The Grange, Cotham Lane, Hawton, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

December 2019

Client: Orion Heritage on behalf of Lightsource BP

Issue No: 1
OA Reference No: 23959
NGR: SK 7933 4839

oxfordarchaeology

Client Name:	Orion Heritage on behalf of Lightsource BP
Client Ref No:.	PN 2167
Document Title:	The Grange, Cotham Lane, Hawton, Nottinghamshire
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Grid Reference:	SK 7933 4839
Planning Reference:	Pre-planning
Site Code:	HATG 19
Invoice Code:	HATG EV
Receiving Body:	Newark Museum
Accession No.:	TBC
OA Document File Location:	\\10.0.10.86\projects\h\Hawton_The Grange_EV\Report
OA Graphics File Location:	\\10.0.10.86\projects\h\Hawton_The Grange_EV\010Geomatics
Issue No:	1
Date:	December 2019
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The Grange, Cotham Lane, Hawton, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

During September and October 2019 Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation at The Grange, Cotham Lane, Hawton, Nottinghamshire, ahead of the submission of planning permission related to the use of parts of the site for a solar farm.

A series of geophysical surveys and the trial trenching identified three main concentrations of archaeology with differing potential sensitivities with regard to development impacts. Area A within the south of the site contains a dense and significant array of archaeological remains dating from the early Iron Age through to the late Roman period, though activity was most intense in the later Iron Age and early Roman period. These included numerous ditched enclosures, discrete pits and postholes and a probable cremation burial. The limited work undertaken during the evaluation has not allowed these remains to be well understood.

Area B comprises the periphery of the settlement containing a less dense array of archaeological remains thought to be mainly of Roman date, and comprising four trackways defined by parallel double ditches and some more isolated ditches and discrete features.

Area C in the northern part of the site contained a series of field boundary ditches which largely remain undated, and are likely to have been sited some distance from any focus of settlement.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank William Bedford of Orion Heritage for commissioning this project on behalf of Lightsource BP. Thanks are also extended to Louise Jennings who monitored the work on behalf of Newark and Sherwood District Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker. The fieldwork was directed by Mark Dodd, who was supported by Jana Smirinova, Adam Moffat, Liz Connelly, Chris Clark, George Gurney, Rebecca Coombes, Liberty Bennett and Ben McAndrew. Survey was undertaken by Adam Rapiejko and digitising was carried out by Gary Jones, Aidan Farnan and Lucy Gane. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Orion Heritage on behalf of Lightsource BP to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of proposed solar farm.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. The specification for the work was agreed by William Bedford of Orion Heritage and Louise Jennings, acting on behalf of Newark and Sherwood District Council, and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located 3.6km to the south and east of the A46 (Fosse Way: Fig. 1). The site is located on ground that slopes gently towards the River Devon to the west. It occupies a relatively flat elevation profile, with an average height above ordnance datum (aOD) of *c.* 16m. The site consists of a series of interconnected arable fields (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The geology of the area is mapped as Mudstone of the Branscombe Mudstone formation. Superficial deposits consisting of alluvial deposits of clay, silt sand and gravel are recorded, principally adjacent to the River Devon (BSG geology of Britain viewer 2019).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in a desk-based assessment (Orion Heritage 2019), the results of which are summarised below.

1.3.2 An Iron Age/early Roman settlement has been interpreted from pits and enclosures covering two areas: one just outside the two most north-westerly areas of the site with further archaeological features found in the south-western portion of the site.

1.3.3 Within the area the spread and dates of features in the Devon floodplain to the west is thought to demonstrate shifting settlement patterns in this area over a long timeframe. A possible Bronze Age round barrow has been observed on the opposite bank of the River Devon, *c* 470m west of the site, comprising a double-ditched circular enclosure apparently broken by an entrance (although aerial photographs do not seem to allow certainty on this point). These characteristics are unlikely to define it as a henge-class earthwork. A sherd of Iron Age pottery was found just to the south of this.

1.3.4 A broken stone axe-head of Neolithic date has been found *c* 570m to the west of the site, and part of a Bronze Age greenstone axe *c* 453m to the west of the site. A number of other findspots of Neolithic to Bronze age lithics have been recovered in the area. Artefact scatters from this period were discovered *c* 820m to the west of the site during fieldwalking on the Silk Willoughby to Staythorpe gas pipeline. Approximately 800m to the north-west of the site flint scrapers and flakes dated from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age were recorded. To the south, a waste flake was found *c* 150m from the site. Other prehistoric lithics have been found *c* 200m, *c* 580m and *c* 980m to the south-east of the site.

1.3.5 The Iron Age/early Roman settlement features observed just outside the two north-western portions of the site as well as within the south-western part of the site have been mentioned above. Other linear features on the alluvial floodplain of the river were also identified during the geophysical reconnaissance work for the Silk Willoughby to Staythorpe Pipeline by Field Archaeology Survey. These also potentially date from the Iron Age/early Roman period. A weak linear and sub-circular anomalies are located *c* 420m to the west of the site, and a rectilinear enclosure system was seen *c* 720m distant from the site in the same direction. The rectangular enclosures and trackway already mentioned could therefore represent associated features of a similar date. A find of Iron Age/Roman pottery was located not far from this area, *c* 820m to the west of the site.

1.3.6 A few other chance finds of the Roman period have been noted in the vicinity. The HER identifies a sherd of Roman pottery found 1.1km to the south-west of the site. Closer by an Iron Age/Roman sherd of pottery was found along with a Roman sherd *c* 210m to the south-east of the site. Another Roman pottery sherd was discovered *c* 580m to the south-east of the site.

1.3.7 The site lies in the medieval manor of Hawton. The village of Hawton *c* 1.7km to the north of the site was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as 'Holtone', having a mill, five manors, one priest and two churches. The main landowner was Raph de Limesi, and his manors were held by Alured. In the 12th century Richard de Houton succeeded to the land, and the manor of Hawton was subsequently held by the de Howtons (or de Houtons). Towards the end of the 13th century the manor passed from the Houtons (then known as Hooton) to the de Comptons and by 1302 the lord of Hawton was Robert de Compton. The manor was sold to John Packenham in 1444 who then sold it to Sir Thomas Molyneux. It apparently remained with this family until the 17th century and was subsequently mortgaged to the Leek family who later mortgaged it to Richard Newdigate.

1.3.8 The Church of St Michael in the village of Cotham, lying *c* 350m to the south of the site, is thought to date from the medieval period. It is built with the materials of a larger and older church with a nave and chancel under one roof and a Norman doorway. A medieval silver penny dating from the reign of Edward I, II or III was found in the vicinity.

1.3.9 A medieval pendant was found *c* 610m to the north-east of the site. Medieval to post-medieval pottery was found *c* 200m from the south-east corner of the site consisting of Nottingham Green Glazed pottery, Pre-Midland Purple and Midland Purple and Bourne wares. In the same area Saxo-Norman pottery in the form of mid-11th century Stamford Ware is recorded alongside an artefact scatter which contained Midland yellow, Black ware and German Stoneware. Sherds dating to the 13th/14th centuries were found *c* 1.1km to the west of the site in the vicinity of Thorpe Lodge.

1.3.10 In the medieval period the site appears to form part of the rural hinterland surrounding settlement. Further medieval pottery and tile finds *c* 70m to the south of the site seem to confirm this. These finds have been interpreted as result of discarded material distributed through manuring and associated with the probable medieval field system that was picked up in geophysical survey.

1.3.11 An artefact scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery and tile was discovered during fieldwalking *c* 820m to the west of the site. Cistercian ware and black wares were found 1.1km to the west of the site. The earthen bank *c* 150m to the south of the site is all that

remains of a post-medieval windmill, today under grass, observed as a low mound with a maximum height of 0.3m and a diameter of 18.0m. Late medieval to post-medieval pottery sherds were also recovered from this area.

1.3.12 In 1717 Alexander Holden purchased the manor of Hawton from the Newdigate family. The Holdens owned vast estates in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, acquired through marriage. The manor is represented by an early map of this date surveyed in 1687. One small building is depicted on this map (to the north of the south-western portion of the site) but no evidence for it has been found and it is not shown on any subsequent maps. Alexander Holden's son Atkinson inherited the estate which on his death passed to his brother Robert who also purchased estates at Darley, Derbyshire.

1.3.13 Buildings dating from this period are still evident within the Cotham village core, *c* 265m to the south of the site. Manor Farmhouse and the farm buildings in this area date from *c* 1780. By the end of the 18th century St Michaels Church in Cotham was used less frequently and so was reduced; the tower and aisles are thought to have been demolished *c* 1726 and the present porch dates from 1820. The church is no longer in use but remains in good condition.

1.3.14 Robert Holden died without issue and his estates were inherited by his cousin Robert who in 1819 purchased Nuthall Temple and the manor of Nuthall, Nottinghamshire from the Sedley family, after applying for an Act of Parliament to allow him to sell his settled estates in Derbyshire and Yorkshire. In 1800 Robert had married Mary Anne Drury Lowe, daughter of William Drury (Lowe), and when he died Robert Holden managed the Drury Lowe estates.

1.3.15 The buildings now known as Hawton Grange Farm immediately north of the central portion of the site can be seen on Sanderson's map by 1835 but are not observed on earlier mapping. Likewise, Thorpe Lodge Farmstead was in place by this time *c* 1.2km to the west of the site as well as Balderton Grange farmstead *c* 560m to the east of the site. A twin-span bridge carrying a footpath over the River Devon is recorded in the HER off Moor Lane *c* 500m to the south of the site and is also thought to date from this period. In 1849, the Drury Lowe estates passed to William Holden, who changed his name from Holden to Drury Lowe. The Holden estates then passed to the second son, Robert Holden, who was in ownership at the time of the 1840s tithe survey.

1.3.16 OS mapping exhibits few changes between 1884 and 1955. Rectangular ponds are depicted *c* 190m to the south of the site by 1884 and an associated wind pump is highlighted on the 1955 OS map. A smithy marked on the OS mapping is in place by 1884 *c* 480m to the south of the site in the village of Cotham but is not recorded on the OS map dated 1974-9. Similarly, eleven concrete blocks or three-foot cubes are noted in the HER *c* 180m to the north of the site. These are thought to date to WWII although there is no sign of them on air photos of 2005.

1.3.17 The growth of buildings at Manor Farm can be seen on the 1974-9 OS map. By 1994 the pond *c* 500m north of the central portion of the site has been constructed. The OS map of 2000 labels a tract of land on the east side of Cotham Lane as a 'Household Waste Centre' for the first time, and the land on the eastern side of the dismantled railway line *c* 370m from the eastern boundary of the site as a 'Gypsum Works'. By 2019 the solar and wind farm had been constructed on land adjoining the north-east corner of the site.

1.4 Previous archaeological work

1.4.1 A geophysical survey of parts of the site and some nearby fields was undertaken as part of an earlier planning application for a wind turbine development within the site (GSB 2012). In addition, the site has been subject to a geophysical survey as part of the current planning application, although not all of the site could be surveyed due to the presence of tall crops (Bartlett Clark 2019).

1.4.2 The GSB survey confirmed the results of aerial photography of the area which had suggested that settlement complexes were present on top of the slight ridge overlooking the Devon (and Trent) Valley to the west. Positive and negative anomalies indicating settlement and associated activity were found between the two most north-westerly portions of the site, lying just outside the present site boundary. Despite these results the majority of the linear cropmark features seen in this area and those identified in the most north-westerly portion of the site were not corroborated by geophysics. An area of distinct ditch-type anomalies representing potential settlement was also identified in the most south-westerly portion of the site which had not been previously recorded as a cropmark complex. The survey of this part of the site was completed in 2019 (Bartlett Clark 2019; Fig. 2).

1.4.3 An archaeological evaluation targeting the results of the GSB survey was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeology Services (ULAS) to investigate specific areas impacted by the wind farm installation and determine the character and extent of the features identified by the magnetometry. Fifteen trial trenches were excavated in total and borehole surveys were taken at the proposed location of the four wind turbines. The trenching confirmed that some of the more ephemeral features identified by the geophysical survey were of archaeological origin. Remains consisted of ditches, gullies (probably for both drainage and demarcation) and a pit, all potentially dating from the early Roman period (late 1st century AD). Ring gullies and fragments of fired clay were thought to indicate structures.

1.4.4 Features in Trench 6 (in the northern settlement complex lying just outside the present site boundary) hinted at the continuation of occupation features to the west, possibly linked to the potential Iron Age to Roman enclosure marks in the alluvial floodplain nearby. The activity confirmed during the evaluation was thought most likely to be part of this larger settlement pattern, with occupation potentially shifting over time. Two small postholes found in Trench 16 (lying just to the north of the activity identified by the geophysical survey and within the south-western portion of the present site) along with a sherd of Roman grey ware recovered from the subsoil were thought to be representative of the settlement features identified in this area by the geophysical survey.

1.4.5 The results of borehole surveys indicated that no palaeochannel material was present. The results of environmental analysis were disappointing although they suggest that crops were being grown and processed and that oak and hazel were being used as fuel wood.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive
viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status utility and social activity.
ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
x. To determine the reliability of the geophysical survey.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The general site methodology was as follows:

i. The trenches were laid out as shown in Figure 2 using a GPS with sub 50mm accuracy, except where minor adjustments were required due to ground conditions or site obstructions. Trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) prior to, and during excavation.

ii. The trenches were excavated using a 13t 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. The spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from trench edges.

iii. Machining was undertaken in spits down to the top of either the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon depending upon which was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

iv. The exposed surface was sufficiently clean to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature or deposit type, for example pits, postholes, and ditches, was then excavated and recorded. In the event of the identification of an exceptional number and complexity of archaeological deposits, sample excavation was more circumspect, aiming to be minimally intrusive, although sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

v. The trenches were backfilled upon agreement with Louise Jennings.

vi. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was undertaken in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual. Small finds and samples were allocated unique numbers and bulk finds were collected by context.

vii. Digital photos were taken of any archaeological features, deposits, trenches and evaluation work in general.

viii. Plans were drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All section drawings have been located on the appropriate plan/s. The absolute height (m OD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines are indicated on the drawings.

2.2.2 Areas of complex archaeology, or trenches that were identified as liable to flooding, were mapped immediately after stripping to limit the impact of the adverse conditions.

2.2.3 Each field has been allocated a number during the geophysical survey. These number allocations are also referred to in this report and are indicated on Figure 2.

2.2.4 Trenches 115 to 124 in Field 7 were not excavated as the geophysical survey indicated the area had previously been disturbed by 20th century gypsum quarrying.

2.2.5 The geophysical survey also indicated a large area of quarrying-related disturbance in Field 6. Consequently, Trenches 100, 102 and 110 to 114 were not excavated. Trenches 105 to 109 were repositioned into Field 5 to target geophysical anomalies revealed here. Trenches 99, 101 and 103 were all moved to the west of their original coordinates in order to locate the limit of the quarrying activity.

2.2.6 Trench 104 could not be excavated as persistent heavy rain had led to localised flooding in this part of the field.

2.2.7 Trench 109 was shortened to avoid a potential badger sett identified in the adjacent hedgerow.

2.2.8 The proposed trenches in Field 8 have at this stage been postponed until the implications of this current phase of investigations have been processed.

2.2.9 It was agreed between representatives of OA, Orion and Louise Jennings that areas of complex archaeology were to be recorded in plan with only minimal excavation, to prevent the risk of irreversibly damaging sensitive relationships that may have been difficult to interpret in these conditions.

2.2.10 It was also agreed that trenches within the northern part of the site (Area C) which contained no dateable material would be subject to additional hand excavation for finds recovery. This was undertaken in several locations.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits are tabulated in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are presented in Appendix B, and environmental data in Appendix C.

3.1.2 Context numbers are generated from the trench number. Hence, context 3001 would be within Trench 30 and context 12021 from Trench 120 etc.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform with the natural geology overlain by what was typically a shallow subsoil layer and an overlying deposit of ploughsoil. The natural geology predominantly consisted of a mixed, silty clay alluvium. In Field 1 a well-drained sandy clay-silt was encountered and in the south-west corner of Field 5 a large area of sandy, fine gravels was revealed.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were extremely poor. The fieldwork was undertaken over a period of three weeks during which persistent heavy rain fell frequently. As a result, the majority of trenches flooded shortly after being opened. Only the trenches in Field 1 and those opened onto more freely draining gravels in Field 5 remained free from standing water.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The distribution of archaeological features can be divided into three distinct zones (Fig. 2). The greatest density of features and associated artefacts was located in the southern half of Field 5, and also extended approximately 100m to the west, into Field 4 (Area A; Fig. 3), and included Trenches 57, 58, 68, 69, 72–5, 80–4 and 86. This evidence is supported by the results of the geophysical survey that depicted a concentration of rectilinear anomalies on an E-W orientation. This area includes an adjacent concentration of features revealed to the south-east in Trenches 87, 107 and 108, and a number of enclosures recorded in Trenches 57, 58, 68 and 69, to the west of the main settlement focus.

3.3.2 The second area (Area B) refers to the peripheral activity adjacent to Area A, including several double-ditched trackways radiating from the settlement area (Fig. 3). It also incorporates a small number of outlying boundary ditches and undated features. It includes Trenches 64, 65, 70, 78, 88, 92, 97, 105 and 109.

3.3.3 A third separate concentration was located at the northern end of the development in Field 1 comprising a number of undated linear ditches (Area C; Fig. 4). Trench 14 has been included in Area C as it revealed undated features within its northern end.

3.3.4 Trenches 98, 99, 101 and 103 defined the extent of the 20th century quarry disturbance.

3.3.5 No significant archaeological remains were located in the remaining trenches.

3.4 Area A: Settlement focus (Trenches 72–6, 80–4 and 86)

3.4.1 The geophysical survey clearly demonstrates the presence of multiple rectilinear anomalies arranged on an E-W alignment across Field 5 and continuing into Field 4 (Figs 2 and 3).

Trench 72

3.4.2 Ditch 7203 was a shallow feature with a concave profile, on a north-west to south-east orientation (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 23). It contained a single deposit of dark grey-brown clay silt, 7204, which contained animal bone.

3.4.3 Five ditches (7205, 7207, 7209, 7211 and 7215) were recorded in plan crossing the trench on broadly NE-SW alignments. Although unexcavated, they were filled with a similar dark grey-brown clay silt. Single sherds of Roman pottery, dated AD 150-350, were recovered from the surface of ditches 7207 and 7215, while a single sherd of broad Roman date was recovered from ditch 7211. One fragment of possibly post-medieval brick was also recovered from the surface of ditch 7205, though this was perhaps intrusive.

3.4.4 Irregular, though broadly linear-shaped, possible ditch 7213 was recorded but not excavated. It appeared to cross the east end of the trench on a broadly north-west to south-east orientation and contained a similar fill of dark grey-brown clay silt, from which a single fragment of animal bone was recovered.

3.4.5 The features revealed in Trench 72 were predominantly sub-divisions of a much larger enclosure.

Trench 73

3.4.6 Crossing the south of the trench on an east-west alignment, ditch 7306 had a large concave profile and contained a single deposit of naturally silted greyish brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered (Figs 2, 3, 6 and 23; Plate 1). This was recut by ditch 7308, which had a similar profile and was also filled by two deposits of similar silty clay; its upper fill (7310) contained sherds of Roman pottery (AD 150-350) and animal bone. To the north, the adjacent ditch, 7303, was orientated on a parallel, east-west alignment, with a shallower concave profile. It contained a single fill of dark grey-brown silty clay, which contained one sherd of middle/late Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of animal bone. The geophysical survey indicates that these ditches formed part of a large enclosure and defined the northern edge of an east-west aligned trackway.

3.4.7 In the north of the trench, three potentially inter-cutting ditches (7313, 7315, and 7317) were recorded in plan on a NW-SE alignment. Although the ditches were not excavated, they contained mid-dark greyish brown silty clay fills; no finds were recovered from the surface of these fills. Broadly corresponding with geophysical anomalies, these features are likely to be further sub-divisions related to those in Trench 72.

3.4.8 A narrow, NE-SW aligned ditch/gully (7311) also crossed the north end of the trench. This was not excavated, and no finds were recovered from its surface.

Trench 74

3.4.9 Of the features investigated at the eastern end of the trench, 7404 proved to be a shallow, steep-sided ditch (Figs 2, 3, and 7; Plate 2). It was filled by a deposit of greyish brown silty clay and produced no artefactual evidence. Feature 7402 correlated with a strong north-

south aligned geophysical anomaly, which was shown to be a plough furrow with moderately steep sides and a flat base. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from its single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay.

3.4.10 Located between ditch 7404 and plough furrow 7402 was a possible ditch terminal (7406). Potentially aligned north-south, the feature was not excavated, though a sherd of middle/late Iron Age pottery and animal bone fragments were recovered from the surface of its mid greyish brown silty clay fill.

3.4.11 Two north-south aligned ditches (7408 and 7410) were recorded crossing the west end of the trench. The features were not excavated, though they potentially correlated with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey results. No finds were recovered from the surface of their fills, both of which comprised dark grey-brown silty clay. The ditches probably formed part of enclosures that extended to the south beyond the site limit.

Trench 75

3.4.12 The western end of the trench revealed multiple inter-cutting ditches (7525, 7529, 7533, 7535 and 7537; Fig. 8) that formed part of a large rectangular enclosure as demonstrated by the geophysical survey results (Figs 2 and 3). These ditches crossed the trench on broadly NW-SW and NNE-SSW alignments, continuing beyond the trench limits. It is probable that the continuation of ditch 7537 was record in Trench 76 to the north. Although unexcavated, they were recorded to contain fills of mid-dark grey-brown clay silt. Small quantities of Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of the majority of these ditches, while late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of ditch 7529. Pieces of animal bone and fired clay were also recovered.

3.4.13 In the central portion of the trench were numerous, shallow ditches on north-south alignments (7503, 7505, 7507, 7509 and 7511) (Plate 3). Ditches 7503 and 7505 both had steep sloping sides and concave bases, while ditches 7507, 7509, and 7511 all had gradually sloping sides imperceptibly breaking into concave bases. The ditches were each filled with deposits of dark orange-brown clay silt. Finds were only observed in and recovered from the surface of ditch 7503; these comprised broadly Roman pottery and animal bone. Due to the density of features in this area, it has not been possible to correlate these directly with any geophysical anomalies. To the west of ditch 7511 was unexcavated small pit 7531. Oval in plan, it had a dark grey-brown clay silt fill from which Roman pottery dated to AD 150-350 was retrieved.

3.4.14 Located to the east of ditch 7503 was large, unexcavated ditch 7523. Aligned north-south, it directly corresponded with a geophysical anomaly interpreted to form part of large enclosure system. Roman pottery of AD 250-410 date was recovered from the surface of its dark grey-brown clay silt fill. In the east of the trench, beyond ditch 7523, were several narrow curvilinear features (7513, 7515, 7517 and 7519). Although none were excavated, they were noted to contain similar dark grey-brown clay silt fills; a piece of undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint and two sherds of Iron Age pottery were retrieved from the surface of ditches 7513 and 7515. A large unexcavated pit (7527) was also recorded south of curved ditch 7513. Extending beyond the south trench limit, its exposed fill was similar to other features recorded in the trench, from which prehistoric worked flint and Roman pottery were recovered. Located adjacent to the rounded terminal of ditch 7519, small pit 7517 was recorded in plan only. No finds were recovered from the surface of its fill, which was typical of the site.

Trench 76

3.4.15 Ditch 7537 in the western end of Trench 75 appeared to continue on a NNE-SSW alignment along the length of Trench 76 where it was recorded as ditch 7611 (Figs 2, 3 and 9). This ditch appeared to form the northern side of one of the main enclosures. Although unexcavated a few sherds of broadly Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of its dark grey-brown silty clay fill. Potentially cutting ditch 7611 was east-west aligned ditch 7609, which again was not excavated. It contained a similar fill from which a single sherd of late Roman pottery (AD 250-410) was retrieved.

3.4.16 Ditch 7603 was truncated by and extended beyond the north of ditch 7609, and was also truncated by NE-SW aligned ditch 7605. Both ditches 7605 and 7603 had shallow, gently sloping sides and slightly concave bases, with single fills of reddish brown sandy silt. Only ditch 7605 contained any finds: a single sherd of early Iron Age pottery. A small sub-circular posthole (7607) was adjacent to ditches 7603 and 7605. Although unexcavated, it was recorded to contain a fill of mid grey-brown silty clay; no finds were retrieved from its surface.

3.4.17 In the south of the trench were two unexcavated ditches (7615 and 7617). Aligned NW-SE and NE-SW, they both contained mid grey-brown silty clay fills. Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of ditch 7615, while broadly Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from ditch 7617.

3.4.18 Further to the south was circular pit 7613. Although unexcavated, 14 sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were retrieved form the surface of its dark grey-brown silty clay fill.

Trench 80

3.4.19 Trench 80 revealed a large number of east-west aligned ditches, the majority of which were concentrated in the south of the trench (Fig. 10). None of these ditches were excavated, except for ditch 8032, a small ditch with a concave profile and a single fill of dark brown sandy clay. The largest of these ditches (8025) measured up to 2.88m wide and is likely the eastward continuation of the northern enclosure ditch (7609) recorded in Trench 76 to the west (Figs 2, 3 and 10). A single ditch (8011) in the south of the trench was north-south aligned. These linear features all contained fills of mid-dark greyish brown sandy clay/silty clay/silty sand. Only unexcavated ditch 8005 had middle/late Iron Age pottery recovered from its surface. In between unexcavated ditches 8025 and 8036 was a sterile deposit of mid grey-brown silty sand (8027). It is possible that this comprised the fill of a feature, but it was poorly defined.

3.4.20 Near the centre of the trench was a group of sub-circular pits: 8029, 8034, 8037 and 8039. Excavation of the two larger pits (8029 and 8034) revealed shallow concave profiles, filled with sterile deposits of dark grey-brown sandy clay (Plate 4). Pit 8029 was truncated by undated ditch 8032. The two unexcavated pits (8037 and 8039) were smaller in size and appeared to cut pit 8034. No finds were recovered from their surface.

3.4.21 Towards the north of the trench, unexcavated circular pit 8023 was the only other feature from which pottery was retrieved from the surface of its fill. This material comprised a single sherd of either late Iron Age or broadly Roman date.

Trench 81

3.4.22 Exposed in the west end of the trench was roughly north-south aligned ditch 8104, which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and appeared to have formed a sub-division of a larger enclosure (Figs 2, 3 and 11). The ditch was not excavated, and no finds were retrieved from the surface of its mid to dark grey-brown silty clay fill. In the east of the trench were the remains of a recent plough furrow, which also correlated with a geophysical anomaly.

3.4.23 Crossing the centre of the trench on an NE-SW orientation was ditch 8102. It had a very shallow concave profile with a sterile fill of dark brownish grey silty clay.

Trench 82

3.4.24 Six roughly north-south aligned ditches (8202, 8206, 8208, 8210, 8212 and 8214) were recorded crossing Trench 82 (Fig. 12), continuing beyond the trench limits; only one of these (8202) was excavated. The majority of these ditches correlated with the plotted position of several geophysical anomalies interpreted to form part of a wider enclosure system (Figs 2 and 3).

3.4.25 Ditch 8202 was evidently one of the larger main enclosure ditches. It could not be fully excavated, as it would have been unsafe to expose the full profile, but it measured in excess of 1.91m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.77m. Its exposed extents exhibited moderately steep, sloping sides; its base was not reached. It contained a deposit of brownish grey silty clay (8205), which was overlain by a layer of redeposited natural (8204) and a final upper silting of dark brown silty clay (8203) (Plate 5). Animal bone was recovered from its lower and upper fills.

3.4.26 The five unexcavated ditches were all recorded to contain mid to dark brownish grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from the surface of these fills.

3.4.27 Three recent plough furrows were also observed crossing the trench on roughly north-south alignments.

Trench 83

3.4.28 Spanning the full width of one of the main enclosures in the settlement area, Trench 83 revealed the outer ditch and numerous internal features (Figs 2, 3, and 13). The southern ditch (8350), which remained unexcavated, extended beyond the trench area but measured at least 2.74m wide and also appeared to define part of the main east-west route through the settlement.

3.4.29 The northern ditch (8307) had steep, straight sides measuring 2.55m wide and at least 1m deep (Fig. 24, Plate 6). It contained a sequence of naturally silted, grey-brown clay silts (8308 and 8309) overlain by much darker, siltier, charcoal-rich upper fills (8310 and 8311) that contained waste including slag, animal bone and early Roman pottery.

3.4.30 To the south of ditch 8307 was an arc of at least eight circular postholes (8303, 8314, 8316, 8318, 8320, 8322, 8324 and 8326) spanning an area approximately 6m wide and perhaps constituted the remains of a structure, possibly a building or fenceline. The majority of these postholes were not excavated but recorded to contain fills of mid grey-brown silt. Excavated posthole 8303 had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, and was filled with a dark brown silty deposit, from which fragments of animal bone and Iron Age pottery were retrieved. No finds were recovered from the surfaces of the unexcavated postholes.

3.4.31 In the central portion of the trench were numerous broadly east-west aligned linear and slightly curvilinear features (8328, 8330, 8332, 8334, 8336, 8338 and 8340) that correspond well with the geophysical survey results. Although none were excavated, many of these are likely to be sub-divisions of the larger enclosure or perhaps related to different phases of activity. Feature 8340 corresponded with a particularly large and amorphous geophysical anomaly and may be the remains of a large pit. These features were recorded to contain fills of mid grey-brown silt, though no finds were recovered from the surface of the fills.

3.4.32 To the south of feature 8340 were two further postholes (8342 and 8348), a pit (8312), and two probable ring gullies (8344 and 8346), although their continuations were not clearly defined by the geophysical survey results. All unexcavated, these features were recorded to contain mid grey-brown silt fills; no finds were collected from the surface of these features.

Trench 84

3.4.33 This trench targeted the main pair of parallel geophysical anomalies extending to the north from the settlement and interpreted to constitute ditches for a trackway/road (Figs 2, 3, and 14). These were identified and recorded as 8422 and 8430, confirming the accuracy of the geophysical survey results. Multiple recent furrows were also identified in the north-west end of this trench and ditch 8422 was largely obscured by one of these furrows. These two ditches were not excavated, though recorded to contain fills of friable, mid to dark grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from the surface of these features.

3.4.34 Scattered along the trench were several possible oval/sub-circular postholes (8402, 8418, 8420, 8426, 8428, and 8432) and small pits (8414). Sub-oval pit 8414 was identified as containing a dark grey, charcoal-rich fill with frequent fragments of cremated bone dispersed throughout; this was left unexcavated. Excavated postholes 8402 and 8404 were extremely shallow, with just the concave bases remaining. Both contained single fills of mid-dark grey silty clay, both of which were devoid of finds. Bulk soil sample <4>, collected from the fill of posthole 8402, yielded a small amount of charcoal but no charred cereal remains. No finds were recovered the surface fills of the remaining unexcavated postholes/pits, which were similar to other recorded features.

3.4.35 Broadly corresponding with the geophysical survey results, a series of three inter-cutting, NNE/SSW aligned ditches were recorded in the south-east end of the trench: 8406, 8409, and 8412. Both ditches 8406 and 8409 had moderately sloping sides, concave bases, and primary fills of gravelly clay overlain by secondary fills of dark grey silt clay. Ditch 8412, which had similarly sloping sides but a more pointed base, contained a single deposit of dark reddish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from these features. A roughly north-south aligned ditch was encountered adjacent to the west of ditch 8412. Unexcavated and only recorded in plan, it was observed to have a mid-dark brownish grey silty clay fill; no finds were noted within its surface.

Trench 86

3.4.36 Crossing the centre of the ditch on wan east-west alignment, ditch 8603 had steep sides and a broad concave base (Figs 15 and 24). It was filled by a deposit of light brown gravelly silty clay (8604), overlain by a deposit of similar material with fewer stone inclusions (8605). Recovered from the latter were pieces of Roman pottery dated to AD 120-200, animal

bone and burnt unworked stone. Bulk soil sample <1>, collected from fill 8605, produced a small quantity of charcoal and charred grain. The upper portion of the ditch may have been recut by similarly aligned ditch 8606, which had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and contained a deposit of grey-brown silty clay (8607), from which a presumably residual piece of early prehistoric worked flint, sherds of broadly Roman pottery, and animal bone were retrieved. The northern edges of ditches 8606 and 8603 were truncated by broader and shallower ditch 8608. This was filled with greyish brown silty clay deposits (8609 and 8610), which contained broadly Roman pottery and animal bone. These ditches formed the northern side of a parallel pair of ditches (with 8611) that created a probable trackway leading out to the east from the settlement area. No finds were retrieved from the surface of unexcavated ditch 8611 in the south of the trench.

3.4.37 At the northern end of the trench was another pair of parallel ditches (8617 and 8619), both of which corresponded with a second probable trackway, aligned NE-SW. Although unexcavated, they were recorded to contain fills of mid greyish brown and reddish brown silty clay. No finds were found on the surface of the features.

3.4.38 In the centre of the trench, feature 8615 was partially exposed on the eastern side of the trench and corresponded with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. To the west of this was sub-circular posthole 8613. Both features were unexcavated but were noted to contain fills of dark grey-brown silty clay; there were no finds on the surface of the features.

3.5 Area A: Western enclosures (Trenches 57, 58, 68 and 69)

Trench 57

3.5.1 Ditch 5703 crossed the west of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment; its continuation was not seen in Trench 56 to the north. It had a steep-sided concave profile, filled with dark reddish brown silty clay (Plate 7). It yielded fragments of animal bone and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. Although this feature accurately correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly, the below-ground remains of a second geophysical anomaly in the south-eastern end of the trench were not identified.

Trench 58

3.5.2 Located to the south-east of Trench 57, NE-SW aligned ditch 5804 (Plate 8) had a similar profile to ditch 5703 (Figs 16 and 22) and was filled with similar material, although no dating evidence was recovered; only a small quantity of animal bone was retrieved.

3.5.3 Near the centre of the trench was a terminating curvilinear feature: 5803. This ditch had a broad but shallow concave profile (Figs 16 and 22) and a dark brownish grey silty clay fill from which no finds were recovered. Both features matched anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 68

3.5.4 Features 6803 and 6805 appeared to form part of a ring gully indicated by the geophysical survey. In the centre of the trench, feature 6803 was quite disturbed but probably represented the terminus of the gully, but ring gully 6805 clearly formed the western side of the feature. Both features were filled with a deposit of dark grey-brown sandy silt. No dating evidence was recovered from either feature and only a small quantity of animal bone was recovered from ring gully 6805.

Trench 69

3.5.5 Crossing the south-east end of the trench, NE-SW aligned ditch 6907 (Fig. 17; Plate 9) had a broad concave profile with a fill of reddish grey sandy silt (6908), overlain by a charcoal-rich, mid grey-brown silty clay deposit (6909). Both fills contained small quantities of middle/late Iron Age pottery and animal bone. The western edge of 6907 was recut by ditch 6910, with a similar concave profile. It was filled by a grey-brown silt clay (6911) and an upper fill of dark grey-brown, charcoal-rich silty clay (6912). Recovered from these fills were middle/late Iron Age pottery, animal bone, and a presumably intrusive piece of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe. Bulk soil sample <3>, collected from deposit 6912, contained further pieces of animal bone, burnt unworked flint, and a copper-alloy spiral finger ring, together with small quantities of charcoal and charred cereal remains. Ditches 6907 and 6910 formed part of a large curvilinear feature that is likely to have been part of a sub-circular enclosure extending beyond the southern edge of the site.

3.5.6 The adjacent features (6903 and 6905) represent the remains of shallow pits or maybe just bioturbation at the edge of the ditches. They contained single fills of mid-dark reddish brown/greyish brown sandy clay. Middle/late Iron Age pottery and animal bone was retrieved from possible pit 6905, while 6903 was devoid of finds.

3.5.7 In the north-west of the trench of the trench was unexcavated ditch 6913, which was roughly north-south aligned. No finds were recovered from the surface of this feature. It is likely that ditch 6913 formed the western side of the enclosure.

3.5.8 The remains of two recent plough furrows crossed the centre of the site on NE-SW alignments.

3.6 Area A: South-eastern enclosures (Trenches 87, 107 and 108)

Trenches 107 and 87

3.6.1 Trenches 107 and 87 investigated a series of geophysical anomalies that were suggestive of a small set of enclosures arranged either side of a central, north-south aligned linear feature.

3.6.2 The central linear anomaly was identified in the centre of Trench 107 and recorded as ditch 10704 (Fig. 19, Plate 11). Aligned NNW-SSE, it had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of grey-brown silty clay, which produced a combination of animal bone, Iron Age pottery and iron-working slag.

3.6.3 The south-west end of Trench 107 revealed the edge of colluvial layer 10703, which presumably accumulated as a result of the gentle slope leading up to the north-east (Plate 12). Two pieces of broadly prehistoric worked flint and an iron collar/clamp fragment were recovered from this deposit, which comprised a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stone inclusions.

3.6.4 To the south of Trench 107, WNW-ESE aligned ditches 8703 and 8705 in the north-east half of Trench 87 (Fig. 18) clearly formed part of a sub-rectangular enclosure to the east of the central ditch, as identified by the geophysical survey results. To the north, ditch 8703 was unexcavated but recorded to contain a fill of light reddish brown silty clay; no finds were recovered from its surface. Excavated ditch 8705 was steep sided, with a concave base 0.73m deep (Plate 10). It contained three distinct fills. The primary fill (8716) consisted of reddish

brown silty clay and contained a few pieces of animal bone and fired clay. This was overlain by a mid grey-brown silty clay (8715) and a dark grey-brown silty clay (8706). These two upper fills were moderately rich in charcoal and also contained burnt unworked flint, animal bone, pottery of middle/late Iron Age and Iron Age/Roman date, and large fragments of iron-working slag. Environmental bulk soil sample <2>, collected from fill 8706, contained further pieces of burnt flint, animal bone, and fired clay, as well as charcoal, charred cereal remains and charred weeds.

3.6.5 In the south-west half of Trench 87 were features suggestive of smaller enclosures and associated activity, including ring gully 8707, which appeared to surround a strong, discrete geophysical anomaly. The other features comprised three narrow ditches aligned east-west (8713), NE-SW (8709) and NW-SE (8711). These features were recorded to contain fills of light reddish brown and mid-dark greyish brown silty clay, though none were excavated. Several sherds of Iron Age pottery and pieces of animal bone were recovered from the surface of ditch 8711; no finds were recovered from the other three unexcavated features in this part of the trench.

Trench 108

3.6.6 Trench 108 targeted a dense concentration of geophysical anomalies (Figs 2 and 3). These have generally been shown to match multiple, north-south aligned linear and curvilinear features, situated either side of a large north-south aligned feature; a small number of discrete features were also encountered (Fig. 20). The majority of these features were not excavated, and without exposing the full extent of these features, it is difficult to determine their function.

3.6.7 Crossing the centre of the trench was large, north-south aligned ditch 10824. To its immediate west was NW-SE aligned ditch 10826, beyond which were NE-SW aligned ditches 10828, 10830, and 10833, sub-circular pit 10835, and north-south aligned ditches 10837 and 10839. Although unexcavated, fills of generally light to dark greyish and reddish brown silty clay were recorded for these features. Sherds of early Iron Age and middle/late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of ditches 10826, 10830 and 10833.

3.6.8 To the east of ditch 10824 was a north-south aligned ditch (10822), a sub-circular pit (10820), a NW-SE aligned ditch (10818), three sub-circular postholes (10812, 10814 and 10816), a WNW-ESE aligned ditch terminal (10810), an irregular, north-south aligned feature (10807), and two NNE-SSW ditches (10803 and 10805). Of these, the only excavated feature was ditch 10818, which had a shallow concave profile, with a primary fill of reddish brown silty clay (10842) and an upper fill of dark grey-brown silty clay (10819). Its upper fill contained middle/late Iron Age pottery, while its lower fill was devoid of finds. Of the unexcavated features in this part of the trench, fills of generally light to dark greyish and reddish brown silty clay were observed. Finds were recovered from the surface of ditch 10803 and irregular features 10807, comprising early Iron Age and broadly Iron Age pottery, animal bone and slag.

3.7 Area B: Settlement periphery (Trenches 64, 65, 70, 78, 88, 92, 97, 105 and 109)

Trenches 64 and 65

3.7.1 Four ditches, aligned north-south and NNE-SSW, were encountered within Trench 65. Correlating with the geophysical survey results, these features appeared to define a trackway leading to the north, away from the western limit of the main settlement.

3.7.2 Ditch 6509 crossed the centre of the trench and had steep sides and a broad slightly concave base (Figs 21 and 23; Plate 13). It was filled with a single deposit of grey-brown silty clay, which contained animal bone fragments. Adjacent ditch 6505, which was north-south aligned, had steep sloping sides and a concave base, and was also filled with a deposit of silty clay from which pieces of animal bone were recovered. Its western side was truncated by plough furrow 6503 (Figs 21 and 23).

3.7.3 Further to the west was unexcavated ditch 6507, which was roughly north-south aligned and recorded to contain a fill of mid greyish brown silty clay. In the east end of the trench was NNE-SSW aligned ditch 6511, which was also unexcavated but observed to have a similar fill. No finds were recovered from the surface of either feature.

3.7.4 Two unexcavated, broadly NE-SW aligned ditches (6403 and 6405) in the south of Trench 64 are the continuations of the western side of the trackway recorded in Trench 65.

Trench 70

3.7.5 Parallel ditches 7003 and 7005 crossed the north of the trench on WNW-ESE alignments. Both had shallow concave profiles and were filled with orange-brown clay silt. Only ditch 7003 contained finds, comprising a small amount of animal bone. It is likely that these were part of field systems extending beyond the main settlement, as the density of features is notably lower at this location.

Trench 78

3.7.6 Trench 78 revealed a single roughly north-south aligned ditch, not previously identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch 7803 had a broad and shallow concave profile, with two fills of sterile silty clay (Plate 14). Albeit residual, a single sherd of broadly Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil within this trench (7800).

Trench 88

3.7.7 A pair of parallel, east-west aligned ditches were revealed in the southern end of the trench and corresponded accurately with two linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. To the south, ditch 8804 had a broad flattish base with moderately sloped sides. It contained a single fill of relatively sterile brownish silty clay, which was devoid of finds. Approximately 5.75m to the north was ditch 8806. Although unexcavated, it was recorded to have a fill of mid greyish brown sandy/silty clay, though there were no finds on the surface of this feature.

3.7.8 Ditches 8804 and 8806 were both sealed beneath a layer of possible buried soil (8803). This deposit covered an area approximately 11m wide, and comprised a mottled mid greyish brown and orange silt/clay sand from which a single sherd of middle/late Iron Age pottery and a fragment of animal bone was recovered.

Trench 92 and 97

3.7.9 Trench 92 revealed the continuation of the trackway ditches recorded in Trench 84. Potentially inter-cutting and on NE-SW alignments, ditches 9203 and 9205 were both concave

in profile with dark greyish brown silty clay fills and formed the north-west side of the trackway. No finds were recovered from these two ditches. A third parallel ditch (9207) was recorded approximately 2.70m to the south-east. This ditch was not excavated, and no finds were recovered from its surface.

3.7.10 It is probable that ditch 9203 and its possible recut (9205) continued further to the north-east and appeared in Trench 97 where it was recorded as ditch 9703. It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave/flat base, and was filled with a brownish grey silty clay from which animal bone was retrieved. No apparent north-eastward continuation of ditch 9207 was encountered within Trench 97.

Trench 105

3.7.11 In the north of the trench, narrow ditch 10505 correlated with an east-west aligned geophysical anomaly. It had a shallow concave profile and a single fill of orange-brown silty clay from which a piece of early prehistoric worked flint and a sherd of Iron Age pottery were recovered. This ditch was cut by a plough furrow, which crossed the trench on a NE-SW alignment for *c* 18m.

3.7.12 Crossing the south end of the trench on a NW-SE orientation was ditch 10503. It directly correlated with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and is interpreted to form the northern part of a rectilinear enclosure. Although unexcavated, fragments of animal bone were recovered from the surface of its dark grey-brown silty clay fill.

Trench 109

3.7.13 Trench 109 revealed a pair of parallel linear ditches (10903 and 10907) that appeared to be the continuation of ditches 8617 and 8619 to the south-west in Trench 86, correlating with the anomalies identified by the geophysical anomaly. Ditch 10907 had steep sides and a narrow concave base. It contained a laminated primary fill of silty clay sand (10909) overlain by a deposit of light grey-brown silty clay sand (10908); the latter contained pieces of animal bone.

3.7.14 Approximately 3.5m to the south-east was possible pit or ditch terminus 10905, with a shallow ditch (10907) adjoining from the south-west. No discernible relationship could be distinguished between the two features, as they were both filled with a grey-brown silty clay sand deposit (Plate 15). Several abraded fragments of animal bone were recovered from 10906, the fill of 10905.

3.8 Area C: Undated ditches (Trenches 2, 4, 5, 7–9 and 14)

Trench 2

3.8.1 Located towards the centre of the trench, feature 202 was poorly defined but broadly linear in plan, albeit slightly irregular. The sides were moderately steep and the base was concave. It contained a deposit of greyish brown silty clay with occasional burnt pebbles, from which late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and fragments of burnt unworked stone were recovered. It is unclear if this feature was an irregular ditch or the result of two inter-cutting pit-like features.

3.8.2 At the western end of the trench was an irregular tree-throw hole (204), filled with a mixed deposit of charcoal and silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 4

3.8.3 A single ditch (403) crossed the south end of the trench on an east-west alignment (Fig. 4). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and contained two fills of light yellowish brown sandy clay and mottled light greyish brown silty clay (Fig. 22). Both fills were devoid of finds. A modern land drain truncated the south side of the ditch.

Trench 5

3.8.4 Crossing the centre of Trench 5 was NW-SE aligned ditch 503, which had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base (Figs 4 and 22). No finds were recovered from its single fill of mottled grey-yellow silty clay. Located *c* 8m to the north-east was a parallel modern land drain, which roughly corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly.

Trench 7

3.8.5 One of the largest of the ditches in this area of the site, ditch 704 (Figs 4 and 22, Plate 16) was probably related to a field boundary marked on the 1717 map of the Manor of Hawton. Aligned NE-SW, it had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a sequence of three fills of mid grey-brown silt/clay. Its upper and lower fills both contained small quantities of animal bone; its intermediate fill was devoid of finds.

3.8.6 To the east of ditch 704 was similarly aligned ditch 702 (Figs 4 and 22), which had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill of light greyish yellow silty clay contained no finds.

Trench 8

3.8.7 Two parallel narrow ditches (807 and 809) crossed Trench 8 on a NW-SE alignment. The probable continuation of ditch 809 was recorded in Trench 9 to the south-east. Both of these ditches had shallow sides and a concave base, and both contained single fills of mid greyish brown silty clay. A piece of clay tobacco pipe of possible 18th century date was recovered from ditch 807; ditch 809 contained no finds.

3.8.8 Located in the centre of the trench on a NE-SW alignment was ditch 803. It had steep sides and a slightly concave/flat base (Fig. 22). It contained a sequence of three fills: a fill of redeposited natural mid brownish orange clay silt against its north-west side, and lower and upper fills of mottled mid greyish blue/brownish orange silty clay. A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from its upper fill; the others were devoid of finds.

Trench 9

3.8.9 Two inter-cutting ditches (903 and 905) crossed the western half of Trench 9 on a NW-SE alignment. The stratigraphically earlier ditch (903) had steep sides and a slightly flat base, and contained a single fill of mid orange-grey silty clay. It was cut by ditch 905, which had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills of mid orangish/reddish grey silty/sandy clay. Both ditches were devoid of finds.

3.8.10 Further to the west was narrow ditch 908, which was also orientated NW-SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill of light orangish grey silty clay contained no finds. This ditch was a probable continuation of ditch 809 to the north-west.

3.8.11 Located in the west end of the trench, sub-circular pit 910 had very steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 22, Plate 18). It was filled with a single deposit orange-grey silty clay, which was similar to the material filling the adjacent ditches. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

Trench 14

3.8.12 In the northern half of the trench was ditch 1403, which was NE-SW aligned (Figs 4 and 22). It had a shallow concave profile just 0.12m deep. Further to the north, ditch 1405 had a curvilinear shape in plan, with steep sides and a flattish base (Figs 4 and 22, Plate 19). Both ditches contained deposits of dark grey silty sand that contrasted strongly with the light brown natural. They appear to have silted quickly with highly organic material, although artefacts were recovered from their fills; ditch 1403 contained a piece of broadly prehistoric worked flint. Bulk soil sample <5>, collected from the upper fill of ditch 1405, contained small quantities of charcoal and charred cereal remains and weed seeds.

3.9 Finds and environmental summary

3.9.1 Some 226 sherds of pottery, weighing 4616g, were recovered from the evaluation. Four context groups, representing 4% of the assemblage by sherd count, were dated to the early Iron Age and came from Trenches 76 and 108. A further seven context-groups, recovered from Trenches 57, 75, 83, 87, 105, 107 and 108, accounting for 7% of the assemblage by sherd count, were dated to the Iron Age.

3.9.2 Some 33% of the assemblage by sherd count belonged to context-groups dated to the middle to late Iron Age. These groups were recovered from Trenches 69, 73, 74, 80, 87, 88 and 108. Diagnostic forms included necked bowls or jars and a curving-sided bowl. So-called scored ware – pottery with heavily incised decoration – was also recorded. Such pottery is a characteristic feature of later Iron Age assemblages in the East Midlands and is attested well into the late Iron Age and even into the early Roman period (Elsdon 1992).

3.9.3 Context-groups dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period (up to *c* AD 100) took a 13% share of the assemblage by sherd count. The groups were recovered from Trenches 2, 75, 76 and 83.

3.9.4 Two context-groups, from Trenches 83 and 86, were dated to the 2nd century AD. Together, these accounted for 11% of the assemblage by sherd count, though most of the pottery was recovered from a single context – 8605, a fill of ditch 8603.

3.9.5 Most of the groups were recovered from trenches in the southern part of the site across an area of settlement, trackways and enclosures, as indicated by geophysical survey. The pottery suggests that this area was occupied during the Iron Age and Roman periods, with the emphasis on the middle Iron Age to late Iron Age/early Roman period.

3.9.6 A small assemblage of 15 struck flints and eight fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 13g was recovered from this evaluation, spread widely across the site. This small assemblage indicates a limited amount of activity during early prehistory and during the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, coupled with extremely limited activity in later prehistory restricted to the use of flint for heating/cooking.

3.9.7 A copper alloy spiral finger ring was recovered from an Iron Age context in Trench 69 and an iron clamp fragment from Trench 107. Metalworking slag was also found, particularly in Trench 87, but also from Trenches 69, 83, 107 and 108.

3.9.8 Fired clay amounting to 38 fragments weighing 95g was recovered from Trenches 72, 73 and 87. The fired clay probably represents fragments from domestic oven or hearth structures.

3.9.9 A total of 443 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site, most of which were collected by hand. The bulk of the assemblage consists of caprine and domestic cattle specimens. A cat specimen was also recovered and is potentially Roman in date.

3.9.10 Five bulk environmental samples were taken from Iron Age and Roman contexts. Recovery of charred material on site was limited, perhaps because the samples came from ditches, the majority of which are not close to an occupational area. The limited charred remains from the Iron Age features demonstrate the cultivation of cereals, probably nearby, as well as the utilisation of wild resources (hazelnut). Typically, preservation was fairly poor, most of the recovered seeds and grain were fragmented or damaged which hindered identification, but charcoal was in better condition. Molluscs were recovered in limited quantity from one sample but were otherwise not present in the samples.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Where present, the archaeological features were distinct and easily identified. Although the weather conditions were not favourable for archaeological fieldwork and localised flooding was frequent, detailed pre-excavation plans were recorded shortly after each trench was opened.

4.1.2 Due to the dense nature of the archaeological remains in the settlement area to the south, a minimally intrusive approach was taken for the purposes of this evaluation. This meant that the majority of the features were recorded in plan only and therefore their extents and depths have not been established in detail. Inevitably this means that interpretations applied during the recording process were based on observations made in plan. Furthermore, the spot-dating for each unexcavated feature is based on surface collection of finds. Any dating derived from this material should be considered in the context that it represents the final phases of silting or residual material.

4.1.3 The combined results of the geophysical survey proved to be both detailed and accurate. Based on evidence from these surveys and this phase of evaluation, there can be a high level of confidence that few significant areas of archaeology are present beyond those identified in this report.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The combined geophysical surveys have been remarkably accurate in detecting the archaeological remains. Based on evidence from these surveys and this phase of evaluation, there can be a high level of confidence that few significant areas of archaeology are present beyond those identified in this report.

4.2.2 The evaluation work has also confirmed that the geophysical survey has accurately defined the extent of the quarrying in the east of the site.

4.3 Interpretation

Area A

4.3.1 The archaeological remains in Area A represent successive phases of settlement from the early Iron Age through to the late Roman period. Although the rectilinear enclosures of the Roman settlement provide an obvious focus, the Iron Age remains should be considered of equal significance. The combination of evidence preserved at this site has significant potential to provide further understanding to the transition between these periods and how these settlements developed over time. These are of key issues for the region, as identified by the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/).

4.3.2 Due to the significance of these remains, the lack of substantial overburden in many places and the density of features it is clear that this area of archaeology would be highly sensitive to construction work of any kind without further mitigation.

Area B

4.3.3 Although the archaeology that forms this defined area is significant as an extension of the remains in Area A, it would be far less sensitive to the proposed development work. The majority of key features have been well defined by the geophysical survey and are of particularly low density. Furthermore, their distance from the main activity areas has led to the deposition of very little material culture.

4.3.4 However, the presence of a single probable cremation burial in Trench 84 (within the north of Area A) highlights the potential for a cemetery associated with the Roman settlement. This may be defined within one of the enclosures highlighted by the geophysical survey, but may also be located in the peripheral zone beyond the main area of settlement. Any human remains would be highly sensitive to potential development work, although there is no current evidence that they extend into Area B.

Area C

4.3.5 The lack of material culture and low density of features would indicate that the remains in the Area C are of lower significance and most likely represent the outlying remains of drainage and field systems. Two of the ditches in this area appear to be of post-medieval date. Although the other features could potentially be associated with the Roman activity previously identified in the field to the south, no dating evidence was recovered to confirm this (despite considerable extra excavation for finds recovery).

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Dates provided in the tables below use the following abbreviations: EPH = early prehistoric; EBA = early Bronze Age; IA = Iron Age; EIA = early Iron Age; MIA = middle Iron Age; LIA = late Iron Age; Rom = Roman pottery of generic date; Dates are AD and provide closer dating of Roman pottery; Med = medieval.

Trench 1							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.35	Ploughsoil		
101	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
102	Layer				Natural		
Trench 2							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by plough soil. Trench revealed a burnt tree throw and a possible ditch or large pit.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil		
201	Layer				Natural		
202	Cut				Pit		
203	Fill	202			Secondary Fill	Pottery, bone	LIA/43-100
204	Cut				Tree Throw		
205	Fill	204			Secondary Fill		
Trench 3							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil		
301	Layer			0.13	Subsoil		
302	Layer				Natural		

Trench 4							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil. Single E-W aligned ditch to south.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.26	Topsoil		
401	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
402	Layer				Natural		
403	Cut		1.28	0.46	Ditch		
404	Fill	403	1.14	0.56	Secondary Fill		
405	Fill	403	0.26	0.28	Secondary Fill		
Trench 5							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil. NW-SE aligned ditches revealed.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.38	Topsoil	Flint	
501	Layer				Natural		
502	Fill	503	0.55	0.34	Secondary Fill		
503	Cut		0.55	0.34	Ditch		
Trench 6							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil	Flint	
601	Layer			0.11	Subsoil		
602	Layer				Natural		
Trench 7							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by plough soil. Trench revealed two ditches.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.28	Topsoil		
701	Layer				Natural		
702	Cut		0.64	0.2	Ditch		
703	Fill	702	0.64	0.2	Secondary Fill		
704	Cut		1.38	0.66	Ditch		
705	Fill	704		0.28	Secondary Fill	Bone	
706	Fill	704		0.22	Secondary Fill		
707	Fill	704		0.16	Primary Fill	Bone	
Trench 8							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by plough soil. Trench revealed three ditches.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.28	Topsoil	Flint	EBA
801	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
802	Layer				Natural		
803	Cut		1.9	0.6	Ditch		
804	Fill	803	1.9	0.3	Secondary Fill	Bone	
805	Fill	803		0.3	Secondary Fill		
806	Fill	803		0.36	Primary Fill		
807	Cut		0.59	0.15	Ditch		
808	Fill	807	0.59	0.15	Primary Fill	Clay pipe	
809	Cut		0.5	0.14	Ditch		
810	Fill	809			Primary Fill		
Trench 9							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil. One pit and two NW-SE aligned ditches at western end.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.34	Topsoil		
901	Layer			0.09	Subsoil		

902	Layer				Natural		
903	Cut		1.14	0.64	Ditch		
904	Fill	903	1.14	0.64	Secondary Fill		
905	Cut		0.92	0.36	Ditch		
906	Fill	905	0.92	0.28	Secondary Fill		
907	Fill	905	0.44	0.15	Primary Fill		
908	Cut		0.44	0.19	Ditch		
909	Fill	908	0.44	0.19	Secondary Fill		
910	Cut		0.56	0.38	Pit		
911	Fill	910	0.56	0.38	Secondary Fill		

Trench 10

General description	Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil		
1001	Layer			0.18	Subsoil		
1002	Layer				Natural		

Trench 11

General description	Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
1101	Layer			0.08	Subsoil		
1102	Layer				Natural		

Trench 12

General description	Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		

1201	Layer			0.14	Subsoil		
1202	Layer				Natural		
Trench 13							
General description					Orientation		W-E
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.25	Topsoil		
1301	Layer			0.17	Subsoil		
1302	Layer				Natural		
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a curvilinear feature at the northern end, and a shallow linear ditch several metres to the south. Consisted of subsoil and plough soil, overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.22	Topsoil		
1401	Layer			0.13	Subsoil		
1402	Layer				Natural		
1403	Cut		0.42	0.12	Ditch		
1404	Fill	1403	0.42	0.12	Secondary Fill	Flint	
1405	Cut		0.7	0.29	Ditch		
1406	Fill	1405		0.09	Secondary Fill		
1407	Fill	1405		0.22	Primary Fill		
Trench 15							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Natural geology overlain by plough soil and a thin, patchy alluvial layer.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.22
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.22	Ploughsoil		
1501	Layer				Natural		
1502	Layer		1.8	0.16	Other Layer		
Trench 16							

General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.26	Topsoil		
1601	Layer			0.06	Subsoil		
1602	Layer				Natural		
Trench 17							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.28	Topsoil		
1701	Layer			0.04	Subsoil		
1702	Layer				Natural		
Trench 18							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
1801	Layer				Natural		
Trench 19							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
1901	Layer			0.03	Subsoil		
1902	Layer				Natural		
Trench 20							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by very thin subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40

						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.27	Topsoil		
2001	Layer			0.04	Subsoil		
2002	Layer				Natural		
Trench 21							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by thin subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.21	Topsoil		
2101	Layer			0.05	Subsoil		
2102	Layer				Natural		
Trench 22							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
2201	Layer			0.14	Subsoil		
2202	Layer				Natural		
Trench 48							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
4801	Layer				Natural		
Trench 49							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer			0.34	Topsoil		
4901	Layer			0.14	Subsoil		
4902	Layer				Natural		
Trench 50							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.31	Topsoil		
5001	Layer				Natural		
Trench 51							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer			0.27	Topsoil		
5101	Layer			0.09	Subsoil		
5102	Layer				Natural		
Trench 52							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer			0.22	Topsoil		
5201	Layer			0.19	Subsoil		
5202	Layer				Natural		
Trench 53							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.47

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer			0.33	Topsoil		
5301	Layer			0.14	Subsoil		
5302	Layer				Natural		

Trench 54

General description	Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer			0.34	Topsoil		
5401	Layer			0.13	Subsoil		
5402	Layer				Natural		

Trench 55

General description	Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
5501	Layer			0.14	Subsoil		
5502	Layer				Natural		

Trench 56

General description	Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.33

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.17	Topsoil		
5601	Layer			0.16	Subsoil		
5602	Layer				Natural		

Trench 57

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil. A single NW-SE aligned ditch revealed and N-S aligned furrows.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

5700	Layer			0.22	Topsoil		
5701	Layer			0.13	Subsoil		
5702	Layer				Natural		
5703	Cut		1.09	0.55	Ditch		
5704	Fill	5703	1.09	0.55	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	IA

Trench 58

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
N-S aligned ditch at south-west end and the terminus of a curvilinear ditch near the centre of the trench. A deeper sequence of subsoil was observed in the south-west end of the trench, filling a localised dip in topography. Subsoil overlain by plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.34

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.34	Topsoil		
5801	Layer				Natural		
5802	Cut		0.26	0.1	Ditch		
5803	Fill	5802	0.26	0.1	Secondary Fill		
5804	Cut		1.38	0.64	Ditch		
5805	Fill	5804	1.38	0.64	Secondary Fill	Bone	

Trench 59

General description	Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer				Topsoil		
5901	Layer				Natural		

Trench 60

General description	Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer			0.38	Topsoil		
6001	Layer				Natural		

Trench 61

General description	Orientation	E-W

Natural geology overlain by plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer			0.33	Topsoil		
6101	Layer				Natural		
Trench 62							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer			0.24	Topsoil		
6201	Layer			0.18	Subsoil		
6202	Layer				Natural		
Trench 63							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer			0.34	Topsoil		
6301	Layer			0.11	Subsoil		
6302	Layer				Natural		
Trench 64							
General description						Orientation	
Trench revealed a pair of ditches. Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
6401	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
6402	Layer				Natural		
6403	Cut		1.55		Ditch		
6404	Fill	6403	1.55		Secondary Fill		
6405	Cut		1.65		Ditch		

6406	Fill	6403	1.65		Secondary Fill		

Trench 65

General description	Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil. Two parallel ditches aligned NE-SW, two linear features aligned NNE-SSW, and a linear orientated N-S.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.54

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
6501	Layer			0.24	Subsoil		
6502	Layer				Natural		
6503	Cut		1.6	0.3	Geological feature		
6504	Fill	6503	1.6	0.3	Natural fill		
6505	Cut		1.05	0.24	Ditch		
6506	Fill	6505	1.05	0.24	Secondary Fill	Bone	
6507	Cut		0.9		Ditch		
6508	Fill	6507	0.9		Secondary Fill		
6509	Cut		2.9	0.7	Ditch		
6510	Fill	6509	2.9	0.7	Secondary Fill	Bone	
6511	Cut		3		Ditch		
6512	Fill	6511	3		Secondary Fill		

Trench 66

General description	Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.49

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
6601	Layer			0.17	Subsoil		
6602	Layer				Natural		

Trench 67

General description	Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
6701	Layer				Natural		
Trench 68							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed shallow ring ditch at the western end and a possible ditch terminus. Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil		
6801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
6802	Layer				Natural		
6803	Cut		0.82	0.18	Ditch terminus		
6804	Fill	6803	0.82	0.18	Secondary Fill		
6805	Cut		0.7	0.08	Ring Ditch		
6806	Fill	6805	0.64	0.18	Secondary Fill	Bone	
Trench 69							
General description					Orientation		NW-SE
Two large linear features, including an enclosure ditch with later recuts and inter-cutting pits. Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer			0.21	Ploughsoil		
6901	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
6902	Layer				Natural		
6903	Cut		0.2	0.14	Pit		
6904	Fill	6903	0.2	0.14	Secondary Fill		
6905	Cut		0.4	0.08	Pit		
6906	Fill	6905	0.4	0.08	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	MIA-LIA
6907	Cut		1.2	0.26	Ditch		
6908	Fill	6907	1.2	0.12	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	MIA-LIA
6909	Fill	6907	1	0.16	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone, Slag	MIA-LIA
6910	Cut		2.3	0.53	Ditch		

6911	Fill	6910	1.52	0.26	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone, Clay pipe	MIA-LIA
6912	Fill	6910	2.3	0.26	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone, finger ring, Flint	MIA-LIA
6913	Cut		2.2		Ditch		
6914	Fill	6913	2.2		Secondary Fill		

Trench 70

General description	Orientation	N-S
Two broadly E-W linear features at the northern end of the trench. Natural geology overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil		
7001	Layer			0.12	Subsoil		
7002	Layer				Natural		
7003	Cut		0.62	0.17	Ditch		
7004	Fill	7003	0.62	0.17	Secondary Fill	Bone	
7005	Cut		0.98	0.16	Ditch		
7006	Fill	7005	0.98	0.16	Secondary Fill		

Trench 71

General description	Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
7101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
7102	Layer				Natural		

Trench 72

General description	Orientation	E-W
Multiple inter-cutting features, particularly at the eastern end. A single ditch excavated. Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil		
7201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil	Flint	
7202	Layer				Natural		
7203	Cut		0.82	0.18	Ditch		
7204	Fill	7203	0.82	0.18	Secondary Fill	Bone	
7205	Cut		0.56		Ditch		
7206	Fill	7205	0.56		Secondary Fill		
7207	Cut		0.29		Ditch		
7208	Fill	7207	0.29		Secondary Fill	Pottery	150-350
7209	Cut		0.47		Ditch		
7210	Fill	7209	0.47		Secondary Fill		
7211	Cut		1.65		Ditch		
7212	Fill	7211	1.65		Secondary Fill	Pottery	Rom
7213	Cut		0.75-1.28		Ditch		
7214	Fill	7213	0.75-1.28		Secondary Fill	Bone	
7215	Cut		0.56		Ditch		
7216	Fill	7215	0.56		Secondary Fill	Pottery	Med
Trench 73							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Multiple E-W aligned ditches, with several inter-cutting at the northern end of trench.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer			0.29	Topsoil		
7301	Layer			0.02	Subsoil		
7302	Layer				Natural		
7303	Cut		1.04	0.34	Ditch		
7304	Fill	7303	1.04	0.34	Secondary Fill	Bone	
7305	Fill	7303	0.36	0.25	Primary Fill		
7306	Cut		1.2	0.7	Ditch		
7307	Fill	7306	1.2	0.7	Secondary Fill		
7308	Cut		1.3	0.6	Ditch		

7309	Fill	7308	0.5	0.24	Primary Fill		
7310	Fill	7308	1.3	0.46	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	Rom
7311	Cut		0.2		Ditch		
7312	Fill	7311	0.2		Secondary Fill	Pottery	Rom
7313	Cut		0.66		Ditch		
7314	Fill	7313	0.66		Secondary Fill		
7315	Cut		0.71		Ditch		
7316	Fill	7315	0.71		Secondary Fill		
7317	Cut		0.78		Ditch		
7318	Fill	7317	0.78		Secondary Fill		

Trench 74

General description	Orientation	E-W
Several N-S aligned ditches and also furrows. Natural geology was overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
7401	Layer				Natural		
7402	Cut		1.34	0.2	Plough Furrow		
7403	Fill	7402	1.34	0.2	Secondary Fill	Bone	
7404	Cut		0.44	0.1	Ditch		
7405	Fill	7404	0.44	0.1	Secondary Fill		
7406	Cut				Ditch		
7407	Fill	7406			Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	MIA-LIA
7408	Cut		2.07		Ditch		
7409	Fill	7408	2.07		Secondary Fill		
7410	Cut		1.15		Ditch		
7411	Fill	7410	1.15		Secondary Fill		

Trench 75

General description	Orientation	E-W
Multiple inter-cutting linear and curvilinear features relating to geophysical anomalies. Natural geology overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8

					Avg. depth (m)		0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer			0.28	Ploughsoil		
7501	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
7502	Layer				Natural		
7503	Cut		0.82	0.28	Ditch		
7504	Fill	7503	0.82	0.28	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	43-410
7505	Cut		0.18	0.04	Ditch		
7506	Fill	7505	0.18	0.04	Secondary Fill		
7507	Cut		0.1	0.02	Ditch		
7508	Fill	7507	0.1	0.02	Secondary Fill		
7509	Cut		0.28	0.08	Ditch		
7510	Fill	7509	0.28	0.08	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	150-410
7511	Cut		0.36	0.09	Ditch		
7512	Fill	7511	0.36	0.09	Secondary Fill		
7513	Cut		0.39		Ditch		
7514	Fill	7513	0.39		Secondary Fill	Pottery	Iron Age
7515	Cut		0.44		Ditch		
7516	Fill	7515	0.44		Secondary Fill	Flint	
7517	Cut		0.29		Pit		
7518	Fill	7517	0.29		Secondary Fill		
7519	Cut		0.61		Ditch		
7520	Fill	7519	0.61		Secondary Fill		
7521	Cut		1.51		Ditch		
7522	Fill	7521	0.89		Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	170-400
7523	Cut		3.43		Ditch		
7524	Fill	7523	3.43		Secondary Fill	Pottery	250-410
7525	Cut		1.36		Ditch		
7526	Fill	7525	1.36		Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	43-410
7527	Cut		2.5		Pit		
7528	Fill	7527	2.5		Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone, Flint	150-410
7529	Cut		1.64		Ditch		

7530	Fill	7529	1.64		Secondary Fill	Pottery	LIA
7531	Cut		0.4		Pit		
7532	Fill	7531	0.4		Secondary Fill	Pottery	150-350
7533	Cut		0.83		Ditch		
7534	Fill	7533	0.83		Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	43-410
7535	Cut		0.54		Ditch		
7536	Fill	7535	0.54		Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	250-410
7537	Cut		4.02		Ditch		
7538	Fill	7537	4.02		Secondary Fill	Pottery	200-400
7539	Fill	7521	0.69		Secondary Fill		

Trench 76

General description	Orientation	N-S
Large N-S and E-W aligned ditches and multiple smaller inter-cutting linear features. Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.44

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer			0.26	Ploughsoil		
7601	Layer			0.18	Subsoil		
7602	Layer				Natural		
7603	Cut		0.45	0.23	Ditch		
7604	Fill	7603	0.45	0.23	Secondary Fill		
7605	Cut		0.35	0.09	Ditch		
7606	Fill	7605	0.35	0.09	Secondary Fill	Pottery	EIA
7607	Cut		0.15		Posthole		
7608	Fill	7607	0.15		Secondary Fill		
7609	Cut		5		Ditch		
7610	Fill	7609	5		Secondary Fill	Pottery	250-410
7611	Cut		6		Ditch		
7612	Fill	7611	6		Secondary Fill	Pottery	43-410
7613	Cut		0.35		Pit		
7614	Fill	7613	0.35		Secondary Fill	Pottery	LIA/ 43-410
7615	Cut		0.5		Ditch		

7616	Fill	7615	0.6		Secondary Fill	Pottery	LIA/ 43-410
7617	Cut		0.5		Ditch		
7618	Fill	7617	1.2		Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	43-410
7619	Fill	7611			Secondary Fill		

Trench 77

General description	Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer			0.27	Topsoil		
7701	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
7702	Layer				Natural		

Trench 78

General description	Orientation	E-W
Revealed one linear ditch on a N-S alignment. Natural geology overlain by a subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7800	Layer			0.41	Topsoil	Pottery, Bone	LIA
7801	Layer			0.09	Subsoil		
7802	Layer				Natural		
7803	Cut		2	0.42	Ditch		
7804	Fill	7803	1.75	0.18	Secondary Fill		
7805	Fill	7803	2	0.23	Secondary Fill		

Trench 79

General description	Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer			0.29	Topsoil		
7901	Layer			0.13	Subsoil		
7902	Layer				Natural		

Trench 80

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed a substantial number of E-W aligned linear features and several inter-cutting pits. Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer				Ploughsoil		
8001	Layer				Subsoil		
8002	Layer				Natural		
8003	Cut		0.51		Ditch		
8004	Fill	8003	0.51		Secondary Fill		
8005	Cut		1.85		Ditch		
8006	Fill	8005	1.08		Secondary Fill	Pottery	MIA-LIA
8007	Fill	8005	0.77		Secondary Fill		
8008	Cut		1.80		Ditch		
8009	Fill	8008	1.09		Secondary Fill		
8010	Fill	8008	1.8		Secondary Fill		
8011	Cut		0.95		Ditch		
8012	Fill	8011	0.95		Deliberate Backfill		
8013	Cut		0.97		Ditch		
8014	Fill	8013	0.97		Secondary Fill		
8015	Cut		1.16		Pit		
8016	Fill	8015	1.16		Deliberate Backfill		
8017	Cut		0.84		Ditch		
8018	Fill	8017	0.84		Secondary Fill		
8019	Cut		2.65		Ditch		
8020	Fill	8019	0.96		Secondary Fill		
8021	Fill	8019	0.77		Secondary Fill		
8022	Fill	8019	0.85		Secondary Fill		
8023	Cut		0.82		Pit		
8024	Fill	8023	0.82		Secondary Fill	Pottery	LIA/ 43-410
8025	Cut		2.88		Ditch		

8026	Fill	8025	2.88		Secondary Fill		
8027	Layer		2.86		Other Layer		
8028	Fill		1.24		Secondary Fill		
8029	Cut		1.98	0.04	Pit		
8030	Fill	8029		0.3	Primary Fill		
8031	Fill	8029		0.34	Secondary Fill		
8032	Cut		0.64	0.2	Ditch		
8033	Fill	8032		0.2	Secondary Fill		
8034	Cut		1.34	0.27	Pit		
8035	Fill	8034		0.27	Secondary Fill		
8036	Cut		1.24		Ditch		
8037	Cut		0.4		Pit		
8038	Fill	8037	0.4		Secondary Fill		
8039	Cut		0.28		Pit		
8040	Fill	8039	0.28		Secondary Fill		
8041	Cut		0.97		Ditch		
8042	Fill	8041	0.97		Secondary fill		

Trench 81

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed a single ditch aligned NNE-WSW. The natural geology was overlain by Plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.32

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
8101	Layer				Natural		
8102	Cut		0.8	0.12	Ditch		
8103	Fill	8102	0.8	0.12	Secondary Fill		
8104	Cut		0.94		Ditch		
8105	Fill		0.94		Secondary Fill		

Trench 82

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed several N-S aligned ditches, amongst a number of furrows on the same alignment. Natural geology overlain by plough soil.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer			0.22	Topsoil		
8201	Layer				Natural		
8202	Cut		1.91	0.77	Ditch		
8203	Fill	8202	0.65	0.12	Secondary Fill	Bone	
8204	Fill	8202	1.34	0.32	Secondary Fill		
8205	Fill	8202	1.91	0.77	Secondary Fill	Bone	
8206	Cut		2.03		Ditch		
8207	Fill	8206	2.03		Secondary Fill		
8208	Cut		1.83		Ditch		
8209	Fill	8208	1.83		Secondary Fill		
8210	Cut		0.51		Ditch		
8211	Fill	8210	0.51		Secondary Fill		
8212	Cut		1.94		Ring Ditch		
8213	Fill	8212	1.94		Secondary Fill		
8214	Cut		2.46		Ditch		
8215	Fill	8214	2.46		Secondary Fill		
Trench 83							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed a dense concentration of features comprising E-W aligned linear features, curvilinear features and multiple post holes.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil	Flint	?EPH
8301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
8302	Layer				Natural		
8303	Cut		0.22	0.13	Posthole		
8304	Fill	8303	0.22	0.13	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	IA
8305	Cut		0.46	0.42	Ditch		
8306	Fill	8305	0.46	0.42	Secondary Fill		
8307	Cut		2.55	0.98	Ditch		
8308	Fill	8307	1.22	0.23	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Flint	100-200

8309	Fill	8307	1.6	0.63	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	43-200
8310	Fill	8307	1.04	0.46	Secondary Fill	Slag	
8311	Fill	8307	1.24	0.28	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	43-100
8312	Cut		0.62		Pit		
8313	Fill	8312	0.62		Secondary Fill		
8314	Cut		0.35		Pit		
8315	Fill	8314	0.35		Secondary Fill		
8316	Cut		0.25		Posthole		
8317	Fill	8316			Secondary Fill		
8318	Cut		0.27		Posthole		
8319	Fill	8318			Secondary Fill		
8320	Cut		0.25		Posthole		
8321	Fill	8320			Secondary Fill		
8322	Cut		0.16		Posthole		
8323	Fill	8322			Secondary Fill		
8324	Cut		0.16		Posthole		
8325	Fill	8324			Secondary Fill		
8326	Cut		0.23		Posthole		
8327	Fill	8326			Secondary Fill		
8328	Cut		0.77		Ditch		
8329	Fill	8328			Secondary Fill		
8330	Cut		0.83		Ditch		
8331	Fill	8330			Secondary Fill		
8332	Cut		0.5		Ditch		
8333	Fill	8332			Secondary Fill		
8334	Cut		0.46		Ditch		
8335	Fill	8334			Secondary Fill		
8336	Cut		1.17		Ditch		
8337	Fill	8336			Secondary Fill		
8338	Cut		0.58		Ditch		
8339	Fill	8338			Secondary Fill		

8340	Cut		2.36		Ditch		
8341	Fill	8340			Secondary Fill		
8342	Cut		0.23		Posthole		
8343	Fill	8342			Secondary Fill		
8344	Cut		0.37		Ring Ditch		
8345	Fill	8344			Secondary Fill		
8346	Cut		0.31		Ring Ditch		
8347	Fill	8346			Secondary Fill		
8348	Cut		0.14		Posthole		
8349	Fill	8348			Secondary Fill		
8350	Cut		2.74		Ditch		
8351	Fill	8350			Secondary Fill		

Trench 84

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed several NNE-WSW aligned ditches, including a pair of possible droveway ditches. Several small pits and an unurned cremation were also identified. The surface of the cremation was recorded at 16.84m aOD.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer			0.32	Topsoil		
8401	Layer				Natural		
8402	Cut		0.38	0.06	Posthole		
8403	Fill	8402	0.38	0.06	Secondary Fill		
8404	Cut		0.21	0.04	Posthole		
8405	Fill	8404	0.21	0.04	Secondary Fill		
8406	Cut		0.81	0.28	Ditch	Bone	
8407	Fill	8406	0.81	0.2	Secondary Fill		
8408	Fill	8406	0.81	0.08	Secondary Fill		
8409	Cut		0.59	0.22	Ditch		
8410	Fill	8409	0.59	0.18	Secondary Fill		
8411	Fill	8409	0.59	0.04	Secondary Fill		
8412	Cut		1.05	0.26	Ditch		
8413	Fill	8412	1.05	0.26	Secondary Fill		

8414	Cut		0.76		Cremation Cut		
8415	Fill	8414	0.76		Cremation Deposit		
8416	Cut		0.36		Ditch		
8417	Fill	8416	0.36		Secondary Fill		
8418	Cut		0.15		Posthole		
8419	Fill	8418	0.15		Secondary Fill		
8420	Cut		0.46		Posthole		
8421	Fill	8420	0.46		Secondary Fill		
8422	Cut		0.5		Ditch		
8423	Fill	8422	0.5		Secondary Fill		
8424	Cut		0.48		Ditch		
8425	Fill		0.48		Secondary Fill		
8426	Cut		0.33		Posthole		
8427	Fill	8426	0.33		Secondary Fill		
8428	Cut		0.21		Posthole		
8429	Fill	8428	0.21		Secondary Fill		
8430	Cut		2.27		Ditch		
8431	Fill	8430	2.27		Secondary Fill		
8432	Cut		0.24		Posthole		
8433	Fill	8432	0.24		Secondary Fill		

Trench 85

General description	Orientation	N-S
2 linear features, a small pit	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.29

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.29	Ploughsoil		
8501	Layer				Natural		
8502	Cut		1.01		Ditch		
8503	Fill	8502	1.01		Secondary Fill		
8504	Cut		0.32	0.13	Pit		
8505	Fill	8504	0.32	0.13	Secondary Fill		

8506	Cut		1.08	0.46	Ditch		
8507	Fill	8506	1.08	0.46	Secondary Fill		
Trench 86							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Consists of six E-W linear ditches, one NW-SE terminus, and one post hole. Composed of topsoil and a thin layer of subsoil over a sandy gravel natural.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
8601	Layer			0.11	Subsoil		
8602	Layer				Natural		
8603	Cut		1.54	0.8	Ditch		
8604	Fill	8603	0.76	0.14	Primary Fill		
8605	Fill	8603	1.12	0.34	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	120-200
8606	Cut		1.72	0.66	Ditch		
8607	Fill	8606	1.72	0.52	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone, Flint	MIA-LIA
8608	Cut		3.52	0.5	Ditch		
8609	Fill	8608	1.26	0.18	Secondary Fill		
8610	Fill	8608	3.52	0.32	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	43-410
8611	Cut		2.6		Ditch		
8612	Fill	8611	2.6		Secondary Fill		
8613	Cut		0.3		Posthole		
8614	Fill	8613	0.3		Secondary Fill		
8615	Cut		0.4		Ditch		
8616	Fill	8615	0.4		Secondary Fill		
8617	Cut		2.75		Ditch		
8618	Fill	8617	2.75		Secondary Fill		
8619	Cut		1.72		Ditch		
8620	Fill	8617	1.72		Secondary Fill		
Trench 87							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
						Length (m)	40

Consists of four NE-SW linear features, one linear ditch terminus, and a small 3m diameter ring ditch. Trench also contains 3 furrows. Ditch [8705] excavated and sampled. Composed of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying a silty clay natural.					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer			0.28	Topsoil		
8701	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
8702	Layer				Natural		
8703	Cut		2.8		Ditch		
8704	Fill	8703	2.8		Secondary Fill		
8705	Cut		2	0.73	Ditch		
8706	Fill	8705	1.78	0.43	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone, Slag	MIA-LIA
8707	Cut		0.55		Ring Ditch		
8708	Fill	8707	0.55		Secondary Fill		
8709	Cut			0.3	Ditch		
8710	Fill	8709	0.3		Secondary Fill		
8711	Cut		0.5		Ditch		
8712	Fill	8711	0.5		Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	IA
8713	Cut		0.75		Ditch		
8714	Fill	8713	0.75		Secondary Fill		
8715	Fill	8705	0.8	0.2	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone, Slag	IA/ Rom
8716	Fill	8705	1.42	0.35	Secondary Fill	Bone	

Trench 88

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed two parallel ditches sealed beneath a possible buried soil horizon.	Length (m)	40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.36

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			0.24	Topsoil		
8801	Layer			0.12	Subsoil		
8802	Layer				Natural		
8803	Layer		11	0.21	Other Layer	Pottery, Bone	MIA-LIA
8804	Cut		1.05	0.26	Ditch		
8805	Fill	8804	1.05	0.26	Primary Fill		

8806	Cut		0.97		Ditch		
8807	Fill	8806	0.97		Primary Fill		
Trench 89							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer			0.28	Topsoil		
8901	Layer			0.13	Subsoil		
8902	Layer				Natural		
Trench 90							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer			0.23	Topsoil		
9001	Layer			0.08	Subsoil		
9002	Layer				Natural		
Trench 91							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer			0.33	Topsoil		
9101	Layer			0.08	Subsoil		
9102	Layer				Natural		
Trench 92							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Natural geology truncated by two parallel ditches at western end. Overlain by subsoil and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
9201	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		

9202	Layer				Natural		
9203	Cut		0.7	0.26	Ditch		
9204	Fill	9203	0.7	0.26	Secondary Fill		
9205	Cut		1.15	0.3	Ditch		
9206	Fill	9205	1.15	0.3	Secondary Fill		
9207	Cut				Ditch		
9208	Fill	9207	2		Secondary Fill		
Trench 93							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by redeposited natural landscaping deposit and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer		1.8	0.2	Topsoil		
9301	Layer		1.8	0.28	Other Layer		
9302	Layer		1.8		Natural		
Trench 94							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by redeposited natural landscaping deposit and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer		1.8	0.24	Topsoil		
9401	Layer		1.8	0.19	Other Layer		
9402	Layer		1.8		Natural		
Trench 95							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by redeposited natural landscaping deposit and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer		1.8	0.22	Topsoil		
9501	Layer		1.8	0.28	Other Layer		
9502	Layer		1.8		Natural		

9503	Void						
9504	Void						
Trench 96							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Natural geology overlain by redeposited natural landscaping deposit and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.24	Topsoil		
9601	Layer			0.2	Other Layer		
9602	Layer				Natural		
9603	Void						
Trench 97							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Natural geology overlain by a buried soil horizon, sealed beneath redeposited natural and ploughsoil. A single NNE-WSW ditch located at the east of the trench.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer				Topsoil		
9701	Layer		1.8	0.7	Other Layer		
9702	Layer		1.8		Natural		
9703	Cut		1.4	0.3	Ditch		
9704	Fill	9703	1.4	0.3	Primary Fill	Bone	
Trench 98							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench not excavated to full length once the edge of the quarry had been identified. Natural geology overlain by quarry backfill, landscaping deposit and plough soil.						Length (m)	40
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.95
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer		1.8	0.45	Topsoil		
9801	Layer		1.8	0.65	Other Layer		
9802	Layer		1.8		Natural		
Trench 99							
General description						Orientation	E-W
						Length (m)	

Ploughsoil overlying redeposited natural and natural geology. Western limit of quarry located.						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil		
9901	Layer			0.3	Other Layer		
9902	Layer				Natural		
Trench 100							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 101							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Ploughsoil overlying natural geology. Western limit of quarrying identified.						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Layer			0.25	Ploughsoil		
10101	Layer				Natural		
Trench 102							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 103							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Western edge of quarry located. Deep section to west resulting from a dip in topography infilled during post quarry landscaping. Up to 1.1m deep.						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer			0.3	Ploughsoil		
10301	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		

10302	Layer			0.3	Other Layer		
10303	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		
10304	Layer				Natural		
Trench 104							
General description					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 105							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed an enclosure ditch and small boundary ditch. Natural geology overlain by subsoil and plough soil.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10500	Layer			0.24	Ploughsoil		
10501	Layer			0.18	Subsoil		
10502	Layer				Natural		
10503	Cut		1		Ditch		
10504	Fill	10503	1		Secondary Fill	Bone	
10505	Cut		0.78	0.23	Ditch		
10506	Fill	10505	0.78	0.23	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Flint	IA
Trench 106							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Natural geology overlain by subsoil and ploughsoil. A single small pit was revealed.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10600	Layer			0.4	Ploughsoil		
10601	Layer			0.2	Subsoil		
10602	Layer				Natural		
10603	Cut		0.5		Pit		
10604	Fill	10603	0.5	0.08	Secondary Fill		
Trench 107							

General description					Orientation		WSW-ENE
Trench revealed a single NNW-SSE ditch. The natural geology was overlain by a shallow colluvial deposit, subsoil and plough soil.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10700	Layer			0.23	Ploughsoil		
10701	Layer			0.04	Subsoil		
10702	Layer				Natural		
10703	Layer		2.72	0.28	Other Layer	Flint	EPH
10704	Cut		1.53	0.44	Ditch		
10705	Fill	10704	1.53	0.44	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone, Slag	IA

Trench 108

General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed twelve approximately N-S linear features, five small discreet features and one slightly curvilinear ditch. The natural topography sloped down to the west with a thick accumulation of subsoil overlain by plough soil. No subsoil was present at the eastern end.					Length (m)		40
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10800	Layer			0.24	Topsoil		
10801	Layer			0.28	Subsoil		
10802	Layer				Natural		
10803	Cut				Ditch		
10804	Fill	10803			Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	IA
10805	Cut				Ditch		
10806	Fill	10805			Secondary Fill		
10807	Cut				Other Cut		
10808	Fill	10807			Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone, Slag	EIA
10809	Fill	10807			Secondary Fill		
10810	Cut				Ditch		
10811	Fill	10810			Secondary Fill		
10812	Cut				Posthole		
10813	Fill	10812			Secondary Fill		
10814	Cut				Posthole		

10815	Fill	10814			Secondary Fill		
10816	Cut				Posthole		
10817	Fill				Secondary Fill		
10818	Cut		0.66	0.19	Ditch		
10819	Fill	10818	0.44	0.08	Secondary Fill	Pottery, Bone	MIA-LIA
10820	Cut				Pit		
10821	Fill	10820			Secondary Fill		
10822	Cut				Ditch		
10823	Fill	10822			Secondary Fill		
10824	Cut				Ditch		
10825	Fill	10824			Secondary Fill		
10826	Cut				Ditch		
10827	Fill	10826			Secondary Fill	Pottery	MIA-LIA
10828	Cut				Ditch		
10829	Fill	10828			Secondary Fill		
10830	Cut				Ditch		
10831	Fill	10830			Secondary Fill		
10832	Fill	10830			Secondary Fill	Pottery	EIA
10833	Cut				Ditch		
10834	Fill	10833			Secondary Fill	Pottery	EIA
10835	Cut				Pit		
10836	Fill	10835			Secondary Fill		
10837	Cut				Ditch		
10838	Fill	10837			Secondary Fill		
10839	Cut				Ditch		
10840	Fill	10839			Secondary Fill		
10841	Layer			0.09	Subsoil		
10842	Fill	10818	0.66	0.18	Secondary Fill		
Trench 109							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
						Length (m)	40

Trench shortened to avoid adjacent Badger sett. Two parallel ditches were revealed corresponding to geophysical anomalies. The natural geology was overlain by a deep sequence of subsoil and the plough soil.					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.67
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer			0.37	Ploughsoil		
10901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil		
10902	Layer				Natural		
10903	Cut		1.3	0.13	Ditch		
10904	Fill	10903		0.13	Secondary Fill		
10905	Cut		1.6	0.59	Pit		
10906	Fill	10905		0.59	Secondary Fill	Bone	
10907	Cut		1.92	0.95	Ditch		
10908	Fill	10907		0.72	Secondary Fill	Bone	
10909	Fill	10907		0.23	Primary Fill		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 226 sherds of pottery, weighing 4616g, were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, provide spot-dates and generally characterise the material. Forms and fabrics were assigned codes from OA's standard recording guidelines (Booth nd). Earlier Iron Age fabrics and fabrics dated generally to the Iron Age were given codes based on principal inclusion types and a measure of coarseness (eg S = shell, 3 = moderately coarse). Later Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics were assigned OA fabric series codes and correlated where possible with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998).

B.1.2 Each context-group was quantified by sherd count and weight (grammes), and any rims present were additionally quantified by vessel count (MV), based on rims, and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the percentage of rim circumference that survives (thus, 0.3 equals 30%). The total was 2.57 EVEs from 31 vessels identified by rim. Pottery data by context is provided in Table 1.

B.1.3 The following fabrics were noted (NRFRC codes in brackets):

Iron Age fabrics

- AG2 Fine/moderate sand and grog tempered fabric
- A2 Fine/moderate sand tempered fabric
- A3 Moderately coarse sand tempered fabric
- SA2 Fine/moderate shell and sand tempered fabric
- SA3 Moderately coarse shell and sand tempered fabric
- SL3 Moderately coarse shell and limestone tempered fabric
- S2 Fine/moderate shell tempered fabrics
- S3 Moderately coarse shell tempered fabric

Later Iron Age and Roman fabrics

- C10 Shell-tempered wares
- E30 Later Iron Age sand-tempered fabrics
- E40 Later Iron Age shell-tempered fabrics
- E50 Later Iron Age limestone-tempered fabrics
- E80 Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)
- F52 Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC)
- F60 Unsourced red/brown colour-coated wares
- O80 Coarse-tempered oxidised wares
- R20 Sandy reduced wares
- R211 Derbyshire coarse ware (DER CO)
- R30 Medium sandy reduced wares
- R50 Black-surfaced wares

- R90 Coarse-tempered reduced wares
- S30 Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2)

B.1.4 In addition, the following forms were identified by rim:

- C Jar
- CB Barrel-shaped jar
- CC Narrow-necked jar
- CG Globular jar
- CM Wide-mouthed jar
- CN Storage jar
- CS Slack-profiled jar
- D Jar or bowl
- DC Necked jar or bowl
- FC Conical cup (Drag. 33)
- HC Curving-sided bowl
- HD Necked bowl
- HB 440 Straight-sided bowl with dropped-flange rim
- HD Necked bowl
- I Dish or bowl
- JB 110 Plain-rimmed curving-sided dish
- L Lid
- Z Indeterminate

Description

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE	Description	Spot-date
203	2	23	0	0	Base sherd E80	LIA/43-100
5704	1	10	0	0	Body sherd S3	Iron Age
6906	14	120	0	0	Body and base sherds from single jar E40	MIA-LIA
6908	8	146	1	0.1	E40 (DC, scored ware, 0.1 EVE); body sherds E30	MIA-LIA
6909	3	65	0	0	Body and base sherds E40	MIA-LIA
6911	6	20	0	0	Body sherds E40	MIA-LIA
6912	7	85	0	0	Base sherd E30	MIA-LIA
7208	1	4	0	0	Body sherd ?R211	AD 150-350
7212	1	5	0	0	Body sherd R30	AD 43-410
7216	1	23	1	0.06	R211 (CJ, 0.06)	AD 150-350
7304	1	19	0	0	Body sherd E30	MIA-LIA
7310	10	232	2	0.17	R30 (CN, 0.09 EVE); R30 (HD, 0.08 EVE); body sherds R211	AD 150-350
7407	1	8	0	0	Body sherd E40	MIA-LIA
7504	8	78	2	0.1	R30 (C, 0.07 EVE); R30 (C, 0.03 EVE); body sherds E40/C10	AD 43-410
7510	3	19	2	0.08	C10 (JB 110, 0.03 EVE); R50 (L, 0.05 EVE)	AD 150-410
7514	2	2	0	0	Body sherd A2	Iron Age

7522	1	7	0	0	Body sherd F52	AD 170-400
7524	5	258	1	0.13	R20 (HB 440, 0.13 EVE)	AD 250-410
7526	1	10	0	0	Body sherd R30	AD 43-410
7528	1	13	1	0.05	R30 (CJ, 0.05 EVE)	AD 150-410
7530	4	369	0	0	Base sherds E50	LIA
7532	1	9	0	0	Body sherd ?R211	AD 150-350
7534	2	9	0	0	Body sherds E40, R20	AD 43-410
7536	3	121	1	0.1	R30 (HB 440, 0.1 EVE)	AD 250-410
7538	5	46	0	0	Body sherds F52 (?Castor box), R30	AD 200-400
7606	1	8	1	0.03	AG2 (CB, 0.03 EVE)	EIA
7610	1	51	1	0.15	R30 (HB 440, 0.15 EVE)	AD 250-410
7612	4	45	1	0.04	R30 (HD, 0.04 EVE)	AD 43-410
7614	14	119	0	0	Body sherds from single vessel E80	LIA/43-100
7616	2	25	0	0	Body sherds E30, E80	LIA/43-100
7618	2	9	0	0	Body sherds C10, E40	AD 43-410
7800	1	32	0	0	Body sherd R20	AD 43-410
8006	1	29	1	0.1	E40 (CD, 0.1 EVE)	MIA-LIA
8024	1	81	0	0	Body sherd O80	LIA/43-410
8304	2	4	0	0	Body sherds SA3	Iron Age
8308	4	57	1	0.1	R30 (I, 0.1 EVE); body sherds E30	AD 100-200
8309	10	237	3	0.25	C10 (C, 0.04 EVE); R30 (CM, 0.15 EVE); R90 (HC, 0.06 EVE); body sherds E40, R50 (rusticated)	AD 43-200
8311	7	125	1	0.12	E40 (CG, 0.12 EVE); body sherds R30	AD 43-100
8605	21	236	4	0.29	R20 (C, 0.13 EVE); R20 (CC, sooting on neck, 0.08 EVE); R20 (D, 0.05 EVE); S30 (FC, 0.03 EVE); body sherds R30	AD 120-200
8607	3	47	0	0	Body sherds R20, R30	AD 43-410
8610	5	241	1	0.06	R20 (CN, 0.06 EVE); body and base sherds F60, R90	AD 43-410
8706	29	1238	2	0.47	E40 (HC, scored ware, 0.44 EVE); E40 (Z, 0.03 EVE)	MIA-LIA
8712	7	85	0	0	Body sherds S3	Iron Age
8715	3	10	0	0	Body sherds shelly fabric	IA/Roman
8803	1	8	1	0.05	E30 (C, 0.05 EVE)	MIA-LIA
10506	1	6	0	0	Body sherd A3	Iron Age
10705	1	2	0	0	Body sherd S2	Iron Age
10804	1	10	0	0	Body sherd S3	Iron Age
10808	3	78	1	0.06	SL3 (CB, fingertip decoration on top of short, upright rim, 0.06)	EIA
10819	1	19	0	0	Body sherd E40 (scored ware)	MIA-LIA
10827	2	81	0	0	Body sherds E30 (scored ware, very gritty, micaceous fabric)	MIA-LIA
10832	4	26	1	0.03	SA2 (CS, fingertip decoration on top of rim, 0.03 EVE)	EIA
10834	2	6	1	0.03	SA3 (C, 0.03 EVE)	EIA
Total	226	4616	31	2.57		

Table 1: Summary and quantification of the pottery by context (key: EIA early Iron Age, MIA middle Iron Age, LIA late Iron Age)

B.1.5 Four context groups, representing 4% of the assemblage by sherd count, were dated to the early Iron Age. The groups, from Trenches 76 and 108, contained barrel-shaped and slack-profiled jars in shelly and sandy fabrics. Two of the vessels had finger-tip decoration characteristic of the early Iron Age.

B.1.6 A further seven context-groups, recovered from Trenches 57, 75, 83, 87, 105, 107 and 108, accounting for 7% of the assemblage by sherd count, were dated to the Iron Age. The shelly and sandy fabrics present were consistent with those in groups dated to the early Iron Age and may therefore date to the same period, but as no forms were identified, dating was necessarily broad.

B.1.7 Some 33% of the assemblage by sherd count belonged to context-groups dated to the middle to late Iron Age. These groups were recovered from Trenches 69, 73, 74, 80, 87, 88 and 108. Fabrics were predominately sandy, but shelly fabrics remained important. Diagnostic forms included necked bowls or jars and a curving-sided bowl. So-called scored ware – pottery with heavily incised decoration – was also recorded. Such pottery is a characteristic feature of later Iron Age assemblages in the East Midlands and is attested well into the late Iron Age and even into the early Roman period (Elsdon 1992). The groups here have been given a wide date range, but given the absence of clear late Iron Age material in association with scored ware, it is possible that deposition was confined to the middle Iron Age.

B.1.8 Context-groups dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period (up to *c* AD 100) took a 13% share of the assemblage by sherd count. The groups were recovered from Trenches 2, 75, 76 and 83. Limestone-tempered, shelly and grog-tempered fabrics were recorded. In one context, a globular jar in a shelly fabric was found in association with a post-conquest reduced ware.

B.1.9 Two context-groups, from Trenches 83 and 86, were dated to the 2nd century AD. Together, these accounted for 11% of the assemblage by sherd count, though most of the pottery was recovered from a single context – 8605, a fill of ditch 8603. Pottery characteristic of this period included a cup in Central Gaulish samian ware and a dish or bowl with a flanged rim in a medium sandy reduced ware.

B.1.10 Ten per cent of pottery comprised groups more broadly dated to the mid to late Roman period (*c* AD 150-410). Such groups were recovered from Trenches 72, 73 and 75 and dated by the presence of Derbyshire coarse ware, Nene Valley colour-coated ware, lid-seated jars or a plain-rimmed dish.

B.1.11 Three context-groups, from Trenches 75 and 76, contained bowls with dropped-flange rims. These vessels provide a more certain late Roman date (*c* AD 250-410) for deposition.

B.1.12 Most of the groups were recovered from trenches in the southern part of the site across an area of settlement, trackways and enclosures, as indicated by geophysical survey. The pottery suggests that this area was occupied during the Iron Age and Roman periods, with the emphasis on the middle Iron Age to late Iron Age/early Roman period.

B.1.13 The assemblage is in mixed condition. The overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by sherd count) is 20g, while MSW values per context range from 1g to 92g,

with 20% of values being below 10g and some 50% of values falling between 10g and 20g. These point to an assemblage generally comprising moderately large fragments. However, the mean EVE value is just 0.08 EVE or 8%, with the circumference of no single vessel exceeding 24%. While the assemblage contained relatively large body and base sherds, rims were poorly preserved, suggesting that vessels were well broken up. This suggests that the pottery had undergone multiple episodes of disturbance and redeposition and was recovered from locations somewhat marginal to core areas of domestic activity.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.14 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

B.2 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.2.1 A small assemblage of 15 struck flints and eight fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 13g was recovered from this evaluation. The struck flint was widely spread across site but with a hint at a concentration in and around the main settlement in Area A. There was rarely more than one flint from any context with two containing more than this. The flintwork was largely non-period-specific but a considerable number belonged to an early prehistoric blade-based industry probably dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic.

B.2.2 A small majority of the flints were recovered from Area A (8) and most of these originated in the main settlement area (5). Area C contained the next largest assemblage of five pieces while Area B had two. One piece from Trench 56 was currently unassigned to a given area.

B.2.3 A significant amount of the pieces recovered were a product of blade technology. This included two blade cores from Trenches 83 (topsoil 8300) and 107 (colluvium 10703), as well as blade forms in Trenches 69 (ditch fill 6912), 75 (pit fill 7528), 86, (ditch fill 8607) and 105 (ditch fill 10506). These pieces could belong to any period between the late Upper Palaeolithic through to the later Neolithic but a date range between the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic is most likely. The cores are actually very typical of this latter range and the blades and bladelets are relatively narrow which would also support the suggested restricted range.

B.2.4 The two retouched pieces were not a product of a blade industry. A thumbnail scraper from topsoil 800, Trench 8 could possibly be a form of microblade core but the scraper identification is far more likely. The bifacially retouch fragment from ditch fill 1404,

Trench 14 is also likely to post-date the Mesolithic/early Neolithic period and may well represent a broken fabricator of later design. Both these tools probably date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age and it is noticeable that these were recovered from Area C while the blade forms were absent from that area but were common in Areas A and B.

B.2.5 This suggests two foci for flint-related activities in Areas A/B and Area C with the former being related to transient groups and most probably short-stay temporary camps while the latter flintwork suggests a domestic or possibly a ritual/burial focus in the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

B.2.6 Small amounts of burnt unworked flint were recovered from contexts 6912 and 8706, mostly from samples. The amount recovered is quite slight and this might indicate limited use of flint to heat water or provide radiant heat in a hearth setting. This activity could easily be contemporary with the features they were recovered from as flint continues in use in this manner into later prehistory.

Methodology

B.2.7 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-7; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al*. 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Context	Type	sub-type	notes	date
500	Flake	Preparation		
600	Flake	Preparation		
800	Flake	Side trimming		
800	Scraper	Thumbnail	Most likely a well retouched thumbnail on a domed round flake but could be a microblade core	?EBA
1404	Other retouch	Biface fragment	Probable bifacial tool fragment, depth too short for core, possibly a fabricator?	
5605	Flake	Inner		
6912	Bladelet	Side trimming	Early bladelet form	EPH
6912	Burnt unworked	Fragments x 2	Tiny sized fragments weighing just 1g	
7201	Flake	Inner		
7516	Flake	Side trimming	Heavily burnt	
7528	Blade	Side trimming	Early blade form	EPH

8300	Core other bladelets	bladelets	Almost cubic but could also be viewed off as being keeled	?EPH
8308	Chunk		Natural fragment	
8607	Blade	Side trimming	Early blade form	EPH
8706	Burnt unworked	Fragments x 6	Moderate sized fragments weighing 12g	
10506	Bladelet	inner	Fine early bladelet form, proximal segment	EPH
10703	Core single platform	bladelets	Clear bladelet scars and possible second platform at ninety degrees but some modern damage	EPH
10703	Flake	Side trimming		

Table 2: Summary of worked flint by context

Discussion

B.2.8 This small assemblage indicates a limited amount of activity during early prehistory and during the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, coupled with extremely limited activity in later prehistory restricted to the sue of flint for heating/cooking. Any further work in this evaluation area could generate a moderate to limited assemblage. However, the presence of early prehistoric material might indicate the survival of well-preserved *in situ* scatters in very localised areas such as hollows or river edges and this could lead to a far larger assemblage being recovered.

B.3 Metals

By Ian R Scott

B.3.1 There are two metal finds, one possible small iron collar or clamp and one copper alloy ring.

B.3.2 The collar or clamp fragment (context 10703) comprises a flat strip bent at a right-angle at each end. Not closely datable.

B.3.3 Spiral ring, possibly in the form of a snake, in copper alloy (context 6912, sample 3). One end of the spiral tapers slightly, the other has cut or split which could be the snake's mouth. Spiral rings are found in late prehistoric, Roman and early post Roman contexts.

Context	Description
6912	Spiral finger ring of two and half turns formed from cu alloy strip. One end appears to taper to rounded tip, the other end has a cut or split which might be viewed as snake's mouth. D: 24mm; W: 11mm. Sample <3>
10703	Clamp or square collar fragment. Comprises a flat strip bent at a right-angle at each end. Fe. L: 33mm; W: 10mm.

Table 3: Summary of metalwork by context

B.4 Slag

By Ian R Scott

B.4.1 There is a quantity of slag from a number of contexts. Small quantities were recovered from contexts 6909, 8310, 10705 and from 10808. The pieces were all small and many were undiagnostic.

B.4.2 Most of the slag was recovered from context 8706 (n=10; Wt: 327 g) and more particularly from context 8715 (n=78; Wt 1277 g).

Context	Description	Weight (g)
6909	1 piece vesicular slag	106
8310	5 small pieces of slag. Undiagnostic	55
8706	2 pieces of vesicular slag	318
	3 small pieces of slag. Undiagnostic	6
	5 slag fragments	3
8715	48 pieces of vesicular slag	376
	14 pieces of light vesicular slag	145
	14 pieces of vesicular slag	319
	2 pieces of vesicular slag	437
10705	1 small piece of slag. Undiagnostic	16
10808	9 pieces of light cinder / slag	45

Table 4: Summary of slag by context

B.5 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

Description

B.5.1 Fired clay amounting to 38 fragments weighing 95g was recovered from Trenches 72, 73 and 87. The assemblage is briefly recorded in the table below. Fabrics were not examined in any detail, but all appeared to be made in some form of sandy clay fabric, probably derived from local clay sources.

B.5.2 All fragments were small with a very low mean fragment weight of 2.5g and none were over 40mm in size. One fragment from context 7206 may be a corner fragment of post-medieval brick, but its finish is not typical, and some earlier form of fired clay oven furniture cannot be ruled out.

B.5.3 The remaining fired clay was largely indeterminate in form, with a single flat surface being the only deliberate shaping. Fragments from context 8706 are probably originated from an oven structure. Several thin flakes with a smooth flat surface covered in grass/straw impressions and burnt grey and black are interpreted as oven lining. Other fragments from this context were more irregular and worn.

B.5.4 The fired clay cannot be dated as no fragments are diagnostic and the material is dependent on associated dateable artefacts for its phasing. The coarse chaff impressions of the type found on the fragment from 8706 are most commonly a feature of Roman material, though in this case the fired clay is associated with Iron Age pottery. The fired clay from context 7538 is associated with Roman pottery.

B.5.5 The fired clay probably represents fragments from domestic oven or hearth structures. The material recovered from context 8706 sample 2 is associated with charcoal and carbonised seeds and is typical of rake-out debris dislodged from oven walls or floor during clearing out of ash and cinders.

Recommendations regarding discard and retention

B.5.6 The fired clay has little intrinsic value and little future research potential and may be discarded, when the project is completed.

Context	Nos	Wtg	Form	Size	Description	Spot date
7206, Ditch 7205	1	24	Brick	>35mm th	3 flat surfaces forming square corner. Orange red sandy fabric with cream clay incl.	Pmed?
7538, Ditch 7537	1	1	Indet	10mm L	Amorphous scrap of fine sandy clay with organic temper	U
8706, Ditch 8705	1	6	Indet	31mm x 10mm th	Worn fragment with surface coated in frequent coarse chaff impressions. Pinkish brown sandy clay	U
8706 <2>	25	52	Indet	16mm th; 10-30mm L	Irregular worn fragments, some with rough flat surface. Probably oven structure.	U
8706 <2>	9	9	Oven lining	2-4mm th	Thin flakes with a smooth flat surface covered in grass/straw impressions and in several cases burnt black or grey.	U
8716, Ditch 8705	1	3	Indet	16mm th	Irregular fragment with possible shaped surface. Light orange-brown coarse sandy clay.	U
Total	38	95				

Table 5: Record of fired clay

B.6 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of eight pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use. The stone includes 6 fragments from context 203 (69g), 1 from context 8605 (37g) and 1 from context 8706 (50g). All these fragments are unused but burnt (heat cracked). All the stone can be discarded.

B.7 Clay tobacco pipes

By John Cotter

Description

B.7.1 Two pieces of clay pipe weighing 4g were recovered from two contexts. Given the small amount these have not been separately catalogued but are fully described below.

B.7.2 Context 808. Spot-date: 18th century? Description: 1 mouthpiece (weight 1g). Length 20mm. Lightly burnished surfaces with a stem bore diameter of 2mm. Fairly fresh condition.

B.7.3 Context 6911. Spot-date: 19th century. Description: 1 piece of stem (weight 3g). Length 52mm. Fairly slender, unburnished and with a stem bore diameter of 1.7mm. Fresh condition.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.7.4 The pipes here are really only of use for dating and have little potential for further analysis. As they have been adequately recorded they could be discarded if so desired.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Five bulk samples were taken, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of charred plant remains (CPR) and the recovery of bone and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results

C.1.3 A summary of the material is presented in Table 6.

C.1.4 Sample 5 is from fill 1407 of ditch 1405 and is currently undated. A small quantity of charcoal and a single wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) were recovered. No artefacts were extracted from the heavy residue.

C.1.5 Sample 3 is from fill 6912 of ditch 6910 which is Iron Age in date. A quantity of charcoal in good condition was recovered along with several indeterminate cereal grains and a fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). A moderate quantity of bone was recovered from the residue.

C.1.6 Sample 4 is from fill 8403 of posthole 8402, currently undated. Charcoal was present but no other identifiable material was recovered from the flot and the residue produced no artefacts.

C.1.7 Sample 1 is from fill 8605 of ditch 8603, dated as Roman. Charred material is limited to a few charcoal fragments and some damaged grain that is likely to be wheat (cf. *Triticum* sp.). A moderate quantity of molluscs were recovered and proved to be a mix of terrestrial (predominantly *Vallonia* sp.) and freshwater (mainly *Bithynia tentaculata*) taxa. Some bone and pot was recovered from the residue.

C.1.8 Sample 2 is from fill 8706 of ditch 8705 which is spot dated to the Middle Iron Age. A mix of charred material was recovered. The charcoal is in good condition and includes fragments >4mm in size. Other charred material was recovered in fair to poor condition adding uncertainty to some identifications. The grain is likely to be wheat (cf. *Triticum* sp.) and hazelnut fragments (*Corylus avellana*) are also present. Charred goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and damaged bedstraws (*Galium* sp.) make up the bulk of the weed assemblage. Bone and a range of other materials were extracted from the residues including slag and fired clay.

Sample no.	Context no.	Area/Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	8605	86	8603	Roman	37	20	+	+			++	+	10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam. Abundant modern roots.
2	8706	87	8705	MIA	40	35	+++	+	+	++		++	10YR 3/3 silty clay loam. Abundant modern roots.
3	6912	69	6910	IA	35	50	++	+	+			+	7.5YR 3/2 silty clay loam.
4	8403	84	8402		4	5	+						7.5YR 4/3 silty clay loam.
5	1407	14	1405		40	20	++	+		+			7.5YR 4/3 silty clay loam.

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+)

Table 6: Assessment of sample flots.

Discussion

C.1.9 Recovery of charred material on site was limited, perhaps because the samples came from ditches, the majority of which are not close to an occupational area. The limited charred remains from the Iron Age features demonstrate the cultivation of cereals, probably nearby, as well as the utilisation of wild resources (hazelnut). Typically, preservation was fairly poor, most of the recovered seeds and grain were fragmented or damaged which hindered identification, but charcoal was in better condition.

C.1.10 Molluscs were recovered in limited quantity from one sample but were otherwise not present in the samples.

Recommendations

C.1.11 In general, if further excavation is carried out it is recommended that sampling should take place, ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (Historic England 2011).

C.1.12 The flots warrant retention until all works on the site are complete although at this stage it is not expected that further work will be required on the material.

C.2 Animal bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 443 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table 7), most of which were collected by hand. Environmental samples were also taken and were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. Features on the site were dated on

the basis of associated ceramic finds, mostly to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

C.2.2 The hand-collected material was assessed on a context level basis in line with current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019), i.e. no material has yet been recorded in full. Each bag of hand-collected material was counted, weighed and assigned a condition value (using Behrensmeyer 1978), characteristic of the majority of the material in that bag. The number of specimens potentially identifiable to each of the domesticated mammals and birds as well as the principal wild-food mammals was also counted and recorded on the same record, along with sub-totals for those that could provide biometric, sex, age or pathology data. Material from environmental samples was only recorded when it could be identified.

Description

C.2.3 Preservation on the site was moderate to poor, with little variation between periods (Figure 1).

C.2.4 Among the specimens identified, domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) and caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]) are the most common, with pig (*Sus domesticus*), horse (*Equus caballus*) and cat (*Felis* sp.) also present. Sieved samples – all from MIA-LIA phase contexts (6912 and 8706) – added watervole (*Arvicola amphibus*) and frog/toad (*Rana* sp./*Bufo* sp.), as well as more domestic mammal specimens (particularly caprine).

C.2.5 Around a third of the caprine specimens have potential for providing ageing data – either through epiphyseal fusion or through mandible wear stage – and several domestic cattle and horse specimens also have potential for providing this data (Table 7). No pathological specimens were observed but 18.5% of contexts were observed to contain specimens gnawed by canids (probably dogs) (Table 8).

Conclusions

C.2.6 This is a large assemblage by the standards of an evaluation. Further work phasing the undated part of the assemblage may provide important new information – the cat specimen, for example, should it turn out to be Iron Age, would be a significant early find. That the bulk of the assemblage consists of caprine and domestic cattle specimens is not surprising. There are hints of a decline in relative importance of caprine between the Iron Age and the Romano-British period, something which is echoed nationally (Albarella 2007; Allen *et al*. 2017). The microfauna recovered through sieving suggest locally damp environments, such as ditches, and so probably represent animals that dies *in situ*.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.7 The assemblage should be considered a priority for retention.

	EIA	MIA-LIA	IA	LIA/43-100	IA/R	AD 43-100	AD 43-200	AD 43-410	AD 120-200	AD 150-350	AD 150-410	AD 170-400	AD 250-410	Undated	sieved
domestic cattle		**24**	**2**			**1**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**14**			**1**	**18**	**2**
caprine		**18**				**1**		**2**	**2**	**3**		**1**		**11**	**9**
pig			**3**											1	**1**
horse		**4**	**1**			**2**		**1**						**2**	
cat														**1**	
water vole															**1**
Total Mammal	0	46	6	0	0	4	2	8	4	17	0	1	1	33	13
common frog/common toad															**1**
Total Amphibian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total NISP	0	46	6	0	0	4	2	8	4	17	0	1	1	33	14
Total NSP	4	151	42	1	4	7	5	41	10	49	2	3	1	123	14

Table 7: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period.

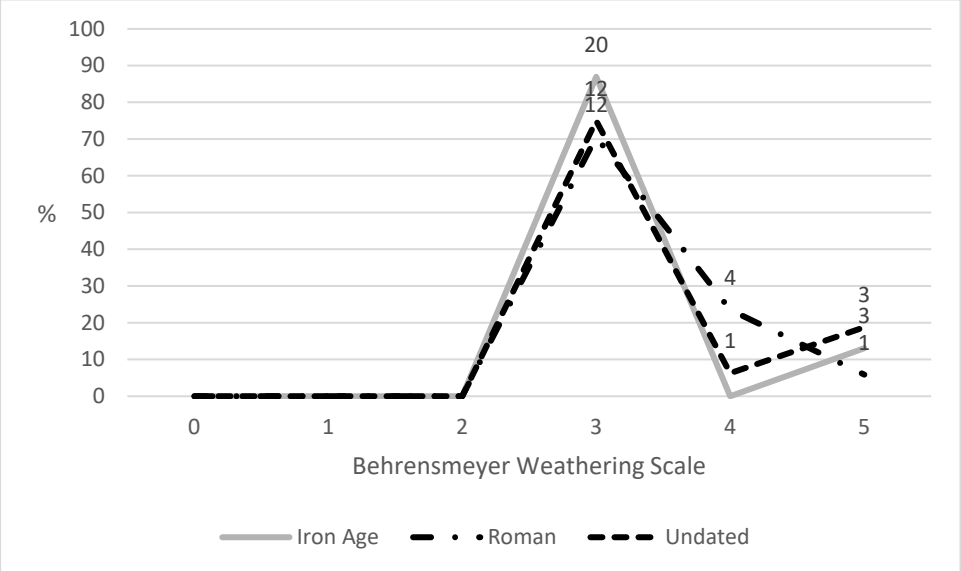

Figure 1: Condition of identified specimens, expressed as a percentage of number of bags (following Behrensmeyer, 1978) **(numbers above line = number of bags).**

	Butchery marks	Ageing	Biometric data	Sex
domestic cattle		17		
caprine		12		
pig		1		
horse		5	1	
Total	0	35	1	0

Table 7: NSP with non-taxonomic data potential for material assessed.

Gnawed	Pathologies	Burnt
12	0	2

Table 8: Bags containing specimens with gnawed, pathological or burned specimens.

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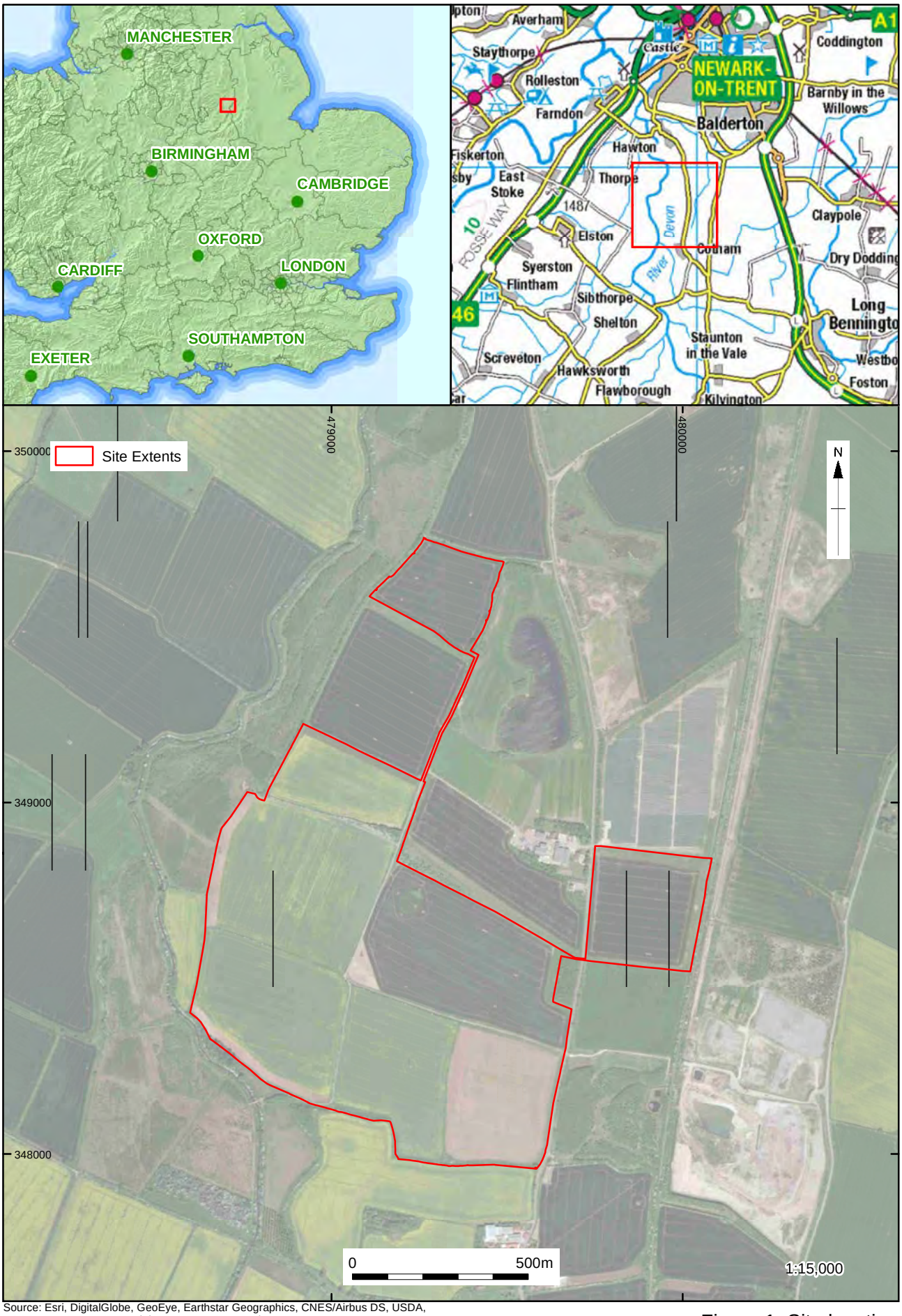
APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	The Grange, Hawton, Nottinghamshire
Site code:	HATG19
Grid Reference	SK 7933 4839
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	October 2019
Area of Site	*c* 70ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, and will be deposited with Newark Museum in due course, under the following accession number: TBC.
Summary of Results:	During September and October 2019 Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation at The Grange, Cotham Lane, Hawton, Nottinghamshire, ahead of the submission of planning permission related to the use of parts of the site for a solar farm. A series of geophysical surveys and the trial trenching identified three main concentrations of archaeology with differing potential sensitivities with regard to development impacts. Area A within the south of the site contains a dense and significant array of archaeological remains dating from the early Iron Age through to the late Roman period, though activity was most intense in the later Iron Age and early Roman period. These included numerous ditched enclosures, discrete pits and postholes and a cremation burial. The limited work undertaken during the evaluation has not allowed these remains to be well understood. Area B comprises the periphery of the settlement containing a less dense array of archaeological remains thought to be mainly of Roman date, and comprising four trackways defined by parallel double ditches and some more isolated ditches and discrete features. Area C in the northern part of the site contained a series of field boundary ditches which largely remain undated, and are likely to have been sited some distance from any focus of settlement.



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

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Figure 2: Trench locations, areas of archaeological significance and geophysical survey results

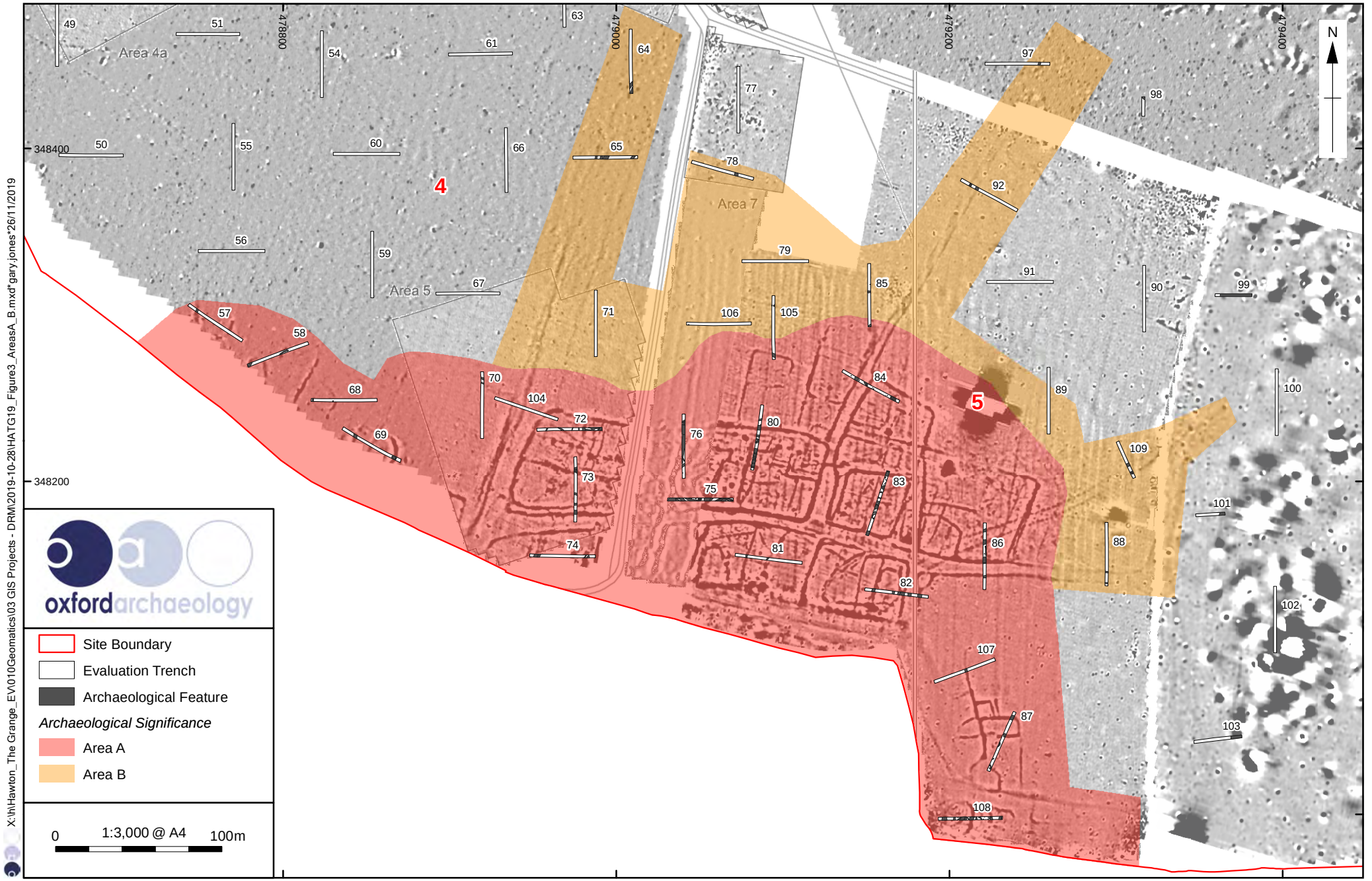

Figure 3: Detailed plan of areas A and B

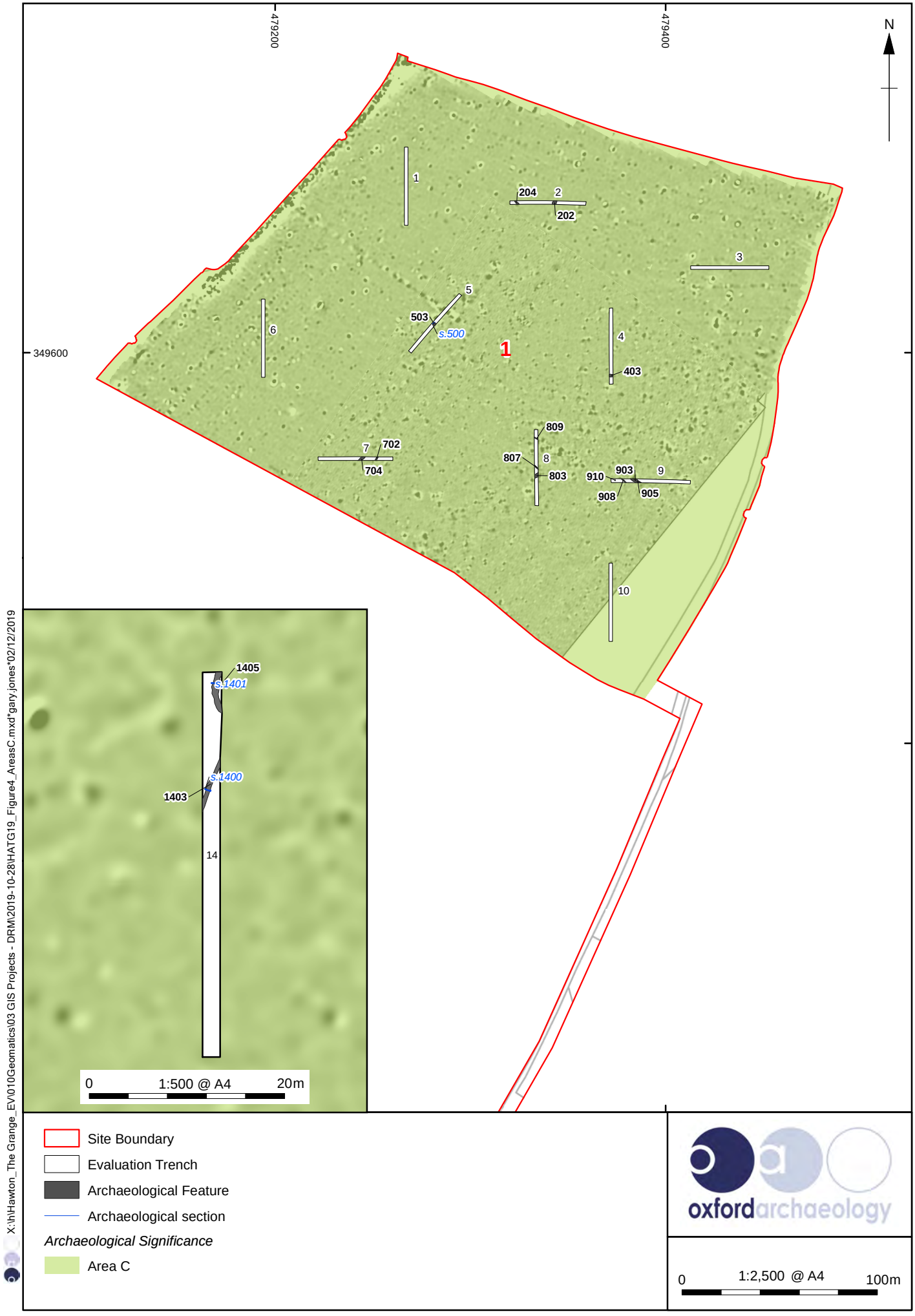

Figure 4: Detailed plan of area C

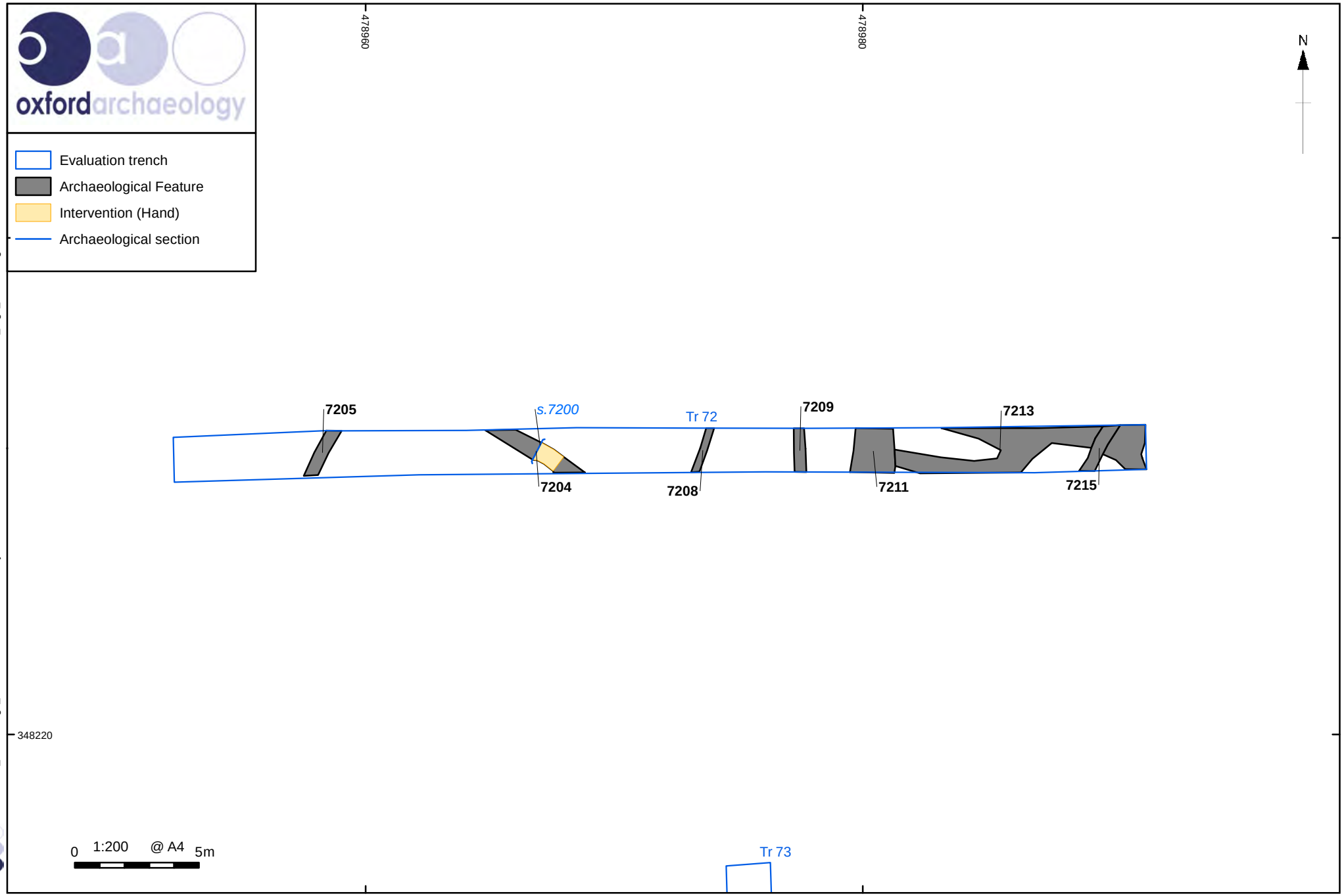

Figure 5: Detailed Plan of Trench 72

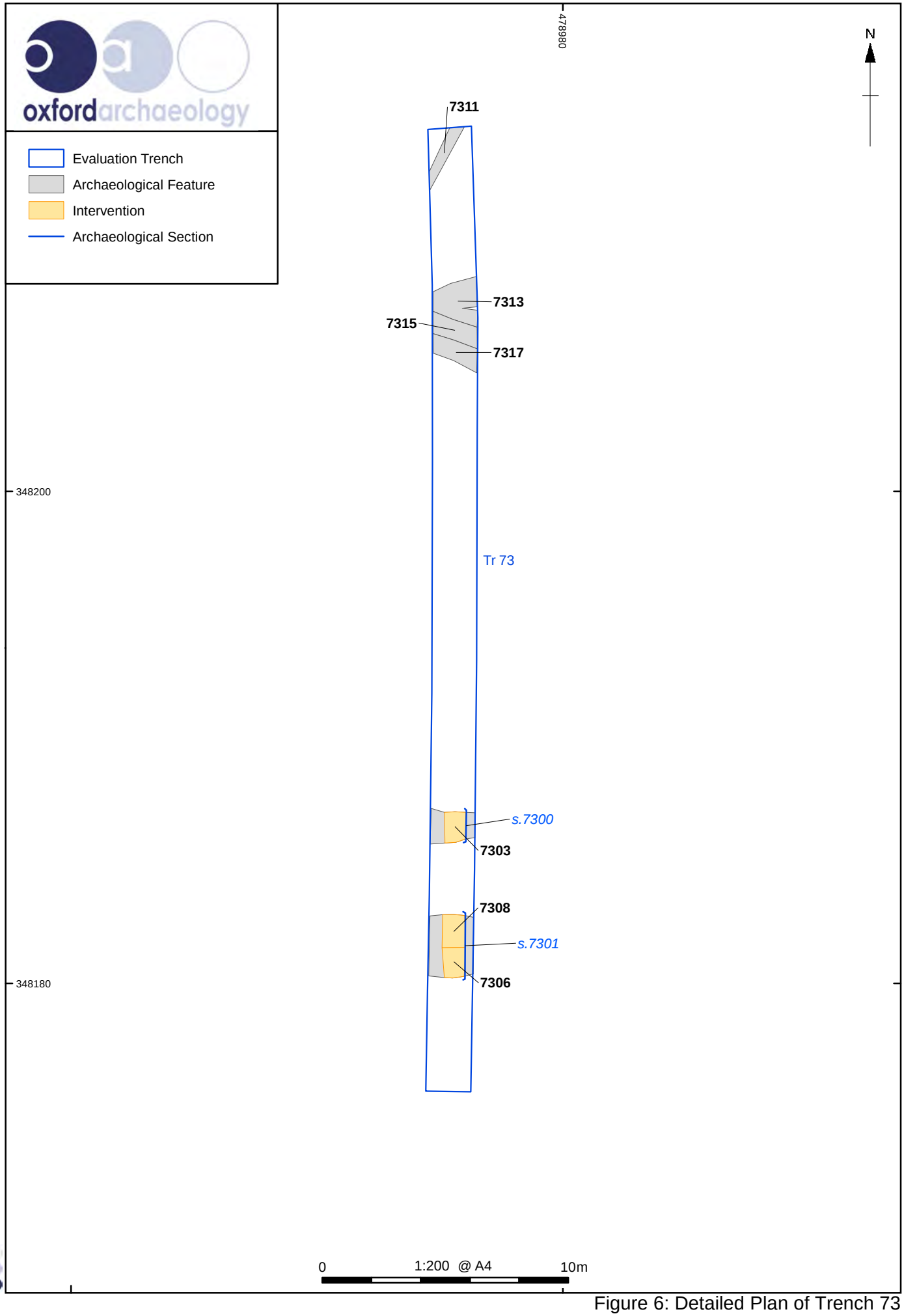

Figure 6: Detailed Plan of Trench 73

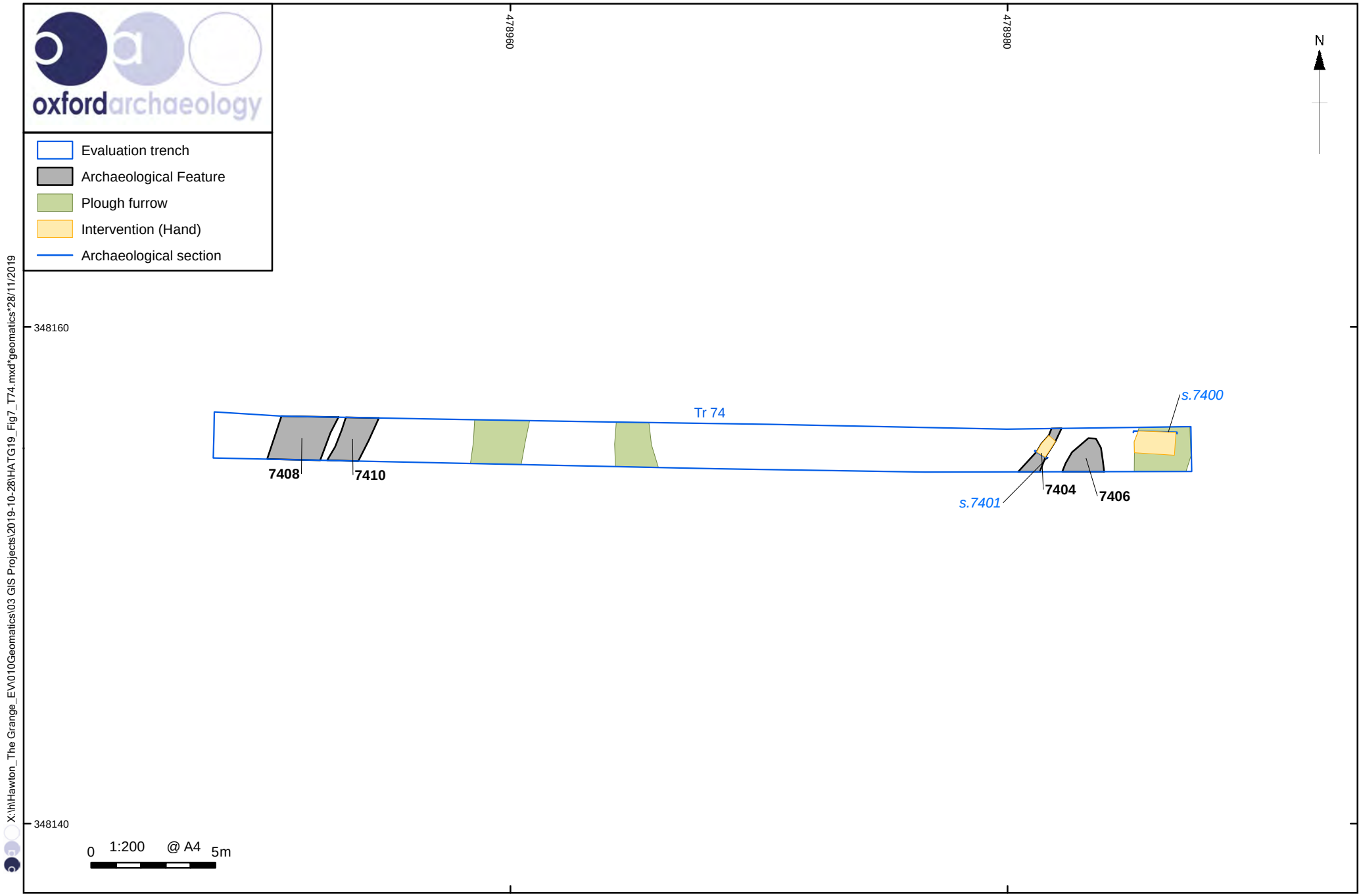

Figure 7: Detailed Plan of Trench 74

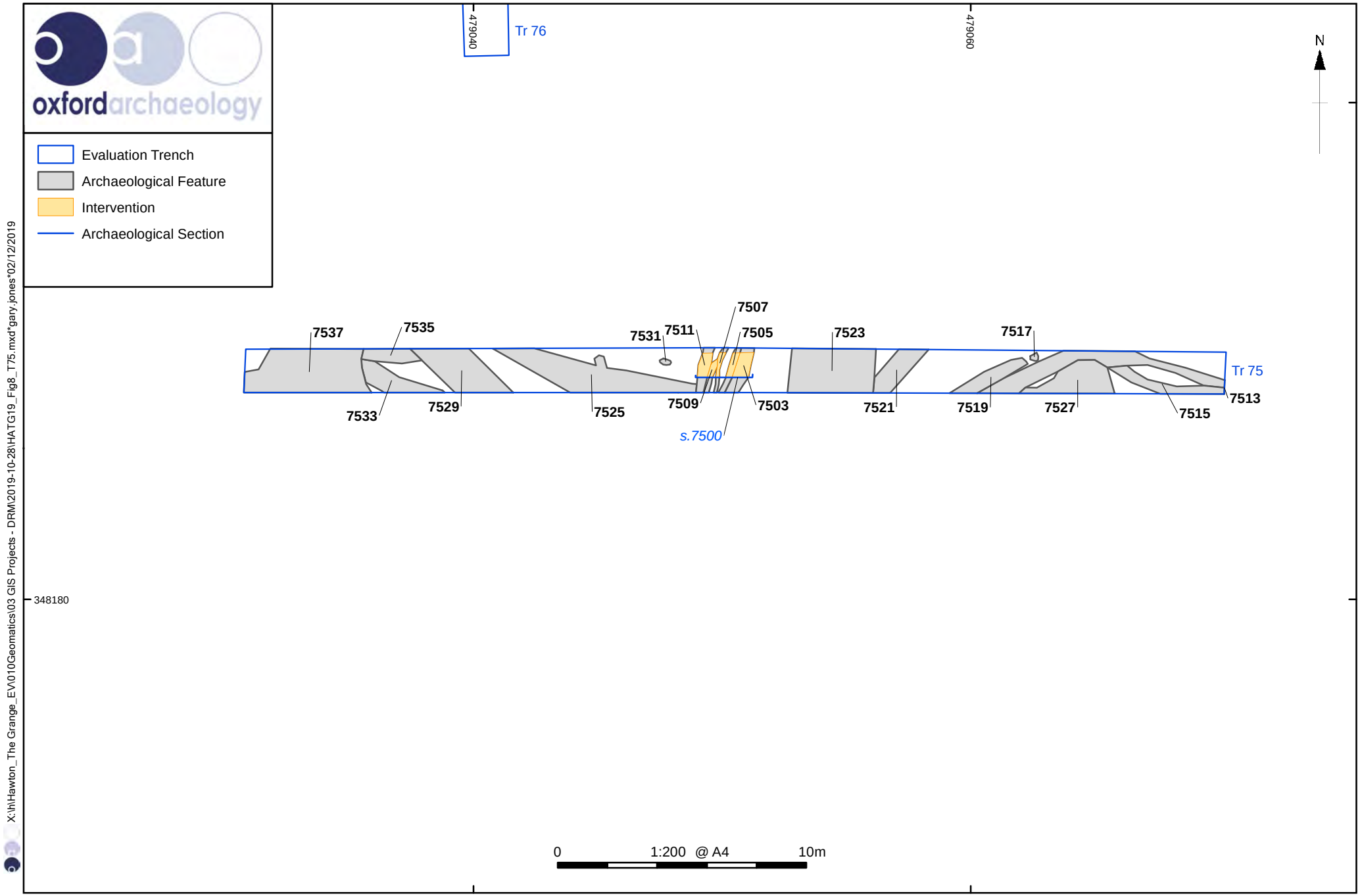

Figure 8: Detailed Plan of Trench 75

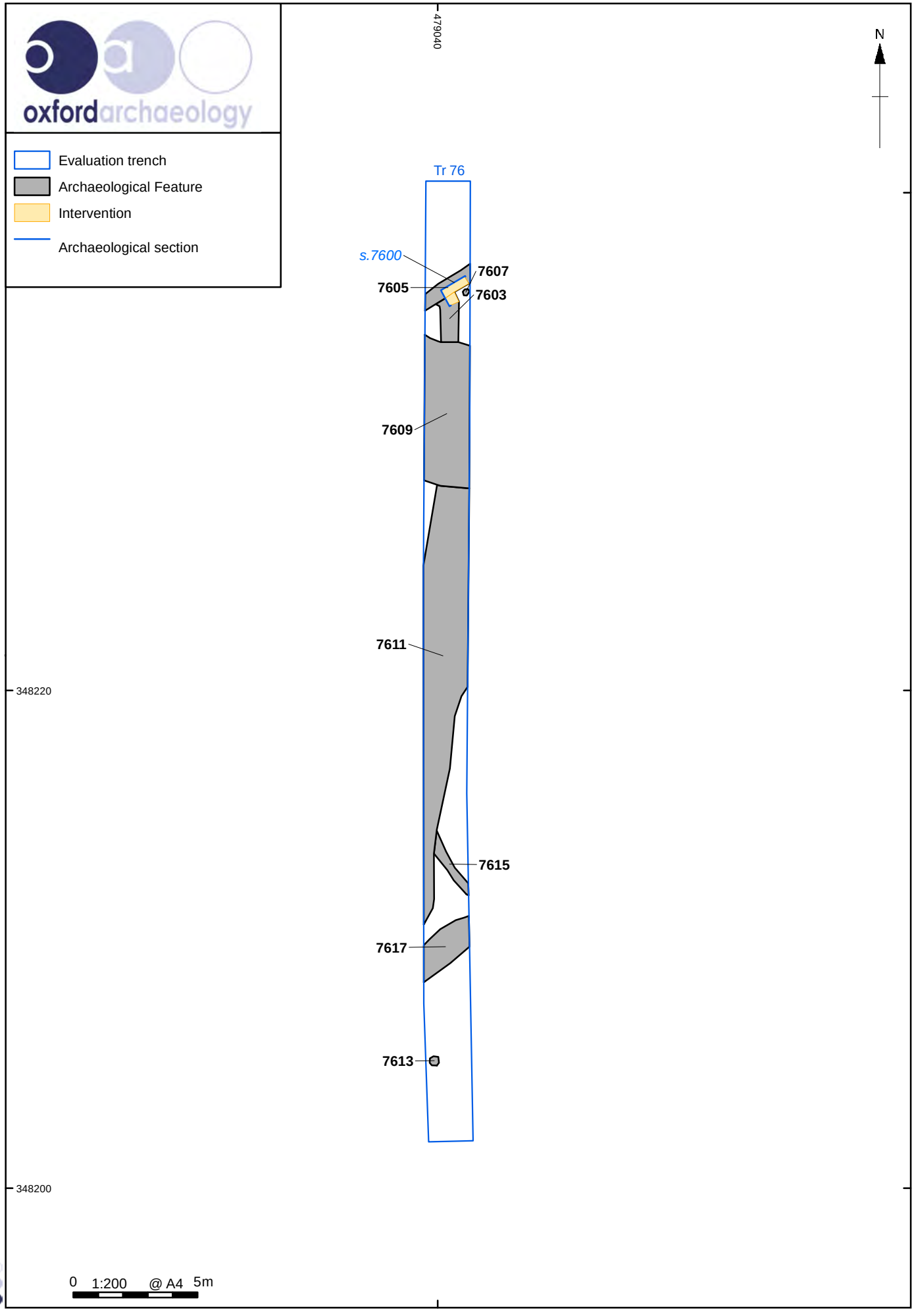

Figure 9: Detailed Plan of Trench 76

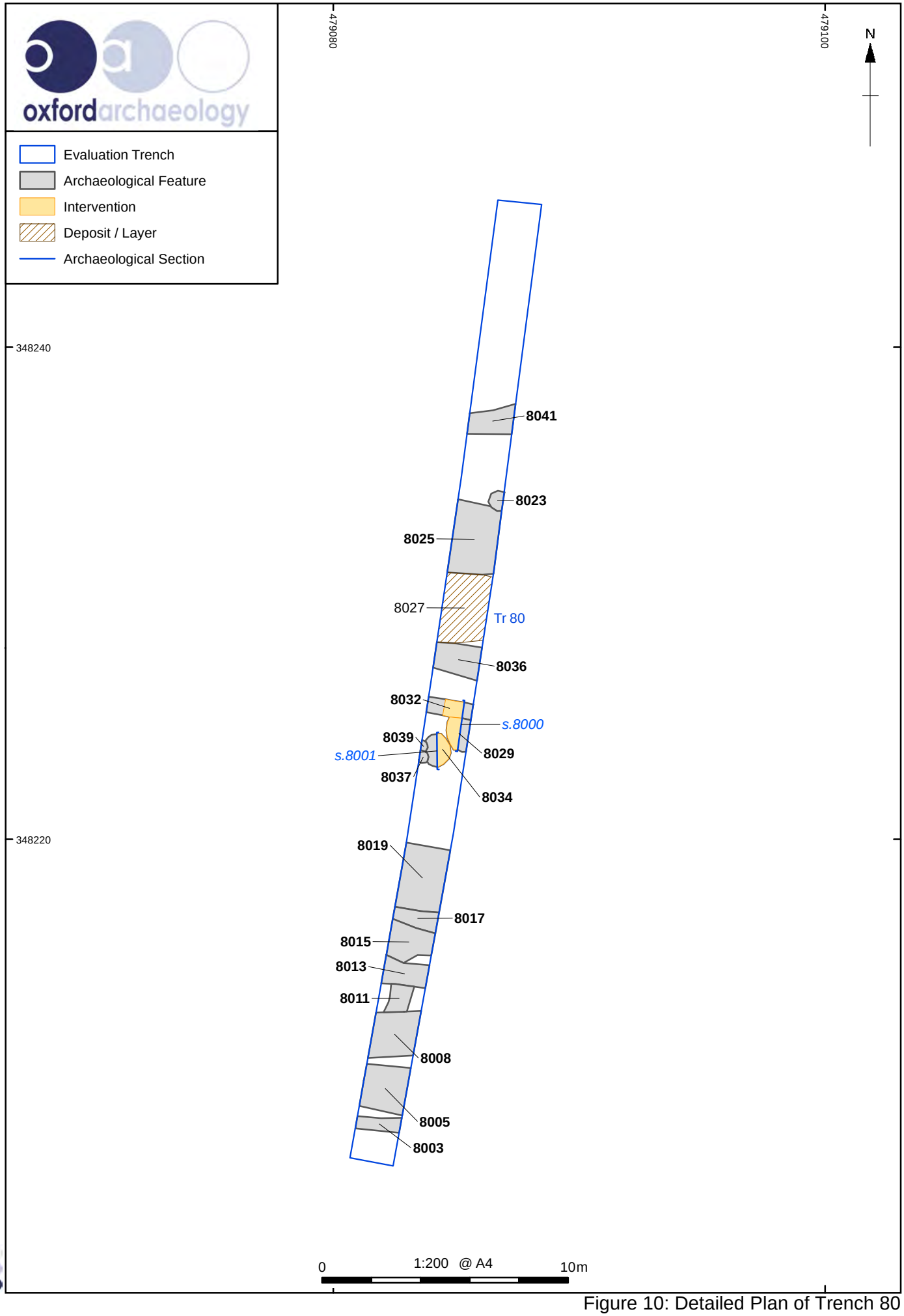

Figure 10: Detailed Plan of Trench 80

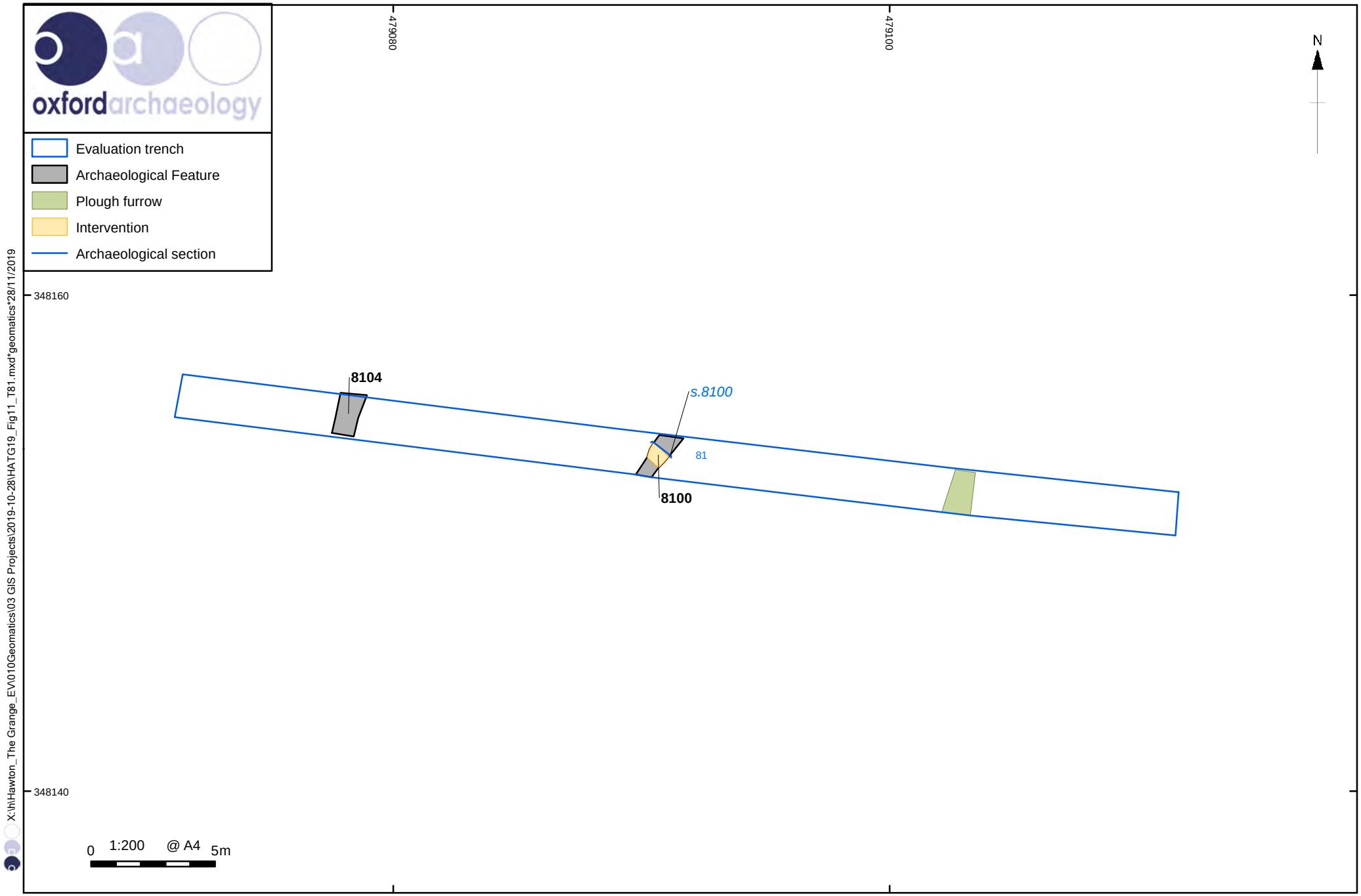

Figure 11: Detailed Plan of Trench 81

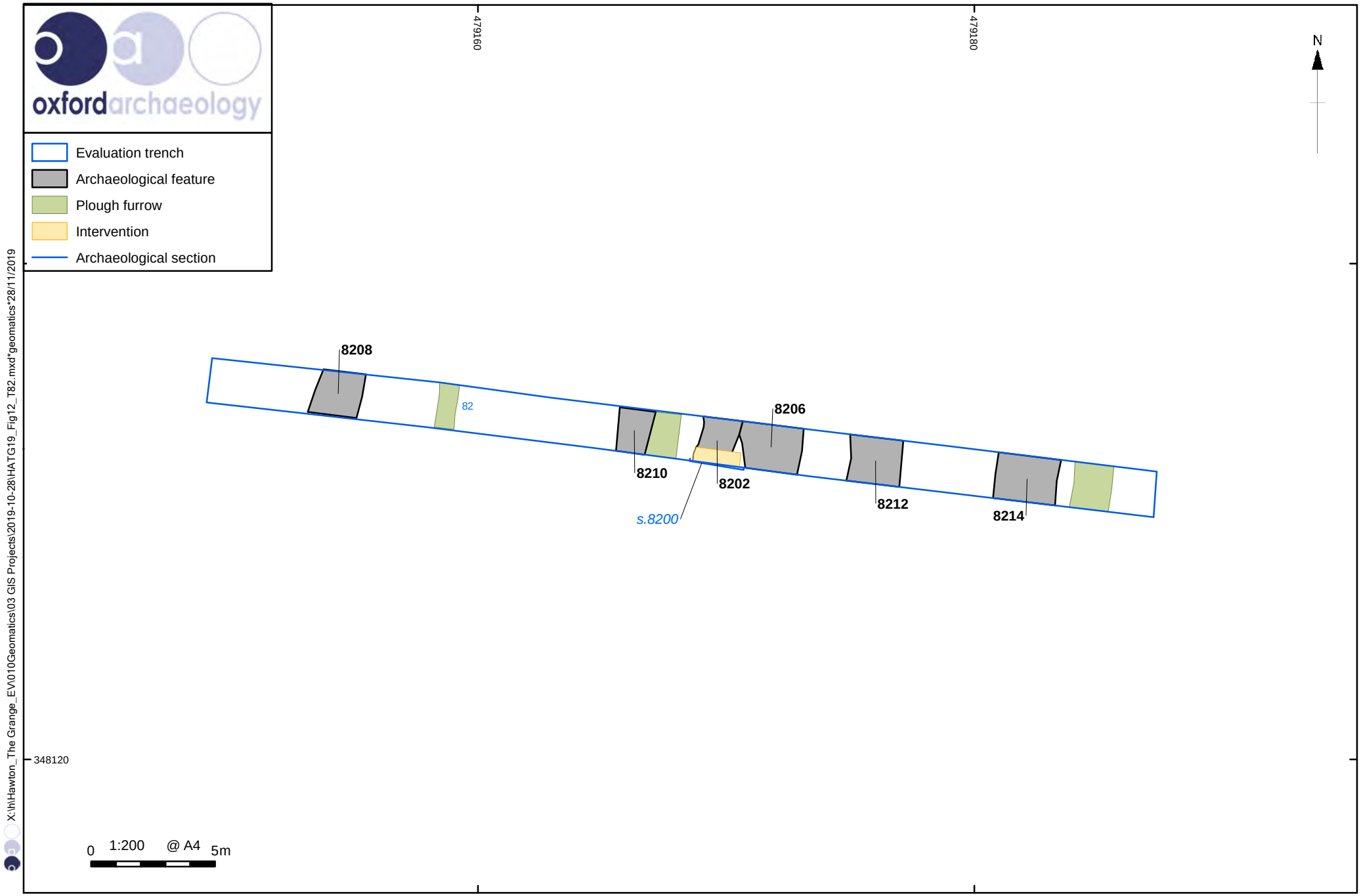

Figure 12: Detailed Plan of Trench 82

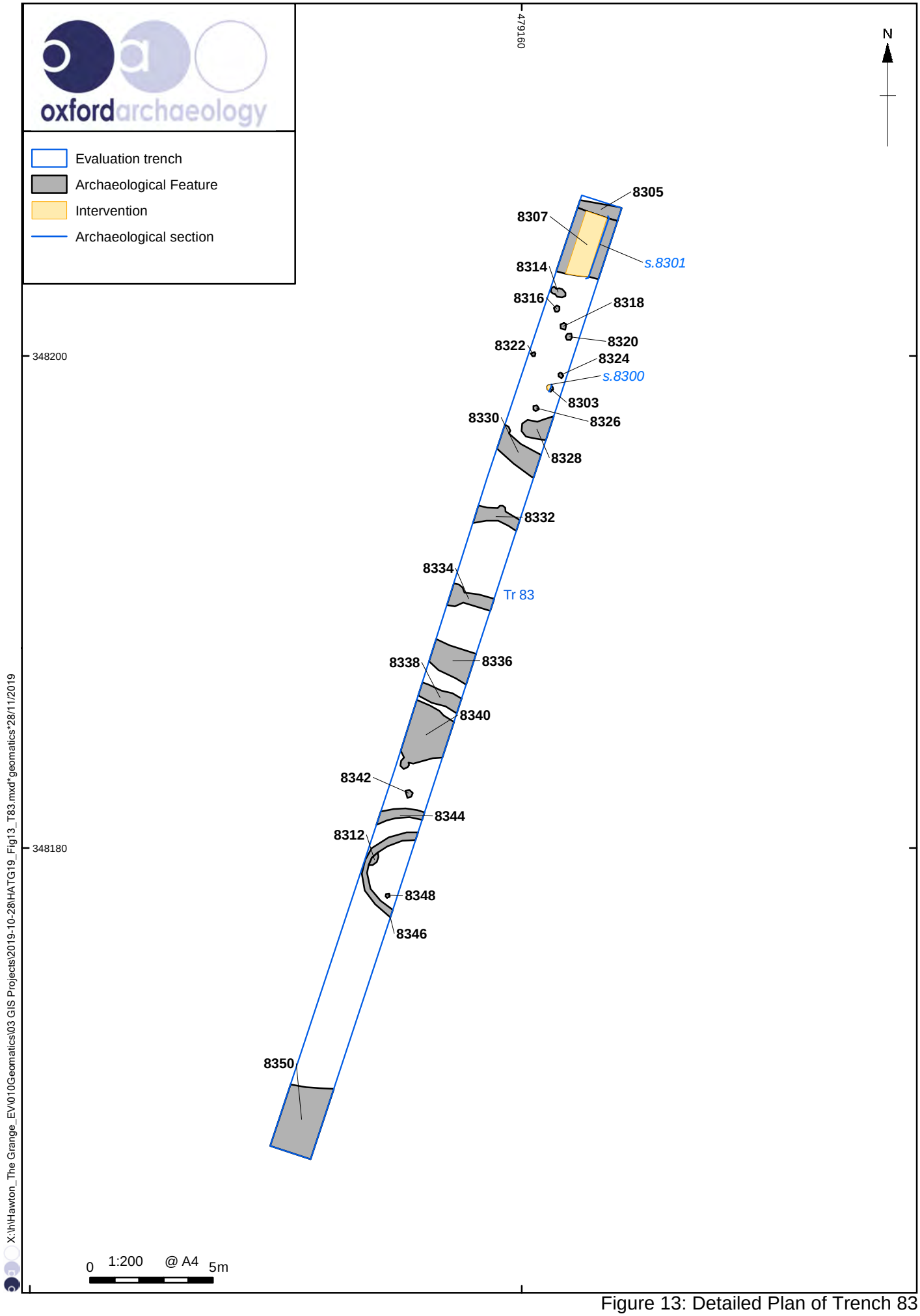

Figure 13: Detailed Plan of Trench 83

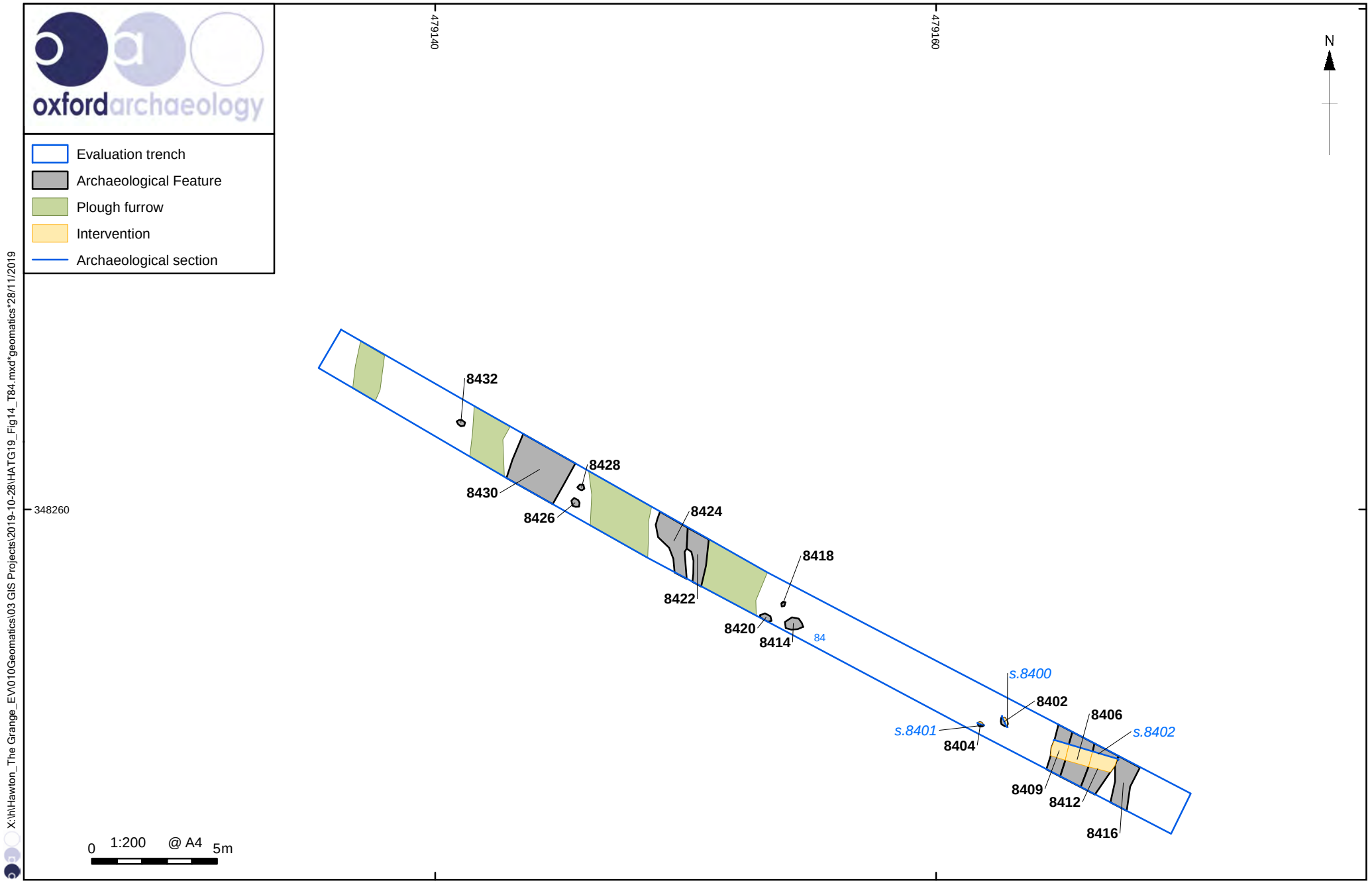

Figure 14: Detailed Plan of Trench 84

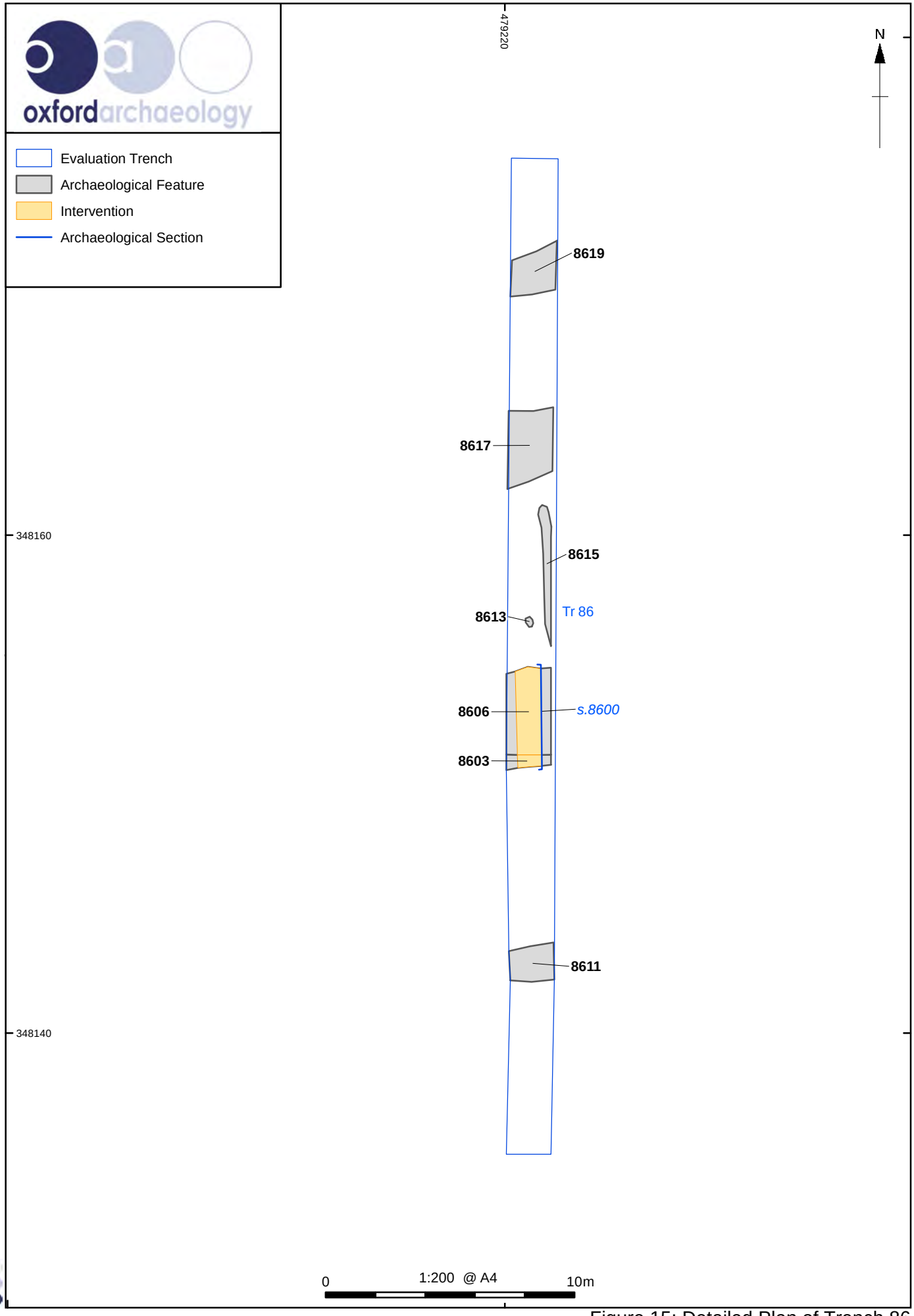

Figure 15: Detailed Plan of Trench 86

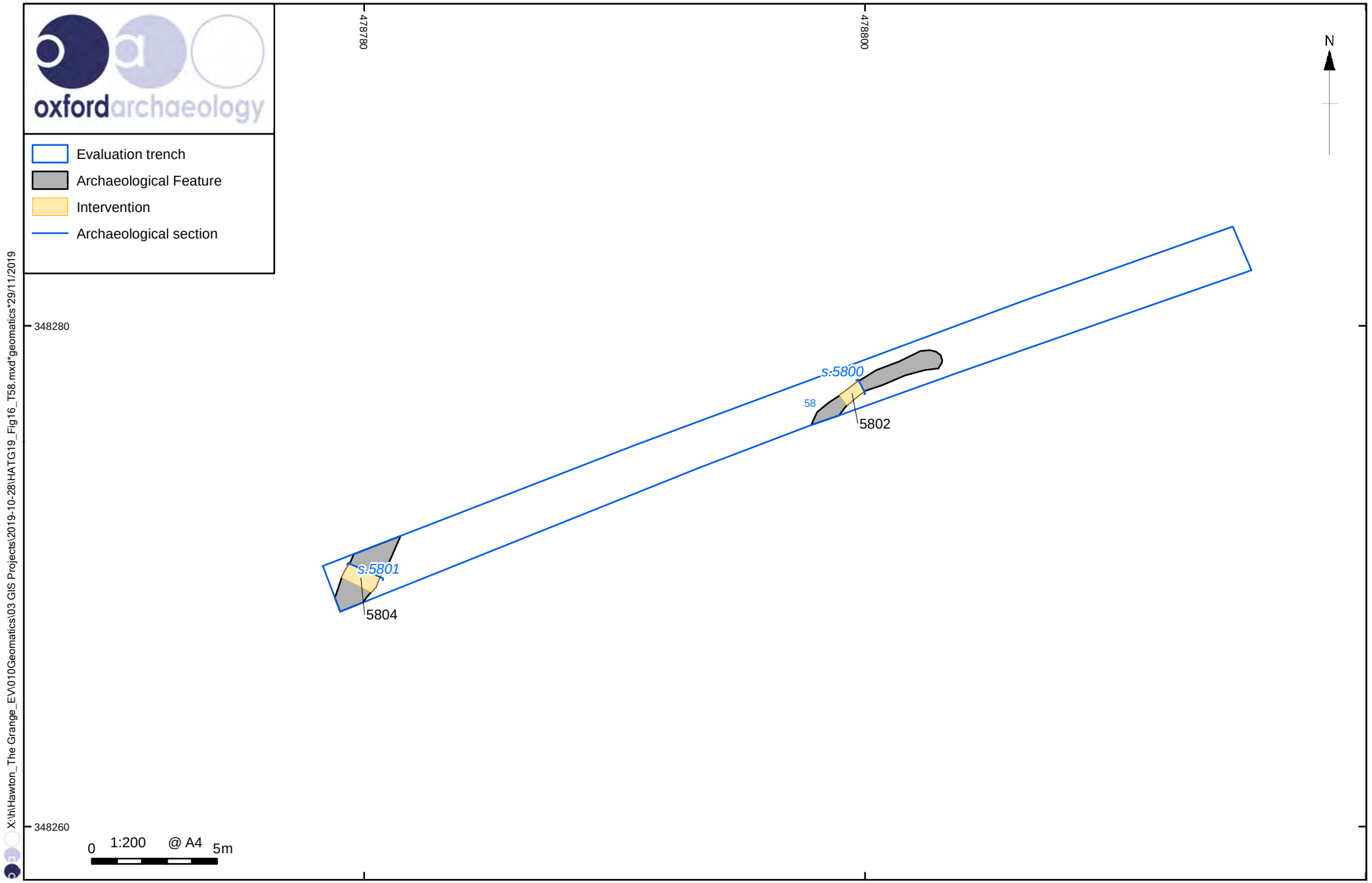

Figure 16: Detailed Plan of Trench 58

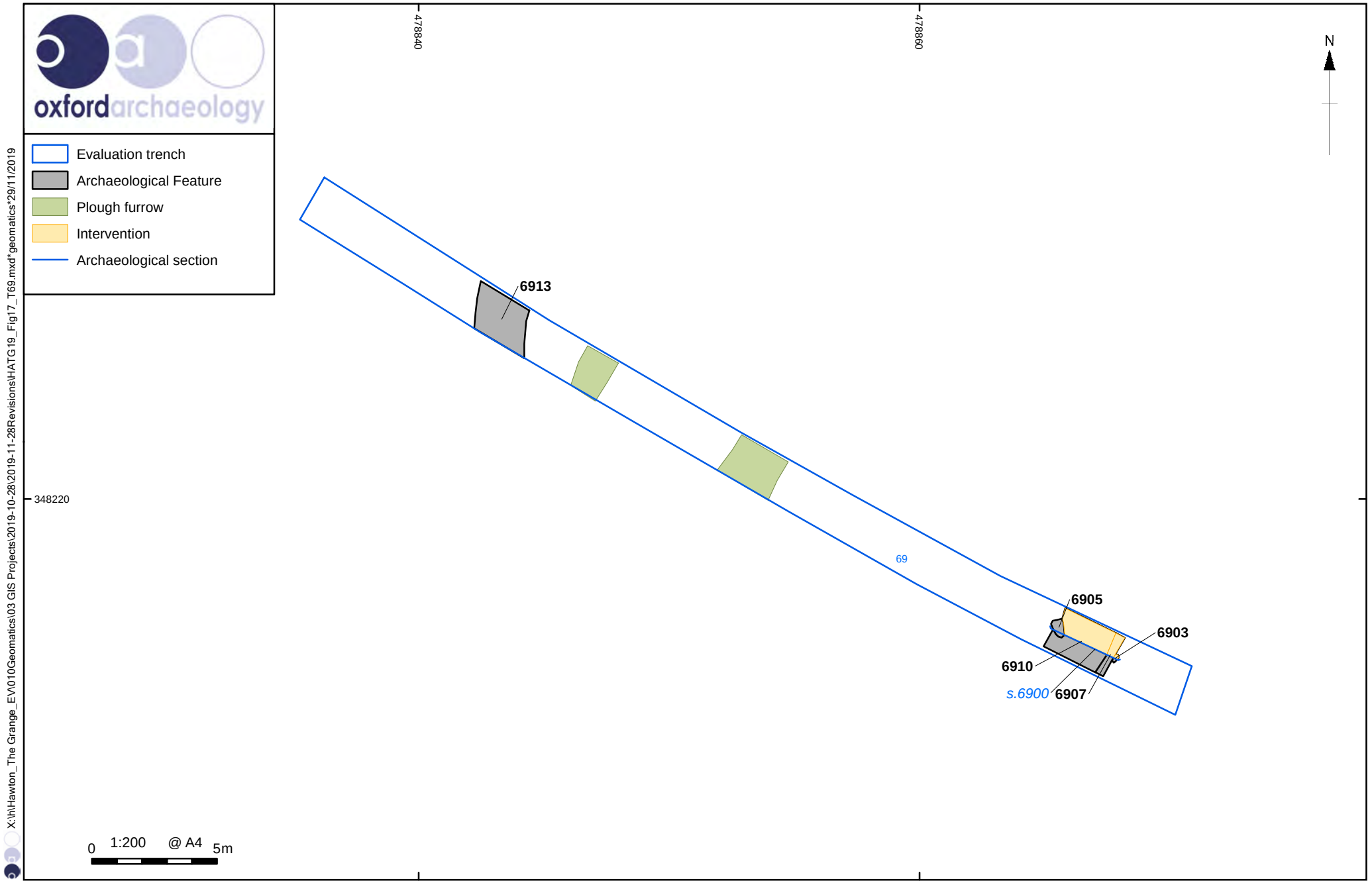

Figure 17: Detailed Plan of Trench 69

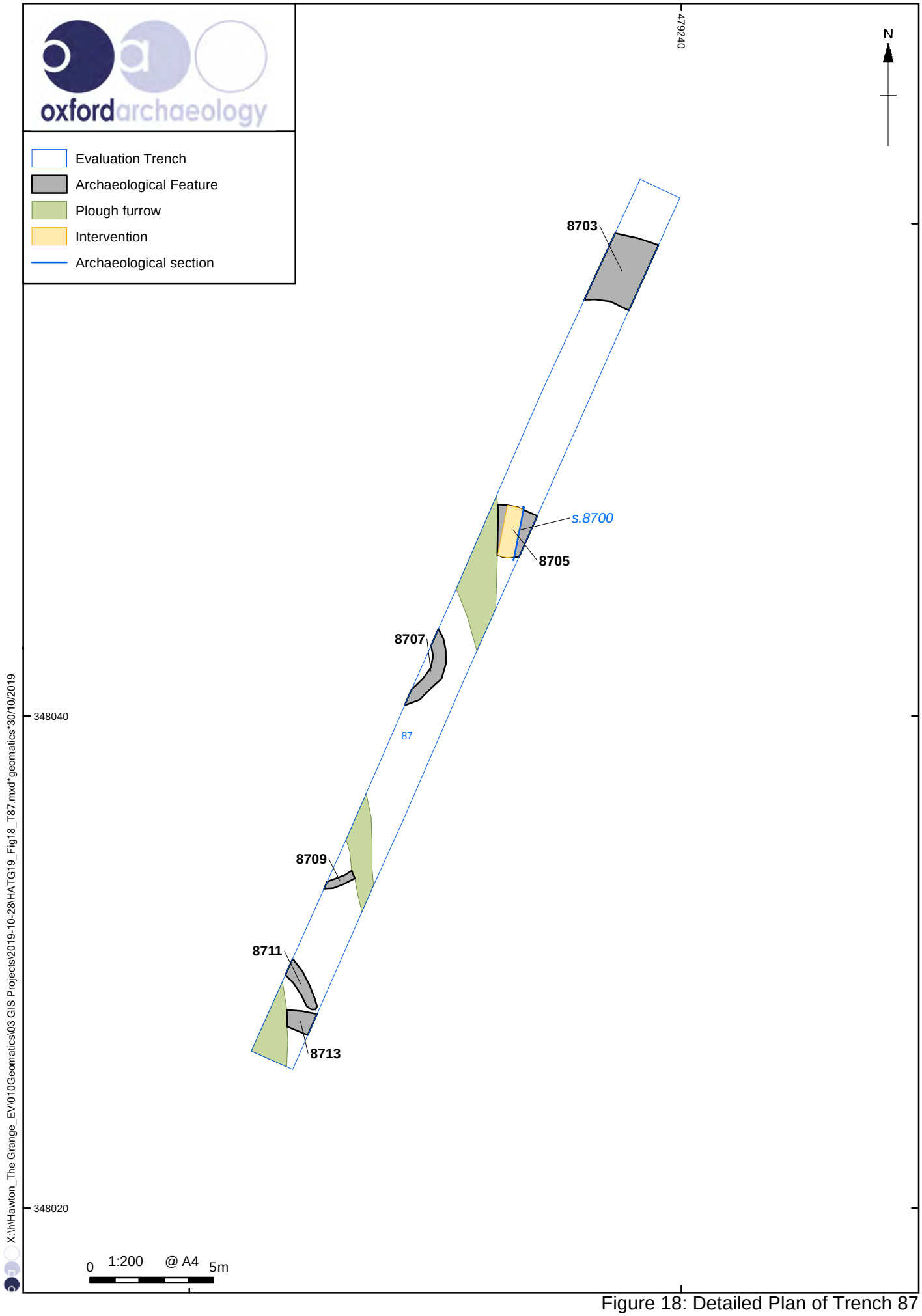

Figure 18: Detailed Plan of Trench 87

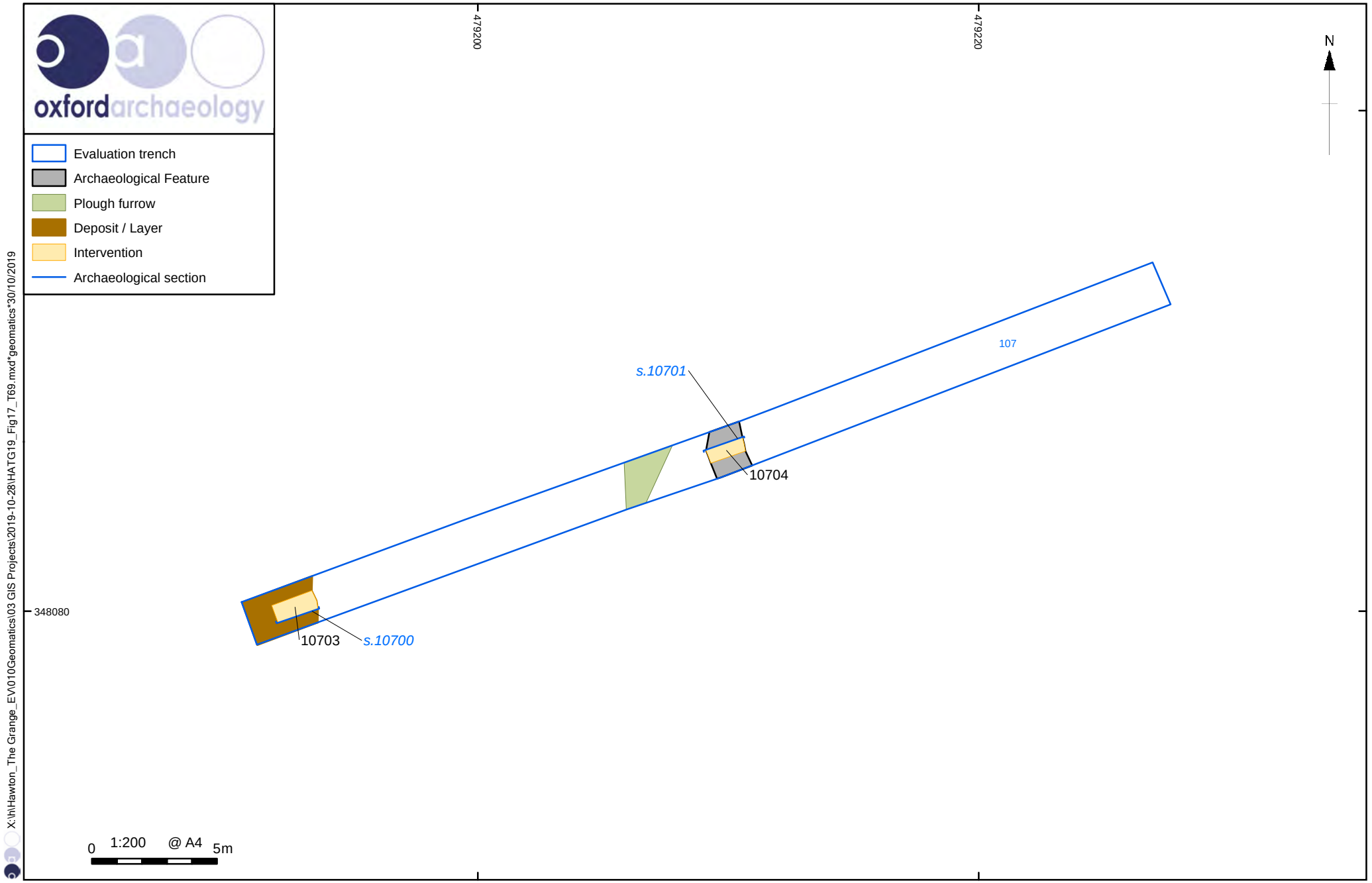

Figure 19: Detailed Plan of Trench 107

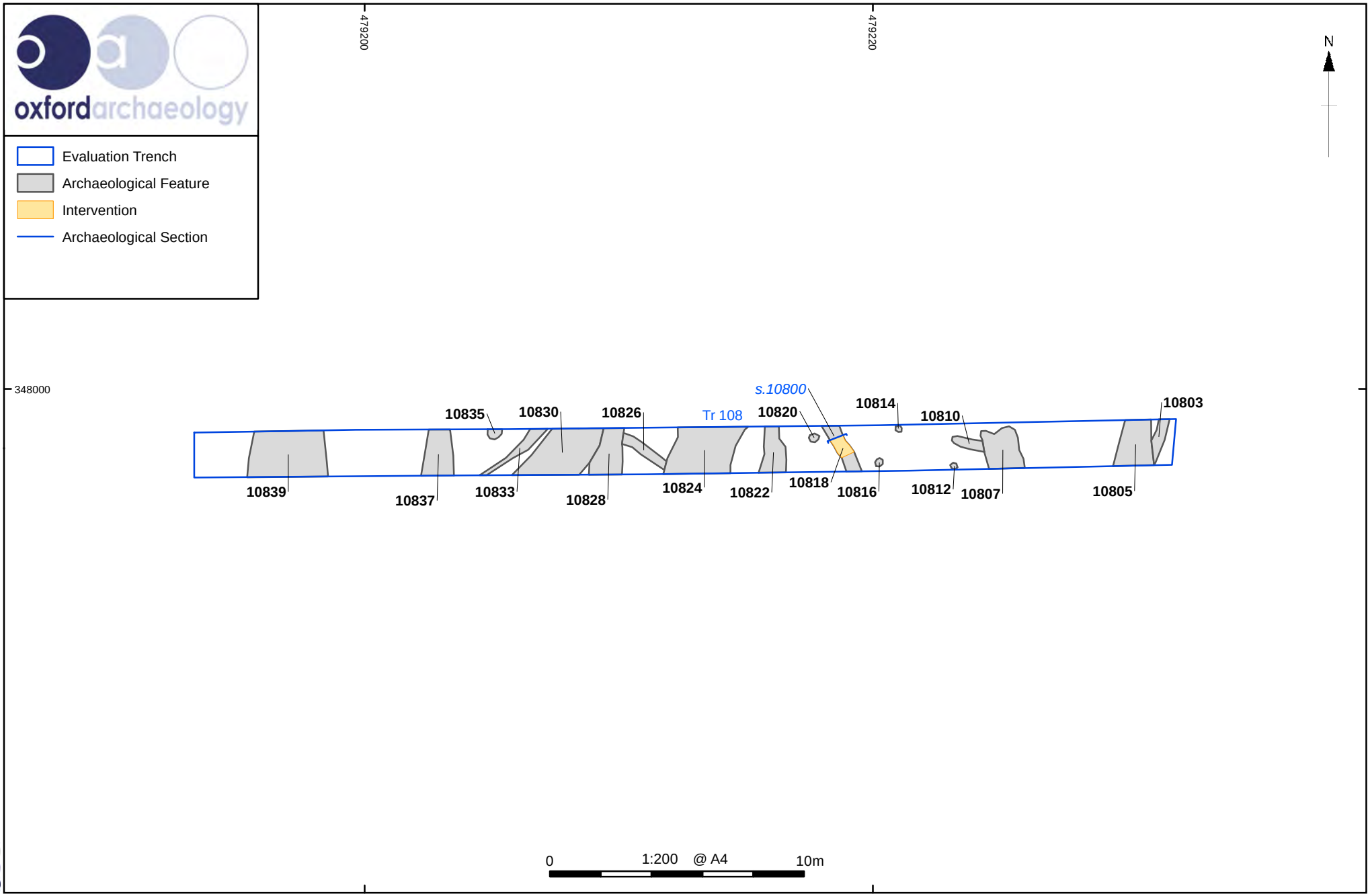

Figure 20: Detailed Plan of Trench 108

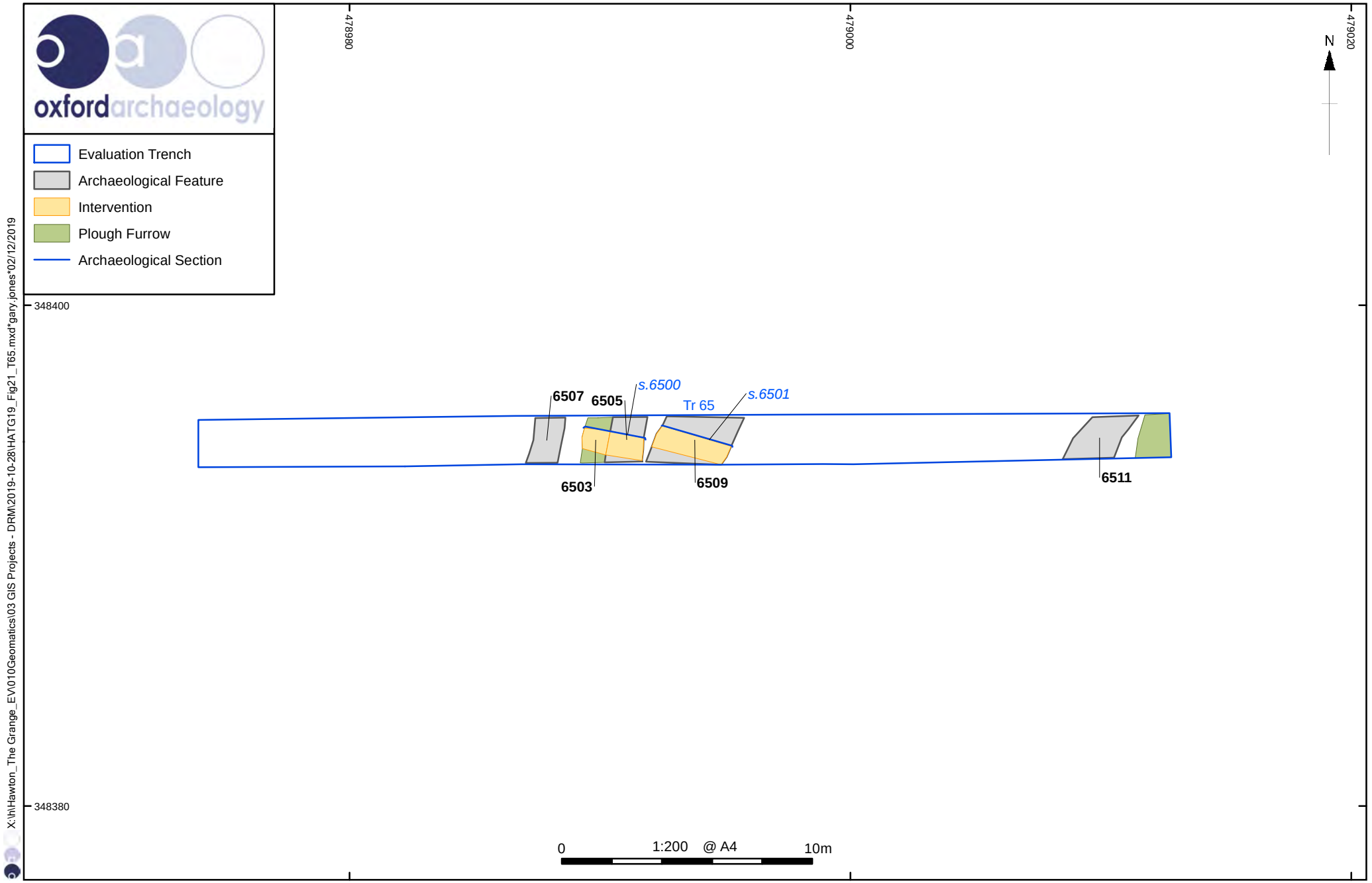

Figure 21: Detailed Plan of Trench 65

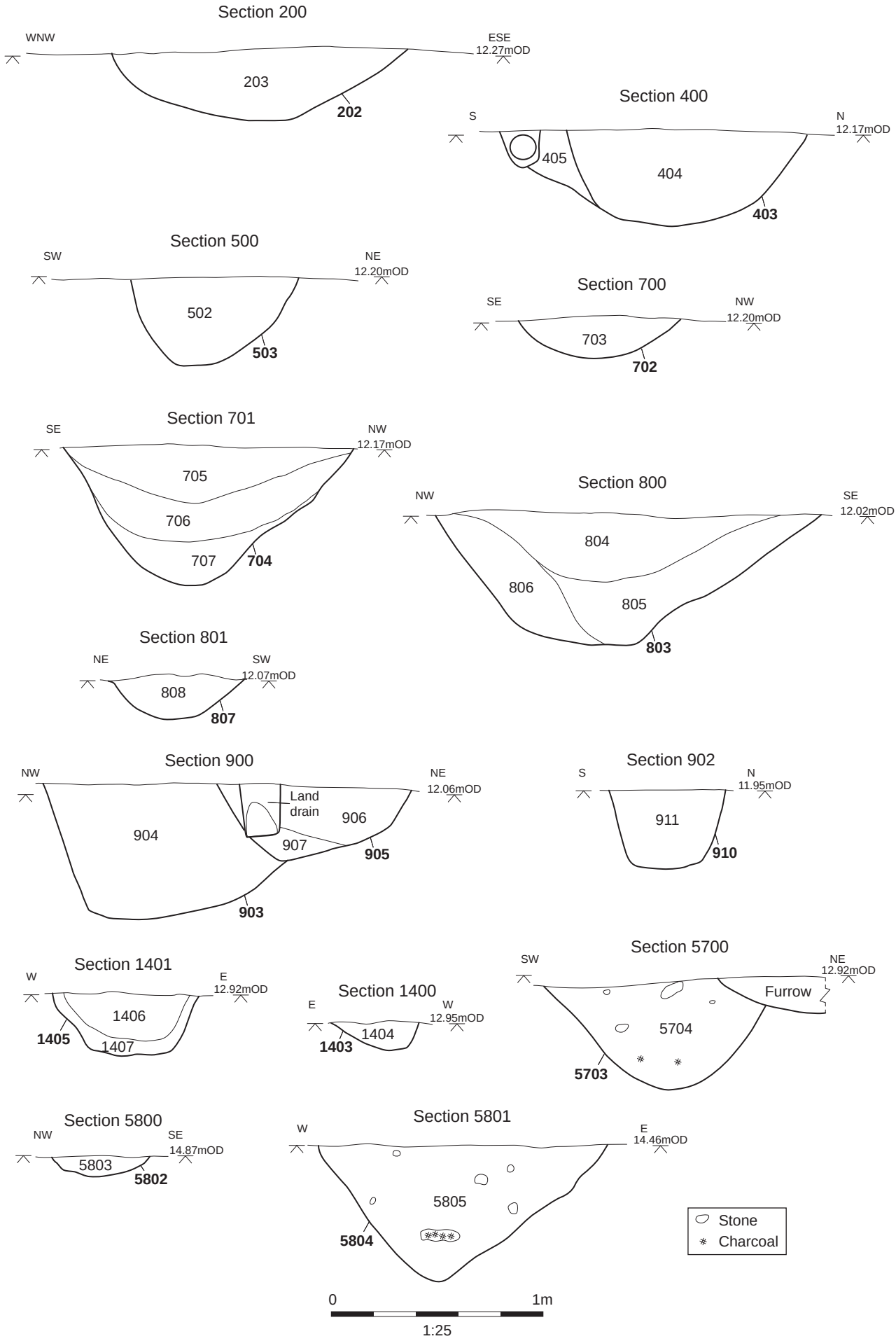

Figure 22: Sections from Trenches 2-58

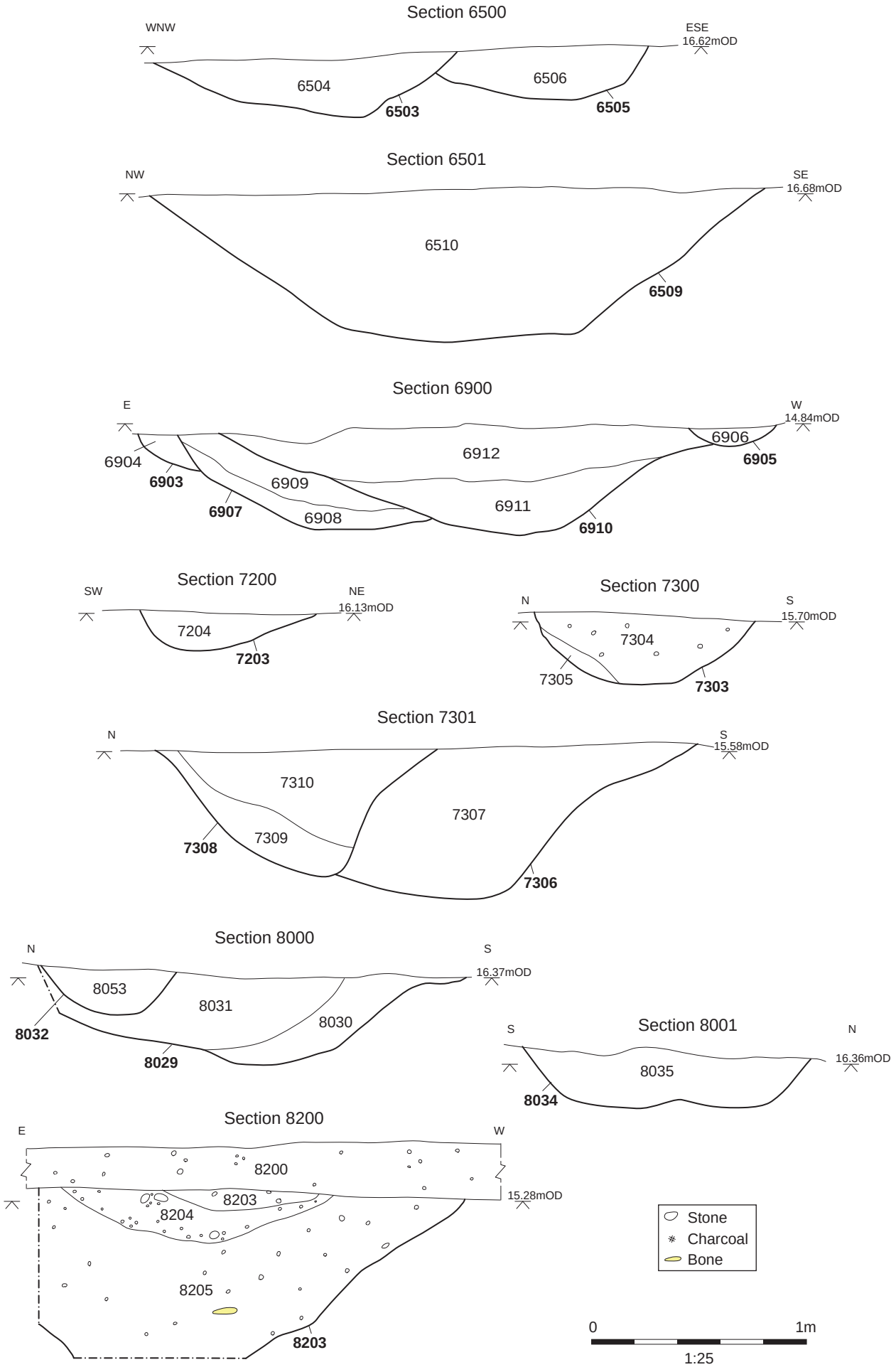

Figure 23: Sections from Trenches 65-82

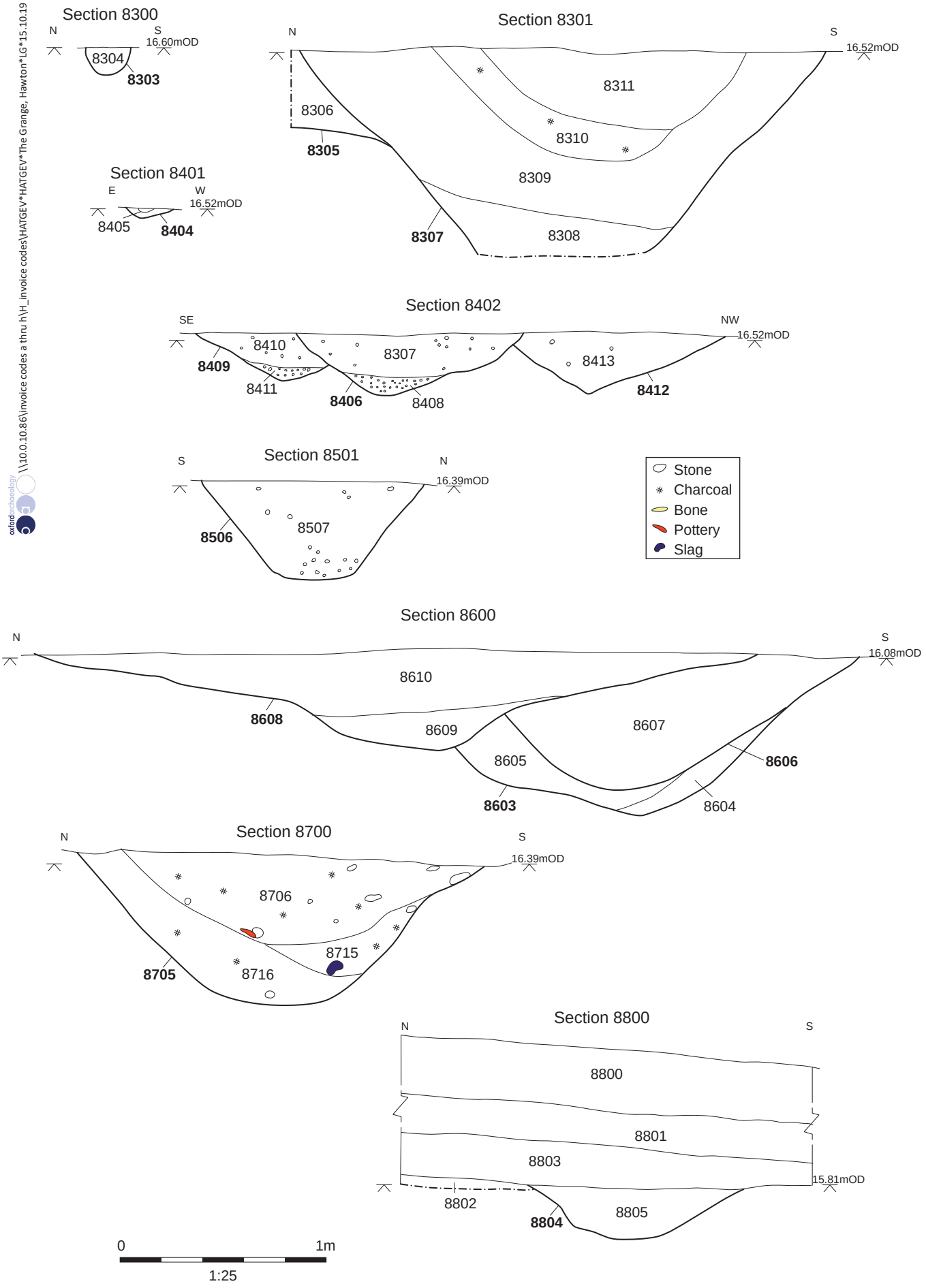

Figure 24: Sections from Trenches 83- 88

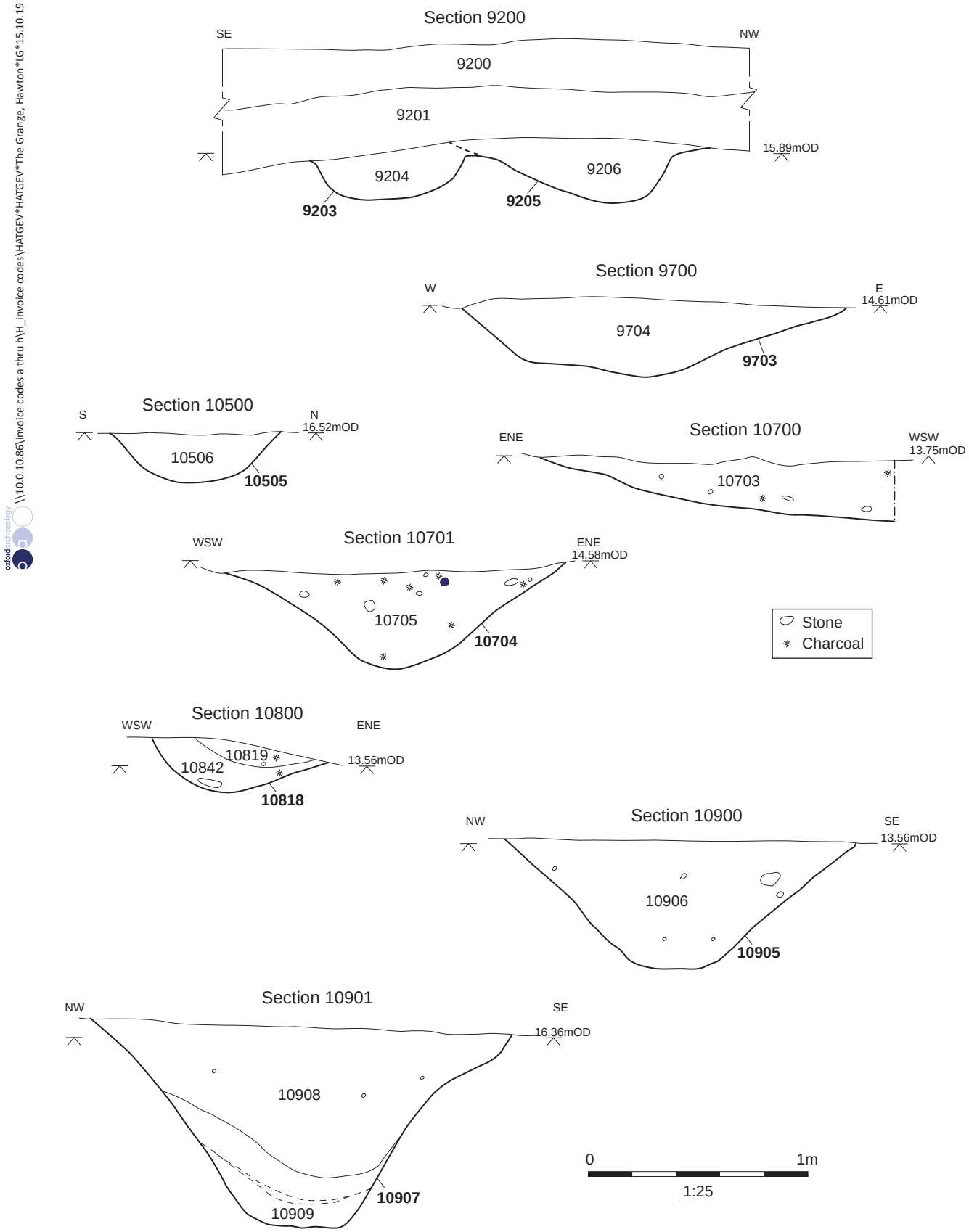

Figure 25 : Sections from Trenches 92-109

Plate 1: Trench 73 - Ditches 7306 and 7308

Plate 2: Trench 74 - Ditch 7404

Plate 3: Trench 75 - Ditches 7503, 7505, 7507, 7509 and 7511

Plate 4: Trench 80 - Pit 8029 and ditch 8032

Plate 5: Trench 82 - Ditch 8202

Plate 6: Trench 83 - Ditch 8307

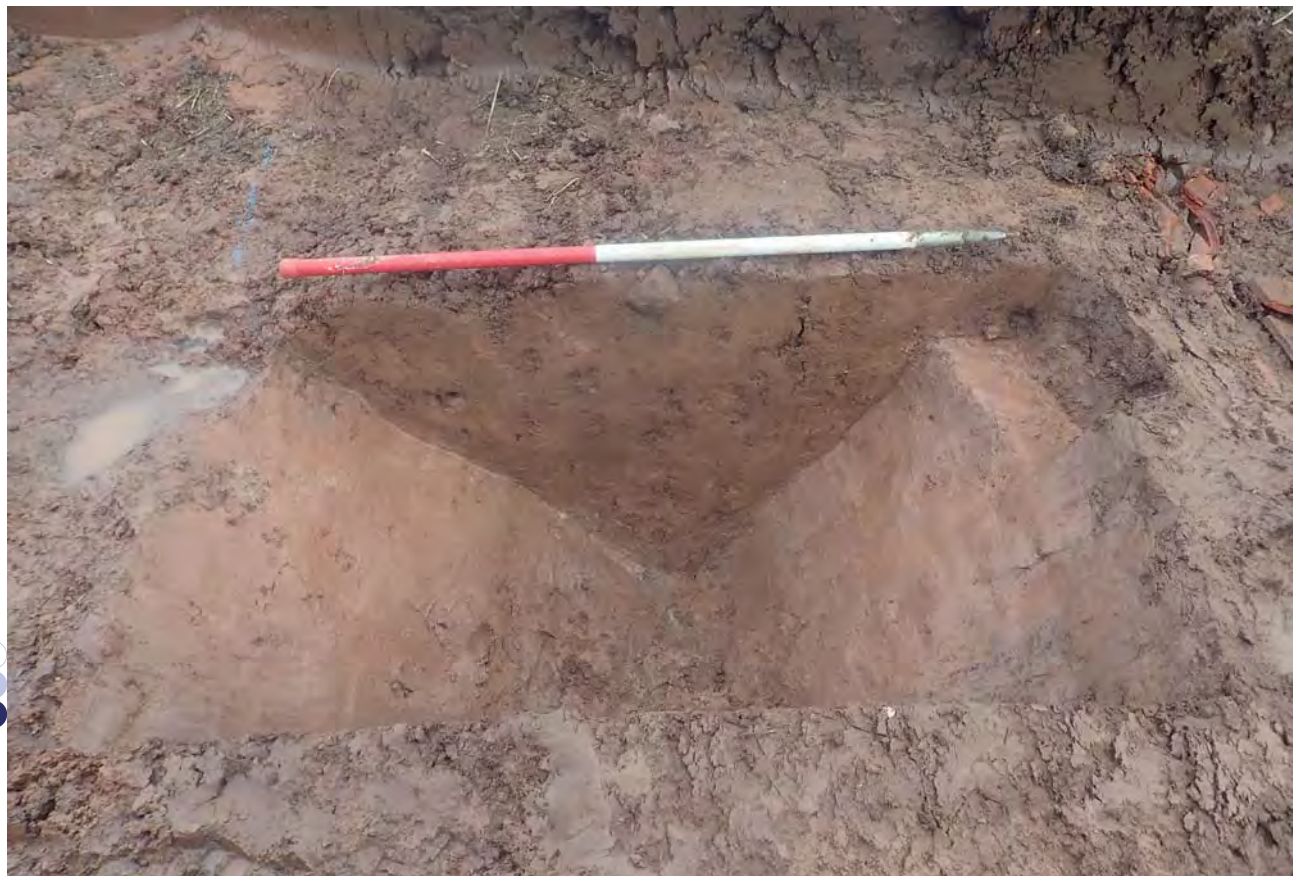

Plate 7: Trench 57 - Ditch 5703

Plate 8: Trench 58 - Ditch 5804

Plate 9: Trench 69 - Ditches 6903, 6905, 6907 and 6910

Plate 10: Trench 87 - Ditch 8705

Plate 11: Trench 107 - Ditch 10704

Plate 12: Trench 107 – Showing colluvial deposit 10703

Plate 13: Trench 65 - Ditch 6509

Plate 14: Trench 78 - Ditch 7803

Plate 15: Trench 109 - Pit 10905 and ditch 10903

Plate 16: Trench 7 - Ditch 704

Plate 17: Trench 9 - Ditches 903 and 905

Plate 18: Trench 9 - Pit 910

Plate 19: Trench 14 - Ditch 1405

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