreed with A. Williams).

The site was recorded in accordance with the YAT *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2009). Deposits judged by the archaeologist to constitute an individual archaeological event were assigned a unique 'context number'. The context numbers in Area A were in a sequence starting at 1000, while Area B was in a sequence starting 2000. In addition, for ease of reference a series of feature numbers were allocated to linear features, namely Furrows 1-5, Gullies 1-8, Linear features 1-3 and Ditches 1-17.

Digital photographs of the site were taken with a Nikon SLR camera which produced Nef files. These were converted into smaller Jpg files for use within this report. In addition, black and white film photographs were taken using a Canon camera. Six GBA samples were taken from the site, though it should be noted that despite waterlogging the preservation of organics at the site was poor. The site and the observed features were surveyed using a GPS GS18T LTE UHF.

There were severe problems with waterlogging in Area A, and two methods were adopted to resolve this problem. Firstly, the south-westernmost portion of Area A, measuring 4.5m x 7m, was excavated by machine to create a sump to aid drainage. In addition, a baulk was left close to the southern end of the site in an attempt to retain the water (Plate 1). The baulk was 12m to the north of the south-western corner of area A, and 6m to the north of the south-eastern corner of Area A, with a dog-leg 16m from the eastern side of Area A. Several of the features seen to the south of the baulk (two furrows and two gullies, Plate B) could not be excavated due to the problems of waterlogging, but their locations were surveyed; these features were also present to the north of the baulk, where cross-sections were excavated.

There were also problems with the excavation of the northern portion of Area B due to waterlogging; as noted above one large pit close to the northernmost limit of excavation had to be excavated by machine, as it was too unstable for hand excavation, while a group of large pits could not be fully excavated due to waterlogging.

It should be noted that at some stage there will be a second phase of works comprising a Watching Brief, but the date of this work has yet to be determined.

2.1 Post-excavation report

The site archive was compiled in compliance with the ClfA guidelines (2014). The digital and physical portions of the site archive are currently stored at YAT under the project code 6236. The physical archive (artefacts, photographic prints and negatives, site records, copy of the

report, copy of the WSI) will be transferred to the North Lincolnshire Museums service upon completion of the project.

This report follows a standard YAT format and it is intended as an assessment of the data from the site. The report includes background information (the location, geology and topography of the site and the archaeological and historical background), followed by a summary of the results of the investigations. Within the results section the observed features have been placed in groups and phases on the basis of either dated artefacts or stratigraphic links. In the interest of brevity descriptions of infills of features are not given in detail in the text as they are summarised in Appendix 2. Dimensions of cut features within the text are in the form length x breadth x depth in metres. Context numbers are given in the form C****, while the various cross-sections through features are referred to as S** and environmental samples are referred to as Sa**. The results are followed by an overall discussion of the site is on a period-by-period basis, together with recommendations for any further work.

The contents of the site archive, context descriptions and other data tables are given in the form of appendices as are results of all assessments undertaken on the various artefacts and ecofacts from the excavation.

The software used to produce the figures for this report was Autocad and Adobe Illustrator.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located within the hamlet of Westgate, North Lincolnshire, approximately 10km to the south-west of Scunthorpe. Westgate is a ribbon settlement to either side of Westgate Road, which runs approximately east-west linking the village of Belton and hamlet of Sandtoft. The area is characterised as part of the Humberland Levels, which are defined as a flat, low lying area of agricultural land (Natural England 2020, 3).

The underlying geology of the site is Mercia Mudstone, which is a sedimentary rock dating to 201-252 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by hot deserts, and the superficial deposits are of wind-blown Sutton Sand Formation which formed 2 million years ago (British Geological Survey website).

The site is broadly level at around 8m AOD, comprising a single property with a 20th century house fronting onto the southern side of Westgate Road with a garden and paddocks to the rear. The paddocks/gardens are considerably wider east-west than the frontage of the property on Westgate Road. To the immediate north-west on Westgate road there is a brick Chapel building dated to 1868, while to the immediate north-east there is a house. The southern western and eastern sides of the paddock/garden were bordered by hedges and mature trees, with properties fronting onto Carrhouse Road to the west, a large garden for a house on Carrhouse Road to the south and a narrow plot of land and a field to the east.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search was made of the Heritage Gateway website for a 5km radius of the site, but this yielded no results, even when the search area was widened to a 10km radius. A search of the Archaeological Data Service website (ADS) for a 5km radius from the site yielded information for buildings, artefacts and excavated features ranging from prehistoric to modern date; the

results of this search are given in the text below with the exception of watching brief which yielded nothing of interest, sites which yielded only undated remains, or sites which yielded only modern features, none of which are discussed in any detail. For each site mentioned below the Historic England (HE) reference number, which is embedded within the ADS report, is given.

4.1 Archaeological Background

4.1.1 *Investigations at the present site*

Very little archaeological work has been undertaken in Westgate, though the present site was subjected to a field evaluation (WYAS 2018). This evaluation involved the examination of ten trenches which were between 1.9m x 12m to 1.9m x 20m in area (WYAS 2018, Fig. 2). Of these, Trenches 3-4 and 7 were located within Area A of the present investigations, Trench 2 was located partially within Area A and partly to the north of it and Trench 5 was located partly within Trench A and partly to the east of it. Trench 6 was located to the east of Area A close to the eastern boundary of the site. Trenches 9 -10 were located within Area B, Trench 1 was located partly within Area B and partly to the west of it, while Trench 8 was partly within area B and partly to the south of it. The field evaluation (WYAS 2018, 4-5) revealed

- a ditch on a north-east/south-west alignment in Trenches 1 and 10
- a narrow ditch on an east-west alignment in Trench 2
- a ditch on a north-west to south-east alignment in Trench 3 containing Roman pottery
- a ditch which ran across Trenches 4 and 7 on a north-east south-west alignment
- a small pit in Trench 5,
- a small pit in Trench 8,
- two intercutting pits in Trench 9 containing 13-14th century pottery and some residual Roman pottery
- a north-south aligned ditch in Trench 10 containing Roman pottery

The only trench devoid of archaeological features was Trench 6 (WYAS 2018, 4). Most of these features could not be closely dated as few artefacts were recovered, but there was sufficient pottery present to suggest that a field system of Roman date was present. All but one of the 11 sherds of Roman pottery recovered were of 1st century date, with a single sherd being of AD 160-420, perhaps suggesting the site was little used in the later Roman period (WYAS 2018, 5). The intercut pits in Trench 9 contained medieval pottery, suggesting that medieval activity was concentrated in the northern portion of the site (WYAS 2018, 5).

4.1.2 *Archaeological finds within a 5km radius of the site*

Numerous remains of prehistoric date are known from the vicinity, most of which comprise stray finds of flint artefacts. Mesolithic flints have been recovered at Epworth (ADS, HE records 59178, 59247 and 59248), while Neolithic flints including axes are known from Belton (ADS, HE records 59193, 59162) and Epworth (ADS, HE records 59178 and 59248).

Bronze Age remains include the site of a barrow at Glaisdale Swing (ADS, HE record 1635733), flint scrapers and an arrowhead from Epworth (ADS, HE records 59178, 59218 and 59248) and a palstave from Belton (ADS, HE record 59203).

An Iron Age pit was present at land adjacent to the Steer Arms, High Street, Epworth (ADS, HE record 1458442) and an Iron Age field system is known on land adjacent to Carrside and

Axholme Drive, Epworth (ADS, HE record 1566777). Axes of late prehistoric date are known from Belton (ADS, HE records 59168 and 59175).

Cropmarks of an enclosure are visible on aerial photographs to the north-west of Sandtoft could be of either prehistoric or Roman date (ADS, HE record 1067660). Flints of uncertain date are known from Epworth (ADS, HE record 59215), while flints that could be either prehistoric or Roman in date from both Belton (ADS, HE records 59182, 59183, 59184, 59185, 59188, 59189, 59190, 59191, 59301) and Epworth (ADS, HE records 59246, 59179, 59180, 59181).

The nearest major Roman settlement was Lincoln, which started life as a fortress, later becoming a civilian town. The closest major Roman road was Ermine Street, some 18km to the east of the present site, which ran northwards from Lincoln to a river-crossing of the Humber at Brough-on-Humber (Roman Roads Research Association website). The line of this Roman road is preserved by the line of the A15 and B1207 roads.

The Isle of Axholme was clearly settled in the Romano-British period. Romano-British pottery was found in association with an enclosure and a field system seen on cropmarks to the immediate north of Sandtoft (ADS, HE record 59216). Further cropmarks of an enclosure to the north-west of Sandtoft were confirmed by excavation as being of 4th century date (ADS, HE record 59217) and a Roman field system was also uncovered Thorne Road, Sandtoft (ADS, HE record 1472320). Spot-finds from the area include Romano-British pottery from Belton (ADS, HE records 59302 and 59194) and Epworth (ADS, HE record 59248), together with a 4th century coin from Epworth (ADS, HE record 59218).

The only material evidence of early medieval date comprises Anglo-Saxon pottery from a site at 46 Lockwood Bank, Epworth (ADS, HE record 1476108) and from Belton (ADS, HE record 59194), together with a find-spot of an early-medieval coin from Epworth (ADS, HE record 59250).

Later medieval sites in the area include portions of a 14-16th century manor house in Epworth (ADS, HE record 59218), a medieval pit and building on land adjacent to Carrside and Axholme Drive, Epworth (ADS, HE record 1566777), burials possibly marking the site of a chapel 107 High Street, Belton (ADS, HE record 1364744) and a medieval cess pit, post-hole, gully and pottery at Church Villa, Stocks Hill, Belton (ADS, HE record 1607229). A medieval hollow way was identified at Hollingsworth Lane, Epworth (ADS, HE record 1476115), and there was a medieval post-hole on land to the rear of 1216 High street, Epworth (ADS, HE record 1614910). In addition, finds of medieval pottery are known from Epworth (ADS, HE record 1476108) and Belton (ADS, HE refs 59195, 1400148, 1542127, 1582201).

Post-medieval remains in the area include a foundation for the farmhouse and brick boundary wall at The Old White Farmhouse, Westgate (ADS, Grey Literature Library 8374), a post medieval feature at 107 High Street, Belton (ADS, HE record 1400148), post-medieval features including a boundary ditch and pit on land to the rear of 1216 High street, Epworth (ADS, HE record 1614910), a post-medieval linear feature at Hatfield Road, Sandtoft (ADS, HE record 1071303) and a post-medieval boundary ditch at Hollingsworth Lane, Epworth (ADS, HE record 1476115).

4.2 Historical Background

Westgate lies within the medieval parish of Belton, which is in the Isle of Axholme. The name Belton is derived from the Old English *bēl* meaning a fire or a beacon and *tūn* meaning an enclosure or farmstead (English Place-Name Society website), indicating that the area was

settled in the early medieval period. The parish system in England was largely established prior to the Norman Conquest, and three of the parishes in the Isle of Axholme, namely Belton, Epworth and Haxey parishes, are each over 8000 acres in size. It has been suggested by Thirsk (1953, 16) that these large parishes are a sign of low population.

Whatever the size of the original settlement by the time of the Domesday Book of 1086 the village of Belton had 75 households, placing the village in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in Domesday (Open Domesday website). There were two landowners in 1086; the first was the King, who held 18 freemen and 14 smallholders, 4 men's plough teams and 68 acres of meadow. The second landowner was Geoffrey of la Guerche who held 20 villagers, 17 freeman, 6 small holders, 5 ploughlands, 1 lord's plough team, 4.8 men's plough teams, woodland, and 11 fisheries (Open Domesday website).

Medieval ridge and furrow is still visible within Belton parish, and though a number of enclosure acts relating to the Isle of Axholme were passed between the 1770s and 1860s the process of enclosure was never completed and large areas remain unenclosed, and in some areas an open field system of strip-cultivation is still practiced (ADS, HE ref 58201 and 59256). The survival of this extensive strip field system of agriculture on the Isle of Axholme is considered to be of international significance (Natural England 2020, 3 and 8).

Some medieval structures (or their sites) are known in the surrounding area. A monastic cell was founded in Sandtoft by the Benedictine monks of St Mary's Abbey, York, sometime between 1147-86 (ADS, HE record 59026) and a cell of Augustinian monks was present in Belton from the 12th century to the time of the dissolution (ADS, HE record 59290). All Saints church in Belton is largely of 14th century date (ADS, HE record 59169) as is St Andrew's church Epworth (ADS, HE record 59234). The remains of a medieval market cross survive at Epworth (ADS, HE record 59221) and the site of a possible chantry is also known in Epworth (ADS, HE record 59251).

Post-medieval remains in the area include a farmhouse with 16th century origins in Belton (ADS, HE record 537079). Drainage works in the Isle of Axholme began in the 17th century under Cornelius Vermuyden (Encyclopaedia Britannica online). The drainage greatly extended the area of agriculturally useful land. The area remains agriculturally productive and the land is maintained by pumping to keep the water table down (Natural England 2020, 3). Various Georgian features are known within the general vicinity including a cropmark of a post-medieval ornamental ring of trees 25m in diameter located slightly to the north-east of Belton (ADS website, HE ref 1188691) and a small country house in Church Town dating to 1725-50 (ADS, HE ref 1029598).

The area has strong connections with non-conformity, as John Wesley was born in Epworth where his father was the local vicar. A Methodist Chapel was built in Epworth in 1860 to commemorate the famous Methodist minister Alexander Kilham, who was born in the town (ADS, HE ref 1376444), a General Baptist Chapel with a detached school building was built in Epworth in 1857 (ADS, HE ref 1376428) and a Wesleyan chapel was built in Epworth in 1772, which was replaced in 1821 and 1888-9 (ADS, HE ref 1376432). A Wesleyan chapel was built in Belton in 1879 (ADS, HE ref 1373391). The brick building to the immediate north-west of the present site is a Primitive Methodist chapel built in 1868, which served until 1965; it has since been adapted to act as a store for trolley buses from the Sandtoft Trolley Bus Museum (Primitive Methodists website).

Westgate hamlet currently comprises a ribbon development of 19th and 20th century buildings, primarily housing.

5 RESULTS

The results of the excavation are listed below in phase order. It should be noted that the label Ditch 4 was not used in the numbering sequence, because on excavation it turned out to be two intercutting pits. In addition, due to evidence for re-cutting Ditches 2, 3, 5 and 11 were each subdivided into several phases labelled as Ditch 2a, 2b etc.; these subdivisions are detailed below.

5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The natural deposits in Area A comprised firm mottled light grey, light brown and mid orange brown sand (C1002), while in Area B the natural was firm mottled light grey, light brown and mid orange brown sand (C2002). The upper surface of the natural deposits was approximately 0.6m BGL.

5.2 Phase 2 The earliest features at the site

This phase comprises all features which definitely predate Romano-British field systems seen in Phases 3-6. The features are shown in plan on Figure 3, while cross-sections of the various features are given on Figures 4-11. There are no direct stratigraphic links with Groups 1-4, so the order in which these groups occurred is unclear. Groups 1, 3 and 4 all contained Roman pottery while Group 2 was undated.

5.2.1 Group 1 Boundary feature, curving in plan (Figures 3 and 4-7)

A curving ditch was present at the eastern limits of excavation which was numbered Ditch 7 in Area A and Ditches 15-6 in Area B. The ditch was in excess of 42m in length, continuing beyond the limit of excavation on the eastern side. The boundary ditch was 0.8-1m wide and 0.41-0.48m deep and the profile of the ditch varied along its length.

The ditch was truncated at the southern end by a later ditch and there was no indication of it continuing beyond this truncation; the original plan at the southern end is therefore unclear. It is possible that the southern portion of the feature originally continued southwards, but that this was destroyed by later ploughing.

This feature is best interpreted as an enclosure boundary. There is a distinct 2m wide gap in the ditch in Area B, presumably an entrance into the enclosure. The ditches end with rounded termini to either side of this gap, but the northernmost terminus flares outwards slightly.

Ditch 7 was infilled with between one and four fills of sand and silty sand (C1124-6 in cut C1127 S74 Figure 4; C1075-8 in cut C1079 section S18; C1076-7 in cut C1079 section S19; C2169 and C2171 in cut C2170 section S67; C2160-3 in cut C2164 section S65 Figure 6; C2144-6 in cut C2147 section S62; C2124 in cut C2125 S57-8 and C2136-7 in cut C2138 section S60). One of these fills, C1077, seemed to represent slumping into the side of the ditch. A sherd of 17th century or later pan tile was present in C2124, but this was the result of recent disturbance. Contexts C1076 contained Roman pottery and C2169 contained Iron Age/Romano-British pottery.

Both the southern end of Ditch 7 and Ditch 16 were truncated by ditches from a Roman-British field system (see phases 4-6).

5.2.2 *Group 2 Two ring ditches (Figures 3 and 8-9)*

Two ring-ditches were present at the site, one in Area A (labelled Gully 4) and one in Area B (labelled Gully 9). The similarity in size and shape suggests that they were related. Gully 9 was truncated by, and therefore predates, a Phase 3 ditch.

Gully 4 was 2.6m in diameter and two cross-sections were excavated across this feature (S26-7, Figure 8). The cut (C1101 and C1103, Plate 4) was 0.37m wide and 11m deep, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The eastern half of the gully had been destroyed by later ploughing.

Gully 9 (Plate 5) was 3.35m in diameter and two cross-sections were excavated across it, S52 (Figure 8) and S55 (Figure 9), of which S52 was to assess the relationship with Ditch 14. The cross-sections showed that the gully was between 0.25-0.5m wide and between 0.04-0.07m deep. The northern portion of this feature did not survive.

Both gullies were subsequently infilled with sand (C1100 and C1103 and C2116 in C2117 section S55 and C2106 in C2107 section S52).

5.2.3 *Group 3 Narrow linear gully (Figures 3 and 9)*

A narrow linear cut was present in Area B (C2115, which was labelled Gully 8 at the time of excavation). Gully 8 (section S54 Figure 9) was 1.8m long, 0.42m wide and 0.2m deep, with the long axis aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. This had a rounded terminus at the western end and was infilled with sand (C2113-4). Context C2113 contained Roman pottery.

The eastern end of Gully 8 was truncated by Ditch 9 in Phase 3 which was of Roman date.

5.2.4 *Group 4 Pits (Figures 3 and 10-11)*

Pit C1090 was oval in plan (Plate 6, Figure 10), measuring 3m x 1.9m in area and 0.46m deep, with the long axis of the pit aligned north-south. Contemporaneous with the pit was a gully (C1201, Figure 10) aligned north-west-south-east, which was 1.8m long, 0.8-0.88m wide and 0.32-0.37m deep. The gully ran into the north-western side of the pit. The gully seems to have been designed to drain water into the pit, which may suggest that the pit was designed as a watering hole for livestock or as a drainage sump. The gully was infilled with three superimposed deposits of sand (C1199-1200), while the pit was infilled with three superimposed deposits of sand (C1082 and C1087-9). Gully C1201 was truncated by, and was therefore earlier than Ditch 6 in Phase 3.

In Area B there was a sub-rectangular pit (C2177/C2179, Plate 7, Figure 11) which was 2.8m x 0.8-1m in area and 0.64m deep, with the long axis aligned east-west. The pit was infilled with up to three superimposed deposits of sand (C2174-6 in S68 and C2178 in S69). Pit C2177/C2179 was truncated by, and was therefore earlier than Ditch 14 in Phase 3. An intrusive sherd of medieval pottery was present in C2176.

5.3 **Phase 3 Romano-British field system with associated pits**

The Phase 3 features are shown in plan on Figure 12, while cross-sections of the various features are shown on Figures 8, 10-11, 13-22.

Phase 3 comprised a series of integrated field and enclosure boundary ditches, the main ditch being aligned north-south (Ditch 6/9), with two integrated ditches to either side (Ditch 14 to the east and Ditch 18 to the west). Ditches 9 and 14 together with Ditch 13 formed three sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure, with an entrance on the eastern side between Ditches 13 and 14.

A group of three narrow linear cuts in Area A (Group 4) were also interpreted as being a part of this system, as spatially they seemed to be related to Ditch 6/9. Although the relationship between Group 4 and the southern end of Ditch 6/9 was truncated by a later Phase 3 ditch, in plan the Group 4 linear cuts are exactly aligned with the southern end of Ditch 6/9, implying that they formed part of the same field boundary system.

Ditch 12 was also included in Phase 3, despite there being no direct stratigraphic links between it and any of the other Phase 3 features. The northernmost portion of the eastern side of the enclosure represented by Ditch 13 was destroyed by a later medieval pit, which also removed much of Ditch 12. In plan there was clearly no continuation of the line of Ditch 13 to the north of Ditch 12, which implies that the line of Ditch 13 originally terminated at Ditch 12, suggesting that Ditch 12 was part of the same field boundary system.

An L-shaped gully at the northern end of Area B (Gully 6) was also included in Phase 3, as its' ground plan most closely resembled that of the eastern end of Ditch 13.

The Phase 3 ditches truncated one of the ring-ditches of Phase 2 Group 2, the small gully of Phase 2 Group 3 and the pits of Phase 2 Group 4, and were themselves truncated by features in a later Romano-British field system of Phases 4-6.

In terms of dating, Ditch 6/9 was seen in Trench 10 during the field evaluation of the site where Roman pottery was recovered from the fill (WYAS 2018, 5). Roman pottery was also present in Ditches 12-14 and Linear 2 of the present excavations. The pottery in this phase ranged in date from the late 1st/early 2nd century, 2nd century, late 2nd-3rd century and 3rd century.

5.3.1 *Ditches 6 and 9 (Figures 8, 10 and 12-16)*

Ditch 6/9 (in areas A and B respectively) was slightly sinuous in plan, but broadly aligned north-south, and it was in excess of 48m long, continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation in Area B. The ditch was 1.35-1.75m wide and 0.34-0.66m in depth. Three sections were excavated through the ditch in Area A, which from south to north were S72, S87 and S86. Six sections were excavated through the ditch in Area B, which from south to north were S64, S59, S56, S46-7 and S32. The profile of the ditch varied along its length. Ditch 6/9 was integral with two east-east ditches in Area B (Ditches 14 and 18), but it was slightly deeper.

The individual sections of Ditch 6/9 were infilled with between one and seven superimposed fills of sand, clayey sand and silty sand (from south to north C1114 in cut C1116 section S72, Figure 13; C1202-8 in cut C1209 section S87, Figure 10; C1192-1197 in cut C1198 section S86 Figure 14 and Plate 8; C2152 and C2156 in cut C2153 section S64 Figure 14; C2128-31 in cut C2133 section S59, Figure 15; C2120-2 in cut C2123 section S56, Figure 15; C2073-5 in cut C2077 section S46-7, Figure 16, and C2014 and C2016-8 in cut C2015 section S32, Figure 16). One of these fills, C1193, incorporated some patches of burnt clay. Context C1195 contained late 1st/early 2nd century pottery and context C2120 contained late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery, while C1194 contained 3rd century pottery. Context C1203 contained three abraded fragments of abraded Roman brick and a small fragment of coarse-grained sandstone, with part of one original flat worked surface present.

Ditch 6/9 was clearly truncated by Ditches 5a and 17 of Phase 4. It is clear from section S72 that the southern end of Ditch 6/9 had only partially infilled (with C1114) when Ditch 5a of Phase 4

was excavated. The ditch must therefore still have been visible within the landscape at the time the Romano-British field system of Phase 4 was created.

5.3.2 *Ditch 18 (Figure 12)*

Ditch 18 (Plate 9) was aligned east-west and the eastern end was contemporaneous with Ditch 6/9, though it was slightly shallower. The relationship between the western end of Ditch 18 and the later Ditch 17 of Phase 4 was unclear when excavated, however, Ditch 6/9 was truncated by Ditch 17. Given that Ditches 6/9 and 18 were clearly related the implication is that the western end of Ditch 18 was also truncated by Ditch 17 of Phase 4.

The surviving portion of Ditch 18 (C2119) was 3.8m long, it was 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep. The ditch was infilled with clayey sand (C2118) which equated to C2120, a fill of Ditch 6/9, indicating that the ditches were infilled at the same time.

5.3.3 *Ditch 14 (Figures 8, 11-12 and 17)*

Ditch 14 was L-shaped in plan (Plate 10). The longer portion was aligned east-west and was 14m in length, up to 0.55m in width and between 0.1-0.33m in depth. This portion of the ditch was integral with Ditch 6/9 at the western end. The eastern end of Ditch 14 turned northwards, to align north-east to south-west for a distance of 2.4m, before ending with a rounded terminus. Six cross-sections were excavated across the ditch (from west to east S46-7, S68, S52, S53 and S50). Ditch 14 was slightly wider where it abutted an earlier Phase 2 Group 4 pit.

The various cross-sections showed that Ditch 14 was infilled with between one and three superimposed deposits of clayey sand and sand (C2073-5 in cut C2076 section S56; C2172 in cut C2173 section S68 Figure 11; C2108 and C2112 in cut C2109 section S52 Figure 8; C2110 in cut C2111 section S53 Figure 17 and C2083 in cut C2084 section S50 and Figure 17). It should be noted that C2073-5 also formed the fills of Ditch 6/9 indicating that the features were infilled at the same time. Contexts C2083 and C2108 contained 2nd century pottery.

5.3.4 *Ditch 13 (Figures 12 and 18)*

Ditch 13 (Plate 10) was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west which was 7.85m long, 0.55m wide and 0.26m deep. The ditch had a rounded terminus at each end. The ditch was located 1m to the north-east of the northern end of Ditch 14 and the two ditches were clearly related in plan, forming the southern and eastern sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure. The northern terminus of Ditch 14 and the southern end of Ditch 13 marked an entrance into the enclosure, and there was presumably a second entrance to the immediate north of Ditch 13. The area to the immediate north of Ditch 13 was heavily truncated by later medieval pits. Two cross-sections were excavated across Ditch 13, which from south north were S49 and S48.

The excavated portions showed that Ditch 13 was infilled with deposits of sand (C2080 at the northern end, and two superimposed deposits of sand at the southern end (C2078 and C2082, both Figure 18). Roman pottery of late 1st/early 2nd century date was present in C2078.

5.3.5 *Group 4 Narrow linear cuts with rounded termini (Figures 12 and 19-20)*

Two parallel west-north-west to east-south-east aligned linear features were present towards the northern end of Area A (Figure 12 and Figure 20), the northernmost of which was numbered Linear 1 and the southernmost Linear 2. The parallel nature and similar dimensions of these features suggests that they were related.

Linear 1 (C1035 and C1092, Plate 11 and Figure 20) was 14m long, 0.4-0.5m wide and 0.06-0.2m deep with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Two sections were excavated through Linear 1 (from west to east S10 and S23). Linear 2 (S10, C1033 Figure 20) was located 0.8m to the south of Linear 1 and was 0.51m wide and 0.12m deep, again with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Both Linear 1 and Linear 2 had a rounded terminus at the western end.

A further similar narrow linear cut with a rounded terminus at the western end was located slightly to the north of Linear 1. This was only observed in a limited area and its original length is unclear, and the bulk of this feature seems to have been removed by later ditches. The excavated portion of the cut (C1048, Figure 19) was 0.2m x 0.4m in area, and 0.29m deep.

Both Linear 1 and 2 were infilled with soft grey silty sand (C1036 in the western end of Linear 1 and C1034 in Linear 2). The infilling of the eastern end of Linear 1 was indistinguishable from the infilling of a later Romano-British ditch of Phase 4. Cut C1048 was infilled with silty sand (C1057). Contexts C1034 and C1036 both contained late 2nd/early 3rd century Roman pottery.

5.3.6 *Ditch 12 (Figures 12 and 21-22)*

Ditch 12 was aligned almost north-west to south-east and was truncated at the western end by later pits while the eastern end continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The observed portion was 10m long, 0.72-1.04m wide and 0.23-0.42m deep. Three sections were excavated across the ditch (from west to east S43, S45 and S40). In sections S40 and S45 there was a step on the southern side of the ditch.

The ditch was infilled with one deposit of clayey sand (C2069 in cut C2070 section 43, Figure 21), a deposit of dark grey sand (C2051 in cut C2052 in section S45 Figures 21-2) and in the easternmost section there were two superimposed deposits of sand (C2072 above C2051 in cut C5052 section S40). Fill C2051 contained 2nd century pottery while C2072 contained 3rd century pottery.

5.3.7 *Gully 6 (Figures 12 and 22)*

Gully 6 was L-shaped in plan with one side aligned north-west to south-east, turning sharply at the western end to run on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment; the observed portions of the two sides were 2.8m and 2.2m long respectively, but they both continued beyond the limit of excavation. Gully 6 was 0.4m wide and 0.11m deep.

The gully was infilled with sand (C2055 in cut C2056 section S42 and C2047 in cut C2048 section S39 Figure 22).

5.4 **Phase 4 Romano-British field system**

A system of ditches was excavated across the Area A, creating a number of small rectilinear fields. The ditches were on either a north-west to south-east alignment or a north-east to south-west alignment. Phase 4 is shown in plan on Figure 23, while cross-sections of the various features are shown on Figures 13-14, 17, 19, 22-23 and 24-28.

These ditches truncated, and clearly replaced, the earlier Romano-British field system of Phase 3. The Phase 4 fields were on a markedly different alignment to the earlier Phase 3 fields.

The northernmost field bordered by Ditches 3a and 11a is exactly twice the breadth of the field bordered by Ditches 2a/3a/5a. It is possible, however, that the Phase 6 Ditches 8 and 17 in Area B had removed all trace earlier ditches on a similar line relating to Phase 4, in which case a

pattern of similarly sized fields with their long axes aligned north-west-south-east would have been present.

The Phase 4 field boundaries underwent two phases of re-cutting (Phases 5-6) which removed much of the evidence for Phase 4. The surviving portion of the field system comprised at least four rectangular fields separated by ditches. There were no clear entrances into the fields, but this is hardly surprising given the poor survival of the ditches in this phase. A narrow gully of uncertain function was also present parallel to one of the field boundary ditches.

The re-cutting of this field system on two occasions may be a reflection of problems with rapid silting, due to the high water table of the area (which was still a problem at the time of the present excavation).

Roman pottery was recovered from Ditch 1 and Ditch 5a within this phase. The pottery in this phase ranged in date from the late 2nd/early 3rd century and 3rd century in date.

5.4.1 *Ditch 1 and Gully 1 (Figures 14 and 23-5)*

Ditch 1 was aligned north-east to south-west and six cross-sections were excavated across this ditch (from south-west to north-east S83, S76, S7, S75, S88 and S73). Ditch 1 was in excess of 61m long continuing beyond both the southern and eastern limit of excavation, it was 1.5-2m wide and 0.41-0.7m in depth, and the profile of the ditch varied along its length. This Ditch was also seen in Trenches 4 and 7 of the field evaluation (WYAS 2018, 4).

The various cross-sections contained anything from two to six fill deposits of sand and silty sand (from south-west to north-east C1178-1181 in cut C1182 section S83 Figure 24; C1138-1142 in cut C1143 section S76 Figure 24; C1020-1025 in cut C1019 section S7 Figure 24; C1132-36 in cut C1137 section S75 Figure 25; C1214-5 in cut C1217 section S88 Figure 31 and C1117-8 in cut C1119 section S73 Figure 25). Three of the fills in S7 (C1022-3 and C1025) had an organic content. Contexts C1020 and C1118 contained Roman pottery which in the case of C1020 could be dated to the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries, and C1138 contained intrusive medieval pottery.

A north-east to south-west aligned gully (Gully 1, Plate 12) was located 3.2m to the south-west of Ditch 1. One cross-section was excavated across the gully (section S3 C1011 Figure 25). Gully 1 was 10m long, 0.42m wide and 0.17m deep, with sides at approximately 45° breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. This feature was truncated by later furrows at both ends, and is interpreted as relating to Ditch 1 on the basis of their shared alignment. Gully 1 was later infilled with firm dark grey sand (1012).

5.4.2 *Ditch 2a (Figures 23 and 26)*

A second ditch was present at right angles to Ditch 1. This second ditch (Ditch 2, Plate 13) was investigated by a number of cross-sections (from west to east S78-9, S9, S82). It was clear from examining these sections that Ditch 2 needed to be sub-divided into two phases termed Ditch 2a and Ditch 2b, which were phased in Phases 4 and 5 respectively.

Sections S82 and S9 (both Figure 26) each showed two distinct parallel ditch bases, with the northernmost ditch being the narrower. In the case of S9 the northernmost ditch was C1031 and the southern ditch C1028, while in S82 both ditches were given a single number C1077, but this clearly represents two phases of ditch. The fills of these features were of no help in determining which was the earlier ditch. Section S78 showed a distinct shelf on the northern side of a ditch, which probably represents the vestiges of an earlier ditch, suggesting that it was

the northernmost cut seen in S82 and S9 that was the earlier ditch, which for ease of reference is termed Ditch 2a.

This ditch was in excess of 14m in length, 0.25m wide and 0.43m deep. C1031 was infilled with an organic silty sand (C1032), but there were no distinct fills elsewhere in Ditch 2a.

5.4.3 *Ditch 3a (Figures 19, 23 and 27)*

A north-west to south-east aligned ditch was present at the western side of the site which was labelled Ditch 3 in Area A and Ditch 8 in Area B. It was clear from examining the excavated cross-sections that Ditch 3 needed to be sub-divided into three phases. In Area A, both section S80 and S11 showed that Ditch 3 had been recut at twice. The earliest cuts seen in S80 and S11 were allocated to Phase 4 (C1170 in S80 Figure 27 and C1038 in S11 Figure 27) and labelled as Ditch 3a. In the case of Area B there was no clear evidence of re-cutting the ditch (Ditch 8). The ditch has therefore been placed in Phase 5, which is the highest stratigraphic point at which it can occur.

Ditch 3a was in excess of 13m long, the northern and southern limits of the ditch having been truncated, the surviving breadth was 0.33-1.12m though no complete cross-section survived due to later truncation, and the ditch was 0.36-0.7m deep.

The cross-sections of Ditch 3a each contained between one and three fills, which comprised sand and silty sand (from south-west to north-east C1167-9 in cut C1170 section S80 and C1041 in cut C1038 section S11). Two of these fills, C1041 and C1054, contained organic remains.

5.4.4 *Ditch 5a (Figures 4, 13, 17, 19, 23 and 28)*

Ditch 5 was aligned north-west to south-east across the northern portion of Area A. Five cross-sections were excavated across Ditch 5 which from south-east to north-west were S74, S71-2, S23 and S12. Sections S74 and S71-2 suggested that the ditch was recut twice, while section S23 showed evidence for one recut. It should be noted that the evidence for recutting was not noted at the time of excavation, but is clearly suggested by the section drawings, for this reason some of the recuts lack specific context numbers.

Ditch 5 as seen in S12 (C1049 Figure 19) had to be placed in Phase 4 as it was definitely truncated by Ditch 3b in Phase 5. The earliest ditches in S74 (C1123, Figure 4) and S71-2 (C1110 Figures 13 and 28) were also placed in Phase 4. These are labelled as Ditch 5a.

Ditch 5a was in excess of 22.4m long, the precise point at which it terminated on the eastern side being uncertain. The ditch was up to 2.5m wide and up to 0.72m deep. The profile was varied along the length of the ditch. It is clear from S12 that Ditch 5a truncated Ditch 6 to the north, but that Ditch 6 (in phase 3) would still have been visible within the landscape when Ditch 5a was dug.

In each observed section Ditch 5a contained a single fill of silty sand (C1122 in cut C1123 section S74, Figure 4; C1109 in section S71-2 and C1058 in section S12). In the case of C1049 there was a high organic content. Context C1109 contained late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery and C1122 contained 3rd century pottery, C1109 also contained a sherd of Roman brick and C1122 contained a small fragment of burnt coarse grained sandstone. Context C1058 was reported as containing pottery that could be either Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon in date, but given the lack of early medieval features at the site the latter date seems unlikely.

5.4.5 *Ditch 11a (Figures 22-3)*

Ditch 11 was located at the northern end of Area B. Three cross-sections were excavated across the ditch (from west to east S37, S41 and S42). Section S37 (Plate 15) showed that the ditch had been recut once, while the remaining two sections showed that the ditch had been recut twice.

The presence of three phases of ditch matches the three phases seen in Phases 4-6 of Area A to the south, suggesting a relationship. Ditch 11a was therefore placed in Phase 4, Ditch 11b in Phase 5 and Ditch 11c in Phase 6.

Ditch 11a was only seen over a distance of 1.4m, so the original length is unknown, but it was 0.7m wide and 0.39m deep. This ditch was largely removed by Ditch 11c. The ditch was infilled with two superimposed deposits of sand and silty sand (C2061 and C2071 in cut C2062, sections S41-2, Figure 22).

5.5 **Phase 5 Re-cutting of the Phase 3 ditches**

Phase 5 represents the re-cutting Ditches 2a, 3a, 5a and 11a of the Phase 4 field boundary system. There is no evidence for the re-cutting of Ditch 1 in Phase 4 suggesting that it had gone out of use and completely silted up by this stage. The Phase 5 field boundaries comprise at least four fields with the long axes aligned north-west to south-east. There were no clear access routes between the fields, but much of the layout was destroyed by the later ditches of Phase 6 and access routes could have existed originally. The Phase 5 features are shown in plan on Figure 29 and cross-sections of the various ditches are shown on Figures 4, 19-22, 25-6 and 30-35.

The northernmost field bordered by Ditches 5a and 11b is exactly twice the breadth of the field bordered by Ditches 2b/3b/5b. It is possible, however, that the Ditches 8 and 17 in Phase 6 had removed all trace earlier ditches on a similar line relating to Phase 4, in which case a pattern of similarly sized fields with their long axes aligned north-west-south-east would have been present.

One of the ditches in this phase, Ditch 2b, was previously seen in Trench 3 of the archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken by WYAS (2018, 4-5) and pottery of late Iron Age to 1st century date was recovered from the fill. Roman pottery was recovered from all the Phase 5 ditches in the present excavations, and this ranged from early-mid 2nd century and 3rd century in date.

5.5.1 *Ditch 2b (Figures 25-6 and 29-31)*

Ditch 2b (Plate 16) was aligned north-west to south-east and eight cross-sections were excavated across the ditch (from south-east to north-west S84, S88, S75, S82, S9, S78-9 and S81). Sections S75 and S88 clearly showed that Ditch 2b truncated the infilled Ditch 1, and they are clearly therefore from two separate phases of activity. In addition, the sections also indicated that Ditch 2b replaced an earlier ditch (Ditch 2a) on the same alignment.

Ditch 2b was in excess of 49m long, continuing beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The surviving portion was 0.9-2.25m wide (though in places it was heavily truncated) and it was between 0.32-0.45m deep. The profile of the ditch varied along its length.

The various cross-sections of Ditch 2b each contained between one and three fills which ranged from sand, to clayey sand and silty sand (from south-east to north-west C1183 in cut C1184 section S84; C1212-3 in cut C1216 section S88 Figure 31; C1128-1130 in cut C1131 section S75

Figure 25 C1176 in cut C1177 section S82 Figure 26; C1029-30 in cut C1028 section S9 Figure 25; C1148-50 in cut C1151 section S78 Figure 26; C1152-3 in cut C1154 section S79 Figure 30 and C1173-4 in cut C1175 section S81). Two of these fills had an organic content (C1029-30). Contexts C1129 and C1213 contained Roman pottery, while C1029 and C1117 contained early/mid-2nd century pottery and C1176 contained 3rd century pottery.

5.5.2 *Ditch 3b (Figures 19, 27 and 29)*

The first recut of Ditch 3 (C1166 in section S80, C1039 in section S11 and C1046 in section S12) was labelled as Ditch 3b. Ditch 3b was aligned north-east to south-west and was in excess of 20m long, the northern and southern limits of the ditch having been truncated. The breadth was 0.25-1.04m though no complete cross-section survived due to later truncation, and the ditch was 0.28-0.56m deep. The ditch was visible in three cross-sections within Area A (from south-west to north-east S80, S11 and S12).

The various cross-sections of Ditch 3b each contained between one and three fills, which comprised sand and silty sand (from south-west to north-east C1164-5 in cut C1166 section S80 Figure 27; C1042 and C1044 in cut C1039 section S11; C1052 and C1054-5 in cut C1046 section S12 Figure 19). Two of these fills, C1042 and C1044, contained organic remains. It was clear from sections S80, S11 and S12 that Ditch 3b had completely silted up prior to the cutting of Ditch 3c in Phase 6. Contexts C1054 and C1055 contained Roman pottery.

5.5.3 *Ditch 5b (Figures 4, 20 and 28-9)*

The first recut of Ditch 5 was labelled as Ditch 5b and was seen in five cross-sections (from south-east to north west S74, S71-2, S23 and S12). The ditch was in excess of 22m in length, the precise point at which it terminated on the eastern side being uncertain. The ditch was up to 2.5m wide and up to 0.6m deep and the profile was varied along the length of the ditch. It should be noted that in the case of S74, S71-2 and S12 no specific cut number was allocated to the ditch at the time of excavation, but the sections are indicative of a re-cutting during this phase; it is only the fills of the ditches that have specific numbers with regards to these sections. The only place where a specific context was allocated to Ditch 5b was section S23 (C1094 Figure 20).

The sections show that Ditch 5b was infilled with between one and three deposits of sand and silty sand (C1121 in section S74 Figure 4; C1111-3 and C1115 in section S71-2 Figure 28; C1093 in cut C1094 section S23 and C1059-60 in section S12). It should be noted that C1059-60 were identical to the fills of Ditch 3b (C1052 and C1055), indicating that the two ditches were infilled at the same time and were therefore contemporaneous. C1111-3 infilled not just Ditch 5a but also the southern end of Ditch 6 (which was dug in Phase 3). Contexts C1060 and C1121 contained Roman pottery.

5.5.4 *Ditch 11b (Figures 29 and 32)*

Ditch 11b was visible in all three sections of Ditch 11 and measured in excess of 9.4m long, 0.57-0.6m in width and 0.18-0.26m deep. The profile varied along the length.

The ditch was infilled with between two and three superimposed deposits of sand and silty sand (C2063-5 in section S41-2 and C2038 and 2042 in C2039 section S37 Figure 32). Roman pottery of 2nd century date was present in C2038 and C2064, while 3rd century pottery was present in C2063.

5.6 Phase 6 Recutting of the Phase 5 ditches

Phase 6 represents the re-cutting Ditches 3b, 5a5b and 11b of the Phase 5 field boundary system. There is no evidence for the re-cutting of Ditch 2 in Phase 6 suggesting that it had gone out of use and completely silted up by this stage. The Phase 6 field boundaries comprise at least four fields with the long axes aligned north-west to south-east. There were no clear access routes between the northernmost two fields, but this could have existed beyond the limits of excavation. There seems to have been access between the central and southernmost fields at the western side, because Ditch 5c did not continue as far west as Ditch 3c. The Phase 6 features are shown in plan on Figure 33 and cross-sections of the various ditches are shown on Figures 2, 6, 14-5, 19, 26-7, 30, 34-5.

The northernmost field was bordered by Ditches 17, 8 and 11c, to the south of which was a field bordered by Ditches 17, 8 and 5c, and the southernmost field was bordered by Ditches 3c and 5c. The southernmost field was larger than the fields to the north.

Roman pottery was recovered from Ditches 3c/8, 5c, 11c and 17 in this phase.

5.6.1 Ditch 3c and Ditch 8 (Figures 19, 27, 30 and 33-34)

Ditch 3c/8 (Plate 17) was seen in eight cross-sections (from south-west to north-east were S81, S80, S11 and S12, S28, S33-4 and S31). Ditch 3c/8 was aligned north-east to south-west and was in excess of 72m long, continuing beyond the northern and western limits of excavation. It was 1.8-2.65m wide, and 0.35-0.75m deep and the profile of the ditch varied along its length. It was clear from S81 that Ditch 3c truncated Ditch 2b, and must therefore relate to a later phase.

The various cross-sections of Ditch 3c each contained between one and four fills which ranged from sand, to clayey sand, silty sand and sandy silt (from south-east to north-west C1171 in cut C1172 section S81 Figure 30; C1159-62 in cut C1163 section S80 Figure 27; C1040 and C1043 in cut C1037 section S11 Figure 27; C1050-51 in cut C1045 section S12 Figure 19; C2003-5 in cut C2006 section S28 Figure 34 and Plate 17; C2019, C2022 and C2025-6 in cut C2023 section S33-4 Figure 34 and C2012 in cut C2013 section S31 Figure 34). Three of these fills had an organic content (C1050, C1040 and C1043) while one C2005 was clearly material that had slumped into the side of the ditch. Late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery was present in contexts C1050, C1159 and C2004, while C2026 contained Roman pottery and C2019 contained an intrusive medieval sherd.

A small gully (C1047 section S12; Figure 19) was seen in the north-east facing section of S12, on a parallel alignment with Ditch 3. The gully cut into the top of Ditch 3b (C1046) and therefore was considered contemporaneous with Ditch 3c. The gully measured 0.25m wide and 0.28m deep, and as it was only seen in one side of S12 and not in S11, could not have been greater than 7m in length. The fill of the gully was soft, dark grey silty sand (C1053).

5.6.2 Ditch 5c (Figures 4 and 33)

Ditch 5c was aligned north-west to south-east and it was visible in four cross-sections (from south-east to north-west S74, S71-2 and S23).

Ditch 5c was in excess of 12m long, but the western and eastern limits of the ditch are uncertain, and the ditch was up to 2.2m wide and up to 0.65m deep. It should be noted that no specific cut numbers were allocated to the ditch at the time of excavation, but the sections are indicative of

a re-cutting during this phase; it is only the fills of the ditches that have specific numbers with regards to these sections.

This ditch was infilled with a single fill in each section (C1120 in section S74 Figure 4; C1108 in section S71-2 and C1091 in section S23) and the fills ranged from sand to silty-sand. In the case of C1091 this fill was indistinguishable from the fill of Linear 1 in Phase 2, but Linear 1 was clearly of earlier date as it was truncated by Ditch 5. Contexts C1091, C1108 and C1120 contained late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery, and C1108 also contained an abraded fragment of Roman brick.

5.6.3 *Ditch 17 (Figures 6, 14-15, 33 and 35)*

Ditch 17 was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and it was integral with Ditch 8 at the western end, continuing beyond the limit of excavation on the eastern side. The ditch was in excess of 36.5m long, it was 0.94-1.55m wide and 0.21-0.59m deep. Seven cross-sections were excavated through the ditch, which from west to east were S33-4, S63, S59, S64, S66 and S65. There was no evidence in the cross-sections for any recutting of this ditch. As this ditch was integral with Ditch 8 it has also been placed in Phase 6.

The various cross-sections of the ditch were infilled with between one and three superimposed deposits of sand, silty sand, clayey sand and sand with clay lenses (C2020-1 in cut C2024 section S33-4; C2132 in cut C2148 section S63 Figure 35; C2126-7 and C2134 in cut C2135 section S59 Figure 15; C2149-51 and C2154 in cut C2155 section S64 Figure 14; C2165-7 in cut C2168 section S66 Figure 35 and C2156-8 in cut C2159 section S65 Figure 6). It should be noted that C2020 formed the upper fill of both Ditch 17 and Ditch 9 showing that they were infilled at the same time. Contexts C2126 Late 2nd/early 3rd century, C2127 late 2nd century, and C2149 and C2150 contained Iron Age/Romano British pottery.

5.6.4 *Ditch 11c (Figures 32-3)*

Ditch 11c was in excess of 9.4m long, 0.57-0.94m in width and 0.2-0.34m deep. The profile varied along the length. The ditch was infilled with between one and three superimposed deposits of sand and silty sand (2059 in cut C2060 sections S41-42 and C2040 and C2043-4 in cut C2041 section S37 Figure 32). Late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery was present in C2040 and C2044.

5.7 **Phase 7 Features of Romano-British date**

Phase 7 comprises all features dated by pottery as Roman which are divided into groups on the basis of stratigraphy. The feature in Group 5 (a pit) post-dated Phase 3, but could relate to any of Phases 4-6, while those in Group 6 had no stratigraphic links to any other features at the site and could relate to any of Phases 3-6 with the exception of a single gully (Gully 7) which could represent all that remains of a later Roman field boundary truncating a phase 6 ditch. The features in this phase are shown on Figure 36 with the associated cross-sections on Figures 14, 22 and 37. These features contained pottery which ranged from the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries, the 2nd century and the 3rd century.

5.7.1 *Group 5 Features post-dating Phase 3 which could relate to any of Phases 4-6 (Figures 14, 22 and 36)*

Pit C2050 (section S40, Figure 22 and Plate 18) was partly beyond the eastern limit of excavation, the observed portion being oval in plan, 0.8m x 0.4m in area and 0.46m deep. The pit was infilled with deposits of sand (C2049 and C2053-4) of which C2053 contained late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery.

A circular post-hole (C1191 section S86 Figure 14) which was 0.55m in diameter and 0.12m deep truncated Ditch 6 in Phase 3. The post-hole was infilled with sand (C1190). No dating evidence was recovered from the post-hole, and it could be of any date from Roman onwards.

5.7.2 *Group 6 Roman features which could relate to any of Phases 3-6 (Figures 36-7)*

In the north-eastern corner of Area A there was a sub oval pit (C1189 section S85 Figure 37 and Plate 19), in excess of 2.42m in length which continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The pit was 1.81m wide and 0.69m deep. This was filled with four superimposed deposits of clayey sand and sand (C1185-8). The function of the pit is unclear. Context C1185 contained late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery while C1186 contained 2nd century pottery.

A second oval pit (C1065 section S13 Figure 37) was present at the northern end of Area A; this was 2.65m x 1.65m in area and 0.9m deep, with the long axis aligned east-west. The pit was infilled with five superimposed deposits of sand (C1056 and C1061-4), two of which had an organic peat-like content (C1062 and C1064). The presence of organic matter, pottery and heat affected stones within the fills suggests that this was a rubbish pit. Contexts C1056 contained Roman pottery and four fragment of heat affected sandstone, while C1061 contained 2nd century pottery and a small fragment of heat cracked fine grained sandstone.

Pit C2037 (S36 Figure 37) also extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation, the excavated portion being oval in plan, 0.8m x 0.45m in area and 0.45m deep. The pit was infilled with sand (C2036). Late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery was present in C2036.

At the northern end of Area B there was a linear cut in excess of 4m long, 0.44m wide and 0.2m deep (C2058 sections S41-2) which was labelled Gully 7. This was infilled with sand (C2057). The function of the gully is unclear. Roman pottery of 3rd century date was present in C2057.

A circular depression 0.16m in diameter and 0.1m deep (C1096 section S24 Figure 37) was interpreted as being from a tree bole due to the uneven nature of the sides. This was infilled with sand (C1095). Context C1095 contained late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery.

5.8 **Phase 8 Features of uncertain date**

Phase 8 comprises all of the undated features at the site. The location of the Phase 8 features is given on Figure 36, while the cross-sections are on Figures 38-40.

These features were divided into groups on the basis of both form and stratigraphy. Group 7 contained two undated related pits one of which truncated a Phase 6 ditch and must therefore post-date the Roman field system, or represent the very last stage of Roman use at the site.

The features in Group 8 include post-holes, pits and some kind of oven or kiln, all of which lacked either dating evidence or any stratigraphic links to other features at the site and could relate to any of the other phases. That said, in terms of form these features seem far more likely to relate to Roman activity at the site, rather than medieval activity (which comprised large pits or plough furrows).

5.8.1 *Group 7 Features post-dating Phases 6 (Figures 27, 36 and 38)*

An oval pit cut, C1158 (section S80 Figure 27 and Plate 20), truncated the eastern edge of Ditch 3c. The pit was 2.5m x 1.6m in area with the long axis aligned north-east to south-west and it was 0.6m deep. The pit was infilled with three superimposed deposits of silty-sand and sand (C1155-7).

Immediately adjacent was a second pit, C1147 (section S77 Figure 38), which was an elongated oval in plan, 2.23m x 0.85m in area and 0.45m deep, with the long axis long axis aligned north-east to south-west. The pit was infilled with three superimposed deposits of sand (C1144-6). At the time of excavation it was thought that this pit was related to pit C1158 due to their similar size, alignment and fills, they have therefore been grouped together here.

5.8.2 *Group 8 Undated features (Figures 36 and 39-40)*

Two post-holes were present at the northern end of Area A. The northernmost post-hole, C1069 (section S15 Figure 39 and Plate 21) was roughly circular in plan, 0.6m x 0.5m in area and 0.26m deep, while the southernmost, C1071 (section S16 Figure 39), was square in plan, 0.4m x 0.4m in area and 0.2m deep. There was no sign of any further post-holes to the north so the precise nature of the structure represented is unclear. Once the structure went out of use the post-holes were infilled with sand (C1068 and C1070 respectively).

A small oval pit, C1067 (section S14 Figure 39 and Plate 22), was present at the northern end of Area A. This was oval in plan, 0.95m x 0.6m in area and 0.15m deep, with the long axis aligned north-south. The pit was backfilled with sand (C1066) which contained three small fragments of sandstone, one of which had been affected by burning.

Pit C1074 (section S17 Figure 39) was oval in plan, oval in plan, 1.97m x 1.37m in area and 0.3m deep, with long axis aligned north-south. The pit was backfilled with two superimposed deposits of sand (C1072-3).

Two possibly related features were present at the eastern side of Area A. The first was C1099 (section S25 Figure 39), which was labelled Linear 3. This was 0.97m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with the long axis aligned north-west to south-east. Linear 3 was deliberately lined with silty clay (C1098) and was interpreted at the time of excavation as the channel of a flue. This lay 2m to the west of a sub-oval pit, C1106 (section S70 Figure 40), which was 1.26m x 1.6m in area and 0.36m deep. There was some root disturbance on the northern side of the pit. The presence of burnt stones in the pit fill suggests that this was the site of the oven relating to the flue of Linear 3. There was no indication of what this oven was used for, but it may have been association with the processing of crops, for example a corn-drying oven. Following abandonment the flue was infilled with silty sand (C1097) and the pit was infilled with three superimposed deposits of sand (C1104-5 and C1107) the uppermost of which contained burnt stones. There was no clear surviving evidence for any form of superstructure for this feature.

Close to the northern limit of excavation there was a cut (C2046 section S38 Figure 40) which was an elongated oval in plan, 3.2m x 0.76m in area and 0.2m deep, with the long axis aligned east-west. This pit was labelled Ditch 10 at the time of excavation. The ditch was filled with sand (C2045). Given that this closely follows the alignment of Ditch 11 it is probably related to the Phase 4-6 field system in some way. It should be noted that there was a narrow 3.6m long gully on an east-west alignment some 1.2m to the west of Ditch 10 which may represent a related feature, but this was not investigated at the time of excavation, nor was its relationship with Ditch 11 of Phases 4-6.

5.9 **Phase 9 Medieval features**

The features of Phase 9 were of medieval date and are divided into Groups 9 and 10 on the basis of form. There were no direct links between Group 9 and 10 and it is impossible to determine

the order in which they occurred. The features of Phase 9 are illustrated on Figure 41 while the cross-sections are on Figures 42-6.

Group 9 comprises a number of large pits, located at the northern end of Area B. The function of these pits is unclear, but they may have been for sand extraction. All of these pits contained medieval pottery which ranged in date from the 12th to the late 14th/15th centuries.

Group 10 comprised five parallel plough furrows, aligned north-south. The furrows (numbered Furrows 1 to 5 from west to east) were spaced between 4m and 7.4m apart. All five furrows petered out at the northern end, which may suggest that the ploughing did not extend as far north as Area B, or that the furrows were too shallow to survive in Area B. Furrows 1, 4 and 5 also petered out at the southern end, while Furrows 2-3 continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. There were two linear gullies (labelled Gully 2 and 3) adjacent to Furrows 2 and 3 respectively. The function of these gullies is unclear, but they could represent the remains of plough-scores; they are clearly related to the field system of Furrows 1-5 in terms of layout.

5.9.1 *Group 9 Medieval pits (Figure 41-4)*

Pit C2011 (section S30 Figure 42) continued beyond the northern limit of excavation in Area B, the excavated portion being semi-circular in plan, 4.6m x 1.63m in area and 0.68m deep. This feature could not be fully excavated by hand, but augering suggested that the base of the pit was an additional 0.5m below the point at which excavation stopped, giving an overall depth of 1.18m for the pit. The pit was infilled with two superimposed deposits of sand (C2009-10). Medieval pottery was present in C2009 and C2010 (late 13th/14th century and 12th century respectively).

Four intercutting pits were present to the immediate south of C2011. A single cross-section was excavated across all four pits (section S51 Figure 43). At the eastern end of this group was pit C2096, which was truncated on the western side. The surviving portion of C2096 was oval in plan, 6.4m x 3.45m in area and 0.47m deep. The pit was infilled with three superimposed deposits of sand (C2095), clay (C2094) and clayey sand (C2093). Context C2095 contained late 13th/14th century pottery.

The western side of C2093 was truncated by pit C2092 which was sub-rectangular in plan 5.4m x 4.2m in area. The base of this pit could not be hand excavated, but augering suggested that the base was 0.35m below the point at which excavation stopped, giving an overall depth of 0.9m. The pit was infilled with superimposed deposits of sand (C2087-91). Medieval pottery was present in contexts C2089 and C2091 (late 14th/15th century). Context C2087 contained pottery of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

A third pit, C2086 (Plate 23), was located 4m to the west of C2093. Pit C2086 was truncated on the eastern side, the surviving portion being sub-oval in plan, 5.2 x 1.3m in area and 0.28m deep. The pit was infilled with sand (C2085). Late medieval/early post-medieval pottery was present in C2085.

The final pit in this sequence was C2105 (Plate 23), which truncated both pits C2086 and C2092. Pit C2015 was oval in plan measuring 7.6m x 3.65m in area. The base of this pit could not be hand excavated, but augering suggested that the base was 0.7m below the point at which excavation stopped, giving an overall depth of 1.15m. This pit was infilled with seven deposits of sand and clayey-sand (C2097-2103). Late 14th/15th century pottery was present in C2099.

Close to the eastern limit of Area B there was a pair of intercutting pits. At the time of excavation these were allocated a single number of the pit cut (C2143 section S61 Figure 44), but it is clear from the cross-section that the pit was recut at the northern end. The earlier pit was a figure of 8 in plan, 4.75m x 2.71m in area and 0.73m deep, with the long axis aligned north-south. The pit was infilled with three deposits of sand (C2140-42). The second pit is represented by a backfill of sand (C2139). The recut was 1m long north-south, the precise width is unclear, and it was 0.24m deep. Context 2140 contained late 14th/15th century pottery.

Two further intercut pits were present located 1.6m to the east of pit C2096. The earliest of these pits was C2028 (section 35 Figure 44), which was irregular in plan and 6.67m x 6.6m in area. The excavated portion was 0.32m deep, but augering indicated that the pit was 1.47m deep. This pit was infilled with four deposits of sand (C2030-3) all of which were tipped into the pit from the north-western side. There was an additional fill of sand (C2035) present on the south-eastern portion of the pit; this deposit was truncated on the western side. It should be noted that pit C2028 was also seen in the field evaluation at the site (WYAS 2018, 5) where it contained 13-14th century pottery. Medieval pottery of 13th century date was present in C2031 and C2033.

Pit C2029 (Section S35 Figure 44), truncated backfills 2035 and 2033 within Pit 2096. Pit C2029 was sub circular in plan and 3.7m x 3.45m in area. Augering indicated that the pit was 1.08m deep. The pit was infilled with clayey sand (C2034) which contained late 13th/early 14th century pottery.

Pit C2068 (sections S43-4, Figure 45 and Plate 24) was irregular in plan, 3.75m x 3.45m in area and augering indicated that it was 0.9m deep. The pit was infilled with clayey sand (C2067) which contained 14th-15th century pottery.

The final pit in Group 9 could not be excavated by hand due to the unstable nature of the deposits. To assess the depth a machine dug trench was excavated through the centre of the feature. This pit measured 8.4m x 4.4m in area, and was an elongated oval in plan, with the long axis aligned east-north-east to west-south-east. No specific context number was allocated to the pit cut during excavation. The machining showed that the pit was backfilled with sand (C2180). Medieval pottery of 13th/14th century date was present in C2180.

5.9.2 *Group 10 Medieval furrows (Figure 41 and 45)*

A series of five furrows aligned almost north-south were present across Area A (Plate 25). Three representative cross-sections were excavated across Furrow 1 (from south to north S1, S5 and S8), two cross-sections within Furrow 2 (from south to north S4 and S6) and two within Furrow 3 (from south to north S2 and S88). Furrows 4 and 5 were not investigated as they clearly formed part of the same ploughing system. The furrows truncated the earlier Romano-British field boundaries

Furrow 1 (C1003 section S1 Figure 45, C1013 and C1026) was 42m long, but it was not visible to the south of the baulk in Area A. The furrow was between 0.96-1.3m wide and 0.07-0.15m deep, with shallow sides and an almost flat base. Some 6.6m to the east was Furrow 2 (C1009 and C1015), which was 58m long, 1.3-2.25m wide and 0.12-0.15m deep, with shallow sides and an almost flat base. A narrow gully (Gully 2; C1017 section S6 Figure 45) was present to the immediate west of Furrow 2. Gully 2 was 51m long, 0.42m wide and 0.07m deep with shallow

sloping sides and a rounded base. Furrow 3 (C1005 section S2 Figure 46 and C1211) was located 6m to the east of Furrow 2. Furrow 3 was 2-2.2m wide and 0.1m deep, with shallow sides and an almost flat base. Gully 3 (C1006 section 2 Figure 46) was present to the immediate west of the southern end of Furrow 3. Gully 3 was 0.23m wide and 0.05m deep with shallow sloping sides and a rounded base.

Two further furrows, numbered Furrows 4 and 5 were located to the 4.2m and 12.8m to the east of Furrow 3, but these were not investigated.

The furrows and gullies were infilled with deposits which ranged from variously coloured sand, to dark grey silty-sand and mid grey-brown clayey sand (C1004, C1014, C1027 in Furrow 1, C1010 and C1016 in Furrow 2, C1018 in Gully 2, C1007 and C1210 in Furrow 3 Figure 31 and C1008 in Gully 3). Context C1007 contained 13th century pottery and C1016 contained late 14th/early 15th century pottery, C1007 also contained a sherd of brick interpreted as being of Roman date and C1014 contained intrusive post-medieval pottery.

5.10 Phase 10 Post-medieval pit

Two pits were present that were dated to the post-medieval period by pottery which are shown on Figure 41.

A single feature was dated by pottery to the post-medieval period. This was pit (C1086 section 21 Figure 46 and Plate 26) at the western side of Area A which continued beyond the limit of excavation, the visible portion being sub-rectangular in plan, 4.3m x 2.38m in area and 0.73m deep. The pit was infilled with three superimposed deposits of silty sand and sand (C1083-5). Context C1083 contained late 15th/16th century pottery.

In the north-western corner of Area B there was a pit (C2008 section 29 Figure 42) which extended beyond the limit of excavation on both the western and northern sides. The visible portion was sub oval in plan, 3.46m x 2.26m in area and 0.55m deep. The pit was infilled with clayey sand (C2007) which contained 17th century pottery, a sherd of medieval plain tile of 13-16th century date and a residual flint.

5.11 Phase 11 Overburden

The overburden in Area A (C1000) comprised soft dark brown silty sand and turf, while in Area B it was soft dark brown silty sand (C2001). The overburden was up to 0.6m thick. A context number (C2000) was also allocated to any unstratified finds from Area B. This is not shown in plan or section.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Period by period summary

6.1.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity is known from the surrounding area (summarised on p10 above), however there is almost no activity at the site which can be dated to this period; there were no features at the site containing exclusively prehistoric artefacts, and the only artefact of prehistoric date was a single flint date which occurred residually in a medieval pit.

Potentially any of the undated features at the site which lack stratigraphic relationships to other features could be of prehistoric date (the Phase 1 Group 2 ring-ditches and the Phase 8 Group

8 features), but this seems unlikely given the low level of prehistoric activity indicated by the artefactual evidence.

6.1.2 Roman

The Isle of Axholme was clearly settled in the Romano-British period with evidence for enclosures and field-systems being known from Sandtoft, and spot-finds being known from Belton and Epworth (see p10 above).

It is clear from the pottery at the site that the overwhelming bulk of the excavated features were of Roman date and that the site underwent several phases of use in the Roman period. Overall the Roman period at the site is characterised by field boundaries and small numbers of cut features. There is no evidence of direct settlement at the site in the form of building foundations, but there must have been some form of settlement in the vicinity to which the field system was related which generated the artefacts recovered from the site (the pottery and CBM).

The first phase of use (Phase 2, Figure 3) comprised a number of scattered features which seem to represent the truncated remains of a field system, together with two pits which may have been for watering livestock. There were also two undated ring-ditches which probably relate to this phase. The Roman pottery from this phase could not be closely dated, but as late 1st/2nd century pottery was recovered from elsewhere on the site it is reasonable to assume a late 1st/2nd century date for this phase.

This was replaced by a field system with the long axis aligned north-south, with three associated east-west boundary ditches (Phase 3, Figure 12). It is possible that the main north-south ditch of this phase, Ditch 6/9, may have directly replaced an earlier ditch on the same alignment. Both a Phase 2 gully and a gully which fed into one of the Phase 2 pits were truncated at one end by Ditch 6/9, and could originally have fed into an earlier ditch on the same alignment as Ditch 6/9. While there is some late 1st-early 2nd century pottery in Phase 3 this could be residual as the bulk of the pottery is of late 2nd/early 3rd century or 3rd century date.

The Phase 3 field system does not seem to have been in use for long before being replaced by a new field system (Phase 4, Figure 23) with the long axis aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. This field system was adapted on at least two occasions (Phases 5-6, Figures 29 and 33). A Roman pit and post-hole which truncated Phase 3 (Phase 7 Group 5 Figure 36) must relate to one of Phases 4-6. Phase 4-6 also contained pottery of late 2nd/early 3rd century or 3rd century date suggesting that all the ditches at the site were dug in a fairly short period of time. This constant recutting may have been necessitated by rapid silting within the ditches due to the waterlogged nature of the site.

There are a number of other Roman features which relate to any of Phases 3-6, namely the three pits and tree bole of Phase 7 Group 6 (Figure 36). A single Roman feature post-dated Phase 6, which was a small gully on a north-west to south-east alignment (Gully 7 Figure 29), and this may represent all that remains of a final phase of Roman field boundaries.

Spatially some of the undated features of Phase 8 seem to be related to the Phase 4-6 field system. The flue (C1099) of the oven (C1106) was exactly aligned with Ditch 5 of Phases 4-6 suggesting that it was related to one of these phases. One of the two related pits of Group 5 clearly truncated Ditch 3 of Phases 4-6, but the similarity in the alignments of the pits and the

ditch suggests some form of relationship. Possibly the pits were aligned with a later Roman ditch which followed the line of Ditch 3, but of which no trace survived. It is also possible that Ditch 10 was related as it was on a similar, though not identical alignment to Ditch 11 of Phases 4-6.

The two remaining undated features of Phase 8, pits C1067 and C1074 are probably also of Roman date, as there are no features of a similar size or function dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods at the site. These may relate spatially to Ditch 6 of Phase 3, and if so they may form part of a north-south feature aligned to the ditch.

No 4th century or later pottery was present suggesting that the site went out of use in the 4th century.

6.1.3 *Later Medieval (Figure 33)*

The site can be split into two halves for the medieval period. The southern portion of the site (Area A) was clearly used for agriculture, with a series of north-south aligned furrows and associated gullies being present (Phase 9, Group 10). Area B in contrast was not ploughed, being used for the excavation of large pits which ranged from 12th to the late 14th/15th century in date. The function of the pits is unclear, but the lack of artefacts within the backfills suggests that they were not for the disposal of domestic rubbish. The size of these pits may indicate that they were for quarrying sand.

6.1.4 *Post-medieval (Figure 33)*

The only clearly dated post-medieval features were the two Phase 10 pits in Area A. As with the medieval pits the most likely explanation is that these pits were for sand extraction. These were of late 15th/16th century date respectively.

6.2 **Recommendations**

As relatively little archaeological work has been undertaken in the Isle of Axholme, this site offers a valuable addition to what is known of the history of the area. There is potential for a journal article or an online publication (visible on the ADS website) to be published relating to the site so that the results can be more widely disseminated. Costings would have to be prepared for any such publication.

The present report could be adapted to form the basis of the stratigraphic portion of any such report, and that a selection of the existing illustrations relating to the stratigraphic sequence at the site could be used in any such publication. Some further research into published material from north Lincolnshire would be required for comparative purposes.

With regards to the artefacts it is recommended that the Roman pottery should be seen by a suitable specialist to confirm the results from this assessment and that further examination of the Terra Sigilata sherd should be undertaken to help identify its source. It was also noted that a visit to the Lincoln and Humber reference collections would be invaluable for further identification of the wares present at the site as this could yield information on regional trade patterns. It is possible that further work may also be recommended relating to the environmental samples which have yet to be fully assessed.

LIST OF WEB BASED SOURCES

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The site was directed by B. Savine and the site excavation team comprised T. Coates, G. Loffman, R. Malik, L. Strafford and I. Espley. The post-excavation project manager was C. Jackson-Slater. The figures were prepared by M. Ilie.

APPENDIX 1 INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Table 1 Index to archive	
Item	Number of items
RAMS incorporating WSI	1 copy
Context sheets	397
Photographic register	1 register (3 sheets)
Sample register	1 register (1 sheet)
Sample forms	6 x A4 sheets
Section register	1 register (4 sheets)
Drawing register	1 register (3 sheets)
Site sketches	108 x A4 sheets
Notes on augering	1 x A4 sheet
Site notes	3 x A4 sheets
Original drawings	58 permatrace sheets
B/W photographs (films)	2.5 films
Digital photographs	360 Nef files, 360 Jpg files
Covid compliance instructions	1 copy
Covid daily record sheets	7 x A4 sheets
Daily site checklist	7 x A4 sheets
H and S induction sheets	8 x A4 sheets
Asbestos information sheet	1 copy
Extracts of a WYAS report	8 x A4 sheets
Survey hire documents	3 x A4 sheets
Site plans with measurements	2 x A4 sheets
Artefacts	Pottery x 74 bulk finds CBM x 10 sherds Flint x 1 Iron x 1 Slag x 1 Stone fragments x 10 fragments
Report	1 paper copy, 1 digital pdf

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT LIST

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
1001	Topsoil – Soft dark brown silty sand
1002	Natural – Firm mottled light grey, light brown and mid orange brown sand
1003	Furrow 1 – 1.3m wide, 0.15m deep, aligned north-south
1004	Backfill of 1003 – Soft dark brown grey silty sand
1005	Furrow 3 – 2.2m wide, 0.1m deep, aligned north-south
1006	Gully 3 – 0.23m wide, 0.05m deep, aligned north-south
1007	Backfill of 1005 – Firm dark grey sand
1008	Backfill of 1006 – Firm mid grey brown sand
1009	Furrow 2 – 2.25m wide, 0.12m deep, aligned north-south
1010	Backfill of 1009 – Soft dark brown grey silty sand
1011	Gully 1 – 0.42m wide, 0.17m deep, aligned north-east to south-west
1012	Backfill of 1011 – Firm dark grey sand
1013	Furrow 1 – 1m wide, 0.14m deep, aligned north-south
1014	Backfill of 1013 – Firm mid grey brown sand
1015	Furrow 2 – 1.3m wide, 0.15m deep, aligned north-south
1016	Backfill of 1015 – Firm mid grey sand
1017	Gully 2 – 0.42m wide and 0.07m deep, aligned north-south
1018	Backfill of 1017 – Firm mottled light yellow brown, mid orange and mid grey sand
1019	Ditch 1 S7 – 1.5m wide, 0.43m deep aligned north-east to south-west
1020	Backfill of 1019 – Soft dark grey brown silty sand
1021	Backfill of 1019 – Soft mottled dark grey brown silty sand and light grey sand
1022	Backfill of 1019 – Soft mottled very dark grey silty sand and grey sand, with organic content
1023	Backfill of 1019 – Friable very dark brown grey silty sand with high organic content
1024	Backfill of 1019 – Soft alternating layers of dark grey silty sand and grey sand
1025	Backfill of 1019 – Friable very dark grey silty sand with high organic content
1026	Furrow 1 – 0.96m wide, 0.07m deep, aligned north-south
1027	Backfill of 1026 – Soft grey brown silty sand
1028	Ditch 2b S9 – 1.45m wide, 0.45m deep, aligned west-north-west/east-south-east
1029	Backfill of 1028 – Soft brown grey silty sand with moderate organic content
1030	Backfill of 1028 – Firm very dark grey silty sand with high organic content
1031	Ditch 2a – 0.25m wide, 0.43m deep, aligned west-north-west/east-south-east
1032	Backfill of 1031 – Firm very dark grey silty sand with high organic content
1033	Linear 2 – 0.51m wide, 0.12m deep aligned north-west/south-east
1034	Backfill of 1033 – Soft grey silty sand
1035	Linear cut – 0.4m wide, 0.06m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
1036	Backfill of 1 – Soft grey silty sand
1037	Ditch 3c S11 – 1.43m wide, 0.51m deep, aligned north-north-east/south-south-west
1038	Ditch 3a S11 – 0.45m wide, 0.36m deep, aligned north-north-east/south-south-west
1039	Ditch 3b S11 – 1.04m wide, 0.56m deep, aligned north-north-east/south-south-west
1040	Backfill of 1037 – Soft very dark grey silty sand with high organic content
1041	Backfill of 1038 – Soft dark grey silty sand with moderate organic content
1042	Backfill of 1039 – Firm very dark grey silty-sand with high organic content

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
1043	Backfill of 1037 – Soft dark grey silty sand with moderate organic content
1044	Backfill of 1039 – Soft dark grey silty sand with moderate organic content
1045	Ditch 3c S12 – 0.92m wide, 0.67m deep, aligned north-north-east/south-south-west
1046	Ditch 3b S12 – 1.12m wide, 0.75m deep aligned north-north-east/south-south-west
1047	Ditch 3c S12 – 0.25m wide, 0.28m deep, aligned north-south
1048	Linear cut S12 – 0.2m wide, 0.29m deep, aligned west-north-west/east-south-east
1049	Ditch 5a S12 – 0.95m wide, 0.23m deep, aligned west-north-west/east-south-east
1050	Backfill of 1045 – Soft yellow to dark grey silty coarse sand with moderate organic content
1051	Backfill of 1045 – Soft dark brown grey silty sand
1052	Backfill of 1046 – Soft dark grey silty sand
1053	Backfill of 1047 – Soft dark grey silty sand
1054	Backfill of 1046 – Firm dark grey silty sand with high organic content
1055	Backfill of 1046 – Soft grey silty sand
1056	Backfill of 1065 – Firm mid grey to light grey sand
1057	Backfill of 1048 – Soft dark grey silty sand
1058	Backfill of 1049 – Soft dark grey silty sand with high organic content
1059	Backfill of Ditch 5b – Soft grey silty sand
1060	Backfill of Ditch 5b – Soft dark grey silty sand
1061	Backfill of 1065 – Firm dark grey to black sand
1062	Backfill of 1065 – Firm dark grey to black slightly peaty sand
1063	Backfill of 1065 – Firm mid-orange and light grey sand
1064	Backfill of 1065 – Firm black peaty sand
1065	Pit cut – Oval in plan, 2.65m x 1.65m in area and 0.9m deep, long axis aligned east-west
1066	Backfill of 1067 – Firm mottled mid and dark grey sand
1067	Pit cut – Oval in plan, 0.95m x 0.6m in area and 0.15m deep, long axis aligned north-south
1068	Backfill of 1069 – Firm mottled mid and dark brown sand
1069	Post-hole – Circular in plan, 0.6m x 0.5m, in area and 0.26m deep
1070	Backfill of 1071 – Firm mottled light mid grey and dark grey sand
1071	Pit cut – Oval in plan, 0.44m x 0.33m in area and 0.12m deep, long axis aligned east-west
1072	Backfill of 1074 – Firm mottled light and mid grey to black sand
1073	Backfill of 1074 – Firm light grey to light orange brown sand
1074	Pit cut – Oval in plan, 1.97m x 1.37m in area and 0.3m deep, long axis aligned north-south
1075	Backfill of 1079 – Firm light yellow brown sand
1076	Backfill of 1079 – Firm mottled mid top dark grey sand
1077	Slump deposit in 1079 – Firm light yellow grey sand
1078	Backfill of 1079 – Firm mixed light and dark brown sand
1079	Ditch 7 – 0.35m wide, 0.41m deep, aligned north-north-west/south-south-east
1080	Backfill of 1081 – Firm dark brown sand
1081	Post-hole – Square in plan, 0.4m x 0.4m in area, 0.2m deep
1082	Backfill of 1090 – Firm mid to light grey sand
1083	Backfill of 1086 – Loose mid grey slightly clayey sand
1084	Backfill of 1086 – Soft light grey, with patches of yellow, silty clay
1085	Backfill of 1086 – Loose dark brown grey silty sand

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
1086	Pit cut – Sub rectangular in plan, partly outside area of excavation. 4.3m x 2.38m in area and 0.73m deep.
1087	Backfill of 1090 – Firm mid grey sand with patches of black sand
1088	Backfill of 1090 – Firm light grey sand with mid grey patches
1089	Backfill of 1090 – Firm mixed mid and dark grey sand with patches of black sand
1090	Linear gully and associated pit – Gully 0.8m wide, 0.37m deep, truncated at northern end, aligned north-west/south-east, pit 3m x 1.9m in area and 0.46m deep
1091	Backfill of Ditch 5c – Loose mid brown grey silty sand
1092	Linear 1 – 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
1093	Backfill of Ditch 5b – Loose to firm dark brown grey silty sand
1094	Ditch 5b – 1.65m wide, 0.5m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
1095	Backfill of 1096 – Soft mottled light and mid dark grey and light brown sand
1096	Hole from tree bole – Circular in plan, 1.6m diameter, 0.1m deep
1097	Backfill of 1099 – Loose dark blackish brown grey silty sand
1098	Lining of flue 1099 – Firm light pink orange brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal
1099	Linear cut for flue – 0.97m long, 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
1100	Backfill of 1101 – Firm mid brown grey sand
1101	Gully 4 – Curvilinear in plan, 0.37m wide, 0.11m deep. Partly truncated, surviving portion 2.8m x 1.2m in extent. This is the northern section through this feature
1102	Backfill of 1103 – Firm dark brown to mid grey and light brown sand
1103	Gully 4 – Curvilinear in plan, 0.37m wide, 0.11m deep. Partly truncated, surviving portion 2.8m x 1.2m in extent. This is the northern section through this feature
1104	Backfill of 1106 – Loose to soft very dark grey sand
1105	Backfill of 1006 – Loose to soft mid brown sand with grey speckling
1106	Pit cut – Sub-oval in plan, 1.26m x 1.6m in area, 0.35m deep, some root disturbance on northern side
1107	Backfill of 1106 – Loose soft light grey to light brown sand
1108	Backfill of Ditch 5c – Firm dark grey sand
1109	Backfill of 1110 – Firm black silty sand, very wet
1110	Ditch 5a – 2.5m wide, 0.72m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
1111	Backfill of Ditch 5b – Firm dark to mid grey sand
1112	Backfill of Ditch 5b – Firm light grey to mid grey sand
1113	Backfill of Ditch 5b – Firm dark grey to light grey sand
1114	Backfill of 1116 – Firm dark grey and black sand
1115	Backfill of 1110 – Soft light grey sand
1116	Ditch 6 – 1.35m wide, 0.47m deep, slightly curving in plan but overall north-north-east to south-south-east
1117	Backfill of 1119 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
1118	Backfill of 1119 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
1119	Ditch 1 S73 – 1.8m wide, 0.7m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
1120	Backfill of Ditch 5c – Firm dark brown grey sand
1121	Backfill of Ditch 5b – Firm light to mid grey brown sand
1122	Backfill of 1123 – Firm dark grey brown silty sand
1123	Ditch 5a – 2.4m wide, 0.63m deep, aligned north-west/south-east

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
1124	Backfill of 1127 – Firm mottled light and dark grey brown sand
1125	Backfill of 1127 – Firm mottled light grey and light grey brown sand
1126	Backfill of 1127 – Firm mixed dark grey and light orange brown silty sand and sand
1127	Ditch 7 – 1m wide, 0.48m deep, aligned north-north-west/south-south-east
1128	Backfill of 1131 – Loose mottled light grey and orange sand
1129	Backfill of 1131 – Loose mod brown grey clayey sand
1130	Backfill of 1131 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
1131	Ditch 2b S75 – 2.1m wide, 0.52m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
1132	Backfill of 1137 – Loose mid brown grey clayey sand
1133	Backfill of 1137 – Loose light yellow grey sand
1134	Backfill of 1137 – Loose mid grey clayey sand
1135	Backfill of 1137 – Loose dark grey brown clayey sand
1136	Backfill of 1137 – Loose mottled grey and yellow clayey sand
1137	Ditch 1 S75 – 1.91m wide, 0.41m deep, aligned north-north-east/south-south-west
1138	Backfill of 1143 – Loose to soft mid to light brown sand
1139	Backfill of 1143 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
1140	Backfill of 1143 – Loose to soft light grey mottled sand
1141	Backfill of 1143 – Loose to soft very dark grey sand
1142	Backfill of 1143 – Loose to soft light grey sand
1143	Ditch 1 S76 – 2m wide, 0.59m, deep, aligned north-east/south-east
1144	Backfill of 1147 – Loose to soft mid grey sand
1145	Backfill of 1147 – Loose to soft light grey sand
1146	Backfill of 1147 – Loose to soft light grey sand
1147	Pit cut – Elongated oval in plan, 2.23m x 0.85m in area and 0.45m deep, long axis aligned north-east/south-west
1148	Backfill of 1151 – Loose light to mid grey clayey sand
1149	Backfill of 1151 – Loose mottled light grey and yellow clayey sand
1150	Backfill of 1151 – Loose light brown grey clayey sand
1151	Linear cut – 1.6m wide, 0.45m deep aligned north-east/south-west
1152	Backfill of 1154 – Loose light grey clayey sand with yellow mottling
1153	Backfill of 1154 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
1154	Linear cut – 1.46m wide, 0.33m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
1155	Backfill of 1158 – Firm dark grey brown sand
1156	Backfill of 1158 – Firm mixed mid and dark grey and light orange brown sand
1157	Backfill of 1158 – Soft dark grey to black slightly silty sand
1158	Pit cut – Oval in plan, 2.5m x 1.6m in area and 0.6m deep, long axis aligned north-east/south-west
1159	Backfill of 1163 – Firm dark grey brown sand
1160	Backfill of 1163 – Soft light orange brown sand
1161	Backfill of 1163 – Firm mixed mid brown and light yellow brown sand
1162	Backfill of 1163 – Firm mid to dark grey brown silty sand
1163	Ditch 3c S80 – 2.6m wide, 0.58m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
1164	Backfill of 1166 – Firm mid grey brown sand
1165	Backfill of 1166 – Soft dark grey slightly silty sand

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
1166	Ditch 3b S80 – 1m wide, 0.29m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
1167	Backfill of 1170 – Firm mid to dark grey sand
1168	Backfill of 1170 – Soft mid grey sand
1169	Backfill of 1170 – Soft dark grey slightly silty sand
1170	Ditch 3a S80 – 0.33m wide, 0.6m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
1171	Backfill of 1172 – Loose dark to mid brown grey clayey sand
1172	Ditch 3c S81 – 1.8m wide, 0.35m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
1173	Backfill of 1175 – Loose light grey clayey sand mottled yellow and with yellow sand patches
1174	Backfill of 1175 – Loose mid brown grey clayey sand
1175	Ditch 2b S81 – 1.6m wide, 0.35m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
1176	Backfill of 1177 – Loose to soft very dark grey sand
1177	Ditch 2b S82 – 2.25m wide, 0.47m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
1178	Backfill of 1182 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand with lenses of yellow sand
1179	Backfill of 1182 – Loose light grey to red brown sand
1180	Backfill of 1182 – Loose light grey clayey sand with lenses of yellow clayey sand
1181	Backfill of 1182 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
1182	Ditch 1 S83 – 1.73m wide, 0.49m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
1183	Backfill of 1184 – Loose soft very dark grey sand
1184	Ditch 2b S84 – 0.9m wide, 0.32m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
1185	Backfill of 1189 – Loose mid red brown clayey sand
1186	Backfill of 1189 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
1187	Backfill of 1189 – Loose light grey and yellow brown sand with a lense of clay
1188	Backfill of 1189 – Loose mid grey brown clayey sand
1189	Pit cut – Sub circular in plan 2.42m x 1.81m in area and 0.69m deep, long axis aligned east-west, partly outside excavated area
1190	Backfill of 1191 – Firm brown sand
1191	Post-hole – Circular in plan 0.55m in diameter, 0.12m deep
1192	Backfill of 1198 – Firm mid brown sand
1193	Backfill of 1198 – Firm mixed mid brown clayey sand and mid red brown clay some of which is burnt
1194	Backfill of 1198 – Firm mid grey sand
1195	Backfill of 1198 – Firm dark grey slightly silty sand
1196	Backfill of 1198 – Soft light grey, dark grey and mid orange brown sand
1197	Backfill of 1198 – Firm dark grey brown silty sand
1198	Ditch 6 – 1.4m wide, 0.6m deep, aligned north-south
1199	Backfill of 1201 – Soft mixed light, mid and dark grey, and black sand
1200	Backfill of 1201 – Soft light brown sand
1201	Linear cut – 0.88m wide, 0.32m deep, aligned north south
1202	Backfill of 1209 – Firm dark brown sand
1203	Backfill of 1209 – Firm dark brown sandy clay
1204	Backfill of 1209 – Soft light grey sand
1205	Backfill of 1209 – Firm black silty sand
1206	Backfill of 1209 – Firm mid grey sand

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
1207	Backfill of 1209 – Firm mid grey sand
1208	Backfill of 1209 – Firm dark brown slightly silty sand
1209	Ditch 6 – 1.7m wide, 0.66m deep, aligned north-south
1210	Backfill of 1211 – Loose mid grey brown clayey sand
1211	Furrow 3 – 2m wide, 0.1m deep, aligned north-south
1212	Backfill of 1216 – Loose light brown grey clayey sand
1213	Backfill of 1216 – Loose mid brown grey clayey sand
1214	Backfill of 1217 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand mottled yellow, with patches of clay
1215	Backfill of 1217 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
1216	Ditch 2b S88 – 1.14m wide, 0.41m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
1217	Ditch 1 S88 – 1.74m wide, 0.56m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
2000	Unstratified – Number allocated for unstratified material from Area B
2001	Topsoil and turf – Soft dark brown silty sand
2002	Natural – Firm mottled light grey, light brown and mid orange brown sand
2003	Backfill of 2006 – Loose to soft light brown grey silty sand
2004	Backfill of 2006 – Soft mid orange brown grey sandy silt
2005	Slumping in 2006 – Loose mixed light grey and mid yellow orange brown silty sand
2006	Ditch 8 – 1.8m wide, 0.6m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
2007	Backfill of 2008 – Loose mid grey clayey sand
2008	Pit cut – Sub-rounded in plan, 3.46m x 2.26m in area and 0.55m deep
2009	Backfill of 2011 – Firm dark grey brown sand
2010	Backfill of 2011 – Firm mixed dark grey brown, mid orange and light brown sand
2011	Pit cut – Partly beyond limit of excavation, visible portion semi-circular in plan, 4.6m x 1.63m in area and 0.6m deep
2012	Backfill of 2013 – Soft loose dark grey sand
2013	Ditch 8 – 0.8m wide, 0.45m deep, aligned north-south
2014	Backfill of 2015 – soft to loose dark grey sand
2015	Ditch 9 – 1.78m wide, 0.4m deep, aligned north-south
2016	Backfill of 2015 – Soft to loose mid grey sand
2017	Backfill of 2015 – Soft to loose mid to dark grey sand
2018	Backfill of 2015 – Soft to loose orange and mid grey mottled sand
2019	Backfill of 2023 – Firm dark grey sand
2020	Backfill of 2023 and 2024 – Firm mid grey sand
2021	Backfill of 2024 – Firm dark grey brown silty sand
2022	Backfill of 2023 – Firm mid grey sand
2023	Ditch 8 – 2.2m wide, 0.75m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
2024	Ditch 17 – 1.4m wide, 0.59m deep, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east
2025	Backfill of 2023 – Firm light grey sand
2026	Backfill of 2023 – Firm mid brown grey sand
2027	Backfill of 2023 – Firm dark grey brown silty sand
2028	Pit cut – Irregular in plan, 6.67m x 6.6m in area and 0.32m deep
2029	Pit cut – Sub circular in plan, 2.53m x 2.5m in area and 0.4m deep
2030	Backfill of 2028 – Loose soft mid brown grey and orange brown sand with patches of grey sand and clay

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
2031	Backfill of 2028 – Loose mid brown grey clayey sand
2032	Backfill of 2028 – Loose light yellow brown sand
2033	Backfill of 2028 – Loose to friable mid grey sand mottled with grey green sand
2034	Backfill of 2029 – Loose to friable mid grey clayey sand
2035	Backfill of 2028 – Loose to friable mid grey clayey sand with orange clay sand mottling
2036	Backfill of 2037 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2037	Pit cut – Partly outside area of excavation, visible portion and elongated oval in plan, 0.8m x 0.45m in area and 0.29m deep, long axis aligned east-west
2038	Backfill of 2039 – Firm dark grey brown sand
2039	Ditch 11b – 0.57m wide, 0.18m deep, aligned east-west
2040	Backfill of 2041 – Firm mid grey sand
2041	Ditch 11c – 0.94m wide, 0.34m deep, aligned east-west
2042	Backfill of 2039 – Soft mixed mid grey and dark orange sand
2043	Backfill of 2041 – Soft mixed mid grey and dark orange sand
2044	Backfill of 2041 – Soft dark grey sand
2045	Backfill of 2046 – Soft mid grey sand
2046	Ditch 10 – 0.76m wide, 0.2m deep, aligned east-west
2047	Backfill of 2048 – soft mid grey sand
2048	Gully 6 – Curvilinear in plan, southern end aligned north-west/south east, northern end aligned north-east/south-west. 0.4m wide, 0.11m deep. This is the northern section through this feature
2049	Backfill of 2050 – Loose to soft very dark grey sand
2050	Pit cut – Oval in plan, 0.8m x 0.4m in area and 0.46m deep, partly outside area of excavation
2051	Backfill of 2052 – Loose to soft mid to dark grey sand
2052	Ditch 12 – 1.04m wide, 0.42m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
2053	Backfill of 2050 – loose to soft light to mid grey brown sand
2054	Backfill of 2050 – Loose to soft orange to dark brown sand mottled with grey sand
2055	Backfill of 2056 – Soft mottled light and mid grey sand
2056	Gully 6 – Curvilinear in plan, southern end aligned north-west/south east, northern end aligned north-east/south-west. 0.4m wide, 0.11m deep. This is the southern section through this feature
2057	Backfill of 2058 – Soft mid grey sand
2058	Gully 7 – 0.44m wide, 0.2m deep, aligned north-west/south-east
2059	Backfill of 2060 – Soft mid grey sand
2060	Ditch 11c – 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep, aligned east-west
2061	Backfill of 2061 – Soft mottled mid grey and dark orange sand
2062	Ditch 11a – 0.7m wide and 0.39m deep, aligned east-west
2063	Backfill of 2066 – Firm dark grey sand
2064	Backfill of 2066 – Firm mid grey sand with large patches and lenses of light grey and light orange brown sand
2065	Backfill of 2066 – Firm dark grey slightly silty sand
2066	Ditch 11b – 0.6m wide, 0.26m deep, aligned east-west
2067	Backfill of 2068 – Loose mid brown grey clayey sand
2068	Pit cut – Sub-rectangular in plan, 3.7m x 3.45m in area and 0.68m deep

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
2069	Backfill of 2070 – Loose light grey clayey sand
2070	Ditch 12 – 0.72m wide, 0.23m deep, Aligned north-west/south-east
2071	Backfill of 2062 – Soft dark grey brown slightly silty sand
2072	Backfill of 2052 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2073	Backfill of 2076 and 2077 – Loose mid grey clayey sand
2074	Backfill of 2076 and 2077 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
2075	Backfill of 2076 and 2077 – Loose light grey clayey sand
2076	Ditch 14 – 0.78m wide, 0.33m deep, aligned east-west
2077	Ditch 9 – 2.14m wide, 0.34m deep aligned north-south
2078	Backfill of 2079 – Loose to soft very dark grey sand
2079	Ditch 13 – 0.55m wide, 0.26m deep, aligned north-north-east/south-south-west. This is the northern section through this feature
2080	Backfill of 2081 – Loose to soft very dark grey sand
2081	Ditch 13 – 0.55m wide, 0.26m deep, aligned north-north-east/south-south-west. This is the southern section through this feature
2082	Backfill of 2081 – Loose to soft white to light grey sand
2083	Backfill of 2084 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2084	Ditch 14 – Terminus of a linear cut 0.4m wide, 0.06m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
2085	Backfill of 2086 – Firm mid brown to light grey sand
2086	Pit cut – Sub oval in plan, 1.3m wide, 0.28m deep, truncated on eastern side
2087	Backfill of 2092 – Firm dark brown sand
2088	Backfill of 2092 – Soft mottled mid brown and light brown sand
2089	Backfill of 2092 – Soft at the top becoming firmer at base, mid brown to mid brown grey sand
2090	Backfill of 2092 – Soft mixed light yellow brown and light grey sand
2091	Backfill of 2092 – Firm mid brown grey sand
2092	Pit cut – Sub-rectangular in plan, 4.74m wide, 0.45m deep, truncated on western side
2093	Backfill of 2096 – Firm mid red brown clayey sand
2094	Backfill of 2096 – Firm light green grey clay
2095	Backfill of 2096 – Firm light yellow brown sand
2096	Pit cut – Oval in plan 3.45m wide, 0.47m deep, truncated on western side
2097	Backfill of 2105 – Friable mid to dark orange brown clayey sand
2098	Backfill of 2105 – Soft mid grey sand
2099	Backfill of 2105 – Friable mid to dark orange brown clayey sand
2100	Backfill of 2105 – Firm mid grey sand
2101	Backfill of 2105 – Firm mixed light and mid grey sand
2102	Backfill of 2105 – Firm mixed mid grey, light brown and dark orange sand
2103	Backfill of 2105 – Firm mixed light and mid grey sand
2104	Backfill of 2092 – Firm mid yellow brown sand
2105	Pit cut – Oval in plan, 3.65m x 2m in area, 1.13m deep, long axis aligned north-south
2106	Backfill of 2107 – Loose to soft dark grey sand with orange mottling
2107	Gully 9 – 0.25m wide, 0.07m deep. Feature 3.4m in diameter overall
2108	Backfill of 2109 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2109	Ditch 14 – 2m wide, 0.14m deep, aligned west-north-west/east-south-east

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
2110	Backfill of 2111 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2111	Ditch 14 – 0.55m wide, 0.1m, deep, aligned west-north-west/east-south-east
2112	Backfill of 2109 – Loose to soft mixed dark grey, orange and light grey sand
2113	Backfill of 2115 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
2114	Backfill of 2115 – Loose light grey and yellow sand
2115	Gully 8 – 0.42m wide and 0.2m deep, aligned north-west-southeast
2116	Backfill of 2117 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2117	Gully 9 – 0.5m wide, 0.04m deep. Feature 3.4m in diameter overall
2118	Backfill of 2119 – Loose mid grey clayey sand
2119	Ditch 18 – 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep, aligned east-west
2120	Backfill of 2123 – Loose mid grey clayey sand
2121	Backfill of 2123 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
2122	Backfill of 2123 – Loose light grey sand
2123	Ditch 9 – 1.36m wide and 0.47m deep, aligned north-south
2124	Backfill of 2125 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2125	Ditch 15 terminus – 1.15m wide, 0.04m deep, aligned north-east to south-west
2126	Backfill of 2135 – Loose mid brown grey clayey sand
2127	Backfill of 2135 – Loose mid brown grey clayey sand
2128	Backfill of 2133 – Loose mid grey clayey sand
2129	Backfill of 2133 – Loose light grey sand
2130	Backfill of 2133 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
2131	Backfill of 2133 – Loose light yellow grey sand
2132	Backfill of 2148 – Loose mid grey mottled with light grey clayey sand
2133	Ditch 9 – 1.8m wide, 0.51m deep, aligned north-south
2134	Backfill of 2135 – Loose mid grey brown clayey sand
2135	Ditch 17 – 0.88m wide, 0.28m deep, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east
2136	Backfill of 2138 – Loose soft dark grey sand
2137	Backfill of 2138 – Loose to soft mottled dark grey and light grey sand
2138	Ditch 15 – 1m wide, 0.16m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
2139	Backfill of 2143 – Soft mid brown sand
2140	Backfill of 2143 – Firm mid brown slightly silty sand
2141	Backfill of 2143 – Firm lenses of light brown, dark brown and mid grey brown sand
2142	Backfill of 2143 – Soft mixed light brown, mid brown and mid orange sand
2143	Pit cut – Oval in plan, 4.75m x 2.71m in area, 0.73m deep, long axis aligned north-south
2144	Backfill of 2147 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2145	Backfill of 2147 – Loose to soft light grey sand
2146	Backfill of 2147 – loose to soft light brown sand, possibly natural slumping into 2147
2147	Ditch 16 terminus – 0.5m wide, 0.16m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
2148	Ditch 17 – 0.94m wide, 0.21m deep, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east
2149	Backfill of 2155 – Loose mid grey clayey sand
2150	Backfill of 2155 – Loose light yellow and dark grey laminated sand and clayey sand lenses
2151	Backfill of 2155 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
2152	Backfill of 2153 – Loose light yellow grey sand
2153	Ditch 9 – 1.55m wide, 0.66m deep, aligned north-south

Table 2 Context list	
Number	Description
2154	Backfill of 2155 – Loose mid grey clayey sand
2155	Ditch 17 – 1.1m wide, 0.38m deep, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east
2156	Backfill of 2159 – Firm mid brown grey sand
2157	Backfill of 2159 – Firm mottled light, mid and dark grey sand
2158	Backfill of 2159 – Soft dark brown grey slightly silty sand
2159	Ditch 17 – 1.5m wide, 0.52m deep aligned west-north-west to east-south-east
2160	Backfill of 2164 – Soft mottled light grey and mid grey-brown sand
2161	Backfill of 2164 – Soft dark grey and black sand
2162	Backfill of 2164 – Soft light yellow brown sand
2163	Backfill of 2164 – Soft light, mid and dark grey brown sand
2164	Ditch 16 – 0.6m wide, 0.25m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
2165	Backfill of 2168 – Loose mid grey with brown mottles slightly clayey sand
2166	Backfill of 2168 – Loose dark brown grey clayey sand
2167	Backfill of 2168 – Loose light brown grey sand
2168	Ditch 17 – 1.55m wide, 0.49m deep, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east
2169	Backfill of 2170 – Soft mid grey brown sand
2170	Ditch 16 – 0.6m wide, 0.26m deep, aligned north-east/south-west
2171	Backfill of 2170 – Soft light grey sand with small patches of dark grey and mid orange sand
2172	Backfill of 2173 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2173	Ditch 14 – 0.8m wide, 0.18m deep, aligned north-south
2174	Backfill of 2177 – Loose to soft dark grey sand
2175	Backfill of 2177 – Loose to soft light grey sand
2176	Backfill of 2177 – Loose to soft mid to dark grey sand
2177	Pit cut – Circular in plan, 0.8m diameter, 0.64m deep
2178	Backfill of 2179 – Loose light and mid grey clayey sand with orange mottling
2179	Linear 4 – 0.72m wide, 0.19m deep, aligned west-north-west/ease-south-east
2180	Backfill of pit – located in northern portion of Area B, fill of pit or pits excavated by machine

APPENDIX 3 POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By A. Jenner

INTRODUCTION

Three hundred and eleven sherds of mainly domestic pottery were retrieved from 74 contexts. The bulk of the material ranged from the Roman to medieval and early post medieval periods.

There was little residuality or intrusion within the assemblage, though residual Roman material appears in two later medieval contexts (2009 and 2067). Sherd sizes vary from small to large, but the majority are small. The larger sherds are most frequent amongst the Roman material, though some occur within the post medieval assemblage. Most of the medieval wares occur as small sherds

The majority of Roman fabrics were Grey wares including a few with rusticated surfaces. Other Roman wares include Samian, Ebor ware, local burnished types, handmade, calcite gritted, Colour Coated and vesicular wares. Some very large sherds from an amphora (C2113) are also present

Medieval wares were almost all from relatively local sources. They include Lincoln Glazed wares, Humber and Hambleton type ware.

Early post medieval wares include Lincoln Glazed type 3, Rawmarsh type ware, Purple glazed and post medieval earthenwares. One small sherd of German stoneware may be a late 15th or even early 16th century type. There are no other 16th century wares, such as Cistercian ware.

METHODOLOGY

Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type. The numbers of sherds of each type of pottery are recorded in tabular form (see Table below). Decorative schemas, stamps and other significant features are also noted. Assemblages from each relevant period are outlined briefly under 'Discussion', below. Interesting Items and assemblages are also considered in the 'Discussion' section. Any additional research and/or scientific analysis is outlined under the heading of 'Recommendations for further work.'

SPOT Dating

SPOT dates are given for each context containing the most significant pottery fabric types. This is because pottery is often the most common and most datable find on urban excavations, and can consequently help the excavation staff to interpret any given stratigraphic sequence, as well as shed light on the lives of those who made and used it. The SPOT date is normally the latest date of any pottery type within the given context.

Sherd sizes

Sherd sizes are included in the Table as a corroborative measure. 'Small' is anything smaller than 5cm, 'medium' is anything larger than 5cm and smaller than 10cm. 'Large' is anything larger than 10cm. Sometimes 'very large' is used to describe sherds larger than 15cm.

DISCUSSION

The majority of the pottery is Roman. Pottery types primarily consist of domestic wares.

Roman

The Roman wares span the late 1st to the late 3rd century. Grey wares were the predominant fabric type in this assemblage, including burnished and rusticated. Other ware types include Ebor, Black Burnished, Colour Coated, White wares, Crambeck wares, Calcite-gritted, Samian and vesicular wares.

Ebor wares – 1st/ 2nd century

Ebor wares were primarily in currency from 71-225 AD, and were initially plain, oxidised wares, in form styles such as legionary-style jars and bowls, and ring-necked flagons. These wares were increasingly covered with a white or red slip during the 2nd century (Monaghan 1997, 869). These wares were being produced at kilns located near York, including those excavated at Apple Tree Farm (Lawton 1993). Earlier forms are thought to have been made from known kilns in the Aldwark area (Monaghan 1997, 869).

Sherds within the Belton assemblage have a sandy orange coloured fabric, occasionally with a lightly reduced core. Many are probably from a flagon, but there were no necks or rims present. A ribbed rim may have been part of a bowl or mortaria, but no mortaria body sherds exist.

One Ebor sherd, probably from a flagon, has white painted decoration on it. This is probably a mid/late 2nd century type.

Samian – Late 1st/ 2nd century

Samian wares can be dated to the 1st or 2nd centuries but these items are thought to be curated, due to their attractive appearance, so unless isolated, or amongst finds of a similar date, they can also be misleading.

Only one Samian base sherd has been noted within the assemblage from Belton. It has been ground down to form a disc with a hole in the centre. It appears to have been deliberately made into a gaming piece, or counter. As only part of it is present, a portion of the manufacturers stamp is missing. The remainder of the stamp appears to read 'MA...'. A number of Samian stamps with 'MA...' as the first letters have been found in York (cf Monaghan 1997, 963). The majority come from a number of production sites in Lezoux, central Gaul. They are probably 2nd century. However, a few are from the Rhineland. There are so many names beginning with MA that it isn't possible to determine which one was on the stamped vessel from Belton.

Terra Sigilata

One sherd has a band of red slip across its surface. This resembles the colour of Samian. The ware type requires further identification.

Grey wares – 1st to 4th century

The date range of Grey wares spans from the 1st to the late 4th century making it difficult to date them with accuracy. However, the majority of the Grey wares found in York are given a SPOT date of between the late 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Forms dating to the second century include post-legionary style carinated bowls, cooking pots, pie and 'dog' dishes and grooved dishes. These styles of dishes continued into the 3rd century, and were joined by butt-shaped jars, Dales, Dales-type, flat rimmed and lid-seated jars, as well

as indented jars. Grey burnished bowls and narrow necked jars were also present in the 3rd century.

The majority of the Roman sherds found during archaeological intervention at Belton were from Grey ware jars which occasionally have rusticated decoration. This style of decoration is found in late 1st/early 2nd century contexts in York (Monaghan 1997, 863). Other later forms recovered include carinated sherds which are probably from bowls and a pie dish.

Black Burnished ware – 2nd to 4th century

Black Burnished wares are divided into BB1 and BB2. BB1 was exported to the north from around 120 AD. As the 2nd century progressed, these exports were gradually joined by local BB2 wares, which were copies of the BB1 forms. Black Burnished wares become increasingly rare from around 280-360 AD. Early forms of Black Burnished ware include lattice-decorated cooking pots with upright rim; pie dishes with a flaring rim and conical profile; handmade 'dog' dishes with curved walls, and grooved dishes. Later black burnished wares are dated 3rd century onwards by the lattice decoration on cooking jars; the angle of the lattice diamond increased to a 90-degree angle in the early 3rd century, becoming obtuse as the century progressed. In addition, bowls and dishes were formed with flanged rims.

A small amount of what appear to be local/regional copies of Black Burnished ware were recovered (see Table 1), mainly small in size, though a small number of joining sherds were present in the assemblage. The forms were mainly jars, 'pie' or 'dog' dishes without lattice decoration.

Calcite-gritted wares – late 3rd / 4th century

In the late 4th – early 5th centuries Crambeck wares were overtaken in popularity by local Calcite-gritted wares. The expansion of distribution of the Calcite-gritted wares started in 280 AD, and had a distinct form of jar, the Huntcliff and proto-Huntcliff jars. A small number of jar sherds with calcareous inclusions were recovered.

Crambeck type ware

This ware type is made to the north of York and appears in assemblages there from the early/mid-3rd century (Monaghan, 1997, 903). It has a white core and fine sandy mid grey surfaces. Only two sherds are present amongst the assemblage from intervention at Belton.

Vessicular wares

Vessicular ware is a term used to describe sherds that have several voids where their inclusions have leached or fallen out. These wares are difficult to date accurately as they occur in Late Iron age and Romano British assemblages.

A few small sherds with no apparent sand temper and a soapy feel were noted amongst the sherds found during intervention at Belton. Their size and amount of abrasion may suggest an early date for their use.

Colour Coated wares – 2nd/3rd century

Only two small sherds of Colour Coated ware were present amongst the assemblage from excavations at Belton. They were probably produced in the Lower Nene Valley. They have a lightly oxidised fabric and orangeish slip coating. They appear to have been from beakers

decorated with rouletting. These wares appear in the archaeological record in the late 2nd century (Monaghan 1997, 864).

Medieval

Medieval wares appear to be made fairly locally, though a few sherds may have emanated from the South Yorkshire region. They span the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries in the main. They include Splashed, reduced green glazed, Humber, Hambleton type, Rawmarsh type, Purple Glazed and Lincoln Glazed wares. There is a distinct lack of Northern Gritty or any other unglazed coarse wares used for cooking or heating.

Coarse white sherds from Lincoln Glazed wares are mainly types 2 and 3 (Young et al 2005, 274). These range in date from the 13th to the 15th century.

Rawmarsh type ware

This is a reduced ware with frequent iron inclusions. A similar type may have been made more locally to Belton, as there are many iron outcrops to the north-east of Belton. Despite this, it is also likely that this ware type arrived from South Yorkshire.

Hallgate B type

This white fairly coarse ware is a medieval ware which was most probably made at the Hallgate kiln site in Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

Post medieval wares

These wares are mainly locally produced, with the exception of one German stoneware (see below). They include Ryedale and earthen wares with chestnut glaze. There are no Cistercian wares which are associated with Catholicism in the 16th century mainly. There are also no factory produced fine wares of the late 17th and 18th centuries.

Ryedale ware

These wares begin to be made in the late 16th century and have their floruit in the 17th century. Their demise is thought to occur during the early 18th century. One sherd of Ryedale type ware may alternatively have been made in the Humber region to the south of the site.

Earthenware

Locally produced post medieval earthenwares include those with a chestnut internal glaze. Their exact time of use is uncertain. Despite this, it may be another 17th century type.

One small sherd of Raeren type German stoneware is a late 15th/early 16th century ware. It is the only foreign import. It is also the only sherd of this date.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

A Roman pottery specialist could analyse the Roman pottery in greater detail, to confirm this quick assessment.

Further examination of the Terra Sigillata sherd may help to identify its source.

A visit to the Lincoln and Humber reference collections would be invaluable for further identification of the wares from these regions.

Table 3 Pottery Quantification				
Context	Find	Quantity	Date	Details
1007	BF1	1	13th century	1 reduced green glazed rod handle with white slip under glaze, medium
1014	BF2	1	Post medieval	1 post medieval earthenware with lightly oxidised clay body and matt chestnut glaze on both surfaces, small
1016	BF3	1	Late 14th/early 15th century	1 lightly oxidised Hambleton type ware with occasional chalk inclusions and incised wavy line decoration, medium
1020	BF4	13	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	13 Roman Grey ware jar including rim, one vessel, small to large
1029	BF5	1	Early/mid-2nd century	1 roughcast rim with oxidised coarse fine sandy body, small
1034	BF6	0	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	1 Grey ware bowl with fine light body and carinated shoulder, large
1036	BF7	2	Late 2nd/3rd century	2 Grey ware jar with coarse body and rolled rim, join, small and medium
1050	BF8	1	Late 2nd/3rd century	1 coarse sandy Grey ware rim, small
1054	BF9	1	Roman	1 fine oxidised sandy surfaces and dark core, small
1055	BF10	1	Roman	1 smooth surfaces dark reduced core and internal surface, thick lightly oxidised external margin and surface, small
1056	BF11	2	Roman	2 Grey ware jar with carinated shoulder and base, small and large
1058	BF12	1	Romano British or Anglo Saxon	1 handmade chaff tempered, some vespicularity, abraded, small
1060	BF13	1	Roman	1 Roman Grey ware pie dish rim, small
1061	BF14	1	2nd century	1 Ebor type flagon, large
1076	BF15	1	Roman	1 crudely made local jar rim with reduced core, rough break and thick oxidised margins, medium
1083	BF16	1	Late 15th/mid-16th century	1 Raeren type German stoneware, small
1091	BF17	6	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	1 Grey ware rim, slightly hooked, small 1 Grey ware everted rounded rim, small 1 coarse Grey ware with fairly flat rim and dark surfaces, small 2 Coarse sandy ware with oxidised fabric, including one with incised horizontal line, abraded, small 1 Grey ware, abraded, small
1095	BF18	1	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	1 Grey ware, medium
1108	BF19	13	Late 2nd to late 3rd century	1 Samian base shaped into a disc with a hole in the centre, part of stamp with letters 'MA...', abraded, small 1 Grey ware, abraded, small 1 buff vespicular where a seed or grain has

Table 3 Pottery Quantification				
Context	Find	Quantity	Date	Details
				leached, small 6 coarse hand-made bowl with some vespicularity, small to medium 1 Grey ware rim with lighter core and rolled rim 1 local Grey ware burnished rim with slight rib below 2 Crambeck type body, small
1109	BF20	5	Late 2nd/3rd century	3 coarse local Grey ware, small 2 Grey, small and very large
1117	BF21	15	Early/mid-2nd century	10 Ebor, sandy, small to large 2 Grey, small 1 Grey ware, large 2 local coarse burnished, small
1118	BF22	1	Roman	1 oxidised ware, small
1120	BF23	6	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	5 Grey ware including hooked rim and base of jar, small to large 1 Grey burnished everted rounded rim, small
1121	BF24	1	Roman	1 Grey ware with thin walls and everted square-edged rim, large
1122	BF25	6	3rd century	4 Grey ware including thick rounded rim, small to large 1 oxidised with black burnished surfaces, small 1 oxidised micaceous, abraded, sooted inside, small
1129	BF26	2	Roman	1 local Grey ware with incised horizontal line, small 1 coarse vespicular with oxidised external surface and reduced internal surface and core
1138	BF27	1	Late 12th/early 13th century	1 Splashed ware with moderately gritted oxidised body, small
1159	BF28	4	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	4 Grey ware with light reduced core, small
1176	BF29	7	3rd century	1 Grey ware with very fine walls dark core and lighter surfaces, small 1 Grey ware with coarse body, possible burnishing, local, small 1 Grey ware with reduced core, medium 1 coarse oxidised, very small 1 Grey ware with carinated body, medium 1 Grey ware, small 1 Grey ware with fine margins and chalk inclusions, large
1185	BF30	2	Late 2nd/3rd century	1 Grey ware with light coloured body, medium 1 Grey ware with reduced core and buff external surface, some calcareous inclusions, soot inside, medium
1186	BF31	6	2nd century	3 Black Burnished type 1 including 2 rims, medium 2 Grey ware, medium

Table 3 Pottery Quantification				
Context	Find	Quantity	Date	Details
				1 Grey ware with oxidised external surface, small
1194	BF32	5	3rd century	1 Grey ware with occasional chalk inclusions, medium 1 Grey ware with fine sandy body and oxidised external surface, large 1 Grey ware with dark core and thick walls with buff external surface, large 1 Dales type ware with poorly sorted calcareous grits, large 1 coarse sandy ware with patches of soot, small
1195	BF33	2	Late 1st/early 2nd century	1 Rusticated Grey ware, large 1 soapy coarsely gritted with dark fabric and sparse to moderate shell, some vespicularity, large
1213	BF34	1	Romano British	1 sandy micaceous ware with occasional calcareous inclusions, small/medium
2004	BF35	1	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	1 Roman Grey ware jar with horizontal incised line, large
2007	BF36	11	17th century	2 South Yorkshire type coal measure white ware with yellow glaze inside, medium 1 Purple glazed coarse buff ware, medium 2 post medieval earthenware with oxidised fine hard fabric and reduced core and splashes of greenish purple glaze, kiss mark under base, large 1 Rawmarsh type coarse reduced ware, medium 1 Ryedale type with lightly reduced body and flaked external green glaze, large 4 post medieval earthenware jar base with patches of soot and whitish concretion, joins, small to large These jars may have had an industrial function
2009	BF37	4	Late 13th/14th century and Roman	1 Hallgate B type, small 1 Roman Grey ware, residual, small 1 late Humber jug, hard, reduced, with handle scar, medium 1 oxidised fine walled with copper speckled glaze, small
2010	BF38	1	12th century	1 Splashed ware jug rim with rilled neck and hard fabric and Humber type glaze, small
2019	BF39	1	medieval	1 medieval ware with reduced core and oxidised surfaces, small
2026	BF40	1	Roman	1 Grey ware coarsely gritted reduced, small
2031	BF41	4	Late 13th century	1 Splashed ware with fine reduced fabric and green glaze, small 1 North Yorkshire red ware with green glaze, small 2 Humber type splashed fabric, small and large

Table 3 Pottery Quantification				
Context	Find	Quantity	Date	Details
2033	BF42	2	Early 13th century and 2nd century	1 Splashed ware with fine oxidised fabric and copper flecks, small 1 Ebor with white painted decoration, large
2034	BF43	2	Late 13th/early 14th century	1 Humber type pipkin with oxidised sandy fabric, large 1 Developed Stamford ware jug, small
2036	BF44	1	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	1 Roman Grey ware lid seated rim, sooted, small
2038	BF45	2	2nd century	1 Roman terra sigilata type rim with band of red slip, large 1 coarsely gritted, abraded, small
2040	BF46	14	Late 2nd/early 3rd century and Iron Age/Romano Br	8 handmade with some vessicularity, small to large 2 Grey ware jar with fine walls including base, small and large 1 local Grey ware with coarse fabric and oxidised surfaces, small 1 fine oxidised ware, small 1 Grey ware, small 1 coarsely gritted local ware with reduced core, oxidised margins and blackened surfaces, large
2044	BF47	1	2nd/early 3rd century	1 Ebor sandy bowl/mortaria ribbed flanged rim, medium
2051	BF48	2	2nd century	2 Grey ware including rim, small 1 Roman fine white ware, small
2053	BF49	1	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	1 Grey ware jar rim with fine walls, small
2057	BF50	2	3rd century	2 Grey ware jar including flat topped thick rim, large and small
2063	BF51	2	3rd century	2 Grey ware including bead rimmed beaker, small and medium
2064	BF52	1	2nd century	1 Black Burnished rim, small
2067	BF53	3	14th to 15th century and Roman	1 Lincoln Glazed ware type 3 steep sided bowl with lid seated rim, large 1 Late Medieval Fine ware with light green glaze, small 1 Colour Coated beaker with rouletting, residual, small
2072	BF54	1	3rd century	1 Colour coated beaker base, large
2078	BF55	8	Late 1st/early 2nd century	3 Rusticated, small to large 5 various black burnished, slightly abraded, small
2083	BF56	4	2nd century	2 Roman white ware, very small and large 2 Black Burnished type, including one with oxidised fabric, small and medium
2085	BF57	1	Late medieval/early post medieval	1 coal measure white ware with green glaze, small
2087	BF58	2	Late medieval/early post medieval	1 post medieval earthenware with thick walls and light green brown copper speckled glaze inside, large

Table 3 Pottery Quantification				
Context	Find	Quantity	Date	Details
				1 hard oxidised unglazed with reduced internal margin and surface, small
2089	BF59	4	14th/15th century	1 Shelly ware with oxidised body, small 1 coarse reduced ware, very small 1 post medieval high fired oxidised ware with reduced internal surface and margin, small 1 coal measure coarse white ware, very small
2091	BF60	2	Late 14th/15th century	1 Lincoln Glazed ware type, abraded, small 1 Lincoln Glazed ware with yellow internal glaze, soot under base, small
2095	BF61	2	Late 13th/14th century	1 North Yorkshire red ware with green glaze, small 1 Rawmarsh type base of large bowl, very large
2099	BF62	3	Late 14th/15th century	3 Lincoln Glazed ware with splashes of purple glaze, large
2108	BF63	2	2nd century	2 Roman white ware flagon, small
2113	BF64	3	Roman	3 Amphora, join, large
2120	BF65	1	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	1 very fine Grey ware jar, large
2126	BF67	1	Late 2nd/early 3rd century	1 Grey ware jar base, large
2127	BF68	1	Late 2nd century	1 Roman jar base with reduced core and oxidised surfaces, large
2140	BF69	5	Late 14th/15th century	1 Splashed oxidised ware, small 1 Humber oxidised sandy, small 1 Rawmarsh type, medium 1 Humber with reduced core and green glaze, small 1 Lincoln Glazed ware type white ware with yellow glaze, large
2149	BF70	0	Iron Age/Romano British	1 soapy reduced vessicular ware with whitish surface, small
2150	BF71	1	Iron Age/Romano British	1 soapy oxidised vessicular, abraded, small
2169	BF72	80	Romano British/Iron Age	9 locally made coarse ware jar rim with reduced core and patchy buff surfaces and lid seating, join, >50% present, very friable and heavily sooted, small to medium 40 locally made coarse ware jar body sherds, mostly very small 1 rim as above, medium 4 base, small 26 body sherds, very small All probably from the same vessel
2176	BF73	1	13th to 14th century	1 Lincoln Glazed type 2, small
2180	BF74	1	13th/early 14th century	1 Lincoln Glazed ware type 2 with green glaze and scar where applied strip may have been attached, small

Table 3 Pottery Quantification				
Context	Find	Quantity	Date	Details
2187	BF102	2	Late 14th/15th century	1 Lincoln Glazed ware type 3 with greenish purple glaze inside, thick walled, large 1 post medieval earthenware with reduced core and internal surface and oxidised external surface, small

APPENDIX 4 STONE ASSESSMENT

By J. M. McComish

Ten small fragments of stone from the site were assessed, which collectively weighed just 530g.

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2020a) whereby each fragment is individually recorded in terms of the weight in grams, the surviving dimensions, the stone type and any other features of note (such as surviving worked surfaces or tooling is noted. The data is stored on YATs internal computer system (which is backed up daily to prevent data loss) under the project code YAT project code 6236. The stone is summarised on Table 4 below.

The fragments were mainly coarse-grained sandstone, though a couple were fine-grained sandstone. Eight of the fragments had been burnt which had resulted in either cracking or a change of colour to black. Only two of the fragments had portions of original flat surfaces present, but these were so small in area it was impossible to determine if they were man-made or naturally occurring surfaces. Three were clearly portions of cobbles.

The fragments were all far too small to offer any potential for further research. These fragments are not worthy of long-term storage and it is recommended that they are discarded.

Table 4 Stone fragments recovered from the site				
Context	Stone type	Weight	Dimensions	Description
1056	CGSS	100	45x36x31mm	Part of a heat affected cobble.
1056	CGSS	50	35x27x29mm	Part of a heat affected cobble.
1056	CGSS	70	47x35x26mm	Heat shattered stone.
1056	CGSS	175	66x35x36mm	Heat shattered stone. Very glassy quartz within the stone.
1061	FGSS	10	35x25x23mm	One original surface which is badly cracked from heat. Mica rich stone.
1066	CGSS	10	32x23x15mm	No original surfaces survive.
1066	FGSS	10	29x22x20mm	No original surfaces survive. Very glassy quartz within the stone.
1066	CGSS	25	41x25x29mm	Part of a cobble. Burnt black. Very glassy quartz within the stone.
1122	CGSS	5	22x22x19mm	No original surfaces survive. Burnt black.
1203	CGSS	75	53x33x37mm	One original flat surface 50x33mm in area. Burnt black.

APPENDIX 5 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By J. M. McComish

Ten sherds of ceramic building material (CBM) collectively weighing 450g were assessed.

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2020b) whereby each sherd is individually recorded on a pro-forma sheet which details the project code, the context number, the weight in grams, the fabric type, the surviving complete dimensions (length, width, thickness, flange height), evidence of re-use, evidence of over-firing and any other relevant information (surface marks, glazes, unusual features etc.). A question mark is placed after the form name if the identification is uncertain, for example 'Imbrex?', while the form of non-standardised sherds is listed as 'Other'. A fabric series was devised for the collection. The data is stored on YATs internal computer system (which is backed up daily to prevent data loss) under the project code YAT project code 6236. The CBM is summarised on Table 5.

Context	Form	Weight	Dimensions	Description
1007	Roman brick	125		No original surfaces survive. Fabric 2.
1108	Roman brick	5		No original surfaces survive. Abraded. Fabric 3.
1109	Roman brick	25		Upper surface only survives. Fabric 2.
1203	Roman brick	75		No original surfaces survive. Abraded. Fabric 2.
1203	Roman brick	5		No original surfaces survive. Abraded. Fabric 3.
1203	Roman brick	5		No original surfaces survive. Abraded. Fabric 3.
2007	Roman brick	5		No original surfaces survive. Abraded. Fabric 1.
2007	Roman brick	10		No original surfaces survive. Abraded. Fabric 3.
2007	Plain tile	100	17mm thick	Smoothed parallel to edge, reduced core. Fabric 4.
2124	Pan	95	18mm thick	Fabric 5.

Eight of the sherds were interpreted as being of Roman date on the basis of the site stratigraphy and the pottery dating. No original dimensions survived on any of these sherds, and several were notably abraded. The Roman sherds were in three fabrics;

- Fabric 1 – Light red fabric, very frequent minute voids with calcite precipitation
- Fabric 2 – Light red fabric, occasional silty patches, moderate mica flecks
- Fabric 3 – Light red fabric, moderate mica flecks

A single sherd of medieval roof tile of 13-16th century date was present. The upper surface had been smoothed with a cloth parallel to the edge, which is a feature seen on most medieval roof tiles. This sherd had a reduced core caused by the exclusion of oxygen at some stage during the firing process. Too little of the tile survived to determine whether it was attached to the roof by means of a projecting nib or by a peg, and it has therefore been termed a plain tile. This tile was in Fabric 4.

- Fabric 4 – Light buff-red fabric, frequent small angular quartz grains

A single sherd of pan tile dating from the 17th century or later was present. This was in Fabric 5.

- Fabric 5 – Dark red fabric, fine grained, mechanically prepared clay

Beyond helping with the dating of a few contexts the CBM sherds offer no potential for further research. These fragments are not worthy of long-term storage and it is recommended that they are discarded.

APPENDIX 6 ANIMAL BONE REPORT

By N. Van Doorn

INTRODUCTION

Excavations on the Westgate site, Belton, have produced a small assemblage of hand collected animal bone. These animal bones were recovered from 16 contexts. This assemblage has been rapidly assessed focussing primarily on the range of animal taxa present.

METHODOLOGY

The faunal remains were examined and recorded with guidance from Dobney et al. (1999) and O'Connor (2008). Evidence of butchery, gnawing, burning or post depositional damage was recorded where present, with reference to Shipman et al. (1984) and Stiner et al. (1995).

Identification of species was completed using published identification guides (Pales & Lambert 1971). Wherever identification to species could not be achieved, bone fragments were classified using the following categories; unidentified mammal, unidentified bird, or unidentified fish. Mammalian fragments that retained characteristics that enabled estimation of the size of the animal were assigned to one or more of the following categories: large mammal (the size of horse/cow/large cervid [i.e. deer]), medium mammal 1 (the size of sheep/goat/pig/small cervid), medium mammal 2 (the size of dog/cat/hare), small mammal (the size of rodents, mustelidae (badger/otter/polecat family) etc). Very small bone scraps (usually smaller than 10mm) were recorded as unidentifiable and only counted approximately.

DISCUSSION

The results are outlined in Table 6 and 7.

CONCLUSION

The animal bone recovered from Westgate, Belton, exclusively mammalian bone, and consists of domestic taxa such as cattle, horse, sheep and pig, and a single dog tooth.

Most of the assemblage seems to be consistent with undifferentiated domestic refuse or scattered remains. The preservation of the bones was overall quite poor, with some mottling present and some elements were particularly abraded or broken into fragments. Fragments from context C1194 were fully calcified, although this may have been one rib fragment later broken up into pieces.

The largest amount of fragments (55) were recovered from context 2031 and contained the only readily identifiable pig elements recovered from the site. This may have been a partial, disturbed, or truncated burial.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The collection of animal bone has limited potential for further research. The animal bone does not reflect any specific activity taking place on the site and all elements are incomplete or fragmented.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RETENTION/DISCARD

It is recommended that the animal bone collection is discarded after recording according to museum disposal guidelines.

Table 6 Animal Bone from Westgate, Belton				
Context	Quantity	Description	Taphonomy	Comments
1061	9	Cattle: 1 tooth Horse: 8 tooth fragments	Light medium brown, mottling	
1108	1	Medium (1) mammal: 1 scrap	Medium brown	
1117	1	Medium (1) mammal: 1 scrap	Medium brown	
1118	4	Sheep: 2 teeth Medium (1) mammal: 2 scraps	Medium brown, mottling	
1122	3	Cattle: 1 tooth Sheep: 1 tooth Large mammal: 1 long bone fragment, charred	Dark brown, charring	
1129	3	Medium (1) mammal: 3 scraps	Light medium brown, mottling	
1183	4	Large mammal: 4 tooth fragments (?horse)	Light medium brown	
1194	7	Large mammal: 7 rib fragments, burnt/calcified	White (calcified)	
1213	1	Cattle: 1 tooth	Medium brown	
2007	12	Cattle: 1 calcaneus, 1 tooth, 1 proximal metacarpal, 1 distal radius epiphysis Large mammal: 1 vertebra, 1 long bone shaft fragment, 2 scraps Medium (1) mammal: 1 humerus shaft, 3 scraps	Light medium to medium brown	
2031	55	Pig: 4 metatarsal (II, III, IV V), 1 3 rd phalanx, 3 teeth, 2 mandible fragments with tusk, 2 maxilla with teeth, 14 skull fragments, probably pig (incl. 2 parietal, 2 temporal) Medium (1) mammal: 26 (skull) scraps, 1 tooth root, 2 long bone shaft fragments	Light medium brown	Partial pig skeleton
2051	31	Horse: 30+ tooth fragments (1-2 teeth total) Large mammal: 1 scrap	Medium brown	
2067	2	Sheep: 1 mandible condyle Medium (1) mammal: 1 ?rib scrap	Pale brown	
2091	1	Medium (1) mammal: 1 ?humerus shaft (?pig)	Light medium brown, mottling	

Table 6 Animal Bone from Westgate, Belton				
Context	Quantity	Description	Taphonomy	Comments
2099	2	Large mammal: 2 rib	Light medium brown, mottling	
2134	1	?Dog: 1 tooth	Light medium brown	

Table 7 Animal bone by context for Westgate, Belton								
Context	Cattle	Horse	Large mammal	Pig	Sheep	Medium mammal	Dog	Total
1061	1	8						9
1108						1		1
1117						1		1
1118					2	2		4
1122	1		1		1			3
1129						3		3
1183			4					4
1194			7					7
1213	1							1
2007	4		4			4		12
2031				12		43		55
2051		30(+)	1					31
2067					1	1		2
2091						1		1
2099			2					2
2134							1?	1

APPENDIX 7 ARTEFACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

The artefacts from the site comprised a fragment of slag, a nail and a flint. The slag and nail could be of any date from the Roman period onwards.

The environmental samples are currently being assessed and an amended assessment report will be issued once the results are available.

APPENDIX 8 OASIS FORM SUMMARY

1 OASIS ID: YORKARCH1-421305

Project details

Project name	Horse Shoe House, Westgate Road, Belton
Short description of the project	A strip, map and sample excavation. A Roman field system was recorded on the site, along with evidence of medieval pitting.
Project dates	Start: 08-03-2021 End: 29-04-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BLDP - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	PA/2017/1975 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE BELTON Horse Shoe House, Westgate Road, Belton
Postcode	DN9 1PZ
Study area	0.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 77480 07338 53.556694185222 -0.830247589235 53 33 24 N 000 49 48 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	York Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	North Lincolnshire Council
Project design originator	Alison Williams
Project director/manager	C. Jackson-Slater

Project supervisor	Ben Savine
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Oculus Construction Consultants Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	North Lincolnshire Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	YAT
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	North Lincolnshire Museums service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Investigations at Westgate Road, Belton, North Lincolnshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McComish, J. M.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2021/47
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	York Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	York
Description	A4 spiral bound

PLATES



Plate 1 Water retention at the southern end of Area A facing south-east



Plate 2 Machining at the southern end of Area A



Plate 3 Section 19 facing north-west, scale unit 0.1m

#



Plate 4 Gully 4 in Area 1 facing west, scale unit 0.5m



Plate 5 Gully 5 facing north, scale unit 0.5m



Plate 6 Section 22 pit C1090 facing north-east, scale unit 0.5m



Plate 7 Pit C2177/2179 facing east, scale unit 0.5m



Plate 8 Section 86 ditch C1198 facing south, scale unit 0.5m

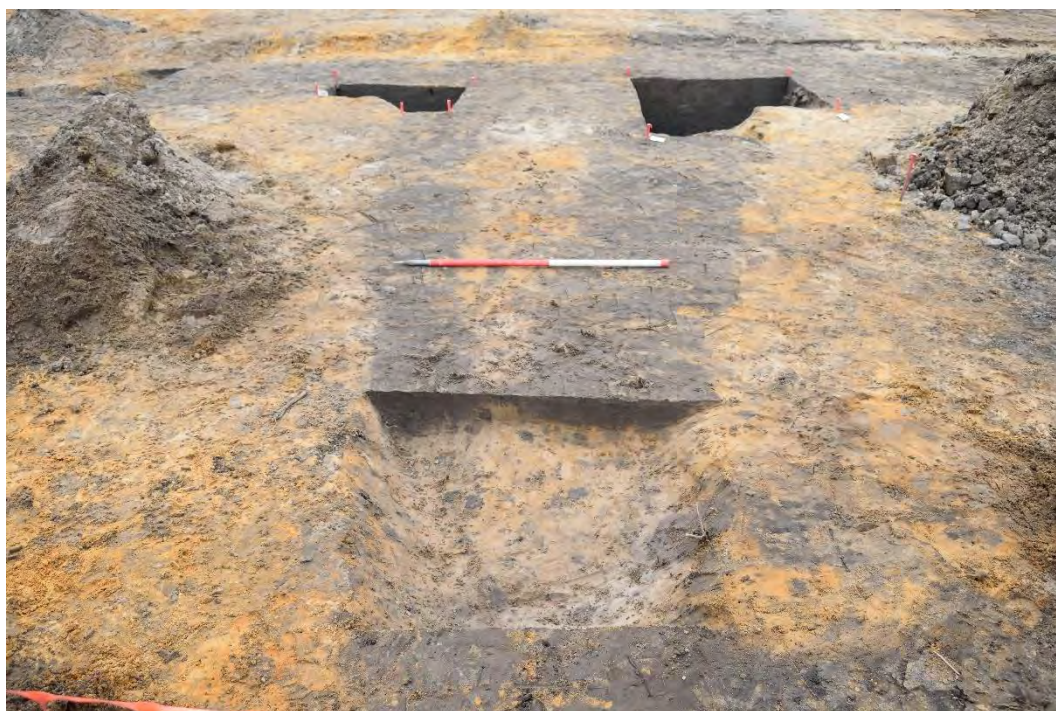


Plate 9 Ditch 18 C2119 (left) and Ditch 17 C2135 (right) facing east, scale unit 0.5m

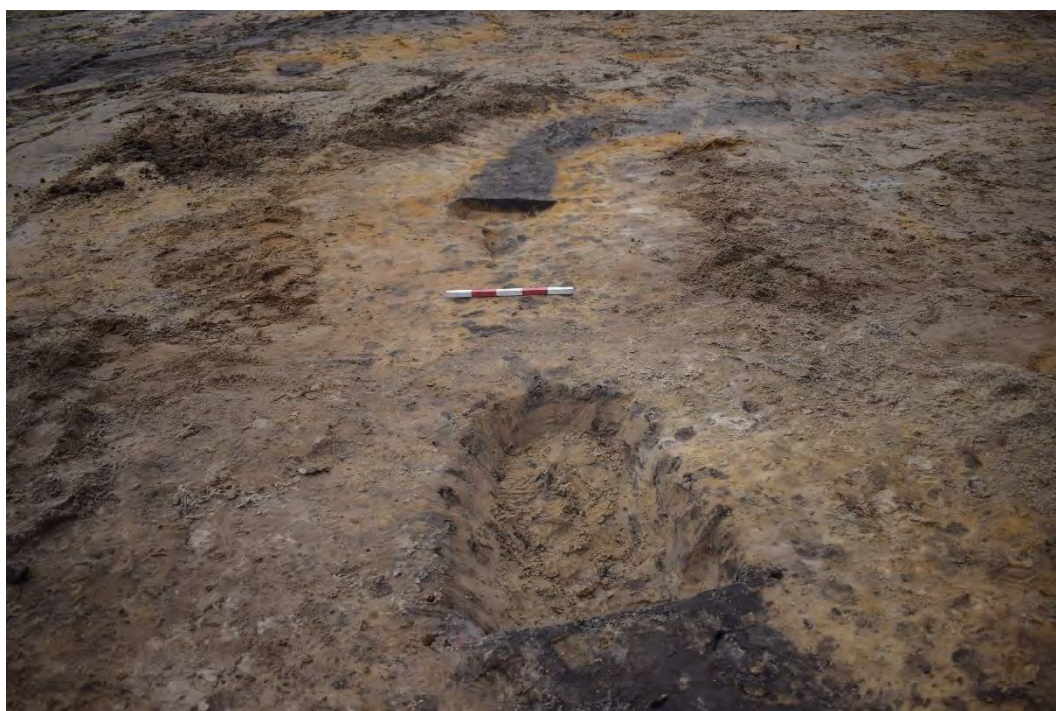


Plate 10 Termini of Ditches 13-14 facing south-west, scale unit 0.1m



Plate 11 Linear 1 Ditch C1092 (right) and Ditch 5 C1094 facing east, vertical scale unit 0.1m



Plate 12 Gully 1 Section S3 facing north-east, scale unit 0.1m



Plate 13 Ditch 2 section S9 facing south-east, scale unit 0.1m



Plate 14 Section S12 showing the complex junction of Ditches 3 and 5 facing south-east, scale unit 0.5m



Plate 15 Section S37 cuts C2039 and C2041 facing east, scale unit 0.5m



Plate 16 Ditch 2b cut C1151 facing west, scale unit 0.1m



Plate 17 Section 28 Ditch 8 cut C2006, facing north-east, vertical scale unit 0.1m



Plate 18 Section S40 Pit C2050 (left) and Ditch 12 C2052 (right), scale unit 0.5m



Plate 19 Section 85 pit C1189 facing east, scale unit 0.5m



Plate 20 Pit C1158 (left) and Ditch 3 (right) facing south-west, scale unit 0.5m



Plate 21 Section S15 post-hole C1069 facing east, scale unit 0.1m



Plate 22 Section S14 cut C1067 facing east, scale unit 0.1m



Plate 23 Section S51 pit C2086 (left) and pit C2105 (right) facing north, scale unit 0.5m



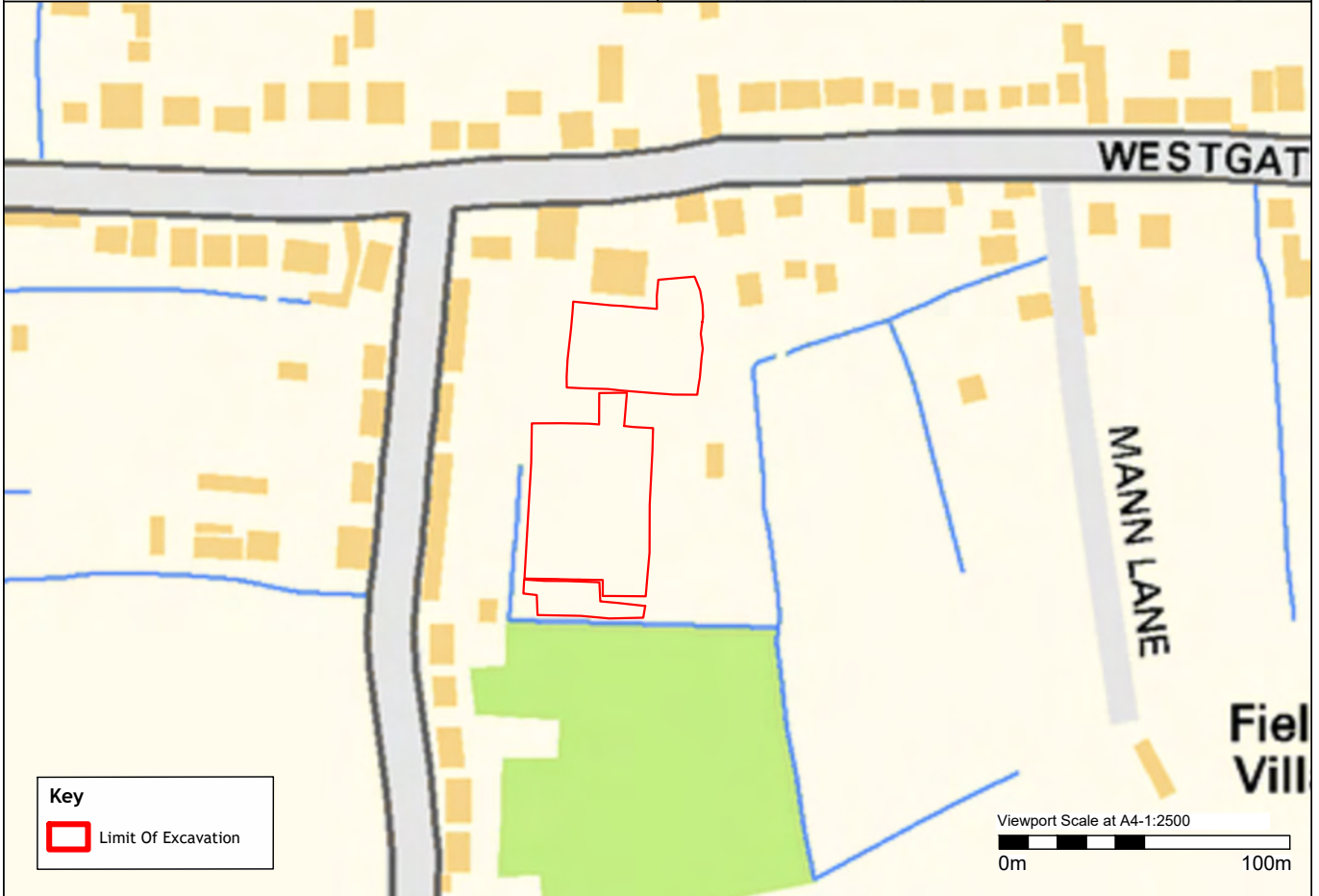
Plate 24 Section S43 pit C2068 (centre) and Ditch 12 (left) facing west, vertical scale unit 0.1m



Plate 25 Section S6 plough furrow (right) and associated Gully 2 (left) facing north, scale unit 0.5m

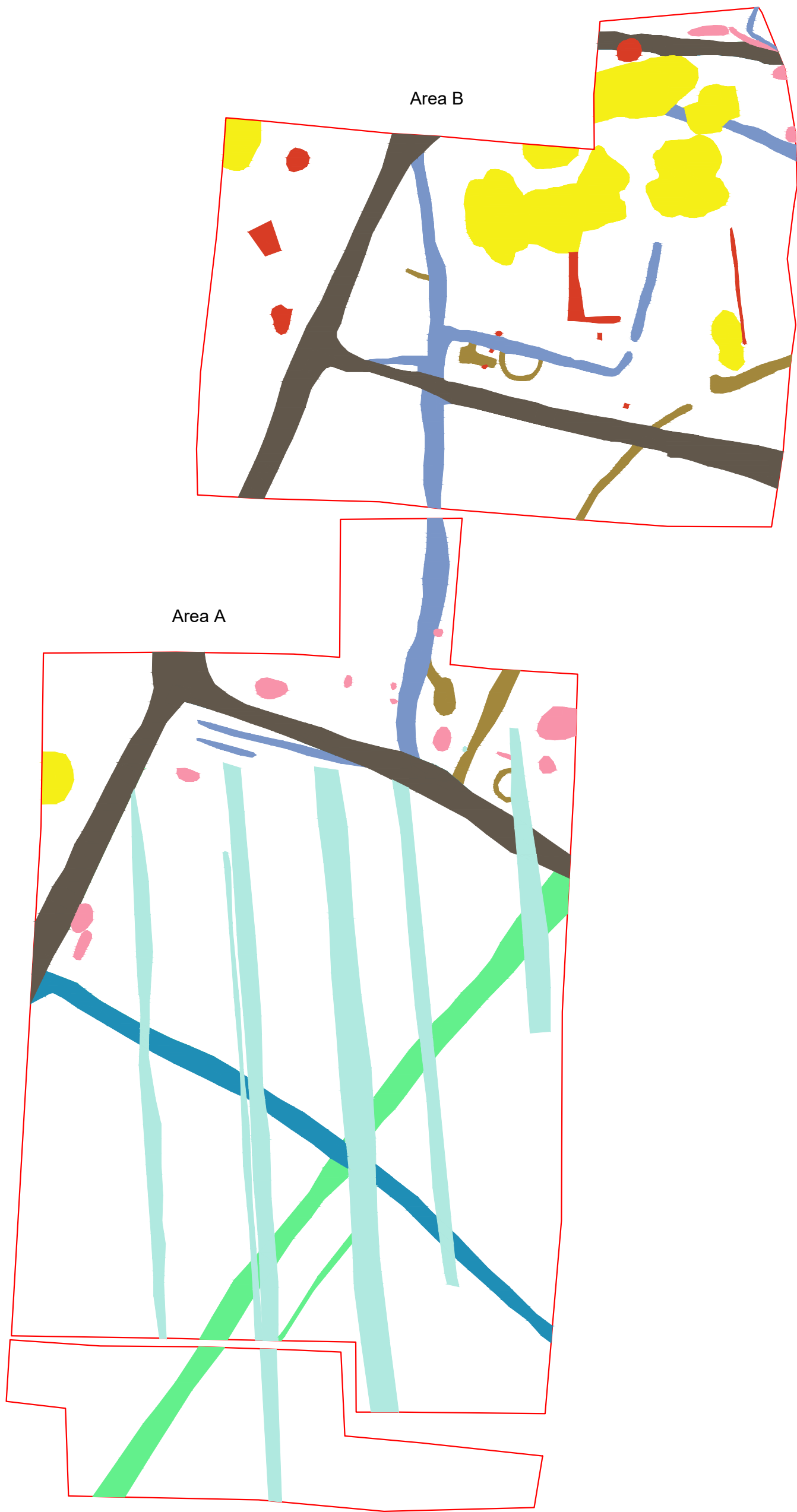


Plate 26 Section S21 pit 1086 facing north, vertical scale unit 0.1m



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Figure 1 Location Map



- Key**
- Limit Of Excavation
 - Phase 2
 - Phase 3
 - Phase 4
 - Phase 5
 - Phase 6
 - Phases 7 & 8
 - Phases 9 & 10
 - Furrow
 - Modern

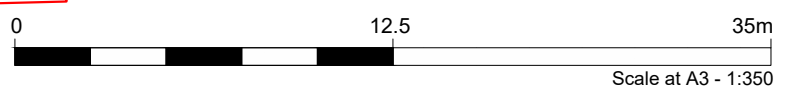
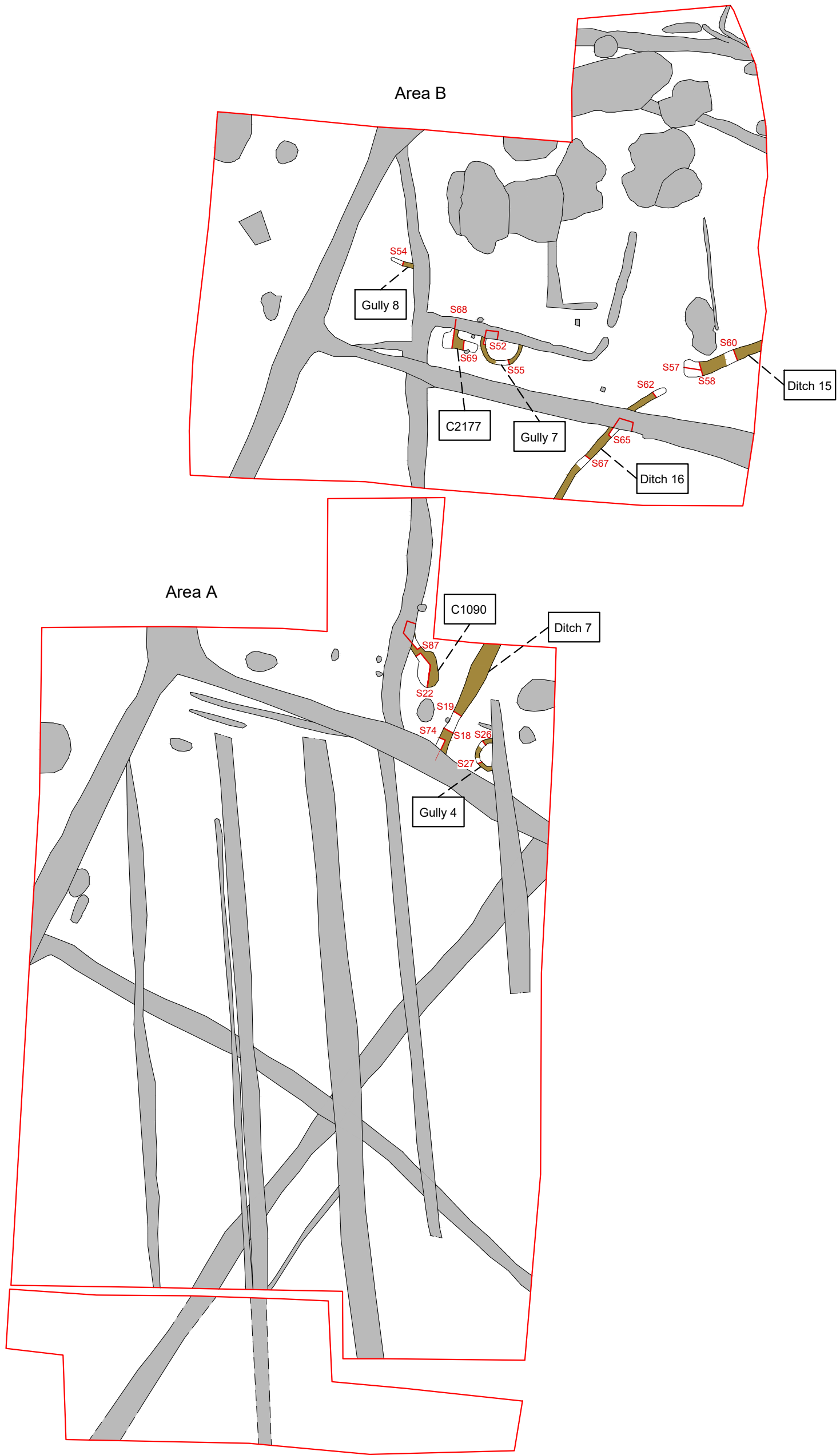


Figure 2 Site Plan



Key

- Limit Of Excavation
- Phase 2
- Other Phases

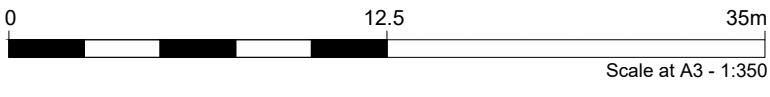
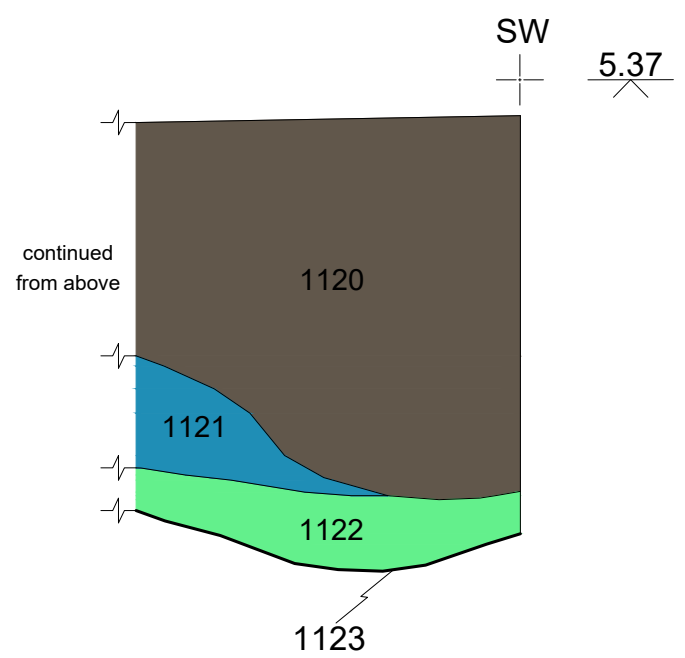
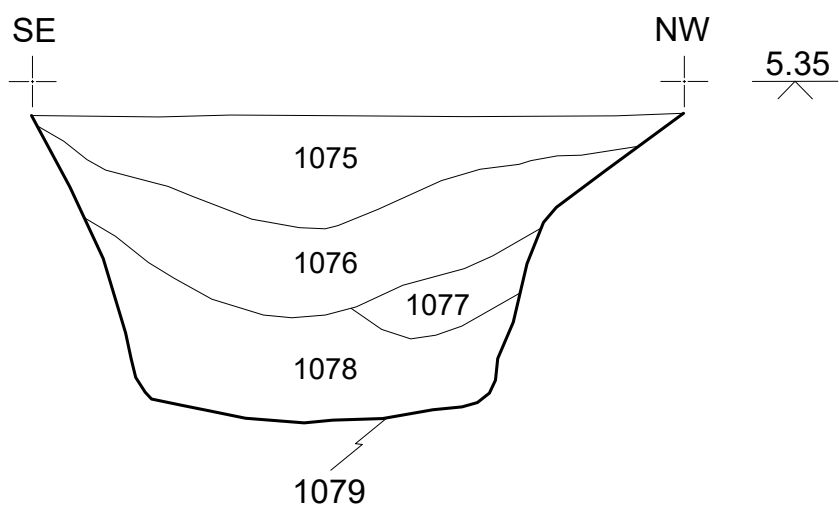



Figure 3 Phase 2 Plan

S74 South West & North West Facing Section



S18 South North East Facing Section



Key	
	Phase 2
	Phase 4
	Phase 5
	Phase 6

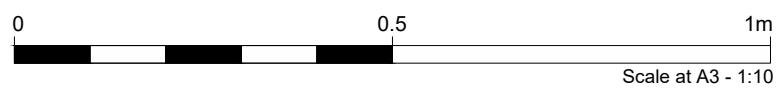
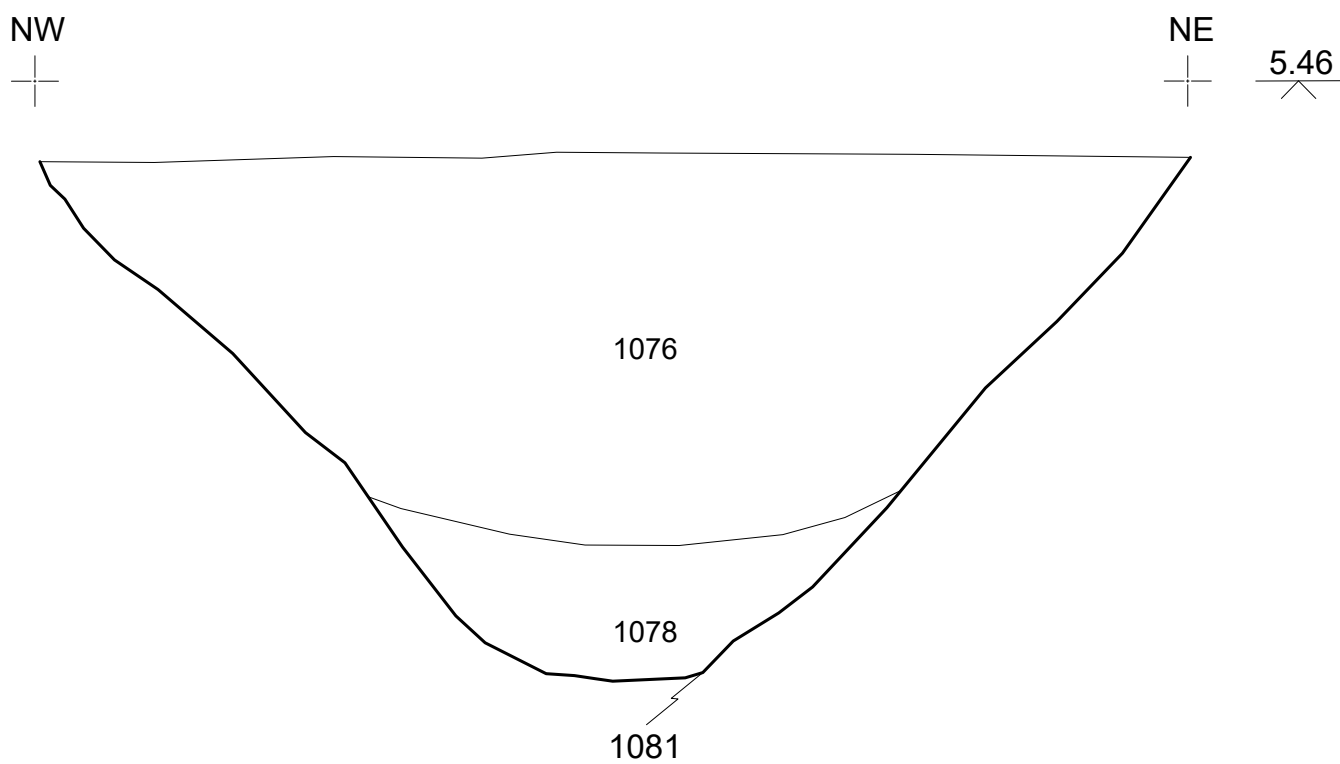


Figure 4 Sections S74 & S18

S19 South West Facing Section



S67 South West Facing Section

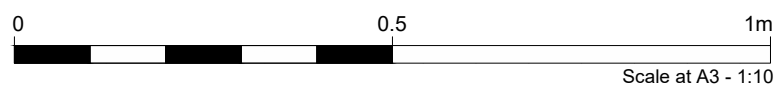
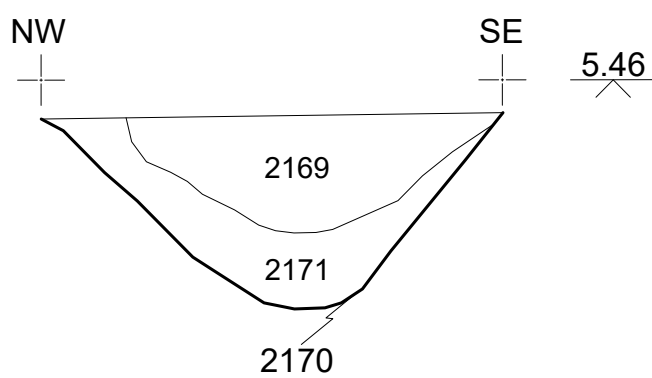


Figure 5 Sections S19 & S67

S65 North East, South East, South West & West Facing Section

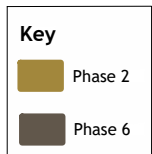
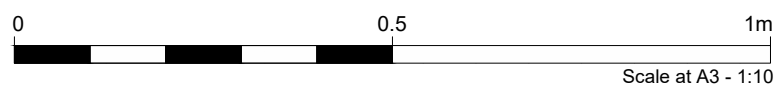
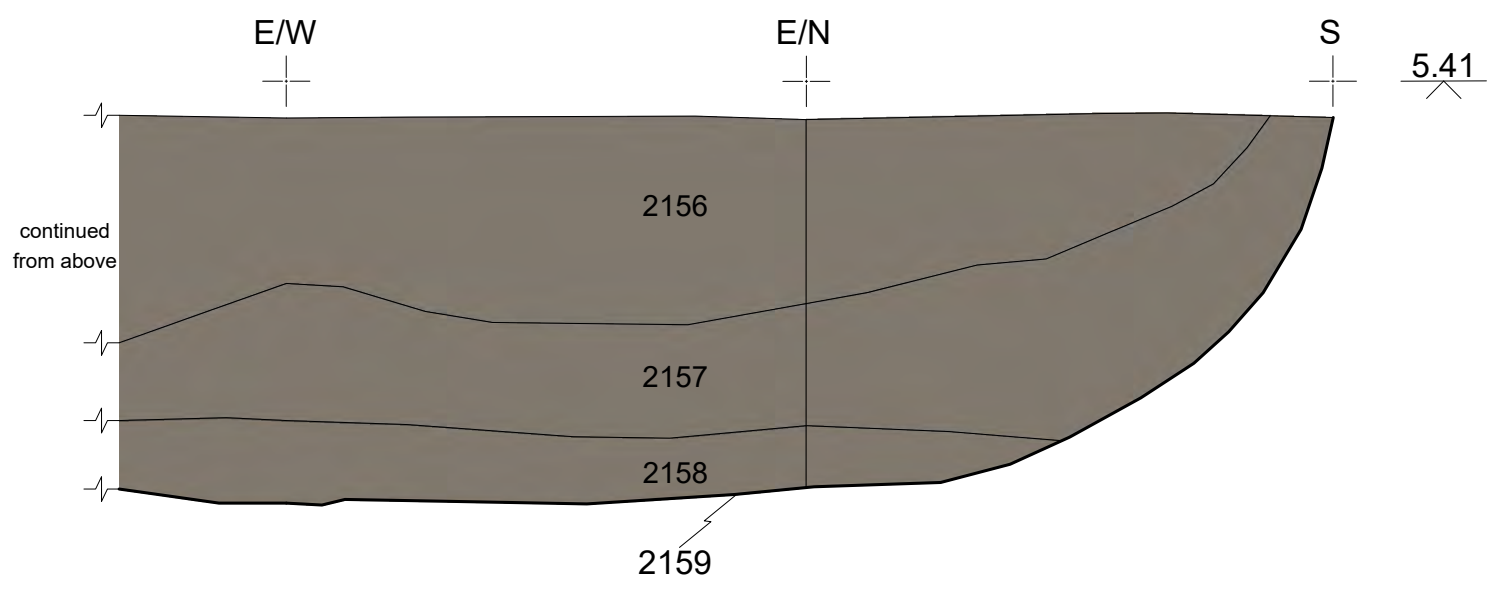
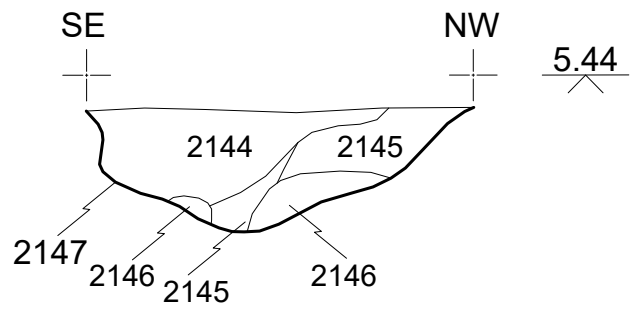
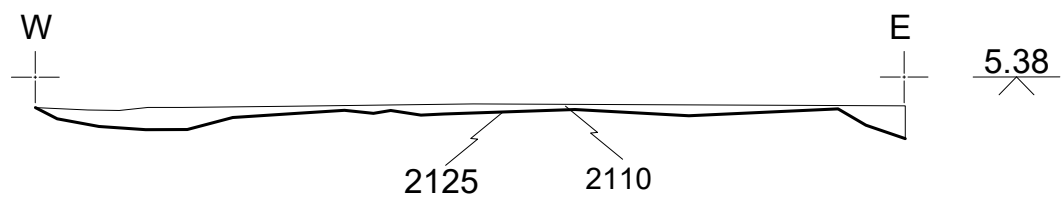


Figure 6 Section S65

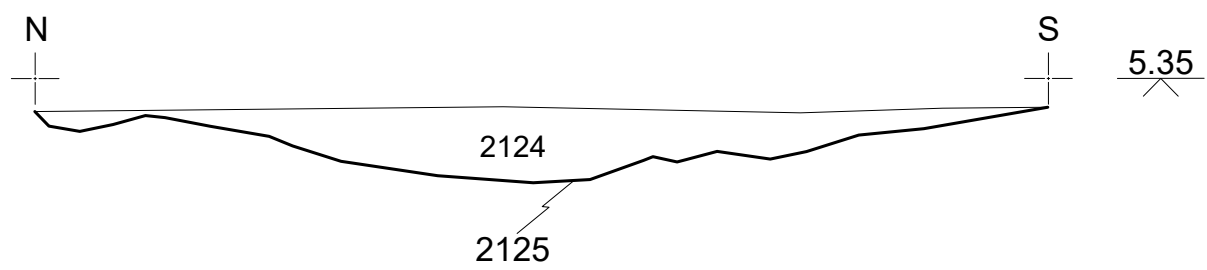
S62 North East Facing Section



S57 South Facing Section



S58 West Facing Section



S60 South West Facing Section

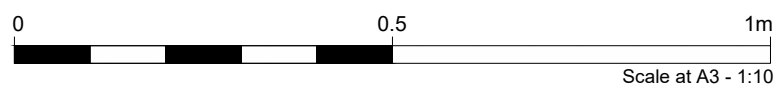
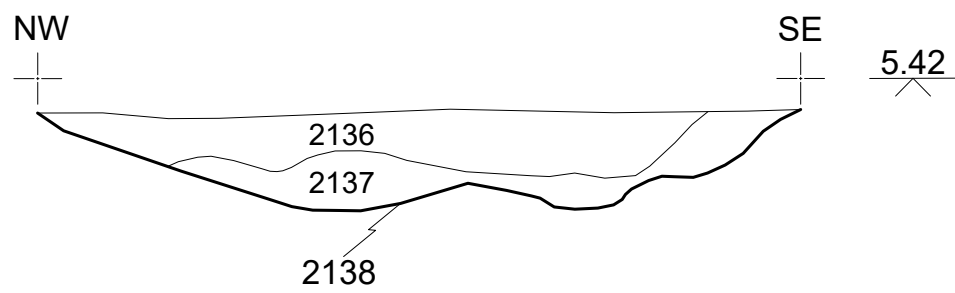
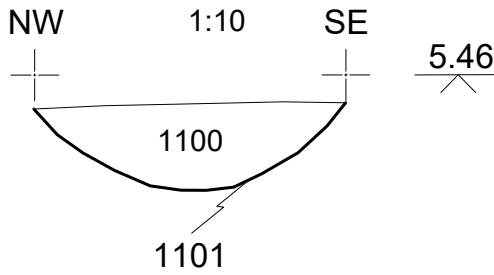
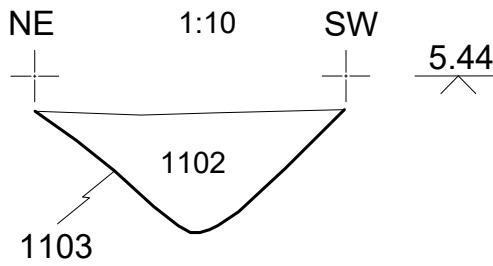


Figure 7 Sections S62, S57, S58 and S60

S26 South West Facing Section



S27 North West Facing Section



S52 North & East Facing Section

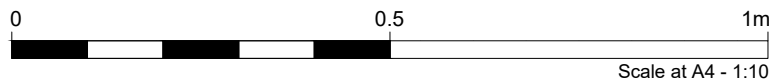
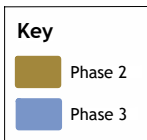
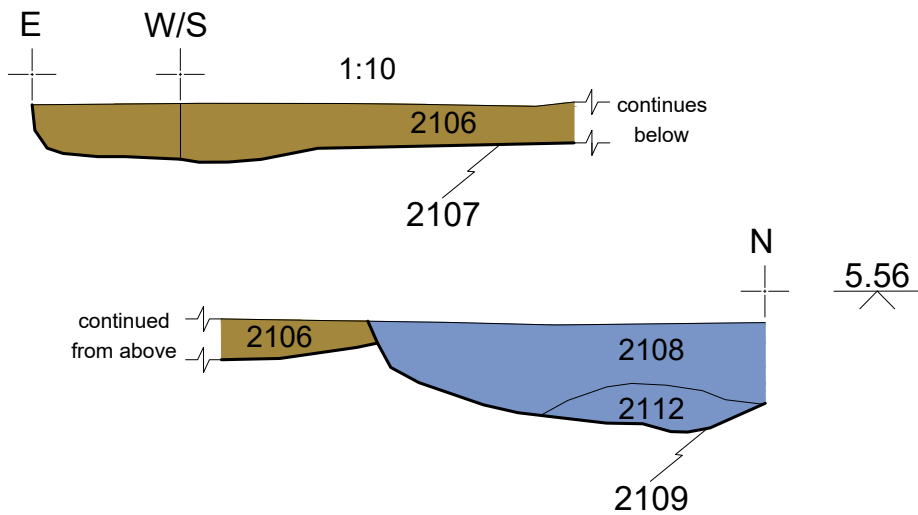
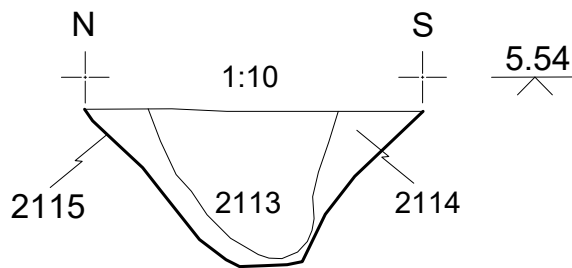


Figure 8 Sections S26, S27 and S52

S54 West Facing Section



S55 South West Facing Section

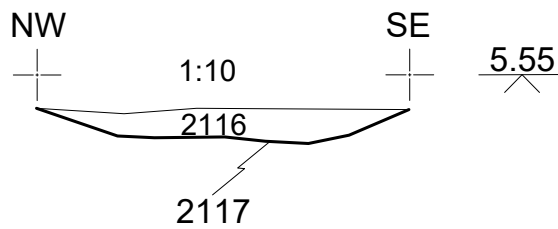
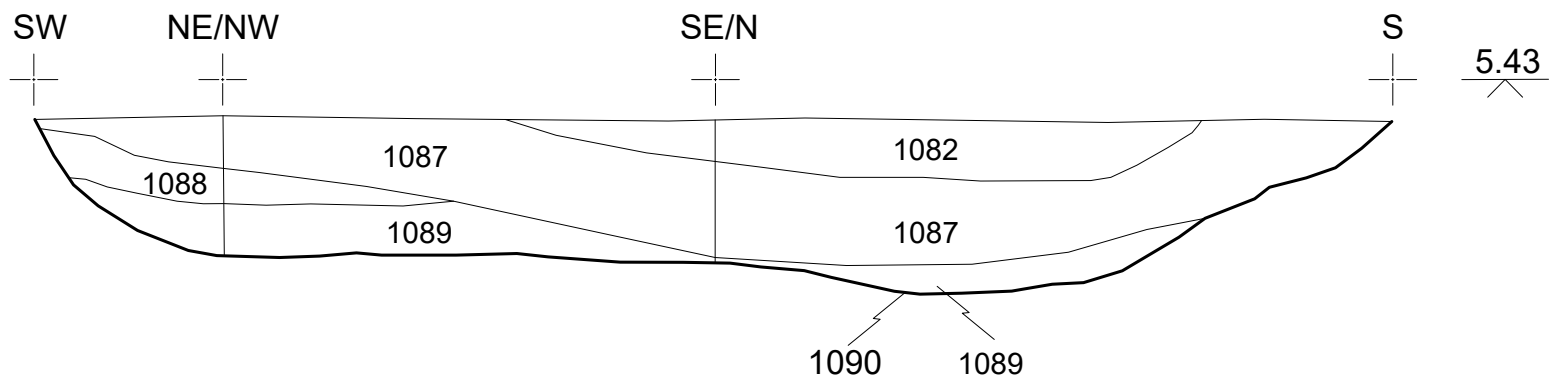


Figure 9 Sections S54 and S55

S22 South East, South West and West Facing Section



S87 North West, North East, East & South West Facing Section

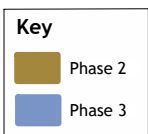
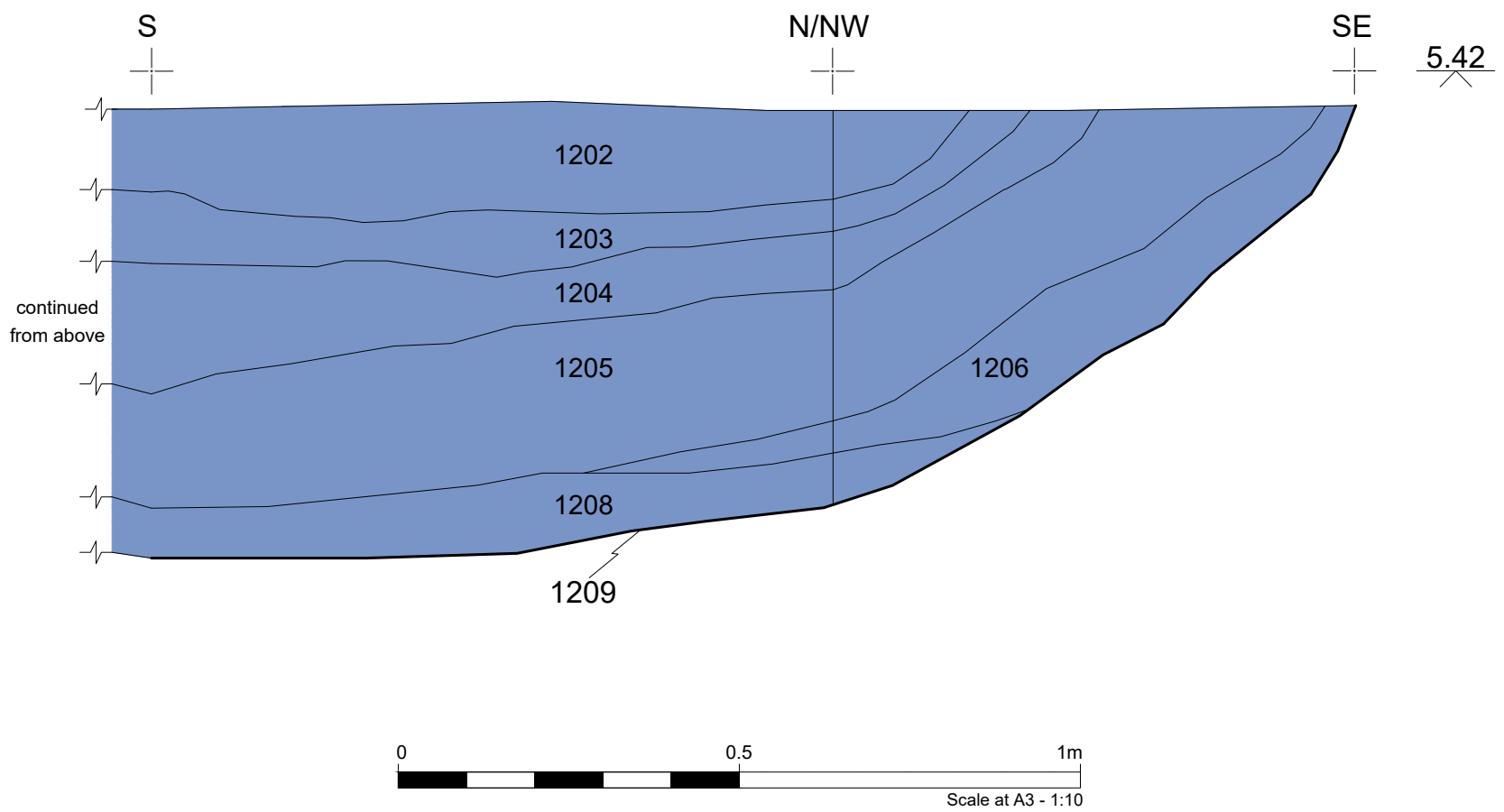
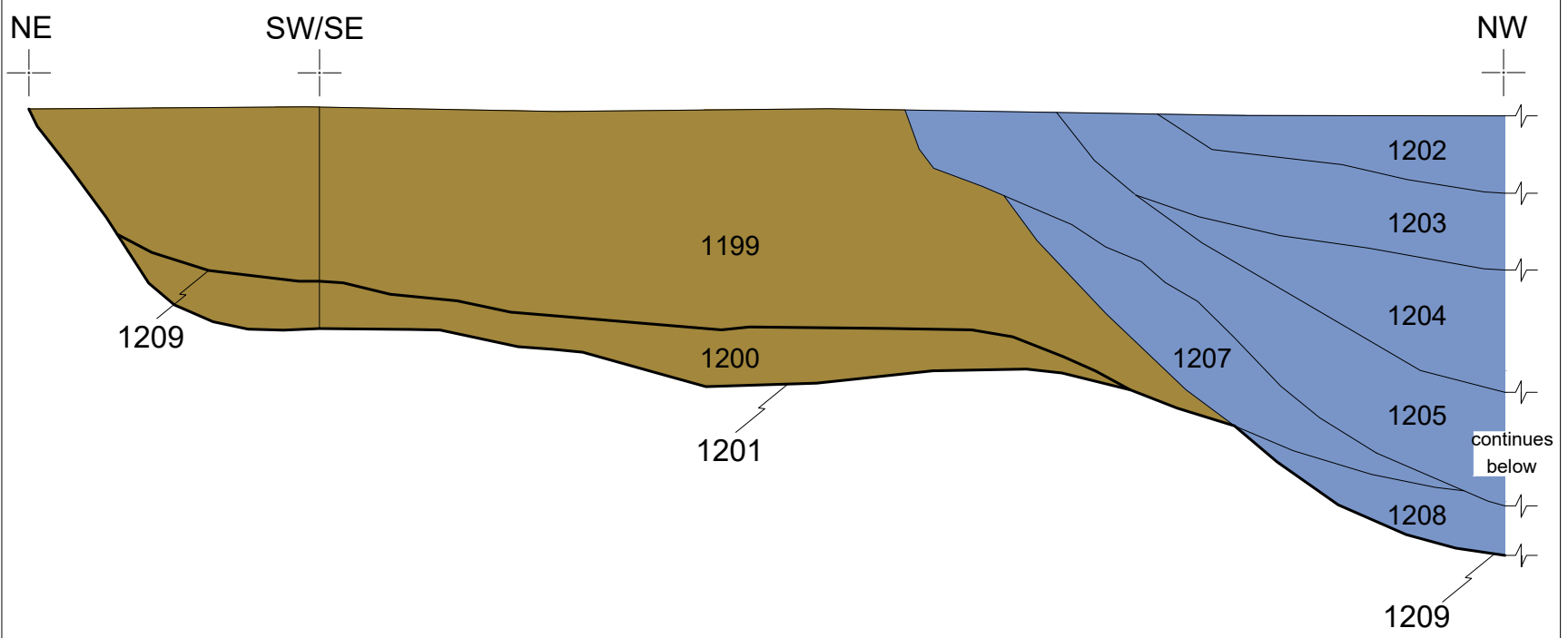
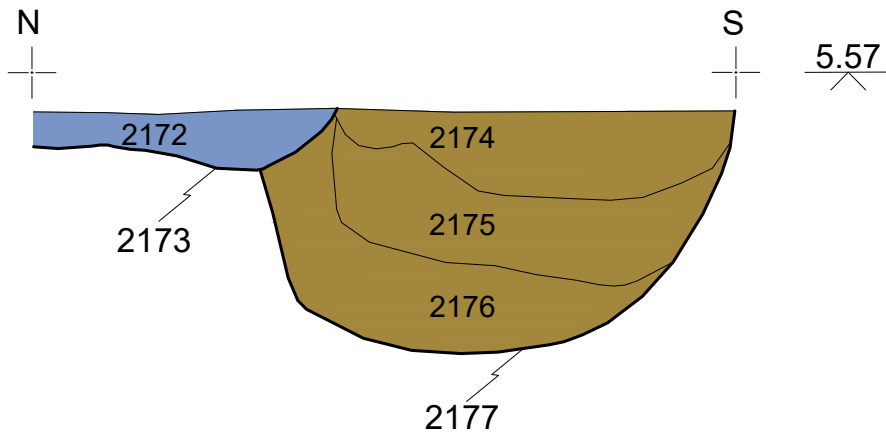


Figure 10 Sections S22 & S87

S68 West Facing Section



S69 East Facing Section

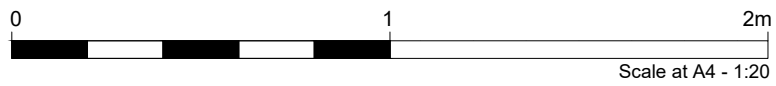
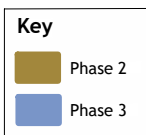
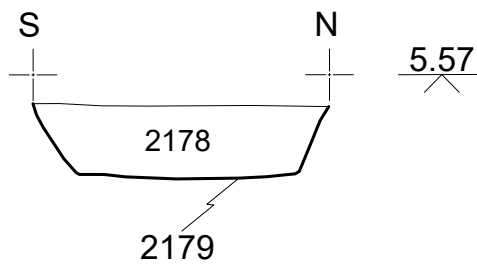
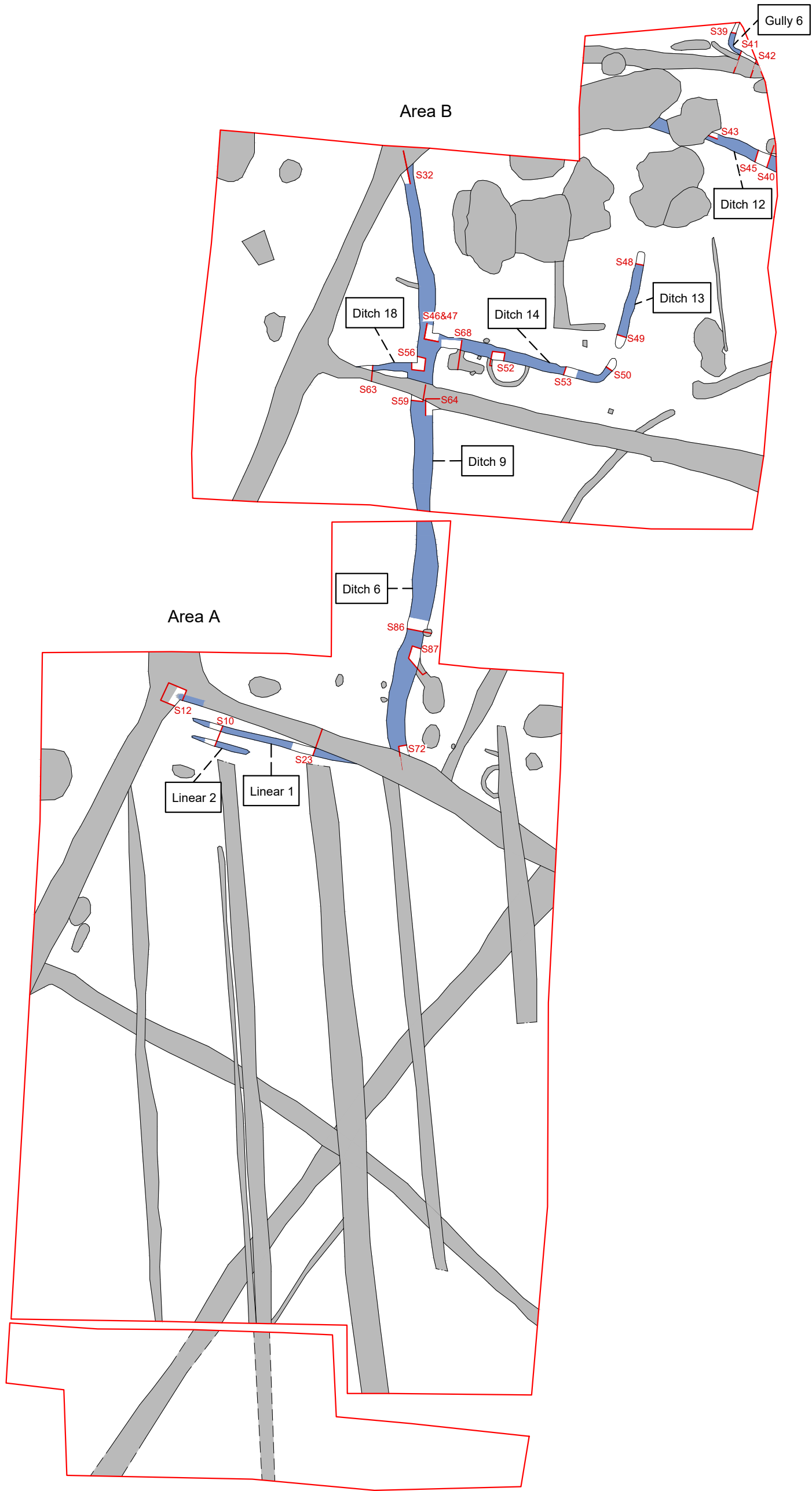


Figure 11 Sections S68 and S69



Key




-  Limit Of Excavation
-  Phase 3
-  Other Phases



Figure 12 Phase 3 Plan

S72 West Facing Section

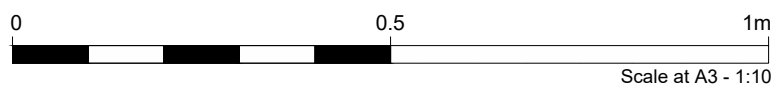
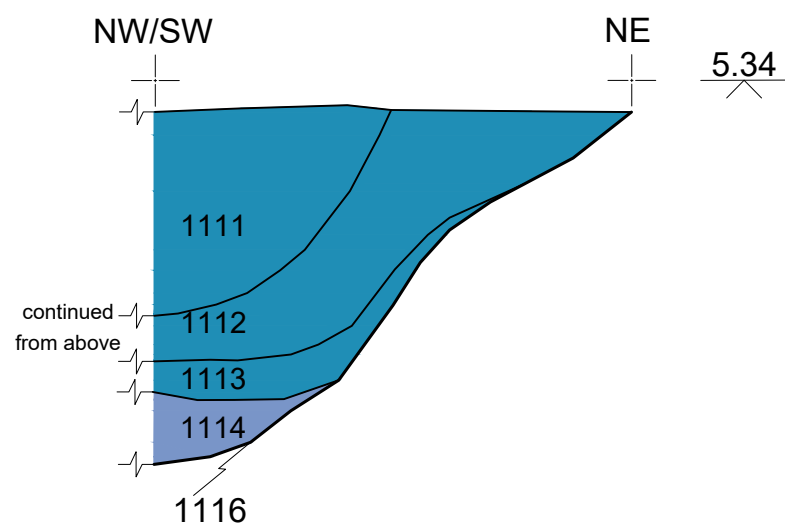
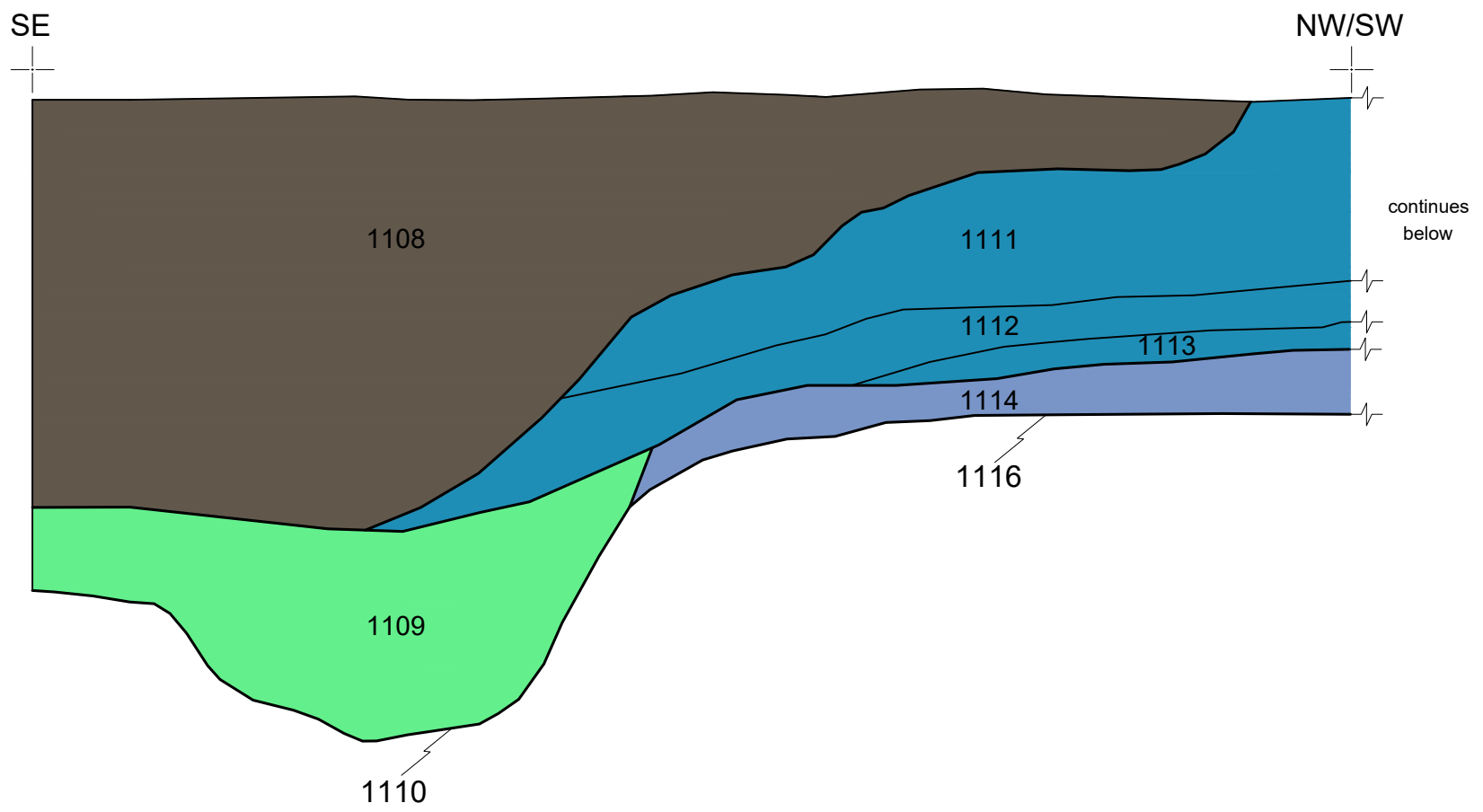
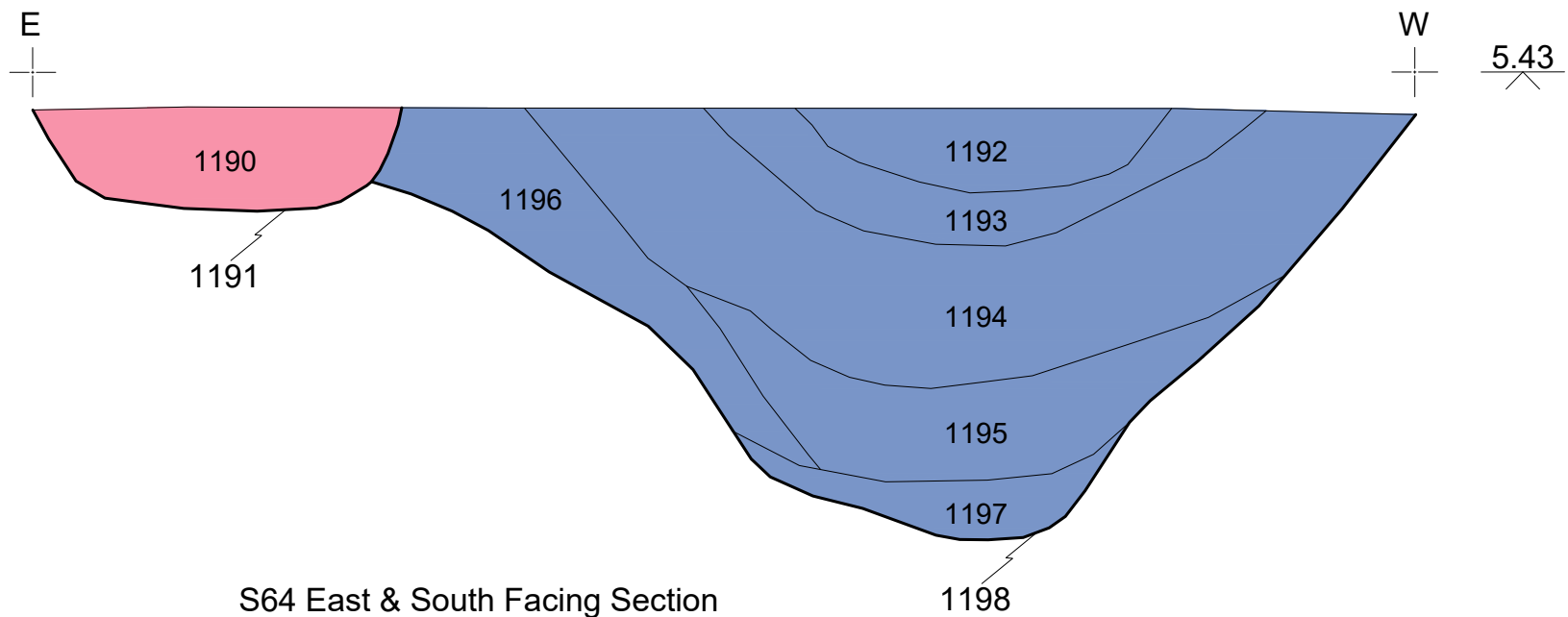
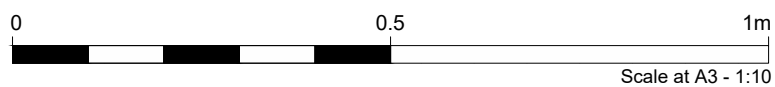
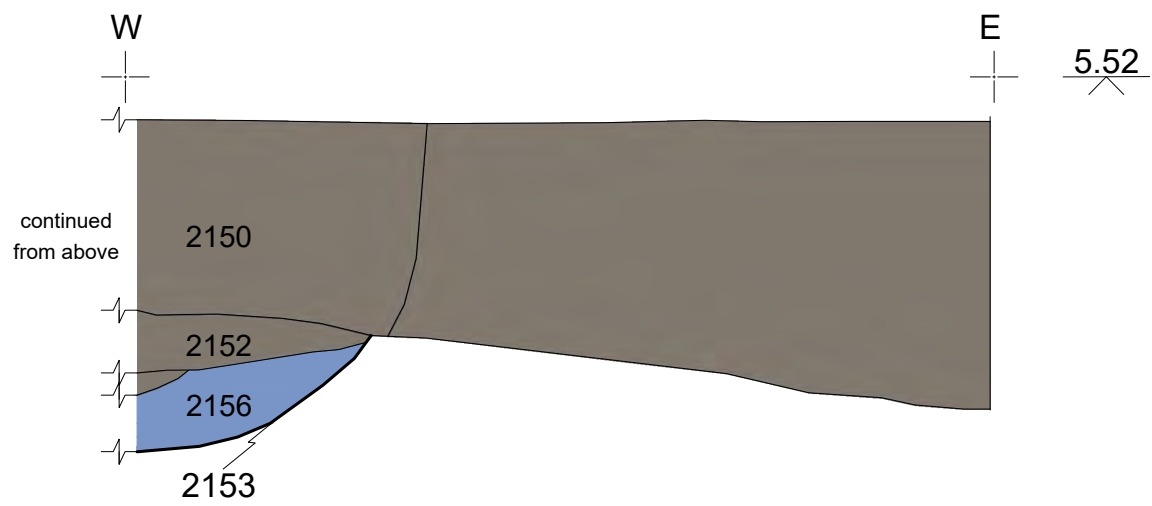
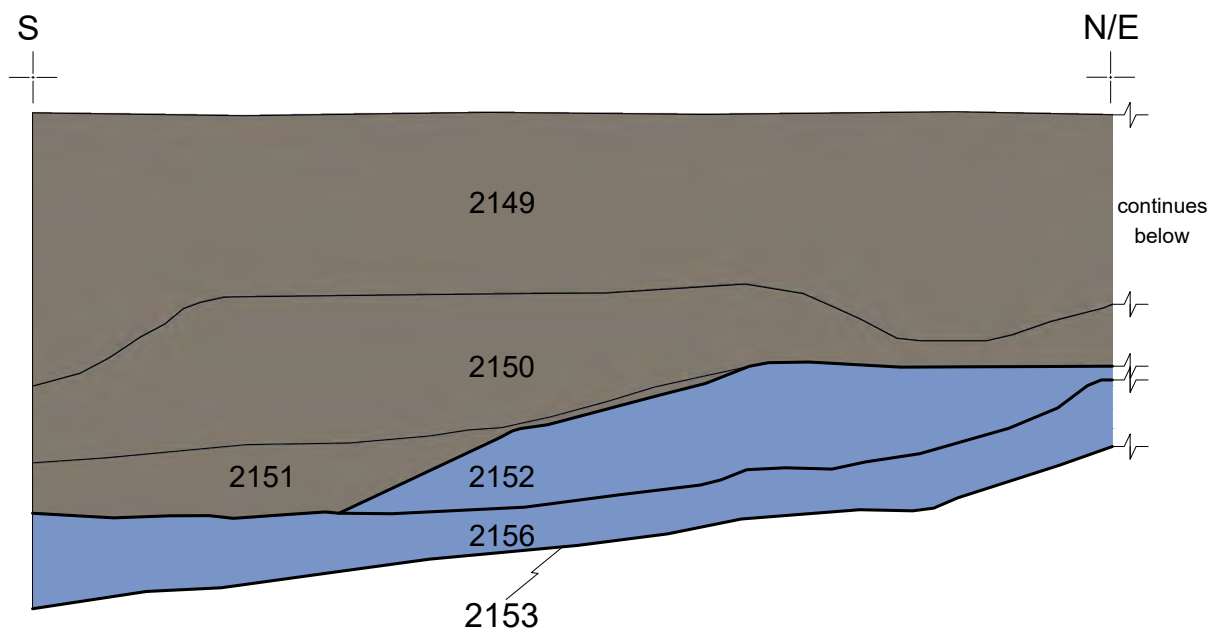


Figure 13 Section S72

S86 North Facing Section



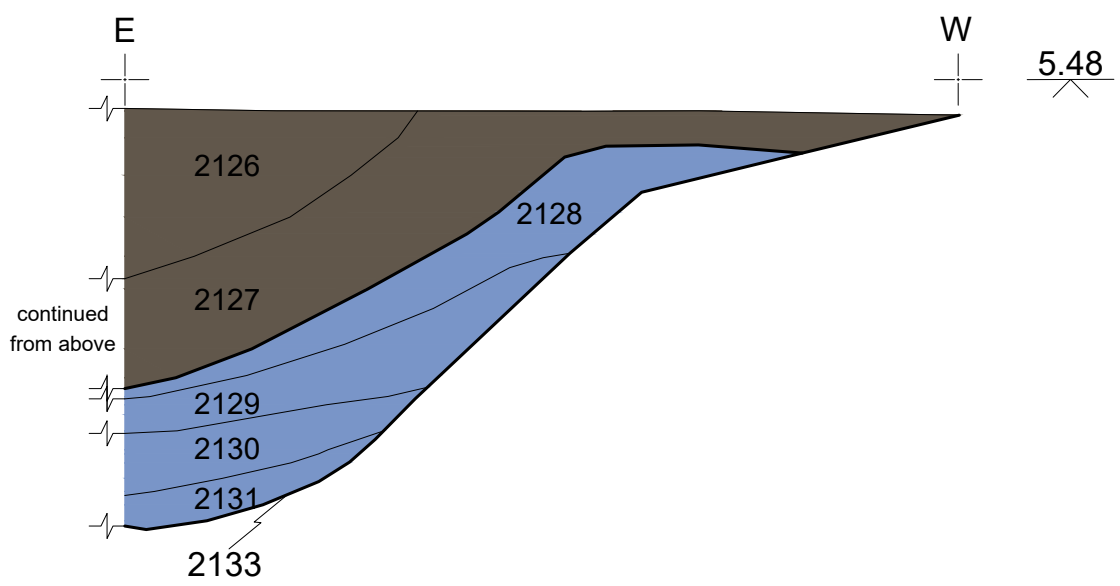
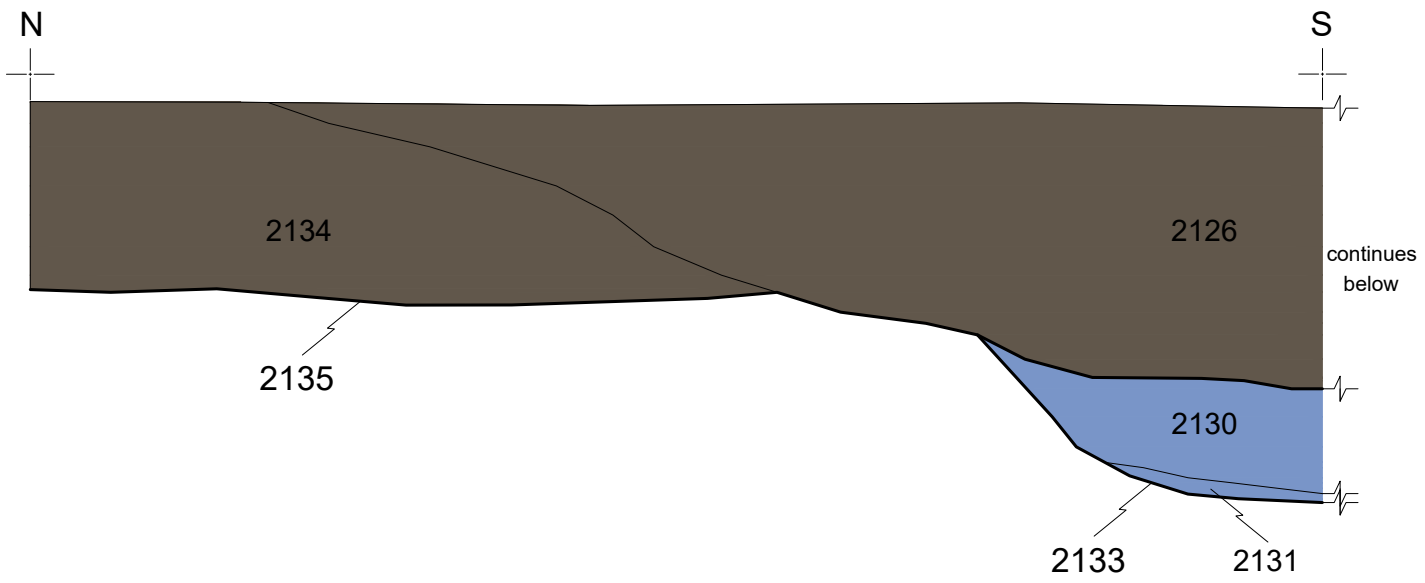
S64 East & South Facing Section



Key	
■	Phase 3
■	Phase 6
■	Phases 7 & 8

Figure 14 Sections S86 and S64

S59 West & North Facing Section



S56 South, West, North & East Facing Section

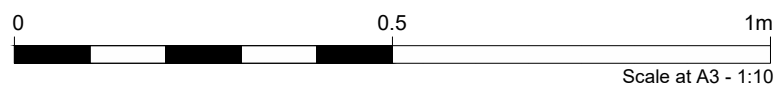
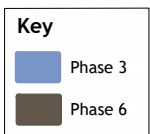
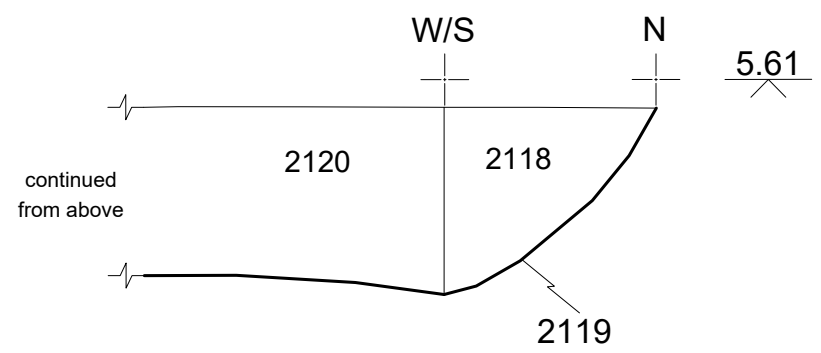
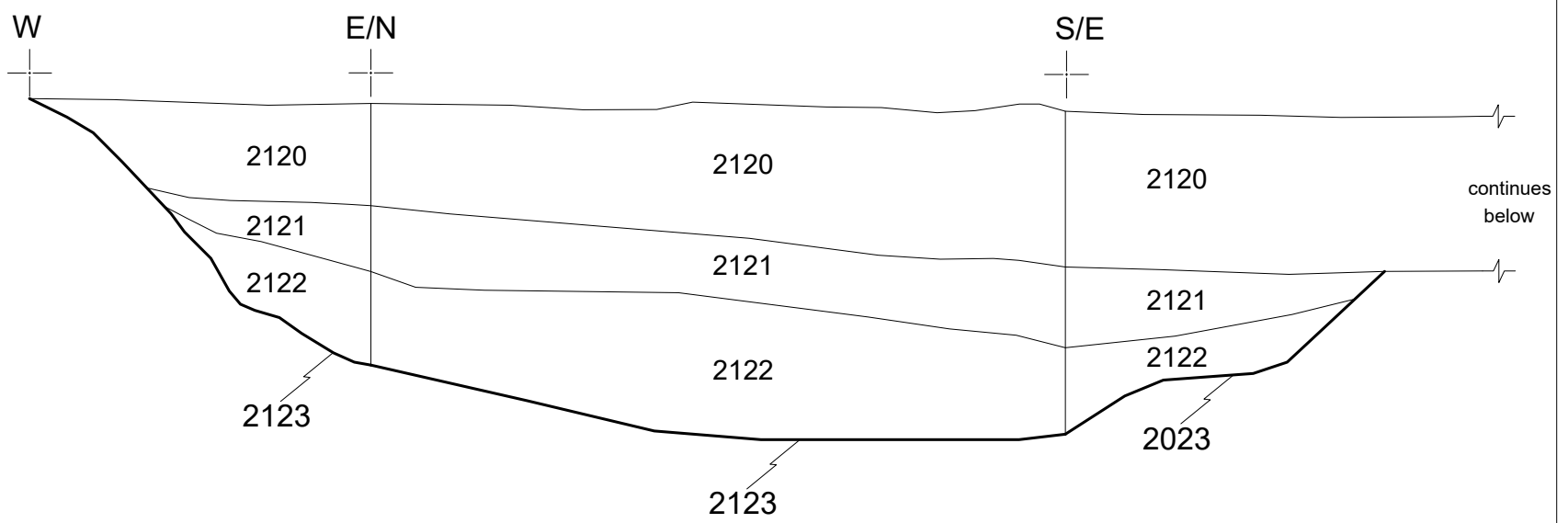
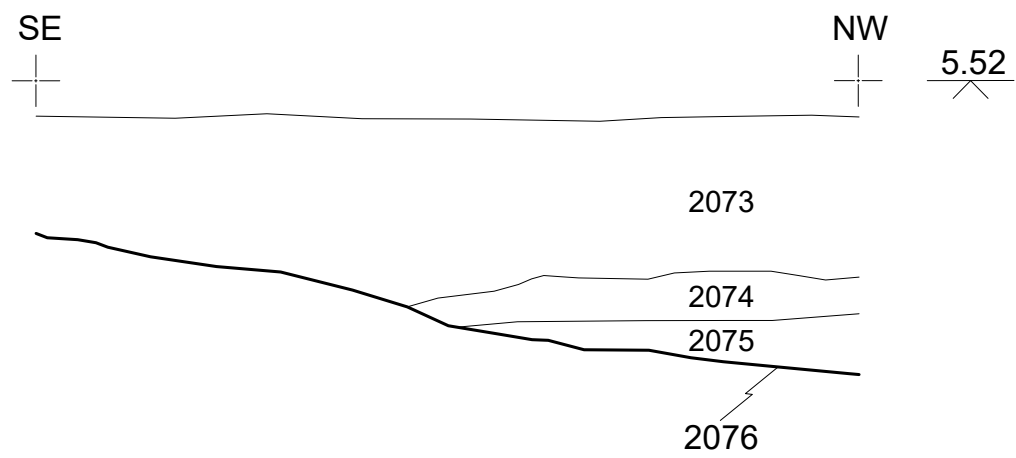
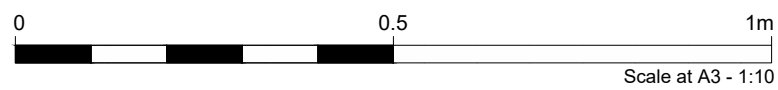
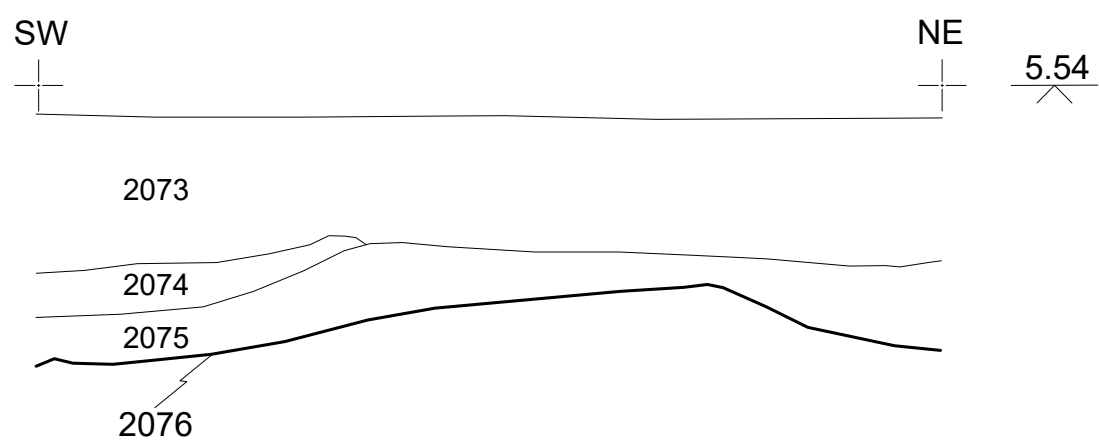


Figure 15 Sections S59 and S56

S46 North East Facing Section



S47 South East Facing Section



S32 South West Facing Section

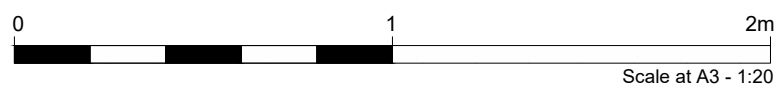
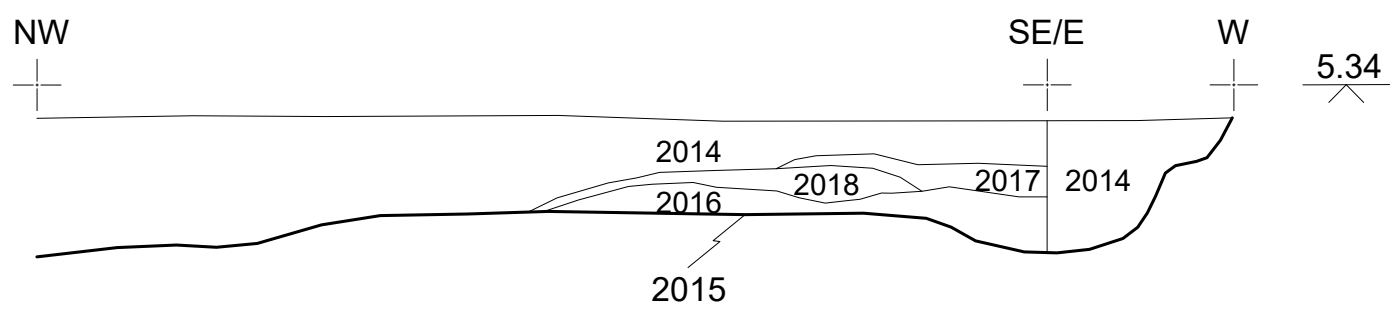
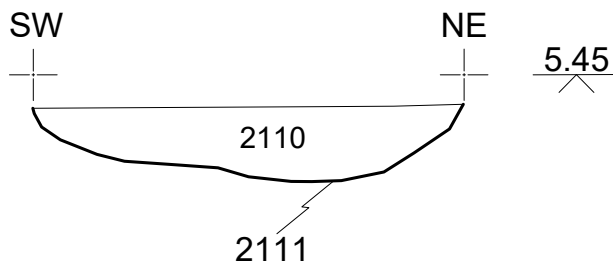


Figure 16 Sections S46, S47 and S32

S53 South East Facing Section



S50 North East Facing Section

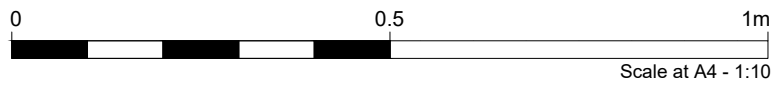
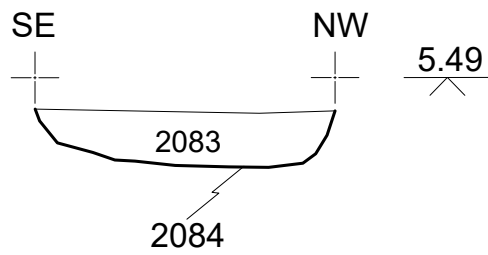
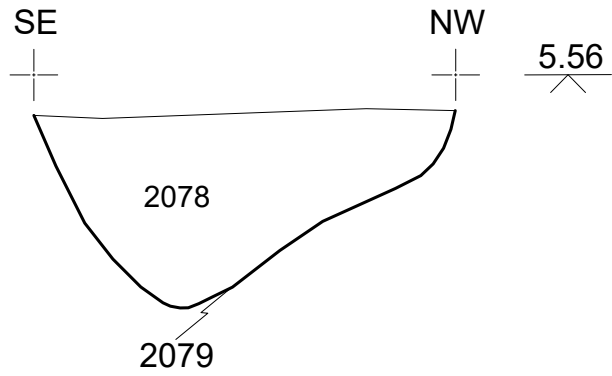


Figure 17 Sections S53 and S50

S48 North East Facing Section



S49 South West Facing Section

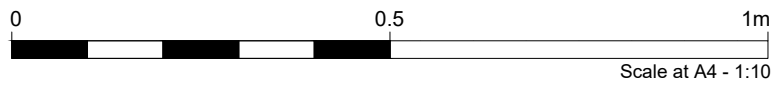
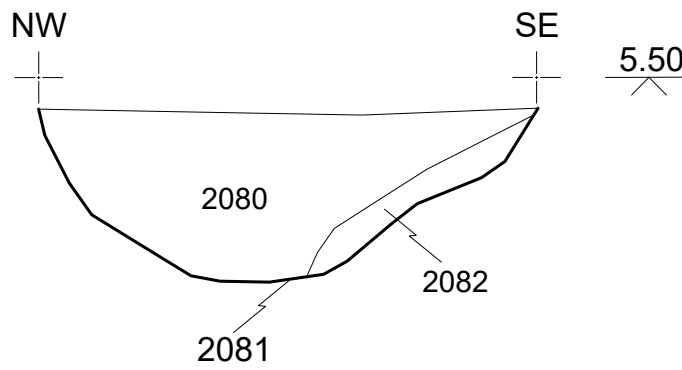


Figure 18 Sections S48 and S49

S12 North East, South East, South West & North West Facing Section

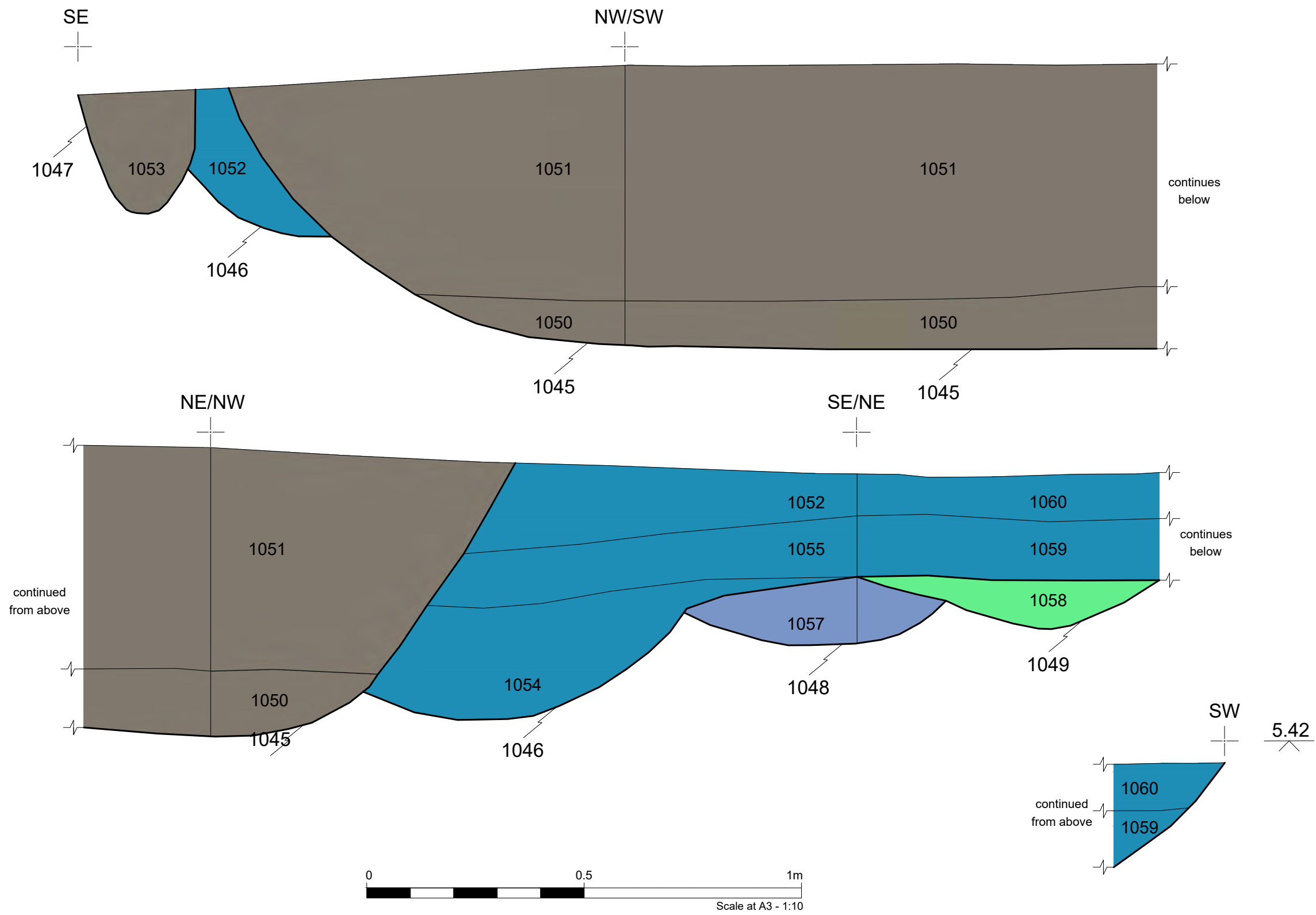
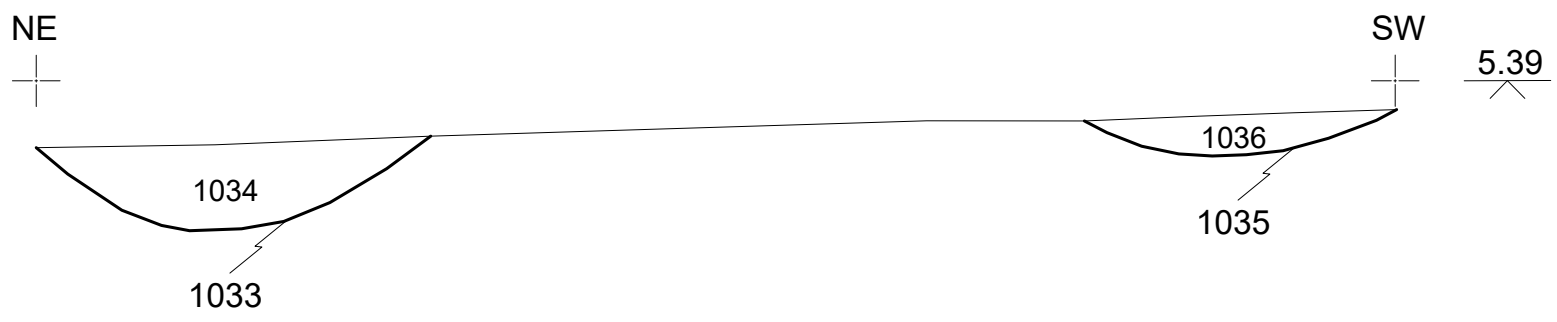
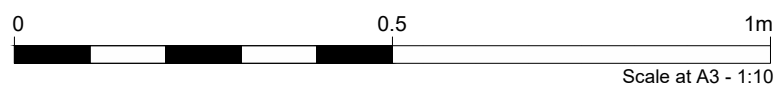
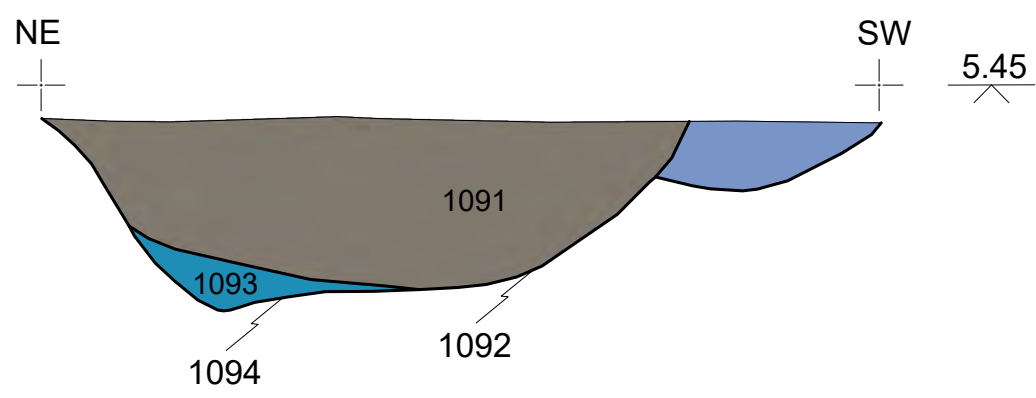


Figure 19 Section S12

S10 North West Facing Section



S23 North West Facing Section






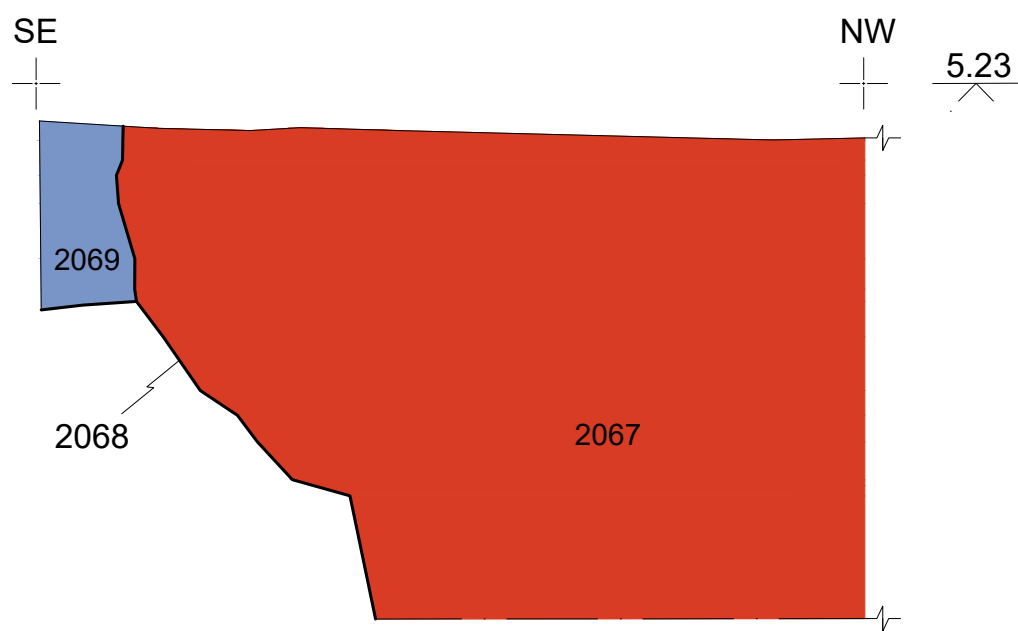
Key	
	Phase 3
	Phase 5
	Phases 6

Figure 20 Sections S10 and S23

S43 North East Facing Section



S45 South East Facing Section

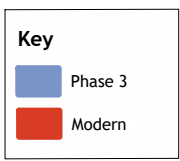
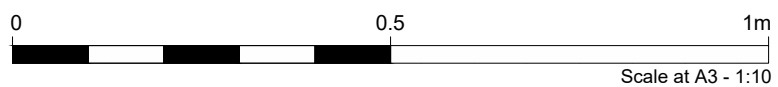
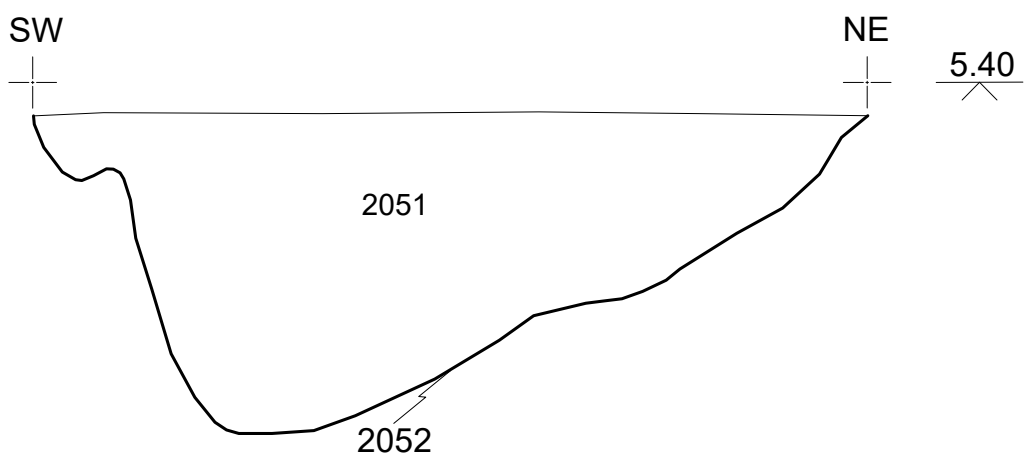
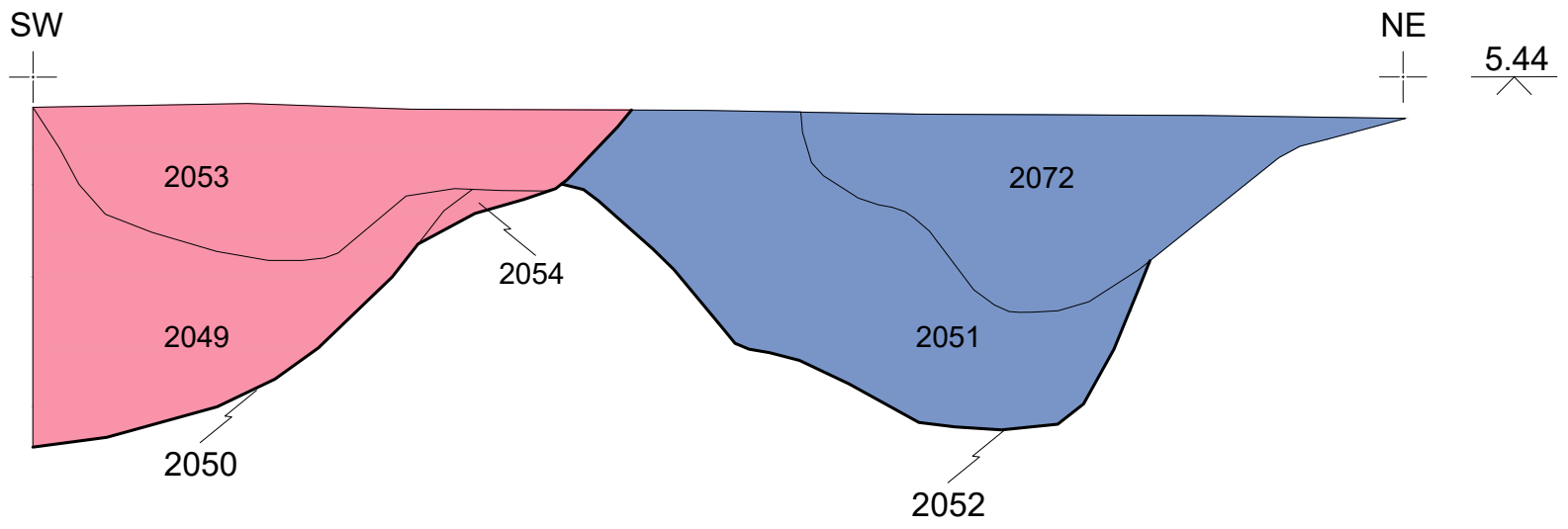
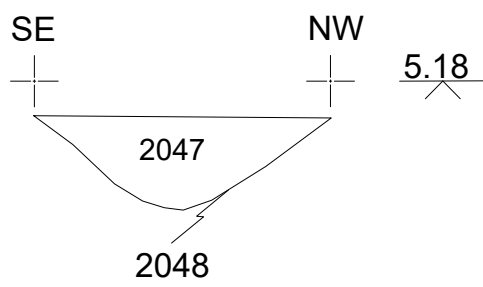


Figure 21 Sections S43 and S45

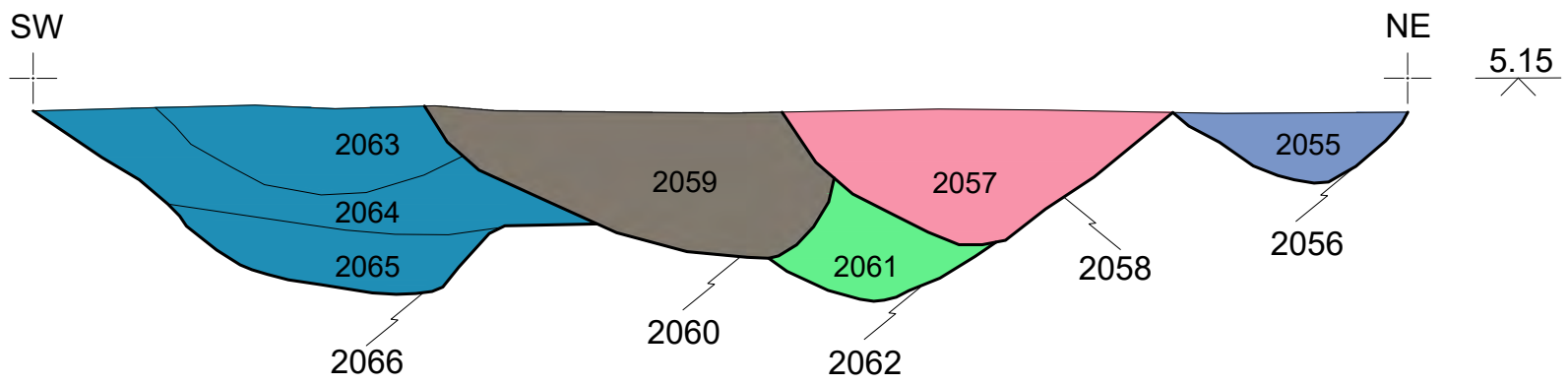
S40 North West Facing Section



S39 North East Facing Section



S41 South East Facing Section



S42 North West Facing Section

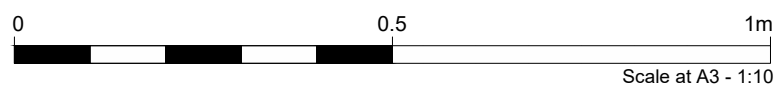
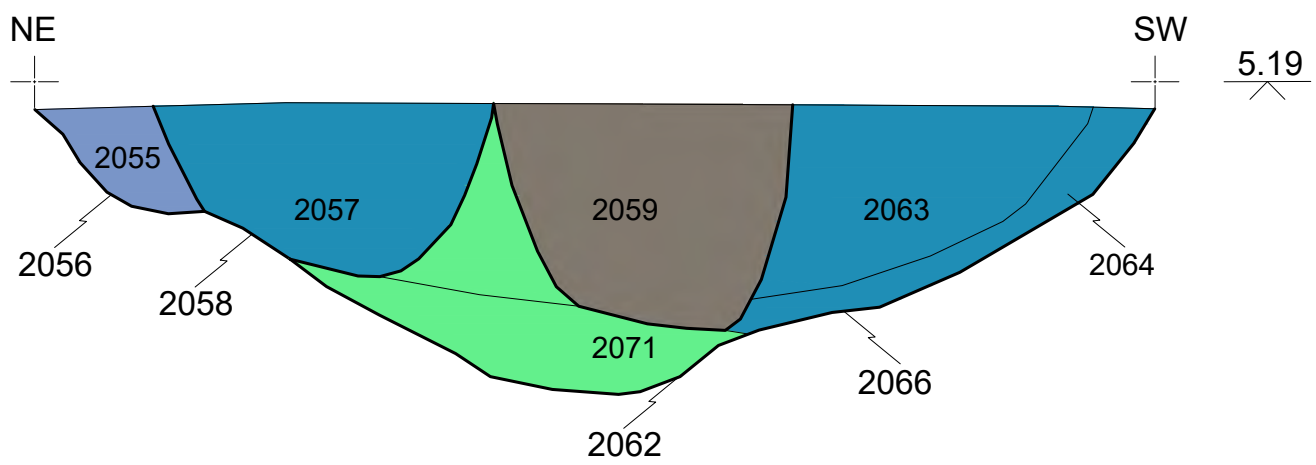
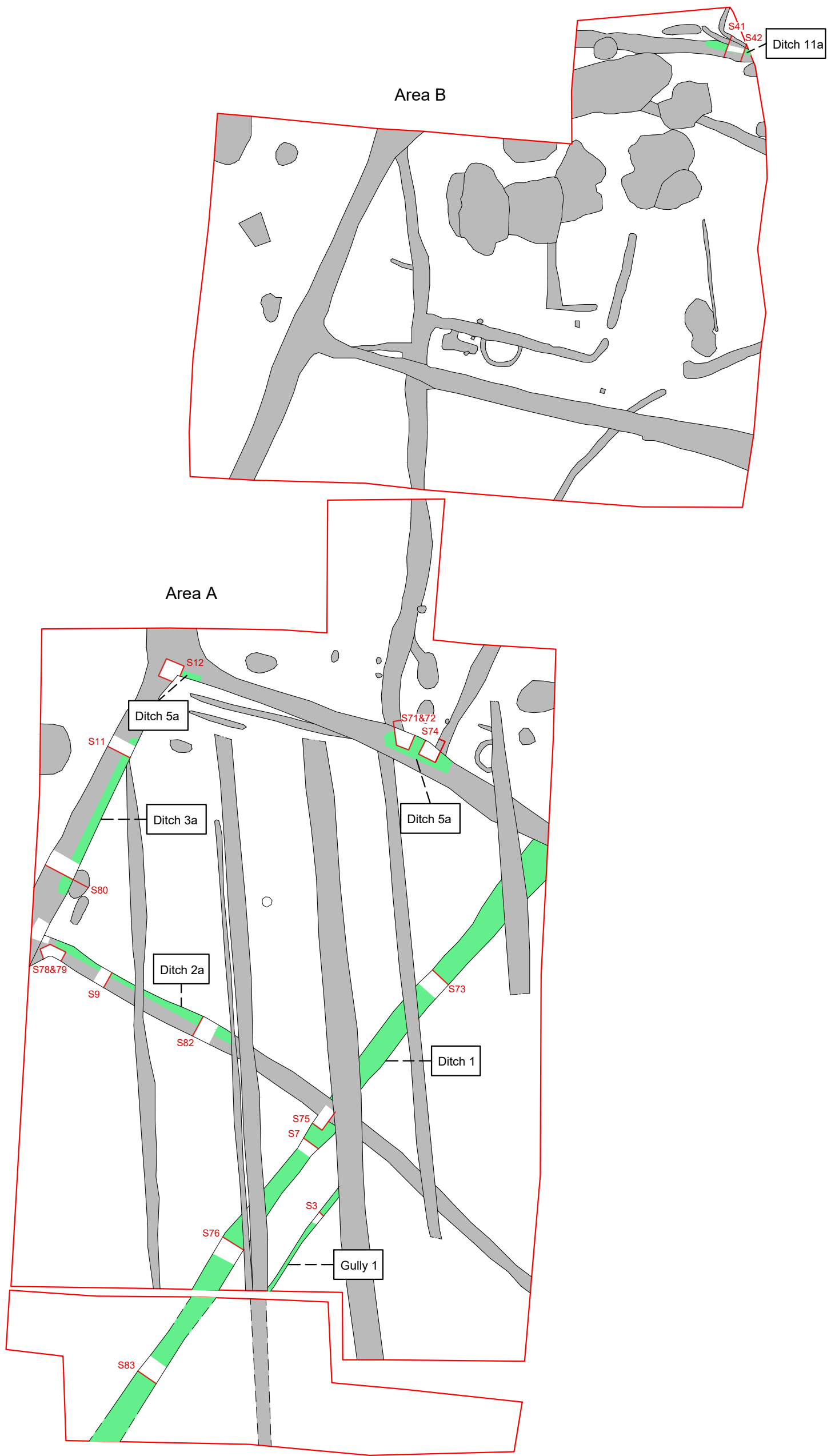


Figure 22 Sections S40, S39, S41 and S42



Key	
	Limit Of Excavation
	Phase 4
	Other Phases

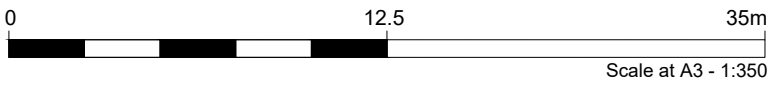
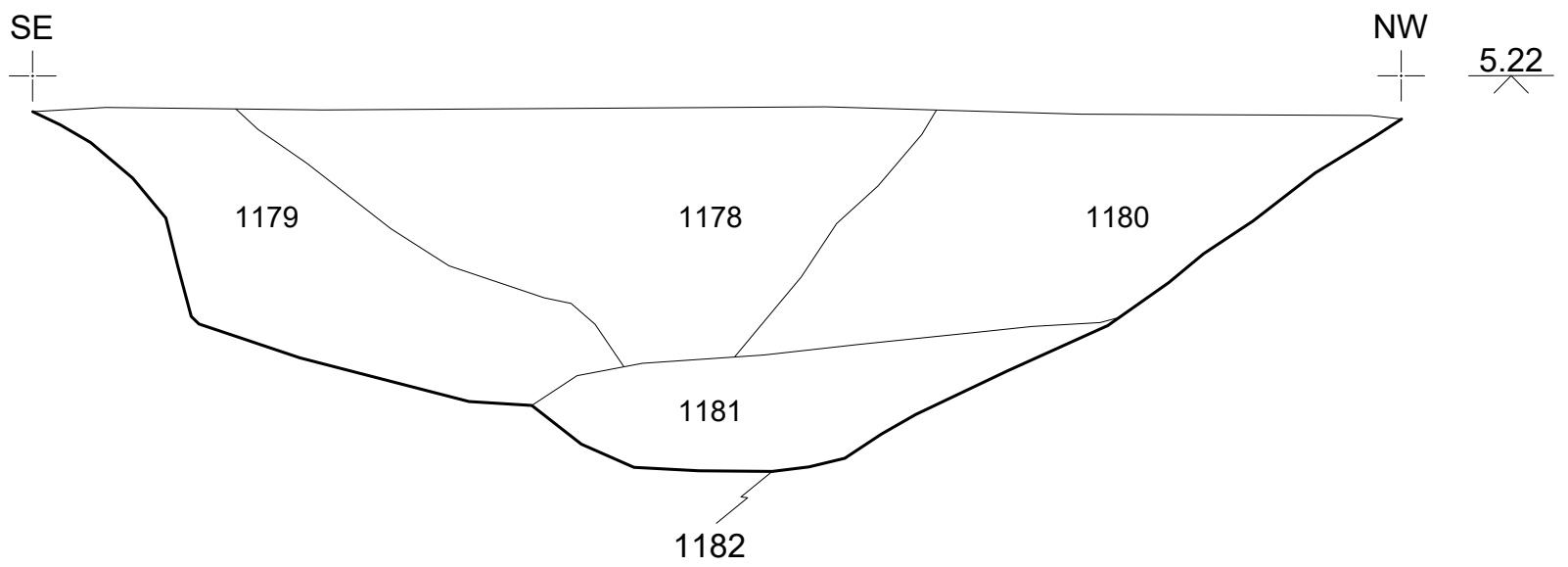
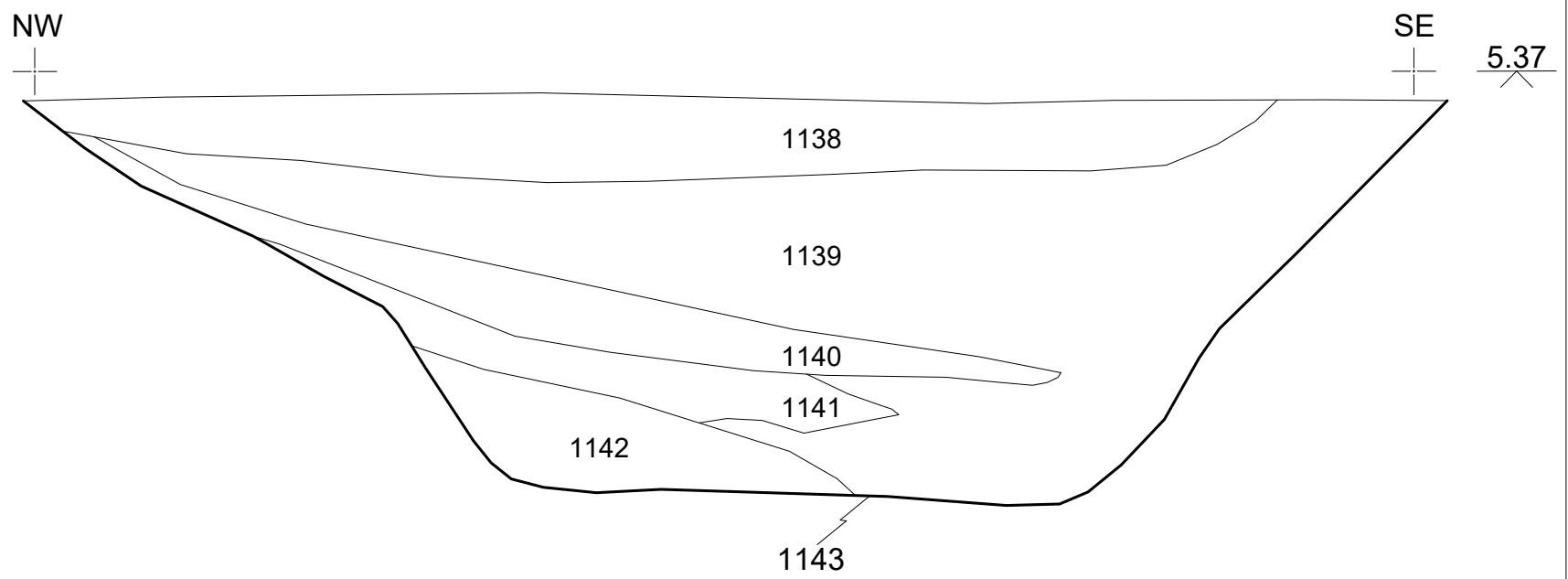


Figure 23 Phase 4 Plan

S83 North East Facing Section



S76 South West Facing Section



S7 South West Facing Section

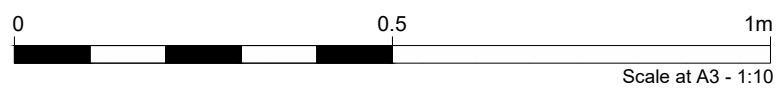
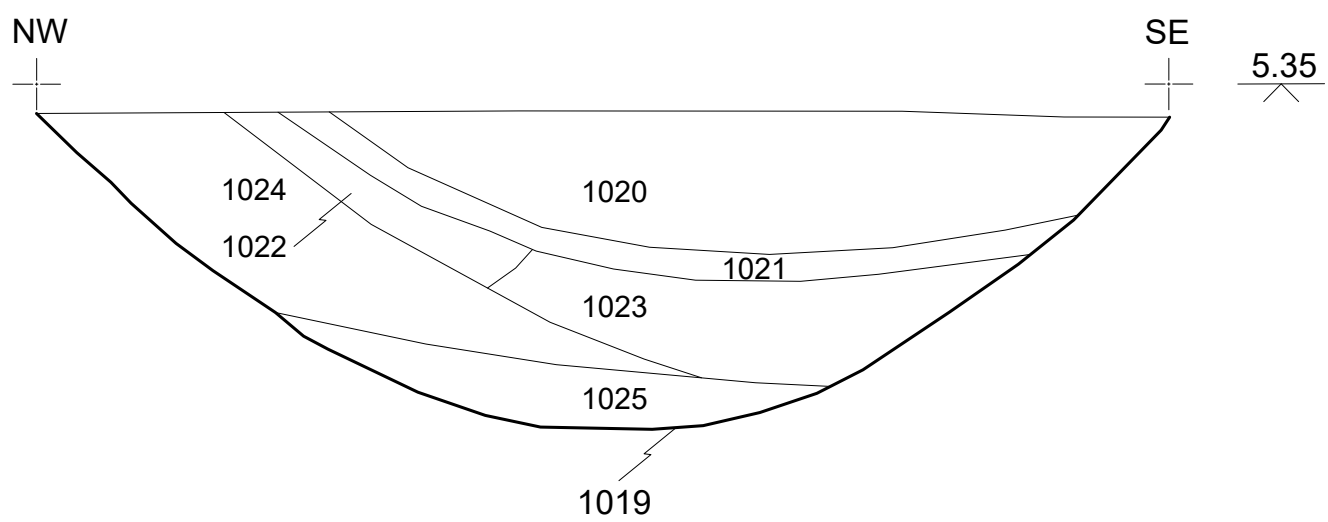
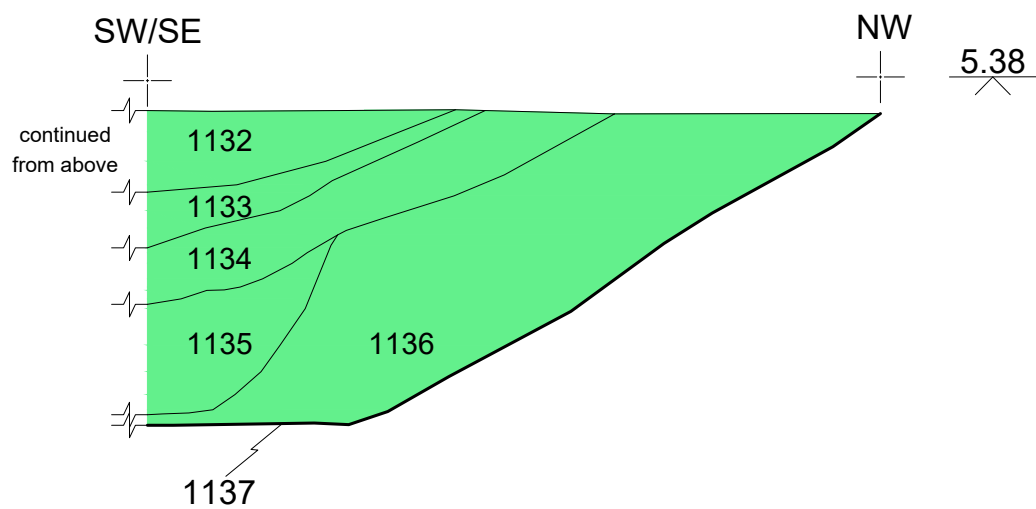
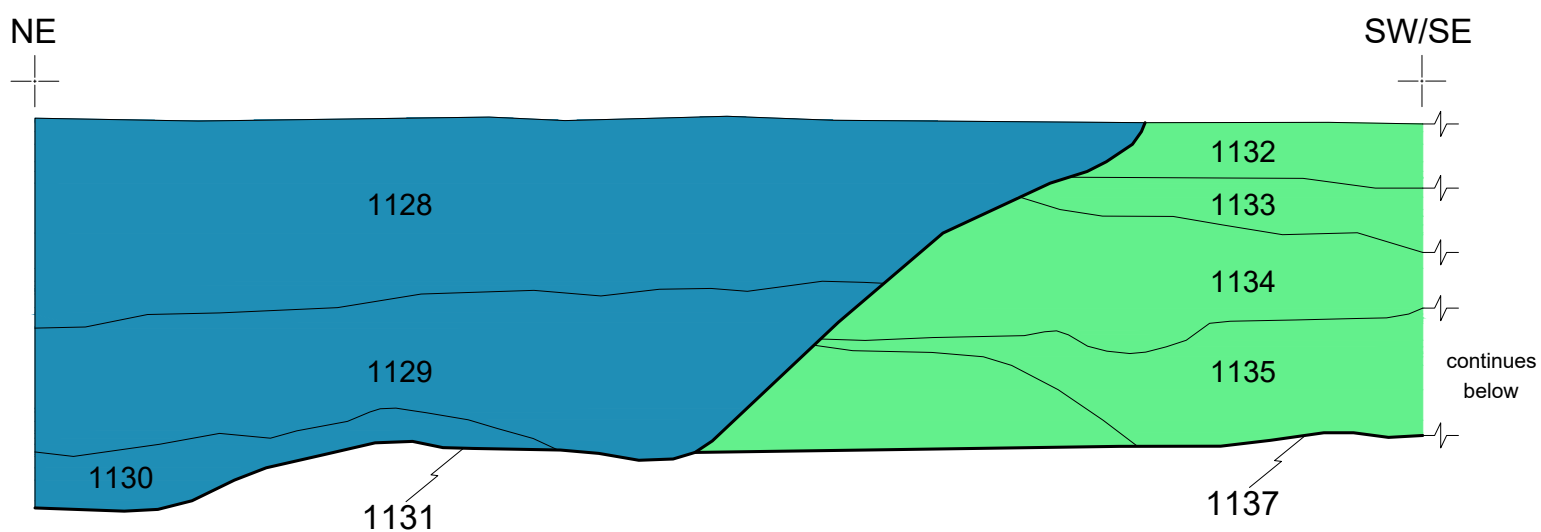
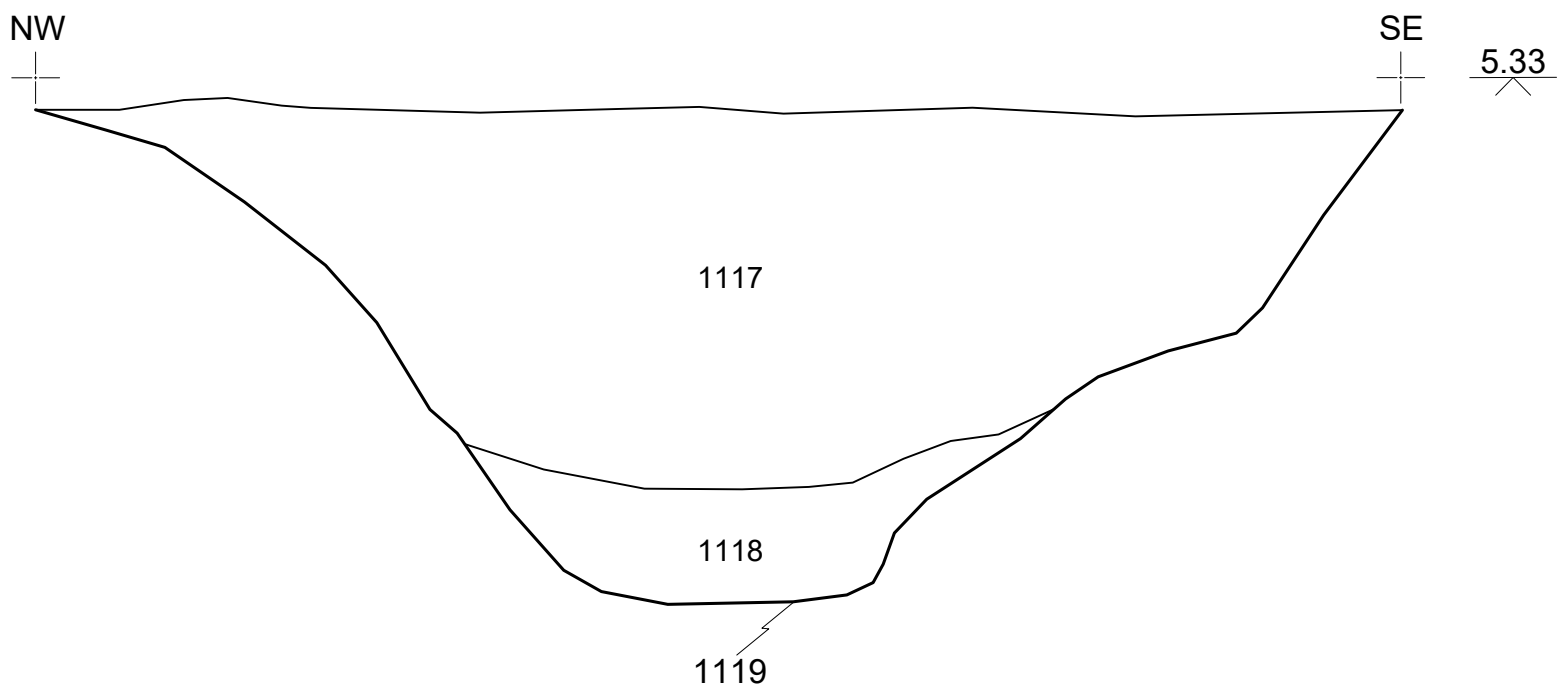


Figure 24 Sections S83, S76 and S7

S75 North West & North East Facing Section



S73 South West Facing Section



S3 South West Facing Section

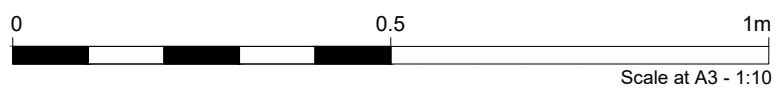
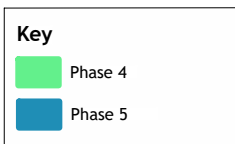
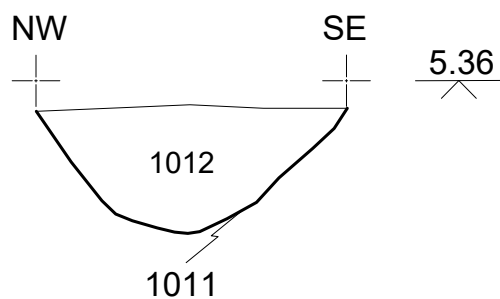
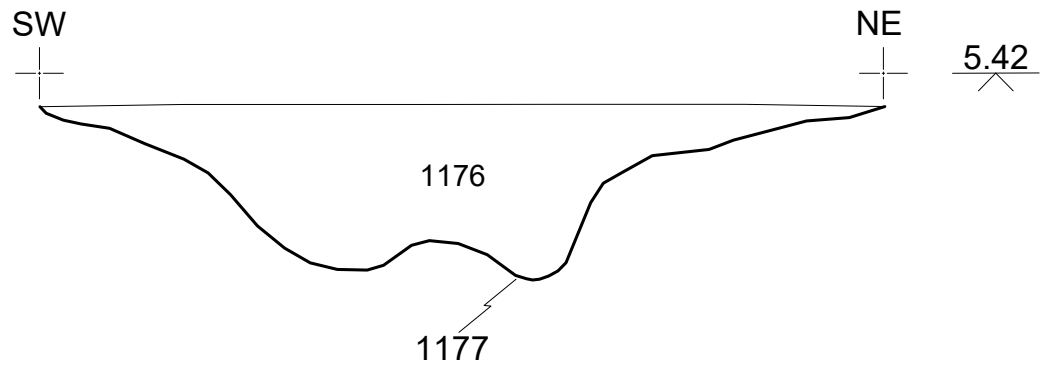
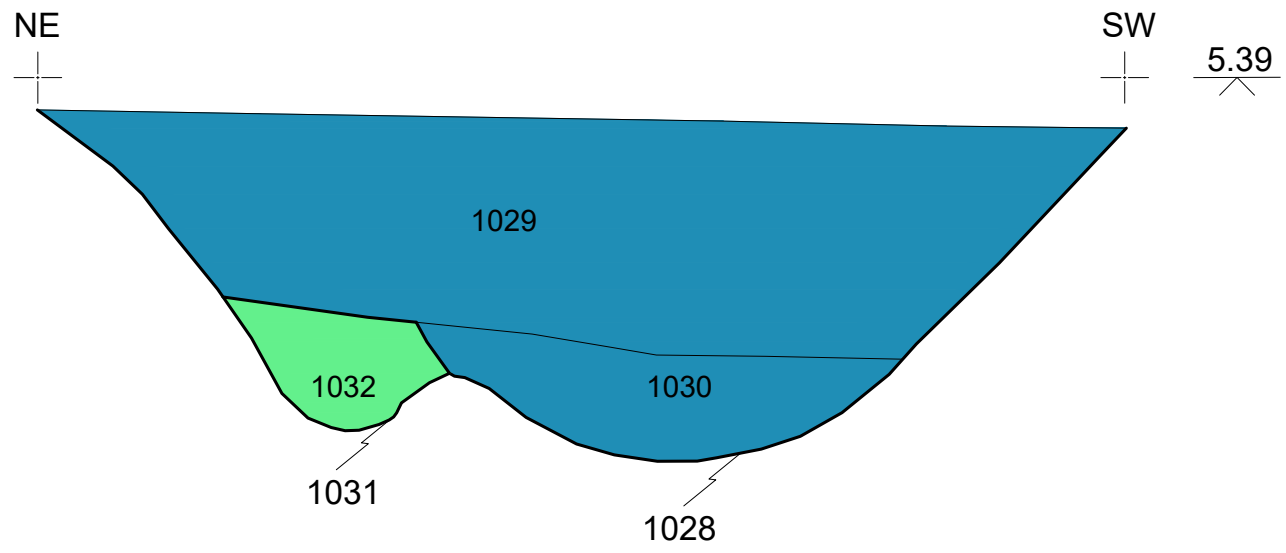


Figure 25 Sections S75, S73 and S3

S82 South East Facing Section



S9 North West Facing Section



S78 South West & North West Facing Section

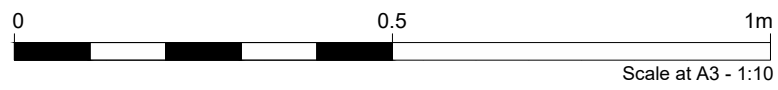
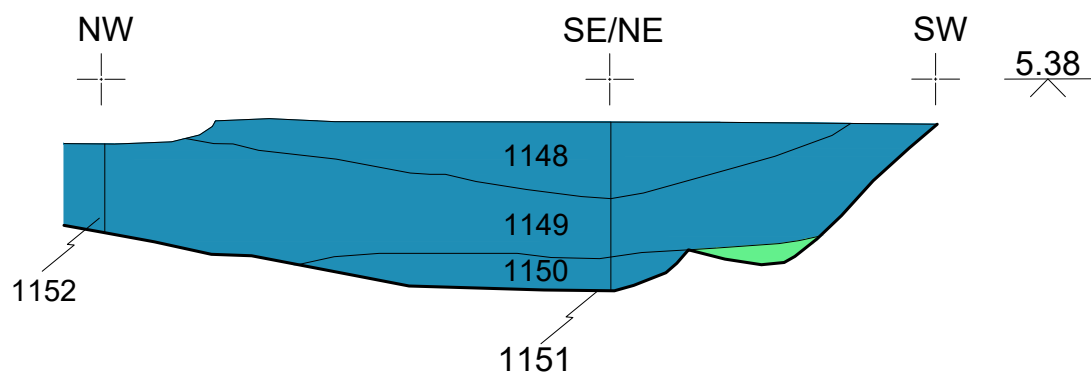
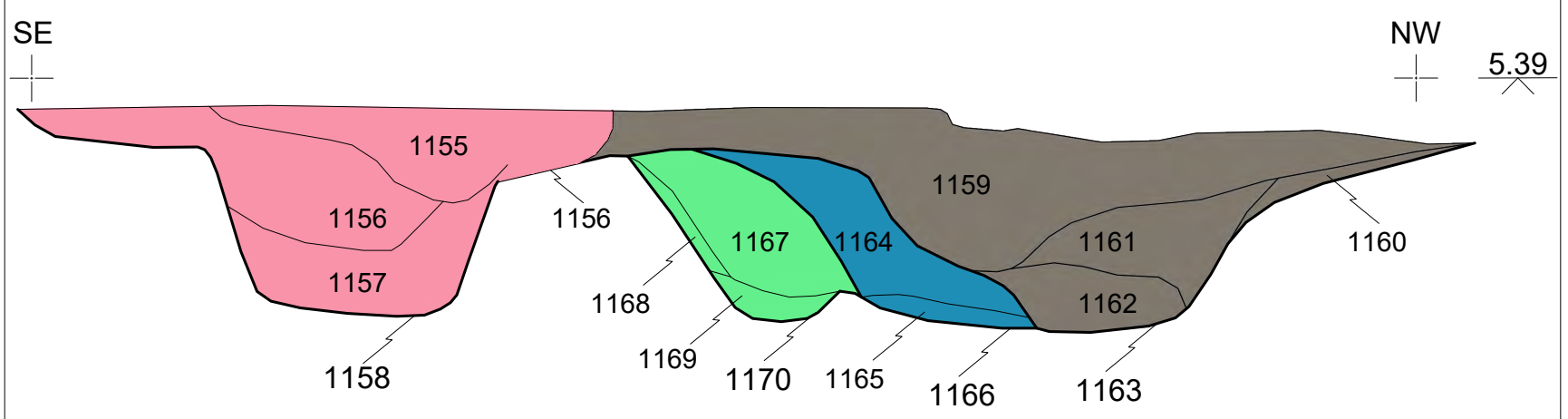
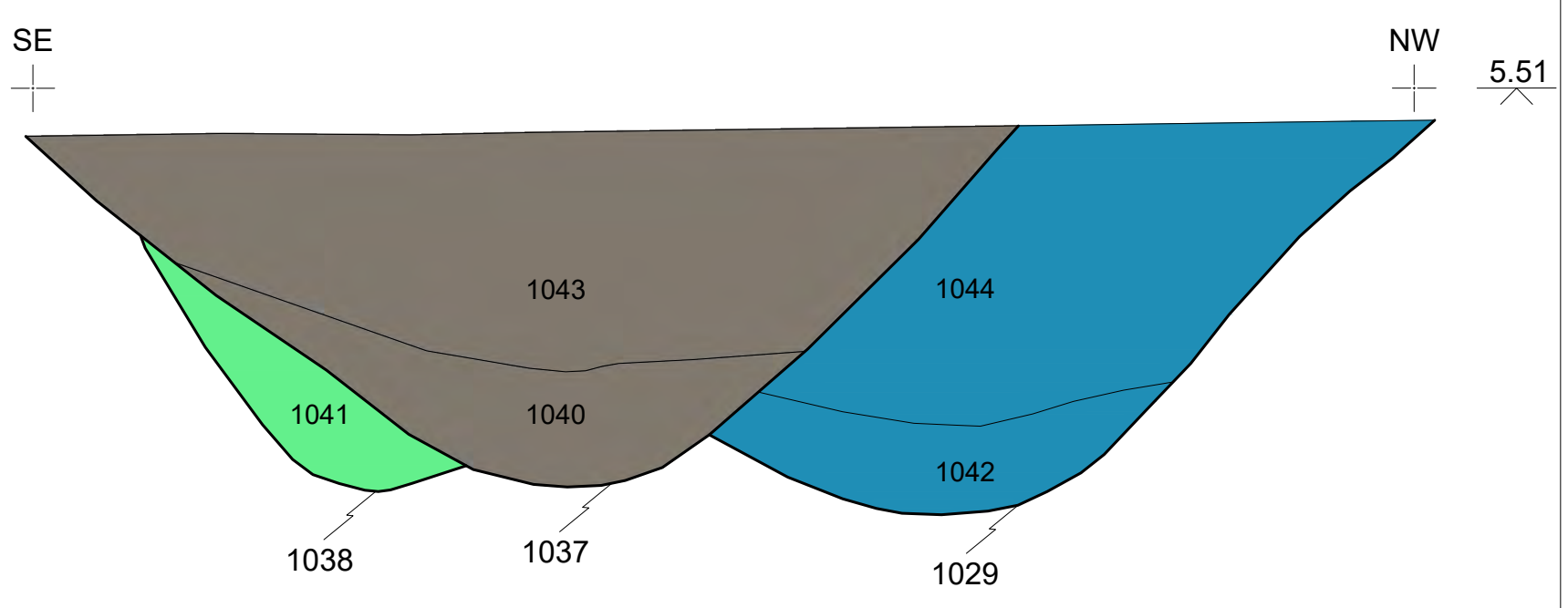


Figure 26 Sections S82, S9 and S78

S80 North East Facing Section



S11 North East Facing Section



Key

- Phase 4 (Green)
- Phase 5 (Blue)
- Phase 6 (Brown)
- Phases 7 & 8 (Pink)

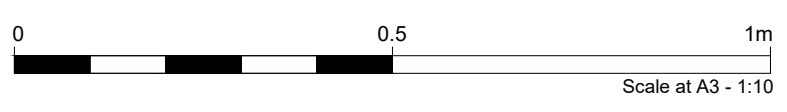


Figure 27 Sections S80 and S11

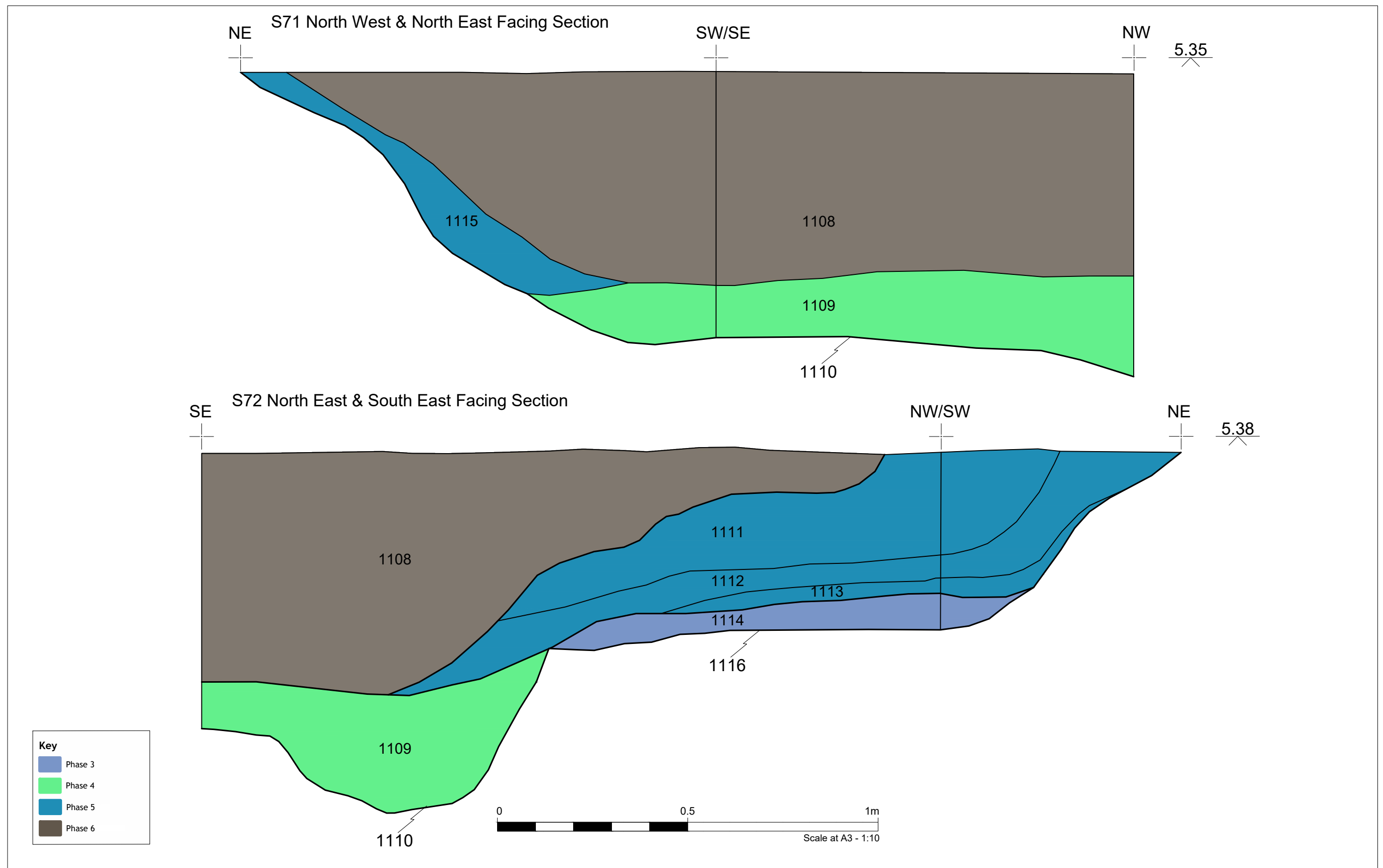
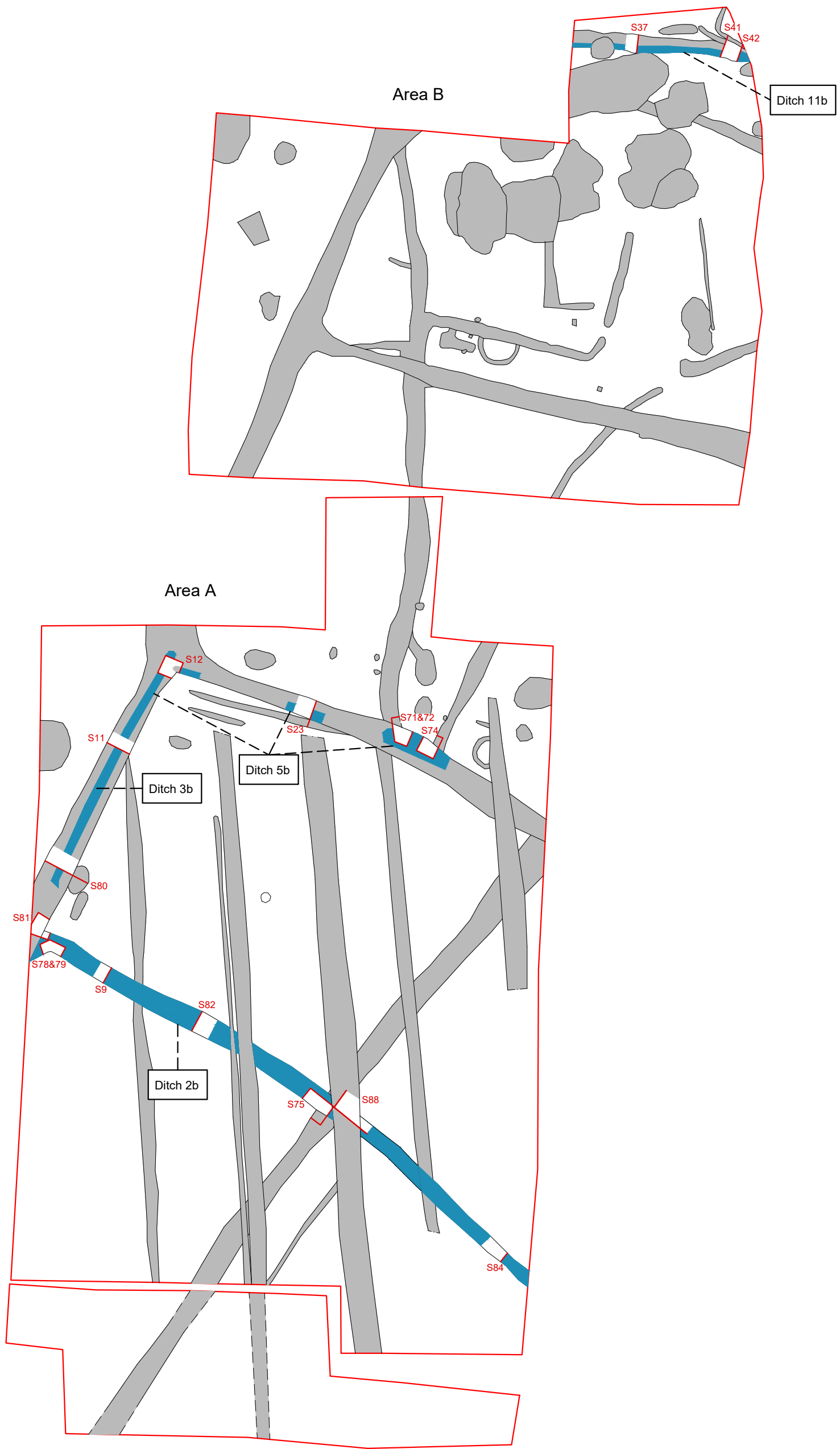


Figure 28 Sections S71 and S72



Key

- Limit Of Excavation
- Phase 5
- Other Phases

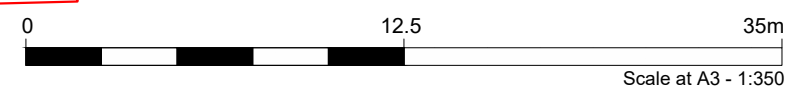
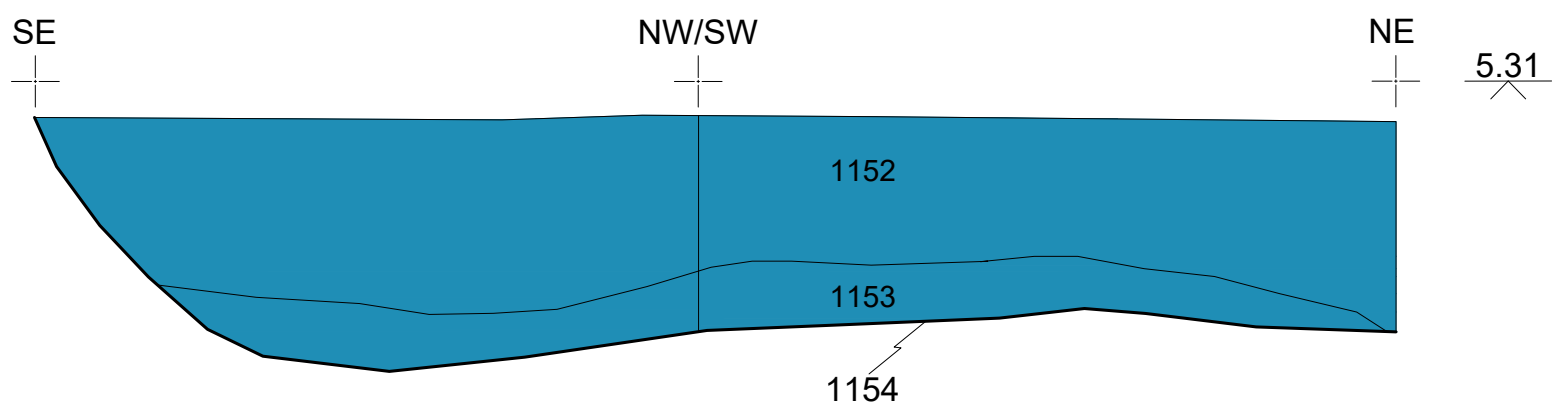


Figure 29 Phase 5 Plan

S79 North East & South East Facing Section



S81 North East Facing Section

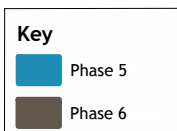
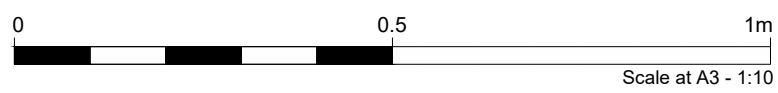
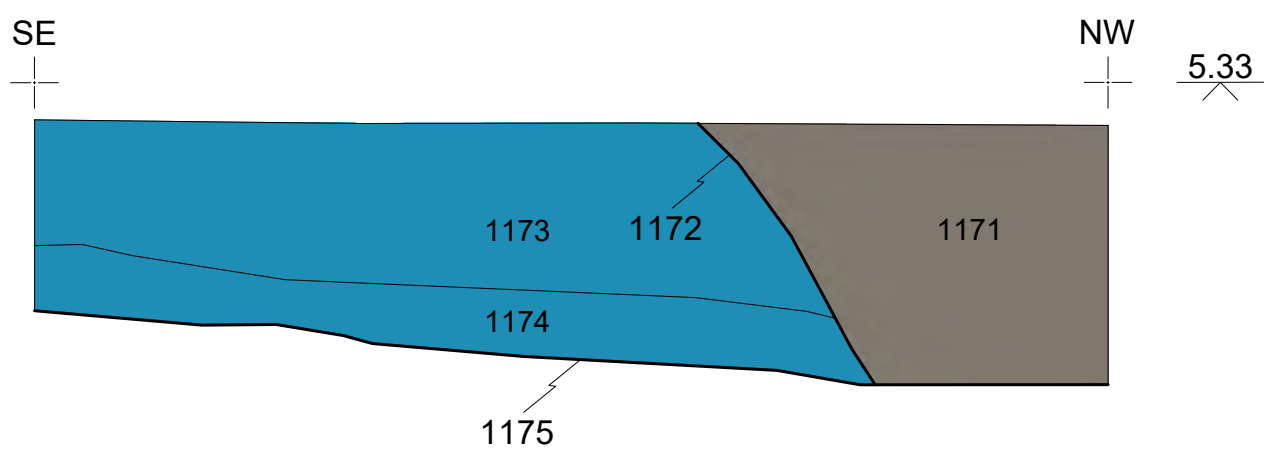


Figure 30 Sections S79 and S81

S88 South East & North West Facing Section

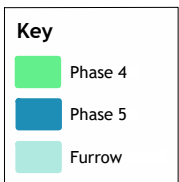
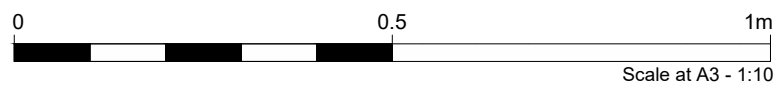
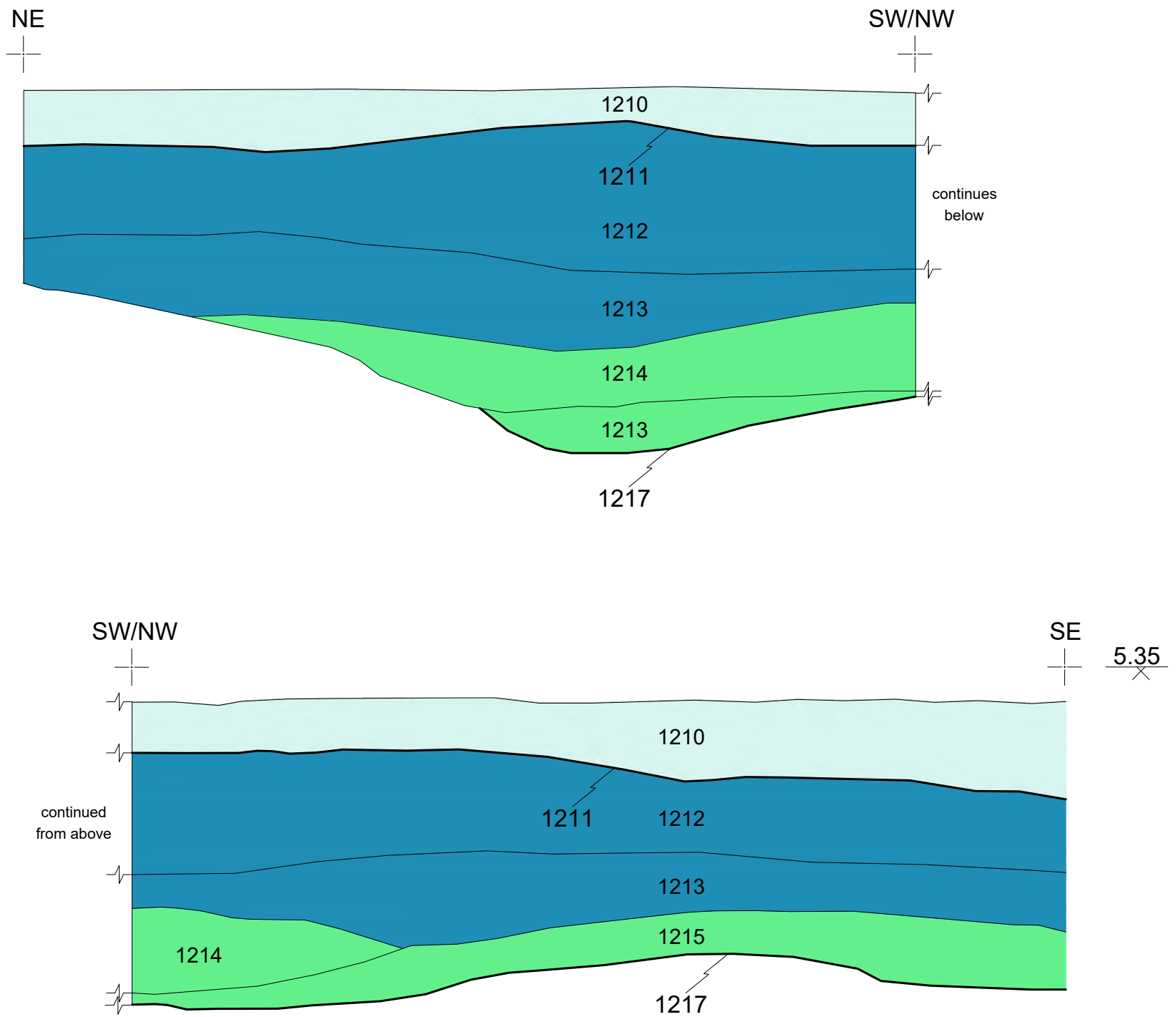
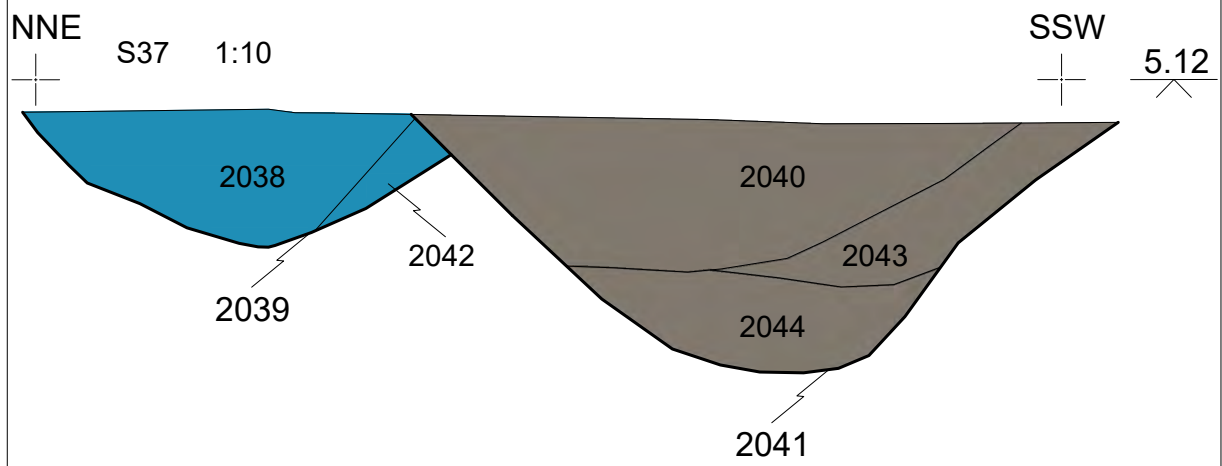


Figure 31 Section S88

S37 North North West Facing Section



Key



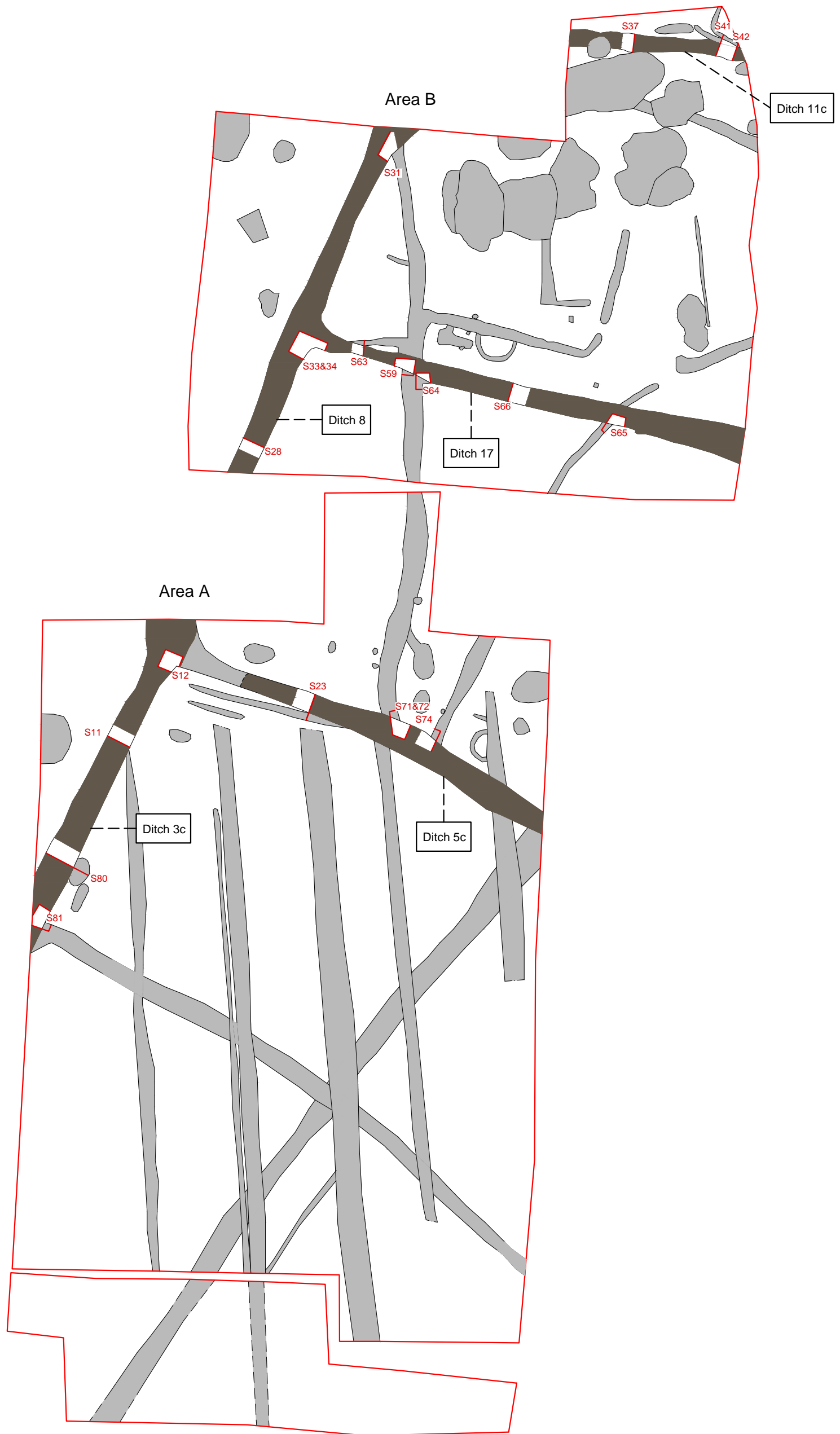



-  Phase 5
-  Phase 6

Figure 32 Section S37



Key

-  Limit Of Excavation
-  Phase 6
-  Other Phases

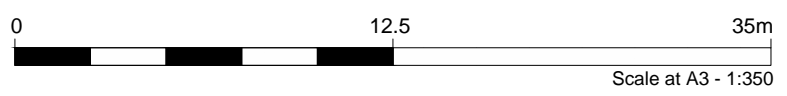
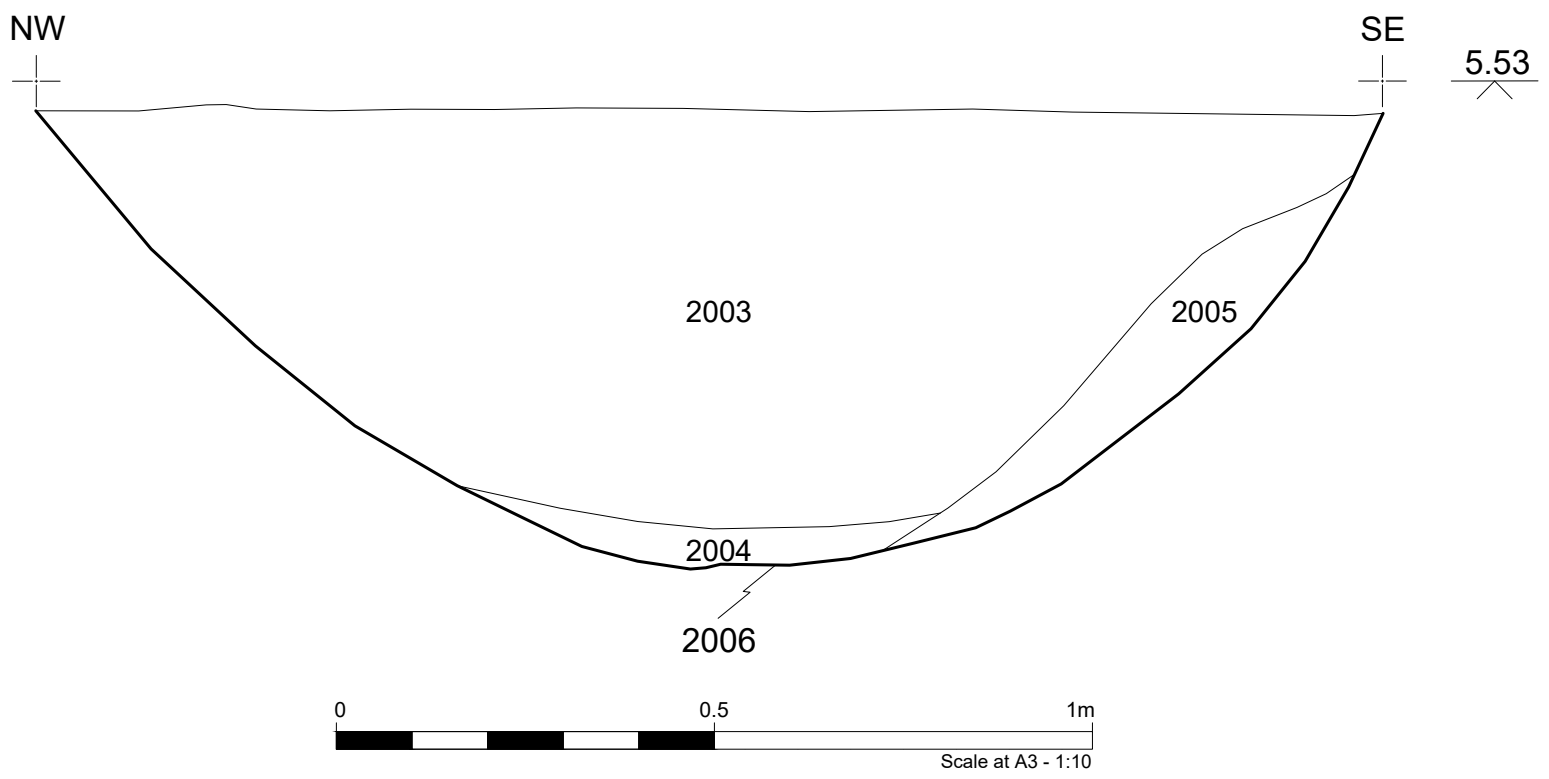
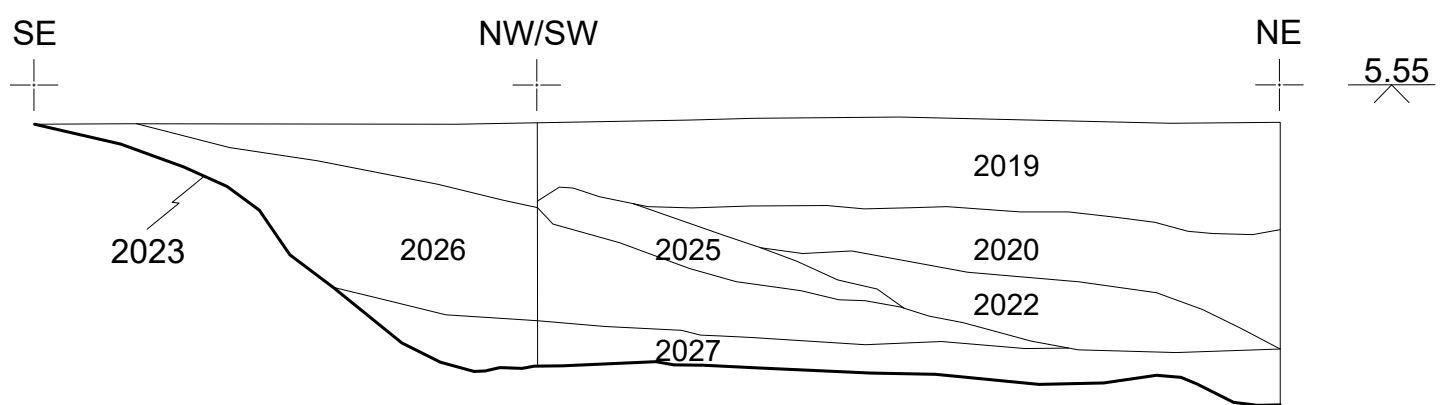


Figure 33: Phase 6 Plan

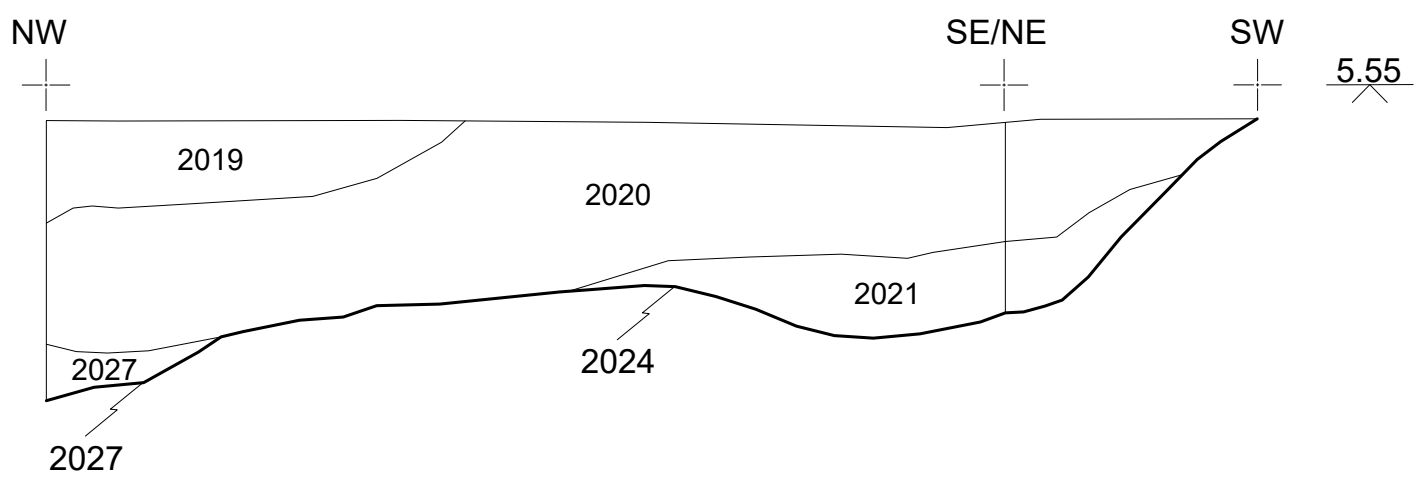
S28 South West Facing Section



S33 North East & South East Facing Section



S34 South East Facing Section



S31 North East & South East Facing Section

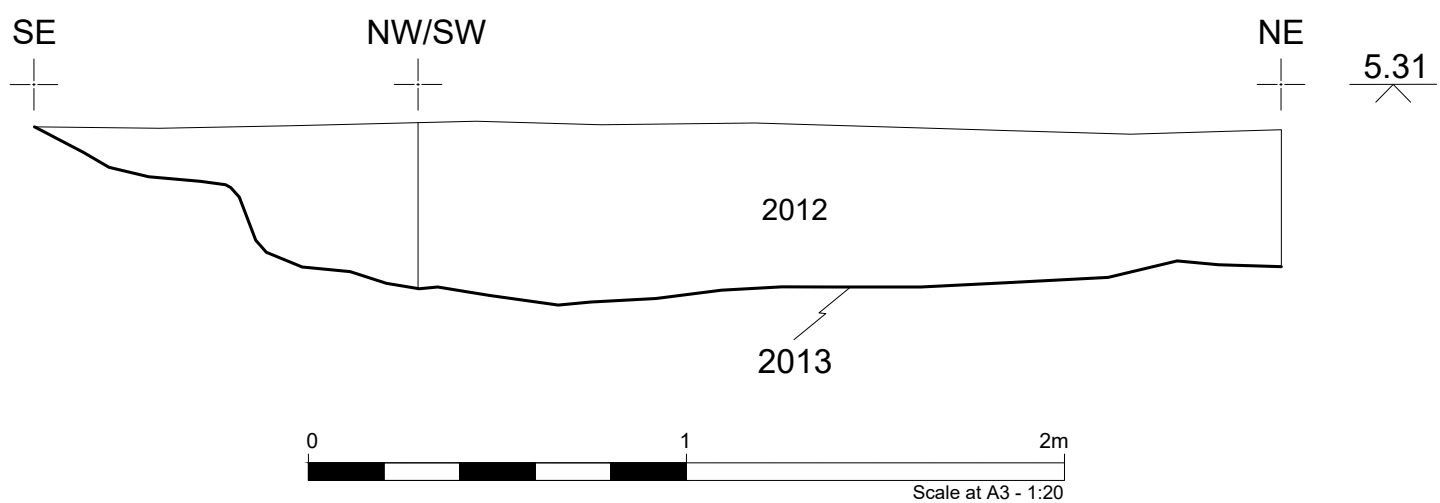
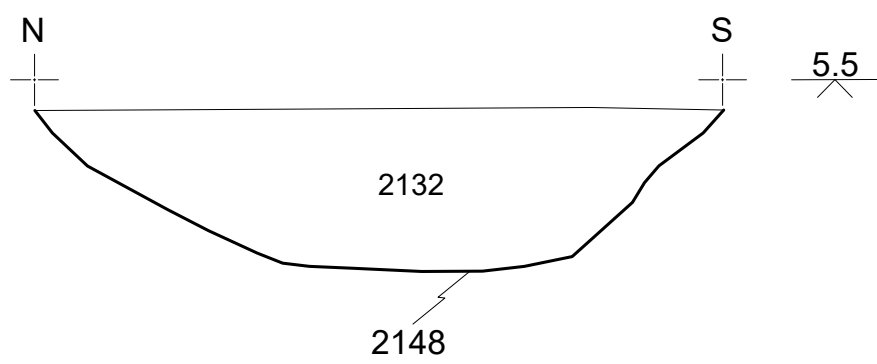


Figure 34 Sections S28, S33, S34 and S31

S63 West Facing Section



S66 South East Facing Section

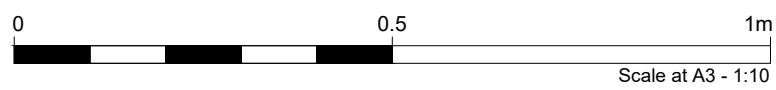
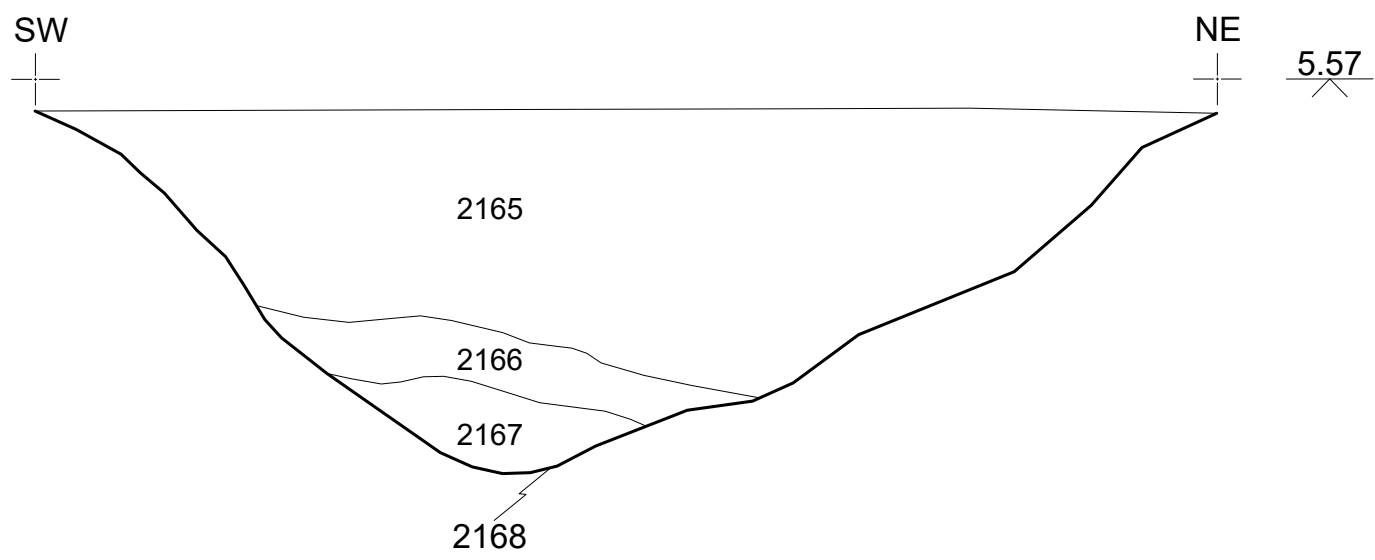


Figure 35 Sections 63 and 66

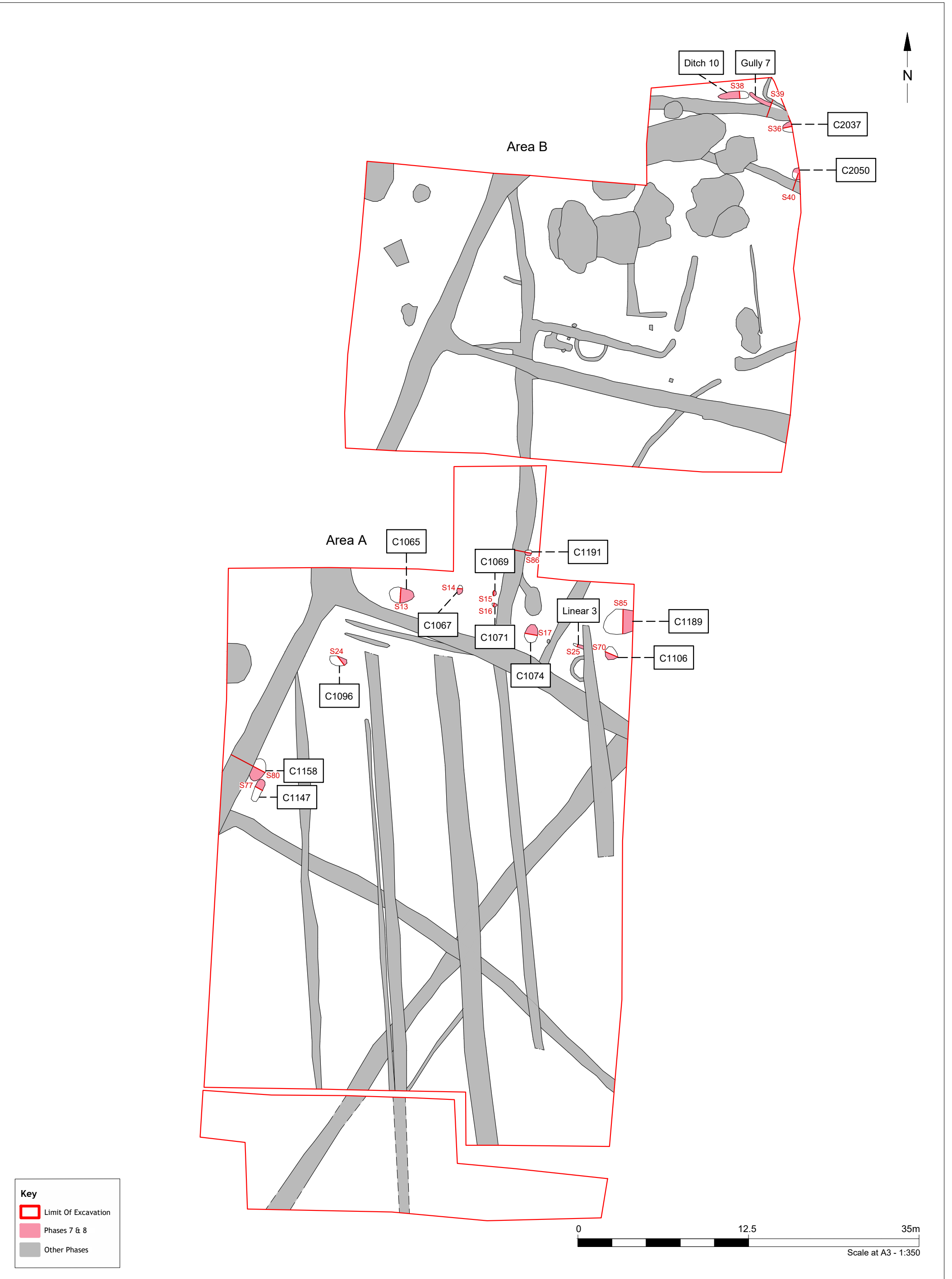


Figure 36 Phases 7 and 8 Plan

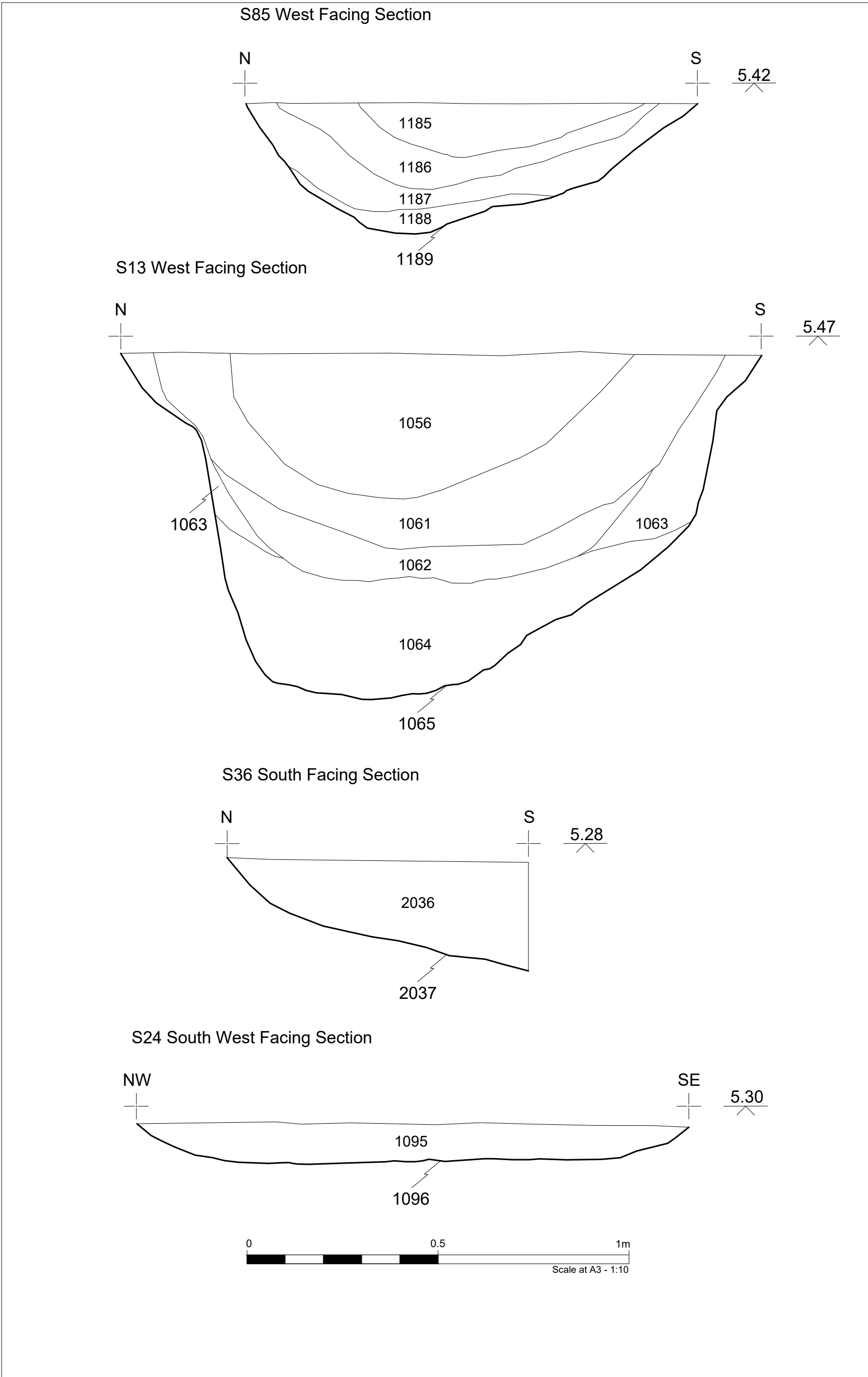


Figure 37 Sections S85, S13, S36 and S24

S77 South West Facing Section

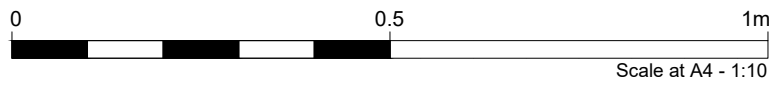
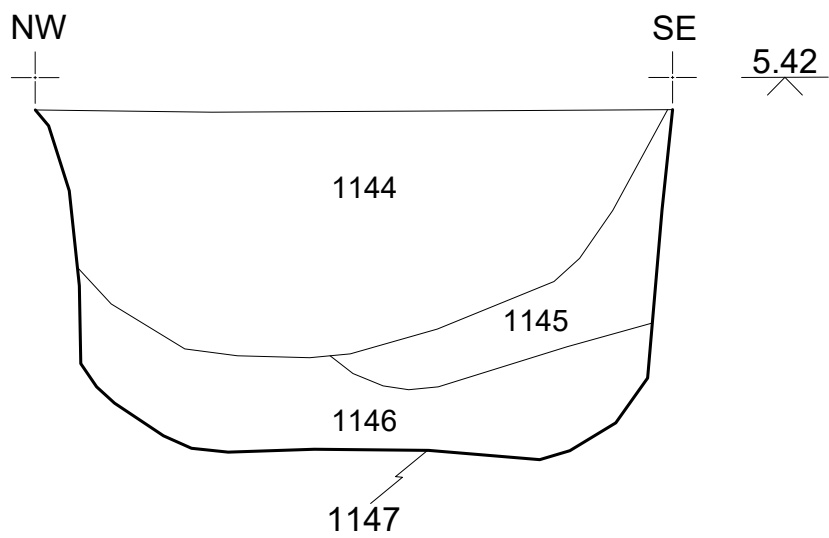
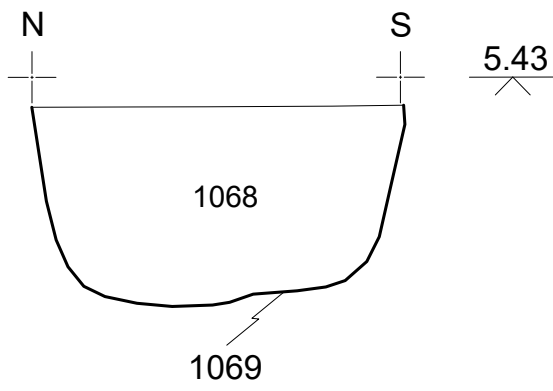
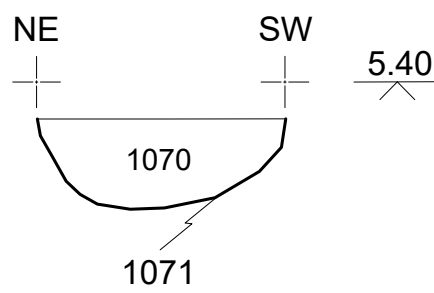


Figure 38 Section S77

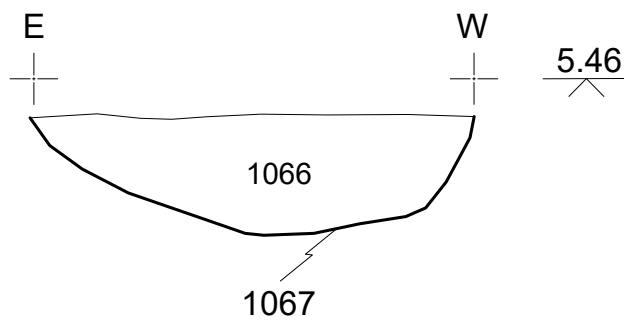
S15 East Facing Section



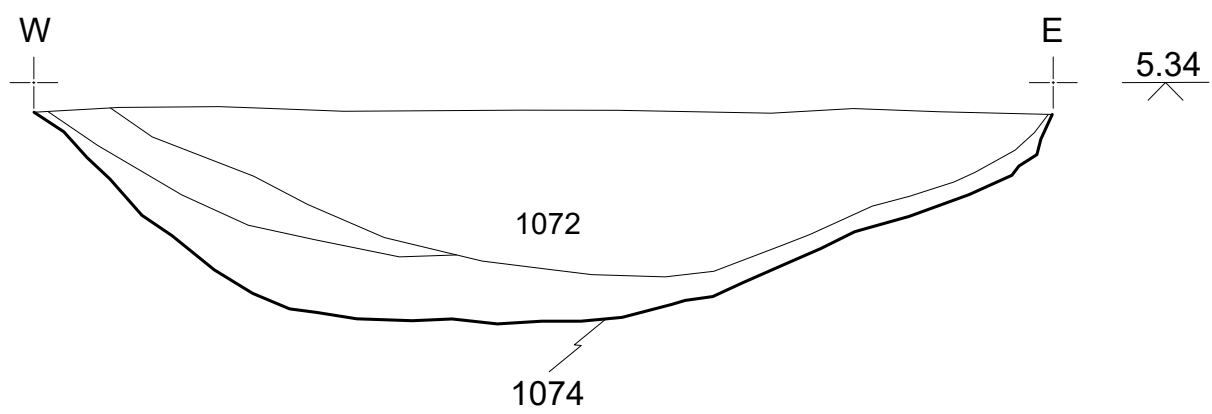
S16 North West Facing Section



S14 North Facing Section



S17 South Facing Section



S25 North West Facing Section

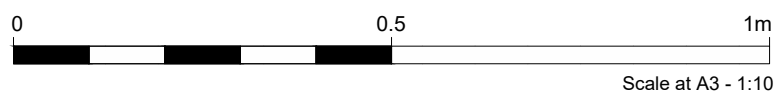
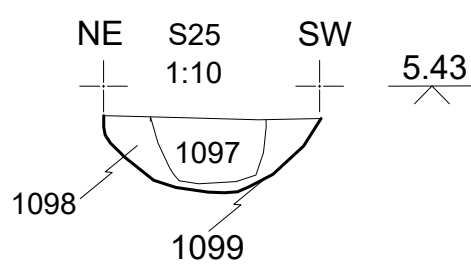
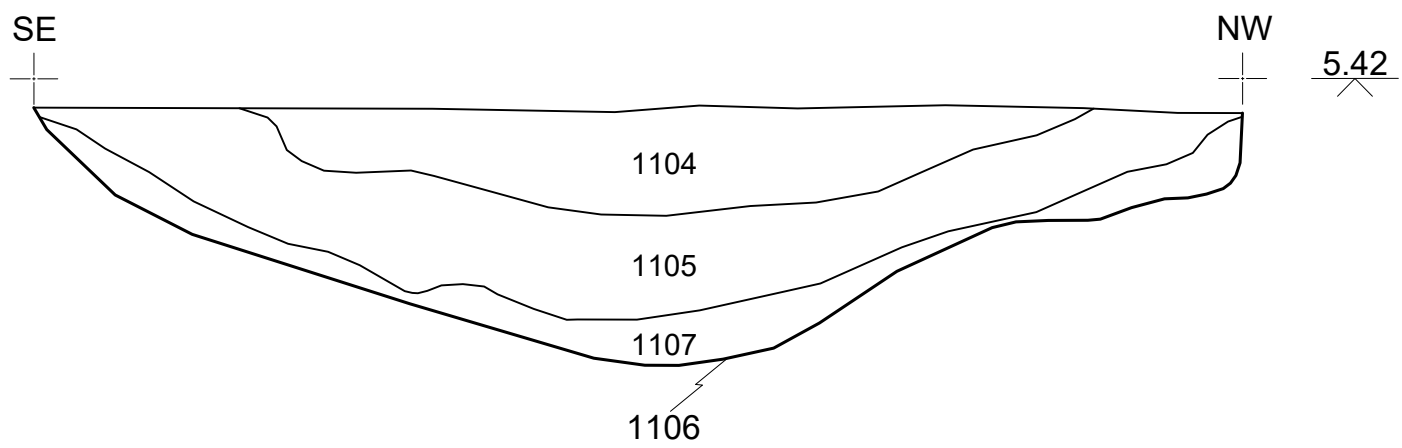


Figure 39 Sections S15, S16, S14, S17 and S25

S70 North East Facing Section



S38 East Facing Section

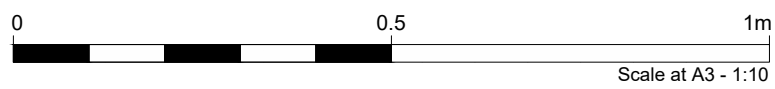
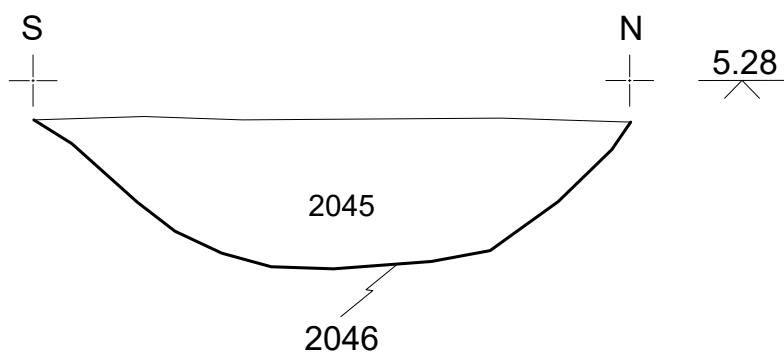
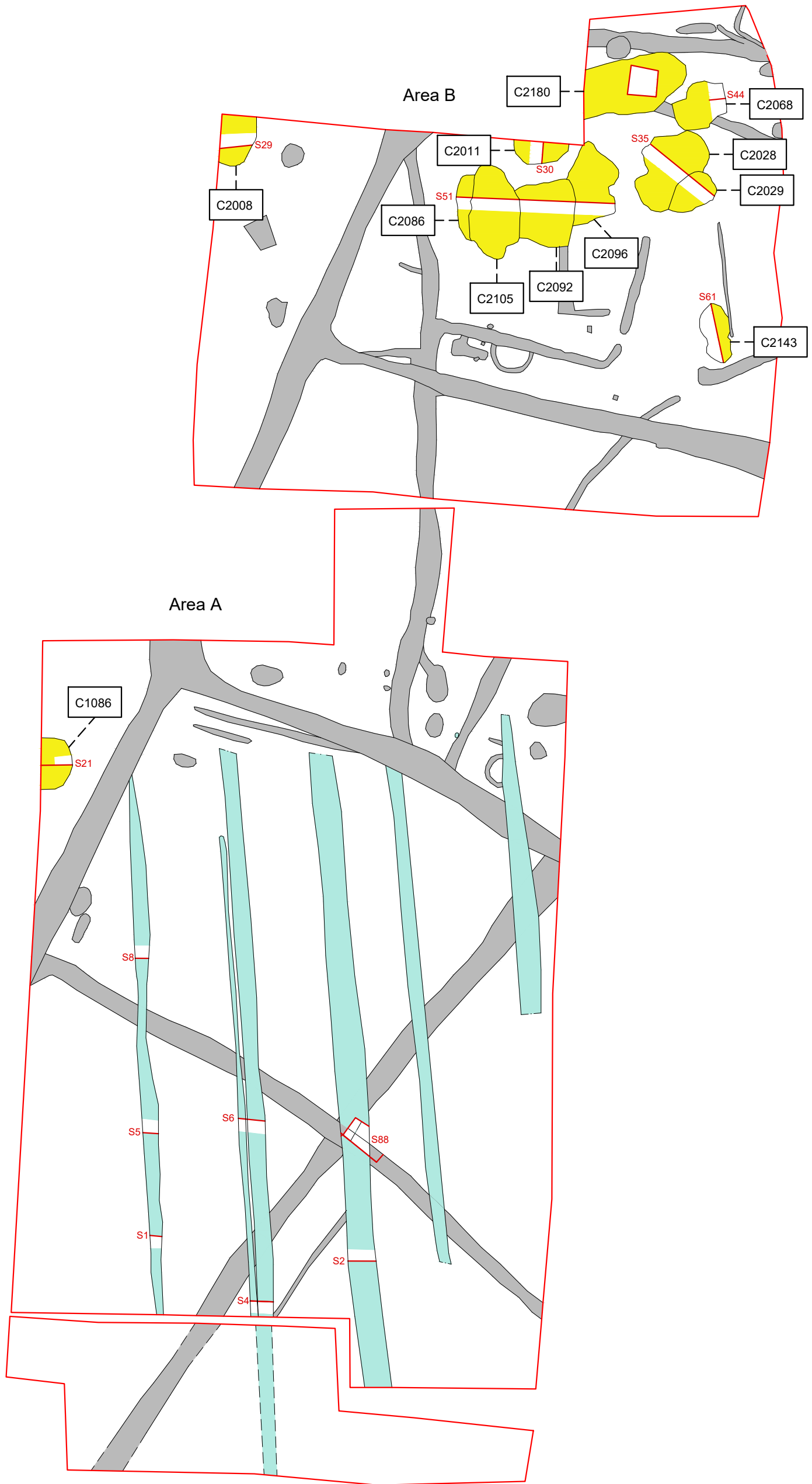


Figure 40 Sections S70 and S38



Key

- Limit Of Excavation
- Phases 9 & 10
- Furrow
- Other Phases

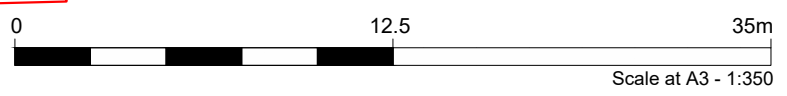
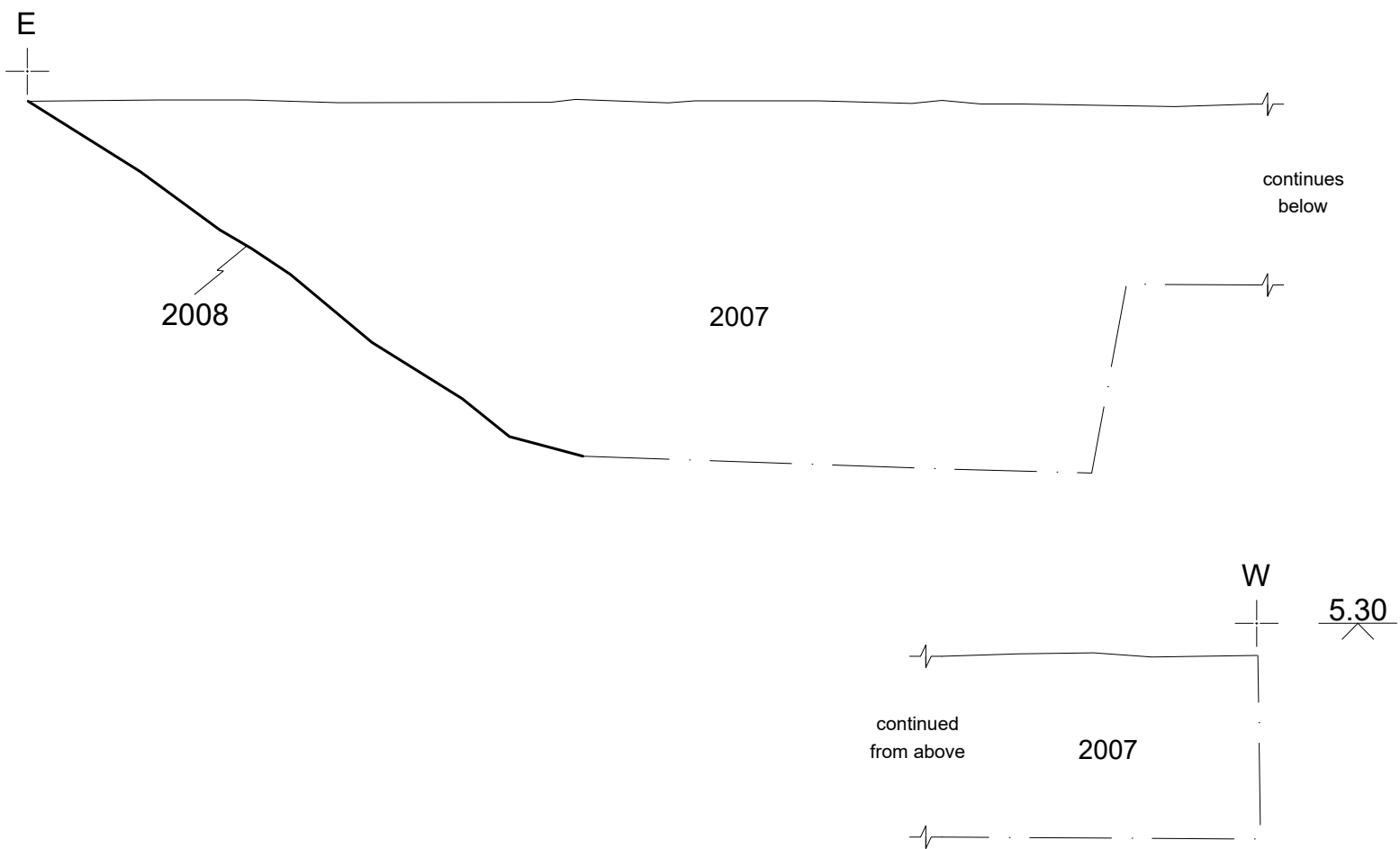


Figure 41 Phases 9 and 10 Plan

S29 North Facing Section



S30 West Facing Section

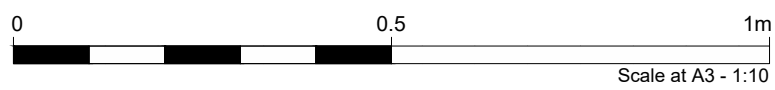


Figure 42 Sections S29 and S30

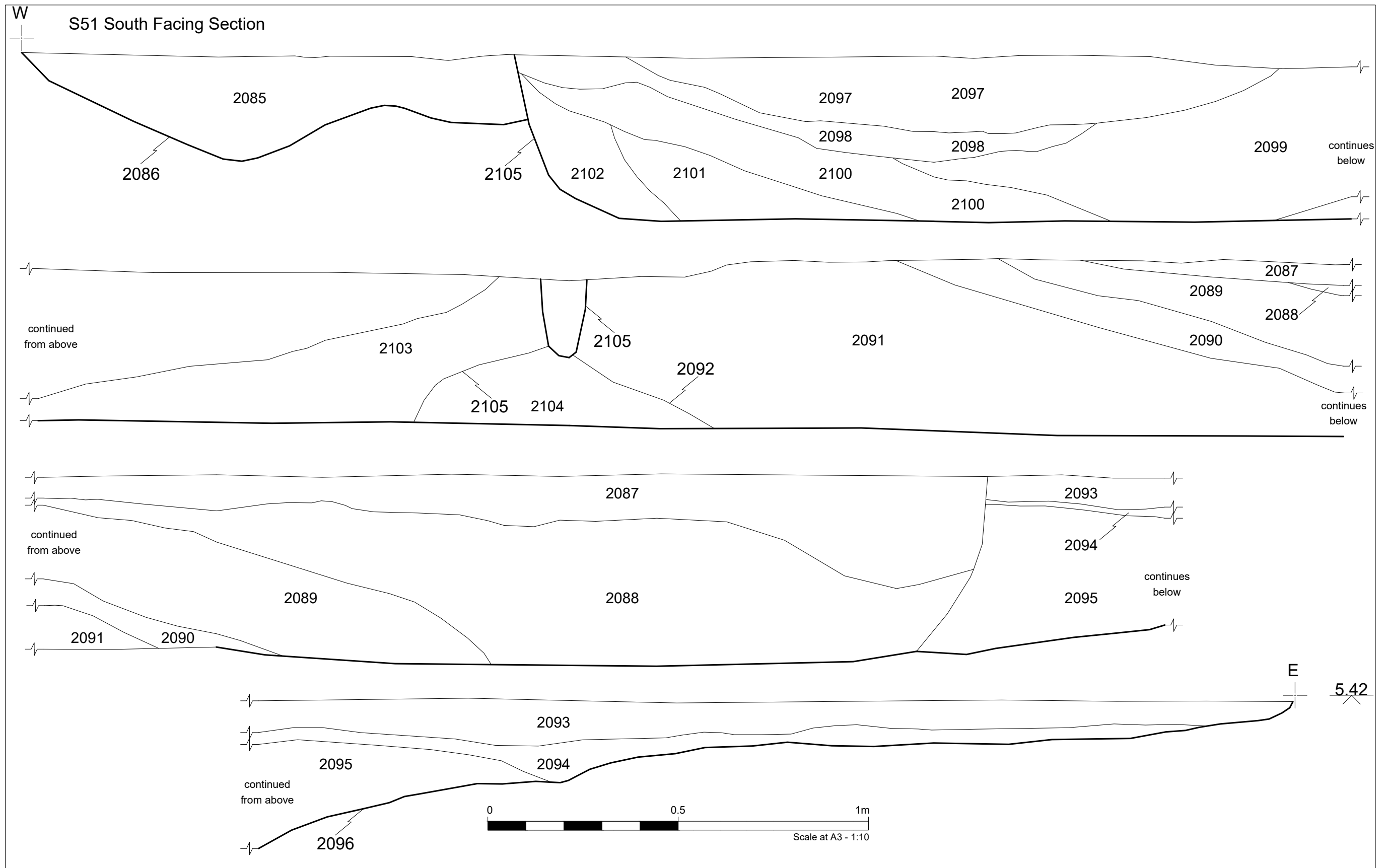
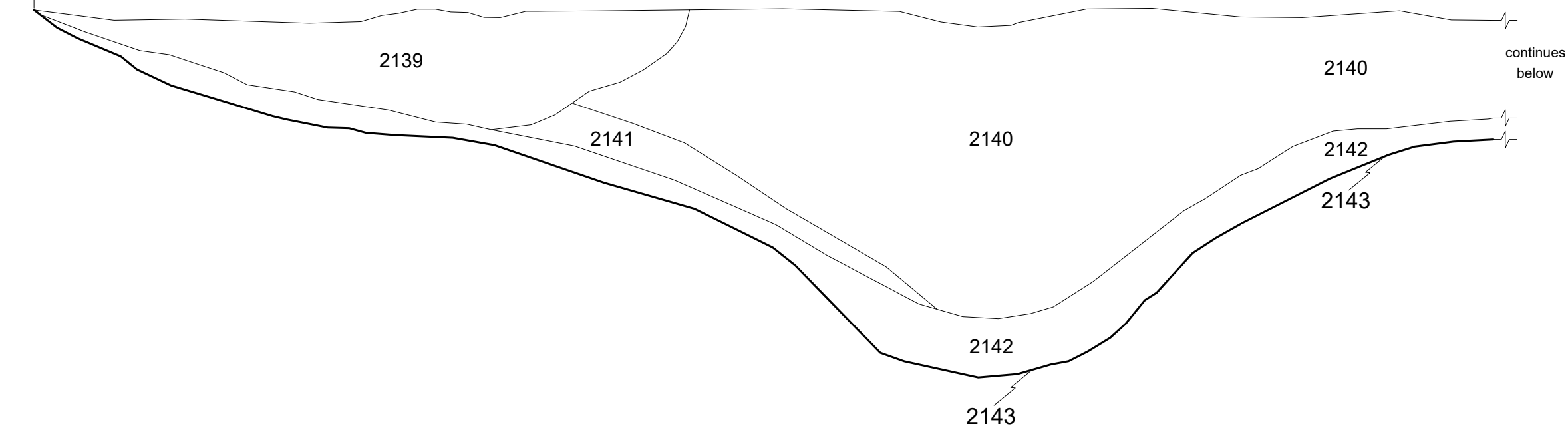


Figure 43 Section S51

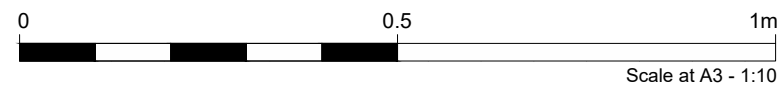
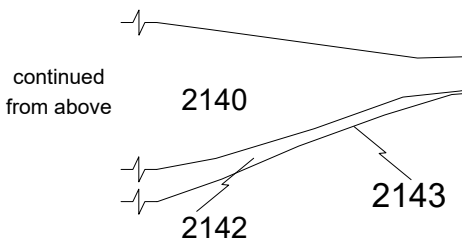
S61 West South West Facing Section

NNW



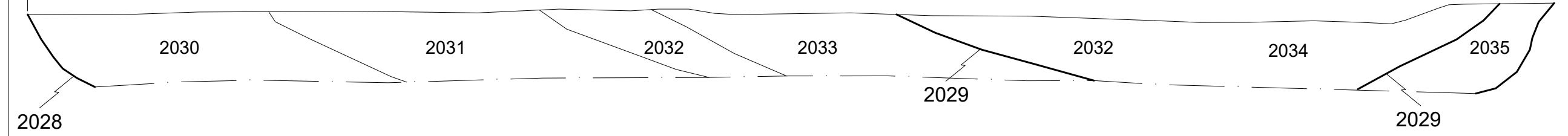
SSE

5.38



S35 South West Facing Section

NW



SE

5.35

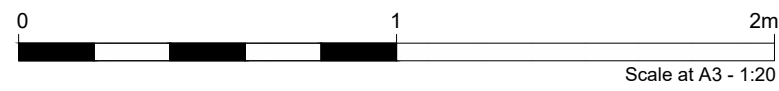
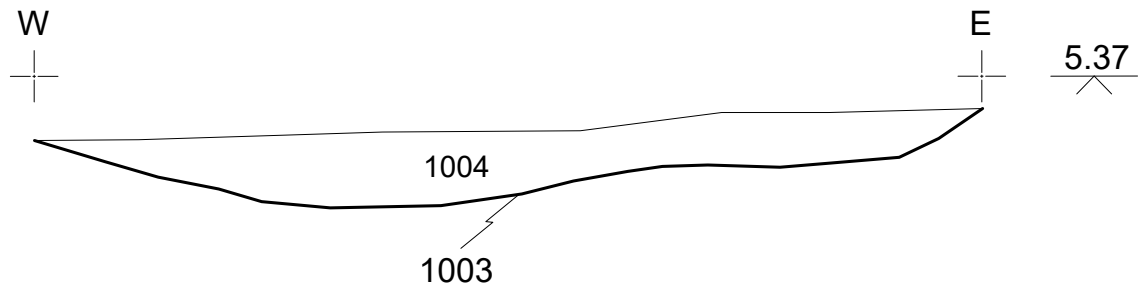
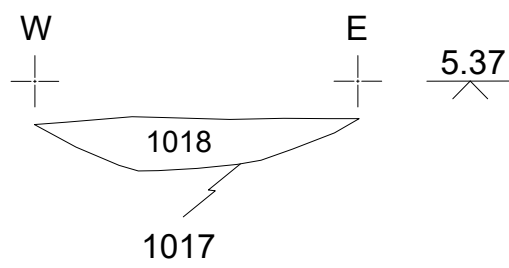


Figure 44 Sections S61 and S35

S1 South Facing Section



S6 South Facing Section



S44 South Facing Section

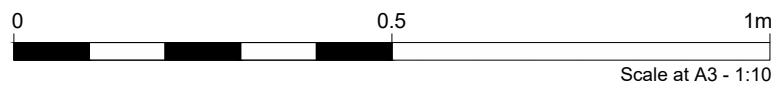
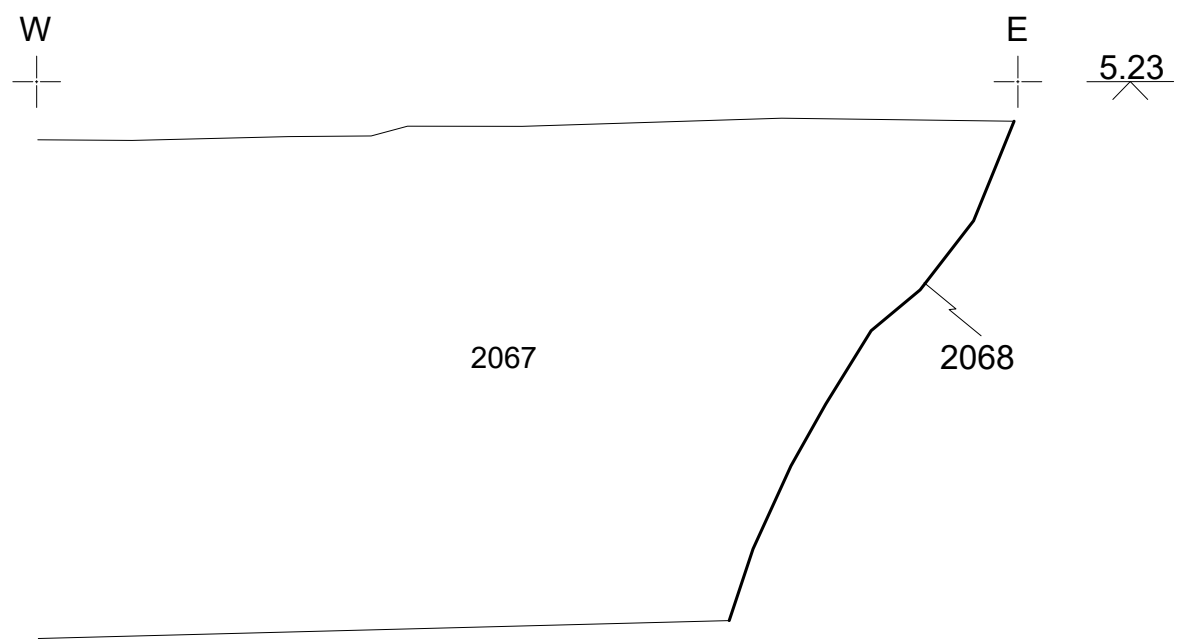
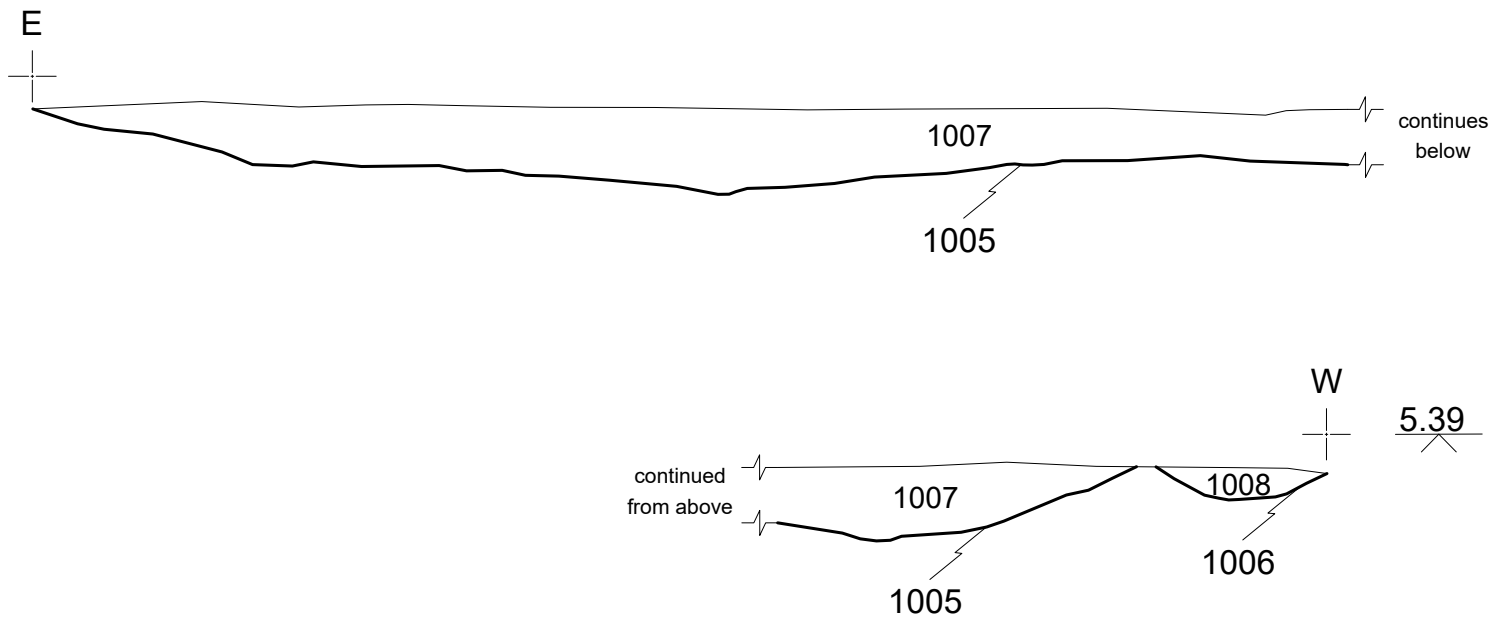


Figure 45 Sections S1, S6 and S44

S2 North Facing Section



S21 North Facing Section

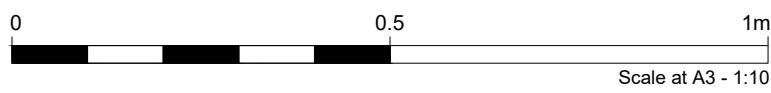
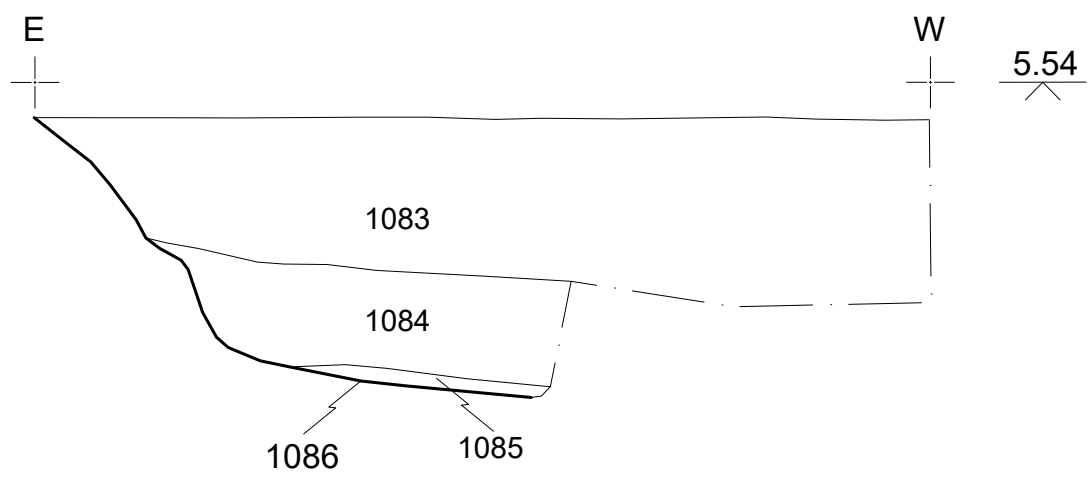


Figure 46 Sections S2 and S21



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