Land South of Newark

Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology

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Client: Waterman CPM Ltd
on behalf of
Catesby Property Group

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Land South Of Newark, Nottinghamshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on land south of Newark, Nottinghamshire for Waterman CPM Ltd. on behalf of Catesby Property Group. The work took place over five weeks in August and September 2008.

The evaluation revealed a concentration of Roman activity within the north-west of the site, including a low stone wall and indications of the presence of a probable kiln. The evidence suggests a small Roman settlement in the area. A crouched burial associated with the settlement was also found. Enclosures also dated as Roman were located within the north-eastern corner and centre of the site, together with remnants of Romano-British field systems to the south.

Localised spreads of burnt stone close to the Middle Beck within the centre of the site are thought to be part of a small pre-historic 'burnt mound' type deposit.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In August and September 2008 OA carried out a field evaluation to the south of Newark, on fields around and to the north-west and north-east of the village of Hawton. The site is centred on NGR SK 795 512 (Fig. 1). The work was instructed by Waterman CPM Ltd. on behalf of Catesby Property Group.

1.1.2 The evaluation was requested by the archaeological advisor to Newark and Sherwood District Council and was carried out in accordance with an agreed specification produced by Waterman CPM (Waterman CPM Ltd 2008).

1.2 Topography and geology

1.2.1 The evaluation area lies on the eastern bank of the River Devon and comprises agricultural land around the village of Hawton to the west, and the site of the former Hawton Gypsum Works in the east. A strip of land to the south which may be affected by flood alleviation measures was also included within the evaluation area. The proposed development extends to the east of the evaluation area, but it has previously been agreed that areas to the east of the dismantled railway have been subject to 19th and 20th century gypsum extraction and so have no archaeological potential.

1.2.2 The north-eastern corner of the evaluation area is the highest part of the site and lies at c. 20 m OD. From here the land drops gently down towards the west from along the northern edge of the site.

There is a pronounced drop from this edge to the Middle Beck, a

small stream which flows east-west across the middle of the site to join the River Devon which forms the western edge of the site. To the south of the Beck the ground is fairly flat, falling gently towards the River Devon at c.14 m OD.

1.2.3 The underlying geology revealed during the evaluation varied from sandy gravel within the north-east to a mixture of silty clays and patchy gravel to the west. Thick alluvial clays were typically found to the south of Hawton and within low-lying areas close to the River Devon, with the archaeological features overlying or cutting these deposits.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site is detailed in the specification produced by Waterman CPM and is reproduced below.

1.3.2 Quite a large amount of information relating to the site's archaeological potential was available given recent investigations nearby, good documentary records relating to the Civil War and also aerial photographic and research information from within the site. A desk based assessment has been completed by Waterman CPM and has since been complemented by the results of non-intrusive fieldwalking and magnetometer survey across those areas of the site which were in a suitable state.

Previously Recorded Information

1.3.3 Fieldwalking along the A46 corridor in advance of proposals for road improvements, beyond the western edge of the study area, has recovered a scatter of tools and knapping debris of the Palaeolithic Creswellian tradition [NHER Ref. 3571] and a thin scatter of Mesolithic material [3570]. Occupying a tongue of river gravel at the confluence of the Rivers Trent and Devon, this appears to represent a single tight cluster, although the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) citation suggests that activity may have extended over eight hectares. A Neolithic stone axe-head has been found near the Hawton Moated Site (see below), immediately to the north of Devon Bridge [3036]. Dredging along this stretch of the River Devon has recovered worked flint [3036a] and flint flakes of putative Bronze Age date have also found circa 600m to the east of the village together with a beehive quern which represents the only Iron Age material recorded in the vicinity of the site [3047]. Together these finds suggest limited activity along the course of the River Devon during prehistory.

1.3.4 The Roman material recorded on the NHER for the vicinity of the site is largely focused on the route of the Fosse Way Roman road. This runs approximately 500m to the north-west of the site at its closest point between the known fort and settlement of Ad Pontem, 2km to the south-west and Newark, at which a substantial roadside settlement has been identified by recent excavations. This existed in two phases; the first belonging the 1st and early 2nd centuries, of high status or military character, and the second belonging to the late 3rd and 4th centuries (Bishop 2000b). A rectangular feature identified through aerial photographs at the divergence of the A46 from the Fosse Way is attributed a Roman date on the NHER [3018a]. Fieldwalking completed by a local amateur group has also recovered Roman material to the east of the Devon, in the north-west corner of the site.

1.3.5 Newark became a new burgh in the late Saxon period, and a major feature in the landscape of south-east Nottinghamshire. The name 'Hawton' has been interpreted by Mutschmann (1913) to derive from the Old English holt tun meaning a 'dwelling in the wood' and suggesting a modest origin for the settlement amongst woodland. A coin hoard and a significant concentration of medieval pottery have been found along the A46 corridor [4150 and 3570b], and survey has identified several areas of irregular earthwork mounds and hollows around Hawton village perhaps associated with settlement activity. These are recorded on the NHER to the south-east of Devon Bridge [10163], to the north of The Poplars [10164], and immediately west of The Elms [10165]. The last, a substantial hollow, is probably a former quarry site. The National Mapping Programme has also identified cropmarks of possible enclosures to the east of the village [9698 and 9697]. Work completed by a local amateur group has also suggested that further remains lie to the west of Hawton's church and may be high status (R Tyndall, pers. comm.).

1.3.6 The majority of the post-medieval NHER entries within the site area concern remnants of the Civil War investiture of Newark.. Clamp's 1646 plan of the Civil War fortifications at Newark shows a line of offensive fortifications erected by the Parliamentarian forces to run south-west from the east of Newark into the centre of the site area. This line is shown interspersed with bastions, including a large example at its junction with the River Devon, in the form of the Hawton Moated Site, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument [SAM No. 23202, NHER 3035a]. Subsequent ploughing, initially taking place upon the general order concerning the demolition of defences, will have eroded the remains of any other such fortifications within the site area, such that they are no longer visible on the surface.

1.3.7 The NHER records a number of putative fortifications within the site, of which only the bank and ditch to the north of Bow Bridge are corroborated by any possible surface evidence [3679], although specialist oblique aerial photographs of July 1991 [SK7750] show two lines enclosing an area to the east of Hawton village, with a further possible satellite enclosure to their east, and it is possible that these represent Civil War fortifications. Further recorded sites include examples 500m to the north-east of Hawton village [5675] and along Bowbridge Lane [5818 and 5819], but these are inferred from Clamp's map and exhibit no further evidence, in the form of indications or finds scatters, for their presence. Newark was considered for inclusion in the English Heritage Register of Historic Battlefields, but the site was omitted on the grounds that the 'battlefield' no longer survives sufficiently to warrant conservation measures.

1.3.8 The largest workable deposits of gypsum in the country are found in the Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire area. The Tithe assessment of the Hawton site suggests that extraction had been occurring on the site since as early as 1840 and by the 1960s the Hawton quarry was the largest gypsum working in the country, gypsum extraction occupying much of the eastern portion of the wider site by June 1966. It is highly likely that this extraction will have removed any deposits in this eastern portion of the site.

Archaeological Investigations on the Site

1.3.9 In the western part of the site, a programme of phased archaeological evaluation has been undertaken, including fieldwalking and geophysical survey, where suitable conditions existed (AS WYAS 2008). This has not been undertaken in the eastern part of the site where gypsum extraction will have removed any significant archaeological deposits. The area subject to archaeological evaluation, including the proposed trial trenching, is henceforth referred to as the 'investigation area'.

1.3.10 The fieldwalking identified one relative concentration of flint artefacts, focussed close to the River Devon and north of Hawton (see Plan 1 (2953/12)). Some further prehistoric finds occurred elsewhere close to the Devon, but with no clear concentration. The geophysical survey identified several concentrations of magnetic anomalies which have been interpreted as archaeological sites across the investigation area, although the most extensive examples are also located towards its western edge. There is a correlation between these anomalies and relative concentrations of artefacts identified through fieldwalking.

1.3.11 A total of 26 separate areas were subjected to detailed magnetometry. Of these, two large areas, approximately 500m to the north-west of Hawton village and 100m to its south respectively, exhibit evidence of large scale activity in the form of multiple rectilinear features. Initial interpretation suggests a Roman origin corroborated by the recovery of Roman pottery from these areas during fieldwalking. The extent the two sites and complexity of anomalies which are likely to reflect buried archaeological features, raised the possibility that these may represent settlement rather than simply agricultural activity.

1.3.12 A further three areas of detailed magnetometry revealed anomalies of a probable archaeological nature. All of these are located towards the northern edge of the site, one lying directly to the north of Hawton with the remaining two either side of Bowbridge Lane. The features to the east of this road are rectilinear in form and are probably of agricultural nature, dating to the Roman or later periods. The remaining areas include curvilinear anomalies that may be of prehistoric date. There was limited fieldwalking material to give a better idea of their date. It is possible that these relate to civil war fortifications or siege works, but their isolated locations and orientation would seem to discount this theory.

1.3.13 The majority of the areas of detailed survey revealed linear features which most likely relate to ridge and furrow field systems of medieval or post-medieval date. In the areas in which these coincide with the probable archaeological features described above, it would appear that ridge and furrow respects these features, or, where the two overlie one another, that both have been picked up by the magnetometer survey. This indicates that overlying later activity has not prevented the identification of earlier deposits through this technique. The limited recovery of medieval and post-medieval pottery in areas with ridge and furrow is likely to reflect manuring of the fields and are typical finds.

1.3.14 Detailed survey to the north-west of Hawton village identified a large number of very strong discrete magnetic anomalies, probably representing metal objects. It is possible that these relate to the Civil War ordnance, but perhaps a more likely explanation can be found in the proximity of this area to the military camp and practice trenches recorded to the north of this area on aerial photographs dating to the 1940s.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The Waterman CPM specification states that the evaluation is to provide information to determine the nature, character, extent and significance of potential archaeological features and to recover dating evidence, rather than fully excavate any deposits.

2.1.2 The evaluation is specifically required to:

- Determine the thickness, depth and depositional history of any archaeological and environmental deposits;

- Characterise the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition (stone, sand, gravel, organic materials etc.) and their archaeological formation (Primary or secondary deposits etc.).

- Assess the overall presence and survival of structural remains relating to the main periods of occupation revealed and the potential for the recovery of additional structural information given the nature of the deposits encountered (e.g. extent of later disturbance etc.).

- Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, glass, metal, bone, small finds, industrial resides etc.), its condition and potential given the nature of the deposits encountered.

- Assess the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence(including animal bone, human bone, plant remains, pollen, peat, charcoal, mollusca, soils etc.), its condition and potential given the nature of the deposits encountered; and

- Appraise the relative value of the main stratigraphic units revealed in terms of their importance for preservation and conservation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 A total of 61 50 m x 2 m trenches were originally proposed, but 5 of these (Trenches 28, 29, 35, 59 and 60) proved to be inaccessible. Six new contingency trenches were subsequently excavated (Trenches 62 - 67) to further evaluate areas of interest. The trench locations were targeted on areas of potential, in particular on crop marks shown on aerial photographs and the results of geophysical survey. The trenching layout is shown in Figure 2.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

Finds

3.2.3 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.2.4 A total of five environmental samples were taken including samples from a pit containing fired clay and pottery wasters in Trench 10 and a small 'burnt mound' deposit in Trench 40.

3.3 Presentation of results

3.3.1 The distribution of archaeological deposits is briefly described. The site is then divided into five main areas and the results described in detail on a trench by trench basis. Empty trenches are noted but not otherwise described. Additional information and a comprehensive list of deposits is given in the Table of Contexts (Appendix 1).

3.3.2 The trench descriptions are followed by a description of the finds and environmental results, and a discussion and interpretation of the results.

3.3.3 Specialist finds and environmental reports are attached in appendices 2 - 10.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.1.1 The found archaeology was concentrated within four main areas: fields to the north-west and to the south of Hawton, close to the Middle Beck within the centre of the site and within the north-east corner of the site. The archaeological trench descriptions are based on these four areas with an additional section for trenches within the central northern fields.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 The north-western fields (Trenches 1 - 25 and 62, 63)

5.1.1 The majority of these trenches were located within a large field to the east of the River Devon and west of Hawton Road and were targeted on and around the previous geophysical results from this area (Fig. 2). The main focus of activity (Fig. 3) was on a south facing slope above the flood plain of the River Devon (Trenches 3, 7, 8, 9, 10,13, 14 and within two additional trenches, 62 & 63).

5.1.2 To the east of the Hawton Road a separate group of three trenches (Trenches 23, 24 and 25) were targeted on possible civil war or prehistoric features.

5.1.3 The underlying geology encountered varied greatly across these two fields, with sandy gravel predominating to the north, alluvial clays close to the River Devon and a mixture of silty clays with patchy gravel elsewhere. A good correlation was noted between the results obtained from the trenching and the information collected from the non-intrusive surveys.

Trench descriptions

5.1.4 Trenches 1, 6, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20 and 25 were empty, and revealed no archaeological features although small amounts of pottery were recovered from the subsoil within Trench 18 and from the topsoil within Trench 20.

Trench 2

5.1.5 Two inter-cutting E-W aligned ditches crossed the middle of Trench 2. The larger and earlier of these two ditches, 205, had a broad gently concave profile and measured 0.4 m deep and over 2.1 m wide. It was filled by an orange-brown silty sand and was truncated on its southern side by a smaller ditch, 203.

5.1.6 The later ditch had a shallowly rounded profile, which measured 0.4 m deep by 1.63 m wide and was filled by a brown silty sand.

5.1.7 The ditches were overlain by up to 0.26 m of orange-brown silty sand subsoil beneath the present ploughsoil.

5.1.8 No finds were recovered and these ditches are essentially undated.

Trench 3

5.1.9 Two N-S aligned ditches were excavated within Trench 3. The largest of these, 305, appears to be a continuation of a prominent

ditch running from the south in the survey results. This ditch was broadly V-shaped in profile and measured 3.42 m wide by 1.21 m deep. It was filled by a succession of grey and grey brown sandy silts, 306, 307, 308, 309 and 310, which contained much Roman period pottery. The secondary fill of the ditch, 309, was particularly rich in finds with pottery making up over 50% of the total context.

5.1.10 A parallel, but much shallower ditch, 303, lay approximately 10 m to the west. This was shallowly concave in profile and measured 1.7 m wide by 0.4 m deep. It was filled by yellowish brown sandy silt, 304, that contained a small amount of animal bone and Roman pottery.

5.1.11 The ditch fills were overlain by between 0.1 - 0.4 m of orange-brown sandy silt subsoil beneath the present ploughsoil.

Trench 4

5.1.12 The probable continuation of a N-S aligned ditch shown by the survey results was found close to the middle of Trench 4. The ditch, 403, was roughly V-shaped in profile and measured 1.8 m wide by 0.44 m deep. It was filled by a dark orange-brown silty clay that contained Roman pottery.

5.1.13 A shallower, less well defined ditch 405 was aligned NW-SE across the western end of the trench. This feature measured 2.3 m wide by only 0.18 m deep and was slightly stepped on its NE side. It was filled with a dark brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

5.1.14 These features were overlain by between 0.3-0.4 m of orange-brown silty loam subsoil, and modern ploughsoil.

Trench 5

5.1.15 Within the northern end of Trench 5, a possible pit, 503, was investigated. This feature was steep sided with a rounded base and measured 1 m wide by 0.5 m deep. It's fill was an unusually clean brownish-yellow sand and it is thought that this may have been a natural feature or possibly there result of a large bolehole. No finds were recovered. The feature was overlain by up to 0.6 m of orange-brown silt loam subsoil.

5.1.16 A later E-W ditch, 505, cut the subsoil within the centre of the trench. The ditch had a rounded profile and measured 1.7 m wide by 0.7 m deep. It was filled by a yellow-brown loam and was overlain by ploughsoil. No finds were recovered.

Trench 7

5.1.17 A single N-S aligned ditch, 703, was found within the eastern end of Trench 7.

5.1.18 The ditch had straight sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 1.74 m wide by 0.2 m deep. It was filled by a pale brown silty sand, 704, which contained sherds of Roman pottery. This ditch appears to match a prominent linear shown on the survey results.

5.1.19 On the eastern end of the trench a small rounded pit, 705, was also investigated. This was 0.56 m in diameter and was only 0.1 m deep. It's fill, 706, a red-brown silty sand, also contained Roman pottery.

5.1.20 Both features were overlain by up to 0.4 m of red-brown subsoil and the present ploughsoil.

Trench 8

5.1.21 Five roughly E-W aligned ditches were seen within Trench 8, together with a WNW-ESE aligned ditch terminus and a small pit.

5.1.22 All of these features appear to be Roman in date and cut from beneath an intermittent orange brown subsoil. Three of the ditches 815, 817, 819, were not excavated but Roman finds were recovered from the top of their fills for dating.

5.1.23 Within the north of the trench a broad ditch, 803, was excavated. The sides of the ditch were gently rounded and its base sloped down gently from north to south. The primary fill of the ditch was a 0.12 m thick re-deposited orange-brown silty clay 809. The overlying fill, a dark brown silty clay, 804, contained much Roman pottery as well as occasional animal bone. The upper extent of the ditch's fill was difficult to define and appeared to spread to either side of the ditch and was recorded as layer 821. It gradually tapered out to the north and south (Fig. 4. Section 801).

5.1.24 A smaller WNW-ESE ditch terminus, 805, just to the south of ditch 803 was half sectioned. The terminus contained a thin primary fill of re-deposited orange brown silty clay, 808, a thicker brownish grey silty clay secondary fill, 807, and a upper yellow-grey clay fill 806. The secondary fill, 807, contained a concentration of much Roman pottery, including a beaker placed within a larger bowl (Fig. 4, Section 802. Plate 4).

5.1.25 Within the southern part of the trench another ditch, 812, lay on the line of a former hedgeline (From pers. comm.: Phillip Hardy, tenant farmer). The ditch had a rounded profile and measured

approximately 1.7 m wide by 0.4 m deep. It contained a thin primary fill of re-deposited orange-brown silty clay, 808, and a thicker dark orange-brown silty clay upper fill, 813. The upper horizon of the latter fill was poorly defined, possibly due to root disturbance and was indistinguishable from a black-brown silty loam, 822, which spread southwards from the ditch beneath the modern ploughsoil. Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered from fill 813 and Roman pottery was also evident within layer 822 (Fig. 4, Section 804).

5.1.26 A shallow oval shaped pit was investigated within the middle of the trench, this feature, 810, measured 0.8 m long (N-S) by 0.33 m wide (E-W) by only 0.1 m deep. It was filled by a dark grey-brown silty clay, which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 9

5.1.27 A total of 8 linear ditches or gullies were seen within Trench 9. Five of these 904, 906, 907, 914 and 916 were aligned WNW-ESE across the middle and northern end of the trench. A large E-W ditch 913 was found within the southern end of the trench and a single narrow NE-SW linear was seen just to the north of this. An inhumation was also uncovered within the northern end of the trench. This was carefully cleaned and recorded but not excavated.

5.1.28 Three of the WNW-ESE ditches 904, 906, 907, were excavated within the north of the trench.

5.1.29 Ditch 904 had concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.1 m wide by 0.2 m deep. It was filled by a pale red-brown silty clay that contained animal bone and Roman pottery.

5.1.30 Just to the south of ditch 904, the base of a roughly V-shaped ditch, 906, was also excavated. However, unlike the other features within Trench 9, which cut from beneath a orange-brown silty loam subsoil, this appears to have cut from underneath the present ploughsoil and is therefore relatively modern in origin. Roman pottery was also recovered from the fill of this ditch, but is likely to have been redeposited, possibly from the fill of adjacent ditch 904.

5.1.31 To the south of ditches 904 and 906, another V-shaped ditch, 907, was also excavated. The ditch measured 0.8 m wide by 0.44 m deep. Its fill, a brownish-orange silty clay 908, contained pieces of animal bone (Fig. 4, Section 901).

5.1.32 A broad E-W aligned ditch, 913, was excavated within the south of the trench. The northern side of this ditch sloped gradually down to a

rounded base and it had a straight steeply sloping southern edge. The ditch was filled by a red-brown silty clay loam, 912, which contained Roman pottery (Fig. 4, section 902).

5.1.33 A single N-S aligned inhumation was uncovered within the north of the trench. The revealed skeleton, 910, was cleaned and recorded but was left unexcavated and was subsequently recovered.

5.1.34 The skeleton appears to be that of a juvenile, with it's skull turned to face towards the west. Vertebrae, ribs and at least one leg bone were uncovered, but without further excavation it was not possible to tell positively if this was a crouched inhumation as the feet and bottom of the grave had been truncated, although given the spacing of the revealed bones this seems likely. Given the concentration of Roman material recovered from Trenches 8 and 9, it is probable that this burial is of a similar date and is probably outside (i.e. to the east of) the main Roman settlement area.

5.1.35 A small disturbed pit, 920, was also uncovered , within the south of the trench and to the north of ditch 913. This was irregular in shape and was not excavated. However three cow leg bones were revealed at its upper surface and Roman pottery was recovered from its fill.

Trench 10

5.1.36 Five roughly N-S aligned ditches were seen within Trench 10, together with what appeared to be a finds-rich pit. There was a mixed interface between the subsoil and 'natural' archaeological horizon and this was removed cleanly by machine to enable the clear identification of features.

5.1.37 All five linear features all had a similar pale brown silty sand fill. The two largest linears, 1003 & 1012 ran across the western half of the trench. Ditch 1003, had shallowly concave sides and a flat base and measured 3.25 m wide by 0.3 m deep. Linear 1012 was larger and deeper, measuring 3.88 m wide by 0.54 m deep, with rounded sides and a flatish base. Three distinctive narrow N-S linear depressions ran along the base of this feature on a similar N-S orientation and these appear to be rut-marks, possibly in a partially sunken 'hollow way'(Figure 4, Section 1003. Plate 3). The only find from any of the linears was a small globular piece of metal, recovered from the fill of 1012, which was later identified as a horseshoe nail. The general lack of finds and the presence of rut-markings suggests that these features are medieval or post-medieval in date rather than Roman.

5.1.38 Within the eastern end of the trench, what appeared at first to be an irregularly shaped ditch, 1005, was found to be more like a rounded pit when sectioned, with a distinctive black charcoal rich primary fill, 1011. This pit contained an abundance of Roman pottery wasters, with fragments of fired clay kiln furniture, particularly within its lower fills suggesting the presence of a nearby pottery kiln (Fig. 4, Section 1001. Plates 1 and 2).

5.1.39 The features were overlain by a 0.18 m thick brown silty clay subsoil beneath modern ploughsoil.

Trench 13

5.1.40 Trench 13 contained two ditches, 1303 and 1309, which correspond to linears shown on survey results, and a small pit, 1306.

5.1.41 Ditch 1303 was aligned NE-SW within the western end of the trench. It was shallowly concave in profile, measuring 1.5 m wide by 0.4 m deep. It's fill, 1304, a pale brown silty loam, contained no finds.

5.1.42 Ditch 1309 was aligned N-S within the eastern end of the trench. The profile of this ditch was similar to that of ditch 1303, being broadly concave, but differed in having a narrow V-shaped depression in its base. It measured 1.95 m wide by 0.55 m deep and contained a similar brown silty fill to ditch 1303. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this ditch fill.

5.1.43 A shallow concave pit, 1306, was found approximately 16 m to the west of ditch 1309. The pit measured 1.2 m wide by 0.2 m deep. It contained a thin pale grey-brown silty loam primary fill, 1308, and a thicker blackish silty loam secondary fill, 1307. No finds were recovered.

5.1.44 All features were overlain by up to 0.5 m of brown sandy silt subsoil, beneath the present ploughsoil.

Trench 14

5.1.45 Five ditches were seen within the centre and NW end of Trench 14, all of which produced Roman pottery.

5.1.46 Two broad ditches, 1406 and 1412 were seen running east-west across the middle of the trench. The largest of these, 1406, was partially sectioned to reveal a broad stepped profile with steep roughly V-shaped sides. The ditches measured 3.2 and 3.4 m wide respectively and ditch 1406 was found to be at least 0.82 m deep.

5.1.47 The fills of ditch 1406 consisted of thick red-brown silty sand primary fill, 1417, a brown sandy silt secondary fill, 1408 and a grey

brown silty sand upper fill,1407. Roman pottery and small quantities of decayed bone were found within the lower fills.

5.1.48 A smaller NW-SE ditch, 1404, was excavated just to the NW of these broad ditches. This ditch had a rounded profile and measured 1.06 m wide by 0.28 m deep. It was filled by a dark brown silty sand, 1405, which also contained Roman pottery.

5.1.49 Within the NW end of the trench two NE-SW ditches were seen. The larger of these ditches, 1409, was sectioned to reveal a rounded profile, measuring 1.3 m wide by 0.42 m deep. It was filled by a grey-brown silty sand primary fill, 1411, and a dark brown silty sand upper fill, 1410. The primary fill produced quantities of Roman pottery and contained the faint remains of a hobnailed boot sole, from which a total of 27 hobnails were recovered.

5.1.50 The features were overlain by up to 0.32 m of orange brown silty clay subsoil beneath the present ploughsoil.

Trench 15

5.1.51 Trench 15 was empty apart from a small pit, 1504, which was seen extending from within the SW facing section about half way along the trench. The pit was fairly poorly defined and cut from beneath a 0.6 m thick subsoil, 1501. It had steep sides and a rounded base and measured approximately 0.5 m in diameter by 0.36 m deep. Its fill, a pale brown silty sand, 1503, contained several sherds of Roman pottery. No other features were seen.

Trench 16

5.1.52 A small undated N-S ditch and adjacent pit were seen within the NW end of Trench 16.

5.1.53 The ditch, 1606, had a rounded profile and measured 0.84 m wide by 0.48 m deep. It was filled by a pale orange-brown silty sand, 1607.

5.1.54 Pit, 1608, lay immediately adjacent to the ditch. Only the base of this feature was seen and as such it had a shallowly rounded profile, measuring 0.5 m in diameter by only 0.08 m deep. It was filled by a greyish-brown silty sand, 1609.

5.1.55 These features were overlain by up to 0.25 m of pale brown sandy silt subsoil, 1601, beneath the modern ploughsoil.

Trench 17

5.1.56 A single undated N-S aligned ditch, 1707, was excavated within the north of Trench 17. The ditch had a rounded profile and measured 1

m wide by 0.46 m deep. It was filled with a grey-brown silty sand, 1708.

5.1.57 The ditch was overlain by 0.2 m of orange-brown loamy silt subsoil and the modern ploughsoil.

Trench 21

5.1.58 Two narrow undated ditches ran across the middle of Trench 21.

5.1.59 The most northern-most of these ditches, 2111, was aligned NE-SW. It had a rounded profile, measuring 0.6 m wide by 0.24 m deep. The ditch was filled by a dark reddish brown sandy clay, 2112. No finds were recovered.

5.1.60 Ditch 2113 was aligned E-W and had a similar rounded profile to ditch 2111. It measured 0.44 m wide by only 0.14 m deep and was filled by a orange-grey silty loam, 2114. No finds were recovered.

5.1.61 Both ditches were overlain by up to 0.43 of grey-brown silty clay which is probably alluvial, beneath the modern ploughsoil.

Trench 22

5.1.62 Two parallel narrow ditches or possible rut-marks were seen within the eastern end of Trench 22.

5.1.63 The two ditches lay approximately 2.5 m apart. The most westerly of these, 2206, was the smaller of the two, measuring 0.5 m wide by 0.25 m deep and had a rounded profile. Its fill, a dark orange brown silty loam, 2207, contained a single sherd of green-glazed pottery.

5.1.64 The eastern ditch, 2204, measured 0.8 m wide by 0.4 m deep and had a steeper, more V-shaped profile. It was filled by a dark brown silty loam, 2205. No finds were recovered.

5.1.65 The fills of these features was overlain by a 0.18 m thick layer of brown-grey silty clay alluvial, 2201, beneath the modern ploughsoil.

Trench 23

5.1.66 Trenches 23 (Plate 12) and 24 were targeted on a system of possible ditches within a field on the eastern side of the Hawton Road.

5.1.67 A group of four ditches or re-cuts, 2305, 2308, 2310, 2312, ran N-S close to the middle of Trench 23, and another single N-S ditch, 2302, was found within the eastern end of the trench.

5.1.68 The single ditch, 2302, had a gentry rounded profile and measured 2.16 m wide by 0.58 m deep. It contained a shallow, 0.12 m thick,

orange-brown sandy silt primary fill, 2303, and a 0.52 m thick secondary main fill of dark brown silty sand, 2304. This fill contained very degraded fragments of animal bone and abraded Roman pottery.

5.1.69 Close to the middle of the trench, what originally appeared to be a single broad ditch was found to be a series of adjacent or inter-cutting ditches. These varied from broad rounded cuts, 2305, 2310, 2312, measuring between 1.5 m - 2.36 m wide and up to 0.4 m deep, and a single V-shaped ditch, 2308, which was 0.5 m wide by 0.35. The fills of these ditches were all fairly similar and consisted of brown or orange-brown stoney sandy silts. A single sherd of possibly Iron Age pottery was recovered from these fills and a sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the top of the eastern-most ditch.

5.1.70 No subsoil was apparent and the features were covered directly by a 0.3 m thick ploughsoil.

Trench 24

5.1.71 A shallow N-S aligned gully, 2404, ran across the middle of Trench 24, and a NE-SW aligned ditch, 2402 was seen within the SE end of the trench.

5.1.72 Ditch 2402 had a broad rounded profile and measured 1.8 m wide by 0.5 m deep. It was filled by a pale brown, stoney silty loam, 2403. No finds were recovered.

5.1.73 Gully 2402 had a similar rounded profile and measured 0.5 m wide by 0.25 m deep. It was filled by a orange-brown silty sand, 2405. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the top of this fill, but this may have possibly been disturbed from the sides of the trench.

5.1.74 As with Trench 23, no subsoil was evident and these features were covered by 0.3 m of ploughsoil.

Trench 62

5.1.75 Trenches 62 and 63 were additional trenches placed to further define the extent of a possible Roman settlement as indicated within nearby Trenches 8 and 9.

5.1.76 A total of five roughly N-S ditches were found with Trench 62, together with several small gullies.

5.1.77 The largest of these features was a 4 m wide ditch, 6204, which corresponds to a distinctive N-S linear shown on the survey results.

The ditch was partially sectioned but was found to be too deep to excavate fully within the confines of the trench. As excavated it was over 1 m deep, and had a straight 45° sloping SW side. It was filled by a dark grey-brown silty clay, 6205. This fill contained much Roman pottery as well as occasional animal bone.

5.1.78 Two other N-S ditches were excavated, Ditch 6202, which lay about a third of the way down the trench from the NE end, and ditch 6206, within the SW end of the trench.

5.1.79 Ditch 6202 had concave sides gradually rounding to a flat base and measured 1.5 m wide by 0.65 m deep (Fig. 4, section 6201). It was filled by an orange-brown sandy silt, 6203, which contained small quantities of animal bone.

5.1.80 Ditch 6206 had a rounded profile and measured up to 2.8 m wide by 0.8 m deep. Its fill, a dark grey-brown silty loam, 6207, contained Roman pottery.

5.1.81 One other ditch, 6208, was seen within the NE end of the trench. This was not excavated, but Roman finds were noted at its surface. The ditch was 0.7 m wide and was filled by a dark grey-brown sandy silt, 6209.

5.1.82 Two parallel narrow gullies were seen running E-W immediately to the west of ditch 6204. These were fairly indistinct, but were 0.1 m wide as seen. They were filled by a dark grey-brown sandy silt similar to the adjacent ditch fills.

5.1.83 A single curvilinear gully, 6210, was also seen to the east of ditch 6204. This was aligned approximately N-S and was of a similar width and fill as the gullies to the east.

5.1.84 No subsoil was apparent and the features were directly overlain by up to 0.32 m of ploughsoil.

Trench 63

5.1.85 A total of six N-S ditches and a possible NNW-SSE curvilinear ditch were seen within Trench 63. A broad shallow spread near the middle of the trench covered two of the N-S ditches and an associated section of limestone wall (Fig. 4, Sections 6300 and 6301. Plate 5).

5.1.86 Perhaps the most significant of these features was low stone wall 6307 (construction cut 6309), which lay just to the west of the centre of the trench and was bounded by two N-S aligned ditches, 6304 and 6310. The wall was aligned NW-SE and was constructed of unworked limestone blocks. It was 0.7 m wide by 0.2 m high and was

of drystone construction with a surrounding dark brown silty loam, 6308. Sherds of Roman pottery were found incorporated into the wall.

5.1.87 Ditch 6304, bounded the eastern side of the wall, and a second ditch, 6310, lay 1.8 m to the west of the wall. Both ditches were similar in shape and size, with rounded bases and broadly V-shaped sides. They measured 0.96 m wide by 0.3 m deep and 0.9 m wide by 0.44 m deep respectively. They both contained thin orange-brown silty clay primary fills and similar brown silty clay upper fills containing Roman pottery and occasional animal bone.

5.1.88 The wall and ditches were overlain by a broad shallow spread of brown silty loam, 6303, which also contained Roman pottery.

5.1.89 Another larger N-S ditch, 6313, lay just to the east of these features. This ditch had shallowly V-shaped sides and a rounded base and measured 2.4 m wide by 0.64 m deep. The ditch contained two main fills; a orange brown silty clay lower fill, 6315 and a darker brown silty clay upper fill, 6314, both of which overlay a thin lens of redeposited natural, 6316, seen sloping in on the eastern side of the ditch. The ditch fills contained animal bone and Roman pottery.

5.1.90 A possible NNW-SSE curvilinear ditch, 6317, lay immediately to the east of ditch 6313. This was up to 3.3 m wide and was filled with a reddish-brown silty clay fill. Although this ditch was not excavated, Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from its fill.

5.1.91 Three narrower probable ditches were also seen, two of these, 6319 and 6321, within the eastern end of the trench and the third, 6323, to the west. These were all aligned N-S and contained similar reddish or orange-brown silt loam fills. The two eastern ditches also produced Roman pottery, whilst three fragments of fired clay kiln furniture were also recovered from the western ditch.

5.1.92 The features were overlain by up to 0.2 m of grey-brown silty clay subsoil, beneath the present ploughsoil.

5.2 **The southern fields (Trenches 44 - 61)**

5.2.1 Typically the underlying soil consisted of yellow-brown or brownish orange sandy silt and loam, and this is likely to be a thick alluvial deposit. The archaeological features were cut from this level and were typically overlain by up to 0.4 m of brown silt-loam ploughsoil, unless otherwise stated. A broad correlation with the results of the geophysical survey was noted.

5.2.2 Trenches 51, 53, 56, 58 an 61 were empty, revealing no archaeological features, while Trenches 45, 48 and 57 revealed what appear to be modern agricultural features.

5.2.3 A single trench, Trench 60, placed within fields approximately 1100 m further south of the main group, was not excavated due to access issues. However, it is not likely that flood alleviation measures will now extend so far south.

Trench 44

5.2.4 Three roughly N-S ditches and two smaller curvilinear ditches were seen within Trench 44 (Fig.5. Plate 13)).

5.2.5 The largest of the ditches, 4410, was aligned N-S within the east of the trench and appears to correspond to a longer N-S anomaly shown on the geophysical survey results.

5.2.6 The ditch was asymmetrical in profile, with a steep, straight sloping western side, a narrow rounded base and a shallowly rounded eastern side. The ditch measured 2 m wide by 0.5 m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silt loam, 4409, which contained small abraded sherds of pottery. The eastern side of the ditch partly truncated a smaller, NE-SW gully, 4412. The gully was filled with a similar grey-brown silt loam, 4411, which contained no finds (Fig. 6, Section 4403).

5.2.7 A roughly NNW-SSE aligned ditch, 4402, lay just to the west of the centre of the trench. This ditch has a shallowly stepped base and short gradually rounded sides, measuring 1.5 m wide by 0.3 m deep. It was filled by a grey-brown loamy silt primary fill, 4404, and a darker grey-brown silty loam upper fill, 4403. The primary fill produced one small abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery.

5.2.8 Another probable undated N-S ditch, 4406, which lay between ditches 4402 and 4410, was not excavated. It was up to 2.4 m wide and was filled by a dark grey silt loam, 4405.

5.2.9 Two apparently unrelated curvilinear gullies or narrow ditches, 4408 and 4414, were investigated within the eastern end of the trench. These were similar, with shallow rounded profiles, measuring 0.46 m wide by 0.17 m deep and 0.62 m wide by 0.2 m deep respectively and were both filled by dark grey-brown silty loam.(Fig. 6, Sections 4402 & 4404).

Trench 45

5.2.10 A modern pit, 4502, was seen within the middle of Trench 45. This feature had gradually rounded sides and a broad flat base. It was at least 3.8 m wide by 0.63 m deep and contained post-medieval pottery and metal fragments, one of which was identified as the core of a zinc-carbon battery.

Trench 46

5.2.11 Four NNE-SSW ditches were seen within Trench 46, together with a large pit and a single ENE-WSW ditch (Fig.5).

5.2.12 Ditch 4604 was aligned NNE-SSW within the eastern end of the trench. This ditch had a rounded profile and measured 1.4 m wide by 0.5 m deep. it was filled by a brown-grey sandy silt, 4603, containing Roman pottery 9 (Fig. 6, Section 4600).

5.2.13 A double ditch, 4606 and 4608, was aligned NNE-SSW across the middle of the trench. Both ditches have similar rounded profiles and measure up to 0.4 m wide by 0.16 m deep, with ditch 4606 partly truncating ditch 4608. Their fills were a similar dark brownish-grey sandy silt. A small sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the earlier ditch.

5.2.14 Within the west of the trench, what was originally thought to be a curvilinear ditch, 4612, was subsequently found to be a NNE-SSW ditch with a connecting WSW-ENE ditch to the west. A section across the WSW-ENE ditch revealed a generally rounded profile with a small step on its northern side. It was 1.8 m wide by 0.5 m deep. Both ditches were filled by a dark brownish grey sandy clay, 4611, which contained Roman pottery. Within the westerly ditch, a scatter of partially burnt stone was as noted within the northern side of the ditch (Fig. 6, Section 4603. Plate 14).

5.2.15 Between ditches 4606/4608 and 4612, a large rounded pit (4610), which extended beyond the limits of the trench, was also partially excavated. It had a shallowly rounded profile and measured up to 1.95 m in diameter by 0.2 m deep. Its fill, a dark brown-grey sandy silt, 4609, contained Iron Age pottery.

Trench 47

5.2.16 Two roughly E-W aligned ditches were seen within the NW and SE ends of Trench 47 (Fig.5).

5.2.17 Ditch 4702, within the SE of the trench, was roughly V-shaped in profile and measured 2.1 m wide by 0.6 m deep. It was filled by a pinkish-brown silt loam, 4703, which contained Roman pottery. Just

to the south of this ditch an irregular spread of dark reddish brown silty sand, 4705, was investigated. This deposit was poorly defined and was very shallow, measuring only 0.01 m thick . It did however also contain Roman pottery.

5.2.18 Within the NW of the trench, what was originally taken to be a spread of pinkish brown sandy silt, 4707, is probably the fill of another E-W ditch , 4706. The ditch was not excavated. It is at least 4.8 m wide. No finds were recovered.

Trench 48

5.2.19 Two features were seen within Trench 48, a small irregular pit or root disturbance, 4804, within the NW of the trench, and a broad spread, 4803, filling a shallow pit or linear within the middle of the trench. Although essentially undated, these were filled with charcoal flecked gritty grey-blue sandy clay and are both thought to be modern, possibly being created by some form of recent agricultural activity, similar to that within Trenches 45 an 57.

Trench 49

5.2.20 Two very broad shallow depressions containing dark grey sandy silt were seen within the middle and NW end of Trench 49 (Fig.5). These features- 4905 and 4903 respectively, appeared to be aligned roughly NE-SW and measured between 6 - 7 m wide and up to 0.3 m deep. Their fills, 4904 and 4902, contained Roman pottery.

Trench 50

5.2.21 The continuation of a modern hedgeline containing plastic fragments was seen within the north of Trench 50. Just to the south of the hedge a series of narrow rut-marks were also investigated but found to contain modern frogged brick and are therefore likely to be the result of modern disturbance.

Trench 52

5.2.22 Three NW-SE aligned ditches were seem within Trench 52.

5.2.23 Two inter-cutting ditches, 5204 and 5206 were investigated within the NE of the trench. Both ditches had gently rounded sides and together measured 3.8 m wide by at least 1.2 m deep. They were filled by grey and dark grey, orange mottled, silty clays, 5205 and 5207. The definition between these two clays was poor, but the uppermost fill, 5207, contained Roman pottery.

5.2.24 Within the south-western end of the trench, another roughly NE-SW ditch, 5202, was excavated. This was filled by a pinkish-brown, orange mottled sandy silt, 5203, which contained a variety of post-medieval pottery. The ditch and fill was very poorly defined against the surrounding natural but had roughly concave sides and a flat base. Iit measured 2.45 m wide by 0.45 m deep.

Trench 55

5.2.25 Two intercutting NE-SW ditches, 5500 and 5501, were seen within the middle of trench 55, together with two smaller E-W aligned ditches, 5503 and 5502, to the NW and SE.

5.2.26 Ditch 5501 was the earlier and deeper of the two central NE-SW ditches. This ditch had steep sides and a rounded base. It measured at least 0.9 m wide by 0.6 m deep and was filled by a orange mottled grey clayey silt, 5506. This fill contained Roman pottery and was cut on its SE side by ditch 5500. The later ditch had a more rounded profile and was broader and shallower, measuring 1.2 m wide by 0.43 m deep. It had a thin, dark grey clay silt primary fill, 5504, which contained powdery charcoal. Above this the main fill of the ditch was a orange mottled grey clay silt, 5505, which contained a burnt quern fragment together with Roman pottery.

5.2.27 A small ditch, 5502, ran E-W within the SE of the trench. Its sides sloped at 45° to a flat base and measured 1 m wide by 0.5 m deep. It was filled by an orange mottled grey clay silt, 5527.

5.2.28 A similar ditch, 5503, also ran E-W across the NW end of the trench. This had the same profile and a similar fill to ditch 5502 but was smaller, measuring 0.5 m wide by 0.2 m deep. Roman pottery was recovered from its fill, 5508.

Trench 57

5.2.29 A broad shallowly concave pit, 5702, was seen within the middle of Trench 57. This measured at least 4.5 m across by 0.22 m deep, and was filled with a soft black-flecked reddish-brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature but it seems likely to be a modern, agricultural feature, due to its similarities with similar features within trenches 45 and 48.

5.3 The central fields, south of the Middle Beck (Trenches 40 - 43, 59, 64, 66 and 67)

5.3.1 Eight trenches were located within three central fields to the south of the Middle Beck (Trenches 40, 41, 42, 43,59, 64, 66, 67).

5.3.2 Three of these trenches were empty (Trenches 41, 42 and 43) and contained no archaeological features. Trench 59, in a separate field to the south of the main group, was not excavated as it had been drilled.

5.3.3 Substantial deposits of burnt stone were found on the southern bank of a former channel within Trench 40. These deposits covered at least three underlying pits next to the bank. Despite careful investigation the only find recovered was a single struck flint which was found below the burnt stone deposits within the adjacent channel. This kind of feature is typically identified as a "burnt mound" and their purpose is not fully understood. Trenches 64 and 66 were placed to either side of Trench 40 in an effort to delineate and further understand these deposits (Fig. 7).

5.3.4 Trench 67 was targeted on an enclosure revealed by aerial photography of the area. This trench did reveal several ditches that are likely to relate to the enclosure.

5.3.5 The underlying geology encountered varied from peaty, wet ground and channel deposits close to the Middle Beck to red-brown silty clay elsewhere.

Trench 40

5.3.6 The main focus of activity within Trench 40 was within the north west end of the trench where burnt stone deposits tipped into what is likely to have been a former channel or wet 'hollow' or pits to the north. The southern extent of these features was delineated by an E-W aligned ditch 4011 (Plate 11).

5.3.7 A series of N-S linears were also recorded. These were part of a later ridge and furrow system.

5.3.8 A fairly broad former channel or 'hollow', 4040, was seen within the NW end of Trench 40. This drops down gradually towards the NW and was at least 6.5 m wide and approximately 1.3 m deep. The bottom of the channel or hollow was filled by a 0.15 m thick deposit of pale grey silty clay, 4038, and was overlain by a 0.2 m thick deposit of dark brown peaty clay loam, 4037. The presence of this peaty deposit indicates that this was a wet low-lying area rather than an active river or stream channel (Plate 10).

5.3.9 The peaty clay contained occasional burnt stone and charcoal flecking which is likely to come from more concentrated burnt stone spreads on the SE slopes of 4040. A single struck flint was recovered from the base of the peaty clay. This piece was a blade-like retouched

flake and by association indicates that the nearby areas of burnt stone are also likely to be prehistoric in date.

5.3.10 The peaty deposits were overlain by a series of grey and yellow-grey silty clays, 4036, 4035, 4034. The uppermost of these layers, 4034, gradually tipped in from the top of the south-eastern side of 4040 and contained an abundance of burnt and cracked stone. The burnt stone became progressively sparser away from the top of the slope, with only occasional pieces found within layer 4035 and within peaty deposit 4037 below. These stoney deposits were sealed by a grey alluvial silty clay, 4039, indicating a later flooding episode and subsequent silting up of this area.

5.3.11 Approximately 4 m to the SE of channel / hollow 4040, another spread of burnt stone and grey silty clay, 4010, was investigated against the NE side of the trench. In an effort to further define the extent of this area the trench was subsequently enlarged by machining out towards the NE, revealing that the clay extends at least 5 m from east to west and at least 4 m from north to south. Excavation revealed what are likely to be a series of irregularly shaped pits, 4004, 4005, 4041. The most complex of these, pit 4004, was seen against the original trench baulk (Fig. 6, section 4000). This was sub-rounded in plan, with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 0.7 m in diameter by 0.3 m deep. The bottom of the pit was filled by concentrated burnt cobbles and stone, 4006, in a dark grey clay matrix. The stone was overlain by a thin layer of powdery charcoal, 4007, and a grey silty clay, 4408. The concentration of burnt stone and charcoal within this pit is likely to indicate the stone was used to heat water for cooking or possibly some early industrial process (such as the processing of skins).

5.3.12 The cuts of surrounding pits, 4005 and 4041, were only partially revealed during the evaluation, and as such appeared only as partial irregular cuts, measuring between 0.2 and 0.35 m deep. These pits, and the fills of pit 4004 were overlain by grey and yellowish grey silty clays, 4042, 4043, 4010 and 4015, which all contained occasional burnt stone fragments (Fig. 6, Section 4000).

5.3.13 The burnt stone area was bounded to the south by a single, roughly WNW-ESE aligned ditch, 4011, which apparently continues into nearby Trench 66 as ditch 6614. The ditch was steep sided, with a broad flat base. It measured 0.9 m wide by 0.5 m deep and was filled by blue-grey silty clays, 4012 and 4013. These fills were very clean

and may be alluvial flood deposits (Fig. 6, Section 4002). An aerial photograph of this area shows a long NNE-SSW cropmark that stops just short of ditch 4011 (Fig. 1).

5.3.14 Above the level of the burnt stone and alluvial deposits a series of shallow NNE-SSW linears (4002, 4010, 4018, 4020, 4022, 4024, 4026, 4028 and 4030) was investigated. These were commonly filled with a red-brown silty clay subsoil, 4003, and appear to be part of a ridge and furrow system.

Trench 64

5.3.15 Trench 64 was placed approximately 10 m to the NW of Trench 40. Although it revealed a broad channel similar to that found within the NE of Trench 40, no associated archaeological features were found.

5.3.16 The southern side of the channel sloped down gradually towards the north. It measured at least 16 m across, but was only about 0.7 deep.

5.3.17 An organic black-brown loamy silt, 6403, filled the base of this depression. This was similar to 'peaty' deposit 4037, seen within Trench 40. It contained occasional pieces of decayed wood and plant remains, but unlike Trench 40, no evidence of burnt stone or charcoal flecking.

5.3.18 This organic lower fill was overlain by a 0.4 m thick blue-grey alluvial clay, 6402 and a 0.25 m thick orange brown loamy clay subsoil, 6401, beneath the present ploughsoil.

Trench 66

5.3.19 Trench 66 was positioned to the east of Trench 40 and overlapped Trench 40 slightly at its southern end.

5.3.20 A broad channel or 'depression', similar to that found within Trench 64, was seen within the middle and northern end of the trench and here this feature was at least 30 m wide and was more than 1.15 m deep (Plate 9).

5.3.21 The lowest fills of the channel appear to be blue-grey clay, 6610 and 6611, and pale grey clay, 6607. These were not bottomed during the evaluation because of health and safety considerations. The top of a timber was seen protruding from clay 6611 within the bottom of the trench. Upon investigation this timber was found to be adjacent to a second, slightly lower timber. Both timbers were angled at approximately 45° to the horizontal and sloped down towards the SSW. The timbers were excavated, recorded and retained. The larger and uppermost of these two pieces, 6615, (Plate 8) measured up to

0.8 m long by 0.3 m wide and 0.13 m thick. The lower timber, 6606, (Plate 7) measured 0.65 m long by 0.2 m wide and 0.15 m thick. Subsequent examination revealed them to be debarked but unworked fragments of tree trunk. The position of these timbers in the clay suggests that they may have been deliberately pushed into the clay rather than being deposited as driftwood. However, they showed no signs of having been worked. From their position there is a small possibility that they form part of a structure associated with the nearby burnt mound deposits.

5.3.22 The lower clays and wood were overlain by a layer of dark brown peaty clay, 6604 and a grey-brown humic silty clay 6603. The peat contained small quantities of burnt stone and occasional charcoal flecking, indicating that the burnt stone deposits found within Trench 40 may continue in the vicinity of Trench 66.

5.3.23 These peaty humic deposits were sealed by a 0.5 thick layer of blue-grey alluvial clay 6602.

5.3.24 Just to the south of the 'channel' a WNW-ESE aligned ditch, 6613 was seen. This also contained a blue-grey clay, 6614, and is presumed to be the continuation of ditch 4011, seen within Trench 40.

5.3.25 A 0.3 m thick red-brown silty clay subsoil,6601, overlay the channel but was absent elsewhere, with the present ploughsoil, 6600, overlaying Ditch 6614 and the natural red-brown silty clay within the south of the trench.

Trench 67

5.3.26 Two NNW-SSE aligned ditches, 6703 and 6709, were found at either end of Trench 67 and these are likely to be part of an enclosure seen on aerial photographs of the area (Fig. 2). Four smaller ditches or gullies were also seen.

5.3.27 The largest of the ditches, 6703, was excavated within the western end of the trench. The ditch was aligned roughly NNW-SSE across the trench and had a broad slightly rounded base and a more steeply rounded eastern side. It measured 4 m wide and was at least 0.6 m deep. A shallowly concave 0.6 m wide by 0.16 deep depression within the base of the ditch suggests that the ditch may have truncated an earlier ditch. However no distinction between the fill of these cuts could be seen within the ditch fill, which was a uniform

grey-brown silty clay, 6704. The fill contained several pieces of CBM, but these may have derived from an adjacent land-drain, running along the eastern side of the ditch.

5.3.28 Another ditch, 6709, was aligned roughly NNW-SSE across the eastern end of the trench. This had a rounded profile and measured 1.65 m wide by 1.65 m deep. It was filled by a yellow-brown clay, 6710, that contained Roman pottery.

5.3.29 A small ditch or gully, 6701, was aligned NW-SE within the western end of the trench. It had a rounded profile measuring 0.45 m wide by 0.2 m deep and was filled by a yellow-grey silty clay, 6702 which contained Roman pottery.

5.3.30 Two parallel, NW-SE aligned gullies, 6705, 6708, were investigated within the middle of the trench. These had a shallowly rounded profile and measured up to 0.4 m wide by only 0.07 m deep. They were filled by yellow-grey silty clay, 6706, 6707, containing CBM fragments and a single undiagnostic shard of olive green glass. A similar N-S gully lay a few metres to the west. This had a similar fill which also contained CBM fragments.

5.3.31 No subsoil was apparent within the trench, and the features were overlain directly by a 0.3 m thick ploughsoil, 6700.

5.4 **The north-eastern field (Trenches 30 - 35 and 65)**

5.4.1 Five trenches were initially excavated within a large field within the north-east of the site. An additional trench (Trench 65) was also excavated to investigate a square Roman enclosure seen on aerial photographs of the area (Figs. 2, 8 & 10). A single trench to the south (Trench 35) was not excavated due to access issues.

5.4.2 Trenches 31, 33 and 34 revealed a largely undated series of small ditches which largely correspond to the results of the geophysical survey (Fig. 8). Trenches 32 and 65 revealed a series of Roman features including the main boundary of the known Roman enclosure (Fig. 10). Trench 30 was empty.

5.4.3 The underlying natural here was typically a yellowish orange gravely sand.

Trench 31

5.4.4 A NW-SE ditch and a N-S ditch terminus were seen within the middle of Trench 31. Another NW-SE ditch was also investigated within the NE end of the trench, together with two separate postholes. None of these features produced finds.

5.4.5 Ditch 3102 was aligned NW-SW across the middle of the trench. The ditch was fairly shallow, with a gradually rounded profile, and measured 1.6 m wide by 0.35 m deep. Its fill, 3103, an orange-brown sandy loam, was similar to the overlying subsoil (Fig. 9, Section 3100).

5.4.6 Just to the north of ditch 3102, an N-S aligned ditch terminus, 3104, was also investigated. The terminus was fairly shallow, with a round profile measuring 0.5 m wide by only 0.15 m deep. It was filled by an orange-brown sandy loam, 3105 (Fig. 9, Section 3101).

5.4.7 A separate ditch, 3108, was aligned NW-SE across the NE end of the trench. This was also shallow, with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.2 m wide by only 0.05 m deep and was filled by a similar orange-brown sandy loam to that filling ditches 3102 and 3104.

5.4.8 Two small postholes were also seen. Posthole 3106 lay approximately 8 m to the SW of ditch 3108. It had vertical sides and a rounded base and measured 0.25 m in diameter by 0.2 m deep. It was filled by a soft grey-brown sandy loam, 3107 (Fig. 9, Section 3102).

5.4.9 Another rather poorly defined posthole, 3113, was seen approximately 11m from the SW end of the trench. This feature was not excavated but was the same diameter as posthole 3106. It was filled by an orange-brown silty sand, 3114.

5.4.10 The features were overlain by a 0.4 m thick orange-brown sandy loam subsoil and up to 0.35 m of modern ploughsoil.

Trench 32

5.4.11 Three ditches and two pits were seen within Trench 32.

5.4.12 A fairly narrow ditch, 3206, was ran N-S from the southern end of the trench. The ditch had a rounded profile and measured 0.45 m wide by 0.2 m deep. It was filled by a orange-brown sandy silt, 3207.

5.4.13 Just to the north of ditch 3206, another small ditch, 3204, ran NW-SE across the trench. This had steep sides and a rounded base and measured 0.5 m wide by 0.3 m deep. It was also filled by a similar orange-brown sandy silt, 3205.

5.4.14 A slightly larger ditch, 3202, ran N-S, close to the middle of the trench. This had a broad rounded base and short steep sides and measured 1 m wide by 0.15 m deep. It was filled by a grey-brown sandy silt, 3203.

5.4.15 A probable pit, 3208, was found extending from the section just to the south of ditch 3202. The pit was approximately 1.2 m in diameter and was filled by a brownish-grey sandy silt similar to that filling the nearby ditch. Although this pit was not excavated, a Roman pottery base was recovered from its surface.

5.4.16 A small sub-circular pit, 3212, was excavated within the northern end of the trench. The pit had steep-sides with a rounded base, measuring 0.7 m in diameter by 0.45 m deep. It was filled with a grey-brown sandy silt. This fill was quite gravely and contained occasional charcoal flecking.

Trench 33

5.4.17 Three NNE-SSW ditches, three small postholes and another irregular linear were found within Trench 33. None of these features produced finds.

5.4.18 Two, inter-cutting ditches, 3302 and 3204 were seen within the western end of the trench. The earlier ditch, 3302, had a rounded profile and measured 1.5 m wide by 0.3 m deep. It was filled by a dark reddish silty sand, 3303. The eastern side of the fill was cut by another ditch, 3204 (Fig. 9, Section 3300).

5.4.19 Ditch 3204, had a similar rounded profile to that of the earlier ditch and measured 1.5 m wide by 0.2 deep. It was filled by a pale red-brown silty sand, 3305.

5.4.20 A similarly rounded ditch, 3312, was seen within the eastern end of the trench. The ditch measured 1.2 m wide by 0.3 m deep and was filled by a dark grey-brown sandy loam (Fig. 9, Section 3304).

5.4.21 Another, more irregular linear feature, 3306, lay approximately 8 m to the west of ditch 3312. The feature also appeared to run NNE-SSW but in plan had a 'waisted' appearance, being broader to the north than to the south. In section it had a rounded base with steep but poorly defined and root disturbed sides. This feature was 1 m wide by 0.4 m deep and was filled by a dark brownish yellow silty sand, 3307. The most likely interpretation of the feature is that it is a root disturbed ditch.

5.4.22 Two postholes, 3308 and 3310, were seen between feature 3306 and ditch 3312, with another posthole, 3314, approximately 3 m to the west of feature 3306, and appeared on the same roughly WNW-ESE alignment and may represent a fence line between field boundaries.

5.4.23 The largest of the postholes measured 0.5 m in diameter by 0.5 m deep (cut 3308) and the smallest was 0.1 m in diameter by 0.1 m deep. They all contained similar dark reddish brown silty sand fills.

5.4.24 All of the features were overlain directly by up to 0.45 m of ploughsoil.

Trench 34

5.4.25 Four roughly WNW-ESE linears were seen within the north of Trench 34. No finds were recovered.

5.4.26 The two southern-most ditches, 3404 and 3406 are parallel and adjacent. Both are roughly V-shaped, with rounded bases and measure up to 0.75 m wide by 0.3 m deep. They were both also filled by identical dark grey-brown sandy loam fills, 3405 and 3407 (Fig. 9, Section 3401).

5.4.27 Just to the north of these two ditches a similar, was a slightly smaller ditch, 3409. This was 0.45 m wide and contained a similar grey-brown fill. This feature was not excavated.

5.4.28 The northern-most of these four ditches, 3402, was slightly larger. It was roughly V-shaped and measured 0.9 m wide by 0.3 m deep. It was also filled by a grey-brown sandy loam similar to that within the other ditches.

5.4.29 All of the ditches were overlain by a thick orange-brown gravely sandy loam subsoil, 3401, beneath modern ploughsoil.

Trench 65

5.4.30 A NNE-SSW ditch or gully was seen within the southern end of Trench 65, together with two possible pits. Within the northern end of the trench a series of four E-W ditches confirm the boundary of a Roman enclosure previously noted from aerial photographs (Plate 6). The aerial photograph plot from the National Mapping Programme has been added to Figure 2 but should be taken as a guide only.

5.4.31 Three adjoining E-W ditches, 6502, 6503 and 6504, ran across the northern end of the trench, adjacent and parallel to another partly seen ditch, 6505, that continued beyond the northern baulk. The overall width of adjacent ditches 6502, 6503 and 6504 was 4.8 m and they were up to 0.7 m deep. The fill of all four ditches was a very similar orange-brown sandy loam and was indistinguishable from the overlying subsoil, 6501. Roman pottery was recovered from the southern-most of these ditches from within fill 6508 (Fig. 9, Section 6500).

5.4.32 Within the southern end of the trench, what initially appeared as a irregular E-W linear, 6513, was investigated and appears to be shallow ditch with at least one pit or post-hole cut into its base. The top of the feature was irregular and when excavated it appeared to be more pit-like than a ditch. This feature had irregularly shaped sides, which were initially shallow, with a steep break of slope to a narrower rounded base. It measured up to 2.7 m across by 0.4 m deep and contained two fills, a lower dark grey sandy silt, 6514, and a broader upper spread of dark grey-brown silty loam, 6515. Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill.

5.4.33 A separate, much shallower pit, 6518, was seen just to the south of 6513. This was round in plan with a gently concave profile. It measured 0.65 m in diameter by only 0.05 m deep. It was filled by a dark grey-brown sandy loam, 6519.

5.4.34 A shallow ditch or gully, 6516, ran NNE-SSW from the southern end of the trench. This had steep sides and an undulating base, which suggests it was possibly the result of rutting and measured 0.8 m wide by 0.3 m deep. Its fill, an orange-brown sandy loam, 6517, contained Roman pottery (Fig. 9, Section 6502).

5.4.35 Within this trench an orange-brown subsoil spreads from the northern end of the trench, where it is indistinguishable from the fills of the enclosure ditches, thinning progressively across the middle of

the trench, and was not apparent to the south. The subsoil, 6501, was up to 0.3 m thick within the north of the trench.

5.5 The central northern fields

5.5.1 Eight trenches were positioned across the central northern fields. Two of these, Trenches 28 and 29 were not excavated as they were sited within a bean field that remained uncut during the evaluation. Trenches 26, 27 36 and 38 were empty, with only trenches 37 and 39 containing archaeological features.

Trench 37

5.5.2 A single undated N-S aligned ditch, 3704, was found within the eastern end of Trench 37. The ditch was roughly V-shaped and measured 1.6 m wide by 0.75 m deep. It was filled by indistinct orange-grey, grey and brownish grey silty clays,3705, 3706, 3707 and 3708. These were overlain by a thin yellowish grey silty clay subsoil, 3701 and modern topsoil.

Trench 39

5.5.3 Trench 39 was placed across a low ridge that dropped down towards the Middle Beck, within a small, roughly triangular field near the middle of the site.

5.5.4 The trench contained two features, a shallow modern ditch, 3902, on the top of the ridge and an undated linear, 3904, at its base.

5.5.5 Linear 3904 appears to be a shallow ditch, running NW-SE, close to the middle of the trench and parallel to the ridge. It had very gently sloping sides and measured 0.8 m wide by 0.25 m deep. It contained a thin peaty charcoal primary fill, 3906, which contained animal teeth. This was overlain by a 0.2 thick grey charcoal flecked clay, 3905, which was similar to an overlying alluvial within the southern end of the trench.

5.5.6 Another shallow ditch, 3902, also ran NE-SW across the top of the ridge. Its fill, a gravely dark grey clay loam, 3903, contained coal together with tile and brick fragments.

5.6 Finds

Pottery

5.6.1 The majority of the recovered pottery (Appendix 2) spans the Roman period but is concentrated in context-groups dated to the mid Roman period. A pit within Trench 10 produced material identified as kiln waste and provides clear signs of local pottery production.

5.6.2 A small amount of possibly grog-tempered pottery was also recovered from the southern fields and is tentatively dated to the late Iron Age, but the fragments were very small and no forms were identified.

5.6.3 A single sherd of green glazed ware was found within probable rut marks within Trench 22 and dates to the medieval period or later. Small quantities of post-medieval pottery (stonewares or glazed red earthenwares) were also recovered from the site.

Ceramic Building Materials

5.6.4 A total of 24 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from across seven trenches (Appendix 3). All of the diagnostic brick and tile is Roman in form and character. The majority of the CBM recovered came from Trench 67 (15 fragments), with a further three fragments being recovered from within the ploughsoil within nearby Trench 42, indicating that an enclosure found within Trench 67 is Roman.

5.6.5 Elsewhere small quantities of CBM were recovered from within Trenches 39 and 40, close to the Middle Beck, and from Trenches 46, 50 and 52, to the south-west of Hawton. These may indicate a low background level of Roman activity.

Fired Clay

5.6.6 Fired clay was recovered from six contexts and comprised 19 fragments weighing over 3549 g (Appendix 4). The majority of the structural fired clay derived from a probable settlement around Trenches 7-10 and Trench 63 within the north-west of the site and is dated to the 2nd – 3rd century AD. The range of forms was limited and this fired clay was probably all kiln debris, including fragments of kiln pedestals and triangular oven bricks.

5.6.7 A single small object, possibly a clay slingshot, came from Trench 46 in the southern area. This is of a typically Iron Age type, but was

found in a ditch fill, 4611, which also contained Roman pottery and tile.

Lithics

5.6.8 Three pieces of struck flint were recovered from contexts 4037 and 5703 (Appendix 5).

5.6.9 The flint from the latter context consists of a tertiary flake that had been subsequently burnt and a very small fragment of possible debitage. These both came from a sample of possible industrial or agricultural deposits within Trench 57. A similar deposit within Trench 48, in the same field, produced post-medieval pottery and metalwork. Therefore it is assumed that these pieces are residual in nature.

5.6.10 A single retouched flake, possibly a blade was recovered from a peaty deposit, 4037, within a former channel or hollow investigated within Trench 40. This deposit also contained burnt stone fragments associated with probable prehistoric activity nearby.

Small Finds

5.6.11 Two upright timbers (6606 / 6615) were recovered from the clay filling of a former channel identified within Trench 66. These pieces are separate portions of tree trunk and were set into the clay next to each other at an angle of approximately 45° to the vertical. They both appear to be unworked fragments of tree trunk, but their upright position in the clay suggests that they were deliberately pushed in rather than being deposited as driftwood. As such they may possibly be associated with the burnt stone deposits found within adjacent Trench 40.

5.6.12 A millstone Grit quern fragment was recovered from a ditch fill 5505 within Trench 55, which also contained Roman pottery (Appendix 6).

5.6.13 The metal finds from the evaluation were generally unremarkable (Appendix 7), but do include 27 hobnails from the remains of a probable Romano-British boot found within Trench 14. A presumably modern dumped spread within Trench 45 contained the core of a zinc-carbon battery together with another unidentified fragment of corroded iron.

Animal Bone

5.6.14 The assemblage of recovered animal bone contained mainly bones from cattle and horse (Appendix 9). Bones from all parts of the body were present in the case of cattle and sheep/goat. Both elderly and young cattle were present, but there are too few identified specimens

to draw further conclusions. No evidence of pathology was noted in the assemblage.

5.6.15 No butchery marks were observed on the horse bones and their relatively good condition in comparison to the bones from other taxa may indicate that horses were treated differently after death. Several sheep and sheep/goat bones were also identified, together with a single fragment from pig. No bird, fish or small mammal/amphibian bones were present.

5.6.16 The numerical dominance of cattle bones would be typical for a later Romano-British settlement.

5.7 Palaeo-environmental evidence

5.7.1 The evaluation samples suggest charred plant remains on this site are well preserved, but the potential for other palaeo-environmental indicators (waterlogged plant remains, insects, pollen and molluscs) appears to be low although the potential for waterlogged remains is increased in the southern area of the site and adjacent to the Middle Beck where there is a higher level of alluvial deposits. The limited artefacts such as bone and pottery suggest that there was a settlement nearby. Some of the flint, stone, bone and clay indicate the deposits with which they are associated were burned at a high temperature. The snail assemblage from the evaluation samples was poor, suggesting low potential for environmental reconstruction and indicating that sampling specifically for snails on this site may not be productive. The large presence of charred spelt and chaff in sample <1> demonstrates that crop processing was taking place in the vicinity of the north western field.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

6.1.1 Conditions were generally good throughout the evaluation.

6.1.2 All of the underlying natural deposits were tested by the excavation of machined sondages as appropriate. The level of the archaeological features was consistent, either underlying a variable subsoil, found predominantly in fields to the north, or directly beneath the modern ploughsoil. On low lying areas the features were cut from the top of the alluvial clays.

6.1.3 The evaluation largely confirms the presence of features shown in the geophysical survey and also correlates well with the results of fieldwalking.

6.2 **Overall interpretation**

6.2.1 Four main areas of archaeological activity were found across the site: to the NW and South of Hawton, within the NE corner of the site and close to the Middle Beck in the centre of the site.

6.2.2 A concentration of Roman activity was found on the south facing slope of the NW field, and this area produced much 2-3rd century Roman pottery, indicating a probable low status settlement. The presence of a nearby kiln was indicated by pottery and burnt clay recovered from a pit within Trench 10. A low limestone wall within Trench 63 shows that some structural remains survive. A N-S aligned crouched burial was also uncovered within Trench 9. Although this was not excavated the inhumation appears to have been of a young adult. Its presence in association with a relatively high density of Roman material suggests this is a Roman burial, and is associated with nearby settlement. North-south aligned and crouched burials are more typical of the late Roman period and although only a single burial was uncovered it is possible that this could be part of a small family group as this occurs more commonly in the late Roman period.

6.2.3 Roman and prehistoric land use is evidenced by a number of features. A system of field boundaries and occasional pits within fields to the south of Hawton was recorded.

6.2.4 The presence of a Roman enclosure, identified on aerial photographs, was confirmed within the north-east corner of the site. An undated field system was also recorded to the SW of this enclosure.

6.2.5 In the central area to the east of Hawton, Trench 67 confirmed the presence of a rectilinear enclosure which is likely to be Roman in date.

6.2.6 On the southern side of the Middle Beck, Trench 40 revealed a localised area of prehistoric ‘burnt mound’ deposits, with plentiful burnt stone and underlying pits. The purpose of burnt mounds, which are commonly associated with water, is uncertain, but they are probably associated with early cooking or processing areas.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
100	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.38				
101	Layer	Subsoil	0.32				
102	Layer	Natural sandy gravel					
Trench 2							
200	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.28				
201	Layer	Subsoil	0.55				
202	Layer	Sand and sandy loam					
203	Cut	Ditch	0.4	1.63			
204	Fill	Fill of 203	0.4				
205	Cut	Ditch	0.4	2.1+			
206	Fill	Fill of 203	0.4				
Trench 3							
300	Layer	Ploughsoil					
301	Layer	Subsoil	0.1				
302	Layer	silty sand natural					
303	Cut	Ditch	0.4	1.7			
304	Fill	Fill of 303	0.4			Pot	Roman
305	Cut	Ditch	1.21	3.42			
306	Fill	Fill of 305	0.32				
307	Fill	Fill of 305	0.26			Pot	L2-M3
308	Fill	Fill of 305	0.2				
309	Fill	Fill of 305	0.2			Pot	3rd C.
310	Fill	Primary fill of 305	0.24			Pot	Roman
Trench 4							
400	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.28				
401	Layer	Subsoil	0.3				
402	Layer	Natural					
403	Cut	Ditch	0.44	1.8			
404	Fill	Fill of 403	0.44			Pot	Roman
405	Cut	Ditch	0.18	2.3			
406	Fill	Fill of 405	0.18				
Trench 5							
500	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4				
501	Layer	Subsoil	0.6				
502	Layer	Natural					
503	Cut	Small pit?	0.5	1	1		
504	Fill	Fill of 503	0.5				
505	Cut	Ditch	0.7	1.7			
506	Fill	Fill of 505	0.7				
Trench 6							
600	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.35				
601	Layer	Subsoil	0.3				
602	Layer	Natural					
603	Layer	Natural					

Trench 7							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
700	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4				
701	Layer	Subsoil	0.4				
702	Layer	Natural					
703	Cut	Ditch	0.2	1.74			
704	Fill	Fill of 703	0.2			Pot, F.clay	2-4th C.
705	Cut	Small pit?	0.1	0.56			
706	Fill	Fill of 705	0.1			Pot	Roman
Trench 8							
800	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3-0.5				
801	Layer	Subsoil	0.3				
802	Layer	Natural					
803	Cut	Ditch	0.5	1.68			
804	Fill	Fill of 803	0.5			Pot	M2-M4
805	Cut	Ditch	0.3	1.66+			
806	Fill	Fill of 805	0.1				
807	Fill	Fill of 805	0.26			Pot, F.clay	2-3rd C.
808	Fill	Fill of 805	0.06				
809	Fill	Fill of 803	0.12				
810	Cut	Pit	0.1	0.33	0.8		
811	Fill	Fill of 810	0.1			Pot	Roman
812	Cut	Ditch	0.4	1.7			
813	Fill	Fill of 812	0.32			Pot	2-4th C.
814	Fill	Fill of 812	0.1				
815	Cut	Small linear	0.5				
816	Fill	Fill of 815				Pot	Roman
817	Cut	Hedgeline ditch	0.52				
818	Fill	Fill of 817				Pot	Roman
819	Cut	Ditch	0.5				
820	Fill	Fill of 819				Pot	Roman
821	Layer	Spread of blackish silt	0.15			Pot	Roman
822	Layer	Dark brown loam	0.1			Pot	Roman
Trench 9							
900	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.35				
901	Layer	Subsoil	0.3				
902	Layer	Natural					
903	Fill	Fill of ditch 904	0.2			Pot, F.clay	L2-E3
904	Cut	Ditch	0.2	1.1			
905	Fill	Fill of ditch 906	0.5				
906	Cut	Ditch	0.5				
907	Cut	Ditch	0.44	0.98			
908	Fill	Fillof 907	0.44				
909	Cut	Grave cut		0.54	1.35		
910		Skeleton					
911	Fill	Grave fill		0.54	1.35		
912		Not allocated					
913	Cut	Ditch	0.58	2.6			
914	Cut	Gully	0.18				
915	Fill	Fill of 914	0.18				
916	Cut	Gully	0.22				
917	Fill	Fill of 916	0.22				

Trench 9							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
918	Cut	Gully	0.12				
919	Fill	Fill of 918	0.12				
920	Cut	Irregular pit?	0.5				
921	Fill	Fill of 920	0.5			Pot	Roman
922	Fill	Fill of 913	0.58			Pot	Roman
Trench 10							
1000	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
1001	Layer	Subsoil	0.18				
1002	Layer	Pale grey sandy silt natural					
1003	Cut	Ditch	0.3	3.25			
1004	Fill	Fill of 1003	0.3				
1005	Cut	Pit	0.75	1.36			
1006	Fill	Fill of pit 1005	0.36			Pot	2-4 th C.
1007	Fill	Fill of pit 1005	0.1			Pot	M2-M3
1008	Fill	Fill of pit 1005	0.13			Pot, F.clay	M1-E2
1009	Fill	Fill of pit 1005	0.12			Pot	Roman
1010	Fill	Fill of pit 1005	0.14			Pot	E-M 3rd C.
1011	Fill	Fill of pit 1005	0.24			Pot, F.clay	M2-M3
1012	Cut	Ditch	0.54	3.88			
1013	Fill	Fill of ditch 1012	0.54			Nail	
1014	Cut	Ditch		1.2			
1015	Fill	Fill of 1014		1.2			
1016	Cut	Ditch		0.76			
1017	Fill	Fill of 1016		0.76			
1018	Cut	Ditch		1.65			
1019	Fill	Fill of 1018		1.65			
Trench 11							
1100	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3-0.5				
1101	Layer	Subsoil	0.2-0.5				
1102	Layer	Natural					
Trench 12							
1200	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.2				
1201	Layer	Subsoil	0.08				
1202	Layer	Natural grey silty sand					
1203	Layer	Natural red clay					
1204	Layer	Sandy gravel					
Trench 13							
1300	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.35				
1301	Layer	Subsoil	0.42				
1302	Layer	Natural red clay					
1303	Cut	Ditch	0.4	1.5			
1304	Fill	Fill of 1304	0.4				
1305		Not allocated					
1306	Cut	Pit	0.2	1.1			
1307	Fill	Fill of 1306	0.14				
1308	Fill	Fill of 1306	0.08				
1309	Cut	Ditch	0.55	1.95			
1310	Fill	Fill of 1309	0.55			Pot	Roman

Trench 14							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.46				
1401	Layer	Subsoil	0.32				
1402	Layer	Natural brown-yellow sand					
1403	Layer	Natural red clay					
1404	Cut	Ditch	0.28	1.06			
1405	Fill	Fill of 1404	0.28			Pot	Roman
1406	Cut	Ditch	0.82	3.4			
1407	Fill	Primary fill of 1406	0.44				
1408	Fill	Fill of 1406	0.2			Pot	2-4th C.
1409	Cut	Ditch	0.42	1.3			
1410	Fill	Fill of ditch 1409	0.16				
1411	Fill	Primary fill of 1409	0.3			Pot, metal	L2-M3
1412	Cut	Ditch		3.2			
1413	Fill	Fill of 1412		3.2		Pot	Roman
1414	Cut	Ditch		0.75			
1415	Fill	Fill of 1414		0.75		Pot	2-4 th C.
1416	Object	Pottery at base of subsoil				Pot	Roman
1417	Fill	Fill of 1406		0.2		Pot	Roman
Trench 15							
1500	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.15				
1501	Layer	Subsoil	0.15				
1502	Layer	Natural					
1503	Cut	Pit	0.36	0.55			
1504	Fill	Fill of 1503	0.36			Pot	L2-M3
Trench 16							
1600	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
1601	Layer	Subsoil	0.25				
1602	Layer	Natural					
1603	Layer	Natural					
1604	Layer	Natural					
1605	Layer	Natural					
1606	Cut	Ditch	0.48	0.84			
1607	Fill	Fill of ditch 1606	0.48				
1608	Cut	Shallow pit	0.08	0.5			
1609	Fill	Fill of 1608	0.08				
Trench 17							
1701	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.5				
1702	Layer	Subsoil	0.22				
1703	Layer	Natural					
1704	Layer	Natural					
1705	Layer	natural					
1706	Cut	Ditch	0.46	1			
1707	Fill	Fill of ditch 1706	0.46			Pot	M1-M3
1708	Object	Pottery at base of subsoil					
Trench 18							
1800	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.35				
1801	Layer	Subsoil	0.56			Pot	Roman
1802	Layer	Natural					
1803	Layer	Natural					

Trench 19							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
1901	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
1902	Layer	Subsoil	0.1				
1903	Layer	Natural					
Trench 20							
2000	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.2			Pot, metal	Post-med
2001	Layer	Subsoil	0.3				
2002	Layer	Natural					
2003	Layer	Natural					
2004	Layer	Natural					
2005	Layer	Natural					
2006	Layer	Natural					
Trench 21							
2100	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
2101	Layer	Subsoil	0.2				
2102	Layer	Natural					
2103	Layer	Natural					
2104	Layer	Natural					
2105	Layer	Natural					
2106	Layer	Natural					
2107	Layer	Natural					
2108	Layer	Natural					
2109	Layer	Natural					
2110	Layer	Natural					
2111	Cut	Ditch					
2112	Fill	Fill of 2111					
2113	Cut	Gully					
2114	Fill	Fill of 2113					
2115	Layer	Subsoil					
Trench 22							
2200	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.26				
2201	Layer	Subsoil	0.2				
2202	Layer	Natural					
2203	Layer	Natural					
2204	Cut	Narrow linear	0.4	0.8			
2205	Fill	Fill of 2204	0.4				
2206	Cut	Ditch	0.25	0.5			
2207	Fill	Fill of 2206	0.25			Pot	Medieval
Trench 23							
2300	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
2301	Layer	Natural					
2302	Cut	Ditch	0.58	2.16			
2303	Fill	Fill of 2302	0.12				
2304	Fill	Fill of 2302	0.52			Pot	Roman?
2305	Cut	Ditch	0.4	2.36			
2306	Fill	Fill of 2305	0.16				
2307	Fill	Fill of 2305	0.14			Pot, glass	Iron Age/Mod
2308	Cut	Ditch	0.36	0.5			
2309	Fill	Fill of 2308	0.36				
2310	Cut	Ditch	0.3	0.7			
2311	Fill	Fill of 2310	0.3				

Trench 23							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
2312	Cut	Ditch	0.18	1.5			
2313	Fill	Fill of 2312	0.18			Pot	Post-med
Trench 24							
2400	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
2401	Layer	Natural					
2402	Cut	Ditch	0.5	1.8			
2403	Fill	Fill of 2502	0.5				
2404	Cut	Gully?	0.25	0.5			
2405	Fill	Fill of 2504	0.25			Pot	Post-med
Trench 25							
2500	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.36				
2501	Layer	Subsoil	0.3				
2502	Layer	Natural					
Trench 26							
2600	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
2601	Layer	Natural					
Trench 27							
2700	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
2701	Layer	Subsoil	0.2				
2702	Layer	Natural					
Trench 30							
3000	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.5				
3001	Layer	Subsoil	0.2				
3002	Layer	Natural					
Trench 31							
3100	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.35				
3101	Layer	Natural					
3102	Cut	Ditch	0.35	1.6			
3103	Fill	Fill of 3102	0.35				
3104	Cut	Terminus of ditch	0.15	0.5			
3105	Fill	Fill of 3104	0.15				
3106	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.25 Diam.			
3107	Fill	Fill of 3106	0.2				
3108	Cut	Shallow ditch	0.05	1.2			
3109	Fill	Fill of 3108	0.05				
3110	Layer	Subsoil	0.38				
3111	Cut	Possible ditch terminus		1.2			
3112	Fill	Fill of 3111					
3113	Cut	Posthole		0.25			
3114	Fill	Fill of 3113		0.25			
Trench 32							
3200	Layer	Ploughsoil					
3201	Layer	Subsoil					
3202	Cut	Ditch	0.15	1			
3203	Fill	Fill of 3202	0.15				
3204	Cut	Ditch	0.3	0.5			
3205	Fill	Fill of 3204	0.3				
3206	Cut	Ditch	0.2	0.45			
3207	Fill	Fill of 3206	0.2				
3208	Cut	Pit?		1.2 diam			
Trench 32							

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
3209	Fill	Fill of 3208		1.2 diam.			
3210	Layer	Natural				Pot	Roman
3211	Layer	Natural					
3212	Cut	Pit or posthole?	0.45	0.75 diam.			
3213	Fill	Fill of 3212	0.45				
Trench 33							
3300	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
3301	Layer	Natural					
3302	Cut	Ditch	0.3	1.5			
3303	Fill	Fill of 3303	0.3				
3304	Cut	Ditch	0.2	1.5			
3305	Fill	Fill of 3305	0.2				
3306	Cut	Ditch	0.4	1			
3307	Fill	Fill of 3306	0.4				
3308	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.5 diam.			
3309	Fill	Fill of 3308	0.3				
3310	Cut	Posthole	0.04	0.1 diam.			
3311	Fill	Fill of 3310	0.04				
3312	Cut	Ditch	0.3	1			
3313	Fill	Fill of 3312	0.3				
3314	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.3 diam.			
3315	Fill	Fill of 3314	0.2				
3316	Cut	Tree-bole?	0.3+				
3317	Fill	Fill of 3316	0.3+				
Trench 34							
3400	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4				
3401	Layer	Subsoil	0.08				
3402	Cut	Ditch	0.3	0.9			
3403	Fill	Fill of 3402	0.3				
3404	Cut	Ditch	0.35	0.7			
3405	Fill	Fill of 3404	0.35				
3406	Cut	Ditch	0.35	0.75			
3407	Fill	Fill of 3407	0.35				
3408	Layer	Natural					
3409	Cut	Ditch		0.45			
3410	Fill	Fill of 3409		0.45			
Trench 36							
3600	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
3601	Layer	Natural					
3602	Layer	Natural					
Trench 37							
3700	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4				
3701	Layer	Subsoil	0.1				
3702	Layer	Natural					
3703	Layer	Natural					
3704	Cut	Ditch	0.75	1.6			
3705	Fill	Fill of 3704	0.4				
3706	Fill	Fill of 3704	0.15				
3707	Fill	Fill of 3704	0.4				
3708	Fill	Fill of 3704	0.4				

Trench 38							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
3800	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4				
3801	Layer	Subsoil	0.1				
3802	Layer	Natural					
Trench 39							
3900	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.15				
3901	Layer	Subsoil	0.1				
3902	Cut	Ditch	0.15	1			
3903	Fill	Fill of	0.15			CBM	Roman
3904	Cut	Ditch	0.25	0.8			
3905	Fill	Fill of	0.2				
3906	Fill	Fill of 3907	0.05				
3907	Layer	Alluvial clay					
3908	Layer	Natural					
3909	Layer	Grey-red clay					
Trench 40							
4000	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.2				
4001	Layer	Natural					
4002	Cut	Furrow	0.3	2.6 +			
4003	Fill	Fill of 4002	0.3				
4004	Cut	Pitting	0.3	0.7 diam			
4005	Cut	Pitting	0.2	3 + diam			
4006	Fill	Fill of 4004	0.15				
4007	Fill	Fill of 4004	0.02			Fired stone	
4008	Fill	Fill of 4004	0.1				
4009	Fill	Fill of 4005	0.15				
4010	Fill	Fill of 4005	0.15				
4011	Cut	Ditch	0.5	0.9			
4012	Fill	Fill of 4011	0.2				
4013	Fill	Fill of 4011	0.2				
4014	Fill	Fill of 4011	0.1				
4015	Layer	Subsoil	0.2				
4016	Cut	Land-drain	0.4	0.3			
4017	Fill	Fill of 4016	0.4			CBM	Roman
4018	Cut	Furrow	0.3				
4019	Fill	Fill of 4018	0.3				
4020	Cut	Furrow	0.3				
4021	Fill	Fill of 4020	0.3				
4022	Cut	Furrow	0.3				
4023	Fill	Fill of 4022	0.3				
4024	Cut	Furrow	0.3				
4025	Fill	Fill of 4024	0.3				
4026	Cut	Furrow	0.3				
4027	Fill	Fill of 4026	0.3				
4028	Cut	Furrow	0.3				
4029	Fill	Fill of 4028	0.3				
4030	Cut	Furrow	0.3				
4031	Fill	Fill of 4030	0.3				
4032	Fill	Fill of 4040	0.1+				
4033	Fill	Fill of 4040	0.15				
4034	Fill	Fill of 4040	0.2				

Trench 40							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
4035	Fill	Fill of 4040	0.1				
4036	Fill	Fill of 4040	0.15				
4037	Fill	Fill of 4040	0.2				Struck Flint
4038	Fill	Alluvial clay	0.15				
4039	Layer	Alluvial clay	0.6				
4040	Cut	Channel/ hollow	1.3	15+			
4041	Cut	Pit	0.35	2+ dia			
4042	Fill	Fill of 4041	0.25				
4043	Fill	Fill of 4041	0.2				
Trench 41							
4100	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
4101	Layer	Subsoil	0.2				
4102	Layer	Natural					
Trench 42							
4200	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4			CBM	Roman
4201	Layer	Natural					
Trench 43							
4300	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4				
4301	Layer	Natural					
Trench 44							
4400	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
4401	Layer	Natural					
4402	Cut	Ditch	0.3	1.5			
4403	Fill	Fill of 4402	0.18			Pot	Prehistoric?
4404	Fill	Fill of 4402	0.2				
4405	Fill	Fill of 4406		2.1			
4406	Cut	Ditch		2.1			
4407	Fill	Fill of gully 4408	0.17				
4408	Cut	Gully	0.17	0.46			
4409	Fill	Fill of 4410	0.5			Pot	Undated
4410	Cut	Ditch	0.5	2			
4411	Fill	Fill of 4412	0.14				
4412	Cut	Gully	0.14	0.5			
4413	Fill	Fill of gully 4414	0.2				
4414	Cut	Gully	0.2	0.62			
Trench 45							
4500	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
4501	Layer	Natural					
4502	Cut	Large pit?	0.63	3.8			
4503	Fill	Fill of 4502	0.26				
4504	Fill	Fill of 4502	0.63			Metal+Pot	Modern
4505	Fill	Fill of 4502	0.17			Metal	
Trench 46							
4600	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
4601	Layer	Subsoil	0.12				
4602	Layer	Natural					
4603	Fill	Fill of 4604	0.5			Pot	2th C.
4604	Cut	Ditch	0.5	1.4			
4605	Fill	Fill of 4606	0.2			Pot	Iron Age?
4606	Cut	Ditch	0.16	0.4			
4607	Fill	Fill of 4608	0.14				

Trench 46							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
4608	Cut	Ditch	0.14	0.6			
4609	Fill	Fill of 4610	0.2			Pot	Iron Age?
4610	Cut	Pit	0.2	1.8	1.95		
4611	Fill	Fill of 4612	0.5			Pot, CBM	Roman
						Fired clay	
4612	Cut	Ditch	0.5	1.8			
Trench 47							
4700	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4			Pot	L2-M4
4701	Layer	Natural					
4702	Cut	Ditch	0.6	2.1			
4703	Fill	Fill of 4702	0.6			Pot	L2-L4
4704	Cut	Pit?		0.8	1.4		
4705	Fill	Fill of 4704	0.01			Pot	Roman
4706	Cut	Ditch		4.8			
4707	Fill	Fill of 4706		4.8			
Trench 48							
4800	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.32				
4801	Layer	Subsoil	0.15				
4802	Layer	Natural					
4803	Layer	Silty sand	0.1				
4804	Cut	Root action?	0.18				
4805	Fill	Fill of 4804	0.18				
Trench 49							
4900	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.48				
4901	Layer	Natural					
4902	Fill	Fill of 4903	0.3				
4903	Cut	Hollow?	0.3	7			
4904	Fill	Fill of 4905	0.1				
4905	Cut	Hollow?	0.1	1			
Trench 50							
5000	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4			Pot	Post-med
5001	Layer	Natural					
5002	Cut	Hedgeline		1.8			
5003	Fill	Fill of 5002				Pot, CBM	Modern
5004	Cut	Modern rutting		0.15-0.2		Pot	Modern
Trench 51							
5100	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
5101	Layer	Natural					
Trench 52							
5200	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.36				
5201	Layer	Natural					
5202	Cut	Ditch	0.45	2.45			
5203	Fill	Fill of 5202	0.45			Pot	Post-med
5204	Cut	Ditch	0.6+				
5205	Fill	Fill of 5204	0.6+				
5206	Cut	Re-cut ditch	0.6+	3.8			
5207	Fill	Fill of 5206	0.6+	3.8		Pot, CBM	Roman
Trench 53							
5300	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
5301	Layer	Natural					

Trench 54							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
5400	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.4				
5401	Layer	Natural					
Trench 55							
5500	Cut	Ditch	0.43	1.2			
5501	Cut	Ditch	0.6	0.9			
5502	Cut	Ditch	0.5	1			
5503	Cut	Ditch	0.2	0.5			
5504	Fill	Fill of 5500	0.1				
5505	Fill	Fill of 5500	0.3			Pot, Quern	M2-M3
5506	Fill	Fill of 5501	0.6			Pot	Roman
5507	Fill	Fill of 5502	0.4				
5508	Fill	Fill of 5503	0.2			Pot	Roman
5509	Layer	Subsoil?	0.1				
5510	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.45				
5511	Layer	Natural					
Trench 56							
5600	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3-0.4				
5601	Layer	Natural					
Trench 57							
5700	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.48				
5701	Layer	Natural					
5702	Cut	Pit?	0.22	4.5			
5703	Fill	Fill of 5703	0.22				
Trench 58							
5800	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
5801	Layer	Subsoil	0.1				
5802	Layer	Natural					
Trench 61							
6100	Layer	Ploughsoil					
6101							
6102							
Trench 62							
6200	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.32				
6201	Layer	Natural					
6202	Cut	Ditch	0.65	1.5		Pot	L2-M3
6203	Fill	Fill of 6202	0.65				
6204	Cut	Ditch	1+	4		Pot	Roman
6205	Fill	Fill of 6204	1+			Pot	L2-M3
6206	Cut	Ditch	0.8	0.7			
6207	Fill	Fill of 6206	0.8			Pot	Roman
6208	Cut	Ditch		1			
6209	Fill	Fill of 6208		1			
6210	Cut	Curvilinear ditch		0.7			
6211	Fill	Fill of 6210		0.7			
6212	Cut	Gully?		0.6			
6213	Fill	Fill of 6212		0.6			
6214	Cut	Gully?		0.6			
6215	Fill	Fill of 6214		0.6			

Trench 63							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
6300	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
6301	Layer	Subsoil	0.2				
6302	Layer	Natural					
6303	Layer	Soil spread	0.18	7.1		Pot	2-4th C.
6304	Cut	Ditch	0.32	0.96			
6305	Fll	Fill of 6304	0.12			Pot	M2-M3
6306	Fll	Fill of 6304	0.2			Pot	2-4th C.
6307	Structure	Limestone wall	0.2	0.7	0.65+		
6308	Fll	Fill around wall	0.18			Pot	L2-M3
6309	Cut	Wall construction cut	0.18	0.84			
6310	Cut	Ditch	0.44	0.9			
6311	Fll	Fill of 6310	0.18				
6312	Fll	Fill of 6310	0.26			Pot	Roman
6313	Cut	Ditch	0.64				
6314	Fll	Fill of ditch 6313	0.44			Pot,	M2-M3
						hobnails	
6315	Fll	Fill of ditch 6313	0.2			Pot	Roman
6316	Fll	Fill of ditch 6313	0.1				
6317	Cut	Ditch		3.3			
6318	Fll	Fill of ditch 6317		3.3		Pot	Roman
6319	Cut	Ditch		1.15			
6320	Fll	Fill of ditch 6319		1.15		Pot	Roman
6321	Cut	Ditch		0.55			
6322	Fll	Fill of ditch 6321		0.55			
6323	Cut	Ditch		0.7			
6324	Fll	Fill of ditch 6323		0.7		Fired clay	
Trench 64							
6400	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.35				
6401	Layer	Orange-brown clay	0.25				
6402	Layer	Alluvial clay	0.4				
6403	Layer	Organic deposit	0.2				
6404	Layer	Orange loamy clay					
6405	Layer?	Crumbly loamy clay					
6406	Layer	Sandy clay natural?					
6407	Cut	Former channel	0.7	16+			
Trench 65							
6500	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
6501	Layer	Subsoil	0.2				
6502	Cut	Ditch	0.7	1.7			
6503	Cut	Ditch	0.6	1.2			
6504	Cut	Ditch	0.3	0.8			
6505	Cut	Ditch	0.6	1.3+			
6506	Fill	Fill of 6502	0.2				
6507	Fill	Fill of 6502	0.1				
6508	Fill	Fill of 6502	0.3				
6509	Fill	Fill of 6503	0.5				
6510	Fill	Fill of 6504	0.4				
6511	Fill	Fill of 6505	0.2				
6512	Fill	Fill of 6505	0.4			Pot	M2-M3
6513	Cut	Pit?	0.4	2.7			

Trench 65							
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Date
6514	Fill	Fill of 6513	0.2				
6515	Fill	Fill of 6513	0.25			Pot	Roman
6516	Cut	Gully?	0.3	0.8			
6517	Fill	Fill of 6516	0.3			Pot	Roman
6518	Cut	Pit	0.05	0.65 diam			
6519	Fill	Fill of 6518	0.05				
6520	Layer	Natural					
Trench 66							
6600	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.35				
6601	Layer	Subsoil	0.3				
6602	Layer	Alluvial clay	0.5				
6603	Layer	Alluvial clay	0.1				
6604	Layer	Peaty clay	0.2				
6605	Layer	Alluvial clay	0.1				
6606	Wood	Upright trunk	0.13	0.3	0.8		
6607	Layer	Yellow-brown clay					
6608	Layer	Sandy clay	0.1				
6609	Layer	Red clay (Natural?)					
6610	Layer	Alluvial clay	1				
6611	Layer	Alluvial clay					
6612	Layer	Blue-grey bank clay					
6613	Cut	Ditch		0.95			
6614	Fill	Fill of 6613		0.95			
6615	Wood	Upright trunk	0.13	0.2	0.65		
Trench 67							
6700	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.3				
6701	Cut	Ditch	0.2	0.45			
6702	Fill	Fill of 6701	0.2			Pot	Roman
6703	Cut	Ditch	0.6	0.2+			
6704	Fill	Fill of 6703	0.6			CBM	Roman
6705	Cut	Gully?	0.1	0.52			
6706	Fill	Fill of 67	0.1			CBM	Roman
6707	Cut	Ditch	0.07	0.4			
6708	Fill	Fill of 6707	0.07			CBM, glass	Roman
6709	Cut	Ditch	0.65	1.69			
6710	Fill	Fill of 6709	0.65			Pot	Roman
6711	Layer	Natural					
6712	Cut	Gully?		0.5			
6713	Fill	Fill of 6712					
6714	Cut	Gully?		0.4			
6715	Fill	Fill of 6714					
6716	Cut	Gully?		0.35			
6717	Fill	Fill of 6716				CBM	Roman

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY

by Edward Biddulph

Introduction

A total of 2,554 sherds weighing 47,821 g were recovered from the evaluation. The material was scanned to identify diagnostic forms and fabrics, allowing context-groups to be dated. The pottery was identified using Oxford Archaeology's standard recording system for Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth nd). The character and condition of the assemblage was also assessed to provide insight into the nature of the site and implications for any subsequent fieldwork.

Description

Phase	Count	% count	Weight (g)	% weight
Prehistoric	6	0%	36	0%
Early Roman	9	0%	112	0%
Early/mid Roman	7	0%	241	1%
Mid Roman	1995	78%	40238	84%
Mid/late Roman	332	13%	4761	10%
Roman	187	7%	2117	4%
Post-Roman	17	1%	306	1%
Undated	1	0%	10	0%
TOTAL	2554	-	47821	-

Table 1: Chronological summary of assemblage.

The assemblage spans the Roman period but is concentrated in context-groups dated to the mid Roman period (Table 1). A small amount of possibly grog-tempered pottery was tentatively dated to the late Iron Age, but the fragments were very small and no forms were identified. One context (1008) was assigned to the early Roman period on the basis of a sandy grey ware sherd with rusticated decoration, although, since rusticated sherds were also recovered from later Roman deposits, the date is not certain. While the bulk of the assemblage belongs to the mid Roman period, contexts-groups dated exclusively to the 2nd century are rare. Context 4603 is dated to the second half of the 2nd century by virtue of the Central Gaulish samian ware it contained; other contexts whose date ranges nominally begin in the 2nd century could well be confined to the 3rd century. These include contexts 903 and 1503. Both contained sherds of Nene Valley wares (white ware W14 and colour-coated ware F52) that may have arrived in late 2nd century, but, along with the sandy grey ware wide-mouthed jar and cooking-pot jar also present, could have been deposited some time later.

The first half of the 3rd century saw the deposition of material identified as kiln waste. Context 1010 contained large sandy grey ware sherds that were spalled and overfired, the clay matrix occasionally becoming fused and sintered. Rims and other sherds were distorted and warped. These provide clear signs for local pottery production. Forms produced locally included necked jars and wide-mouthed jars. Bead-rimmed dishes and incipient bead-rimmed dishes recovered from the deposit provide a date within the second half of the 3rd century. Additional production waste was recovered from context-groups that were dated more broadly from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century.

A list of probable local products from these and all deposits based on waste material and, less directly, on fabric is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Locally-produced pottery

Fabric	**Form**
R20 Gritty sandy grey ware	CD Medium-mouthed necked jar C Funnel-necked jar
R30 Sandy grey ware	CE High-shouldered necked jar CC Narrow-necked jar CD Medium-mouthed necked jar CJ Lid-seated jar CM Wide-mouthed jar with groove around body C Handled jar ?JA Incipient bead-and-flanged dish JB Bead-rimmed dish with burnished lattice decoration
R50 Sandy black-surfaced ware	CM Wide-mouthed jar

This list of products is unlikely to be comprehensive, and analysis of the local fabrics would almost certainly yield other forms. Groups containing locally-made pottery and wasters were generally large – each weighing on average 2 kg – and the pottery was well-preserved and in large pieces with a mean sherd weight of 30 g. Moreover, the groups contained little that obviously originated elsewhere. These factors suggest the pottery had been dumped, probably soon after firing.

Kiln waste was not present in every deposit. Context-group 309, dating to the first half of the 3rd century AD, was very large, containing almost 1000 sherds that had a mean sherd weight of 16 g. There were no obvious wasters and the group appears to represent a deposit of used pottery discarded after breakage, although the grey ware forms match those identified as local products and so were probably made on or near the site too. A folded beaker, an incipient bead-and-flanged rim dish, Derbyshire ware and two reed-rimmed mortaria from Mancetter-Hartshill and the Nene Valley were also recorded.

In general, pottery originating outside the local area was scarce. The site benefited from supply from the Nene Valley, whose mortaria, bowls and barbotine-decorated beakers are attested, the Derby region, and the Continent. Fragments of amphorae, collected from two contexts (6202 and 6508), belonged to vessels originating in southern Gaul and probably southern Spain. Samian, from Central Gaul, was found in a further two deposits, while a sherd of East Gaulish samian accompanied the amphora pieces in context 6202. The paucity of imported wares may point to low settlement status, although it may be an indication that the main phases of occupation dated after the peak exporting periods of these continental industries.

No pottery that dated specifically to the late Roman period was recovered, suggesting that activity at the site had ceased by *c* AD 250. Thirty-six context-groups which contained undiagnostic grey ware body and base sherds were dated broadly to the Roman period. That said, the grey wares corresponded closely to the locally-produced fabrics and, in addition, a number of spalled or overfired pieces were noted. It is probable that these contexts share the date range of deposits from which production waste was recovered and so should be dated to the mid Roman period.

A single sherd of green glazed ware dates context 2207 to the medieval period or later. Post-medieval pottery was present as stonewares or glazed red earthenwares.

Discussion and recommendations

The large groups and generally good condition of the pottery suggests that the material was deposited near or within the settlement. Settlement status is tentatively suggested to be relatively low, possibly rural, although excavation of further areas may refine this assessment.

The presence of large quantities of spalled, overfired and distorted sherds indicates that at least one Roman kiln exists close to the areas of evaluation. There is a strong possibility that any future fieldwork will uncover more pottery dumps and structural evidence for pottery production (ovens, stoke-holes, flues, potters' workshops, clay-storage pits etc.). The assemblage recovered from the evaluation is substantial and well-preserved and should be recorded in more detail alongside material recovered from subsequent fieldwork. Should further work be impossible, the evaluation pottery deserves to be fully recorded (enabling the local products to be better identified, characterised and dated), reported and published. The importance of studying kilns and their products cannot be overstated. The study of pottery production of course helps to source and date pottery and establish interconnections between settlements of different status in terms of trade and supply. But it also contributes to the understanding of economic and social organisation. As Steven Willis states in a research framework published by the Study Group for Roman Pottery, examination of pottery production is useful, 'not only by helping to date traded items occurring in site deposits, but also providing information upon technology, the endurance (or not) of traditions, while study of the location and siting of kilns raises interesting issues [of economics], the organisation of industry in the Roman period, [and] the relationship between town and country' (Willis 2004, 10).

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APPENDIX 3 THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Cynthia Poole

Ceramic building material was recovered from ten contexts distributed across seven trenches and amounted to 24 fragments weighing 825 g. The variety of forms is summarised in Table 1. No complete tiles were found and the low mean fragment weight (MFW) of 34 g reflects the fragmentary character of the assemblage. The assemblage is scattered across the areas investigated, though the densest concentration occurred in Trench 67. All the material has been catalogued on an Excel spreadsheet and was examined using a x10 hand lens to assess fabric categories. All the diagnostic brick and tile is Roman in form and character.

Four fabrics were identified and characteristics are recorded in the catalogue. Fabric E was a laminated sandy clay with buff and red clay pellets. Fabric D contained a low density of fine sand. Fabric C contained a high density of medium-coarse quartz sand.

Fabric B contained a moderate density of medium-coarse quartz sand and red ferruginous grits. All the fabrics are similar and are likely to derive from the same broad geological source.

A limited number of forms were present of which imbrex was the most common. A single fragment of box flue tile with two bands of coarse combing was found. A brick was heavily

fired and vitrified on one face. It was not typically Roman nor later in character, but may relate to the fired clay evidence for kilns though not found in the same area as the kiln debris.

The absence of tegulae and brick and the dominance of imbrex is unusual, but may be accounted for by the very small size of the assemblage. Some of the plain tile probably include fragments from such forms. A minor rural settlement of the type apparently represented by the surviving features normally produces an assemblage dominated by brick or tegulae which can be easily re-used in ovens or corndriers. However there is a notable absence of burning or sooting suggesting the tile had not been used in this way, nor would the low-moderate abrasion present indicate it had become incorporated as a result of agricultural activities such as manuring.

Table 1: Summary quantification of ceramic building material forms and fabrics.

Forms	**Fabric B**	**Fabric C**	**Fabric D**	**Fabric E**	**Total**
Brick: count				1	1
Brick: wt g				194	194
Flue: count				1	1
Flue: wt g				143	143
Imbrex: count	1	1		4	6
Imbrex: wt g	24	49		155	228
Plain: count		1	1	6	8
Plain: wt g		73	53	88	214
Misc: count	3			5	8
Misc: wt g	18			28	46
Total count	4	2	1	17	24
Total wt g	42	122	53	608	825

Table 2: Ceramic building material listed by context.

Context	**Nos**	**Wt (g)**	**MFW**	**Fab**	**Form**	**Th**	**Abr**	Obj date	Comment
3903	1	194	194.0	E	Brick	72	O	RB?	Overfired and vitrified - ?kiln brick
3903	1	53	53.0	D	Plain	>14	L	RB?	Odd convex sanded surface
4017	1	3	3.0	B	Misc	>11	M	RB	
4200	1	49	49.0	C	Imbrex	16	M	RB	
4200	1	73	73.0	C	Plain	18	L	RB	
4200	1	33	33.0	E	Plain	>32	M	RB	
4611	1	7	7	E	Misc	~	O	~	
5003	1	6	6.0	B	Misc	>8	O	RB	
5207	1	55	55.0	E	Imbrex	12-17 mm	L	RB	
6704	1	143	143.0	E	Flue	20	L	RB	Coarse combing: vertical and diagonal bands
6704	1	52	52.0	E	Imbrex	14	L	RB	
6704	1	16	16.0	E	Imbrex	18	L	RB	
6704	1	9	9.0	B	Misc	>27	O	RB	
6704	3	15	5.0	E	Misc	>15	L	RB	
6706	1	32	32.0	E	Imbrex	15	O	RB	
6706	5	55	11.0	E	Plain	22	O	RB	
6708	1	6	6.0	E	Misc	20	M	RB	?tessera
6717	1	24	24.0	B	Imbrex	15	L	RB	

APPENDIX 4 THE FIRED CLAY

Cynthia Poole

Fired clay was recovered from six contexts and comprised 19 fragments weighing over 3,549 g. The majority of the structural fired clay derived from the north-west area from trenches 7-10 from contexts spot dated to the 2nd – 3rd century AD. The range of forms was limited and was probably all kiln debris. A small quantity of similar kiln debris also occurred in trench 63. A single small object came from Trench 46 in the southern area. The assemblage was recorded and fabrics characterised with a x10 hand lens. The forms are quantified in Table 1 and a more detailed breakdown by context appears in Table 2.

Table 1: quantities of fired clay forms

Form	**Count**	**% Count**	**Wt (g)**	**% Wt**
Kiln furniture	13	59.5%	2422	66%
Triangular Brick	4	18%	1012	27.7%
Utilised	2	9%	210	6%
Unidentified	1	4.5%	5	0.1%
Sling Shot	1	9%	9	0.2%
Total	22		3658	

The fabric used was similar throughout the assemblage composed of a hard dense laminated sandy clay fired to mid-dark grey. This is likely to derive from the readily available natural clay deposits present on the site.

The fired clay forms were limited in character and function.

Kiln or Oven Furniture
This accounts for all the structural material recovered and can be divided into three basic types of object. The indeterminate material is also likely to derive from similar objects.

Block pedestals: A number of pieces appear to derive from rectangular or square blocks with smooth even faces and usually curving angles. No complete dimensions survived though the surviving fragments indicate a thickness greater than 57 mm and a length or width greater than 130 mm. These may have resembled 'Belgic bricks' and have been used as elongated wall like pedestals or cheek pieces or lining for the flue. An alternate function would be as large bars or rectangular plates for use as portable/removable flooring.

Pedestal or bar: A single partial cylindrical block measuring 79 mm diameter by over 100 mm long probably formed the central section of a pedestal, or possibly a very massive firebar. It had been very slightly flattened on three sides.

Triangular oven bricks ("loomweights"): Two corner fragments from different objects were found. Both were similar in size measuring 60 and 68 mm wide and in general finish and character. The lateral perforations across the corners were unusually narrow at c 11 mm. Both exhibited an external groove laterally over the corner, one much more pronounced with the finger groove continuing down both sides towards the perforation and the other shallower but worn on one side. These triangular bricks date from the Iron Age to early Roman period.

Slingshot
A single partial ovoid clay slingshot measured 21 mm in diameter by 33 mm long. It is of typical Iron Age type though occurring in a context of Roman date.

Discussion

The structural fired clay may all be interpreted as kiln furniture, including the triangular bricks. The relatively large size of the objects is a feature often found in pottery kilns in the Nene valley but also extending into adjacent production areas in Nottinghamshire (Swan 1984).

The largest group of material was found in feature 1005 (fill 1011). This was initially misinterpreted as an irregular ditch, but was subsequently found to be a pit with a layer of charcoal covering the base. The site records appear to show an elongated feature possibly widening at one end and in the photos the base and sides appear to be reddened by in situ burning. If this is the case, this feature should be interpreted as part of the kiln flue.

The close association of pedestals and triangular bricks found together in contexts 1011 and 807 adds important new evidence to support the hypothesis that these objects functioned as some form of oven furniture rather than loomweights, an idea initially suggested in relation to the assemblage from Danebury, Hampshire (Poole 1995, 285-6). A similar association of triangular bricks and block pedestals was found at Dagenham, Essex in the vicinity of a 2nd-3rd century Roman pottery kiln (Poole 2006).

The presence of the triangular bricks in contexts of 2nd-3rd century AD date is of interest as they are normally regarded as a typically Iron Age form, continuing only into the early Roman phase. The author has observed that the external groove over the corners seems to be more commonly associated with Roman period examples and may represent a development in the late Iron Age or early Roman period.

The combination of both native and more typically Roman kiln furniture, especially if found within the kiln itself, is important for the understanding of kiln development from the Iron Age into the Roman period. The assemblage provides important evidence for the relationship of native and introduced Roman developments in pottery production, as well as important evidence for the function of triangular perforated bricks.

The dominance of portable furniture and absence of kiln lining and permanent structure may indicate the kilns were shallow, largely surface or shallow sub-surface features. Kiln bases can be very shallow if they were constructed largely as surface features and in situ burning, which is not necessarily intense especially if portable items were used for lining, may be difficult to discern in certain soil conditions. However feature 1005 appears more substantial in character and implies the main firing chamber with *in situ* structure or kiln furniture could be well preserved.

Should further work be undertaken on the site it is likely that additional kiln structures and furniture will be encountered. It is recommended that the specialist should visit the site if any kilns are uncovered. If no further excavation takes place it is recommended that this group of fired clay be fully reported in conjunction with the associated pottery and carbonized plant remains.

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Table 2: Fired clay by context

Cntxt	Nos	Wt (g)	MF W	Fab	Form	Firing	Th	W	L	Abr	Obj date	Comments
704	1	5	5	FC: E	Unid	Baked	18	~	~	O	~	amorphous
807	1	719	719	FC: E	Kiln furniture	Fired	76	79	>102	O	RB	cylindrical pedestal or large firebar
807	1	419	419	FC: E	TOB	Fired	60	>82	~	O	MIA-ERB	corner of triangular perforated brick with 1 perforation through corner and external groove over corner.
903	1	183	183	FC: E	Utilised	Fired	>55	~	~	O	~	similar to other kiln furniture
1008	1	27	27	FC: E	Utilised	Fired	>23	>40	~	O	~	similar to other kiln furniture
1011	6	1376	229	FC: E	Kiln furniture	Fired	>50, >57 mm	>80->90	>95, >130	O	RB	rectangular plate, block pedestal or (less likely) very large rectangular firebar
1011	3	218	3	FC: E	Kiln furniture	Fired	30	>95	~	O	RB	Possibly to of cylindrical pedestal
1011	3	593	198	FC: E	TOB	Fired	68	~	>84	O	MIA-ERB	corner of triangular perforated brick with 1 perforation through corner and external groove over corner.
4611	2	9	4.5	FC: D	SSh	Fired	21	~	33	O	IA	part of a slingshot
6324	3	109	36.3	FC: E	Kiln furniture	Fired	32	~	~	O	~	Intensely fired, surfaces poorly preserved but probably some sort of kiln furniture either expanded foot of pedestal or kiln setter/prop.

APPENDIX 5 WORKED FLINT

By Geraldine Crann.

A total of three pieces of struck flint were recovered from two contexts from the site.

Context No.	Description
4037	Mottled grey tertiary flake, shallow retouch ventral /dorsal right proximal margin. Possible usewear polish.
5703	Tertiary flake of grey flint, burnt post-production. <2>
5703	Very small, possible debitage fragment. <2>

Technology and Dating
The material recovered from the excavations consists of a retouched and two debitage flakes. The material is not diagnostic, but illustrates prehistoric activity on the site.

Discussion
The small quantities of worked flint recovered limits the interpretation of the material beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during the earlier prehistoric period.

Recommendations
The assemblage is generally of low potential and requires no further work.

APPENDIX 6 WORKED STONE

Ruth Shaffrey

Amongst the retained stone was one context containing a pot boiler pebble (4007). A second context contained a quern fragment (5505) of Millstone Grit. It is not possible to determine whether this is from a saddle or rotary quern but it has one worn, smooth and slightly concave surface. Millstone Grit was used for querns from early prehistory until post-medieval times so it is not possible to date the artefact.

Ctx	Description	Lithology
4007	Pebble, cracked into a number of pieces due to repeated exposure to sudden heat changes. Potboiler	Quartzitic sandstone
5505	Quern fragment, one worn concave surface. Burnt	Millstone Grit

APPENDIX 7 METALWORK

by Ian Scott

The metal finds from HAWT 08 form a small uninteresting assemblage. The iron finds include a medieval horseshoe nail (context 1013), 27 hobnails, possibly Romano-British, and two small thin strip fragments (context 1411), a small irregular block (context 4504), and 2 fragments of wire (context 4505) and 3 nails (contexts 4505 and 6314).

In addition there is a cylindrical object (context 2000) which is probably quite recent in date, and a fragment of a carbon rod with copper alloy cap (context 4505) from a zinc carbon battery. Finally there is an unidentified fragment, possibly simply iron corrosion from context 4504.

Only the hobnails have any potential interest, as they are possibly of Roman date. The remaining items, except the horseshoe nail, are either modern or undated.

Table: Metalwork: Summary quantification

	Context						
Identification	**1013**	**1411**	**2000**	**4504**	**4505**	**6314**	**Total**
horseshoe nail	1						1
hobnails		27					27
nails					2	1	3
small irregular block				1			1
strip		2					2
wire fragments					2		2
carbon rod					1		1
cylindrical object			1				1
unid fragt				1			1
Total	**1**	**29**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**39**

APPENDIX 8 GLASSWORK

by Ian Scott

Two sherds of vessel glass and a bead were recovered. They comprise a base sherd from a wine bottle of uncertain date (context 2307), a small undiagnostic sherd of olive green glass (context 6708), and a small opaque pale blue modern bead (context 4540).

APPENDIX 9 ANIMAL BONE

by Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

This report details the animal bone from the evaluation excavation at the site. A total number of 243 (3375g) fragments was recovered, almost all by hand collection on site. Of these, 186 fragments (76%) were identified to species or size category (large or medium-sized mammal). All the remains were recorded for the purpose of this report using a *Microsoft Access* database, and the results are available as an Open Office spreadsheet which can be found with the site archive.

The excavation revealed a probable Roman settlement and enclosure with associated ditches to the north, and possible Romano-British field systems to the south. Almost all the contexts which contained bone have been provisionally dated to the Roman period. Undated or modern contexts generally contained bone unidentifiable to taxon.

Methodology

Identification of the bone was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology with full use of a reference collection and published guides. Each fragment was counted and weighed. Where possible the bones were identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Aging criteria, butchery marks, pathologies, gnawing and burning were noted when present. Undiagnostic bones, vertebra and ribs were recorded as small (small mammal size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size) where possible. Small undiagnostic fragments were recorded only as mammal. The bones and teeth of sheep and goat were recorded as sheep/goat where

distinctions between them could not be made. Measurements of fully fused, adult bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976). Indicators of age-at-death were recorded using standard texts; for bone fusion following Silver (1969) and for mandibular tooth attrition following Grant (1982).

The bone condition was recorded in accordance with criteria outlined by Lyman (1996). Grade 1 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Grade 0 was used for teeth and burnt bone, where the classification criteria used for bone condition are inappropriate.

Results

The bone was variably preserved, scoring on the Lyman criteria between 2 and 5. No context produced large numbers of bones. Some bones were complete, or almost so, while others comprised small eroded and indistinguishable bone fragments. Gnawing (by rodents and in several cases probably by dogs) was confined to a relatively small number of bones. Several bones displayed evidence of cuts or chops. No evidence of pathology was noted amongst the assemblage. One sheep metacarpal had been longitudinally pierced through the proximal articular surface, possibly for marrow removal.

The assemblage contained mainly bones from cattle and horse (Table 1). Bones from all parts of the body were present in the case of cattle and sheep/goat. Both elderly and young cattle were present, but there are too few identified specimens to draw further conclusions. Horse bones, where present, tended to be well preserved and from small horses or ponies. An unfused pelvis from Roman context (903) indicates the death of a young animal (under 2 years old) while adult animals were represented in contexts (6205) and (6320). Two horse phalanges (from contexts 1009 and 1010) probably came from the same individual. No butchery marks were observed on the horse bones and their relatively good condition in comparison to the bones from other taxa may indicate that horses were treated differently after death. Several sheep and sheep/goat bones were also identified, together with a single fragment from pig, the last from Roman context (6305). No bird, fish or small mammal/amphibian bones were present.

The numerical dominance of cattle bones would be typical for a later Romano-British settlement (King 1984), but numerical comparisons of the proportions of cattle/large mammal to sheep/medium mammal relies on careful collection of bones, since bones from smaller animals will otherwise tend to be under-represented.

Table 1: Numbers of Identified Specimens (NISP)

	?Prehistoric	**Roman**	**Modern/undate**
Cattle		39	2
Horse		8	1
Pig		1	1
Sheep		4	4
Sheep/goat		3	3
Large Mammal		110	7
Medium		10	1
Unidentified	1	31	26

Any further excavation is liable to yield more bone, and it is recommended that the bone from this evaluation excavation is considered alongside it, since small assemblages are extremely difficult to interpret in terms of animal utilisation and husbandry. Any bone rich deposits should be sampled and wet sieved, to assist the recovery of smaller bones, which are likely to be under-represented in hand collected assemblages.

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APPENDIX 10 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA by Laura Strafford

Five bulk samples were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains (CRP) and artefacts.

Samples <1> (1011) and <2> (5703) came from pits, whilst samples <4> (4037) and <6> (4007) came from a burnt stone spread. Sample <5> (4006) was a 10L sample which contained no soil or sediment, but was made up entirely of hand collected burnt stone, to be retained for possible future thermo-luminescence analysis. A 1L sub-sample was also taken from <4> (4037) to check for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains (WPR).

METHODOLOGY

All the bulk (CPR) samples were processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine, with the flot collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm. All flots and heavy residues were dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains. The 1L sub-sample was floated by hand in a bucket using the same mesh sizes; the flot and residue being retained wet. The flots were scanned for charred plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification. Identifications were made with guidance from Dr. Wendy Smith but without reference to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection and therefore, should all be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (1997).

RESULTS

Sediment

Sample <1> (1011) was 20L and consisted of a black, loose, moist sandy loam and included moderately sorted subangular stone pebbles (10-15%).
Sample <2> (5703) was 30L consisted of a dark brown, loose, moist sandy loam and included very few subangular stone pebbles (<1%).
Sample <4> (4037) was 17L and consisted of a very dark greyish brown compact and sticky, moist sandy clay and included moderately sorted stone pebbles up to 1cm (<5%).
Sample <6> (4007) was 5L and consisted of a light olive grey compact and sticky, moist sandy clay and included fairly poorly sorted burnt stone up to 5cm (<5%).

Bones and artefacts

Finds from the samples are detailed in Table 2. As a whole the samples did not produce a great variety or quantity of artefacts. Animal bone was present in both sample <1> (1011) and <2> (5703), yet the preservation was poor and consisted wholly of unidentifiable fragments, most of which were burnt.
Sample <1> (1011) produced an amount of fairly large (>10mm) fragments of pottery. Burnt stone was abundant only in sample <6> (4007). A single fragment of possible flint debitage was recovered from sample <2> (5703).

Molluscs

No molluscs were observed in the residues. Of the flots, only sample <1> (1011) and <4> (4037) had any molluscs present. The molluscs from sample <1> (1011) were made up entirely of the burrowing *Cecilioides acicula* which suggests a degree of modern intrusion. This is also supported by the presence of worm eggs in sample <1> (1011). A very few *Cochlicopa* were identified in sample <4> (4037).

Charred Plant Remains

Table 1 summarises the assessment results for the charred plant remains (CPR). The samples produced generally limited CPR (e.g. cereal grains, weed seeds, etc.). All the flots contained some amount of modern material including insect and worm eggs, modern snails and modern plant root.

Although charcoal was well preserved and abundant in all samples, it was typically very small (less than 2mm) and therefore unidentifiable. Samples <1> (1011) and <2> (5703) produced some larger pieces of charcoal from the heavy residues.

Sample <1> (1011) contained abundant grains from spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), which appeared heavily clinkered suggesting burning to a very high temperature. Chaff was also common in sample <1> (1011). Sample <2> (5703) contained a fragment of hazelnut shell, but also included some modern looking seeds. Samples <4> (4037) and <6> (4007) were particularly poor; apart from small fragments of charcoal <4> (4037) contained only fungal spores and worm eggs and <6> (4007) included some modern insect eggs. The 1L sub-sample processed from sample <4> contained only fragments of wood.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation samples suggest charred plant remains on this site are well preserved, but the potential for other palaeoenvironmental indicators (waterlogged plant remains, insects,pollen and molluscs) appears to be low.
The limited artefacts such as bone and pottery suggest that there was a settlement nearby. Some of the flint, stone, bone and clay indicate the deposits with which they are associated were burned at a high temperature. Further sampling may recover a greater variety and quantity of finds. If this site does represent a settlement, then cess pits are a possibility. Any such feature should be sampled as they are an excellent source of a wide range of well preserved ecofacts.
The snail assemblage from the evaluation samples was poor, suggesting low potential for environmental reconstruction and indicating that sampling specifically for snails on this site would not be productive.

The large presence of charred spelt and chaff in sample <1> demonstrates that crop processing was taking place nearby. While the range and quantity of charred plant remains from the other samples was very limited, the result from sample <1> demonstrates the survival of CPR and hence implies that significant charred remains could be more abundant in other features that have not yet been excavated.
The lack of any other plant remains apart from wood in the waterlogged flot from <4> suggests that that particular area of the site was once waterlogged, but has since dried out. However, it is possible that waterlogged deposits may have survived in other parts of the site. If further excavations are carried out, waterlogging should be considered, particularly in areas within close proximity to the river.

Future excavations should target a range of securely dated features across the site, and should be in accordance with the most recent Oxford Archaeology Sampling Guidelines (OA 2005) and English Heritage Sampling Guidelines (EH 2002). At present, it is recommended that the charred material from sample <1> (1011) should be considered alongside any samples generated from future excavations at the site.

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APPENDIX 12 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Land south of Newark
Site code: HAWT 08
Grid reference: SK 795 512
Type of evaluation: 62 trench targeted evaluation
Date and duration of project: August- September 2008
Summary of results: A concentration of Roman activity within the NW, indicates a possible small settlement. The presence of a probable kiln indicated here, also some structural remains. An unexcavated crouch burial is associated with the settlement and is likely to be late Roman in date.
Low level Romano-British and prehistoric field systems were found on flood plains to the south of Hawton. The presence of separate Roman enclosures was confirmed within the NE and centre of the site. A localised area of burnt stone and associated pit activity close to the Middle Beck is indicative of a small prehistoric 'burnt mound'.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Nottinghamshire County Museums Service in due course.

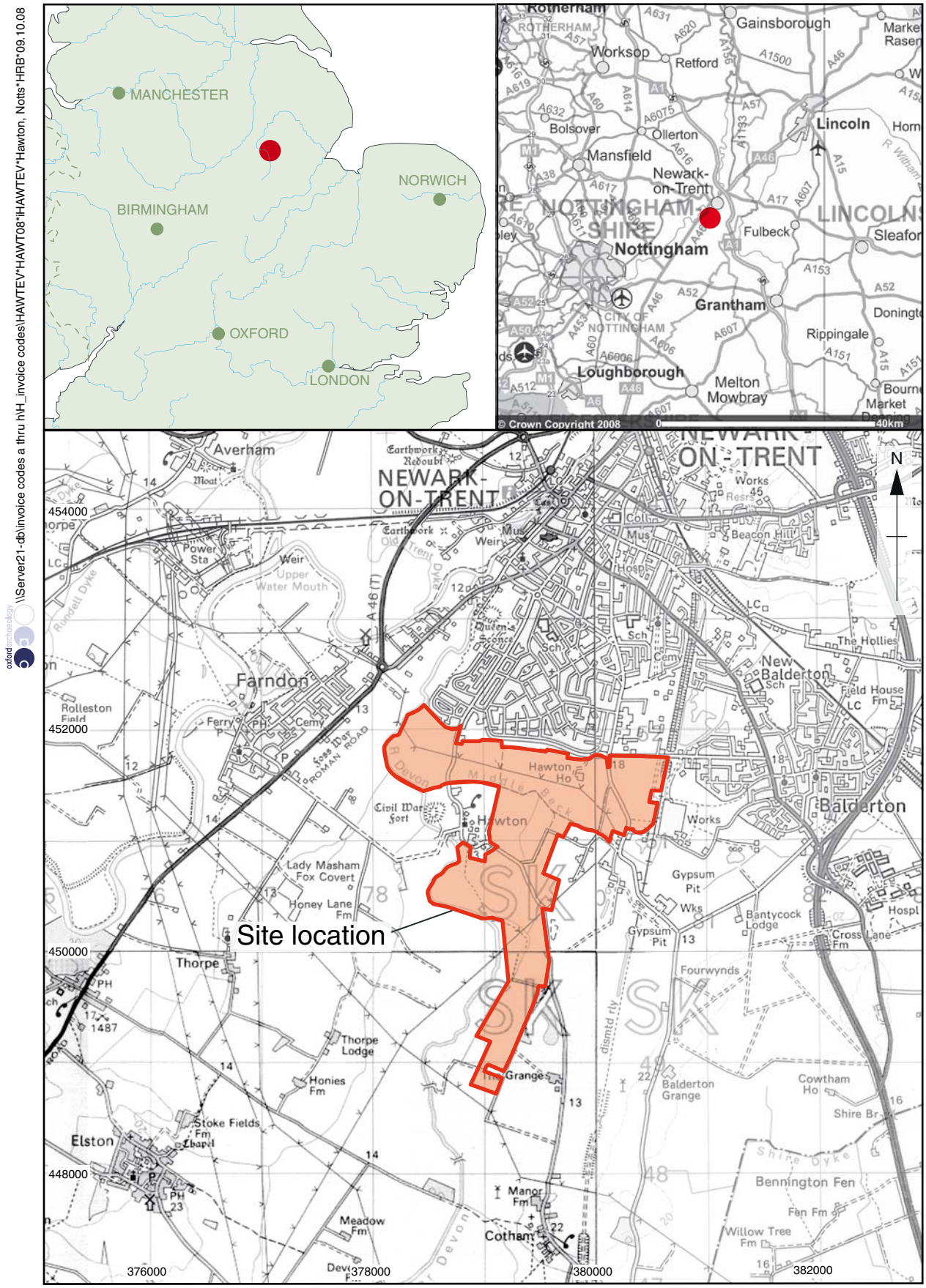

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Figure 1: Site location

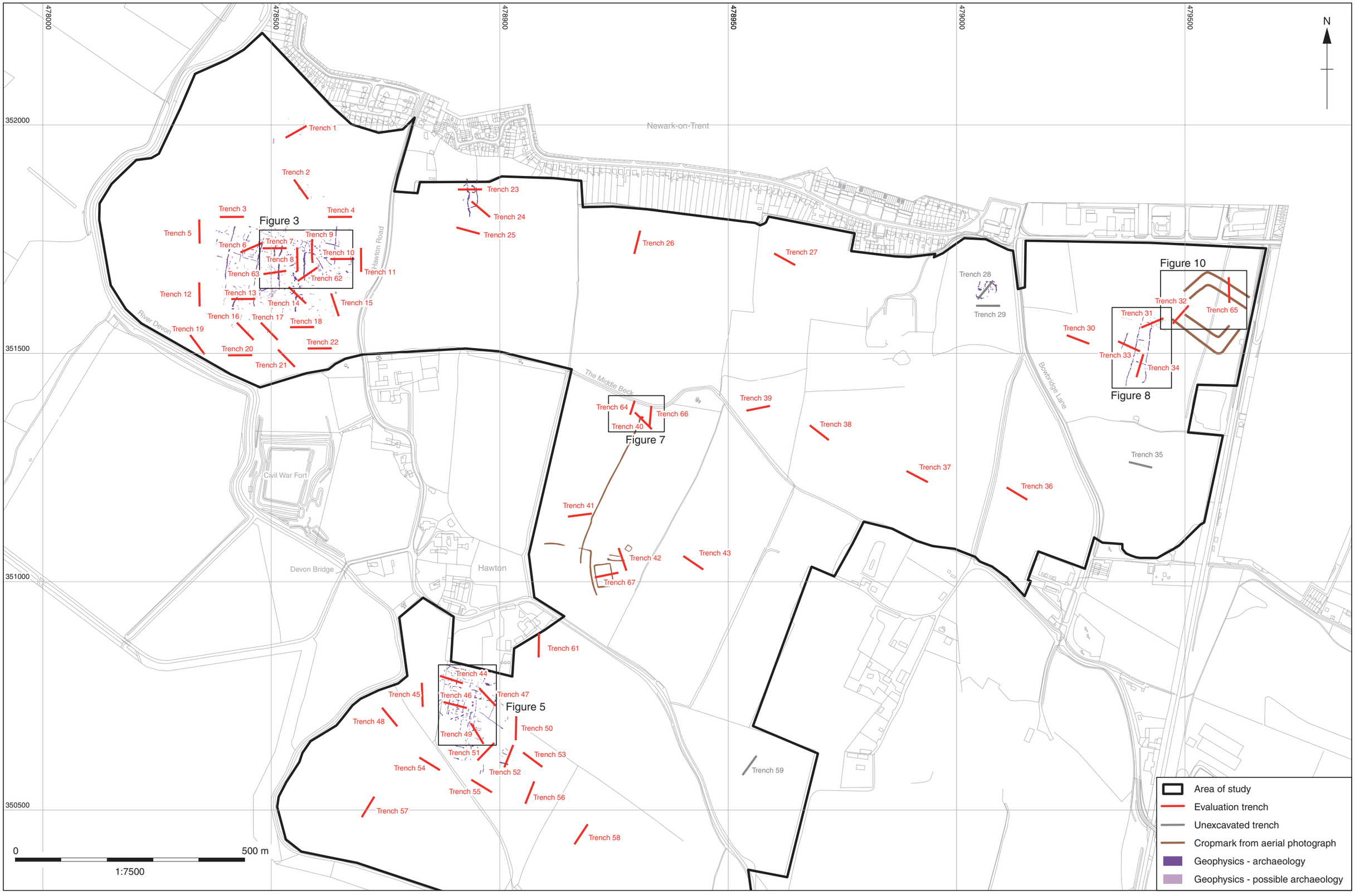

Figure 2: Trench locations, showing geophysics survey results

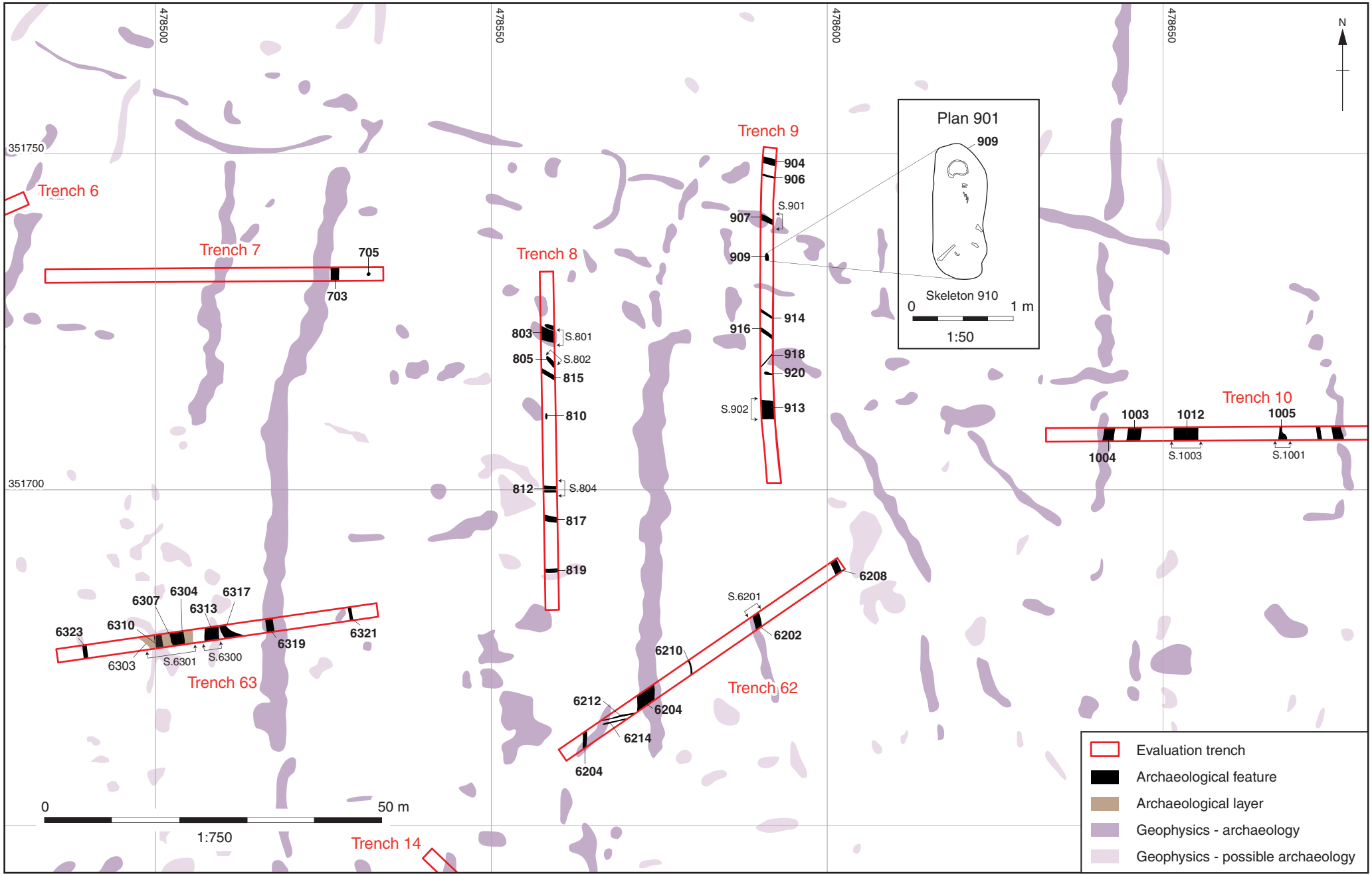

Figure 3: The north-west field: Trenches 7, 8, 9, 10, 62 & 63

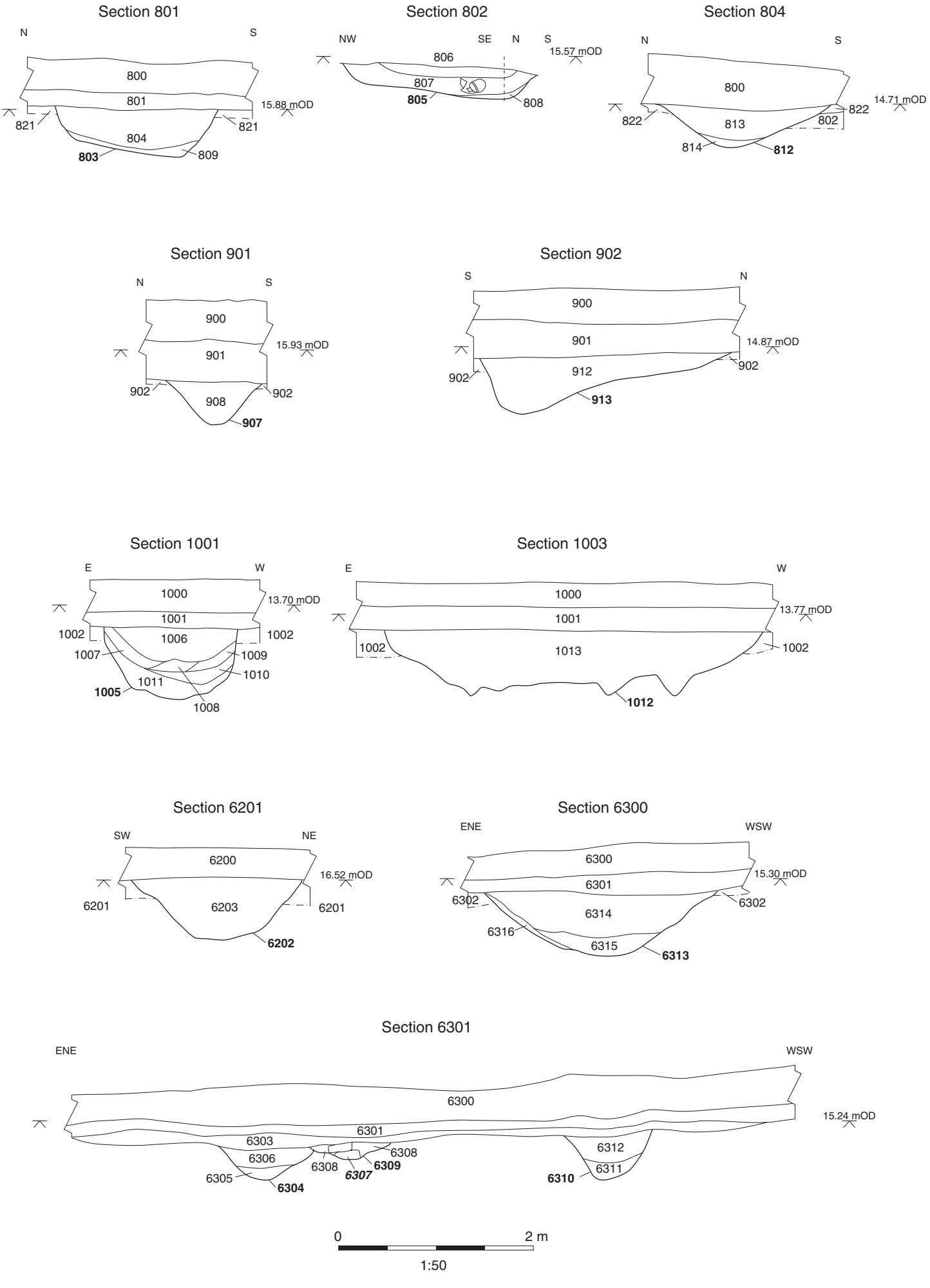

Figure 4: Sections from Trenches 8, 9, 10, 62 & 63

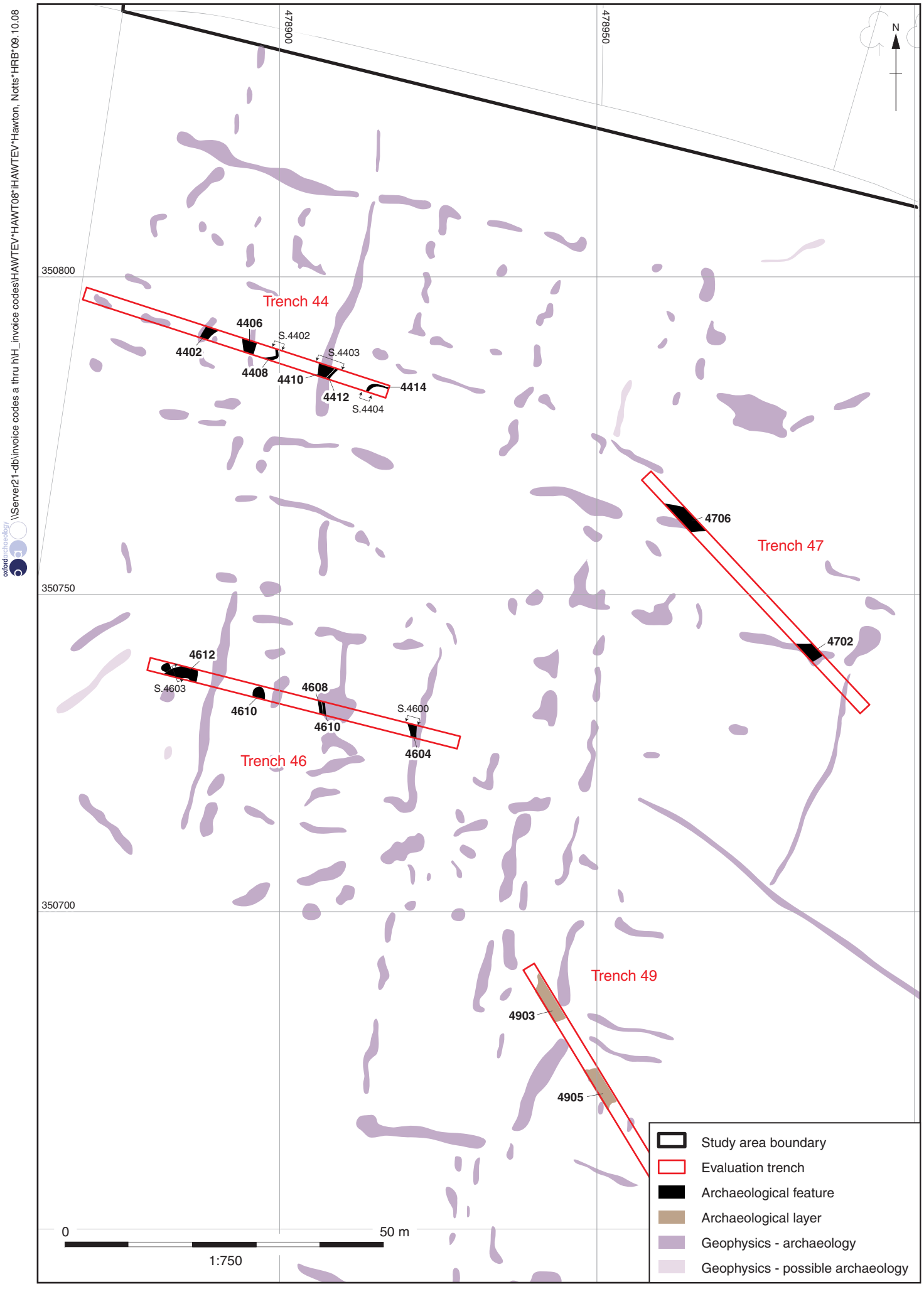

Figure 5: The southern fields: Trenches 44, 46, 47 & 49

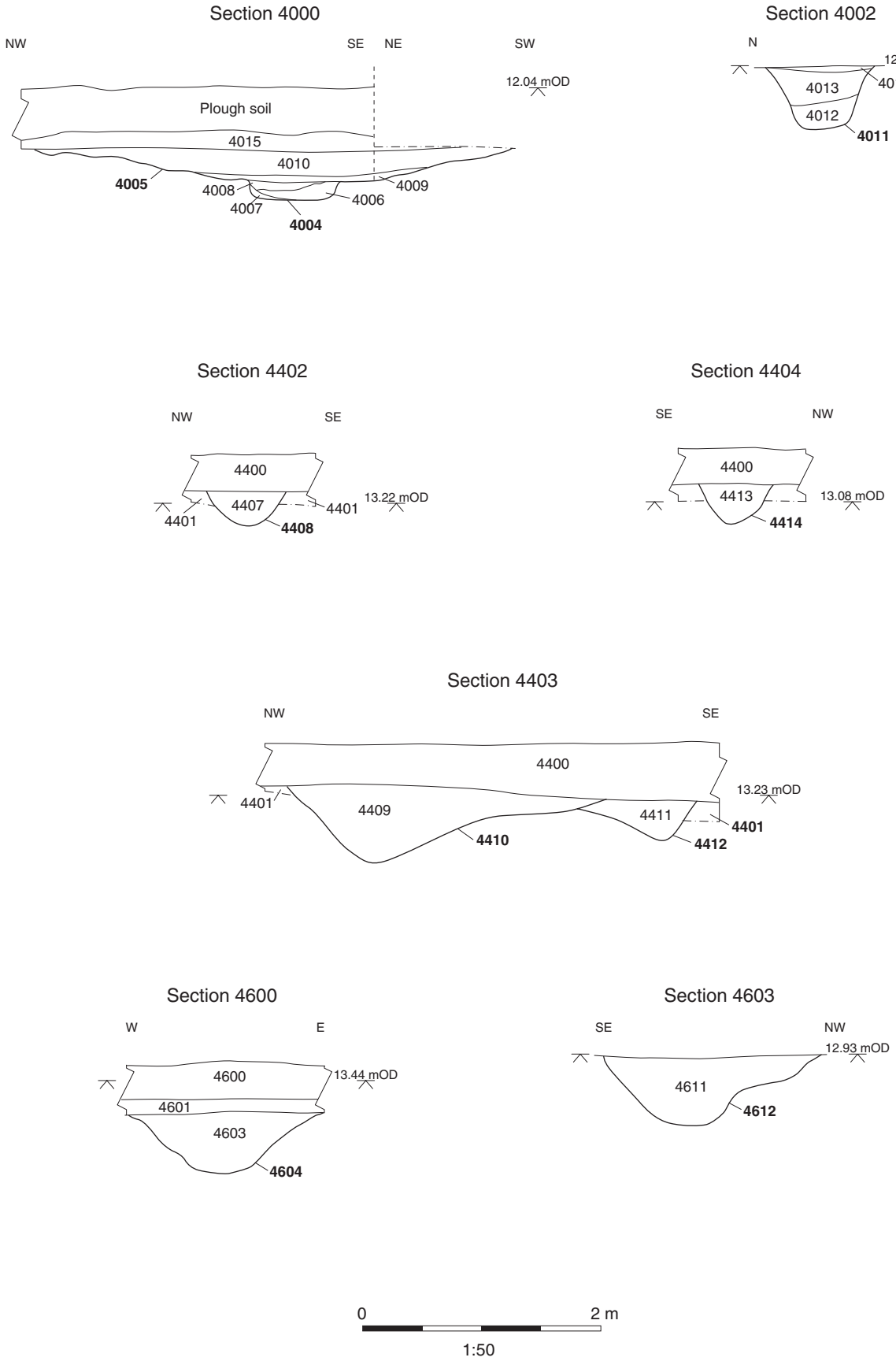

Figure 6: Sections from Trenches 40, 44 & 46

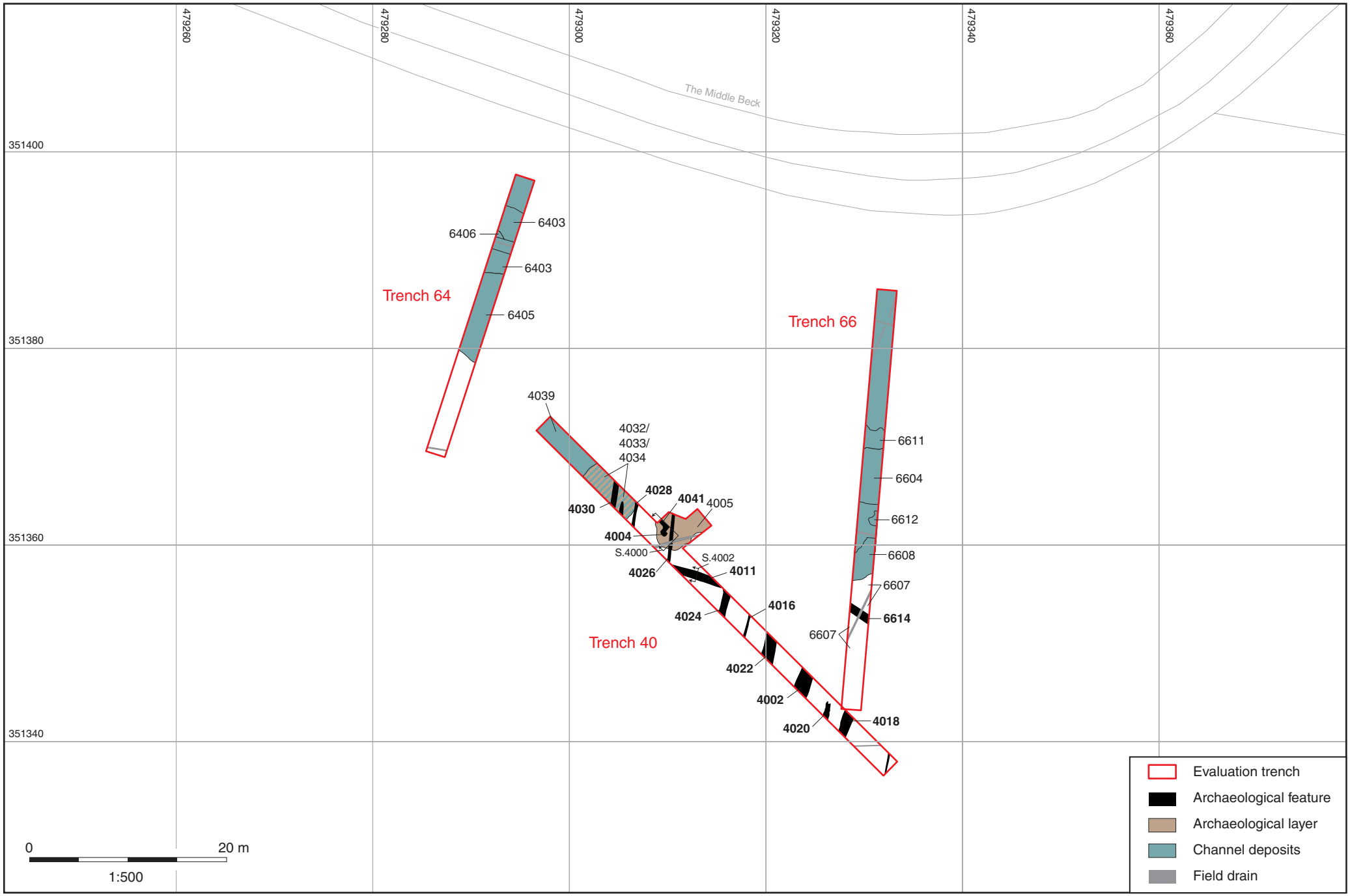

Figure 7: Central fields: Trenches 40, 64 & 66

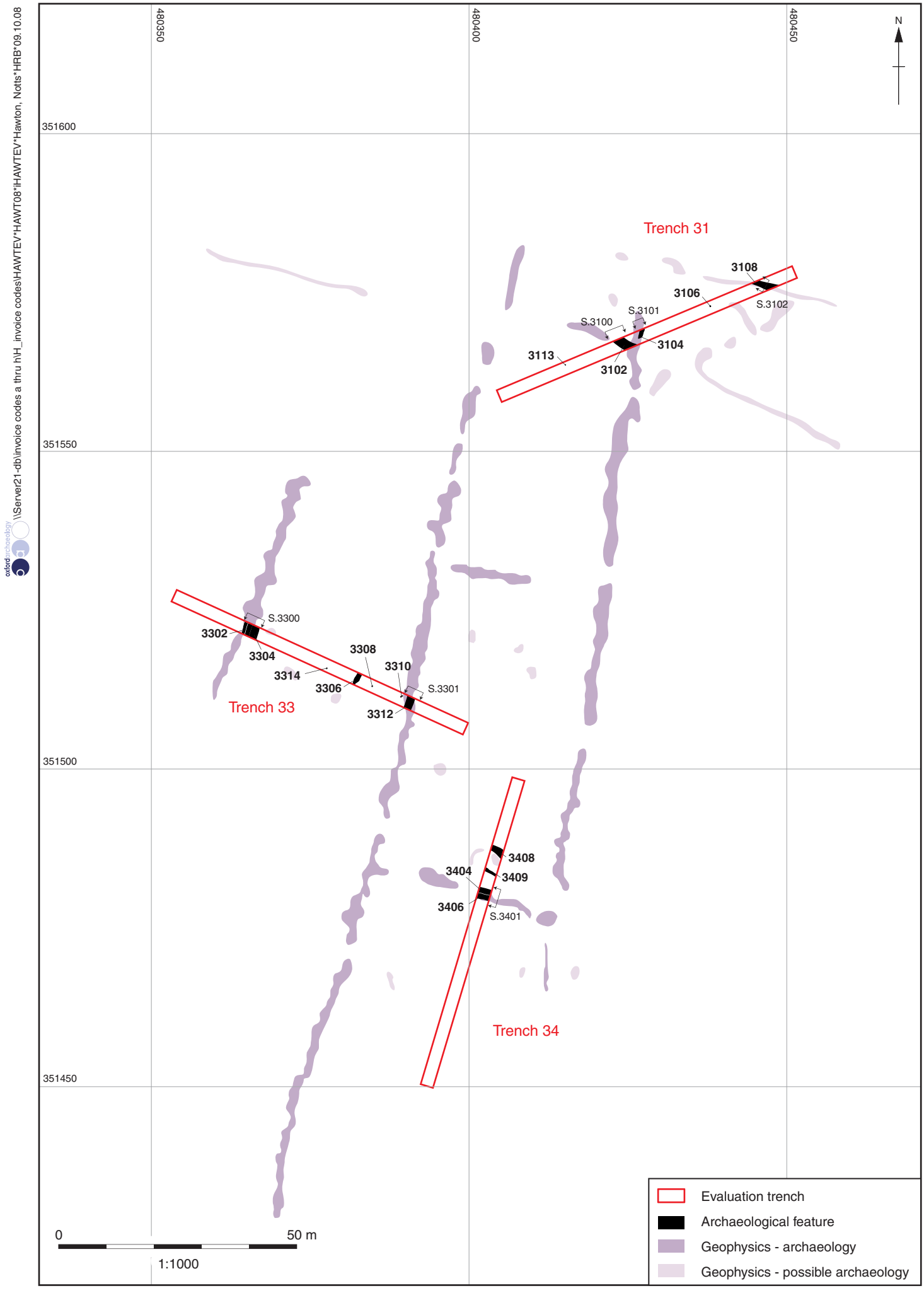

Figure 8: The north-east field: Trenches 31, 33 & 34

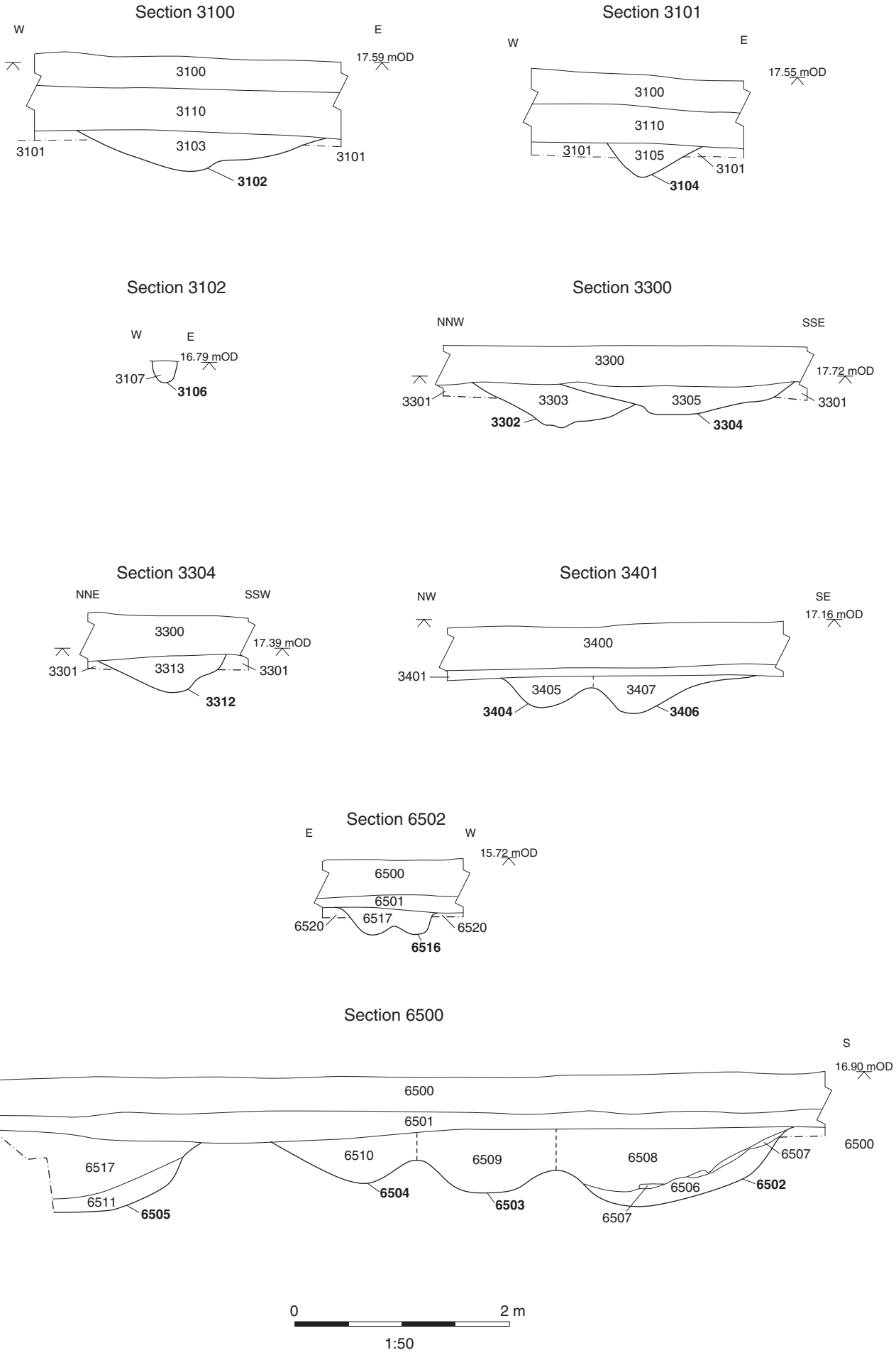

Figure 9: Sections from Trenches 31, 33, 34 & 65

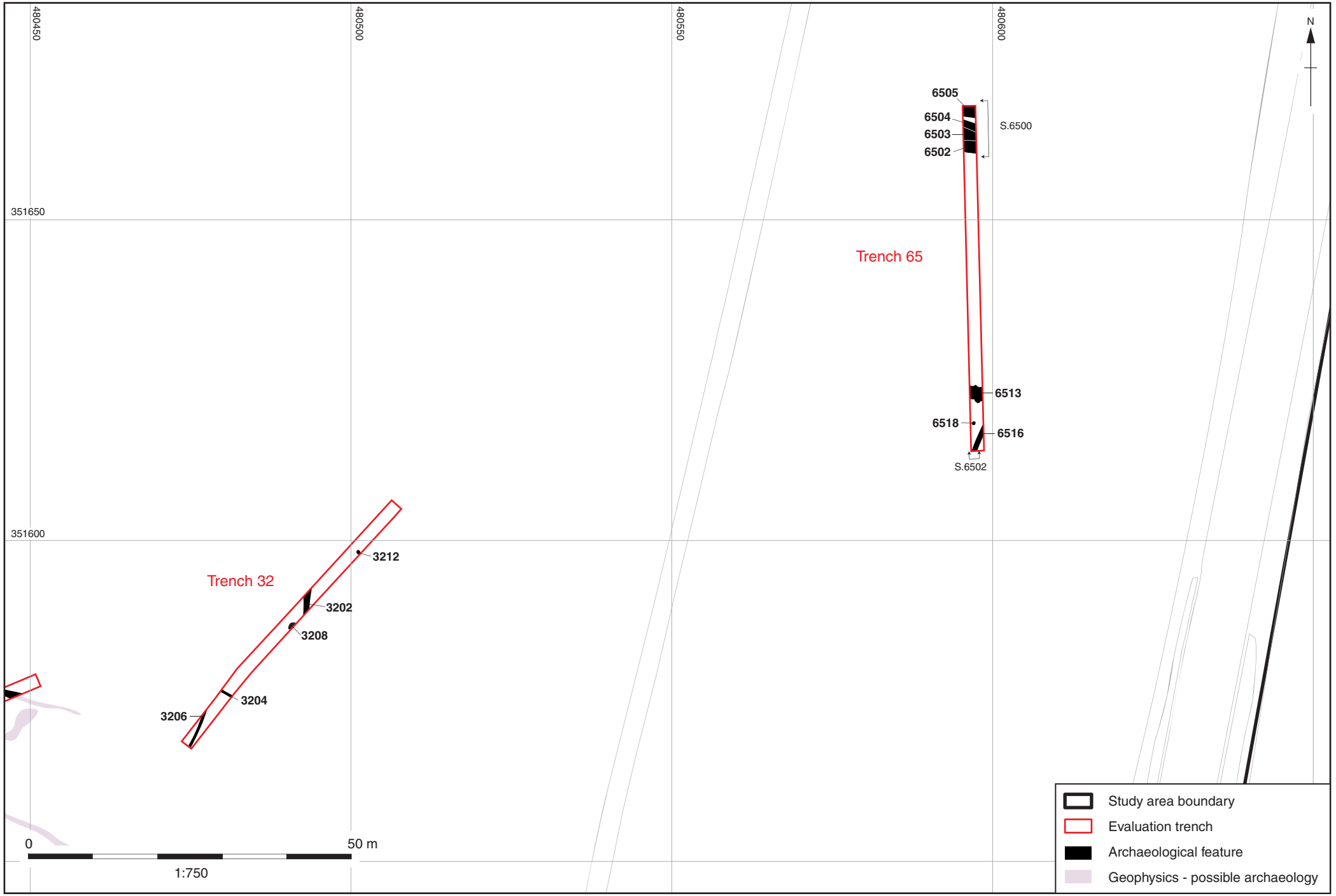

Figure 10: The north-east field: Trenches 32 & 65

Plate 1: Trench 10. Kiln furniture from fill 1011 of Pit 1005

Plate 2: Trench 10. Pit 1005

Plate 3: Trench 10. Ditch 1012 showing probable wheel ruts

Plate 4: Trench 8. Ditch Terminus 805 containing a Roman beaker within a larger bowl

Plate 5: Trench 63. Ditch 6304 and wall 6307

Plate 6: Trench 65. View looking south with multiple ditches in the foreground thought to relate to enclosure shown on aerial photographs

Plate 7: Trench 66. Wood 6606

Plate 8: Trench 66. Wood 6615

Plate 9: Trench 66. Alluvial sequence under investigation

Plate 10: Trench 40. View looking south

Plate 11: Trench 40. Ditch 4011

Plate 12: Trench 23. View looking west

Plate 13: Trench 44. View looking northwest

Plate 14: Trench 46. Ditch 4612

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