Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS) Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Archive Report

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wessexarchaeology

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Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Archive Report

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* I= Internal Draft; E= External Draft; F= Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mott MacDonald Ltd, on behalf of Doncaster Metropolitan Council, to undertake archaeological investigations along a 4.5km-long corridor of land, running from Junction 3 of the M18 to Parrots Corner in Rossington, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site'). The work was carried out in order to mitigate against the loss of archaeological remains in advance of the construction of the Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS) (hereafter 'the Site'; NGR 458940 399310 to 46295 399420).

Wessex Archaeology initially undertook a programme of geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trenching to evaluate the potential existence, or lack thereof, of archaeological remains within the development footprint. The evaluation formed part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the scheme.

The consequent mitigation, which forms the subject of this volume, focused on eight strip, map, and record areas (Areas 1-8) and two watching brief areas (Watching Brief Areas 1-2). Three compound watching brief areas were altered in shape and size and combined to form part of Watching Brief Area 2. The strip, map and record areas targeted features identified by the previous site investigations. The Site was excavated in two stages: Areas 1-6 between 25th September and the 26th November 2013; and Areas 7-8 between 18th and 28th March 2014.

The strip, map and record exercise revealed a probable Late Iron Age date for the inception of activity in the western section of the Scheme (Areas 1 to 4) although Romano-British material predominated. The archaeological remains chiefly consisted of ditched boundaries, with a waterhole also recorded. Within Areas 5 and 6 field system remains were also present, although these were apparently post-medieval or modern in date. Area 7 contained a hollow-way and gully of uncertain date.

Pottery assemblages were recovered from Areas 3 and 4; these mostly represent activity in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, and are dominated by products of the local grey ware industries, with smaller quantities of samian, Derbyshire ware and shell gritted wares, perhaps brought from the 'Trentside' kilns from Lincolnshire or Nottinghamshire. There is no evidence within the pottery assemblages to suggest that activity on the Site continued into the 4th century AD. A fragment of a dish, possibly produced by military potters based at Lincoln and dating to the middle of the 1st century AD, was recovered from the base of a waterhole which was stratigraphically earlier than the field system. This pre-dates the main assemblage and is an anomalous find. The dish may have been an 'heirloom' object deposited some time after it was produced, or may reflect activity within Areas 3 and 4 in the 1st century AD, and be associated with occupation of the fortress at Rossington (4km to the east).

The environmental results from the western section of the Scheme reveal the local cultivation of arable crops (spelt wheat, emmer wheat and barley) together with areas of wet grassland and scrubby vegetation in keeping with stock management in a floodplain environment. There is also some evidence for the presence of alder carr woodland and mixed deciduous woodland.

The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield Offices under project numbers **84450**, **84451**, **84453** and **84455**. It will be deposited with Doncaster Museum Service in due course, with an accession number issued at the time of deposition. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.

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Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Bell, Charlotte Burton, Jonathan Buttery, Alex Cassels, Eleanor Claxton-Mayer, Martyn Cooper, Sam Fairhead, Mark Hackney, Chris Harrison, Richard Mason, Laurence Savage, Martina Tenzer, Ashley Tuck, and Matt Weightman. The post-excavation assessment report was written by Chris Harrison.

This archaeological archive report has been compiled by Patrick Daniel, with much reliance on the post-excavation assessment report. Illustrations were prepared by Alex Grassam and Alix Sperr.

The finds were assessed by Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Ian Rowlandson (Romano-British pottery), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Quita Mould (the leather shoe), Lorraine Mepham (other finds), and Jane Young (post-medieval pottery).

The samples were processed by Tony Scothern. The bulk and waterlogged samples were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. Ruth Pelling undertook the analysis of the waterlogged plant remains. Soils and sediments were assessed by Nicki Mulhall and Dr Catherine Barnett. Pollen assessment was carried out by Dr Catherine Langdon and Prof. Rob Scaife of the University of Southampton. Charcoal analysis was carried out by Dana Challinor. Radiocarbon dating was carried out by Queen's University, Belfast and with the dates recalibrated and analysed by Alistair J. Barclay. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton.

Thanks are extended to Josh Williams, Phillippa Adams and Helen Noakes of Mott MacDonald Ltd and to Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for their help and assistance throughout the works.

Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS) Doncaster, South Yorkshire

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mott MacDonald Ltd, on behalf of Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC), to undertake archaeological investigations along a 4.5km-long corridor of land, running from Junction 3 of the M18 to Parrots Corner in Rossington, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site'). The works were carried out in order to mitigate against the loss of archaeological remains in advance of the construction of the Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS; NGR 458940 399310 to 46295 399420, **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A scheme of archaeological mitigation was implemented following a condition (Condition 11) placed on planning permission (12/00947/FULA) by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, following advice from South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). The condition stated that:

> *Part A (pre-commencement)*
>
> *No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:*
> - *The programme and method of Site investigation and recording.*
> - *The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.*
> - *The programme for post-investigation assessment.*
> - *The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.*
> - *The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.*
> - *The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.*
> - *Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.*
> - *The timetable for completion of all Site investigation and post-investigation works.*
>
> *Part B (pre-occupation/use)*
>
> *Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.*

To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.

1.1.3 The FARRRS road scheme comprises the construction of a new road, four bridges, retention basins, flood compensation areas, realignment of the Mother Drain and Huxter Well, landscaping and drainage, as well as the setting up of temporary works compound areas.

1.1.4 Wessex Archaeology initially undertook a programme of geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trenching to evaluate the potential existence, or lack thereof, of archaeological remains within the development footprint (Wessex Archaeology 2011 and 2012). The evaluation formed part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the scheme (Mott MacDonald 2012a).

1.1.5 A total of eight areas of archaeological strip map and record, two watching brief zones and two areas of watching brief during compound creation were agreed by the Client and Andy Lines of the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS) in order to mitigate the impact of the new road on archaeological remains.

1.1.6 A specification detailing how the excavations would be carried out was prepared by Mott MacDonald (2012b), and approved by SYAS.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The proposed route extends east from Junction 3 of the M18 and runs to the south of the M18, to the junction of the A638 and B6463 to the south of Bessacarr. Part of the route extends to the south to serve New Rossington (**Figure 1**). The proposed route is approximately 4.5km in length.

1.2.2 The route traverses agricultural land. The underlying geology comprises alluvium, clay, silt, sand and gravel to the west, with bands of peat, river terrace sands and gravels and Head deposits to the east (BGS 2016). The western portion of the route lies between 3m and 5m AOD, descending to around 2m around the River Torne, from where it rises to between 7m and 9m AOD in the eastern portion, near Rossington Bridge.

1.3 Purpose of report

1.3.1 This report fulfils a recommendation in the post-excavation assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) that an archive report should be made available to accompany the Site physical archive. This archive report presents a full interpretative, structural and stratigraphic history of the Site in the form of a detailed summary of the excavated contexts, along with full description of artefactual and environmental data. It therefore resembles what has traditionally been referred to within the context of archaeological publication as a 'Level III' report (Frere 1975).

1.3.2 This archive report supersedes the post-excavation assessment report, (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) and will form the basis for the final publication.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Site was subject to a Desk-Based Assessment (Mott MacDonald 2012a), a geophysical survey and fieldwalking (Wessex Archaeology 2011), a scheme of trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2012a) and archaeological strip, map and sample excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). The following section summarises the known archaeological and historical background of the Site.

Prehistoric

2.1.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the Site chiefly consists of surface finds of worked stone. Mesolithic lithic artefacts have been discovered on the banks of the River Torne (SYAS 04926), and a Neolithic axe head was found to the north of Rossington (SYAS 01812/01). Palaeochannels of the former Lake Humber (which began to fill in prior to 9050 BC), have been identified at Potteric Carr to the north of the M18 (SYAS 04922). The area was likely to have been poorly drained fen-carr throughout the prehistoric period.

2.1.3 Plant macrofossils extracted from peat deposits encountered in the evaluation to the east of Area 6 returned an Early Bronze Age date of 1900-1650 cal. BC (3485±35 BP, SUERC-39313), confirming the presence of at least localised wetland conditions within the road scheme in prehistory (Wessex Archaeology 2012a).

Iron Age and Romano-British

2.1.4 There is plentiful evidence within the Site and its vicinity for Iron Age and Romano-British activity.

2.1.5 The eastern end of the road scheme is immediately adjacent to the site of Rossington Roman fortress, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. 1004823). The fortress was identified from cropmarks of a rectangular ditched enceinte enclosing an area of some 9.3 hectares. The fortress was an early foundation, established in the AD 50s. One of the most northerly military centres in Roman Britain at the time, it formed a base for the subsequent conquest of the north (Roberts 2010, 67).

2.1.6 A pottery manufacturing complex with associated settlement lay to the south and east of Doncaster in the Romano-British period, with known kiln sites at Auckley, Blaxton, Cantley and Rossington Bridge. The closest of these to the road scheme is that at Rossington Bridge, approximately 0.5km from its eastern end.

2.1.7 The wider area contains extensive cropmark evidence of field systems and enclosures that these Roman military and industrial centres were set within. The excavated evidence suggests that these were established in the Iron Age and continued in use until the Romano-British period.

2.1.8 At the eastern end of the road scheme, excavations at Parrots Corner in advance of the Park-and-Ride car park found an Iron Age to Romano-British field system, with evidence of pre-Roman ironworking (Bishop 2010).

2.1.9 Less than 0.5km south of the Site, a small sub-square enclosure connected to field system ditches, and four adjacent waterholes was excavated as part of the Rossington Inland Port scheme (Powell *et al.* in prep. and Wessex Archaeology 2014). A small assemblage of Romano-British pottery was recovered, along with a cremation burial found from the enclosure ditch, which returned an early to mid-Romano-British radiocarbon date.

2.1.10 Around 1km to the north-west of the Site, various excavations undertaken at Balby Carr Business Park have recorded extensive remains of Iron Age settlement and enclosure (ASWYAS 2005; 2006; 2008a & b; Daniel 2016; Jones 2007; Wessex Archaeology 2015b). Overall, the results at Balby Carr reveal a late Iron Age settlement set within a 'brickwork' field system. The settlement consisted of four roundhouses in a double-ditched enclosure (Wessex Archaeology 2015b).

2.1.11 The FARRRS road scheme crosses the sort of low-lying area that, prior to early modern drainage schemes, would have been waterlogged for much of the year, although it would also have offered rich grazing in the drier months (Chadwick 2010, 146-7).

Medieval/post-medieval

2.1.12 The area remained largely agricultural throughout the medieval period, with the majority of the Site lying within former wetland common (Lines *et al* 2008). The present large fields were probably created in the 17th century during Cornelius Vermuyden's drainage improvement programme (*ibid*.). Medieval settlement in the area includes Draw Dykes moated site to the north of Rossington (SYAS 00231).

2.1.13 There was increasing urban development and intensification in industrial and agricultural practices during the post-medieval period. There is a history of coal extraction in the area; Rossington Colliery (SYAS 04346/01), situated to the south of the Site, opened in the early 1900s.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

3.1.1 The methodology for the mitigation can be found in the WSI (Mott MacDonald 2012b). Archaeology guidelines and procedures conformed to industry best practice, as outlined in guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014a and b).

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the strip map and record archaeological investigation was to characterise (nature, date, complexity and extent) the archaeological features and deposits proven to be preserved at the identified areas.

3.2.2 The general objectives of the project were to:

- *Determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of archaeological remains within the targeted archaeologically sensitive areas of the development Site;*
- *Assess the impact of previous land use on the Site;*
- *Verify the results of the geophysical survey.*

3.2.3 The specific objectives of the project were to:

- *Establish the date of the ditches present in Areas 1-7 and Watching Brief Area 1;*
- *Establish whether the ditches in Area 1-6 and Watching Brief Area 1 are contemporary and form part of a field system or whether they represent different phases of activity;*
- *Establish whether the hollow-way identified during trial trenching (Area 7) is in fact associated with a Romano-British track identified during investigations to the north of the Site;*

- *Establish whether the pits identified during the geophysical survey but not revealed during the trial trenching in Area 8 are real archaeological features; and*
- *Identify whether any remains associated with the use of Rossington Bridge Fort survive in Watching Brief Area 2.*

3.3 Excavation areas

3.3.1 The mitigation focused on eight strip map and record areas (Areas 1-8), two watching brief areas (Watching Brief Areas 1-2) and three compound watching brief areas (CWB 1-3). In the event, Compound Watching Brief Areas 2 and 3 were altered in shape and size and were incorporated within the overall extent of Watching Brief Area 2 (**Figure 1**). The strip, map and record areas were excavated over features identified through previous site investigation (Mott MacDonald 2012b, Wessex Archaeology 2011 and 2012).

3.3.2 Area 1 (6,748m²) was located to the west of Cottage Plantation on the western side of the BKS railway. Evaluation trenches 5–8 revealed ditches of a probable Romano-British field system (Wessex Archaeology 2012). The strip, map and record investigation aimed to reveal evidence that would securely date these features and better define their function, ie, purely agricultural or related to settlement.

3.3.3 Area 2 and 2a (total - 1,600m²) were located to the north of Area 1. Aerial photographs show that cropmarks in Area 1 extend into this area.

3.3.4 Area 3 (9,200m²) was located to the east of Cottage Plantation, on the western side of the BKS railway. Evaluation trenches 9–12 revealed ditches related to a probable Romano-British field system (Wessex Archaeology 2012). The strip, map and record investigation aimed to reveal evidence that would securely date the establishment and lifespan of these features and determine whether any evidence of occupation was associated with them.

3.3.5 Area 4a and 4b (total - 11,000m²) was located to the east of the BKS railway. Evaluation trenches 16–20 revealed ditches related to a probable Romano-British field system. The strip, map and record investigation pursued the same questions here as guided the excavation in the adjacent Area 3. A modern track and dyke ran north-east to south-west across the strip area and were not excavated.

3.3.6 Area 5 (4,646m²) was located further to the east of Area 4. Evaluation trenches 22 and 24 revealed ditches possibly associated with the probable Romano-British field system identified further to the west.

3.3.7 Area 6 (1,670m²) was located to the north-east of Area 5 and targeted a linear feature revealed during the trial trench evaluation that was thought to represent a small enclosure.

3.3.8 Area 7 (729m²) was located to the east of the Mother Drain and targeted a hollow-way identified during the trial trenching but which contained little reliable dating evidence, and might be associated with a cropmark to the north that was identified as a Romano-British trackway during excavations further north.

3.3.9 Area 8 (908m²) was located to the north-west of the Castle Hills mound and targeted an area of possible pitting identified during the geophysical survey. The strip, map and record aimed to establish the character (nature, form, date and function) of the possible pits.

3.3.10 Watching Brief Area 1 (WB1; 12,923m²) covered the westernmost end of FARRRS. The trenching revealed occasional ditches, probably of Romano-British date. The cropmark

and geophysical evidence indicated that these were a continuation of those in the strip, map and record areas to the east.

3.3.11 Watching Brief Area 2 (WB2; 2,991m²) was located in the eastern end of FARRRS at Parrots Corner Junction. The watching brief was situated on land immediately to the north of the Scheduled remains of Rossington fortress and aimed to record any archaeological features in this area, but particularly those associated with the Scheduled Monument. Compound Watching Brief Area 2 and 3 merged with WB2 as they were all excavated at the same time.

3.3.12 Compound Watching Brief Area 1 (CWB1 73m²) formed a small area of a larger proposed compound area on the western side of the BKS railway line. The archaeological evaluation revealed a ditch running through this area.

3.4 Fieldwork methodology

3.4.1 The areas of investigation were set out in accordance with the agreed Site plan (**Figure 1**), using a survey grade GPS operating within +/- 100mm accuracy and located in relation to the Ordnance Survey grid. Where adjustment of the location of the areas of investigation was required, this was done so in agreement with Mott MacDonald Ltd and SYAS. The compound at the eastern end of the Site was altered slightly in form, although it still occupied the same parcels of land. Part of the area was used as a stockpile for topsoil and was not stripped.

3.4.2 Prior to any mechanical excavation each area was scanned with a CAT to check for uncharted services.

3.4.3 Overburden was removed using two 30 ton 360^0 mechanical excavators fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil/overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first.

3.4.4 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned where necessary. All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology pro forma recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. The features were planned using a GPS and each excavated intervention was hand planned and located with respect to the Ordnance Survey Grid and Datum. A photographic record was made using 35mm film and digital images.

3.5 Finds

3.5.1 The finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992, SMA 1993 and CIfA 2014d) and the WSI (Mott MacDonald 2012b).

3.6 Environmental samples

Archaeological deposits were sampled for the recovery of environmental remains in accordance with relevant guidance (SMA 1993, 1995 and English Heritage 2011) and the WSI (Mott MacDonald 2012b). The sampling strategy also followed the Wessex sampling guidelines, which are based on the English Heritage guidelines.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Area locations are shown on **Figure 1.**

4.1.2 The excavation areas targeted cropmark data and geophysical anomalies of potential Romano-British field systems encountered by the evaluation trenching. Soil stripping in Areas 1–4 revealed ditched field boundaries, with Romano-British ceramics recovered from some boundaries and associated features in Areas 3 and 4. These correspond with linear geophysical anomalies and cropmarks forming part of field systems extending throughout the wider area.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 Areas 1 to 4 occupy a low lying area of ground that stretches eastwards from Junction 3 of the M18. The ground descends slightly towards Areas 5 and 6, corresponding with the edge of peat deposits found in the evaluation Trenches 30, 31 and 35.

4.2.2 Natural geological substrate was revealed in all areas and varied from: sand and gravels in Areas 1–4 and 7–8, Watching Brief Area 1, and Compound Watching Brief Area 1; yellow clay in Areas 5 and 6; to red sandy clay in Watching Brief Area 2.

4.2.3 The excavations identified archaeological remains dating to two distinct periods of activity; a Later Iron Age to Romano-British Age field system in Areas 1-4; and post-medieval agricultural features within Areas 5 and 6. Features of uncertain date were revealed in Area 7, whilst Area 8 was devoid of archaeological features.

4.2.4 The results are presented below by area.

4.3 Area 1 and Watching Brief Area 1 (Figures 2–3)

4.3.1 A large curvilinear ditch (**10012**; **Plate 1**), was revealed crossing Area 1; it corresponded with cropmark and geophysical data.

4.3.2 The full profile of the ditch was recorded in two interventions (**10052** and **10064**; **Fig. 3.6–7**). These revealed it to vary in width from 3.2m to 2.9m, and have a maximum depth of 0.95m. The feature had a deep bowl-shaped profile and contained four phases of water-derived silty fills overlain by a rapidly formed humic deposit.

4.3.3 Ditch **10012** formed a T-junction with ditch **10013**, with the two features appearing contemporary (**Plate 2**). Ditch **10013** crossed Area 1 and Watching Brief Area 1 for approximately 150m on a north-east to south-west alignment. The full profile of the ditch was recorded in two interventions (**10027** and **10008**). These revealed it to vary in width from 3.1m to 2.55m, and have a maximum depth of 1.27m (**Fig. 3.5**; **Plates 3 and 4**). The profile and fills of this feature were similar to that recorded for ditch **10012**. Six alder cones from fill **10042**, just above the base of slot **10008** dug across ditch **10012**, returned a radiocarbon date of 210-50 cal BC (UBA-29950 BC 2115±28 BP), indicating a Middle/Late Iron Age date for the infilling of the feature, most probably in the 2nd century cal BC.

4.3.4 Ditch **100003** lay some 60m to the north-west of ditch **10013** and shared its alignment. The ditch was 3m wide by 1m deep. Ditch **100010** ran on a perpendicular alignment to ditches **100003** and **10013**, and appeared to connect them, with the group forming a contemporary co-axial field system. Ditch **100010** was 0.69m wide by 0.32m deep and contained a single deposit of artefactually sterile dark brownish grey silty clay. Due to the

limits of the excavation area, it was not possible to discern the complete outline of any single plot of land within this field system, but ditches **100003**, **100010** and **10013** defined a north-east to south-west aligned field that measured 65m wide by at least 170m long.

4.3.5 A right-angled ditch, **10014**, lay to the south of ditch **10012**. A total of five interventions were dug across it: **10005**, **10061**, **10073**, **10087** and **10090**. These revealed it to vary in width from 0.7m to 1.3m and attain a maximum depth of 0.6m (**Plates 5 and 6**). No finds were recovered. Ditch **10014** corresponds with cropmark and geophysical anomalies and appears to define the northern corner of plot forming part of the Romano-British field system. The plot measures some 165m north-east to south-west, by 50m north-west to south-east.

4.3.6 The features in Area 1 are not well dated. To judge by the cropmark data, they seem to form part of the same field system that, within Areas 3 and 4, returned Romano-British pottery. However, no Romano-British artefacts were recovered from any of the interventions in Area 1. By contrast, a Middle/Late Iron Age radiocarbon date was recovered from the base of slot **10008** dug across ditch **10012** (210–50 cal BC; UBA-29950 BC; 2115±28 BP) (**Fig. 3.4**).

4.3.7 A small assemblage of post-medieval ceramic building material and pottery was also recovered from ditch **10012**. However, the artefacts were recovered from the uppermost reaches of the ditch, and may represent tertiary material completing the infilling of a much earlier feature. Post-medieval and modern dewatering would have caused organic material hitherto preserved within the ditches to rapidly decompose, leading to overlying material slumping into the voids created by the subsidence of the ancient ditch fills, thus introducing intrusive finds into the upper portions of the features.

4.3.8 On the basis of the reasonably coherent form of the cropmark field system extending across Areas 1–4, it is assumed that the features in Area 1 formed part of a field system established in the latter part of the Iron Age, perhaps the 2nd century cal BC, and which remained in use into the Romano-British period.

4.3.9 This proposed dating receives a small measure of support from the palaeoenvironmental evidence: although there is nothing in the waterlogged or charred assemblages from Area 1 that is indicative of a specific date, the waterlogged assemblages appear very similar in composition to those from Areas 3–4, which were derived from Romano-British features (S. Wyles, pers. comm.).

4.4 Area 2 and 2a (Figures 4–5; Plate 7)

4.4.1 Two ditches were revealed in Area 2; they shared the same north-west to south-east alignment, had a visible length of 70m, and lay some 2.3m apart. A total of six slots were dug across the southern ditch (**20003**), revealing it to vary in width between 1.65m and 2.05m and attain a maximum depth of 0.73m. Some evidence of recutting was recorded in one of the slots. A spur ditch, **20016**, ran to the south-west from ditch **20003**. An intervention located at the junction of the two ditches recorded that ditch **20016** was the later, and approximately was 1.3m wide by 0.54m deep. Ditch **20016** had a visible length of 1m and continued beyond the southern limit of excavation.

4.4.2 Three slots were dug across the northern ditch **20005** (= **20011** and **20029**), revealing it to vary in width between 0.63m and 1.7m, and attain a maximum depth of 0.67m. A spur ditch, **20014**, ran to the north-east from the northern ditch. An intervention located at the junction of the two ditches recorded that ditch **20014** was the later, and was approximately

1.3m wide by 0.42m deep (**Fig. 5.11**). Ditch **20014** had a visible length of 4.1m and continued beyond the northern limit of excavation.

4.4.3 The parallel ditches in Area 2 appeared to continue the alignment of some of the principal Romano-British boundary features in Area 3, suggesting the group as a whole belongs to the Romano-British period. However, no datable material was recovered from any of the features in Area 2, so this could not be confirmed.

4.5 Area 3 (Figures 6–13; Plate 8)

Summary

4.5.1 Area 3 contained a later Iron Age waterhole overwritten by Romano-British field system remains comprising ditched boundaries and associated features. Apart from the waterhole, the stratigraphic and artefactual evidence reveal a single broad phase of activity, although the boundaries, particularly the most substantial, showed evidence for having been periodically recut and supplemented with subsidiary enclosure elements.

Romano-British enclosures

4.5.2 Ditch **30400** formed the principal field boundary within Area 3, extending across it for 130m. Ditch **30400** ran on a north-west to south-east alignment and continued beyond the western limit of excavation, where its course appeared to be continued by ditches **20003** and **20005** (see above). The south-eastern terminal of ditch **30400** lay just inside the limit of excavation. Numerous slots were dug across ditch **30400**, to characterise the feature and to test its relationship with contiguous features (**Plates 9–11**). A summary of the slots is presented below, moving from north-west to south-east along ditch **30400**.

Table 1: Summary of interventions across ditch group 30400

Ditch group 30400						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30128	0.65	0.18	1	No	Cuts 30125	No
30006 (**Fig. 7.17**)	1.5	0.53	2	No	No	Animal bone (10 frags/291g) and pottery (12 frags/262g)
30003	1.3	0.39	2	No	No	Animal bone (12 frags/100g) and pottery (491 frags/6035g). Pot predominantly dating to the later 2nd to early 3rd century AD
30058	1.3	0.48	2	No	No	Pottery (118 frags/2469g)
30017	1.5	0.62	2	No	No	No
30122	1.44	0.66	2	No	Cuts waterhole 30412	No
30061 (**Fig. 9.31)**	1.48	0.64	2	No	Cuts waterhole 30412 (cal AD 20–130 TPQ)	Perforated stone. ?Weight
30014	1.18	0.48	2	No	No	No
30204	>0.6	0.55	1	Yes – recut by 30206	Cuts pit 30202	Pottery (12 frags/195g)
30206	1.25	0.55	1	Yes – recut of 30204	No	Animal bone (2 frags/20g) and pottery (2 frags/90g). Pot includes a fragment from a samian form 37 decorated bowl
30039 (**Fig.**	>1	0.6	1	Yes – recut by	No	No

Ditch group 30400						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
8.29)				30041		
30041 (**Fig. 8.29**)	0.95	0.45	1	Yes – recut of 30039	No	No
30077 (**Fig. 8.23**)	1.9	0.55	1	Yes – recut by 30079		No
30079	1.73	0.22	1	Yes – recut of 30077	Cuts hedgerow/field boundary 30081	No
30099 (**Fig. 9.35)**	1.8	0.5	4	No	No	No
30327	1.34	0.55	3	No	Cut by ditch 30401	Pottery (1 frag/10g)
30342 (**Fig. 9.34)**	1.4	0.4	1	Yes – recut by 30344	Cuts ditch 30402	No
30140 (**Fig. 11.38)**	0.9	0.42	6	No	Cuts ditch 30147	No
30198	0.91	0.44	2	No	Cuts ditch 30402	No
30272	0.91	0.33	1	No	Cuts bush throw 30277, cut by ditch 30402	No

4.5.3 The width of the ditch varied from 0.65m to 1.9m; it became narrower at its eastern end. The depth ranged between from 0.18m to 0.66m, with 0.48m being average. Finds were sparse overall, although compared to other features excavated on the Site, this was relatively productive (eg, **Plate 12**), supplying the majority of the overall pottery assemblage (68% by count, 56% by weight). The bulk of this material came from the western portion of the feature, with slot **30003** being especially productive: 66% by count and 53% by weight of the pottery from the entire project was found within this intervention. The pottery predominantly dates to the later 2nd to early 3rd century AD.

4.5.4 A trio of ditches (**30413**, **30415** and **30406**) appear to form a segmented boundary which curved round to form a partial, sub-rectangular enclosure appended to the north of ditch **30400** at its western end. The possible enclosure measured 50m east-west by 22m north-south. The details of the slots dug into the trio of ditches are given in the table below, moving from west to east along the boundary.

Table 2: Summary of interventions across ditch groups 30413, 30415 and 30406

Ditch group 30413						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30093	1.6	0.46	3	No	Yes – cut by ditch 30090	No
30301	>0.45	0.37	3	Yes – recut by 30298	No	No
30298 (**Fig.**	1.4	0.45	2	Yes- recut of	No	Pottery (5 frags/156g)

7.12)				30301		
30293	1.1	0.45	4	No	No	Pottery (18 frags/506g)
30291 (**Fig. 7.13**)	0.94	0.25	1	No	Cut by ditch 30288	No
30305	0.76	0.25	2	No	No	No
Ditch group 30415						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30308	0.6	0.64	3	No	Cut by ditch 30405	No
30316	0.76	0.38	1	No	Cuts tree throw 30314	No
30318	0.8	0.12	1	No	No	No
Ditch group 30406						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30053	1.2	0.15	1	No	Cuts tree throw 30051	No
30138 (**Fig. 7.15**)	1.3	0.25	2	Yes – recut of 30133	Cuts tree throw 30136	No
30133 (**Fig. 7.15**)		0.28	1	Yes- recut of 30130 and recut by 30138	No	No
30130 (**Fig. 7.15**)	1.98	0.24	2	Yes – recut by 30133 and 30138	Cut by tree throw 30136	No
30264	0.9	0.1	1	No	Cuts tree throw 30262	No

4.5.5 The constituent ditches of the segmented enclosure boundary were generally slighter than those which defined the principal Site boundary (ditch **30400**).

4.5.6 A parallel pair of ditches crossed the interior of the sub-rectangular enclosure: these were numbered **30404** and **30405** (**Plate 13**). The features followed a north-south alignment, and lay some 5m apart. Ditches **30404** and **30405** may have formed subsidiary divisions within the sub-rectangular enclosure. Both cut through the constituent ditches of the segmented boundary defining the sub-rectangular enclosure, and appear to respect the position of ditch **30400**. Details of the slots dug across ditches **30404** and **30405** are tabulated below, moving from north to south along each in turn.

Table 3: Summary of interventions across ditch group 30404

Ditch group 30404						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30288	0.9	0.18	2	No	Cuts ditch 30413	Pottery (3 frags/12g)
30284 (**Fig. 7.21**)	2.1	0.47	3	No	No	Pottery (8 frags/20g)
30239 (**Fig.**	2.35	0.38	3	No	Uppermost fill (30240) spills	Pottery (33 frags/290g) Scraps of waterlogged leather (p/o shoe

7.19)					out beyond feature as spread layer 30243, with no discernible boundary between the two deposits.	or sandal) were recovered from the base of the feature (fill 30245: **Plate 14**). An assemblage of 43 fragments (420g) of pottery was recovered from spread 30243, which appears to be contemporary and directly associated with this feature.
30020 (**Fig. 7.20**)	2.15	0.69	12	No	No	Pottery (3 frags/561g)

Table 4: Summary of interventions across ditch group 30405

Ditch group 30404						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30312	1.5	0.4	1	No	Cuts ditch 30415	No
30073	1.07	0.5	1	No	No	No
30030	0.95	0.37	1	No	Cuts nat. feature 30032	No
30010	0.93	0.2	1	No	No	No

4.5.7 A relatively large amount of pottery was recovered from ditch group **30404**, with the assemblage containing tile, grey ware, (including the base from a large jar or bowl), a large native-tradition jar or bowl and fragments from a Central Gaulish samian bowl or dish. This is in marked contrast to ditch **30405** (located just 5m to the east) which contained no artefacts, suggesting that the two features were not open at the same time, or that a strong element of control governed the deposition of pottery.

4.5.8 A soil monolith was taken from ditch **30404** (slot **30239, Fig. 7.19**) and the fossil pollen sequence studied (see **section 6.5** below). In brief, the pollen shows a marked change from, initially, wet, grass-sedge fen-type vegetation growing in the ditch to later alder carr woodland and its associated fen ground flora. There is evidence of cereal cultivation in the base of the ditch and a generally more open aspect to the vegetation (apart from the alder woodland) later in the sequence.

4.5.9 Although ditch **30404** has been previously described as a 'working hollow' (Wessex Archaeology 2015a), the historically wet conditions recorded in the feature (as evinced by the presence of waterlogged material including leather) undermine this interpretation. Instead it seems more likely that ditches **30404** and **30405** represent ditched boundaries within the overall field system.

4.5.10 A relatively narrow north-south aligned linear feature, **30403**, lay just to the west of ditch **30404**, with a similar but segmented feature, **30414**, lying just to the east (**Plate 15**). Details of interventions dug into these features are tabulated below, moving from north to south.

Table 5: Summary of interventions across beamslot group 30403

Feature group 30403						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30161	0.5	0.34	2	No	Cuts tree throw 30159	Animal bone (2 frags/146g) and pottery (35 frags/282g)

Feature group 30403						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30169	0.36	0.41	2	No	Cuts tree throw 30167	Pottery (2 frags/22g) and a piece of presumably intrusive modern glass
30164 (**Fig. 7.18**)	>0.4	0.3	2	No	No	Animal bone (1 frag/18g) and pottery (15 frags/325g)

Table 6: Summary of interventions across ditch group 30414

Feature group 30414						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30065 (**Fig. 7.22**)	0.6	0.34	1	No	No	No
30063	0.52	0.26	1	No	No	No
30043	0.42	0.12	1	No	No	No
30037 (**Fig. 8.25**)	0.44	0.25	1	No	No	No

4.5.11 Feature group **30403** had an overall length of 7m; feature group **30414** had an overall length of 6.7m, including a 1.3m gap between its two component segments. The slots dug across feature group **30403** consistently recorded a deep 'U'-shaped profile, suggesting that it may have functioned as a beamslot, or foundation trench, perhaps for a fence-line or windbreak.

4.5.12 Feature group **30414** shared the alignment of the potential beamslot, although was shallower, with a bowl-shaped profile more typical of the ditches on the Site, suggesting it functioned as an ordinary enclosure boundary.

4.5.13 Finds of pottery from the fills of feature group **30403** and from other features in the immediate vicinity, would suggest this area was a focus for settlement activity. The pottery assemblages from feature group **30403** include a small group of grey ware dating from any time after the mid-2nd century.

4.5.14 A posthole, **30174**, lay 4.15m to the north of the northern terminal of potential beamslot **30403**; its position seemed aligned on the course of the beamslot, suggesting some degree of functional association between the two. Posthole **30174** measured 0.9m north-south by approximately 0.5m east-west (**Fig. 7.14**; **Plate 16**). Excavation revealed that it was 0.6m deep and contained a single fill of dark brown sandy clay, from which a single Romano-British grey ware sherd was recovered.

4.5.15 Turning now to the eastern side of Area 3, ditches **30407**, **30410** and **30409** formed a rectangular enclosure appended to the northern side of the principal Site boundary ditch (**30400**) at its eastern end. The enclosure measured approximately 30m east-west by 14m north-south. Details of ditches **30407**, **30410** and **30409** are tabulated below.

Table 7: Summary of interventions across ditch groups 30407, 30410 and 30409

Ditch group 30407

Slot no.	Width	Depth	No. of fills	Evidence of recutting	Other stratigraphic relationships	Finds
30147 (**Fig. 11.38**)	0.9	0.28	2	No	Cut by ditch 30400	No
30348	1.05	0.11	1	No	Cuts tree throw 30346	No
30200	0.98	0.08	1	No	No	No
30154 (**Fig. 11.39**)	1	0.32	2	No	Cuts pit 30151	No
Ditch group 30410						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30157 (**Fig. 11.39**)	0.6	0.17	1	No	Cuts pit 30151	No
30075 (**Fig. 11.40**)	0.65	0.12	1	No	No	No
30095	0.4	0.16	1	No	No	No
Ditch group 30409						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30176 (**Fig. 11.41**)	0.4	0.05	1	No	No	No
30178	0.4	0.06	1	No	No	No
30180	>0.26	0.1	1	No	Cut by land drain 30182	No

4.5.16 The ditches defining this enclosure were relatively slight, indicating a subsidiary function or temporary usage, in comparison with the more substantial and complex main field system ditches. The absence of finds might suggest that the enclosed area was not associated with settlement or similar activity.

4.5.17 A north-south aligned ditch, **30411**, crossed the north-eastern corner of Area 3. A total of four slots were recorded across it, with details given below, moving from north to south along the feature.

Table 8: Summary of interventions across ditch group 30411

Ditch group 30411						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30330 (**Fig. 13.42**)	2	0.7	2	No	No	No
30268	>0.3	>0.09	1	Yes – recut by 30266	No	No
30266	1.3	0.25	1	Yes – recut of 30268	No	No
30333 (**Fig. 13.45**)	>1	0.4	2	Yes – recut by 30336	No	No
30336	1	0.5	1	Yes –	No	No

Ditch group 30411						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
				recut of 30333		

4.5.18 Ditch group **30411** corresponds with geophysical and cropmark data from the wider area and can be seen to define part of a series of trapezoidal enclosures to the north of the Site.

4.5.19 Four cut features lay close to the western side of ditch **30411**, and all seemed to share the same north-south alignment of that feature (**Fig. 12**). Details are given below.

1. Pit **30350** was 1.94m long by 0.74m wide and 0.51m deep (**Fig. 13.46**). It had a deep bowl-shaped profile. It contained a single, artefactually sterile fill of dark brown-black sandy loam.
2. Feature **30233=30235** was 3.55m long by 0.5m wide and attained a maximum depth of 0.25m (**Fig. 13.43**). It had a dish-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its mid-greyish brown silty clay fill.
3. Feature **30227=30229** lay 1m to the east of feature **30233=30235**. It was 2.2m long by 0.44m wide and attained a maximum depth of 0.12m (**Fig. 13.44**). It had a dish-shaped profile. No finds were recovered from its mid-greyish brown silty clay fill.
4. Feature **30417** was right-angled in plan. It appeared to continue the southward course of feature **30233=30235**. It had an overall length of 7.5m and was generally 0.5m wide. A total of three interventions were dug across it; moving from north to south, these were numbered **30223**, **30221** (**Fig. 13.48**) and **30219** (**Fig. 13.47**). The feature was found to have a bowl-shaped profile, with a maximum depth of 0.22m. No finds were recovered from its mid-greyish brown silty sand fill. At its northern terminal, the feature was seen to cut a tree throw: **30225**.

4.5.20 The overall function of this group of four features is unclear. Some have previously been interpreted as beamslots (Wessex Archaeology 2015a), although they do not appear steep-sided enough to support this interpretation and no shape commensurate with a building can be discerned in plan. They may, instead, represent minor features subsidiary to ditch **30411**.

4.5.21 Ditch **30400** formed the principal field boundary in Area 3; the details of enclosures and subsidiary features lying to the north of it have been presented above. Detailed below are features lying to the south of it. In brief, these are ditches **30401**, **30402**, **30416**, waterhole **30412** and pit **30250** (**Fig. 6, 10** and **11**).

4.5.22 Ditches **30401** and **30402** appeared to define a plot of land appended to the south side of ditch **30400** at its eastern end. The plot measured 45m east-west by at least 30m north-south. Both ditches correspond with cropmarks, which appear to define an irregularly shaped enclosure continuing south of the Site.

Table 9: Summary of interventions across ditch groups 30401 and 30402

Ditch group 30401						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30323	1.8	0.67	3	No	Cuts ditch	No

(**Fig. 9.33**)					30400	
30258 (**Fig. 11.37**)	1.93	0.58	3	No	No	No
Ditch group 30402						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30340 (**Fig. 9.34**)	>0.87	0.71	1	No	Cut by ditch 30400	No
30320 (**Fig. 11.36**)	1.65	0.7	2	No	No	A fragment of preserved wood or timber, **30321**, approximately 0.5m long, was recorded in the base of the cut: **Plate 17**.
30192	1.78	0.84	3	No	Cut by ditch 30400	No
30274	1.88	0.51	2	No	Cuts ditch 30400 and pit 30270	No
30210	2.35	0.79	2	No	Cut by modern feature and tree throw	No

4.5.23 Ditch **30401** may have continued to the south-west to form a right-angle with ditch **10014** from Area 1, and so define the southern corner of a rectangular plot of land lying to the south of the development area.

4.5.24 A narrow segmented boundary, **30416**, extended for 16m towards the south-east from the southern side of ditch **30400**. The boundary consisted of three separate ditch segments; the two interruptions along its length were approximately 0.5m wide. A total of six interventions were dug along boundary **30416**; the details of these are tabulated below, moving from north-west to south-east along the feature.

Table 10: Summary of interventions across ditch group 30416

Ditch group 30416						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
30081	>0.86	0.18	1	No	Cut by ditch 30400	No
30055 (**Fig. 8.28**)	0.64	0.2	2	No	No	No
30049 (**Fig. 8.28**)	0.6	0.09	1	No	No	No
30047	0.58	0.05	1	No	No	No
30045	0.64	0.11	1	No	No	No
30338 (**Fig. 8.27**)	0.74	0.1	1	No	No	No

4.5.25 A pit, **30250**, was located some 3.5m to the south of the south-eastern terminal of boundary **30416**. As such, it would have lain in the north-eastern corner of the plot of land defined by ditches **30400** and **30401** (Fig. **10** and **8.26**). A large proportion of the upper half of a grey ware lug-handled jar, dating from the mid-2nd century onwards, was recovered from the pit. The pit was oval in plan, with a broad 'V'-shaped profile. It measured 1.94m by 1.38m and followed a north-west to south-east alignment. Excavation

recorded that the pit was 0.46m deep and contained a sequence of three fills. The basal fill was a 0.06m-thick accumulation of very dark greyish brown clayish silt, overlain by a 0.46m-thick deposit of mid-greyish brown silty sand (**30252**), found to contain the Romano-British grey ware pottery assemblage (24 frags/1175g). The uppermost fill was a 0.12m-thick layer of pale brownish grey silty sand.

4.5.26 A waterhole, **30412**, was located on the southern edge of ditch **30400**, and had been cut by it (**Fig. 6**; **Plate 18**). Three interventions were dug across the waterhole: **30068**, **30085** and **30118** (Fig. **8.30, 9.31** and **9.32**). These revealed the feature to have a diameter of approximately 3m and a maximum depth of 0.96m, with a deep, bowl-shaped profile. The same backfill sequence was recorded in each intervention: a basal deposit of dark greyish black sandy silt (between 0.22m and 0.38m thick) overlain by an upper fill of brownish black peaty silty sand (between 0.38m and 0.62m thick). A small assemblage of animal bone (5 pieces/102g) and pottery (3 pieces/168g) was recovered from fill **30070**, the basal fill from the intervention dug into the eastern half of the waterhole. The pottery represents fragments from a very abraded mica-rich dish with traces of the grey fuming or overslip. The most likely source for the vessel appears to be a Lincoln workshop, associated with the military and operating in the mid- to later 1st century AD. This is an unusual find, being both of early date and military production. Its presence in the waterhole might be the result of an act of structured deposition, possibly of war booty, or a diplomatic gift. Poorly preserved fragments of wood were also recorded in the basal fill of the waterhole. The largest of these was a 0.77m-long tree branch found in fill **30070**, the same deposit as that which contained the mica-rich dish fragments.

4.5.27 A monolith sample was taken from the fills of waterhole **30412** and subjected to pollen analysis (see **section 6.5** below) and radiocarbon dating. Waterlogged plant remains from the base of the fill sequence returned a date of 160 cal BC–cal AD 80 (UBA-29846; 2012±40). Alder charcoal from higher in the sequence returned a date of cal AD 20–130 (UBA-29845; 1922±23). These dates indicate infilling of the feature occurred either late in the Iron Age or early within the Romano-British period. It would not be unreasonable to presume the original construction of the feature occurred at some point in the Late Iron Age. More definitely, the upper date provides a *terminus post quem* for the construction of ditch **30400**, as the waterhole had been cut by it.

4.5.28 The pollen sequence suggests the waterhole feature lay within a woodland environment dominated by oak, hazel, lime and a range of other trees, with evidence of open ground and arable and possibly pastoral activity in the wider area.

4.5.29 Two shallow channels, **30071** and **30088**, ran southward for approximately 2m from the waterhole, where they continued beyond the southern limit of excavation. These channels, each approximately 1m wide with a maximum depth of 0.15m, probably served the waterhole although no clear stratigraphic relationship was visible between them and the waterhole.

4.6 Area 4 and 4b (Figures 14–16)

4.6.1 Areas 4 and 4b lay approximately 40m to the east of Area 3 and were also found to contain ditched boundaries representing the remains of a Romano-British field system.

4.6.2 The principal feature within Areas 4 and 4b was ditch **40121**, which extended for over 120m on a north-west to south-east alignment. Its western limit lay at its junction with right-angled ditch **40119**; it appeared to continue beyond the southern Site limit, although here it had been cut by a later boundary feature, ditch **40122**. Ditch **40121** corresponds

with a cropmark anomaly which forms part of a field system extending to the south of the Site, across the area now known as Potteric Carr.

4.6.3 Several interventions were excavated across ditch **40121**, to both characterise its form and determine stratigraphic relationships with adjoining features. Details of the interventions are tabulated below, moving from west to east along the feature.

Table 11: Summary of interventions across ditch group 40121

Ditch group 40121						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
40066	1.1	0.32	1	No	Appeared contemporary with ditch 40119	No
40110 (**Fig. 15.51**)	1.68	0.62	1	No	No	No
40113 (**Fig. 15.52**)	1.6	0.66	1	No	Appeared contemporary with ditch 40078	No
40116	1.55	0.58	1	No	No	No
40103 (**Fig. 15.55**)	1.56+	0.74	2	No	No	No
40091	1+	0.36	1	Yes – recut by 40093	No	No
40086 (**Fig. 16.58**)	0.9	0.2	1	No	Cut by ditch 40122	No

4.6.4 A spur ditch, **40078**, ran from the northern side of ditch **40121** for 40m on a north-eastward orientation, before continuing beyond the northern limit of excavation. Details of the interventions dug across ditch **40078** are given below, moving from north to south along the boundary.

Table 12: Summary of interventions across ditch group 40078

Ditch group 40078						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
40041 (**Fig. 15.54**)	1.1	0.39	2	No	No	Pottery (56 frags/541g) representing a large proportion of a Romano-British grey ware jar: **Plate 19**
40054	1.2	0.46	3	Yes	No	No
40068	1.25	0.54	2	Yes – recut by 40071	Cuts tree throw 40071	No
40107 (**Fig. 15.53**)	1.7	0.38	2	No	No	No

4.6.5 A right-angled ditch (**40119** = **40120**) crossed the western side of Area 4, running for 34m on a north-west to south-east alignment, before turning to run for 43m on a southward course (**Plate 20**). It continued beyond both the northern and southern limits of

excavation. Details of the interventions dug across the boundary are tabulated below, moving from north to south.

Table 13: Summary of interventions across ditch group 40119 = 40120

Ditch group 40119 = 40120						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
40034 (**Fig. 15.49**)	0.5	0.32	1	No	No	No
40073	2	0.42	1	No	No	No
40075	1.24	0.38	1	No	No	No
40064		0.42	1	No	Appeared contemporary with ditch 40121	No
40044	1.4	0.38	3	Yes	No	No
40003 (**Fig. 15.50**)	1.75	0.5	2	No	No	No

4.6.6 Ditch **40122** (**Plate 21**) formed a right-angle in plan, closely following the northern and eastern limits of the excavation area. A fragment of modern glass was the sole find from the feature. This may have been intrusive, or may indicate that ditch **40122** relates to a later phase of activity upon the Site. Details of the interventions dug across ditch **40122** are tabulated below, moving from north to south.

Table 14: Summary of interventions across ditch group 40122

Ditch group 40122						
Slot no.	**Width**	**Depth**	**No. of fills**	**Evidence of recutting**	**Other stratigraphic relationships**	**Finds**
40048	1.15	0.39	2	No	No	No
40051 (**Fig. 16.57**)	0.9	0.28	1	No	No	1 fragment of modern wine bottle
	0.6	0.36	1	Yes – recut by 40060	Cuts tree throw	No
40099	0.7	0.36	1	Yes – recut by 40101	No	No
40095	0.76	0.3	1	No	No	No
40088 (**Fig. 16.59**)	1.1	0.47	2	No	No	No
40083 (**Fig. 16.58**)			2	No	Cuts ditch 40121	No

4.6.7 The north-south aligned portion of ditch **40122** bifurcated at one point. One intervention was dug across the easterly fork. This was numbered **40097**. The feature was found to be 0.86m wide by 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill of artefactually sterile dark brown silty clay, with no evidence of recutting.

4.6.8 A small number of discrete circular features was recorded in Areas 4 and 4b. A cluster of three intercutting pits (**Fig. 16.56**) was located just of the north of the central portion of ditch **40121**. Pit **40023** was the earliest in the sequence; it measured approximately 2m in

diameter and was just 0.3m deep. It contained two fills, a main secondary fill of reddish grey silty sand, overlain by a dark brown sandy silt. The sole find from the feature was a smooth pebble, probably natural and unworked. Pit **40023** had been cut to the north by pit **40021**, which was oval in plan, measuring 2.4m long by 1.4m wide and 0.32m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of blackish brown sandy silt. Pit **40006** was the latest in the sequence. It measured approximately 1m in diameter and contained a single fill of blackish brown sandy silt from which 65 fragments of animal bone weighing 1625g was recovered. Nine cattle bones are represented, seemingly from the same animal and include a scapula, humerus, radius, femur, and both mandibles. Analysis of tooth wear indicates that this animal was approximately 30-36 months of age when it was slaughtered.

4.6.9 Approximately 40m to the north-east of this cluster of pits, a further pit feature was located: **40038**. This measured 1m east-west by 0.8m north-south, and contained an articulated sheep carcass. It is likely, given the state of articulation and lack of any butchery evidence, that the sheep was fallen stock. The animal bone recovered was in a relatively good condition and is most likely modern in date.

4.7 Area 5 (Figures 17–18)

4.7.1 Area 5 was located some 60m to the east of Area 4/4b. A north-south aligned field boundary ditch, **50003**, was the sole feature present in Area 5. A 15m length was exposed, the feature extended beyond both the northern and southern limit of excavation. Where excavated, an original cut with a sequence of up to three recuts could be discerned (**Fig. 18.60**; **Plate 22**). The boundary measured 2.18m wide by 0.86m deep. No finds were recovered from any of its constituent fills. The boundary could be discerned within the geophysical survey data extending for 30m to the south, although its northward continuation was more obscure.

4.8 Area 6 (Figures 17–18)

4.8.1 Some 80m to the east of Area 5 lay Area 6. Soil stripping within Area 6 revealed natural deposits beneath 0.3m of topsoil. A modern, steep-sided feature was revealed (**60003**). This was aligned north-south, and measured over 7m long by 2.46m wide and 0.63m deep (**Fig. 18.61**). Two fragments of post-medieval tile were recovered. No other archaeological features were revealed in Area 6.

4.9 Area 7 (Figures 19–20)

4.9.1 Moving approximately 2km to the east of Area 6, topsoil stripping within Area 7 revealed a north-west to south-east aligned linear feature (**Plate 23**). The feature, numbered **70018**, measured some 40m in length, and extended beyond both the northern and southern limits of excavation. It was reasonably clear in plan, presenting as a *c.* 6m-wide dark brown anomaly against the pale brownish yellow natural clayish sand substrate. A total of six interventions were dug across feature **70018**. One sherd of pottery (post-medieval black-glazed redware) was recovered (from a basal deposit within intervention **70003**: **Fig. 20.62**), although fieldwork records for a separate intervention also record the presence of clay tobacco pipe (not retained). The feature was found to be around 0.25m deep, and contained mixed, bioturbated dark fills (**Plate 24**). Feature **70018** appears to correspond with a cropmark of a north-east to south-west aligned linear feature, probably representing a trackway or hollow-way. Where excavated (beyond the northern limit of the project area) this feature has been identified as a Romano-British hollow-way.

4.9.2 A north-east to south-west aligned gully abutted the southern edge of feature **70018**. Numbered **70014**, the gully was at least 3.2m long, having a rounded terminal at its

northern limit against feature **70018**, and extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. The gully was between 1.6 and 0.65m wide by just 0.08m deep (**Fig. 20.64–5**; **Plate 25**). Its fill appeared similar to those recorded within feature **70018**. Two fragments of animal bone (cattle tibia) were the only finds.

4.9.3 The dating of feature **70018** is uncertain. The modern pottery appears at odds with the Romano-British attribution recorded elsewhere, but given the shallow depth of the hollow-way and the evidence for later disturbance, this single piece may be intrusive.

4.10 Area 8

4.10.1 Soil stripping within Area 8 revealed natural deposits beneath 0.3m of topsoil. No archaeological features were revealed. The geophysical anomalies identified in this area were seen to be geological in nature.

4.11 Watching Brief Area 2

4.11.1 Soil stripping at Watching Brief Area 2, which incorporated Compound Watching Brief Areas 2 and 3, revealed natural deposits beneath 0.3m of topsoil. No archaeological features were identified.

4.12 Compound Watching Brief Area 1

4.12.1 Soil from Compound Watching Brief Area 1 was removed to a depth of 0.1m, which was insufficient to reveal any archaeological horizons or the natural geological substrate.

4.13 Digital terrain model

4.13.1 A digital terrain model of the western portion of the road scheme has been produced from LiDAR data, showing the topographic setting of Areas 1–4, where archaeologically visible activity was concentrated (**Figure 26**). Gaps within the coverage are accounted for by the fact that the flight paths of the aircraft which captured the data did not overlap. Palaeochannels of the River Torne are visible within the model, along with low rises of higher ground within the south-west part of the analysed area. The Rossington Inland Port enclosure has utilised one of these. However, Areas 1–4 are located on the flat and low-lying floodplain of the Torne, with no specific topographic focus, such as localised areas of elevated ground. This might suggest that the enclosures within Areas 1–4 were constructed at a time when the threat of flooding was not thought to be particularly high, or that the effects of flooding would not be to the detriment of activity carried out within the enclosures.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Approximately 17kg of finds were recovered from the Site although only pottery occurs in any quantity. All the artefacts have been quantified (number and weight of pieces) by material type within each context; this information is summarised in **Table 15**. All material types were also scanned on a context by context basis, to assess their date, range and condition. The pottery assemblage provides the principal dating evidence for the excavated features, which are chiefly Romano-British date in Areas 3 and 4. Modern pottery from Areas 5 and 6 was discarded on Site.

Table 15: Quantification of finds

Material	Quantification	Weight (Kg)
Pottery	998	13.600

Ceramic Building Material	15	0.109
Animal Bone	232	3.367
Stone	2	0.122
Glass	3	0.01
Leather	2	0.001
Metal	3	0.013
Total	1233	17.22

5.2 Pottery

Introduction

5.2.1 The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (CLAU) (see Darling and Precious 2014) and the fabric series established by the author for an assemblage from Rossington Colliery (Rowlandson *et al.* 2013). The form codes used follow the same scheme developed from the CLAU system and paralleled to the codes developed by Buckland *et al*. (1980). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31). Samian, mortaria and vessels selected as suitable for illustration (marked D1-8 in the archive) have been bagged separately for ease of future reference. The full pottery catalogue is presented in Appendix 2.

5.2.2 A total of 991 sherds, weighing 13.17kg, total RE 12.25, were recovered from 31 contexts. The mean sherd weight of 13.29g per sherd is relatively high for a rural group from this area. The maximum vessel number was 595 vessels, although this is probably an over estimate brought about by the difficulty in securely attributing many of the body sherds to individual vessels. During the cataloguing approximately 89 individual rims were recorded and it is likely that the total number of individual vessels lies closer to this quantification than the 'maximum' vessel count.

5.2.3 Much of the pottery was in good condition and a number of near-complete vessels were retrieved. The large fragment from an early Roman dish from context **30070** is a highly significant find for this area. A very large assemblage of fresh pottery, including a large proportion of a number of vessels, was retrieved from boundary ditch **30400**, fill **30004**. With the exception of a large proportion of a lug-handled jar from pit **30404**, fill **30252**, all of the medium to large groups of pottery from this site were retrieved from ditch fills. This is a feature of the deposition of pottery on rural sites in the South Yorkshire/ northern Nottinghamshire area, where many features contain very few sherds and a few selected areas of ditches produce large groups of pottery. This is suggestive of use of specific areas of sites either for prompt waste disposal or more 'structured' practices. This subject has been explored extensively by Chadwick (2008 and 2010) with examples highlighted by Leary (2008, 27-8).

5.2.4 Carbonised deposits were notable on the grey ware jars with out-curved rims and the lid-seated jars in the coarse gritted Derbyshire ware and OXC1 fabrics suggesting that many of these vessels were utilised for cooking over an open fire in a similar way to the assemblage from Rossington Colliery (Rowlandson *et al.* 2013).

Dating

5.2.5 The dish from waterhole **30412** (discussed below) is the only vessel whose deposition could be dated to the 1st century AD. Although a small quantity of 1st-century AD pottery

was present, for example a sherd of South Gaulish samian from ditch **30404**, they were stratified with common 2nd-century forms such as the local grey ware jars with out-curved rims that date to the mid-2nd century AD or later.

5.2.6 The pottery predominantly dates to the 2nd century AD, with the majority dating to the middle of the 2nd century AD or later, after the commencement of pottery production on the Rossington Bridge kiln site (Buckland *et al*. 2001). There is little discernible difference in the dating of these groups and, in the near complete absence of fine wares, and with only limited quantities of samian, it appears that the majority of the pottery was brought to the Site during a period of 150 years from the 2nd century AD until the earlier 3rd century AD. There are none of the Dalesware or 'Dalesware type' jars that might be expected amongst groups of pottery from later in the 3rd century AD. Significant assemblages are discussed here with detailed tabulated description of the pottery by context presented in Appendix 2.

5.2.7 Notable 2nd century AD groups include the 30 sherds from potential beamslot **30403**, one of the few possible structural features on the site. The small group of grey ware recovered from the feature included: a sherd from an everted rimmed jar with an out-curved rim; a rusticated jar; a bowl with a flared lip (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type C (a)); and a necked carinated bowl (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 38.157, same vessel in contexts **30162** and **30165**). The assemblage from the beamslot group can be dated to the mid- to late 2nd century AD. Pit **30250** was notable as it contained a large proportion of a grey ware lug-handled jar (**Fig. 21.7**) also probably of mid- to late 2nd-century date. A small group from feature **30248** contained one of the latest groups of pottery from the site and included a sherd of Derbyshire ware, a Central Gaulish samian form 31 bowl and a grog gritted jar with a split rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Fig. 4.24) that probably dates the group to the early part of the 3rd century AD.

5.2.8 The remaining larger groups were retrieved from boundary ditch features. Seven hundred and forty-six sherds from the assemblage were retrieved from boundary ditch **30400** with 595 of these sherds from fill **30004**. The group contained large proportion of sherds from a limited number of vessels dating to the later 2nd to early 3rd century AD. A small quantity of the local Black Burnished ware, a grey ware rusticated jar and a grog gritted large bowl with a wedge shaped rim (as Darling and Precious 2014, No. 700) were present. The local grey ware forms present include: jars with everted and out-curved (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type E (a)) rims, some with burnished lattice decoration; bowls with flared lips (Type C(a)); and dishes with grooved rims (Type B(b)). The later wide-mouthed jar/ shouldered bowl with no neck (Type H(b)) is also present, represented by sherds from at least two examples that may represent the presence of pottery from the 3rd century within this group. Fresh fragments from lid-seated jars in a coarse quartz gritted fabric similar to Derbyshire ware (**Fig. 21.4**, Buckland *et al*. 2001, Fig. 48.222) and a Derbyshire ware jar (**Fig. 21.5**) were the only oxidised vessel types present. The freshness of this assemblage, with a number of near-complete vessels present, reveals this group to fit well with the waste disposal pattern already noted for rural South Yorkshire sites. The commonest forms were the local grey ware jars with out-curved rims (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type E (a)); these were clearly the most numerous vessel type in use on the Site. The range of pottery suggests that much of the pottery was deposited at the very end of the 2nd and into the 3rd century AD.

5.2.9 A similar pattern was evident amongst the rest of the pottery from boundary ditch **30400** with occasional examples of the grey ware large bowl with no neck form (Buckland *et al*. 1980 Type H (b)) and a shell gritted split rimmed jar (**Fig. 21.8**) that would both suggest deposition in the 3rd century AD. Unusual vessels present included a fragment from a Central Gaulish samian form 37 bowl, an unusual Verulamium white ware mortarium (**Fig.**

21.1) and a segmental flanged bowl in an oxidised fabric (**Fig. 21.3**). The presence of a small range of earlier material in these assemblages suggests activity in the earlier 2nd century AD, with perhaps some of the boundary ditches established at this time.

5.2.10 Smaller quantities of pottery were retrieved from boundary ditches **30404** and **30413** where the assemblages were also mostly made up of local grey ware with the jars with out-curved rims (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type E (a)) the most numerous types evident. A large proportion of a grey ware jar with burnished lattice decoration (**Fig. 21.6**) was the only find from boundary ditch 40078.

Fabrics and forms

Pre Flavian fine ware

LEG? A large fragment from a single very abraded mica-rich dish, with traces of the grey fuming or overslip surviving, was retrieved from waterhole **30412**, fill **30070** (**Fig. 21.2**). The vessel would appear to have stylistic affinities with Pompeian Red ware style dishes of the 1st century AD. The sherd was shown to Roman pottery specialists Rachel Seager Smith, Jane Timby and Val Rigby, and the consensus was it is not a continental import. With this possibility ruled out the most likely source for the vessel appears to be a Lincoln workshop where light firing clay was utilised by the potters associated with the military stationed locally. The potters made a variety of white wares, red slipped ware (RDSL) and a fumed grey surfaced ware (LEG) from the same clay. The production of the RDSL and LEG variants continued no later than the withdrawal of the Second Adiutrix, believed to have been based at Lincoln until AD 77/8 (Darling and Jones 1988, 2, Darling and Precious 2014, 101). Although platters and dishes in the LEG fabric are not common an example of a very similar example of a Pompeian Red ware inspired dish produced in the kindred Lincoln red-slipped fabric RDSL has been illustrated from excavations at East Bight, Lincoln (Darling and Precious 2014, No. 66). Another possibility might be the vessel was produced at the Longthorpe legionary workshop (Dannell and Wild 1987) although this would appear less likely and, despite the poor condition of the sherds, this vessel is tentatively considered to be a Lincoln product.

5.2.11 The scientific dating for the waterhole might also support a Neronian or early Flavian deposition for the vessel making a Lincoln source possible. A small number of examples of Lincoln legionary wares have been identified by Darling from further afield. Examples of the LEG fabric include an example of a rusticated jar from a Neronian- Early Flavian deposit from Old Winteringham and Dragonby (1988, 10-1, CLAU fabric number 3, Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 75. 28). Further possible examples of Lincoln legionary wares include paint decorated ware, with examples from Old Winteringham (Rigby and Stead 1976, Fig. 78. 73-4) and Frenchgate, Doncaster (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 35. 79). It is therefore possible that this vessel represents another example of these wares being found away from Lincoln and its immediate environ.

Native tradition pottery

IAGR1 A hard handmade or wheel finished dark grey fabric with moderate grog or mudrock (0.3–2mm), sparse ferrous inclusions (0.3–1mm), rare rounded quartz (0.3m) and rare rounded calcareous inclusions (0.2–0.3mm). A sherd from a single large jar or bowl from context **30297**.

IAGR6 A minor fabric at the Rossington Colliery site (Rowlandson *et al.* 2013) and also rare on this site, with only two sherds from context **30004**. Common quartz including some sub-rounded grains with a low sphericity (0.3-0.7mm) and rare fine silver mica. Sherds from a single vessel were retrieved from context **30004**. No vessels illustrated.

5.2.12 These wares are often known as ‘Iron Age Tradition’ or ‘Trent Valley ware’ in the East Midlands (Darling and Precious 2014, Todd 1968) and represent the development from the Iron Age coarse wares in use in the later Iron Age. Evidence from Lincoln suggests they may have remained in use from the 1st century AD until the middle of the 2nd

century AD. It is likely that following the large scale production of grey ware by the South Yorkshire industries in the 2nd century AD these wares no longer reached sites in this area in great numbers. However, the large native tradition bowls (BNAT) in the GROG1 fabric (discussed below) probably represent the attempt by the 2nd-century pottery industries to produce similar vessels in grey ware or grog gritted variants of their typical grey ware fabrics (cf. Cantley kiln- Annable 1960, Fig. 11.142).

Amphora

5.2.13 No amphorae were present in this assemblage. Whilst a good range of amphorae has been found on sites from Doncaster, rural sites in this area seldom have many amphora sherds. Whilst this would suggest that the inhabitants of the site did not have access to imported goods such as olive oil, it is possible that they may have acquired smaller quantities of such goods from the local traders at Doncaster.

Samian

5.2.14 The samian assemblage is small with six sherds representing six vessels for a total weight of 46g and a total rim EVES figure of 0.1 (**Table 16**). The sherds are small and the average weight is low at 7.6g.

Table 16: Samian fabrics and forms

Slot no.	**La Graufesenque**			**Les Martres**			**Lezoux**				**Total**			
group	sherd	weight	MNV	sherd	weight	MNV	sherd	weight	RE	MNV	sherd	weight	RE	MNV
30248							1	11		1	1	11		1
30400							3	23	0.1	3	3	23	0.1	3
30408				1	10	1					1	10		1
layer	1	2	1								1	2		1
Total	1	2	1	1	10	1	4	34	0.1	4	6	46	0.1	6

5.2.15 The earliest fragment is an excoriated bodysherd recovered from layer **30243**, originating from La Graufesenque in South Gaul. It is the only evidence present in the samian assemblage for activity in the 1st century AD.

5.2.16 The rest of the group is from Central Gaul and dates to the 2nd century AD. The range of forms is limited and consists of a dish form Dr.18/31 from the Trajanic industry of Les Martres-de-Veyre (group **30408**), three bowls from Lezoux recovered in group **30400**, one of which with a little decoration remaining (see catalogue), and an Antonine dish form Dr.31 from Lezoux (group **30248**). There is nothing particularly late.

5.2.17 The assemblage is too small to permit much in terms of detailed analysis, but the low quantities of samian ware and the limited range of forms seem typical of rural sites in South and West Yorkshire (Evans 2004, 18 and 32-3; Leary 2008, 29; Evans 2001, 156, 158, 160, 170; Leary 2010b, tables 1 & 2, Monteil 2013, Ward 2008). The presence of a South Gaulish piece, albeit a much abraded one, and of a dish from Les Martres-de-Veyre are perhaps more unexpected. South Gaulish and early 2nd century AD Central Gaulish samian is not unknown on rural sites in South Yorkshire but it remains rare and as here often chiefly consists of plain ware (Ward 2007; 2008).

*Decorated samian catalogue (**Plate 26**)*

One body sherd, Dr.37, Lezoux, 17g. The slip is abraded and only a very fragmentary ovolo remains. Possibly B18 (Rogers 1974) used by a number of Hadrianic potters. Ditch **30400**, slot **30204**, context **30205**

Mortaria

MOVR Verulamium Region White ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, VER WH)

5.2.18 A fragment from a Verulamium region white ware mortarium with a high hooked flange and low internal beading from boundary ditch **30400**, fill **30060**, was the only mortarium present in this group (**Fig. 21.1**). A similar example from 106–114 Borough High Street, London was dated to *c.* AD 110–150 (Hammerson and Murray 1978, Fig. 88.529). Although the majority of the Verulamium region mortaria from Doncaster are probably of 1st-century date at least one example of a vessel dated to AD120–150 was published from the Roman civil settlement (Buckland and Magilton 1986, 149–153).

Colour-coated wares

5.2.19 No colour coated-wares were present amongst this assemblage. This is not unusual for rural sites in this area, particularly given that much of the pottery present represents occupation during the 2nd century AD before Nene Valley type colour coated wares became more commonly distributed in the north of England.

Oxidised wares

DBY Derbyshire ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, DER CO). A small number of vessels are present in contexts **30004**, **30060**, **30205**, including a large proportion of a lid-seated jar from boundary ditch **30400**, fill **30004** (**Fig. 21.5**, Birss 1985, Fig. 42.99).

OX3 A hard light oxidised sandy fabric with traces of painted dots remaining. Abundant rounded quartz between 0.3–1.5mm including some poly crystalline fragments, sparse red ?ferrous rich grains. The source of production is unknown. A single sherd of this fabric from a segmental flanged bowl with traces of painted dots was retrieved from boundary ditch **30400**, fill **30059** (**Fig. 21.3**, form as Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 35.87).

OXC1 A coarse oxidised ware predominantly mid-orange with some vessels with patchy reduced grey surfaces, fairly hard 'bumpy' surfaced fabric with common sub-rounded quartz (0.2–1mm) and rare quartz and polycrystalline quartz rock 1–11mm, sparse red-brown inclusion (0.2–0.8mm). A similar fabric is as described from Armthorpe and other sites in South Yorkshire by Leary (2008, OAC1). This fabric is either 'Pre-Derbyshire ware' (Brassington 1971) or a local attempt to produce a similar fabric (Buckland *et al*. 2001, 69). A single lid-seated jar is present from boundary ditch **30400**, fill **30004** (**Fig. 21.4**, Buckland *et al*. 2001, Fig. 48.219).

5.2.20 A limited range of oxidised wares was present in this assemblage, most notably the lid-seated jars in the DBY and OXC1 fabrics. Carbonised deposits were present under the rims of some of these vessels, indicating that they were used for cooking over a fire. A single bowl in the OX3 fabric might be considered as the only non-samian fine tableware bowl in the assemblage.

Reduced wares

GFIN8 A reduced mid-grey wheel made grey ware with dark grey surfaces (a fine version of GREY8) with: rare poorly sorted sub-rounded quartz 0.2-0.7mm; rare black ?ferrous rich inclusions 0.2-0.5mm; rare fine silver mica. The source of these vessels is uncertain but a 'Trentside' source from Lincolnshire (eg Field and Palmer-Brown 1991) or Nottinghamshire is possible. Sherds from a single necked and carinated bowl (ibid, Fig. 15.15) are present in contexts **30162**, **30163** and **30165**. This vessel may date from the Flavian period until the end of the 2nd century AD.

RBB1 Rossington Bridge black burnished ware 1 (Buckland *et al*. 2001, 47-9; Tomber and Dore 1998, ROS BB 1). There are a range of vessels present in this fabric typical of those illustrated from the kiln site (Buckland *et al*. 2001) including a jar with an out-curved rim, a bowl with a flared lip and a bowl with a grooved rim. Despite proximity to the kiln sites RBB1 is typically a small component of local rural assemblages with the local grey wares far more numerous.

GBB1 Grey black burnished ware; a variant on the local RBB1 fabric fired to a grey colour similar to the GREY1 fabric but handmade (Leary 2008, GBB1 and discussed by Buckland *et al*. 2001, 47-9). A small number of sherds, possibly all from the same jar with an out-curved rim were present in contexts **30059** and **30165**.

GREY1 South Yorkshire grey ware with common to abundant sand 0.3-0.5mm (Buckland and Magilton 2005, 43). This is the commonest fabric in this assemblage, accounting for over half of the sherds. Jars with out-curved or everted rims were the most common form along with dishes and bowls. Whilst there were few examples of deep bowls there were also a few examples of Buckland's Type H(b) more typically found amongst 3rd-century groups. The most notable vessel in this fabric was a large proportion of a jar with an everted rim and burnished lattice decoration from boundary ditch **40078**, fill **40043** (**Fig. 21.6**)

GREY2 A dark grey to black surfaced reduced wheel made fabric occasionally with paler grey cores and oxidised margins. The inclusions are the same as GREY1 but with most examples with common quartz though a few vessels have only sparse quartz between 0.3–0.5mm. This grey ware fabric variant is common amongst earlier groups in Doncaster. The range of forms includes rusticated jars found on this site (Buckland and Magilton 1986, eg Fig. 35.84). Other known forms include stamped platters in Gillam (1970) Types 301 and 337 (Buckland 1986, Fig. 12.8-9). It has suggested that these vessels were manufactured from the Flavian period at or near Doncaster (Buckland *et al*. 1980, 146-7; Rigby 1998, 192). A single sherd from a rusticated jar was recovered from context **30005**.

GREY8 A reduced mid-grey wheel made grey ware with: common poorly sorted sub-rounded quartz 0.2-0.7mm; rare black ?ferrous rich inclusions 0.2-0.5mm; rare fine silver mica. The source of these vessels is uncertain but a 'Trentside' source from Lincolnshire (eg Field and Palmer-Brown 1991) or Nottinghamshire is possible. At present a more local source cannot be ruled out. The forms present include the deep bowl with the bifid rim type produced at the Rossington Bridge kilns (BLBIF), a large proportion of a lug-handled jar retrieved from pit **30250**, fill **30252** (**Fig. 21.7**), everted rimmed jars, rusticated jars, a dish with a grooved rim and a flanged bowl (context 30059) typical of the repertoire of 2nd-century kilns in Lincolnshire (Webster 1949 Fig 14.72; Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1193).

GREYC1 A coarse grey ware predominantly used for large storage jars. Mid-grey with: abundant quartz 0.3–0.5mm with some grains up to 1mm, sparse black ferrous rich inclusions (0.3–0.5mm) and sparse mud rock/grog (0.5–5mm). This fabric is presumably from a local South Yorkshire source. Rare within this assemblage.

GROG1 A pimply dark surfaced fabric with a paler core, some vessels are wheel finished: moderate grog/ mudrock (0.5–5mm); moderate sub-rounded and rounded quartz (0.3–7mm); sparse ferrous rich grains (0.3–0.5mm) and sparse fine silver mica. The sherds from this Site are from the deep native tradition bowl with a wedge shaped rim, perhaps all from a single vessel, contexts 30004, 30060 and 30207 (Annable 1960, Fig. 11.142). Also present is an example of the channel rimmed jar with bifid type rim E(c) that probably dates to the end of the 2nd or beginning of the 3rd century AD.

5.2.21 The reduced wares make up the majority of the Romano-British pottery from this Site with the local GREY1 fabric dominating the assemblage. The group is dominated by jars with out-curved rims with the lower proportion of deep bowls and smaller bowl and dish forms that is typical of a 2nd-century assemblage. Although there are examples of the South Yorkshire deep bowl type H(b)and the bifid rim type produced at the Rossington Bridge kilns there are none of the heavy 'club rimmed' later vessels (eg Buckland *et al* 1980 Fig.4.31). There are no grey ware 'Dales-type' jars or bead and flange rimmed bowls (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type C(c)) that would be expected from later Roman contexts in this area (Rowlandson *et al.* 2013). Therefore the range of forms from this site in reduced fabrics supports a predominantly 2nd- to early 3rd-century date range.

Shell gritted wares

SHEL1 Roman shell gritted ware. A wheel made dark brown fabric with common coarse fossil shell inclusions up to 3mm (predominantly leached out due to soil conditions). Common rounded quartz 0.3–0.5mm and sparse fine silver mica. Fragments from a single lid-seated jar with a bifurcated rim are present in this fabric (Boundary ditch **30400**, fill **30059**, **Fig. 21.8**, Buckland *et al*. 1980, Fig. 4.24) were the only sherds in this fabric. Vessels both similar in fabric and form to the jar from context **30059** have been examined by this author amongst the collection from the Little London kiln, Torksey, Lincolnshire (Oswald 1937, Pl. I.4).

5.2.22 Of note is the absence of sherds of the shell gritted Dalesware jars that occur in groups of pottery from some time after AD 225/250 (depending upon which authority is consulted). This would suggest occupation on the site did not continue into the second half of the 3rd century AD.

Discussion

5.2.23 The Iron Age inhabitants of much of South Yorkshire and northern Nottinghamshire did not have an abundance of pottery in comparison to their neighbours to the east of the River Trent in Lincolnshire. On the basis of fabric and stylistic parallels, much of the later Iron Age pottery found on sites in the vicinity of Doncaster was probably produced in northern Lincolnshire or perhaps southern Nottinghamshire (Rowlandson *et al.* 2013).

5.2.24 If the identification of the dish from waterhole **30412** as a possible product of the kilns that served the legion at Lincoln is correct it raises a number of interesting possible 'biographies' for this vessel. The presence of an early Roman vessel dating to the middle of the 1st century AD suggests activity on the site prior to AD 71, perhaps during the occupation of the nearby vexillation fortress at Rossington Bridge, or by an already established Iron Age population.

5.2.25 This vessel may have been the possession of a soldier or native inhabitant, and its deposition may have been contemporary with occupation of the Rossington Bridge vexillation fortress. Alternatively, it may have become an heirloom object, and not deposited until later in the 1st century AD. Given its recovery from a waterhole, a votive deposition for this vessel appears an attractive idea. The arrival of the vessel to Rossington Bridge with the garrison of the vexillation fortress would be the favourite interpretation of this author, but how and why it came to be deposited in a waterhole almost 4km away are matters for speculation.

5.2.26 It may be that the 1st-century AD inhabitants mostly utilised materials such as iron (that was subsequently recycled), or perishable materials such as treen (Buckland *et al*. 2001). The dish, an unusual oddity, may have been the only ceramic vessel in use, although the small quantities of the IAGR1 may also represent activity in this period. It is possible that the sherd of South Gaulish samian and a few of the vessels in the GREY2, GREY7, IAGR1 and IAGR6 fabrics also represent activity in the later 1st century AD although there are few diagnostic forms to support this assertion.

5.2.27 By the middle of the 2nd century pottery use on rural sites in this area appears to have flourished and this was probably sustained through much of the 3rd century AD. The majority of the pottery from this Site fits into this period. The assemblage is dominated by products of the local grey ware industries with smaller quantities of samian, Derbyshire ware and shell gritted wares perhaps brought from the 'Trentside' kilns from Lincolnshire or perhaps Nottinghamshire.

5.2.28 The group is an interesting new resource for the growing study of pottery depositional practices upon sites in this region and suggests a clear strategy for disposal of ceramics

by the inhabitants of this Site. It may be, as asserted by a number of authors, that many of the field systems were in place before the Roman conquest but this phase of activity is difficult to discern due to extremely limited artefactual evidence. Given the focused waste disposal typically found on South Yorkshire sites (discussed above) it is possible that the majority of the ceramics disposed of during the 1st century AD lay outside of the areas investigated and remain to be found. It should be noted that context 30004, provided over half of the pottery from the site which biases our view towards a 2nd–3rd-century period of activity. This bias towards the period when pottery was most commonly in circulation may mask a period of ditch digging and limited disposal of pottery on the site in the 1st century AD.

5.2.29 By the 4th century, as the local pottery industries appear to have declined, pottery use in the countryside fell away (Buckland and Magilton, 2005, 52) either as a result of the difficulty of acquiring ceramics, a decline in settlement or a move away from using such wares (Rowlandson *et al.* 2013). The pottery assemblage provides no evidence for activity on the site in the 4th century AD.

5.3 Post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material

5.3.1 In total, seven sherds of post-Roman pottery representing six vessels, thirteen fragments of ceramic building material and two pieces of fired clay were presented for examination. The pottery and ceramic building material ranges in date from the post-medieval to the early modern periods.

5.3.2 The post-Roman pottery assemblage contains four identifiable ware types (**Table 17**). The range of form types is extremely limited with examples of dish and large cylindrical jar identified.

Table 17: Pottery types with total quantities by sherd count and vessel count

Type	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
Brown glazed	1550	1800	2	2
Black-glazed redware	1770	1900	1	1
Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	2	1
Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2

5.3.3 Fill **10011** (an uppermost fill of ditch **10012**) produced two sherds of pottery, one of which is from an early modern whiteware dish of 19th to 20th-century date. The other sherd is from a large Brown-glazed Earthenware cylindrical jar. This vessel is likely to be a South Yorkshire or North Nottinghamshire product of late 18th to mid-20th century date. Both sherds have plough-chipped surfaces.

5.3.4 A single sherd from a large early modern whiteware dish was recovered from deposit **10050**. This vessel is also plough-chipped and is of general 19th to 20th- century date.

5.3.5 Cut **10064** (part of ditch **10012**) produced two minute flakes from a Transfer-printed vessel of 19th to 20th-century date. The vessel is decorated with a blue floral design.

5.3.6 A single sherd of black-glazed redware was recovered from secondary fill **70004** of hollow-way **70018** in Area 7 (**70004**).

5.3.7 Thirteen fragments of ceramic building material and two pieces of fired clay were presented for examination (**Table 18**). The identifiable material is all of post-medieval to early modern date.

Table 18: Ceramic building material types with total quantities by fragment count and weight in grams

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
FIRED CLAY	Fired clay	2	6
MISC	Unidentified types	9	20
PANT	Pantile	2	69
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	2	14

5.3.8 Fill **10011** (an uppermost fill of ditch **10012**) produced six fragments of building material of which one is identifiable as coming from a late 18th to 20th-century pantile in a fine orange fabric. Another piece, in an orange fine to medium sandy fabric, is 17mm thick and probably comes from a flat roof tile of post-medieval to early modern date. The other four fragments found in this deposit are all tiny flakes in oxidised fine to medium sandy fabrics. These flakes probably come from tiles or bricks of post-medieval to early modern date.

5.3.9 A small flake in an orange medium sandy fabric and a thin laminating flake in a similar but lighter fabric were recovered from cut **10064** (part of ditch **10012**). One of these flakes appears to come from a post-medieval to early modern roof tile whilst the other is too fragmentary to identify but is probably of early modern date.

5.3.10 Deposit **30029** produced a fragment from an early modern pantile of 19th to 20th-century date. Unlike the pantile found in deposit **10011** this example is in an orange-red coarse sandy fabric.

5.3.11 Four small flakes of ceramic building material and two small pieces of fired clay were recovered from deposit **30205**. The four flakes of building material appear to come from early modern bricks but their small size and fragmentary nature precludes positive identification. The two abraded pieces of fired clay are formless lumps in a fine oxidised fabric.

5.4 Animal bone

Introduction

5.4.1 A total of 3.367kg of animal bone was recovered and includes 59 disarticulated fragments and a sheep skeleton comprising 173 bones. Bone was recovered from 15 features of Romano-British or modern date, and two undated features.

Results

5.4.2 Bone preservation varies from fair to extremely poor. The fragile condition of the bones has also resulted in a high degree of post-excavation fragmentation, and this has reduced the number of identifiable fragments and effaced surface details such as butchery marks. The assemblage is briefly described by Area in the following sections:

Area 1

5.4.3 Eight bone fragments were recovered from Iron Age/Romano-British ditch **10012**. Identified fragments include a fragment of cattle femur shaft, a sheep radius, and the distal end of a red deer tibia. Another fragment of cattle femur was recovered from ditch **10013**.

Area 2

5.4.4 Six identifiable fragments of animal bone were recovered from Romano-British ditch **20016**. The identified fragments include five cattle long bones, most of which are from the forequarter, and a fragment of horse mandible.

Area 3

5.4.5 Ten fragments of bone were recovered from Romano-British enclosure ditches **30400** and **30413**. The identified bones are mostly from cattle and horse. They include three cattle scapulae from fill **30004**, and fragments of horse tibia, first phalanx and two upper molars. The frontal part of a sheep skull with horn core attached was also recovered from the ditch. The other bones are from beamslot **30403** and waterhole **30412**, and include a horse tibia and radius, and fragments of cattle skull, metacarpal and first phalanx. Fragments of cattle and sheep/goat bones were also recovered from undated pit **30203**.

Area 4

5.4.6 A relatively large number of bones were recovered from modern pits. Nine cattle bones were recovered from pit **40006**, the bones appear to be from the same animal and include a scapula, humerus, radius, femur, and a pair of mandibles. Analysis of tooth wear indicates that this animal was aged between *c.* 30-36 months. Fragments of cattle femur and tibia were recovered from pit **40023**, while pit **40036** appears to have been dug specifically to dispose of a sheep carcass.

Area 7

5.4.7 Fragments of cattle tibia were recovered from secondary fill **70011** in gully **70014**.

5.5 Leather shoe

5.5.1 Fragments of a leather shoe of one-piece construction (SF1) were found in Area 3 in the lowest fill (**30245**) of ditch **30404**. The ditch was one of a pair, aligned north-south, crossing the interior of the sub-rectangular enclosure and interpreted as a ditched boundary within the overall Romano-British field system.

5.5.2 The shoe of worn bovine leather, probably calfskin, is incomplete and broken. The four principal fragments comprise two sides of the grain/flesh whip stitched back seam, part of the middle section with a small area of the top edge present, and a piece with a curved line of fine stitching possibly from the toe area. The larger two fragments each have a row of paired grain/flesh stitches that mark the former position of the edge of a repair piece to the 'reserved sole area' of the shoe (the area of a shoe made in one piece on which the foot rests), which is now missing. Few diagnostic features remain to indicate the style of the shoe so that it is difficult to identify with accuracy. The surviving back part is raised at the back seam, with the top edge dropping to lie under the ankle before extending into a distinct, narrow fastening strap (also termed a lace hole tab or latchet) on the right side.

5.5.3 Shoes with fastenings of this type include the Saalburg and the Hardknott (Volken 2014, 96 figure 116) and are the best candidates for the fragments found here, though the Billingsgate and Bonnerburg styles are also possibilities (Marquita Volken pers. comm. 5/04/2016). The Saalburg and Hardknott styles date to the mid-2nd second century AD, the other two to the beginning of that century; this fits well with the ceramic evidence, which suggests that Romano-British activity within Area 3 dates predominantly to the 2nd century.

5.5.4 One of the fragments found has a finely sewn curving edge that may be torn from the front section of the shoe at the toe area; this might suggest that the shoe had a 'W' primary

cutting pattern (Volken 2014, 56-7). The shoe is incomplete and now fragmentary and, as the fill (**30245**) in which it was found is thought to be the result of gradual waterborne silting during the use of the ditch, it is more likely to be the result of casual domestic rubbish disposal than an act of ritual deposition.

Catalogue description

Context 30245, SF1 Leather one-piece shoe. Back part of shoe of one-piece construction, now broken into 11 fragments with a straight grain/flesh back seam sewn with a whip stitch and a narrow fastening strap on the right side to fastening across the ankle. The leather is worn bovine 2.40mm probably calfskin, delaminated/delaminating, fragile and easily torn. The four principal fragments are described below:

1. Right back part of shoe with grain/flesh whip stitched back seam, stitch length 8mm surviving to a height of 60mm broken the top and bottom of the seam. The tooled, plain top edge drops down from a peak at the back seam to lie below the ankle before rising again into a narrow fastening strap. The end of the strap is broken across a long fastening hole. All other edges are broken. A row of stitch holes run approximately along the line of the sole area probably to attach a repair patch to the sole. Length 125+mm, width (Height) 60mm.
2. Fragment probably from the left side of the shoe with a small area 20 mm long of tooled top edge all other edges are torn. Line of same stitch holes runs along the length of the fragment to attach a repair patch to the sole area or possible a lining. Length 103+mm, width 56+mm.
3. Left side of whip stitched, grain/flesh back seam with a small area of the seat seam present, all other edges broken. Height 62+mm, width 17+mm.
4. Piece with a curved edge with a row of finely stitched grain/flesh stitching with thread impression from a running stitch, other edges broken. Length 49+mm, width 26+mm.

5.6 Other finds

5.6.1 A possible worked or utilised stone object from context **30067** within waterhole **30412** comprises a flat, sub-ovoid 'slice' from a rounded sandstone pebble (95 x 63 x 10mm), with a small, oblique perforation through one edge. It is uncertain as to whether this perforation is natural or deliberately manufactured, and the function of the object is uncertain, although in either case it could have been utilised as some form of weight.

5.6.2 A second piece of stone (context **30119** at the base of waterhole **30412**) comprises a slab-like piece of limestone; this could have been used as building material, but shows no obvious signs of working, and is irregular in shape. Similar limestone slabs or building blocks were recovered from the base of Romano-British waterholes excavated at Rossington Inland Port, immediately south of the Site (Powell *et. al.* in prep.).

5.6.3 Other finds include small quantities of ceramic building material, vessel and window glass and metal (iron and copper alloy), all of post-medieval date.

5.6.4 In addition, pieces of waterlogged wood were recovered from the waterhole (**30412**), and ditch **30402** (not included in **Table 5**). This includes one large fragment, probably part of a tree trunk (in the base of **30402**), while the remainder comprises small fragments of roundwood or miscellaneous fragments. None shows any sign of working or utilisation.

Table 19: Other finds

Context	Other Finds
10080	1 glass; 1 CBM; 3 metal

30067	1 stone
30119	2 stone
30170	1 glass
40052	1 glass
60005	2 CBM
TOTAL	**11**

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 22 bulk samples from across the Site were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal. The samples derived from a range of features of mainly Romano-British date, with the majority of the samples coming from Area 3.

6.1.2 The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal. Following assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) full analysis of the richest assemblages of wood charcoal and charred plant remains was recommended. The results of the analysis are presented below, with the original post-excavation data table reproduced in Appendix 3.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 A recommendation was made for further analysis of the charred plant assemblages from two samples. These derived from slot **30161** across beamslot **30403**, and posthole **30174**.

Methods

6.2.2 The bulk samples for charred remains were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts, weighed and discarded.

6.2.3 At the analysis stage, all identifiable charred plant macrofossils were extracted from the flots, together with the 2mm and 1mm residues. Identification was undertaken using stereo incident light microscope at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild species and the traditional nomenclature as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate, quantified and the results tabulated in Table 6.

The plant remains

6.2.4 The rich charred plant assemblage from slot **30161** across beamslot **30403** was dominated by cereal remains. These were those of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), with a few free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) rachis fragments. The chaff elements greatly outnumbered the grains in the assemblage. The majority of the glume bases identifiable to species were those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) with some of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) also being present.

6.2.5 The weed seed assemblage is generally indicative of grassland, field margins and arable environments and included seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and brassica (*Brassica* sp.).

6.2.6 The assemblage also included alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) seed, cone and scale fragments, hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, apple fruit (*Malus* type) fragments, monocotyledon and woody stem/rootlet fragments, bud and catkin fragments.

6.2.7 The moderate assemblage from posthole **30174** included cereal remains of hulled wheat and barley. The chaff included glume base fragments of spelt wheat. The small number of weed seeds was again generally those species indicative of grassland, field margins and arable environments. The assemblage was dominated by the other remains, including those of alder, hazelnut shell fragments, apple fruit fragments, monocotyledon and woody stem/rootlet fragments, bud and catkin fragments.

6.2.8 The plant remain assemblages are compatible with the Romano-British date of the features. Typically spelt wheat was the dominant wheat over much of England during the Romano-British period (Greig 1991) and this is seen in a number of assemblages from Romano-British deposits in the area. Although the majority of the wheat grain from deposits at Billingley Drive Thurnscoe (Giorgi 2004) was unidentifiable to species, spelt and emmer wheat were both present on the site together with a few grains of barley, free-threshing wheat, oats and rye. Both spelt and emmer wheat together with barley was recovered from the site at High Street Shafton (Young 2001). The assemblages from Finningley and Rossington appear to be representative of a mixture of waste from the dehusking of hulled grain stored as semi-cleaned grain or in spikelet form (Hillman 1981; 1984) and waste from the surrounding environment, possibly as a result of the burning of turves (Hall 2003; Hall and Huntley 2007). There is evidence for the exploitation of some wetter environments with the presence of seeds of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) as well as remains of alder. The alder remains in these assemblages are likely to have come in as fuel (see **section 6.3** below). Branched bur-reed is found on mud or in shallow water in ponds, ditches and slow-flowing rivers and on ungrazed marshland.

6.2.9 The charred plant remains appear to reflect a landscape of small rural settlement with the local cultivation of crops during the Romano-British periods.

Table 20: Results of the charred plant remains analysis

Area		Area 3	
Phase		Romano-British	
Feature type		Beam slot	Posthole
Cut		30161 gp 30403	30174
Context		30162	30175
Sample		30007	30001
Vol (L)		20	20
Flot size		500	250
%Roots		3	3
Cereals	**Common Name**		
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (grain)	barley	5	3
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (rachis frag)	barley	20	2
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (glume base)	emmer wheat	2	-
Triticum dicoccum (Schübl) (spikelet fork)	emmer wheat	3	-
Triticum spelta L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat	11	2
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (grain)	emmer/spelt wheat	1	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta (spikelet fork)	emmer/spelt wheat	7	1

Triticum dicoccum/spelta (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat	23	5
Triticum turgidum/aestivum (rachis frags)	free-threshing wheat	2	-
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	2	3
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal	1	1
Cereal frags (rachis frags)	cereal	24	3
Other Species			
Ranunculus sp.	buttercup	-	1
Alnus glutinosa (L) seed	alder	1	3
Alnus glutinosa (L) cone	alder	5	3
Alnus glutinosa (L) scale	alder	5	2
Alnus glutinosa (L) bud	alder	-	2
Corylus avellana L. (fragments)	hazelnut	2 (< 1 ml)	1 (<1 ml)
Atriplex sp. L.	oraches	-	1
Persicaria lapathifolia/maculosa(L.) Gray/Gray	pale persicaria/redshank	1	-
Rumex sp. L.	docks	1	1
Brassica sp. L.	brassica	7	-
Malus type	apple fruit	1	1
Vicia L./*Lathyrus* sp. L.	vetch/wild pea	17	-
Medicago/Trifolium sp. L.	medick/clover	2	-
Carex sp. L. trigonous	sedge trigonous seed	2	-
Poaceae culm node	grass	-	2
Lolium/Festuca sp.	rye-grass/fescue	-	2
Poa/Phleum sp. L.	meadow grass/cat's-tails	2	-
Avena sp. L. (grain)	oat grain	2	-
Avena sp. L. (floret base)	oat floret	2	-
Avena L./*Bromus* L. sp.	oat/brome grass	10	1
Bromus sp. L.	brome grass	4	-
Sparganiun erectum L.	branched bur-reed	1	-
Monocot. Stem/rootlet frag		16	25
Bud		1	6
Catkin		1	8
Woody stem/root frags		+	+

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Appendix 3 Table 16. Charcoal fragments of greater than 4mm were retrieved in large quantities from the Romano-British beam slot **30403**, waterhole **30412** and posthole **30174** in Area 3. These pieces included mature, round and twig wood fragments.

6.3.2 Charcoal was not well-preserved at the Site, with only two samples producing adequate quantities of material for analysis. Both were from the north-eastern corner of the Area 3 excavation (posthole **30174** and beamslot **30403**) and probably represent remains of the same line of a windbreak structure. Both samples contained moderate quantities of cereal grains and other charred plant remains and the assemblages are unlikely to relate directly to the features, but their quality and quantity suggested the potential to inform on Late Iron Age/Romano-British woodland exploitation and fuel use.

6.3.3 Charcoal >2mm in transverse section was considered for identification with 100 fragments (of variable size) randomly selected for identification. The charcoal was fractured and sorted into groups based on the anatomical features observed in transverse section at X7 to X45 magnification. Representative fragments from each group were then selected for further examination using a Meiji incident-light microscope at up to X400 magnification. Identifications were made with reference to Schweingruber (1990), Hather (2000) and modern reference material. Classification and nomenclature follow Stace (1997). Identifications are provided to the highest taxonomic level possible according to the native British flora, ie where there is only a single native species, this is named, but where there are several native species, the genus or subfamily is given. Observations on maturity and character of the wood were recorded where visible.

Results

6.3.4 Charcoal fragments were abundant in the samples, demonstrating quite high levels of fragmentation, with most pieces in the 4mm or 2mm sieves. The condition was fair, with some infusion of sediment and moderate levels of vitrification. Six discrete taxa were positively identified (**Table 21**): *Quercus* sp. (oak), *Alnus glutinosa* (alder), *Populus/Salix* (poplar or willow), *Prunus avium* (wild cherry), cf. Maloideae (hawthorn, apple, pear, whitebeams etc.) and *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash). The cf. Maloideae fragment was too small to confirm in longitudinal sections, and although it exhibited the classic transverse characteristics of this sub-family, it is possible (given the presence of *Erica* pollen in the waterhole (see below) that heather or similar is represented. The distinctive perforation plates were not observed in the *Alnus/Corylus* category fragments, but it is likely that *Alnus* is represented and no typically *Corylus* features were noted. The *Prunus avium* was differentiated from other Prunus species by the absence of larger ray widths.

6.3.5 Many of the fragments exhibited moderate to strong ring curvature, especially in the alder; including twigs of 1–3 years with pith and bark. No piece exhibited more than 8 years growth, although many were incomplete, and no tyloses were confidently observed in the oak. The general impression was that relatively young wood of small diameter had been used.

Table 21: Results of the charcoal analysis (by fragment count)

	Feature type	Posthole	Beamslot
	Feature number	30174	30161 gp 30403
	Context number	30175	30162
	Sample number	30001	30007
Quercus sp.	oak	11s	
Alnus glutinosa Gaertn.	alder	37**r**	83**r**
Alnus/Corylus	alder/hazel	12	3**r**
Populus/Salix	poplar/willow	25r	4r
Prunus avium L.	wild cherry		3**r**
cf. Maloideae	hawthorn group	1r	
Fraxinus excelsior L.	ash	1	5**r**

Indeterminate		13br	2**b**
Total		**100**	**100**

s=sapwood, r=roundwood; b=bark; bold indicates dominant characteristic

Discussion

6.3.6 The character of the charcoal assemblages, comprising several taxa types derived predominantly from branches or coppiced stems, is appropriate for the remains of fuel waste from domestic type fires. The use of alder is probably due to ease of access at the site, as it is considered one of the poorer fuelwoods (Edlin 1949) and tends to be utilised only in the absence of preferred woods. The widespread presence of alder catkins and other plant parts, not only in these samples, but in others across the site, and the strong presence of alder in the pollen record, confirm that this tree was readily available in the immediate vicinity.

6.3.7 The charred cones and catkins are likely to have entered the archaeological record with the wood and represent whole branches collected for use on the fire. Their presence, along with very small twigs in the charcoal, do not suggest that the alderwood came from an organised supply of felled and seasoned firewood, although it does not preclude the possibility that the alder was managed and the small branches represent prunings. The catkins usually appear between February and April, with the females forming hard, cone-like fruits in autumn; however, the cones from the previous year can persist on the tree until the spring so it is not uncommon for both catkins and cones to be present on a branch at the same time.

6.3.8 Alder thrives on wet ground, usually adjacent to rivers or streams, and clearly flourished in the damp conditions of the site. Willow and poplar also favour damp ground conditions. Oak, ash and wild cherry would have grown in mixed deciduous woodland or field margins, and were either further away or less available for use as fuel since these would have made better firewood than alder. The pollen indicates that oak-hazel woodland was present in the locality, along with other taxa which are not present in the limited charcoal record.

6.3.9 The evidence from the charcoal, along with the pollen evidence from the waterholes, suggests that alder may have formed a significant community in the immediate area of the site, but it is impossible to be conclusive on the basis of only two samples. However, the charcoal from a Romano-British waterhole/pit at the nearby site of Rossington Inland Port was also dominated by alder (Powell *et al*. in prep).

6.4 Waterlogged plant remains

Introduction

6.4.1 Plant material preserved by waterlogged (anoxic) conditions has the potential to inform on the natural vegetation which occurred within the feature while it was open and 'in use' and during its infilling, and subsequent post-use phase. This can reveal, in turn, the nature of the aquatic conditions within the feature, and the surrounding vegetation, and so inform an understanding of the nature of localised land use. In addition, waterholes and ditches frequently receive and preserve organic material which would normally not survive on archaeological sites and which can provide insights into past human behaviour.

6.4.2 Following an initial assessment of the samples (Wessex Archaeology 2015a), waterlogged plant remains were recorded within several features: ditches **20005**, **20020**, **30402**, **30404** and **30412**; pits **30250** and **30350**, and waterhole **30412**.

6.4.3 Of these, two were submitted for more detailed analysis, with the results presented below (**Table 22**). Samples were selected because they were from well-dated contexts and produced the greatest number of identifiable waterlogged seeds and were therefore felt to have the potential for most information. Both samples were taken from features in Area 3. One sample was selected from the lower fill (**30119**) of waterhole **30412**, of Late Iron Age–Early Romano-British date. The second sample was taken from boundary ditch **30402** which formed part of the field system. A piece of timber found in the bottom of the ditch is likely to be derived from a felled tree.

Methodology

6.4.4 A sub-sample of 1 litre was processed by wash-over technique for the recovery of waterlogged plant remains. Flots were collected onto a 250 micron mesh and the residues retained on a 500 micron mesh.

6.4.5 Flots were washed through a stack of sieves down to 250 microns and each fraction was sorted under stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40. A sub-sample of approximately 1/8th of each 250 micron flot was sampled for *Juncus* seeds and other small seeds (small seeded grasses). The figures in Table 8 show the actual counts rather than adjusted estimated figures for the entire 250 micron flot. All quantifiable seeds and other plant parts were extracted. The character of the flots was noted, including the presence of insects and other organic material. Extracted material was identified on the basis of morphological characteristics and with reference to modern comparative material. Nomenclature, taxonomic order and habitat information follows Stace (1997). The detailed results are given in Table 8.

6.4.6 A small number of wood fragments were fractured and examined quickly in transverse section under a low powered microscope. Thin sections were taken from transverse, radial longitudinal and tangential longitudinal sections and temporarily mounted on glass slides. Slides were examined under a microscope at x40, x100 and x250 magnification. Identification follows Schweingruber (1982) and Hather (2000). A more detailed report on charcoal from the Site is provided in **section 6.3**

Results

6.4.7 The preservation of waterlogged plant remains, expressed in terms of both species diversity and numbers of seeds, was greatest in the sample from the waterhole (slot **30018**, basal fill **30119**).

6.4.8 A monolith, sample **30003**, was taken through lower fills of the same feature (contexts **30069**–**30070** in slot **30068**), through which horizontal banded deposits of sand and humic material were indicative of the past presence of standing water. The waterhole had probably become heavily vegetated once it fell into disuse, enabling a band of *in situ* peat formation above the primary sandy peat deposits. Radiocarbon dates indicate the infilling of the waterhole occurred between the Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British periods (UBA-29846 and UBA-29845).

6.4.9 The waterhole was subsequently cut by boundary ditch **30061**, which was also filled with peat, suggesting continued damp and well-vegetated conditions. It can be assumed that the peaty deposits in the waterhole formed at a time when the site was still in use.

6.4.10 Frequent fragments of Coleoptera (beetle) and occasional mites were also noted in the sample from **30019**. The presence of at least some, likely shallow, standing water in the feature was confirmed by abundant seeds of crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*), aquatic plants that grow in the shallow margins of ponds, ditches and slow-flowing

streams. Crowfoot seeds were the most abundant taxa recovered from the waterhole. Egg pouches of the water flea (*Daphnia* sp.) and fragments of larvae case of the caddisfly (Trichoptera) also indicate the presence of water. A single seed of mint (*Mentha* sp.) may be an aquatic species although it was not possible to identify it to species, while gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*) is indicative of wet conditions. Blinks (*Montia fontana*), spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and some of the sedges (*Carex* sp.) require at least seasonally wet ground and probably encroached on the waterhole as it fell out of use and became increasingly vegetated.

6.4.11 Hints of grassland, possibly grazed, are present in the form of occasional achenes of thistle (*Cirsium/Carduus* sp.), *Juncus effusus*-type rush seeds, and the poorly preserved caryopses of grass (indeterminate Poaceae), of which only the testa survived (the interior structure of grass seeds rarely surveys in anoxic conditions). A seed of *Solanum* sp. (nightshade family) may indicate dung-enriched damp conditions around the waterhole. Rushes in the *Juncus effusus* group (tussock rushes including *J. effusus, J. Inflexus* and *J. conglomeratus*), seeds of which were more numerous in the boundary ditch **30402**, are typically of wet, marshy places, but may well indicate grazing since they do not compete well in tall grass that is being grown for hay. Thistles are unpalatable to most livestock and so are also favoured by grazing. Nutrient enriched disturbed soils are indicated by common chickweed (*Stellaria media*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), all of which could have been favoured by grazing herbivores in the vicinity of the waterhole. Creeping buttercup (*Ranunculus* cf *repens*) and skullcaps (*Scutellaria* sp.) are low-growing damp grassland species, while redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*) and upright hedge-parsley (*Torilis japonica*) are species of disturbed habitats. All are likely to have been growing around the waterhole.

6.4.12 A small number of leafy fragments, bud scales and unidentified wood fragments may have fallen into the waterhole from overlying vegetation. Included in this group were a number of frond tips of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). Bracken is a woodland plant, particularly of acidic soils, which was economically significant in the past. The presence of frond tips in the waterhole may be the result of vegetation growth around the feature or could reflect human use. A charred cereal grain and spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) glume base are indicative of activities involving cereals in the vicinity of the waterhole. Waterlogged hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) may derive from food waste, although could have been deposited by rodents or fallen from a local tree.

6.4.13 All identifiable wood fragments from the feature were identified as alder (*Alnus* sp.) on the basis of uniseriate and aggregate rays, and scalariform perforation plates displaying greater than 10 bars. Cones of alder were noted during the assessment. The fragments of wood were fairly large (up to 60x30x20mm) and show signs of being worked (square, sharp edges). It is likely that the wood fragments derive from the local felling of trees. Alder dominated the wood and charcoal assemblages from the site examined by Challinor (see section 6.3) and is likely to have been dominant on the wet floodplain.

6.4.14 Boundary ditch **30402** produced a less extensive list of plant taxa which was characterised by tree and shrubby species, disturbed ground taxa and abundant *Juncus effusus* type rush seeds. Both birch (*Betula* sp.) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) are represented by seeds, while a cone scale of alder was present. One of the birch fruits retained sufficient amount of its translucent wings that it could be tentatively identified as *Betula pubescens* (downy birch), a species of damp, peaty soils. A single seed of bramble (*Rubus* sect 2. *Glandulosus*) may have derived from scrubby vegetation around the ditch. Chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*) are indicative of nutrient-rich and disturbed ground, while fragments of seed of *Solonaceae* (nightshade) hint at dung-rich damp deposits. As referred to above, the abundant seeds of *Juncus*

effusus type rushes in the boundary ditch sample suggest damp, but possibly grazed, rough grassland within the enclosure. Seeds of creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*) indicate drier grassland conditions. The assemblage indicates that conditions within the ditch were much drier than that of the waterhole, although damp, peaty soils and grazed grassland are indicated. A single egg case of water flea (*Daphnia*) hints at the presence of standing water. Clearly conditions were sufficiently wet for the remains of a fallen tree to survive in the base. Wood fragments in the sample were poorly preserved and could not be identified. Fragments of bark were noted.

Table 22: Waterlogged plant remains from a waterhole and boundary ditch

	Site code	**84451**	**84451**
	Sample	**30009w**	**30015w**
	Context	**30119**	**30321**
	Slot	**30118**	**30320**
	Feature	**Waterhole 30412**	**Ditch 30402**
	Sample volume (litre)	**1**	**1**
	Flot size	**500**	**500**
Charred			
Triticum spelta L.	Spelt wheat glume base	1	-
Triticum sp. grain	Charred wheat grain	1	-
Waterlogged seeds and fruits			
Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn	Bracken frond tips	6	-
Ranunculus cf *repens* L.	Creeping buttercup	2	-
Ranunculus subg *Batrachium*	Crowfoot	76	-
Urtica dioica L.	Common nettle	21	-
Betula cf. *pubescens* Ehrh.	Downy birch	-	1
Betula sp.	Birch	-	4
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.	Alder, fruit	-	6
Chenopodium album L.	Fat-hen	4	-
Chenopodiaceae indet.	Goosefoot family	1	-
Montia fontana L.	Blinks	2	-
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.	Common chickweed	12	1
Persicaria maculosa Gray	Redshank	2	1
Rubus sect. 2 Glandulosus Wimm. & Grab.	Bramble/Blackberry	-	1
Potentilla anserina L.	Silverweed	1	-
Potentilla cf. *reptans* L.	Creeping cinquefoil	-	2
cf *Potentilla* sp.	Cinquefoil	1	-
Aphanes arvensis L.	Parsley-piert	1	-
cf *Torillis japonica* (Houtt.) DC	Upright Hedge-parsley	1	-
Solanum sp.	Knightshade	1	-
cf *Solonaceae* indet	Nightshade family, seed fragments	-	2
Scutellaria sp.	Skullcaps	1	-

	Site code	84451	84451
	Sample	**30009w**	**30015w**
	Context	**30119**	**30321**
	Slot	**30118**	**30320**
	Feature	**Waterhole 30412**	**Ditch 30402**
	Sample volume (litre)	**1**	**1**
	Flot size	**500**	**500**
Lycopus europaeus L	Gypsywort	1	-
Mentha sp.	Mint	1	-
Carduus/Cirsium sp.	Thistles	2	-
Eleocharis palustris (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Common spike-rush	1	-
Carex spp.	Sedge, three sided nutlet	6	-
Carex sp.	Sedge, two faced nutlet	1	-
Poaceae indet.	Grass, intermediate seed	1	-
Poaceae indet.	Grass, small seeded	1	1
Triticum sp. probably recent	Triticum palea/lemma frags	1	-
Cerealia indet	Cereal sized rachis internode	1	-
Indeterminate seeds		-	2
Waterlogged, non-seed items			
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel nut shell frags	+[1]	
Alnus sp.	Alder cones	+[1]	+[1]
Alnus sp.	Alder, large wood frags, worked?	3	-
Indeterminate leaf frags		1	-
? Query flower head?		1	-
Unidentified	Large wood frags	+	-
Indeterminate	Large wood fragments, degraded	-	++
Indeterminate	Bark fragments, large	-	+
Indeterminate	Small wood fragments	+	+
Fungal spores		++	+
Insects			
Daphnia sp.	Water flea, egg pouch	4	1
Trichoptera	Caddisfly lavae case	++	-
Coleoptera	Beetles, fragments	++	++
Acari	Mites, unidentified	+	-
	Flot size	250	250
	Fraction sorted	1/8	1/8
Juncus effusus type	Soft rush	1	89
Juncus cf. *effusus* type		1	-
Juncus sp.		-	19
Poaceae	Grass, small seeded	-	1

+ = present; ++ = numerous
[1] = identified and extracted during assessment

Conclusions

6.4.15 The modest assemblage of waterlogged plant remains examined from waterhole **30412** and boundary ditch **30402** have provided a useful picture of the on-site vegetation during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The peaty fill of the waterhole may represent material accumulated both while it contained standing water and vegetation that developed once it had gone out of use. Using the evidence of both features it is likely that the enclosures surrounded damp, possibly grazed grassland, likely to have been enriched by herbivore dung. Alder and birch trees were able to grow on the local soils, while scrubby vegetation including brambles, hazel and elder (identified as charred material – **section 6.2–3**), were also present in the landscape. This largely supports the evidence recovered by previous excavations which similarly indicated wet grassland, with nitrogen-rich disturbed soils characteristic of settlement sites or grazed pastures, and scrubby vegetation (Powell *et al*. in prep). The assemblage is in keeping with stock management in a floodplain environment. There is no evidence for any sort of managed hay meadow type environment.

6.5 Sediments

6.5.1 Two monolith samples were taken from two features of Late Iron Age or Romano-British date in Area 3 as shown in the table below.

Table 23: Summary of monolith samples

Monolith/ core sample no.	Feature	Cut	Description
30003	30412	30068	Waterhole
30016	30404	30239	Ditch

6.5.2 The monoliths were cleaned prior to recording and standard descriptions used, (following Hodgson 1997) including Munsell colour, texture, structure and nature of boundaries, as given in Appendix 3, Tables 18 and 19.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British waterhole 30412

6.5.3 The 0.89m long monolith through waterhole **30412** contained a series of fills, as described in Appendix 2, Table 18. The boundary to underlying geology was not observed but the lower (presumably basal) fill of mixed sand and humic material (context **30069**-**30070**) is believed to reflect eroded geology washed in from the edges of the feature plus the decayed remains of immediately local vegetation. It was found to be somewhat banded to its base, reflecting deposition in submerged conditions but the layer became more bioturbated to its top indicating that drying and soil formation processes occurred, the water being relatively shallow and the waterhole prone to desiccation.

6.5.4 The overlying sandy peat (**30069**) indicates the waterhole, while still damp, became heavily vegetated once it fell into disuse, enabling *in situ* peat formation. As such, this layer has very good potential for preservation of ecofacts by waterlogging and for these to be well stratified and suitable for dating and analysis. The upper peat (upper **30069**) was more crumbly and contained patches of washed in sand indicating periodic of drying but also surface wash into the feature. The waterhole was found to be truncated by Romano-British ditch **30400** (cut **30061),** which was also filled with peat (**30062**) demonstrating the continuation of damp and well-vegetated conditions.

Romano-British ditch 30404

6.5.5 The monolith through ditch **30404** contained a series of fills, as described in Appendix 2, Table 19. This ditch was cut into the underlying geology of Nottingham Castle Sandstone, friable weathered fine sand, at 0.48m. Its basal fill (**30242**) proved to be a humic sandy silt loam formed dominantly from the local geology with the addition of humic material through local soil formation. The secondary fill (**30240**-**1**) of crumbly peat indicates marshy and well vegetated conditions following its disuse but the repeated addition of fine sand and abundant roots indicates its potential to inform on contemporary human activity and landscape is reduced for its upper levels.

6.6 Pollen

Introduction

6.6.1 Samples from two Late Iron Age–Romano-British features were examined for their sub-fossil pollen and spore content. These comprise material from waterhole **30412** radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period (monolith **30003**) and Romano-British ditch **30404** (monolith **30016**). An earlier assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) established the potential of the site and produced the first analyses.

Palynological techniques

6.6.2 Standard pollen extraction techniques were used on sub-samples of up to 3ml. volume (Moore and Webb 1978; Moore *et al*. 1991). A sum of up to 500 pollen grains from taxa of dry land plants plus extant marginal and aquatic plants, fern spores and miscellaneous palynomorphs were identified and counted for each sample level. Count numbers and concentrations were generally good although preservation variable. Chemical preparation procedures were carried out in the Palaeoecology Laboratory of the School of Geography and Environment, University of Southampton and identification and counting was carried out using Nikon and Olympus biological microscopes.

6.6.3 Standard pollen diagrams have been constructed (Figures 22–25) using Tilia and Tilia Graph. Percentage calculations used for the sum and sub-groups are as follows:

Sum =	% total dry land pollen (tdlp)
Marsh/aquatic herbs =	% tdlp + sum of marsh/aquatics
Ferns =	% tdlp + sum of ferns
Misc. =	% tdlp + sum of misc. taxa (pre-Quaternary palynomorphs and other microfossils)

6.6.4 Where appropriate, to describe the changing pollen assemblages from which environmental inferences have been made, local pollen assemblage zones (l.p.a.z.) have been designated. Pollen taxonomy, in general, follows that of Moore and Webb (1978) modified according to Bennett *et al*. (1994) for pollen types and Stace (1997) for plant descriptions. These procedures were carried out in the Palaeoecology Laboratory of the Department of Geography and Environment, University of Southampton. An extensive reference/comparative collection of modern pollen types was available for identification of taxa where necessary.

6.6.5 Two pollen profiles have been examined and are described and interpreted in relation to pollen derived from the on-site (the autochthonous component) vegetation and that which came from the drier soils of the near region, regional and long distance sources (the

allochthonous component). Dark (1999) notes that pollen sequences spanning the Roman period in the North East of England are few and therefore, these sequences are of particular interest.

Waterhole feature 30412 (monolith 30003) (Figure 22–23)

6.6.6 The profile has been radiocarbon dated to cal. AD 20-130 (1922±23 BP (UBA-29845, 44cm)) and 160 cal. BC–cal. AD 80 (2012±40 BP (UBA-29846, 88cm)), dates which broadly correspond with the pottery phasing. The radiocarbon dates also suggest that deposition at the Site was very rapid and relatively homogeneous. This hypothesis corresponds with the relative complacency of the pollen diagram and as such the data are described as one continuous phase of vegetation development.

6.6.7 The samples from monolith **30003** are dominated by arboreal pollen (up to 65% TLP) consisting of *Quercus* (oak, 40%), *Betula* (birch, 20%), *Ulmus* (elm), *Tilia* (lime) and *Corylus* (hazel, up to 35%). Other less dominant trees and shrubs include *Pinus* (pine), *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash) and *Ilex aquifolium* (holly). *Alnus* (alder, excluded from the main pollen sum) reaches values of up to 25%. There is a sporadic occurrence of *Salix* (willow), *Calluna vulgaris* (heather) and *Erica tetralix* (cross-leaved heath) pollen. Poaceae (grasses) pollen values remain between 7% and 12%, whilst herb pollen is relatively diverse and includes Ranunculaceae (buttercups), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), Fabaceae (pea family), *Succisa* (devil's-bit scabious) and Lactucoideae. Other herbs occur more sporadically through the profile. Cereal type pollen has an almost consistent presence (<2%). Aquatic and marsh type pollen in relatively low amounts includes Cyperaceae (sedge family), *Nymphaea* (white water-lily), *Lemna* (duckweed) and *Typha angustifolia* type (lesser bulrush). The fern spore assemblage is dominated by *Pteridium aquilinum* with some *Dryopteris* and *Polypodium*.

The on-site habitat

6.6.8 It has been suggested that this topographical depression was a waterhole. This may have been the case as there are some occasional pollen from aquatic macrophytes (duckweed and white water-lily) and fringing grasses, sedges and reeds. There are also very substantial numbers of alder pollen and a copious producer of anemophilous pollen. Values recorded here suggest that it was major component of the local vegetation and was probably fringing this waterhole or pond perhaps as alder carr woodland. *Dryopteris* (ferns) were also most likely growing on the drier fringes of the site.

6.6.9 This feature has been dated to being of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British age. However, the dominance of woodland (up to 65% TLP) is unusual for this time. The woodland appears to have been oak (*Quercus*) and hazel (*Corylus*) dominated with some elm (*Ulmus*), lime (*Tilia*) with a possible understorey with holly (*Ilex*). Lime and holly are both poorly represented in pollen assemblages/spectra (Andersen 1970, 1973) and their small numbers belie their significance as elements of the near site woodland vegetation. This might suggest secondary woodland/scrub development after a phase of clearance and agricultural activity.

6.6.10 Dark (1999) notes in a synthesis of 42 Roman sites analysed for pollen in Roman Britain that only 10 had tree and shrub pollen frequencies in excess of 50% indicative of a substantially wooded landscape. This makes this feature an interesting remaining enclave of the late prehistoric environment or, alternatively, as a result of a period of woodland regeneration following earlier clearance. Bartley (1975) has noted such a pattern in West Yorkshire where, after a peak in Iron Age woodland clearance, major woodland regeneration followed.

The off-site regional habitat

6.6.11 Woodland was clearly important but there are some indications of open/cleared ground and possibly cereal cultivation. The numbers of grasses (up to *c.* 20%) may, in part, derive from on site or from vegetation fringing the waterhole. However, the presence of a range of other herbs of pastoral affinity (*Succisa* (devil's-bit scabious), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), *Rumex* (docks), Ranunculaceae (buttercups), *Trifolium* (clover and medick)) suggest that there were areas of pasture within the largely wooded habitat. *Cereal* type pollen is largely under-represented in pollen diagrams and its presence at the site is interpreted as evidence for arable activity in the locality. Thus, a mixed agricultural economy is concluded in the regional landscape.

Ditch 30404 (monolith 30016) (Figure 24–25)

6.6.12 Ditch **30404** (monolith 30016) is dated to the Romano-British period on artefactual and stratigraphic grounds. The pollen diagram has been divided into two Local Pollen Assemblage Zones (LPAZ) and are described below.

Table 24: Pollen data for ditch 30404

LPAZ	Palynological characteristics
LPAZ 2 27–9cm *Alnus*-*Quercus*-Poacea	This zone is delimited by percentage of *Alnus* (alder) pollen up to 80%, whilst Poaceae (grasses) reaches values of up to 60%. Other tree and shrub pollen of significance includes *Betula* (birch, 15%), *Quercus* (oak, 20%) and *Corylus* avellana type (hazel, *c.* 25%). Other tree and shrub pollen present includes *Pinus* (pine), *Tilia* (lime), *Fraxinus* (ash) and *Salix* (willow). *Cereal* type pollen is apparent throughout the zone (<5%) whilst Apiaceae (celery/carrot/parsley family), Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family), *Trifolium* type (clover and medick), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain), *Artemisia* (mugwort) and Lactucoideae are also consistently present in small amounts. Other herbs include *Lonicera* (honeysuckle), *Succisa* (devil's-bit scabious) and *Centaurea nigra* type (common knapweed). Aquatic pollen includes *Typha angustifolia* (lesser bulrush) and *Lemna* (duckweed), whilst, *Dryopteris* type and *Pteridium aquilinum* dominate the fern spore assemblage.
LPAZ 1 45–27cm to 9cm *Quercus*-*Corylus avellana* type-Poacea	LPAZ 1 is represented by values of Poaceae (grasses) up to 55%, whilst the main tree and shrub types comprise *Quercus* (oak) and *Corylus avellana* type (hazel). *Alnus* (alder) pollen values are significantly lower than in LPAZ2 (c. 15-20%). Other trees and shrubs in lesser quantities include *Pinus* (pine), *Tilia* (lime), *Juglans regia* (walnut) and *Salix* (willow). The dominant herb types are *Ranunculus* type (buttercups), Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family), *Plantago lanceolata* (ribwort plantain) and Lactucoideae. *Cereal* type pollen is also consistently present throughout the zone in values up to *c.*4%. *Pteridium aquilinum* is the dominant fern spore with some *Dryopteris* type also present in smaller quantities.

The on-site habitat

6.6.13 The pollen data from such features as this tend to represent the on site flora of the feature and the immediate surrounds (Dimbleby 1985). Here, there appears to have been a very clear change in the ditch from one of grasses and sedges in a damp situation, which then developed into alder woodland. There is a marked contrast between the two zones with that from LPAZ 2 having extremely high values of Alnus (alder) compared with LPAZ 1. Binney *et al*., (2005) suggest that the representation of Alnus (alder) in a pollen assemblage of between 20-40% and greater, indicates the presence of local fen carr woodland. Alder is a taxon that produces substantial quantities of anemophilous pollen with the consequence that it is largely over represented in pollen spectra (Janssen 1969;

Andersen 1970, 1973). Here, its dominance in LPAZ 2 indicates that it was growing on site with some *Salix* (willow). Other than this anomaly, trees and shrubs are secondary to the herb numbers. *Quercus* (oak), *Corylus avellana* (hazel) types are most important with *Betula* (birch), *Tilia* (lime) and *Ulmus* (elm). Lime (*Tilia*) is a poorly represented taxon and its presence in LPAZ 1 may indicate at least some growth in proximity to the ditch.

The off-site regional habitat

6.6.14 In contrast to the waterhole there is considerable evidence in the pollen record of a regional environment that is fairly open with small pockets of trees in the mosaic. This landscape most likely consisted pasture with ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and other associated plants (eg *Ranunculus*/buttercups) and also of cereal cultivation. Values of the pastoral and arable components are higher in LPAZ 1, probably because the on-site alder growth may have blocked some of the pollen ingress to the ditch.

Summary and conclusions

6.6.15 The two pollen sequences described provide valuable information on the changing vegetation and environment. Pollen and spores are moderate to well-preserved and with sufficient numbers to enable detailed pollen counts to be made.

6.6.16 The waterhole feature shows a strongly wooded environment dominated by oak, hazel, lime and a range of other trees, which is unusual and makes this feature an interesting remaining enclave of the late-prehistoric environment or alternatively a significant period of woodland regeneration following earlier clearance. The waterhole also provides some evidence of open ground and arable and possibly pastoral activity in the regional environment.

6.6.17 Ditch **30404** shows a marked change from wet, grass-sedge fen type vegetation growing in the ditch to alder carr woodland and its associated fen ground flora.

6.6.18 There is evidence of cereal cultivation in the base of the ditch feature and a generally more open aspect to the vegetation (apart from the alder noted), which is more in keeping with a Romano-British date for the feature.

6.6.19 Three radiocarbon dates were obtained on short-lived plant remains (charred or waterlogged) from the 14CHRONO Centre, Queens University, Belfast (UBA-29845-6 and 29950). The dates have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer *et al*. (2013) and the computer program OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and cited at 95% confidence and quoted in the form recommended by Mook (1986), with the end points rounded outwards to 10 years. The ranges in plain type in the radiocarbon table have been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986).

6.7 Radiocarbon dating

6.7.1 Three radiocarbon dates were obtained on short-lived plant remains (charred or waterlogged) from the ^{14}CHRONO Centre, Queens University, Belfast (UBA-29845-6 and 29950). The dates have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer *et al*. (2013) and the computer program OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and cited at 95% confidence and quoted in the form recommended by Mook (1986), with the end points rounded outwards to 10 years. The ranges in the radiocarbon table have been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986).

Table 25: Radiocarbon results

Lab code	Feature	Context	Material and identification	Uncal BP	95% calibration
UBA-29845	Waterhole, monolith 30003 30412	30412 (30069 0.44 m depth)	Charcoal, *Alnus glutinosa*	1922±23	cal AD 20–130
UBA-29846	Waterhole, monolith 30003 30412	30412 (30070 0.88 m depth)	Waterlogged stem fragments	2012±40	160 cal BC–cal AD 80
UBA-29950	Ditch group 10012, 10039	10039 (10042 <10001>)	Waterlogged *Alnus* cones (x6)	2115±28	210–50 cal BC

6.7.2 The earliest date was obtained on waterlogged *Alnus* cones recovered from the lower fill of ditch 10039. This result (UBA-29950) confirms the field ditch to be of Middle Iron Age date (210–50 cal BC at 95% confidence). Two dates (UBA-29845 and 29846), part of a stratified monolith sequence, were obtained on material from waterhole **30003**. Their results (see Table RC1) are in correct chronological order and indicate that the waterhole was in use during the later Middle or Late Iron Age (UBA-29846: 160 cal BC–cal AD 80 at 95% confidence) and had gone out of use during the early Roman period (UBA-29845: cal AD 20–130 at 95% confidence). The later of these two measurements is consistent with the date of the pottery recovered from near the base of the waterhole.

6.8 Environmental overview

6.8.1 Overall, the environmental analysis indicates a mixed landscape of a number of different environments in this area during the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

6.8.2 The charred plant assemblages are suggestive of a small rural settlement with the local cultivation and processing of crops during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period. These crops included spelt wheat, emmer wheat and barley. The character of the charcoal assemblages, comprising several taxa types derived predominantly from branches or coppiced stems, is appropriate for the remains of fuel waste from domestic type fires. There is also evidence for local cereal cultivation within the pollen record.

6.8.3 The charred weed seed assemblages are indicative of the presence of grassland and arable environments in the vicinity of the Site, as are some of the pollen remains. There are hints of the presence of grassland, probably including some grazed areas, from the waterlogged plant assemblages. Rushes in the *Juncus effusus* group are typical of grazed pastures since they do not compete well in grass grown tall for hay. Nutrient-enriched disturbed soils are indicated by seeds of common chickweed, fat-hen, redshank and stinging nettle, species which could have been favored by grazing herbivores, while seed fragments of Solonaceae (nightshade) hint at dung -rich damp deposits.

6.8.4 The pollen shows a strongly wooded environment in one area of the Site (near waterhole **30412**) dominated by oak, hazel, lime and a range of other trees, which is unusual for this period and maybe indicative of an interesting remaining enclave of the late prehistoric environment or alternatively a significant period of woodland regeneration following earlier clearance. Hazelnut shell fragments and apple type fruit fragments were recovered within the charred plant assemblages and this also indicates a woodland or hedgerow/scrub environment in the vicinity as do the bramble and elder seeds seen within the charred and waterlogged assemblages. Oak, ash and wild cherry were also represented in smaller quantities within the charcoal assemblages.

6.8.5 There was an exploitation of wet damper areas around the site. There is an indication within the pollen record from ditch **30404** of a transition from wet, grass-sedge fen type vegetation to alder carr woodland and its associated fen ground flora. Charred remains of alder, sedge and branched bur-reed were also recovered from this area of Site. The

charcoal evidence also suggests alder may have formed a significant community in the immediate area of the Site. The use of alder within the domestic fuel assemblages is probably due to ease of access at the site, as it is considered one of the poorer fuel woods (Edlin 1949) and tends to be utilised only in the absence of preferred woods. The suggested mixed deciduous woodland indicated by the pollen and presence of oak, ash and wild cherry within the charcoal assemblages was probably further away from this part of site as these species would have made better firewood than alder. This lack of a supply of a good fuel source in the immediate vicinity of this part of the site is also suggested by the possible burning of turves. It may also be the case that the better fuel wood was being saved for use in some of the nearby pottery production kilns at Rossington Bridge, Auckley, Blaxton, Cantley and Doncaster.

6.8.6 Other wet areas of damp grassland on the site around waterhole **30412** are indicated by some of the waterlogged plant remains species which require at least seasonally wet ground such as gypsywort, blinks, spike-rush and some of the sedges. The presence of at least some, likely shallow, standing water in waterhole **30412** was confirmed by abundant seeds of crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*), aquatic plants that grow in the shallow margins of ponds, ditches and slow-flowing streams. The occurrence of egg pouches of the water flea (*Daphnia* sp.) and fragments of lavae case of the caddis fly (*Trichoptera* sp.) also indicate the presence of water. There was also some occasional pollen from aquatic macrophytes (duckweed and white water-lily) and fringing grasses, sedges and reeds within the pollen samples from this feature.

6.8.7 The environmental results appear to reflect a landscape of a small rural settlement with the local cultivation of crops together with areas of wet grassland (with nitrogen-rich disturbed soils characteristic of settlement sites or grazed pastures) and scrubby vegetation in keeping with stock management in a floodplain environment. There is evidence for the presence of alder carr woodland and a mixed deciduous woodland in different areas of the Site.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Character of the Site

7.1.1 Excavations along the course of FARRRS, renamed the ‘Great Yorkshire Way’ following its opening in February 2016, chiefly encountered ditched field systems of Late Iron Age to Mid-Romano-British date, with no obvious centres of occupation recorded. The area crossed by the new road scheme was therefore agricultural land in the past, and lay peripheral to the main settlement areas.

7.1.2 There is good coverage of cropmark data for the local area. The features investigated within Areas 1-4 are component boundaries of a field system occupying at least 100ha. Individual plots typically vary between 0.5 and 1.2ha. The fields are roughly rectangular, with the most prominent boundaries radiating out from a central point located just to the west of the road scheme. In this they differ from the more co-axial, ‘brickwork’ fields seen elsewhere in the area, and evident around Rossington.

7.1.3 The fact that areas of cropmarks are constrained by modern field boundaries (**Figure 26**) suggests that they once covered a wider area; their current extent therefore reflects the effects of modern land management practices rather than the original arrangement.

7.2 Iron Age evidence

7.2.1 Although the area around Doncaster was a focal point in the Romano-British landscape, with a fort and town springing up where the military road between Lincoln and York

crossed the River Don, local evidence for settlement and large-scale enclosure becomes archaeologically conspicuous prior to the invasion, during the Middle and Late Iron Age. Excavations at Balby Carr, located 1.2km north-west of the FARRRS excavations, revealed initial occupation in the 3rd to 5th centuries cal BC, culminating in an enclosed settlement of 1st- and 2nd-century cal BC date, which was nested within a rectilinear field system (ASWYAS 2008b; Daniel 2016). Approximately 3.5km to the south-east of the current excavations, at Rossington, Roman roads can be seen cutting across cropmark field systems (Riley 1980, 25; Roberts 2010, 71), further confirmation that the enclosure of the local landscape has a pre-Roman inception.

7.2.2 That indigenous occupation was well-established prior to the Roman invasion is presumed partly due to the topographically favourable position of the Doncaster area, lying on the edge of the rich wetlands of the Humberhead Levels and at the foot of the Magnesian Limestone ridge, an important routeway and settlement area since prehistory (Roberts 2010).

7.2.3 Iron Age activity is not apparent in the artefactual evidence from FARRRS, however, and the ancient pottery assemblage is entirely Romano-British in date. Only the radiocarbon dates from ditch **10012,** and from waterhole **30412**, betray a human presence in the landscape in the Late Iron Age. The absence of pottery of this period is to be expected, as South Yorkshire's Iron Age was substantially aceramic (Chadwick 2010, 407; Chadwick 2012, 285).

7.3 Romano-British evidence

7.3.1 Although the ditched field systems were a product of indigenous, Iron Age, socio-economic factors, they continued to serve the Romano-British population. The fact that ditch **30400** came to contain a relatively substantial assemblage of predominantly later 2nd- to early 3rd- century AD pot confirms that use of the field system extended into the Romano-British period. Ditch **30400** abides by the same alignment as the cropmark field system extending to the south-west, from which the Iron Age radiocarbon date was recovered. This indicates there was no radical reconfiguration of the enclosure template following the Roman occupation, and chimes with the results from other excavations in the near vicinity, such as Parrots Corner near Rossington, where continuity in land divisions between the Iron Age and Roman landscapes was also noted (Bishop 2010).

7.3.2 Other features in Area 3 relate to Romano-British activity, although the exact character of this cannot be easily classified. There is no clear structural evidence of occupation, although beamslot **30403** may be the exiguous traces of some dwelling. This feature contained a rich charred plant assemblage including cereal remains. The bulk of the pottery from the excavations was recovered from this part of the Site, providing further evidence for an associated settlement. Although, the remains within Area 3 cannot fairly be described as a 'farmstead', archaeologically visible activity does seem to have been focussed here, and it seems reasonable to assume Area 3 formed a local focus for agricultural labour and most probably some form of inhabitation, although this may only have been transitory.

7.3.3 Numerous centres of Romanised culture existed in close proximity to the FARRRS excavation areas, with an early fort at Rossington, the fort and town at *Danum* (Doncaster) and a pottery manufacturing complex with associated settlement in the Cantley–Rossington Bridge area. It is therefore striking that not more evidence of involvement with Roman material culture was recorded during the fieldwork. Pottery was scarce considering activity in the wider area, and the large size of the road scheme. Nor were any coinage and fancy goods such as personal ornaments collected. It appears that

distance from hubs of production and consumption cannot be invoked as an explanation for limited uptake of non-indigenous material culture. Similar patterns were again noted during excavations at Parrots Corner, much closer to the Rossington fort and pottery sites (Bishop 2010, 81).

7.3.4 The native rural population appears to have been resistant to change, living according to existing patterns and remaining peripheral to the new ways of the Roman province. The production and exchange of durable material culture does not seem to have been characteristic of the local Iron Age (Chadwick 2010, 36), and this continued to be the case, in this area certainly, following the Roman occupation. This might indicate the resilience of pre-Roman social structures and outlook. Alternatively, it may be that due to the proximity of the Roman military and civil administration, their requisition and tribute demands were disproportionately strong, and native farmers became so impoverished that they had no means of obtaining imported goods.

7.4 Pottery deposition

7.4.1 Much of the pottery was in good condition and a number of vessels were retrieved in near complete condition (**Plates 12** and **19**), with many of these occurring within a very large (6kg) assemblage of unabraded pottery from fill **30004** of ditch **30400**. This conforms to a known characteristic of deposition patterns on rural sites in South Yorkshire and northern Nottinghamshire, where pottery is generally absent or scarce, although dense concentrations are occasionally encountered in specific contexts (Leary 2008, 27-8; Chadwick 2010, 407). There was no 'background noise' of scattered small and abraded sherds from the FARRRS excavations, indicating that pottery did not make its way into the ditches through the spreading of domestic waste onto the fields (middening and manuring). Another process instead seems to have governed how the material was deposited, one in which a stronger element of control and deliberation is detectable.

7.4.2 The pottery-rich deposit was located in the centre of the southern side of the small enclosure defined by the ditches **30404**, **30413** and the western end of ditch **30400**. This also tallies with patterns recorded elsewhere, where often relatively large quantities of pottery are recorded '*in eastern, south-eastern or southern enclosure ditches'* (Chadwick 2010, 407), as well as intersections, terminals and entrances (*ibid.*). The prevalence of this practice implies commonly held beliefs across the wider region, a sense of community transcending the apparent isolation of the settlement sites.

7.4.3 It is, however, debatable whether this represents 'ritual' behaviour. There is, in any case, a general move in archaeological thought to challenge the casual and widespread distinction between secular and ritual behaviour. Some current authorities on Iron Age–Romano-British Yorkshire argue instead that even the most mundane and everyday depositional practices in later prehistoric and Roman Britain were bound up in a matrix of religious and cosmological ideas and social norms (eg Chadwick 2012; Giles 2012). In this instance, the local character of pottery deposition may reflect past ideas regarding *'ties to the land, and perhaps identity...the occasional concentrated dumps of material found in field ditches may have been linked to notions of boundaries, tenure and identity. Such dumps could also have marked changes in household occupancy or rights of access*' (Chadwick 2010, 408-9).

7.4.4 With regard to the current Site, it may be significant that its largest assemblage of pottery, from fill **30004** of ditch **30400**, dates to the late 2nd–early 3rd century AD, and therefore belongs to the latest phase of Romano-British activity at the Site. This deposit, and the others in ditch **30400** (both the 1kg+ pottery assemblages from the excavations came from ditch **30400** and are of similar 2nd–3rd-century date) were seemingly made at a time

of change, and may be residues of ceremonies marking the decline or cessation of activity at this place, or efforts to manage the stress of such a transition.

7.4.5 The uneven patterns of pottery deposition on the current Site echo those recorded on Iron Age sites in the wider region, where *'Iron Age pottery either consists of a few worn and abraded sherds, or large numbers of sherds forming complete or substantial portions of vessels found in pits, ditch terminals and roundhouse gullies*' (Chadwick 2010, 40). This seems to provide further evidence of continuity from the Iron Age to the Romano-British period, where patterns of artefact dispersal, and the belief systems responsible for them, seemingly continued within the Roman province.

7.4.6 An intriguing example is the mica-rich platter recovered from the base of waterhole **30412**. The ceramic evidence and the associated radiocarbon dates suggest deposition in the 1st-century AD, ie during the earlier part of the Roman occupation. As a probable product of kilns associated with the military in Lincoln, this vessel might have been introduced to the area by way of soldiers stationed at Rossington Roman fort. The nature of this vessel would therefore not be at odds with the item being the sort of diplomatic gift from the Roman military to local leaders envisaged by Chadwick (2010, 345), perhaps in this case related to the establishment or operation of the nearby fort. Exactly how and why it came to be deposited in the waterhole cannot be known. However, considering that artefact deposition in wells and waterholes was often a ritualised affair (*op. cit.*, 421), and this would have been an exotic object in the eyes of the indigenous population, this find may well be the residue of some ceremony carried out in response to the effects of the Roman invasion. As Chadwick writes, "*Many depositional episodes represented direct continuities of pre-existing Iron Age 'native' practices, though the substance of the deposits themselves may have changed*" (2010, 437).

7.5 Environmental evidence

7.5.1 The excavation areas were located within a low-lying former wetland (Potteric/Loversall Carr) with waterlogged soil conditions in the deepest features permitting some degree of reconstruction of the ancient environment. With this sense of the landscape that the native population lived within, and at least partially created, one is perhaps brought closer to them than through the artefacts recovered from the Site.

7.5.2 There is plentiful evidence of wetland conditions accompanying the field boundaries, unsurprising considering the topographic setting of the Site and the results from neighbouring excavations (eg Jones 2007; Daniel 2016). Various strands of evidence point to damp-loving alder trees in the local environment, with this species likely grown and managed for human use. The pollen record for ditch **30404** indicates that a wet, grass-sedge fen type environment gave way to alder carr woodland as the ditch infilled. Although the ditched boundaries draw the eye in a survey of the ancient landscape, the evidence of woodland is a reminder that this was not a prairie-like fieldscape. As well as alder growing in the damper areas, pollen evidence also indicates that oak, birch and hazel woodland was present in the locality, with possible regeneration following prehistoric clearance. The burning of alder, a relatively poor fuel, suggests that the better fuel wood was being burnt elsewhere, possibly either traded to townsfolk or requisitioned by the military or civil administration.

7.5.3 Convergent evidence indicates stock grazing on short pasture in the local fields. Of the animals themselves few direct remains survived, with the animal bone assemblage from the work being meagre and in poor condition. The presence of cow and sheep/goat, with some horse and deer, is recorded, but ancient husbandry practices cannot be reconstructed from such evidence. Although stock-rearing would have been integral to the

local economy, cereals were also present in the ancient environment. These were probably grown on nearby higher ground, and processed and consumed within the excavated area. It is noticeable that this picture does not differ significantly from that recorded at the nearby Balby Carr site (ASWYAS 2008b; Daniel 2016), where settlement ceased before the Roman occupation. The similarity between the palaeoenvironmental evidence from the two sites again points to the resilience of indigenous ways of life. The dictates of topography and climate were seemingly more powerful determinants of how people lived their everyday lives than the novel political realities and economic opportunities of the Roman province.

7.5.4 There is no evidence of the imposition of a new agricultural system, or a wholescale rewriting of the local template of enclosure. Similarly, there are no signs of the intensification of production occasionally recorded elsewhere in the region during the Romano-British period (Ottaway 2013, 194–6). However, in the virtual absence of animal bone, and considering the general unsuitability of the land for cereal specialisation (where crop-dryers – often seen as indicators of intensification – might be expected), it is debatable whether such increased production would be archaeologically visible.

7.6 The end of Romano-British activity

7.6.1 There is little evidence that activity extended much beyond the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD, implying that the foci of enclosure and settlement shifted elsewhere during the second half of the Romano-British period.

7.6.2 A rectangular enclosure set within a ditched field system was excavated approximately 750m to the south-west of Area 3 of the FARRRS excavations, during the course of the Rossington Inland Port development (Powell *et al.* in prep.). The chronology of the rectangular enclosure was similar to that recovered during the FARRRS fieldwork: diagnostic pottery was mostly of 3rd-century AD date, and a cremation burial in the enclosure ditch provided a radiocarbon date of cal AD 50–220 (SUERC-43614, 1893±29 BP). The two sites were seemingly active at the same time, foci for the human exploitation of the same landscape during the early to mid-Romano-British period. The absence of Late Romano-British material post-dating the 3rd century from the Rossington Inland Port development perhaps indicates the wide scale disruption to patterns of land use around this time.

7.6.3 Within the Humberhead Levels, it is thought that low-lying areas were abandoned in the face of increasing flooding, deposition of alluvium and peat development in the late 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Dinnin 1997, 32; Van de Noort 2004, 107–109; Chadwick 2010, 105–6). At around 3m aOD, the current Site would have been particularly exposed to such events. The increase in pollen evidence of alder carr woodland higher in the sequence from ditch **30404** might be a manifestation of a retraction of open ground in the face of worsening drainage conditions in the Mid-Romano-British period. Certainly, peat eventually blanketed the Site, as evinced by the desiccated peat deposits present in the upper reaches of field boundaries (eg **Plates 2-4**). By the time these deposits were forming permanent settlement would have been untenable.

7.6.4 The absence of pottery of medieval or later date from the Site might suggest that the area was uncultivated, or used only for pasture at this time. The presence of grazing animals would obviate the need for the spreading of nightsoil, within which a pottery component might normally be expected (Jones 2004).

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Doncaster Museum Service. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, and will be deposited under an accession number to be agreed. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Doncaster Museum Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Society for Museum Archaeologists 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 General

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11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Context summary

Context	Type	Description
10001	topsoil	Very dark brownish grey silty sand
10002	Natural	Light yellowish orange sand
10003	Modern Feature	Flat - Irregular based Modern cut. Parallel to [10080].
10004	deliberate backfill	Backfill of modern feature.
10005	Channel	NE- SW gully/water channel. Formed by water erosion.
10006	Secondary fill	Gradual colluvial silting of gully. Upper fill. No finds.
10007	Secondary fill	Heavy bioturbation in colluvial/alluvial silting layer. Initial fill. No finds
10008	Modern Feature	Modern ditch running East - West.
10009	deliberate backfill	Backfill of modern ditch.
10010	deliberate backfill	Backfill of modern ditch.
10011	deliberate backfill	Backfill of modern ditch.
10015	Secondary fill	Gradual colluvial/alluvial fill of Tree bole.
10016	Secondary fill	Gradual colluvial/alluvial fill of Tree bole.
10017	Boundary Ditch	Post medieval/modern ditch running North - South.
10018	Secondary fill	Natural silting of eroded water channel in base of ditch [10017].
10019	Secondary fill	Erosion of sides into base of ditch by weather action.
10020	Secondary fill	Colluvial deposition of clay towards the base of the ditch.
10021	Secondary fill	Redeposited natural formed by slump of sides into ditch.
10022	Secondary fill	Heavy organic material from surrounding plant life mixed with alluvial/colluvial build up.
10023	Secondary fill	A deposit of eroded natural collected towards the middle of the ditch high up forming one of the last fills.
10024	tertiary deposit	Topsoil ploughed into ditch, final fill. Pushed through (10023) below in places.
10025	Secondary fill	Re deposited natural moved by collapse of side during silting process.
10026	Channel	Water channel cut through base of [10017]
10027	Boundary Ditch	NE-SW Post med. linear. Heavily eroded.
10028	Secondary fill	Gradual colluvial/alluvial fill of Tree bole.
10029	Secondary fill	Gradual colluvial/alluvial fill of Tree bole.
10030	Modern Feature	East - West pylon trench.
10031	Backfill	Immediate backfill of pylon trench.
10032	Primary fill	Collapse of ditch edges soon after digging.
10033	Primary fill	Collapse of ditch edges soon after digging.
10034	Secondary fill	Episodic alluvial/colluvial deposition and collapse/erosion of sides.
10035	Secondary fill	Re-deposited natural from slump of bank and side erosion.
10036	Secondary fill	Re deposited natural. Large collapse of edge in one event.
10037	Secondary fill	Penultimate fill of ditch. Gradual alluvial/colluvial fill of ditch from topsoil.
10038	tertiary deposit	Silted in plough soil with established rooting.
10039	Secondary fill	Edge collapse similar to (10044).
10040	Secondary fill	Colluvium deposit within ditch. Probably washed in from sides.
10041	Primary fill	Re-deposited natural in base of ditch probably initial settling of edges.
10042	Secondary fill	Silting of ditch during use including large quantities of vegetation giving the fill a strong organic nature.
10043	Secondary fill	Thin layer of minor side collapse on both sides of ditch. Probably one event, Heavy rain event causing slight collapse.
10044	Secondary fill	Later edge collapse event with [10008]. Similar to (10039).
10045	Cut	Void
10046	Fill	Void
10047	Fill	Void

Context	Type	Description
10048	Fill	Void
10049	Fill	Void
10050	Fill	Void
10051	Fill	Void
10052	Boundary Ditch	East - West Modern Boundary ditch.
10053	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial sand deposits with mixed in degraded vegetation.
10054	Secondary fill	Colluvial silting towards base of ditch.
10055	Secondary fill	Southern edge slump event made up of re deposited natural.
10056	Secondary fill	Northern edge slump of redeposited natural.
10057	Secondary fill	Further side erosion event made up of redeposited natural
10058	tertiary deposit	Final fill of ditch much later deliberate backfill to level off ditch.
10059	Secondary fill	Alluvial/Colluvial silting during use of ditch.
10060	Secondary fill	Colluvial deposit on southern top break of slope.
10061	Gully	Natural water eroded feature NE- SW across area.
10062	Primary fill	Initial slump of sides during/shortly after creation.
10063	Secondary fill	Alluvial/Colluvial deposition over time within gully.
10064	Boundary Ditch	East - West Modern Boundary ditch.
10065	deliberate backfill	Backfill in Modern ditch.
10066	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial gradual silting of ditch.
10067	Secondary fill	Side collapse from both edges thinning towards middle, made of re-deposited natural.
10068	Secondary fill	Episodic small collapses of edge.
10069	Secondary fill	Initial silting in ditch during use. Including alluvial/colluvial and organic materials.
10070	Secondary fill	Episodic small collapses of edge.
10071	Secondary fill	Small single phase collapse of edge.
10072	Secondary fill	Small single phase collapse of edge.
10073	Gully	Natural water eroded feature NE- SW across area.
10074	Primary fill	Edge collapse shortly after construction predominantly from the NW side.
10075	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition within ditch.
10076	Boundary Ditch	Post medieval boundary ditch running East - West.
10077	Secondary fill	Episodic erosion of plough soil into ditch.
10078	Secondary fill	Lensed fill demonstrating episodic colluvial silting of ploughsoil into ditch
10079	deliberate backfill	Deliberate backfill at the end of the ditches use.
10080	Modern Feature	Shallow flat based cut probably a machine cut. Associated with Pylon trench.
10081	deliberate backfill	Immediate backfill of modern feature.
10082	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting in ditch.
10083	Secondary fill	Side erosion and alluvial deposition in early part of ditch use.
10084	Secondary fill	Side erosion and alluvial deposition in later part of ditch use.
10085	tertiary deposit	Further collapse, of (10,060) collapse, into ditch.
10086	tertiary deposit	Further collapse of edge formed by (10,060).
10087	Gully	Natural water eroded feature NE- SW across area.
10088	Secondary fill	Colluvial deposition of sand in gully and side collapse from erosion.
10089	Secondary fill	Final fill created by gradual silting of gully.
10090	Gully	Meandering natural water channel.
10091	Secondary fill	Organic layer. Colluvial deposition of silty/sand and vegetation. Heavy bioturbation.
10092	Secondary fill	Eroded edge material accumulated over time particularly to the North bank.
10093	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of gully.
10094	Secondary fill	Organic fill created by silting of ditch mixed with vegetation and heavy bioturbation.
10095	Tree throw	Natural shrub bole.
10096	Tree throw	Natural shrub bole

Context	Type	Description
10097	Tree throw	Natural shrub bole.
10098	Tree throw	Natural shrub bole
20001	topsoil	Top soil. Black-Dark brown sandy loam.
20002	Natural	Natural. Mixed yellowy orange sand, clay sand. Large patches of bioturbation particularly to the west.
20003	Boundary Ditch	East- West Linear Parallel to ditch [20005]. Possible continuation of [30400] from area 3.
20004	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial accumulation at base of ditch.
20005	Cut	East- West Linear Parallel to ditch [20003]. Possible continuation of [30400] from area 3.
20006	Secondary fill	Colluvial deposition and erosion of sides forming dirty redeposited natural layer.
20007	Secondary fill	Gradual colluvial deposition along with organic material.
20008	Secondary fill	Gradual erosion of North bank along with alluvial/colluvial deposition.
20009	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition of ploughsoil. Final fill of ditch.
20010	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition of ploughsoil. Final fill of ditch.
20011	Boundary Ditch	Boundary ditch running parallel to [20003]. Possible continuation of ditch [30400] from area 3.
20012	Secondary fill	Lower fill. Alluvial deposition within ditch.
20013	Secondary fill	Final fill in ditch. Gradual alluvial/colluvial fill with organic quality suggesting some vegetation was present.
20014	Modern Feature	Modern ditch containing glass. Cutting [20011].
20015	Secondary fill	Modern secondary fill. Alluvial/Colluvial deposition.
20016	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW boundary ditch. Contemporary with [20020]
20017	Secondary fill	Initial fill. Gradual colluvial deposition within base of ditch.
20018	Secondary fill	Lenses of Material built up through gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition.
20019	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition of material from ploughsoil. End of use of ditch.
20020	Boundary Ditch	Possibly modern boundary/drainage ditch. Contemporary with [20016]
20021	Secondary fill	Initial fill. Gradual colluvial deposition within base of ditch.
20022	Secondary fill	Lenses of Material built up through gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition and accumulation of vegetation.
20023	Secondary fill	Redeposited natural fallen in before the final fill of ditch.
20024	Boundary Ditch	East - West Boundary ditch. Possible continuation of [30400].
20025	Boundary Ditch	Shallow re cut of Boundary ditch [20024].
20026	Boundary Ditch	Third re cut of [20024]. Similar phasing to [30400].
20027	Boundary Ditch	Boundary ditch, continuation/extension of [20024]
20028	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW Boundary ditch truncated by [20029]
20029	Boundary Ditch	NNE - SSW Boundary ditch truncating [20028] and joining [20027] to SSE.
20030	Modern Feature	Modern Land drain
20031	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of ditch.
20032	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial deposition of plough soil In to ditch.
20033	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial deposition of plough soil In to ditch.
20034	Secondary fill	Gradual build-up of colluvial/alluvial materials including ploughsoil in ditch.
20035	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial deposition in ditch.
20036	Secondary fill	Gradual build-up of colluvial/alluvial materials including ploughsoil in ditch.
20037	deliberate backfill	Immediate backfill of modern land drain.
30000	topsoil	Top soil. Black-Dark brown sandy loam.
30001	Subsoil	Sub soil. Similar to Natural but more mixed & disturbed.
30002	Natural	Natural. Mixed yellowy orange sand, clay sand. Heavily disturbed in areas by bioturbation and waterlogging. Evidence of heavy North- South plough scarring across site
30003	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE Linear Concave, moderate sides and Flat base. Large quantities of Roman Pottery from within 2 fills.

Context	Type	Description
30004	Secondary fill of ditch.	Light Brownish grey silty sandstone inclusions large cobbles - small pebbles. Gradual Alluvial/Colluvial deposition within ditch. Roman pottery mostly to sides. Some degraded animal bone. Lower fill.
30005	Secondary fill of ditch.	Dark greyish Brown silty sand. 5% stone inclusions. Gradual Alluvial/Colluvial deposition within ditch. Some Roman pottery. Upper fill. .
30006	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE Linear, Stepped Moderate - steep sides and flat base. Roman pottery from two fills.
30007	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mid greyish Brown silty sand. 10% stone inclusions. Gradual Alluvial/Colluvial deposition within ditch. Animal bone and some Roman pottery. Lower Fill.
30008	Secondary fill of ditch.	Dark greyish brown silty sand. 2% sub rounded stones. Gradual Alluvial/Colluvial deposition within ditch.
30010	Boundary Ditch	North - South Linear. Irregular Steep sides and irregular base. Irregularity probably due to bio-turbation. Overall U shaped.
30011	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mid greyish - brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium gravel. Gradual silting deposition within ditch. Single fill. No finds.
30012	Cut	Cut for Modern Land drain.
30013	deliberate backfill	Backfill of modern Land drain.
30014	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW linear straight steep sides and flat base. Some irregularity in base. Slot East of Water Hole [30412].
30015	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mid greyish black fine sand. Small pebble and sandstone inclusions. Gradual Alluvial/Colluvial deposition within ditch. Heavy Bioturbation. No finds. Upper fill.
30016	Secondary fill of ditch.	Very dark Black silt. Infrequent rounded pebbles. Gradual silting deposition within ditch. Lower fill. No finds. Organic and waterlogged qualities. No finds
30017	Boundary Ditch	SE - NW linear. Straight/irregular steep sides and flat base. Irregularities probably due to bioturbation. Two fills.
30018	Secondary fill of ditch.	Dark Greyish brown silty sand. 1% subrounded stones. Gradual silting deposition within ditch. Bioturbation causing disturbance with Natural at base. Lower fill. No finds.
30019	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mid greyish brown silty sand 2% subrounded stones. Gradual Alluvial/Colluvial deposition within ditch. Root action present. Upper fill. No finds
30020	Boundary Ditch	North - South Linear regular, convex steep side. Concave steep/vertical terminus. Blunt ended in plan. Several fills. Some Roman Pottery.
30021	Primary fill	Laminated Blueish grey and mid yellowish orange sand. Occasional charcoal flecks. Episodes of organic silting and windblown natural deposition within a short period of time. No finds.
30022	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mid greyish white sand. Predominantly whitish sand with patches of root action with some roots still present. Slump of east bank of ditch. No finds.
30023	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mid yellowish white and dark grey sand and silty sand. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition. No finds
30024	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mixed whiteish grey and dark grey sand. Occasional rounded stones. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition. Increased organic/soil component throughout compared to lower deposits. No finds.
30025	Secondary fill of ditch.	Dark grey silty sand occasional rounded stones and occasional angular limestone fragments. Roman pottery. Diffusion at feature edges due to bioturbation. Organic and eroded topsoil deposit formed after feature edges had stabilised.
30026	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mid whiteish grey sand. Heavily rooted with roots still visible. Secondary slump - redeposited natural. No finds.
30027	Primary fill	Laminated mid orange and dark grey sand. Initial Aeolian deposition of redeposited natural at terminus. No finds.
30028	Secondary fill of ditch.	Bands of mid whiteish yellow & dark grey sand. Slump at terminus due to erosion followed by accumulation of organic material. No finds.
30029	tertiary deposit	Mid brown friable silty sand. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition of topsoil. No finds.
30030	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear. With irregular steep sides and irregular base. Cutting natural depression [30032]. No finds from the single fill.
30031	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition. Rare well rounded medium gravel and rare charcoal flecks. No finds.
30032	Natural Feature	Sub circular straight gentle sided with irregular base. Shallow natural depression in ground possibly formed by standing water.
30033	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Gradual silting of Natural hollow cut by ditch [30030]
30034	Secondary fill of ditch.	Dark greyish blue silty sand. Silting of shallow gully in base of [30020]. Appears to have been waterlogged. No finds.

Context	Type	Description
30035	Secondary fill of ditch.	Finely laminated mid grey & yellowish white sand. Slump caused by erosion of feature edges. No finds.
30036	tertiary deposit	Mid grey sand, occasional sub rounded stones. Ploughed in topsoil after use. No finds.
30037	Beamslot	North - South linear with concave steep- vertical sides and flat base. Terminus edge straighter and gentle sloped.
30038	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay rare well rounded flint cobbles. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition after removal of beam. No finds.
30039	Boundary Ditch	SE - NW linear with straight steep sides with small step near top. Concave base. Earlier phase later recut by [30041].
30040	Secondary fill of ditch.	Dark greyish silty clay. Sparse rounded pebbles. Rapid alluvial/colluvial deposition. Indistinct horizons with (30042). Bioturbation present throughout. Small piece of wood found in base. No other finds.
30041	Boundary Ditch	SE - NW Linear with straight steep sides and a concave base. Later partial re-cut of [30039] Cutting (30040). Terminating within this slot.
30042	Secondary fill of ditch.	Dark greyish silty clay. Sparse rounded pebbles. Rapid alluvial/colluvial deposition. Indistinct horizons with (30040). Bioturbation present throughout. No finds.
30043	Beamslot	North - South linear with concave moderate sides and flat base. Terminus edge irregular and gentle sloped.
30044	Secondary fill	Mid greyish Brown silty clay rare well rounded flint cobbles. Single fill. Rapid alluvial and colluvial deposition post removal of beam. No finds.
30045	Gully	SE - NW linear with concave Irregular gentle sides and irregular base. Part of series of cuts forming possible dug out hedgerow alongside and cutting [30400].
30046	Secondary fill	Mid grey firm sand eroded from banks. Single fill. No finds.
30047	Gully	SE - NW linear with concave Irregular gentle sides and irregular base. Part of series of cuts forming possible dug out hedgerow alongside and cutting [30400].
30048	Secondary fill	Mid grey sand occasional rounded stones. Eroded from edge. Single fill. No finds.
30049	Gully	SE - NW linear with concave Irregular gentle sides and irregular base. Part of series of cuts forming possible dug out hedgerow alongside and cutting [30400].
30050	Secondary fill	Mid grey sand occasional rounded stones. Eroded from edge. Single fill. No finds.
30051	Tree throw	NE - SW sub oval straight moderate- gentle sided with a concave base. Truncated by ditch [30052].
30052	Secondary fill	Grey - Dark brown with black lenses, sandy clay. Very rare coarse gravel. Windblown fill cut by ditch [30053]. Heavily lensed and disturbed by bioturbation. No finds.
30053	Boundary Ditch	NW- SE Curvi linear concave - irregular gentle sided with irregular base. North West terminus of Ditch.
30054	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposit of topsoil. No finds.
30055	Gully	SE - NW linear with concave Irregular gentle sides and irregular base. Part of series of cuts forming possible dug out hedgerow alongside and cutting [30400].
30056	Secondary fill	Mottled dark grey and mid brownish orange sand. Occasional rounded stones. Slump of edge/uncast material. No finds.
30057	Secondary fill	Dark grey silty sand inclusions of redeposited natural. Bioturbation throughout. Eroded topsoil and decaying organic matter. No finds.
30058	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE linear stepped steep to moderate side and flat base. Two fills containing Roman pottery.
30059	Secondary fill of ditch.	Mid greyish brown silty sand. 3% sub angular stones. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in bottom of ditch. Some bioturbation. Considerable amount of Roman pottery including a whole but cracked pot.
30060	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand. 5% subrounded - sub angular stones. Gradual accumulation of Alluvial/colluvial sand. Large amounts of Roman pottery and some animal bone.
30061	Boundary Ditch	SE - NW linear straight steep sides and flat base. Cutting waterhole fills, (30069), and (30070).
30062	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black sandy silt. Frequent sandstone/pebble inclusions. Lenses of fine white sand. Alluvial/colluvial deposition over time. Upper fill of ditch. No finds.
30063	Beamslot	North - South Linear with irregular steep sides and a flat base. In line with [30043].

Context	Type	Description
30064	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium gravel. Lenses of light grey sand towards base. Gradual silting, after use. Single fill. No finds.
30065	Beamslot	North - South Linear with irregular steep sides and a flat base. In line with [30043].
30066	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium gravel and angular coarse gravel. Lenses of light grey sand towards base. Gradual silting of feature after beam removed. No finds.
30067	Secondary fill	Dark Black silt, occasional large sandstone/cobble inclusions and frequent small pebbles. Stone loom weight. Peaty organic quality with heavy bioturbation. Lower fill in ditch, gradual silting during use.
30068	Waterhole	Sub circular with irregular sides and irregular base. Sides and base heavily water eroded particularly to the south where [30071] enters. Later ditch [30061] cuts through the two fills.
30069	Secondary fill	Brownish black silty sand frequent sandstone/cobble inclusions. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation forming several layers and lenses of fine windblown white and yellow sand. Same as (30072). Cut by [30061]
30070	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Rare sandstone/cobbles. Lenses of redeposited natural. Initial silting during use. Decomposed vegetation/ rooting. Large piece of worked timber found at bottom of this fill, no other finds. Cut by [30061]
30071	Channel	North - South linear with straight shallow sides and an irregular base. Cutting into edge of waterhole [30068]. Natural flow of water towards Waterhole.
30072	Secondary fill	Brownish Black silty sand, frequent small sandstone/pebble inclusions. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation forming several layers and lenses of fine windblown white and yellow sand. Same as (30069).
30073	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear with irregular steep sides and a flat base.
30074	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay rare well rounded medium gravel, rare sub angular flint cobbles. Lenses of grey sand and mid reddish brown sand towards base. Gradual silting. Single fill, no finds.
30075	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear, irregular moderate sides and flat base. Part of rectangular enclosure in the East of the area. Heavily ploughed out.
30076	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay, rare rounded medium gravel. Lenses of mid reddish brown clay towards base. Gradual silting of ditch. No finds.
30077	Boundary Ditch	West - East linear, irregular moderate sides and concave base. Earlier phase recut by [30079].
30078	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay, rare round pebbles. Gradual alluvial silting of ditch. Cut by [30079]. No finds.
30079	Boundary Ditch	West - East Linear with straight gentle sides and a flat base. Re - cut of Boundary ditch [30077] Later phase of use. Shallower than original cut.
30080	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay, rare rounded pebbles. Bioturbation present. Gradual silting within ditch.
30081	Gully	East - West linear, irregular moderate sides and flat base. Part of hedgerow line.
30082	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare rounded pebbles. Gradual silting. No finds.
30083	Tree throw	Sub circular with concave moderate sides and a shallow concave base. Small natural hollow or tree throw.
30084	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rapid alluvial/colluvial accumulation in hollow. No finds.
30085	Waterhole	Sub rounded, irregular sides and irregular base. Deep Waterhole cut by ditch [30088].
30086	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black silty sand, frequent sandstone/pebble inclusions. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation. Upper fill of waterhole. No finds.
30087	Secondary fill	Dark greyish black sandy silt. Frequent sandstone/ pebble inclusions. Patches of redeposited natural occur throughout. Gradual silting of base of water hole while in use. No Finds.
30088	Channel	SE-NW Linear with straight shallow sides and flat base. Running into waterhole [30085].
30089	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black silty sand. Rare small pebble inclusions. Gradual silting. Same as (30086). Contemporary with waterhole [30085]. No finds.

Context	Type	Description
30090	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE Linear with stepped irregular sides and a roughly flat base. Contemporary to/continuation of [30093].
30091	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Single pottery sherd. Considerable root action. Disturbed alluvial/colluvial deposit. Same as (30352).
30092	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial material. Upper fill of ditch, heavy modern root action. Same as (30353).
30093	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW linear, concave steep sided with flat base. Cut/Continued by [30090], where it changes from [30400] to [30413].
30094	Primary fill	Light grey silty sand. Weathering of sides immediately after cut. No finds.
30095	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear, straight, moderate sides and flat base. Shallow Eastern terminus of [30410].
30096	Secondary fill	Mid greyish - brown silty clay. Rare well rounded gravel. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in ditch. No finds.
30097	Natural Feature	Circular concave moderate sided with flat base. Resembling a posthole, on excavation turned out to be natural features.
30098	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay. Appeared to be backfill of Posthole but on investigation turned out to be natural.
30099	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear with concave shallow sides and a concave base. Continuing boundary ditch [30400].
30100	Secondary fill	Dark Brown sandy silt. Gradual initial silting during use. No finds.
30101	Secondary fill	Orange yellow sand. Redeposited natural. Collapse of side during use. No finds.
30102	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt. 1% pebbles. Gradual silting during use. No finds.
30103	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Rare root fragments. Similar to (30102) but with heavy bioturbation.
30104	Natural Feature	Sub-circular, concave irregular sides and flat base. Resembling a posthole, on excavation turned out to be natural features.
30105	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay. Appeared to be backfill of Posthole but on investigation turned out to be natural.
30106	Natural Feature	Sub circular with irregular steep sides and a flat base. Resembling a posthole, on excavation turned out to be natural features.
30107	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay. Appeared to be backfill of Posthole but on investigation turned out to be natural.
30108	Natural Feature	Circular straight steep sided with flat base. Resembling a posthole, on excavation turned out to be natural features.
30109	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay. Appeared to be backfill of Posthole but on investigation turned out to be natural.
30110	Natural Feature	Circular straight steep sided with flat base. Resembling a posthole, on excavation turned out to be natural features.
30111	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay. Appeared to be backfill of Posthole but on investigation turned out to be natural.
30112	Natural Feature	Sub circular straight steep sided with irregular base. Resembling a posthole, on excavation turned out to be natural features.
30113	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay. Appeared to be backfill of Posthole but on investigation turned out to be natural.
30114	Natural Feature	Sub circular straight steep sided with sloping base. Resembling a posthole, on excavation turned out to be natural features.
30115	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay. Appeared to be backfill of Posthole but on investigation turned out to be natural.
30116	Natural Feature	Circular straight steep sided with flat base. Resembling a posthole, on excavation turned out to be natural features.
30117	Natural	Mid reddish brown clay. Appeared to be backfill of Posthole but on investigation turned out to be natural.
30118	Waterhole	Sub rounded straight moderate sided with irregular base. Large feature for collection of water.
30119	Secondary fill	Black silt. Frequent sandstone/cobble inclusions. Finds of water logged wood. Lenses of windblown sand. Depositional silting episodes of natural sand and organic material during use. Lower fill of waterhole, cut by [30122]. No finds.
30120	Secondary fill	Dark greyish black sandy silt. Frequent sandstone/pebble inclusions. Silting and erosional deposition. Cut by [30122], middle fill of Waterhole, no finds.
30121	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black silty sand. Frequent sandstone/pebble inclusions. Final deposition in Water hole, Gradual alluvial and colluvial accumulation post use.

Context	Type	Description
30122	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear with straight very steep sides and a concave base. Boundary ditch cutting through waterhole [30412], containing Roman pottery in the lower of two fills.
30123	Secondary fill	Black silt occasional large sandstone/cobble inclusions. Roman pottery. Lower fill of ditch with heavy rooting formed by natural silting during use.
30124	Secondary fill	Dark Brownish black sandy silt. Frequent sandstone/pebbles and lenses of white sand. Gradual deposition of windblown sand and organic materials along with water borne silting. No finds.
30125	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW linear with concave moderate sides and an irregular base. Cut by small gully [30128] running off to the West. Possible original terminus of [30400] then extended to reach to [30413].
30126	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Rare subrounded stones. Recent bioturbation present. Lower fill of ditch formed by gradual silting during use. No finds.
30127	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand rare subrounded stones 1 sherd of Roman pottery. Heavy bioturbation. Upper fill of ditch formed by gradual accumulation of topsoil and natural through alluvial/colluvial means. Cut by [30128]. Indistinct horizon with (30129)
30128	Gully	East - West linear straight shallow sides and flat base. Appears to have formed by water erosion running from the original terminus of [30400]. Narrows towards West extent of excavation.
30129	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand 2% small rounded stones. Bioturbation present formed through gradual accumulation of topsoil and natural through alluvial/colluvial means. Indistinct horizon with (30126).
30130	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE linear slightly concave gentle sides with an irregular concave base. Defined by lowest fill as main fill is redeposited natural. Truncated by [30133] [30136] [30138]. Not visible in plan or other sections, could be disturbed natural rather than a
30131	Primary fill	Dark brown - black sandy clay, patches of clay very rare coarse gravel. Very common charcoal. Appears to be a charcoal heavy trample layer in the bottom of this feature. Cut by [30135]
30132	deliberate backfill	Mottled red - yellow sand. Very rare coarse gravel. Deliberate back fill in feature. Same as natural (30002). No finds. Cut by [30133], [30136], [30138].
30133	Boundary Ditch	Nw - Se linear, irregular concave moderate sides and flat - concave base. Possible recut of [30130]. Could be natural disturbance as no further evidence of this ditch outside this slot.
30134	deliberate backfill	Light yellow - grey sand. Similar to natural (30002) heavy root action present making false edges and blurring the horizon with (30132) but generally much lighter fill. Deliberate backfill soon after excavation. Cut by [30138].
30135	Secondary fill	Mid grey sandy clay. Dirty sand layer from edge collapse due to erosion. Lowest fill in [30138]. No finds.
30136	Tree throw	Sub oval irregular gentle sides with irregular base. Plant disturbance, part of wider area of bioturbation. Cutting (30132).
30137	Secondary fill	Mid grey with darker and lighter lenses, sandy clay. Rare coarse gravel. Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial deposits. No finds.
30138	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE linear straight - irregular steep - moderate sides and concave irregular base. Boundary ditch, part of [30406]. Two fills with no finds.
30139	Secondary fill	Black sandy loam rare coarse gravel. Gradual accumulation of topsoil and natural by alluvial/colluvial methods.
30140	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear, concave steep sides with concave base. U-shaped ditch. Part of larger [30408] ditch. Contemporary with [30147] No dating.
30141	Primary fill	Orange - brown sand, redeposited natural in base of ditch immediately post/during original excavation.
30142	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Initial silting in ditch during use. No finds.
30143	Secondary fill	Marbled white/grey sand. Windblown sand layer accumulated after initial silting. Marbling caused by water activity.
30144	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Second phase of gradual silting during use. No finds.
30145	Secondary fill	Marbled white-grey sand. Second phase of accumulated windblown sand. No finds.
30146	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Final fill of ditch formed by windblown topsoil entering the ditch. No finds.

Context	Type	Description
30147	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear with concave steep sides and a concave base. Southern end of [30407] joining [30408].
30148	Primary fill	Orange brown silty sand. Re-deposited natural eroded shortly after initial excavation of ditch. No finds.
30149	Secondary fill	Mid brown sandy silt. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation during the use of ditch. No finds.
30150	Fill	*VOID*
30151	Pit	East - West sub oval with concave steep sides and a flat base. No finds or other evidence to suggest a purpose. Later ditches [30407] & [30410] both terminate within the upper fill of this pit.
30152	Secondary fill	Mid greyish - brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium and coarse gravel. Gradual alluvial accumulation within Pit. No finds.
30153	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand. Lenses of light greyish brown sand and mid greyish brown silty clay. Edges of pit eroding into bottom along with other surrounding materials. No finds
30154	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear with concave steep sides and a flat base. Heavily ploughed out Northern end of ditch [30407]. Cutting final fill of pit [30151]. Terminates just beyond pit.
30155	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Rare unsorted well rounded medium coarse gravel. Rare lenses of light greyish brown sand. Gradual silting of ditch alluvial deposition. No finds.
30156	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand. Frequent lenses of mid greyish brown silty sand and light greyish brown sand. Alluvial/Colluvial accumulation of surrounding material in bottom of ditch. No finds.
30157	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear with concave steep sides and flat base. Western Terminus of [30410] cutting Pit [30154]. Heavily ploughed out.
30158	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium gravel. Lens of light greyish brown sand. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in ditch. No finds.
30159	Tree throw	Sub oval, concave moderate sides and flat base. Single fill cut by Beamslot [30161].
30160	Secondary fill	Light grey - yellowish white silty sand, sparse small pebbles. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in tree throw. Cut by [30161].
30161	Beamslot	North - South linear with straight, vertical sides and concave bottom. Northern terminus cutting tree throw [30159]. Roman pottery from both fills.
30162	deliberate backfill	Light grey ashy sand, rare gravel. Charcoal and roman pottery. Lower fill of Beamslot deposited in after removal of beam.
30163	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay sparse gravel. Charcoal and pottery. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in Beamslot.
30164	Beamslot	North - South linear with straight, vertical sides and concave bottom. Southern terminus with two fills containing bone, burnt bone and Roman glass.
30165	deliberate backfill	Light grey ashy sand, small - medium gravel. Charcoal, Roman pottery and glass. Deliberate backfill within beamslot after beams removal.
30166	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay. Sparse medium gravel. Roman pottery. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation above (30165).
30167	Tree throw	Suboval, straight vertical sides and concave base with concave sharp break of slope at base. Truncated by [30169].
30168	Secondary fill	Light grey to yellowish white silty sand. Sparse small rounded pebbles. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in Tree throw. No finds.
30169	Beamslot	North - South linear with straight vertical sides and concave base. Middle profile slot. Two fills including Roman pottery.
30170	deliberate backfill	Light grey ashy sand. Small - medium gravel. Roman pottery, Charcoal. Deliberate lower fill of beamslot after removal of beam.
30171	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay. Sparse medium gravel. Charcoal, Roman pottery. Upper fill of Beamslot, gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial material.
30172	Posthole	Circular, straight gentle - moderate sides and flat base. Possible posthole on edge of and cut by ditch [30125].
30173	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand. Bioturbation present. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation. Cut by [30125].
30174	Posthole	Sub-oval, straight vertical sides and flat base. Posthole aligned with Beamslot [30403]. Single fill with Roman pottery.
30175	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay. Coarse gravel and rounded pebbles. Charcoal, 1 sherd Roman pottery and bone. Single fill probable gradual accumulation of surrounding material after post removed. Stones could represent the packing from around the post.
30176	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear, concave shallow sides with flat base. Terminus at Northerly extent of [30409].

Context	Type	Description
30177	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare well rounded medium gravel. Gradual silting of ditch. No finds.
30178	Boundary Ditch	North East - South West linear, concave shallow sides and flat base. Profile slot at point where ditch turns from North - South to East - West. No finds.
30179	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare well rounded medium and coarse gravel. Gradual silting of ditch.
30180	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear with concave shallow sides and flat base. Terminus at Southerly extent of [30409] where it has turned from North - South to East - West. Cut by Land drain [30182].
30181	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Rare well rounded medium gravel. Gradual silting of ditch. No finds. Cut by land drain [30182]
30182	Modern Feature	East - West Linear, straight vertical sides. Not fully excavated. Cut for Modern Land drain. Cuts (30181)
30183	deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown sand. Backfill of Land drain.
30184	Cut	VOID
30185	Fill	VOID
30186	Fill	VOID
30187	Fill	VOID
30188	Fill	VOID
30189	Cut	VOID
30190	Tree throw	Sub-oval, irregular undercutting sides and irregular base. Excavated to prove not a posthole related to [30174].
30191	Secondary fill	Light blueish grey to dark black silty sand. Small pebbles one piece of pottery. Clay inclusions and bioturbation. Accumulated alluvial/colluvial deposit plus some disturbed natural from edges.
30192	Boundary Ditch	East - West Linear with irregular steep sides and flat base. Turning south beyond this point before heading out of edge of excavation. Fills suggest contemporary to [30198]. No dating evidence.
30193	Secondary fill	Dark grey - black with lighter lensing. Silty sand. Layer of alluvial silting in bottom of ditch. Probably from period of use. No finds.
30194	Secondary fill	Yellow- orange sand. Collapse of Northern edge before final silting. No finds.
30195	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay. Rare fine gravel. Patches of redeposited natural. Alluvial/colluvial deposition within ditch forming main fill. No horizon with (30196). No finds.
30196	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay. Rare fine gravel, patches of redeposited natural. No horizon with (30195), filled in same action. Final fill of [30192]. No finds.
30197	Fill	*VOID*
30198	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear with concave steep - moderate sides and a flat base. Heavily ploughed out ditch joining [30192]. Probably cotemporary as main fills are the same.
30199	tertiary deposit	Dark brown - black sandy loam. Thin layer of ploughed in topsoil possibly showing edge of [30198] or could also be overlying (30196). Final phase within this slot.
30200	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear, concave shallow sides and flat base. Northern terminus of Boundary ditch just beyond edge of [30151].
30201	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Rare well rounded medium gravel. Gradual alluvial silting of boundary ditch.
30202	Pit	Circular with concave Steep - moderate sides and concave base. Large pit like feature, only one animal bone found in single remaining fill, heavily disturbed edges by bioturbation. Decayed roots present but no evidence of more recent trees suggest this w
30203	deliberate backfill	Dark brown - black sandy clay. Very rare rounded coarse gravel. Rooting. One animal bone. Deliberate backfill in order to flatten ground after removal of tree early within the use of this area. Sandy lenses at edges caused by bioturbation. Cut by later Di
30204	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear with concave steep to moderate sides and a concave base. Earlier phase of Romano British ditch [30400]. Re cut by [30206], cutting fill of [30202].
30205	Secondary fill	Dark grey - black, white/silver lensing. Sandy silt. Rare coarse gravel - rounded. Roman pottery. Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of ditch. Re cut by [30206]. Clear horizons with (30203) and (30207).

Context	Type	Description
30206	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear with concave - straight, moderate - steep sides. Later phase re-cut of Boundary ditch [30204] slightly further North than original cut.
30207	Fill	Dark brown - black sandy clay. Very rare coarse gravel. Roman pottery. Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting in ditch. Clear horizons with both (30205) & (30203).
30208	Posthole	Oval straight vertical sided with flat base. Possible base of posthole. No relating features or finds.
30209	Secondary fill	Dark Brown sandy clay small rounded pebbles. Charcoal. Single fill of posthole. Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial material. No finds.
30210	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear stepped moderate - steep sides. Irregular base. Large ditch beyond where [30402] turns from NW- SE to N - S.
30211	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey clay sand. Clay heavy fill created by edges collapsing episodically into ditch forming stepped nature of sides, plus some alluvial deposition during use. No finds.
30212	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition at end of ditches use. Cut by shrub bole [30213] and possible modern feature [30215].
30213	Tree throw	Circular, irregular shallow-steep sided with a flat base. Shrub bole on edge of ditch possibly grown during ditches use due to presence of water.
30214	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Heavy bioturbation. Formed by weathering of edges and alluvial accumulation. No finds.
30215	Modern Feature	Rectangular, straight moderate sides. Concave base. Edges look possibly machine dug or with modern tools. Precise edges. Cutting upper fill of [30210]. Unclear purpose.
30216	deliberate backfill	Light brownish grey with yellow hue silty sand. Like disturbed natural probably backfilled in to cut.
30217	Gully	East - West linear. Stepped moderate sides and concave base. Similar to other short linears across site [30416]. Western end disturbed by bioturbation. Possibly just a shrub row.
30218	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish brown silty clay. Rounded small - medium pebbles. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in gully left by shrub row.
30219	Gully	North - South linear concave moderate sides with flat base. Southern terminus of gully similar to [30409]. Heavily ploughed. No dating.
30220	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand rare well rounded medium gravel. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in base of gully. No finds.
30221	Gully	North - South linear concave moderate sides with flat base. Central slot in gully similar to [30409]. Heavily ploughed. No dating.
30222	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand rare well rounded medium gravel. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in base of gully. No finds.
30223	Gully	East West linear concave moderate sides with flat base. Northern terminus of gully after it turns from N-S. Similar to [30409]. Heavily ploughed. No dating.
30224	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand rare well rounded medium gravel. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in base of gully. No finds.
30225	Tree throw	Sub circular. Irregular shallow sides with irregular base. Tree throw cut by gully [30223].
30226	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Rare well rounded medium gravel. Light greyish brown sand lenses throughout. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in tree bole. Cut by [30223]
30227	Beamslot	North - South linear with concave moderate sides and a flat base. Southern terminus. Same as [30229]. Similar to [30414]. Related to similar features [30233] & [30350] to West.
30228	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Rare well rounded medium and coarse gravel. Mid reddish brown sand lenses towards base. Gradual alluvial silting of Beamslot after use. No finds.
30229	Cut	North - South linear with concave moderate sides and a flat base. Northern terminus same as [30227]. Similar to [30414]. Related to similar features to West.
30230	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Rare well rounded medium and coarse gravel. Mid reddish brown sand lenses towards base. Gradual alluvial silting of Beamslot after use. No finds.
30231	Modern Feature	East - West linear. Straight vertical sides and flat base. Modern field drain cutting [30229]
30232	deliberate backfill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Immediate back fill of field drain cut. [30231].
30233	Beamslot	North - South linear, concave steep sides and sloping base. Southern terminus, same as [30235]. Related to [30227] to East and [30350] to West.
30234	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare medium and coarse gravel. Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of Slot after use.

Context	Type	Description
30235	Beamslot	North - South linear, concave steep sides and sloping base. Northern terminus, same as [30233]. Related to [30227] to East and [30350] to West.
30236	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare medium and coarse gravel. Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of Slot after use.
30237	Modern Feature	East - West. Modern Field drain
30238	deliberate backfill	Backfill of Modern field drain.
30239	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear. Straight shallow sides and irregular base. Roman pottery from 4 fills.
30240	Secondary fill	Black sandy silt rare small pebbles. Roman pottery. Upper fill, gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition plus organic material. Same as (30243)
30241	Secondary fill	Mid orange-brown silty sand. Roman pottery. Third fill of ditch. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition including some topsoil deposits.
30242	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Infrequent small pebbles. Lenses of white sand. Roman pottery. Above initial fill, gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial deposits.
30243	Layer	Black sandy silt with Roman pottery, forming a spread from the top of ditch [30404], same as top fill (30240) created by later ploughing.
30244	Cut	
30245	Secondary fill	Black silt, orange sand. Roman Pottery and worked leather. Gradual waterborne silting during use of ditch. Lowest fill.
30246	Gully	East - West linear concave irregular sides with concave base. Small gully similar to others found across site. Probably for hedge line.
30247	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish brown silty clay rounded small - medium pebbles. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in gully left by hedge row.
30248	Tree throw	Sub rounded straight irregular sided with irregular base. Next to and presumed earlier than [30404].
30249	Secondary fill	White- grey. Fine loose sand. Rare small pebbles. Roman pottery found on surface and probably spread from (30240). Gradual alluvial deposition.
30250	Pit	Oval concave steep sides with concave almost conical base, possible posthole. Containing almost complete roman pot. In corner of [30400] and [30401].
30251	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt. Very rare subrounded stones. Very Humic, formed by alluvial silting in in bottom of posthole.
30252	Secondary fill	Mid - greyish brown silty sand rare subrounded stones. Roman pot found in the West side of fill. Main fill of pit. Gradual deposition of alluvial/colluvial material.
30253	tertiary deposit	Light brownish grey mottled, silty sand. Rare sub rounded stones. Mixed deposit created by ploughing.
30254	Tree throw	Sub oval irregular stepped sides.
30255	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty clay. Gradual alluvial build up in tree bole.
30256	Tree throw	Sub oval irregular stepped sides. One of 4 clustered together.
30257	Secondary fill	Yellow - grey silty clay. Gradual alluvial build up in tree bole.
30258	Boundary Ditch	NE- SW ditch irregular steep sides and flat base, joining [3400] to NE and leaving edge of excavation to SW
30259	Secondary fill	Dark brown black silty clay rare coarse gravel. Clear horizon to (30260) indistinct to (30261). Gradual colluvial/alluvial silting. Initial deposit during use. No finds
30260	Secondary fill	Yellow - orange sand. Only in southern section, clear horizons with (30359) & (30361). Large deposit of redeposited natural at similar time to (30361). Middle deposit. No finds
30261	Secondary fill	Dark brown black silty clay. Indistinct horizon to (30259) clear to (30260). Final fill of ditch after use. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition of topsoil and organic material.
30262	Tree throw	Sub circular concave- irregular steep - moderate sides. U-shaped base. Cut by ditch [30264].
30263	Secondary fill	Yellow - brown sandy clay. Clear horizons to disturbed natural and (30265) less clear with (30279). Dark brown lens resembling post pipe but more likely a degraded tree root. Alluvial/colluvial deposition with bioturbation.
30264	Boundary Ditch	North - south linear irregular moderate sides and flat base. Southern terminus of [30406]. Curves to North from NW before this slot.
30265	Secondary fill	Dark brown black sandy loam. Single fill of ditch Alluvial deposition of topsoil.
30266	Boundary Ditch	North South linear concave moderate sides and irregular base. Ditch similar to [30400]. No dating.

Context	Type	Description
30267	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black silty sand, infrequent pebbles. Natural silting and alluvial deposition.
30268	Channel	North south straight irregular sides and irregular base. Small water channel cut through base of larger ditch. No finds.
30269	Secondary fill	Black silt, silting within water channel.
30270	Pit	Sub rectangular concave steep sides and flat base. Cutting shallow ditch [30272] and cut by [30274].
30271	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand with grey- yellow hue. Heavy bioturbation disturbing horizons with surrounding fills. Gradual accumulation of colluvium.
30272	Boundary Ditch	West - East linear concave moderate sides and concave base. Continuation of [30408] after running into [30402].
30273	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand alluvial/colluvial deposition. Cut by [30274]
30274	Boundary Ditch	North-South linear, stepped moderate sides, irregular base. Slot on end of corner as turns south from south east. Continuation of [30402].
30275	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Heavy bioturbation. Formed by gradual alluvial/colluvial build up. No finds.
30276	tertiary deposit	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Heavy bioturbation. Formed by ploughed in topsoil.
30277	Tree throw	Sub circular with straight moderate sides and flat base.
30278	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand formed by gradual alluvial deposition.
30279	redeposited natural	Yellow sand in bottom east of tree bole. Probably created by removal of the plant causing the natural to collapse.
30280	Posthole	Sub circular with concave moderate sides and a concave base. Possible posthole related to [30282]. No finds.
30281	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish -brown silty clay. Some bioturbation. Gradual alluvial silting.
30282	Posthole	Sub-oval concave moderate sides and concave base. Posthole possibly related to [30280].
30283	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish -brown silty clay. Some bioturbation. Gradual alluvial silting.
30284	Boundary Ditch	North-south linear, concave irregular sides, concave base. Somewhat water eroded ditch with three fills containing Roman pottery.
30285	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Roman pottery lenses of white windblown sand suggesting gradual build up by alluvial and colluvial deposition.
30286	Secondary fill	Mid orangish brown silty sand. Roman pottery. Wind and water erosion of contemporary topsoil into ditch.
30287	Secondary fill	Black sandy silt organic in nature, alluvial/colluvial deposition along with plant decomposition forming final fill. No finds.
30288	Boundary Ditch	North south linear straight steep sides and flat base. Cutting (30292) fill of ditch [30291] to close this corner of [30420].
30289	Secondary fill	Blackish brown silty sand comprised of several lenses. Gradual colluvial deposition.
30290	Secondary fill	Black sandy slit with organic character. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition along with plant remains.
30291	Boundary Ditch	East - west linear with straight moderate sides and concave base. Forming Northern extent of [30420] enclosure.
30292	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey fine sand. Comprised of many layers and lenses of sand. Episodic alluvial/colluvial deposition. No finds.
30293	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear with straight steep sides and flat base. Forming northern extent of [30420] enclosure.
30294	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black sand. Roman pottery. Lenses of white windblown sand. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition plus organic material.
30295	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black sand. Roman pottery. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition plus organic material.
30296	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey fine sand. Roman pottery. Comprised of several layers and lenses. Episodic deposition of windblown material.
30297	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black sand. Roman pottery and animal bone. Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition plus some intentional deposition of rubbish.
30298	Boundary Ditch	East - West curvi linear straight moderate sides and concave base. Later phase of [30413].
30299	Secondary fill	Black silt with lenses of white sand. Natural waterborne silting with episodic wind deposits in base of ditch.

Context	Type	Description
30300	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand frequent pebbles and several lenses of windblown sand. Roman pottery. Episodic deposition of settlement waste along with alluvial/colluvial deposition.
30301	Boundary Ditch	North - South straight moderate sided with concave base. Later phase of [30413].
30302	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black silty sand rare pebble inclusions. Frequent lenses of light coloured windblown sands. Gradual alluvial/colluvial build up. No finds.
30303	Secondary fill	Mid orange with yellow bands, sand. A series of slumping events from sides. No finds.
30304	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty sand. Frequent pebble inclusions. Waterborne deposit from use of ditch. No finds.
30305	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear with straight moderate sides and flat base. Eastern terminus of [30413] between [30404] and [30405].
30306	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey sand. Gradual alluvial deposition during use of ditch.
30307	Secondary fill	Dark greyish black silty sand, thin lenses of windblown sand. Gradual filling of ditch by water and wind borne topsoil and natural at end of use.
30308	Boundary Ditch	SW -NE turning SE- NW Curvi-linear. Straight near vertical sided with flat base. Forms southern extent of [30421] with [30405] and [30406].
30309	Backfill	Black silty clay. Charcoal heavy. Very organic main fill. Backfill of organic and burnt materials rapidly covered by (30310). No finds.
30310	deliberate backfill	Yellow orange sand. Very clean re deposited natural. Deliberate back fill shortly after (30309). No finds. Cut by [30312]
30311	Secondary fill	Grey - Black silt. Initial silting waterborne silting of ditch. No finds.
30312	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear, straight - concave moderate - steep at base. Flat irregular base. Where [30405] cuts [30413] though assumed contemporary.
30313	Secondary fill	Dark brown - black sandy clay. Very rare coarse gravel. Distinct horizons. Gradual alluvial build up from topsoil. No finds.
30314	Tree throw	Sub circular with concave shallow sides and flat base. Cut by ditch [30314]
30315	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand rare well rounded small gravel. Gradual alluvial deposition.
30316	Boundary Ditch	E- W linear concave moderate sides, with flat base. Cutting tree throw fill (30315)
30317	Secondary fill	Mid greyish - brown silty clay with rare well rounded medium gravel. Gradual silting of ditch.
30318	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE linear with concave moderate sides and a sloping base. Terminus of [30415]
30319	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay rare well rounded small gravel. Gradual silting of Boundary Ditch. No Finds.
30320	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW linear concave moderate sides with flat base. Part of large ditch running across area. Containing large worked timber (30321).
30321	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay rare medium and coarse gravel and limestone. Large timber found in base along with smaller pieces of wood seemingly purposefully thrown in form southern bank. Main fill. Gradual alluvial/colluvial fill with some intentional wa
30322	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown sand Collapse of Northern bank during use. No finds.
30323	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear. Concave steep sides. Irregular base. Slot where [30401] turns into [30400] and [30408] runs off to the SE. All contemporary.
30324	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium gravel. Same as (30354) Final alluvial/colluvial deposition in ditch. No Finds. Cut by [30328].
30325	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown with reddish hue silty clay. Rare well rounded gravel. Same as (30355). Organic layer gradual alluvial/colluvial build up with plant material. Cut by [30328].
30326	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium and coarse gravel. 1 sherd Roman pottery. Lower fill of ditch. Initial alluvial/colluvial silting during use. Cut by [30328]
30327	Cut	SE - NW linear, stepped steep sides and flat base. Slot where [30401] turns into [30400] and [30408] comes in from the SE. All contemporary.
30328	Modern Feature	Modern field drain.
30329	deliberate backfill	Backfill of modern field drain
30330	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear concave moderate sides and flat base. Similar to other large boundary ditches in area 3. On eastern edge of area. No dating
30331	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay rare well rounded medium and coarse gravel. Final silting of ditch.

Context	Type	Description
30332	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare well rounded medium and coarse gravel. Light greyish brown lenses Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of ditch.
30333	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear stepped moderate sides and flat base. Earlier phase cut by [30336]. Similar to other large boundary ditches in area 3. On eastern edge of area. No dating.
30334	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium and coarse gravel. Final gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of ditch. Cut by [30336]. No finds.
30335	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare medium gravel. Lenses of windblown mid reddish brown sand. Initial colluvial silting of ditch. Cut by [30336]. No finds.
30336	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear concave moderate sides and flat base. Later phase cutting [30333]. Similar to other large boundary ditches in area 3. On eastern edge of area. No dating.
30337	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare medium and coarse gravel. Lenses of mid reddish brown sand. Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of ditch.
30338	Gully	NW- SE linear, concave shallow sides and irregular base. SE terminus of last and longest of series of gullies [30416].
30339	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay rare well rounded gravel. Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of gully.
30340	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear, straight, moderate to steep sides. Intersecting ditch [30342] before terminating in [30344] beyond this slot. Probably contemporary to [30344] and [30342].
30341	Secondary fill	Dark brown - black silty sand rare fine - coarse gravel. Grey white lenses. Colluvial/alluvial deposits. Indistinct horizon to (30343). No Finds.
30342	Boundary Ditch	E-W linear concave moderate sides and irregular base. Between large boundary ditches [30340] and [30344] with a very similar fill. Probably a re-cut or extension to join the two ditches.
30343	Secondary fill	Dark grey - black silty clay rare coarse stones. Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting. Indistinct horizons to (30341) & (30345). No finds.
30344	Boundary Ditch	East - West linear. Slightly concave gentle sides and flat base. Part of larger ditch just before joining with [30340] and then [30400] and [30401] to West.
30345	Secondary fill	Dark brown - black sandy loam. Rare coarse gravel. Alluvial/colluvial deposits of topsoil. Indistinct horizon with (30343). No finds.
30346	Tree throw	Sub - circular straight steep sided with concave base. Cut by ditch [30348].
30347	Secondary fill	Grey - dark brown sandy silt. Alluvial/colluvial deposition in tree bole. Cut by [30348].
30348	Boundary Ditch	North - South linear straight gentle sides with concave base. Western extent of ploughed out enclosure boundaries [30422]. Cuts tree throw [30346].
30349	Secondary fill	Dark brown - black sandy loam alluvial/colluvial deposition of topsoil. No finds.
30350	Pit	North - South sub rectangular. Straight steep sided with Flat base. Related to [30227] & [30233] but wider and deeper. Deeper to one end. Possibly dug out posthole.
30351	Secondary fill	Dark brown - black sandy loam, occasional fine-coarse gravel. Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in pit.
30352	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Considerable root action. Disturbed alluvial/colluvial deposit. Same as (30091).
30353	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial material. Upper fill of ditch, heavy modern root action. Same as (30092).
30354	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium gravel. Same as (30324) Final alluvial/colluvial deposition in ditch. No Finds. Cut by [30328].
30355	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown with reddish hue silty clay. Rare well rounded gravel. Same as (30325). Organic layer gradual alluvial/colluvial build up with plant material. Cut by [30328].
30356	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare well rounded medium and coarse gravel. Lower fill of ditch. Initial alluvial/colluvial silting during use. Cut by [30328]
40001	topsoil	Dark brown grey sandy loam
40002	Natural	Yellow orange sand
40003	Boundary Ditch	North - South enclosure ditch. No dating evidence.
40004	Secondary fill	Some very rare CBM dust. Gradual accumulation of windblown and colluvial natural in bottom of ditch.
40005	Secondary fill	Upper fill of ditch alluvial and colluvial deposition of plough soil.
40006	Pit	Latest pit in cluster of three. No dating just animal bone.

Context	Type	Description
40007	Secondary fill	Single fill of refuse pit containing Bovine bone. Episodic deliberate dumping.
40009	Tree throw	Gully shaped tree throw, part of hedge line.
40010	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial materials in tree bole.
40011	Tree throw	Gully shaped tree throw, part of hedge line.
40012	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial materials in tree bole.
40013	Tree throw	Circular tree throw.
40014	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial materials in tree bole.
40015	Tree throw	Shrub bole associated to others in area.
40016	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial materials in tree bole.
40017	Tree throw	Circular tree throw originally thought to be a posthole.
40018	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial materials in tree bole.
40019	Tree throw	Gully shaped tree throw, part of hedge line.
40020	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial materials in tree bole.
40021	Pit	Earliest in series of three refuse pits, but no finds from this one.
40022	Secondary fill	Episodic deposition in pit creating organic fill with lenses/lumps of redeposited natural.
40023	Pit	Second in series of 3 pits. Refuse pit open for some time.
40024	Secondary fill	Upper fill in pit, high organic content with Bovine animal bone. Gradual episodic backfill of refuse pit.
40025	Animal Disturbance	Thought to be a posthole this turned out to be rodent burrowing around a later stakehole.
40026	bioturbation	Bioturbation from animal burrowing.
40027	Stakehole	Stake hole, No associated features.
40028	tertiary deposit	Degraded remains of stake mixed with colluvial deposits in stake hole.
40029	Secondary fill	Alluvial/Colluvial accumulation in pit along with purposeful deposits including charcoal and a possible whetstone.
40030	Tree throw	Tree throw.
40031	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial materials in tree bole.
40032	Posthole	Sub circular posthole, possible tree throw/bioturbation.
40033	Secondary fill	Infrequent charcoal flecks possible deliberate backfill of posthole after removal of post.
40034	Gully	V shaped gully running NW - SE forming field boundary.
40035	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of gully.
40036	Pit	Pit for Sheep burial.
40037	Backfill	Blackish brown backfill of sheep burial.
40038	Animal Skeleton	Sheep skeleton lying on left side. Truncated by machine. Probably modern.
40039	Tree throw	Tree throw. Originally thought to be a posthole
40040	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial materials in tree bole.
40041	Boundary Ditch	Shallow/heavily ploughed roman field boundary
40042	Secondary fill	Fill mostly to edges suggesting slump from sides and alluvial/colluvial deposition from sides.
40043	tertiary deposit	Ploughed in topsoil. One whole Roman pot from fill.
40044	Boundary Ditch	North - South ditch.
40045	Secondary fill	Main fill of ditch. Gradual alluvial and colluvial deposition.
40046	Secondary fill	Possible hedgerow or other bioturbation in top of fill (40045).
40047	Cut	
40048	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW modern field boundary.

Context	Type	Description
40049	Secondary fill	Initial deposit of alluvial/colluvial sand on base and southern edge.
40050	Secondary fill	Thin final layer of colluvial/alluvial silting.
40051	Gully	Shallow Gully forming modern field boundary. Cut by Land Drain.
40052	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition within Gully.
40053	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial and colluvial deposition. Same as (40045).
40054	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW Field boundary. NW side of base has a deeper part suggesting channel created by water erosion.
40055	Secondary fill	Mix of episodic slump from NW bank and colluvial/alluvial deposition.
40056	tertiary deposit	Final fill of ditch created by ploughed in topsoil.
40057	Secondary fill	Gradual colluvial silting in base of ditch after water channel had eroded in.
40058	Gully	NE -SW gully forming part of modern field boundary. Cut by [40060].
40059	Secondary fill	Alluvial deposition in gully.
40060	Gully	Re cut of [40058] gully.
40061	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial silting in gully.
40062	Tree throw	Tree throw.
40063	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial build up in Tree throw.
40064	Boundary Ditch	Boundary ditch also used for drainage, two water channels eroded into base.
40065	Secondary fill	Colluvial/alluvial deposition of plough soil in ditch. Same as (40067).
40066	Boundary Ditch	East - West ditch terminating where it meets [40064] but contemporary with it.
40067	Secondary fill	Colluvial/alluvial deposition of ploughsoil in ditch. Same as (40065).
40068	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW Roman boundary ditch cut by tree throw.
40069	Secondary fill	Lower fill of ditch. Created by erosion and silting. Cut by [40071].
40070	tertiary deposit	Ploughed in topsoil. Forming final fill of ditch. Cut by [40071]
40071	Tree throw	Tree throw cutting Roman ditch [40068].
40072	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial build up in Tree throw.
40073	Boundary Ditch	NW -SE boundary ditch.
40074	Secondary fill	Alluvial/Colluvial silting layer in ditch.
40075	Boundary Ditch	NE -SW curvilinear ditch. Corner of the field boundary.
40076	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation in ditch.
40077	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial materials in tree bole.
40079	Wall	Two course Red brick wall. Demolished to current level. Boundary Wall.
40080	Construction cut	Cut for red brick wall alongside current track.
40081	Bedding	Levelling/bedding layer for wall 40079
40082	Backfill	Backfill in cut around wall 40079.
40083	Boundary Ditch	Modern NE - SW boundary ditch cutting earlier ditch [40086]
40084	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial deposition in bottom of ditch.
40085	tertiary deposit	Ploughed in topsoil forming final fill of ditch.
40086	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE ditch. Cut by later ditch [40083]
40087	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition within ditch. Cut by [40083].
40088	Boundary Ditch	Shallow NE - SW ditch.
40089	Secondary fill	Gradual Alluvial/colluvial accumulation in ditch.
40090	tertiary deposit	Ploughed in topsoil forming final fill of ditch.
40091	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE ditch cut by modern activity [40093].
40092	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial deposition with some episodic side collapse. Bioturbation and iron panning present.
40093	Boundary Ditch	NW -SE Boundary ditch cutting [40091]
40094	tertiary deposit	Ploughed in topsoil after end of use of ditch.
40095	Gully	NE - SW gully cut forming modern field boundary
40096	Secondary fill	Alluvial deposition in gully.
40097	Gully	Recut of [40095]

Context	Type	Description
40098	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition within Gully.
40099	Cut	N - S gully cut forming modern field boundary
40100	Fill	Alluvial deposition in gully.
40101	Cut	N - S gully cut forming modern field boundary Cuts (40100)
40102	Fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition within Gully.
40103	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW boundary ditch, leading to Romano - British field system.
40104	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition within ditch
40105	tertiary deposit	Ploughed in topsoil after use of ditch.
40106	Modern Feature	Modern Land drain.
40107	Boundary Ditch	NE - SW field Boundary
40108	Secondary fill	Mix of episodic slumps and colluvial/alluvial deposition.
40109	Secondary fill	Colluvial/alluvial deposition of topsoil into ditch.
40110	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE field Boundary
40111	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial deposits.
40112	Fill	void
40113	Boundary Ditch	NW - SE field Boundary
40114	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial deposits.
40115	Fill	VOID
40116	Boundary Ditch	East - West Boundary ditch.
40117	Secondary fill	Gradual accumulation of alluvial/colluvial deposits.
40118		VOID
50001	topsoil	Dark brown grey sandy loam
50002	Natural	Yellow- orange sand
50003	Boundary Ditch	Modern N - S Boundary ditch. Possibly related to [60003]
50004	Secondary fill	Colluvial deposition in base of ditch.
50005	Secondary fill	Slump of material from Eastern bank
50006	Secondary fill	Probable remains of Slump from West bank cut by later features. [50008], [50013].
50007	Secondary fill	Alluvial deposition and episodic slump from edge of ditch cut by [50013]
50008	Tree throw	tree throw cutting [5003]
50009	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial fill of tree throw.
50010	Gully	Hedgerow/gully running through ditch [50003]
50011	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial fill with heavy bioturbation.
50012	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial deposition within ditch. Cut by [50008]
50013	Tree throw	Irregular tree throw.
50014	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial fill of tree throw.
50015	Tree throw	Possible hedgerow.
50016	Fill	Patch of heavy bioturbation and alluvial deposition within tree throw.
60001	topsoil	Dark brown grey sandy loam
60002	Natural	Yellow- orange sand
60003	Boundary Ditch	North - South boundary ditch. Cut by tree throws.
60004	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation overlying slumps.
60005	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial fill of possible hedgerow with heavy bioturbation.
60006	Secondary fill	Possible later slump of material from East bank cut by [60011]and [60009].
60007	Secondary fill	Slump from West bank mixed with alluvial/colluvial deposits.cut by [60011]
60008	Secondary fill	Laminated layers of sand and silt. Created by alluvial/colluvial processes.
60009	Tree throw	Possible hedgerow in top of [6003]
60010	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial accumulation with heavy bioturbation.
60011	Tree throw	Possible hedgerow in top of [6003]

Context	Type	Description
70001	topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam with rare medium gravel
70002	Natural	Light brown yellow, clay sand patches of medium gravel, heavy bioturbation
70003	hollow way	Furthest West part of [70018]
70004	Secondary fill	Alluvial/colluvial fill. Earliest deposit in [70003]. Post medieval pottery
70005	Secondary fill	Disturbed/redeposited natural. Fill in southern edge of [70003]. Blurred horizons with (70006). No finds
70006	Secondary fill	alluvial/colluvial fill with patches of redeposited natural. Blurred horizon to (70005). No finds.
70007	hollow way	Hollow Way Braid. Braid entering Hollow Way near North West extent of Area 7 from North
70008	Secondary fill	disturbed/redeposited natural against South West edge. Clear Horizon, no finds
70009	Secondary fill	alluvial/colluvial fill with patches of redeposited natural, lenses of Charcoal and sand. Clear Horizon, No finds
70010	Gully	Gully Terminus. Similar fill to those in [70015] suggesting similar date. Possibly drainage
70011	Secondary fill	alluvial/colluvial fill with lenses of redeposited natural Clear Horizon, Animal bone.
70012	Gully	Gully widening towards Southern edge of excavation. Possibly drainage
70013	Secondary fill	alluvial/colluvial fill in Gully [70012]. Clear Horizon, no finds.
70015	hollow way	Furthest East part of [70018]
70016	Secondary fill	alluvial/colluvial fill with lenses of natural. Clear horizons, Clay pipe.
70017	Secondary fill	disturbed/redeposited natural against South edge. Clear Horizon, no finds
70019	hollow way	Western central slot in [70018]
70020	Secondary fill	disturbed/redeposited natural against South West edge. Clear Horizon, no finds
70021	Secondary fill	alluvial/colluvial fill. Main deposit in [70019]. Clear Horizon no finds.
70022	Secondary fill	alluvial/colluvial fill in [70019]. Patches of redeposited natural Clear Horizon no finds.
70023	Secondary fill	clay fill. Final deposition in [70019], Clear Horizon, no finds.
70024	hollow way	Eastern central slot in [70018]
70025	Secondary fill	disturbed/redeposited natural in base and sides. Lower fill similar to (70026) Clear Horizon, no finds
70026	Secondary fill	disturbed/redeposited natural in base and sides. Lower fill similar to (70025) Clear Horizon, no finds. Relationships to other fills destroyed by Land Drain [70028]
70027	Secondary fill	Main alluvial/colluvial fill of Hollow Way, Cut by Land Drain [70024] Heavy rooting.
70028	Modern Feature	Land drain
70029	deliberate backfill	Backfill of Land drain
70030	hollow way	Hollow Way Braid. Braid entering Hollow Way near North West extent of Area 7 from North. Relationship with [70033] destroyed by Land Drain [70028]
70031	Primary fill	Slumping at the edge of the Hollow way shortly after creation.
70032	Secondary fill	alluvial/colluvial fill. Main deposit in [70030]. Clear Horizon no finds. Cut by Land drain.
70033	hollow way	Relationship slot with [70030]. Main Holloway where joined by braid at North West of area 7. Relationship with [70033] destroyed by Land Drain [70028]
70034	Primary fill	Slumping at the edge of the Hollow way shortly after creation.
70035	Secondary fill	alluvial/colluvial fill. Main deposit in [70030]. Clear Horizon no finds. Cut by Land drain.
70036	Modern Feature	Land drain
70037	deliberate backfill	Backfill of Land drain
70038	Secondary fill	Disturbed/Redeposited natural at Northern edge of [70015] Hollow way.
70039	bioturbation	Small sandy pocket of Bioturbation in the top of (70016).
70040	Secondary fill	Disturbed/redeposited natural at NE edge of Hollow way [70019] Gradual accumulation from trampling, alluvial and colluvial means.
80001	topsoil	Very dark brownish grey silty sand
80002	Natural	Orange yellow sand, patches of medium gravel.
100001	topsoil	Very dark brownish grey silty sand.
100002	Natural	Light yellowish orange, sand. Some plough scarring.

Context	Type	Description
100003	Boundary Ditch	NE-SW boundary ditch. Six fills.
100004	Primary fill	Re deposited natural from side collapse during creation/early use of ditch.
100005	Secondary fill	Organic alluvial/colluvial silting in the ditch from use.
100006	Secondary fill	Lighter alluvial/colluvial silting with organic matter throughout and heavy bioturbation.
100007	Secondary fill	Loose backfill of topsoil near top of ditch.
100008	Backfill	Final backfill of ditch similar to (100007). Slightly darker more organic topsoil in top of ditch.
100009	Secondary fill	Side collapse on Southern bank possibly occuring during backfilling.
100010	Gully	NW - SE gully with steep sides and narrow base. Heavy root damage on sides. Possible hedge line. Single fill.
100011	Cut	
100012	Secondary fill	Gradual alluvial/colluvial silting of Gully.

11.2 Appendix 2: Romano-British pottery

Table 26: Romano-British pottery

Area	Group	F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %
3	30174	30174	Posthole	30175	Roman	A single greyware sherd.	1	2	0
3	30189	30189	VOID	30188	M2+	A small group of grey ware including a fragment from a dish with a flared lip.	4	67	10
3	30248	30248	Tree throw	30249	AD200-250	A small group including fragments from: a samian bowl or dish, a large grey ware storage jar and a jar with a split rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Fig. 4.24).	21	265	46
3	30250	30250	Pit	30252	M2+	A large proportion of the upper half of a grey ware lug-handled jar (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Fig. 4.25, Type F).	24	1175	76
3	30400	30003	Boundary Ditch	30004	L2-E3	A large fresh group of Roman pottery. A large proportion of sherds from a limited number of vessels dating to the later 2nd to early 3rd century AD. The grey ware forms present include, jars with everted and out-curved (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type E (a)) rims some with burnished lattice decoration, bowls with flared lips (Type C(a)) and dishes with grooved rims (Type B(b)). The later wide-mouthed jar/ shouldered bowl with no neck (Type H(b))is also represented by sherds from at least two examples that may represent the presence of pottery from the 3rd century within this group. A single small fragment of samian along with fragments from lid seated jars in a coarse quartz gritted fabric similar to Derbyshire ware (Buckland *et al*. 2001, Fig. 48.222) are the only vessels present not in the typical local grey ware fabric.	595	5545	869
3	30400	30003	Boundary Ditch	30005	3C	A small group of greyware including a sherd from a rusticated jar and a large bowl with no neck (Buckland *et al*. 1980 Type H(b).	5	73	11
3	30400	30006	Boundary Ditch	30008	M2+	A small group including rim fragments from a jar with an out-curved rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Class E(a) and a greyware jar with a bifurcated rim (cf. rim type from Rosington Bridge but with a narrower rim, Buckland *et al*. 2001, Fig. 50.292).	11	127	23
3	30400	30058	Boundary Ditch	30059	3C	A small group including a fragment from a segmental flanged bowl with traces of painted decoration (form as Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig.	42	1023	108

Area	Group	F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %
						35.87), a grey ware bowl with a flared lip (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type C(a)), a jar with an out-curved rim (Buckla			
3	30400	30058	Boundary Ditch	30060	M2	A medium sized group including a fragment from a Verulamium region white ware mortarium with a high hooked flange and low internal beading, a similar example from 106-114 Borough High Street, London was dated to *c.* AD110-150 (Hammerson and Murray 1978, Fi	84	1408	156
3	30400	30204	Boundary Ditch	30205	AD140+	A small group including a fragment from a decorated form 37 samain bowl, the base from a Derbyshire ware jar, a grey ware jar and small fragments of tile.	7	160	4
3	30400	30206	Boundary Ditch	30207	2C	A small group including a fragment from a samian form 37 decorated bowl and a large bowl with an inturned wedge rim and grog gritted fabric (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 38.149).	2	94	7
3	30403	30161	Beamslot	30162	M2+	A small group of grey ware including: a fragment from a necked carinated bowl (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 38.157), a jar with an stubby everted rim, a jar with an out-curved rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type E(a), a jar with burnished lattice decorati	15	79	19
3	30403	30161	Beamslot	30163	M2+	A small group including a fragment from a necked carinated bowl (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 38.157).	5	115	11
3	30403	30161	Beamslot	30165	M2+	A small group of greyware including: a sherd from an everted rimmed jar, a bowl with a flared lip (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type C(a)) and a necked carinated bowl (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 38.157).	9	158	36
3	30403	30169	Beamslot	30170	M2+	A small group including a rim fragment from a grey ware jar with an out-curved rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980, E(a)).	1	22	9
3	30404	30020	Boundary Ditch	30025	Roman	A base from a large jar or bowl.	2	495	0
3	30404	30239	Boundary Ditch	30240	M2+	A small group of grey ware	12	69	0
3	30404	30239	Boundary Ditch	30241	ROM	A small group of grey ware.	12	57	0
3	30404	30284	Boundary Ditch	30285	Roman	A small group including fragments from a grey ware jar with an everted rim.	7	16	4
3	30404	30284	Boundary Ditch	30286	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	6	0
3	30404	30288	Boundary Ditch	30289	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	3	14	0
3	30404	30404	Boundary Ditch	30243	M2+	A small group including fragments from: grey ware jars with out-curved rims and a large native tradition jar or bowl.	40	378	59

Area	Group	F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %
3	30408	30327	Cut	30326	AD120-200	A single sherd of samian from a bowl or dish.	1	10	0
3	30412	30068	Waterhole	30070	Nero-Early Flavian	An abraded fragment from a platter in a micaceous white ware with traces of a grey fumed surface. A Lincoln source for this vessel has been favoured (see report text).	2	368	24
3	30413	30090	Boundary Ditch	30091	M2+	A fragment from a local black burnished ware bowl with a flared lip (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Fig. C(a)) dating to the the middle of the 2nd century AD or later.	3	22	0
3	30413	30293	Boundary Ditch	30295	M2+	A small group of grey ware including a fragment from a dish with a flared lip.	2	63	12
3	30413	30293	Boundary Ditch	30296	M2+	Sherds from a grey ware storage jar with burnished wavy line decoration	2	230	0
3	30413	30293	Boundary Ditch	30297	M2+	A small group including fragments from: a grey ware jar with an everted rim, a jar with burnished lattice decoration and a rim from a large native tradition bowl (broadly as Rowlandson forthcomming No. 51).	17	422	39
3	30413	30298	Boundary Ditch	30300	M2+	A small group of grey ware including a fragment from a large jar.	5	159	4
4	40078	40041	Boundary Ditch	40043	M2+	A large proportion of a grey ware a jar with an everted rim, a high shoulder and burnished latice decoration (Buckland *et al*. 2001, Fig. 48.214). Small find numbers 401 and 401B.	56	541	98

Table 27: Dating summary

Group	F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %
30174	30174	Posthole	30175	Roman	A single greyware sherd.	1	2	0
30189	30189	VOID	30188	M2+	A small group of grey ware including a fragment from a dish with a flared lip.	4	67	10
30248	30248	Tree throw	30249	AD200-250	A small group including fragments from: a samian bowl or dish, a large grey ware storage jar and a jar with a split rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Fig. 4.24).	21	265	46
30250	30250	Pit	30252	M2+	A large proportion of the upper half of a grey ware lug-handled jar (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Fig. 4.25, Type F).	24	1175	76
30400	30003	Boundary Ditch	30004	L2-E3	A large fresh group of Roman pottery. A large proportion of sherds from a limited number of vessels dating to the later 2nd to early 3rd century AD. The grey ware forms present include, jars with everted and out-curved (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type E (a)) rims some with burnished lattice decoration, bowls with flared lips (Type C(a)) and dishes with grooved rims (Type B(b)). The later wide-mouthed jar/ shouldered bowl with no neck (Type H(b))is also represented by sherds from at least two examples that may represent the presence of pottery from the 3rd century within this group. A single small fragment of samian along with fragments from lid seated jars in a coarse quartz gritted fabric similar to Derbyshire ware (Buckland *et al*. 2001, Fig. 48.222) are the only vessels present not in the typical local grey ware fabric.	595	5545	869
30400	30003	Boundary Ditch	30005	3C	A small group of greyware including a sherd from a rusticated jar and a large bowl with no neck (Buckland *et al*. 1980 Type H(b).	5	73	11
30400	30006	Boundary Ditch	30008	M2+	A small group including rim fragments from a jar with an out-curved rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Class E(a) and a greyware jar with a bifurcated rim (cf. rim type from Rosington Bridge but with a narrower rim, Buckland *et al*. 2001, Fig. 50.292).	11	127	23

Group	F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %
30400	30058	Boundary Ditch	30059	3C	A small group including a fragment from a segmental flanged bowl with traces of painted decoration (form as Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 35.87), a grey ware bowl with a flared lip (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type C(a)), a jar with an out-curved rim (Buckla	42	1023	108
30400	30058	Boundary Ditch	30060	M2	A medium sized group including a fragment from a Verulamium region white ware mortarium with a high hooked flange and low internal beading, a similar example from 106-114 Borough High Street, London was dated to *c.* AD110-150 (Hammerson and Murray 1978, Fi	84	1408	156
30400	30204	Boundary Ditch	30205	AD140+	A small group including a fragment from a decorated form 37 samain bowl, the base from a Derbyshire ware jar, a grey ware jar and small fragments of tile.	7	160	4
30400	30206	Boundary Ditch	30207	2C	A small group including a fragment from a samian form 37 decorated bowl and a large bowl with an inturned wedge rim and grog gritted fabric (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 38.149).	2	94	7
30403	30161	Beamslot	30162	M2+	A small group of grey ware including: a fragment from a necked carinated bowl (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 38.157), a jar with an stubby everted rim, a jar with an out-curved rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type E(a), a jar with burnished lattice decorati	15	79	19
30403	30161	Beamslot	30163	M2+	A small group including a fragment from a necked carinated bowl (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 38.157).	5	115	11
30403	30161	Beamslot	30165	M2+	A small group of greyware including: a sherd from an everted rimmed jar, a bowl with a flared lip (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Type C(a)) and a necked carinated bowl (Buckland and Magilton 1986, Fig. 38.157).	9	158	36
30403	30169	Beamslot	30170	M2+	A small group including a rim fragment from a grey ware jar with an out-curved rim (Buckland *et al*. 1980, E(a)).	1	22	9
30404	30020	Boundary Ditch	30025	Roman	A base from a large jar or bowl.	2	495	0

Group	F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %
30404	30239	Boundary Ditch	30240	M2+	A small group of grey ware	12	69	0
30404	30239	Boundary Ditch	30241	ROM	A small group of grey ware.	12	57	0
30404	30284	Boundary Ditch	30285	Roman	A small group including fragments from a grey ware jar with an everted rim.	7	16	4
30404	30284	Boundary Ditch	30286	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	6	0
30404	30288	Boundary Ditch	30289	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	3	14	0
30404	30404	Boundary Ditch	30243	M2+	A small group including fragments from: grey ware jars with out-curved rims and a large native tradition jar or bowl.	40	378	59
30408	30327	Cut	30326	AD120-200	A single sherd of samian from a bowl or dish.	1	10	0
30412	30068	Waterhole	30070	Nero-Early Flavian	An abraded fragment from a platter in a micaceous white ware with traces of a grey fumed surface. A Lincoln source for this vessel has been favoured (see report text).	2	368	24
30413	30090	Boundary Ditch	30091	M2+	A fragment from a local black burnished ware bowl with a flared lip (Buckland *et al*. 1980, Fig. C(a)) dating to the the middle of the 2nd century AD or later.	3	22	0
30413	30293	Boundary Ditch	30295	M2+	A small group of grey ware including a fragment from a dish with a flared lip.	2	63	12
30413	30293	Boundary Ditch	30296	M2+	Sherds from a grey ware storage jar with burnished wavy line decoration	2	230	0
30413	30293	Boundary Ditch	30297	M2+	A small group including fragments from: a grey ware jar with an everted rim, a jar with burnished lattice decoration and a rim from a large native tradition bowl (broadly as Rowlandson forthcomming No. 51).	17	422	39
30413	30298	Boundary Ditch	30300	M2+	A small group of grey ware including a fragment from a large jar.	5	159	4
40078	40041	Boundary	40043	M2+	A large proportion of a grey ware a jar with an everted rim, a	56	541	98

Group	F No	F Type	Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight	Total RE %
		Ditch			high shoulder and burnished latice decoration (Buckland *et al*. 2001, Fig. 48.214). Small find numbers 401 and 401B.			

Table 28: Fabric summary

Fabric	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAMCG	Samian	Central Gaulish	4	0.40%	34	0.26%	6
SAMLG	Samian	La Graufesenque samian ware	1	0.10%	2	0.02%	0
SAMMV	Samian	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian	1	0.10%	10	0.08%	0
MOVR	Mortaria	Verulamium region mortaria	1	0.10%	218	1.66%	12
GFIN8	Reduced	Fine greyware- site fabric 8	5	0.50%	47	0.36%	0
DBY	Oxidised	Derbyshire ware	80	8.07%	1474	11.20%	100
DBY?	Oxidised	Derbyshire ware	1	0.10%	7	0.05%	0
OX3	Oxidised	Oxidised fabric 3	1	0.10%	64	0.49%	16
OXC1	Oxidised	Coarse oxidised: Site fabric 1	55	5.55%	322	2.45%	64
GBB1	Reduced	Grey Black Burnished ware 1 types	3	0.30%	35	0.27%	8
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	1	0.10%	31	0.24%	7
GREY1	Reduced	Reduced fabric 1	639	64.48%	6031	45.82%	951
GREY2	Reduced	Reduced fabric 2	1	0.10%	7	0.05%	0
GREY7	Reduced	Reduced fabric 7	13	1.31%	221	1.68%	24
GREY8	Reduced	Reduced fabric 8	91	9.18%	2317	17.60%	172
GREYC	Reduced	Coarse Greyware	8	0.81%	345	2.62%	26
GREYC1	Reduced	Coarse Greyware: site fabric 1	15	1.51%	416	3.16%	52
GROG1	Reduced	Grog-temprered wares: Site fabric 1	7	0.71%	247	1.88%	37
IAGR1	Reduced	Iron Age tradition ‘Gritty’: Site fabric 1	1	0.10%	20	0.15%	0
IAGR6	Reduced	Iron Age tradition ‘Gritty’: Site fabric 6	2	0.20%	5	0.04%	0
LEG?	Reduced	Lincoln 'Legionary' type cream/light grey	2	0.20%	368	2.80%	24
RBBB1	Reduced	Rossington Bridge Black Burnished ware 1	27	2.72%	241	1.83%	59
SHEL1	Calcareous	Shell gritted- Site fabric 1	32	3.23%	701	5.33%	67

Table 29: Form summary

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
37	Bowl	Samian form- see Webster 1996	2	0.20%	21	0.16%	4
B	Bowl	Unclassified form	1	0.10%	2	0.02%	2
B321	Bowl	As Webster 1949 Fig 14.72	1	0.10%	59	0.45%	2
B334	Bowl	Carinated jar/bowl with flat cordon- Petch1962 5.8	5	0.50%	47	0.36%	0
BFL	Bowl	Flange rimmed (eg Gillam 1970 Types 218-220)	25	2.52%	600	4.56%	130
BGR	Bowl	With grooved rim	6	0.61%	99	0.75%	56
BSEG	Bowl	Segmental Gillam 294-5	1	0.10%	64	0.49%	16
BL	Bowl- large	Large	3	0.30%	108	0.82%	0
BLBIF	Bowl- large	Conical biffid rim- Buckland *et al* 1980 Fig.4.32	5	0.50%	254	1.93%	34
BLD2	Bowl- large	Conical S-shape rim- Buckland *et al* 1980 Fig.4.30	2	0.20%	51	0.39%	7
BNAT	Bowl- large	Native tradition bowl eg. D&P No.700	8	0.81%	461	3.50%	46
BNNK	Bowl- large	Large bowl with no neck	2	0.20%	72	0.55%	22
BD	Bowl/dish	-	9	0.91%	164	1.25%	0
CLSD	Closed	Form	72	7.27%	934	7.10%	0
18/31	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.10%	10	0.08%	0
31	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.10%	11	0.08%	0
J	Jar	Unclassified form	91	9.18%	655	4.98%	5
J170	Jar	Bifurcated and lid-seated- Darling 1999 Fig 32.17	35	3.53%	733	5.57%	78
JBIF	Jar	Bifurcated rim	1	0.10%	36	0.27%	11
JCAR	Jar	Carinated	1	0.10%	24	0.18%	0
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	10	1.01%	126	0.96%	100
JEVC	Jar	Everted rim- curved as Gillam type 135	75	7.57%	885	6.72%	621
JEVS	Jar	Everted rim- stubby	67	6.76%	600	4.56%	117
JFO	Jar	Folded	8	0.81%	189	1.44%	0

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
JL	Jar	Large	38	3.83%	1462	11.11%	34
JLH	Jar	Lug-handled	24	2.42%	1175	8.93%	76
JLS	Jar	Lid-seated	71	7.16%	1312	9.97%	100
JRUST	Jar	Rusticated	6	0.61%	53	0.40%	0
JS	Jar	Storage	4	0.40%	307	2.33%	21
JBKEV	Jar/Beaker	Everted rim	1	0.10%	6	0.05%	11
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	5	0.50%	121	0.92%	4
L	Lid	Unclassifed form	1	0.10%	7	0.05%	11
LD	Lid/dish	Unclassified	1	0.10%	23	0.17%	5
MHK	Mortaria	Hook-rimmed as Gillam 237-45	1	0.10%	218	1.66%	12
OPEN	Open	Form	1	0.10%	2	0.02%	0
PD	Platter/Dish	Form	2	0.20%	368	2.80%	24
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	404	40.77%	1904	14.46%	76

Table 30: Samian archive

context	context description	cut no.	feature description	group	vessel part	fabric	form	DEC	condition	no of vessels	sherd count	weight	RE	rim Diam	BE	base Diam	Edate	Ldate	comments
30004	secondary fill of ditch.	30003	Boundary Ditch	30400	rim	SAMCG	bowl		abr	1	1	2	0.02				120	200	beaded rim-Dr37 or 38
30205	Secondary fill	30204	Boundary Ditch	30400	rim	SAMCG	DR37	DEC	abr	1	1	17	0.04	200			120	150	very fragmentary ovolo, possibly B18 used by a number of Hadrianic potters
30207	Fill	30206	Boundary Ditch	30400	bodysherd	SAMCG	DR37		abr	1	1	4					120	200	plain band above ovolo
30243	Layer				bodysherd	SAMLG			excoriated	1	1	2					70	110	hardly any of the original surface survives
30249	Secondary fill		Tree throw	30248	base	SAMCG	DR31		abr	1	1	11			0.4	80	150	200	
30326	Secondary fill	30327		30408	bodysherd	SAMMV	DR18/31			1	1	10					100	160	abun small white incl and long thin voids

11.3 Appendix 3: Environmental data

Table 31: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Area 1 - ?Romano-British													
Boundary ditches													
10039 gp 10012	10042	10001	16	350	n/a	-	-	-	-	(uncharred inc. *Alnus* cones, *Carex, Ranunculus, Chenopodium, Atriplex, Sparganium, Oenanthe, Aethusa, Rumex, Persicaria, Rubus, Urtica, Sambucus, Silene, Carduus/Cirsium, Stellaria, Daphne*)	2/3 ml	wood frags	
10064 gp 10012	10066	10003	16	300	n/a	-	-	-	-	(uncharred inc. *Alnus* cones, *Carex, Ranunculus, Chenopodium, Aethusa, Rumex, Persicaria, Rubus, Urtica, Sambucus, Potamogeton, Silene, Carduus/Cirsium, Stellaria, Daphne*)	5/5 ml	wood frags	
10027 gp 10013	10034	10002	15	110	5	-	C	culm node	C	large nutlet ?acorn	10/10 ml	wood frags	
Area 1 - ?Romano-British													
Ditch													
100003	100005	100001	15	375	n/a	-	-	-	C	*Galium* (uncharred inc. ?*Alnus* catkins, *Alnus* cones, B*etula, Silene, Stellaria, Carex, Rubus, Ranunculus, Urtica, Aethusa, Eleocharis, Chenopodium*)	5/3 ml	wood frags	
Area 2 - ?Romano-British													
Ditches													
20005	20006	20001	8	250	10	-	-	-	-	(uncharred inc. *Betula, Atriplex, Chenopodium, Fumaria, Sambucus, Veronica*)	3/3 ml		
20020	20021	20002	9	325	3	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frag (uncharred inc. *Rubus, Sparganium, Chenopodium, Carex, Fumaria, Ranunculus, Rumex*)	5/15 ml	wood frags	
Area 3 - Romano-British													

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Boundary ditches													
30320 gp 30402	30321	30015	8	220	n/a	-	-	-	-	Stem/root frags (uncharred inc. *Alnus* cone frags, buds, *Rubus, Carex*)	7/10 ml	wood frags	
30239 gp 30404	30241	30006	18	2000	5	-	-	-	C	*Avena/Bromus* (uncharred inc. *Fallopia, Carex, Sambucus*)	5/15 ml	wood frags	
30030 gp 30405	30031	30014	20	350	3	-	-	-	-	Stem/root frags (uncharred inc. *Sambucus, Fumaria, Rubus*)	10/15 ml		
30075 gp 30410	30076	30011	20	1750	3	-	-	-	C	*Chenopodium*, tuber frag	0/2 ml		
30266 gp 30411	30267	30013	20	425	3	-	C	Rachis frag	C	*Alnus* cone, *Persicaria, Poa/Phleum* (uncharred inc. *Stachys, Atriplex, Chenopodium*)	15/30 ml		
30308 gp 30415	30309	30002	10	375	3	-	-	-	-	-	10/25 ml		
	30309	30002W	1	120	3	-	C	Spelt glume base	C	*Avena/Bromus*	1/2 ml		
Beamslots													
30161 gp 30403	30162	30007	20	500	3	B	A*	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, rachis frags, spikelet forks, glume bases inc. spelt + ?emmer	A	*Alnus* cone frags, catkin frags, *Atriplex, Chenopodium, Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus*, *Carex*, buds, stem/root frags inc. ?heather	75/125 ml		P, C
30037 gp 30414	30038	30004	10	250	3	-	-	-	C	*Chenopodium*	3/5 ml		
30063	30064	30005	10	175	3	-	-	-	C	*Alnus* cone frags, stem/root frags	5/10 ml		
Waterhole													
30068 gp 30412	30070	30010	16	400	5	-	-	-	-	(uncharred inc. *Ranunculus, Rubus, Carex*)	20/35 ml		
30118 gp 30412	30119	30009	20	600	3	-	-	-	-	(uncharred inc. *Alnus* cones, *Corylus avellana* shell frags, Catkins, *Rubus, Ranunculus, Carex, Silene, Rumex, Fallopia, Persicaria, Chenopodium, Montia, Stellaria, Urtica*)	10/10 ml	wood frags	
Pit													

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
30250	30252	30008	20	260	10	C	C	Indet. grain frag, culm node	C	*Atriplex* (uncharred inc. *Fumaria, Stachys*)	5/8 ml		
	30351	30012	8	175	3	-	-	-	-	-	2/3 ml		
Posthole													
30174	30175	30001	20	250	3	C	C	Barley grain frags, glume base frags	A	*Alnus* cone frags, catkin frags, *Atriplex, Chenopodium, Ranunculus, Rumex*	20/45 ml		P, C
Area 4 - Romano-British													
Boundary ditch													
40041 gp 40078	40043	401	10	250	3	C	-	Barley grain	C	*Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium* stem/root frags	2/3 ml		

Key:A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Analysis: P = plant

Table 32: Assessment of the waterlogged remains

Area		1		2		3						
Phase		M/LIA		?Roman-British		Roman-British						
Group		Boundary ditch				Boundary ditch/Ditch			Waterhole			
Group Number		10012				30402	30404	30415	30412			
Feature Type		Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	SWP	Ditch	Waterhole		Pit	Pit
Feature		10039	10064	20005	20020	30320	30239	30308	30068	30118	30250	30350
Context		10042	10066	20006	20021	30321	30241	30309	30070	30119	30252	30351
Sample		10001W	10003W	20001W	20002W	30015W	30006W	30002W	30010W	30009W	30008W	30012W
Vol (L)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flot size (ml)		175	40	100	125	100	350	120	175	175	100	100
Waterlogged remains	common name											
Ranunculus	Buttercup	+	++						+	+		
Urtica dioica	Common nettle	+	+		+					+		
Betula	Birch			++								
Alnus cones	Alder	+	+			+				+		
Corylus avellana shell	Hazelnut									+		
Chenopodium	Goosefoot	+								+		
Atriplex	Oraches	+			+							
Montia	Blinks									+		
Silene	Campions	+								+		
Stellaria	Stitchwort	+								+		
Persicaria	Persicaria	+								+		
Rumex	Docks	+	+							+		
Rubus	Brambles	+				+			+	+		
Oenanthe	Water-dropwort	+										
Aethusa cynapium	Fool's parsley	+										
Stachys	Woundwort	+										
Carduus/Cirsium	Thistles	+										
Sambucus	Elder	+		+			+					

Area		1		2		3						
Phase		M/LIA		?Roman-British		Roman-British						
Group		Boundary ditch				Boundary ditch/Ditch			Waterhole			
Group Number		10012				30402	30404	30415	30412			
Feature Type		Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	SWP	Ditch	Waterhole		Pit	Pit
Feature		10039	10064	20005	20020	30320	30239	30308	30068	30118	30250	30350
Context		10042	10066	20006	20021	30321	30241	30309	30070	30119	30252	30351
Sample		10001W	10003W	20001W	20002W	30015W	30006W	30002W	30010W	30009W	30008W	30012W
Carex	Sedge	+	+		+	+	+		+	+		
Sparganium	Bur-reed	+										
Bud						+						
Leaf frags				+						+		
Wood frags		++	+		+	++	+			++		
Daphne	water flea eggs	+										
Charred remains												
Triticum spelta glume	Spelt							+				
Avena/Bromus	Oat/Brome grass							+				
Charcoal			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Key: +++ = 100+, ++ = 10-100, + = >10

Table 33: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples taken from waterhole 30412

Location:		Area 3	**Mono:**	30003	**Comments: 84451 FARRRS mitigation Monolith 30003, waterhole [30412]**		
Level (top):			**Drg:**	315A			
Depth		**Context**	**Samples**	**Sediment description**	**Interpretation**		
Mono	mOD						
0.00-0.10		(30062)		10YR 2/2 very dark brown humic crumbly peat with moderate fine rootlets. Clear boundary	Peat. Fill of intercutting ditch [30061]		Fill of intercutting ditch [30068]
0.10-0.30		(30069)		7.5YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand with indistinct mottles of 7.5YR 4/4 brown sand. Soft and very crumbly. Humic but not many visible fine rootlets. Rare patches of Fe stain. Clear boundary.	?Tertiary fill of waterhole, possibly ploughed in.		Tertiary fill of disused waterhole, probably ploughed in.
0.30-0.45		(30069)	P (0.41) Proposed: P 0.38, 0.41, 0.44 14C *c.* 0.44	10YR 2/2 very dark brown peat. Slightly sandier/siltier (fine sand/coarse silt) and less crumbly than peat above, not as dried out. Moderate fine rootlets, 0.2% fine pores. Rare woody root pieces and rare small patches of Fe stain. Abrupt boundary.	Peat, formed under well vegetated conditions probably when the waterhole fell into disuse.		*In situ* peat formed under well vegetated conditions after waterhole fell into disuse.
0.45-0.89		(30069) (30070)	P (0.76) Proposed: P 0.48, 0.52, 0.60, 0.68, 0.76, 0.84, 0.88 14C *c.* 0.88	A mixture of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown fine sand and 10YR 2/2 very dark brown humic peaty material as above. Almost 'marbled', especially at the top, some horizontal banding towards the bottom. Sparse small patches of 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown Fe stained sand and a larger patch <5cm of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red Fe stained sand near the bottom. Sparse fine rootlets, some vertical. Becomes sandier towards the bottom.	Fill of waterhole formed eroded side material. Possibly due to disuse and very mobile geology. Fe stain due to wetting and drying.		Fill of waterhole probably deposited once disused with material falling in from sides and top due to mobile geology and undercutting of standing water.

Table 34: Sediment descriptions and sub-samples taken from ditch 30404

Location:		Area 3	**Mono:**	30016	**Comments: 84451 FARRRS mitigation** **Monolith 30016, north facing section of ditch30404**	
Level (top):			**Drg:**	346B		
Depth		**Context**	**Samples**	**Sediment description**	**Interpretation**	
Mono	mOD					
0.00-0.28		(30240) (30241)	P (0.17) Proposed: 0.09, 0.17, 0.25	10YR 2/1 black crumbly organic peat. Abundant rootlets and some larger woody root pieces. Becomes slightly paler 10YR 2/2 very dark brown and sandier (fine sand) from 0.24cm. Abrupt diagonal boundary.	Peat.	Fill of ditch, *in situ* peat?
0.28-0.48		(30242)	P (0.37) Proposed 0.29, 0.37, 0.45	7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown sandy silt loam. Humic and slightly compact. Moderate fine rootlets in the top few centimetres becoming rare down profile. Occasional woody fragments, possibly pieces of larger roots ?waterlogged. Becomes slightly sandier down profile. Abrupt boundary.	Ditch fill,	Fill of ditch, bioturbated eroded side material as a result of mobile geology
0.48-0.55		(30245)		10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown fairly fine sand with some darker patches of what appears to be from above context. Occasional fine roots and slightly larger woody root fragments. Occasional Fe stained root voids.	Geology – Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation mixed slightly with the above context. by root activity	Geology-Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation. Slightly bioturbated.

11.4 Appendix 4: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-272057

Project details

Project name	Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS)
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology undertook archaeological investigations along a 4.5km-long corridor of land, running from Junction 3 of the M18 to Parrots Corner in Rossington, South Yorkshire in advance of the construction of the Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS), now named 'The Great Yorkshire Way'. The exercise revealed a field system of probable Late Iron Age inception in the western section of the Scheme (Areas 1 to 4) although Romano-British material predominated. The archaeological remains chiefly consisted of ditched boundaries, with a waterhole also recorded. Within Areas 5 and 6 field system remains were also present, although these were apparently post-medieval or modern in date. Area 7 contained a hollow-way and gully of uncertain date. Pottery assemblages were recovered from Areas 3 and 4; these mostly represent activity in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, and are dominated by products of the local grey ware industries, with smaller quantities of samian, Derbyshire ware and shell gritted wares. There is no evidence within the pottery assemblages to suggest that activity on the Site continued into the 4th century AD. The environmental results from the western section of the Scheme reveal the local cultivation of arable crops (spelt wheat, emmer wheat and barley) together with areas of wet grassland and scrubby vegetation in keeping with stock management in a floodplain environment. There is also some evidence for the presence of alder carr woodland and mixed deciduous woodland.
Project dates	Start: 25-09-2013 End: 15-11-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	84451 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	wessexar1-103723 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	12/00947/FULA - Planning Application No.
Site status	None
Monument type	WATERHOLE Late Iron Age
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Late Iron Age
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	HOLLOW WAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHOE Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE DONCASTER LOVERSALL FARRRS

Postcode	DN11 9DA
Study area	49 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 58940 99310 53.486946982156 -1.111623001969 53 29 13 N 001 06 41 W Line
Site coordinates	SK 62950 99420 53.487470979978 -1.051168749541 53 29 14 N 001 03 04 W Line
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2m Max: 5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	Mott MacDonald
Project director/manager	Andrew Norton
Project supervisor	Chris Harrison
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Leather"
Digital Archive recipient	Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

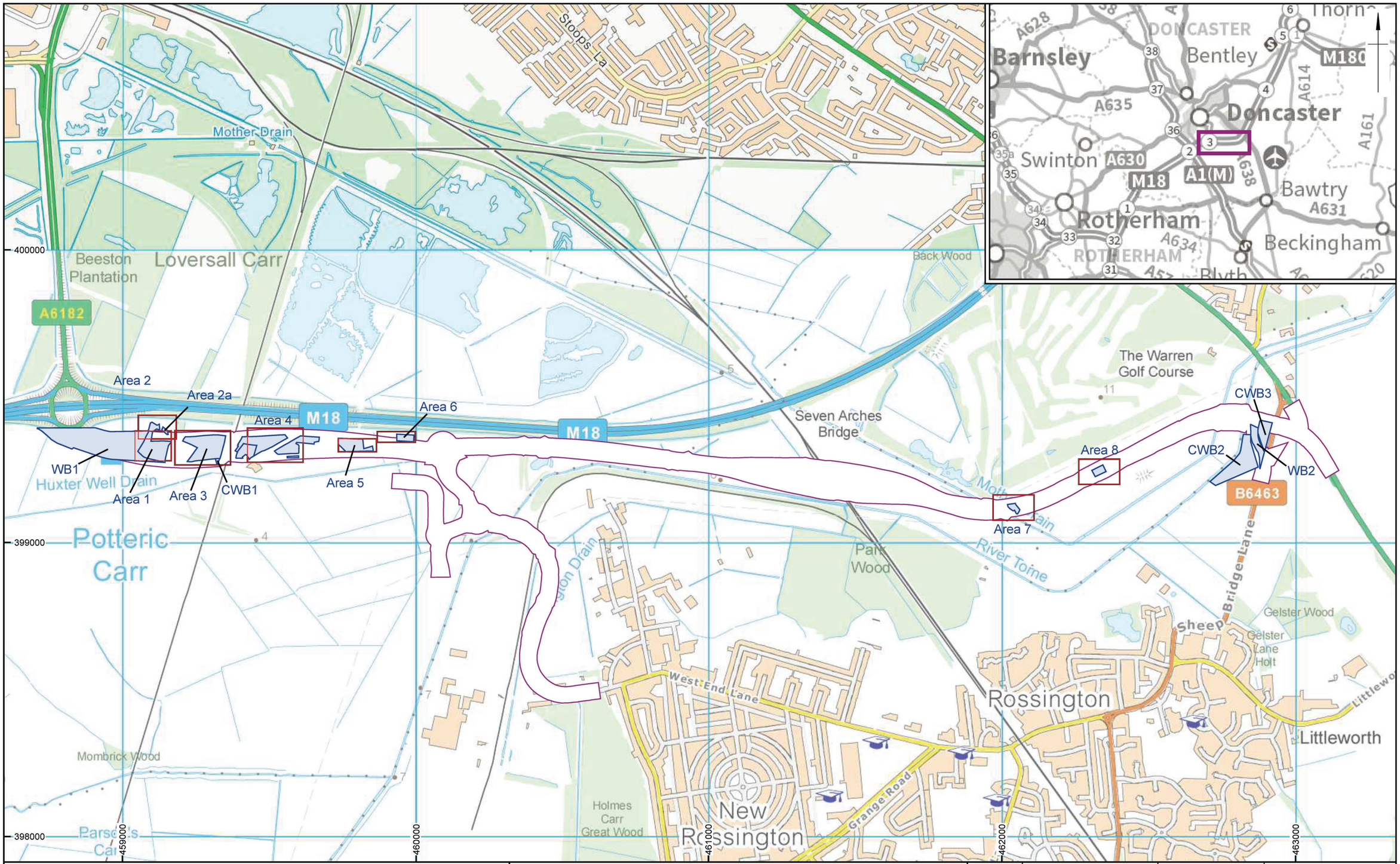
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS),Doncaster, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Archive Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P.
Other bibliographic details	84457

Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	C. 150 page-bound report with colour plates and figures

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	An article in published serial
Title	'The Great Yorkshire Way': Iron Age and Romano-British activity near Rossington, South Yorkshire
Serial title	Yorkshire Archaeological Journal
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P.
Serial or multi-article editor(s)	AN
Other bibliographic details	Forthcoming
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Yorkshire Archaeological SOciety
Description	c. 15,000 word journal article has been prepared and will be submitted to the YAJ

Entered by	Patrick Daniel (p.daniel@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	23 December 2016



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Site boundary Mitigation Area

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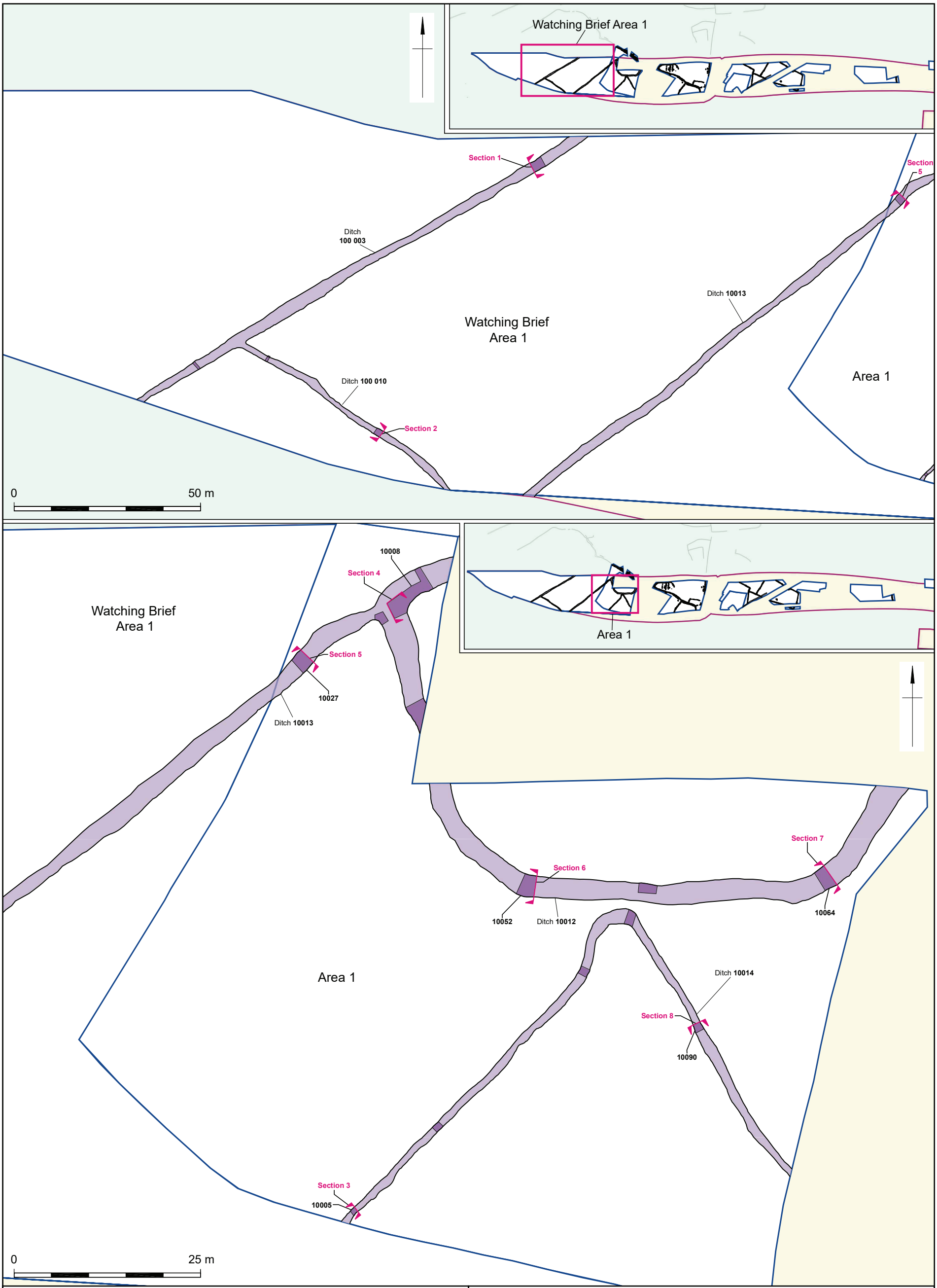
Archaeological Survey Area

Figure 1



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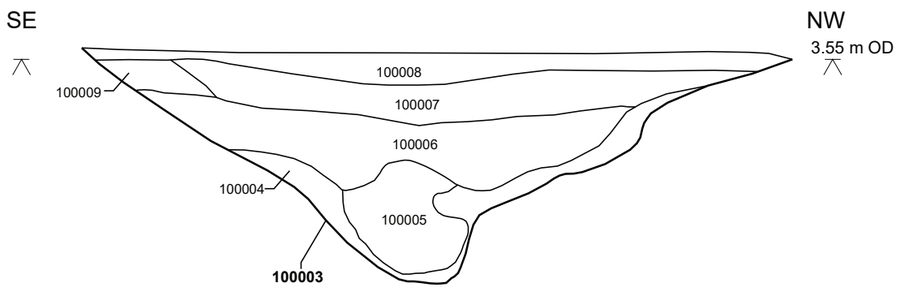
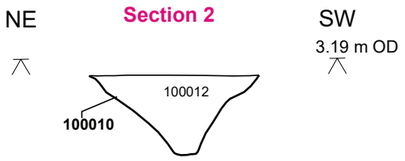
Plan of **Area 1** and **Watching Brief Area 1**

Figure 2

Section 1



Section 2



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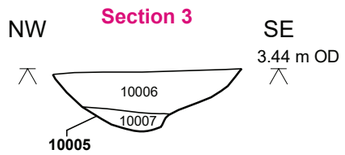

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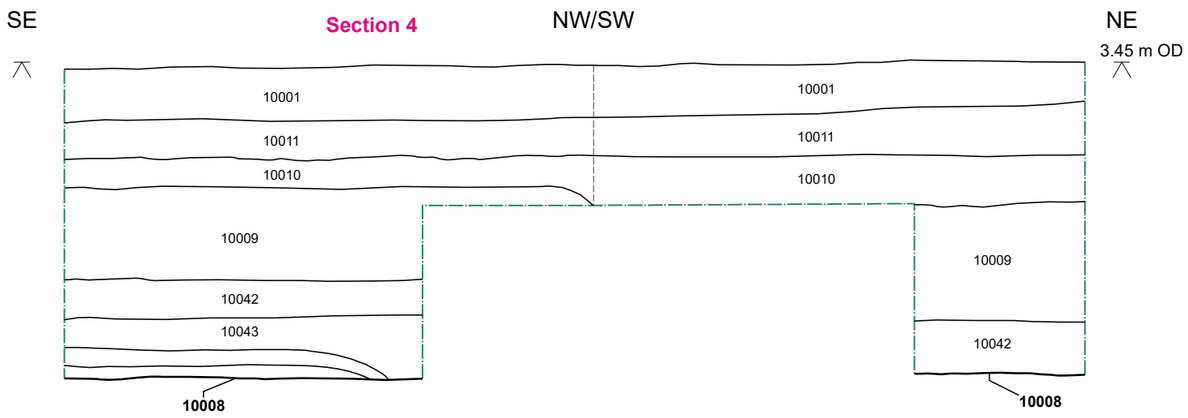

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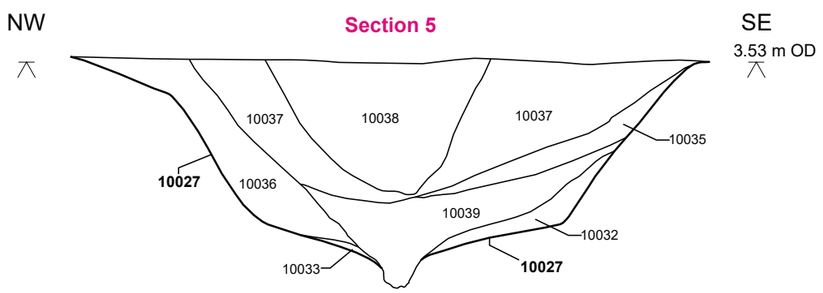

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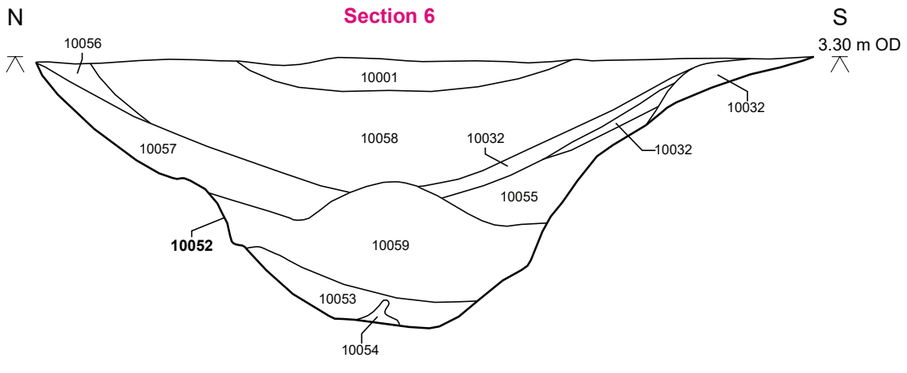

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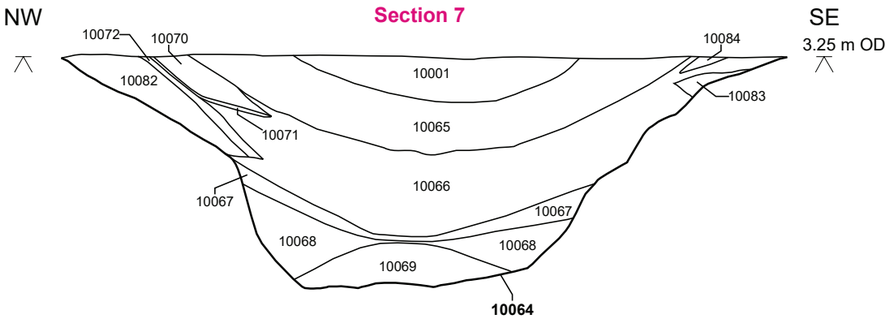

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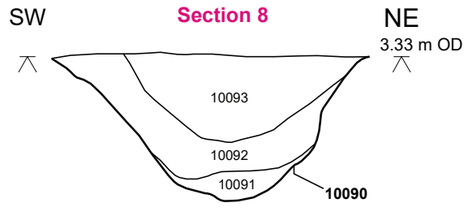

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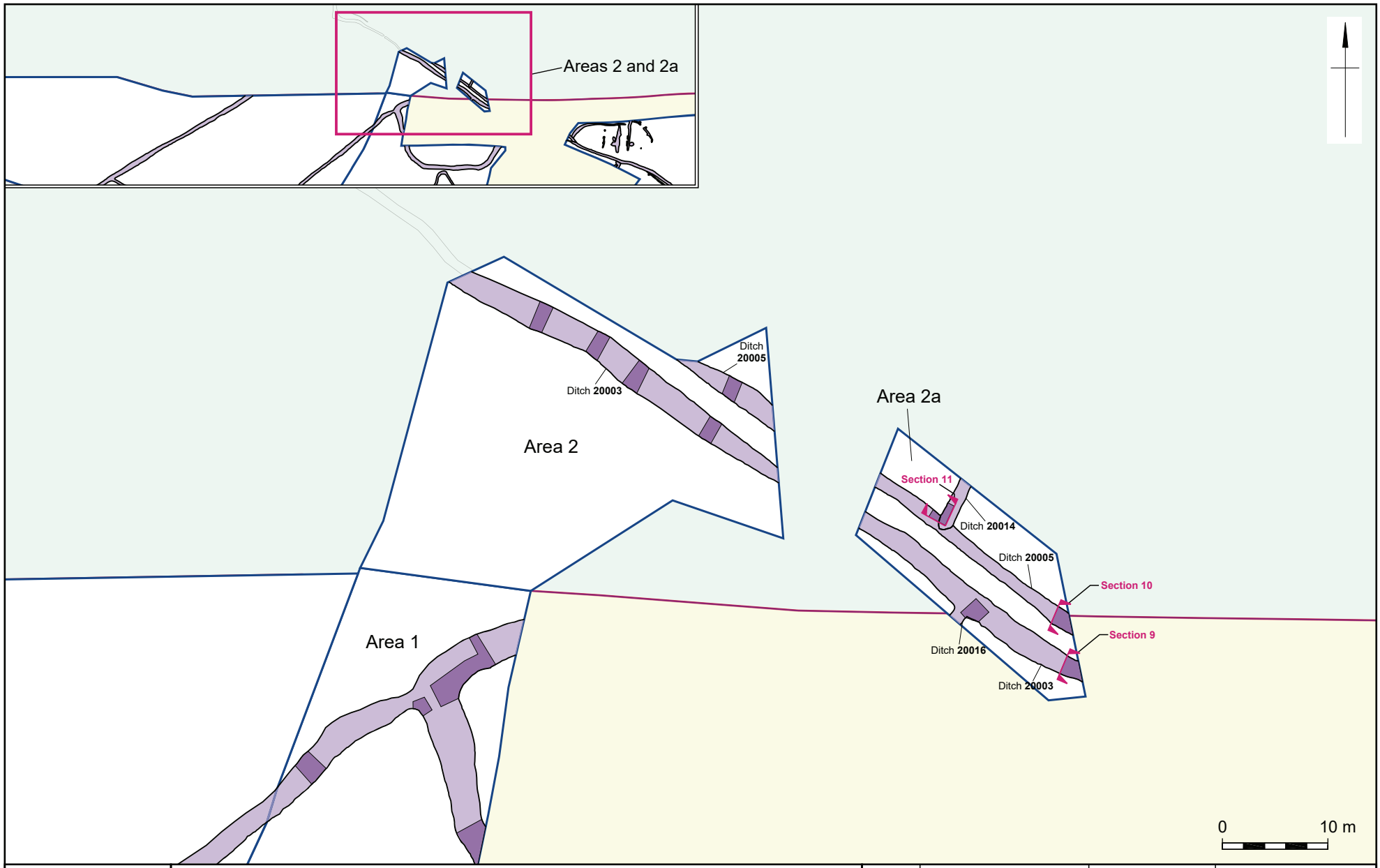
Sections from **Area 1** and **Watching Brief Area 1**

Figure 3



Site boundary | Areas of excavation | Archaeological feature | Excavated slot

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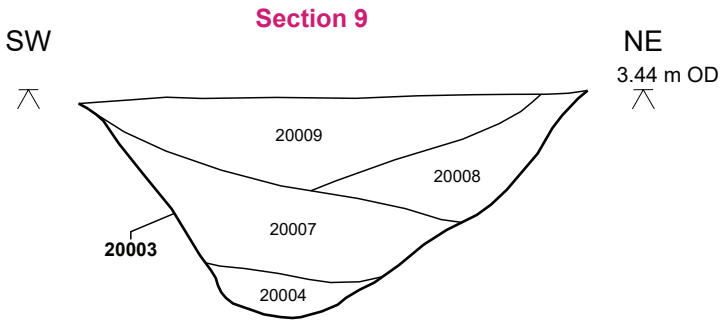
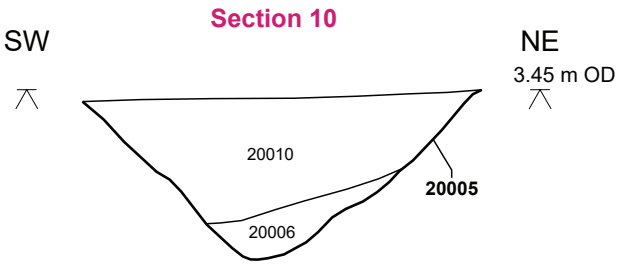
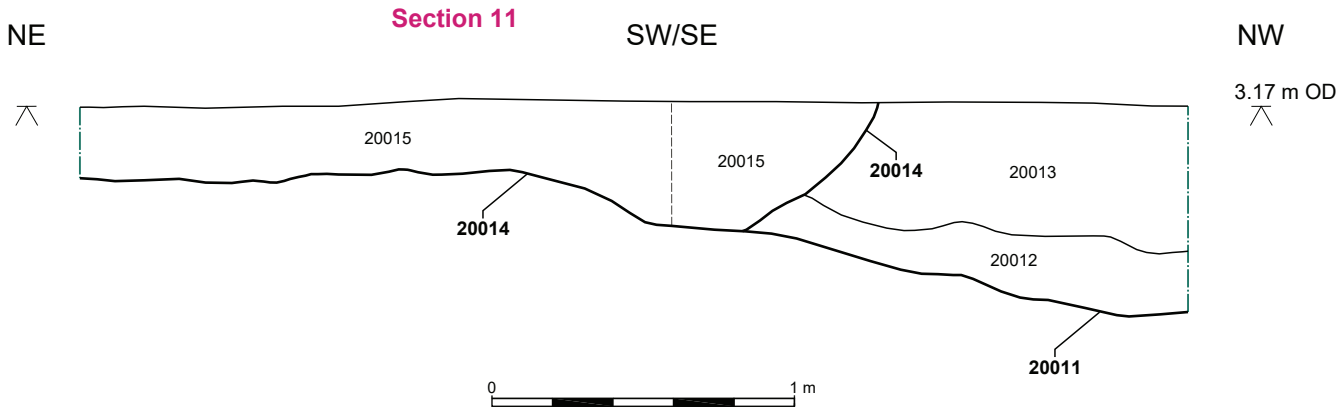
Plan of **Area 2** and **2a**

Figure 4







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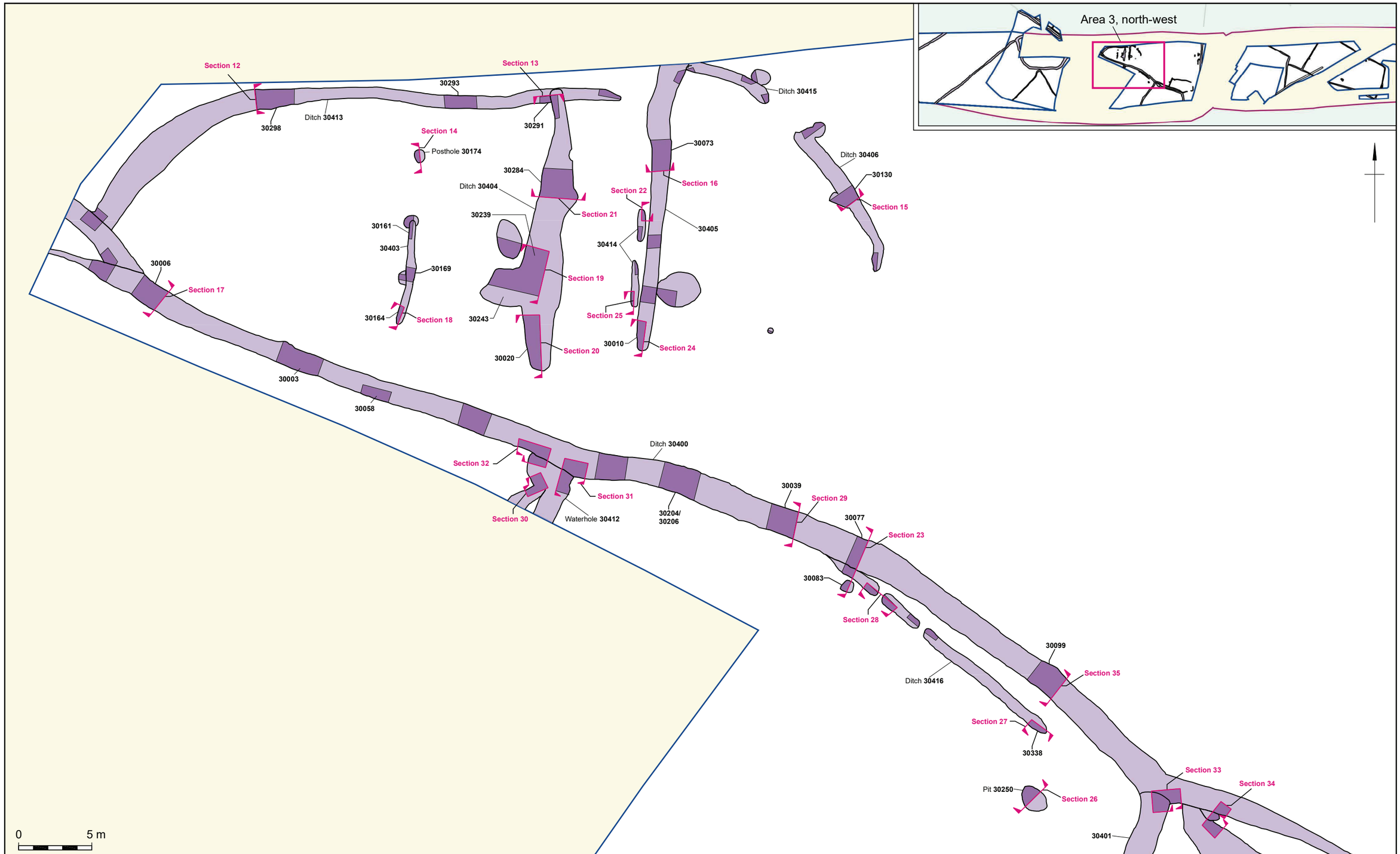
Sections from **Areas 2** and **2a**

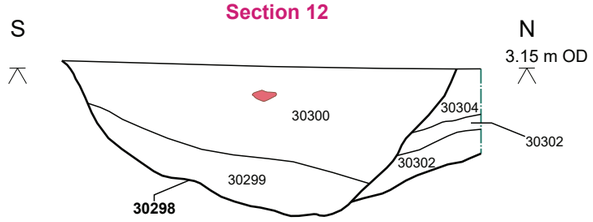
Figure 5



Plan of north-west portion of **Area 3**

Figure 6

Section 12



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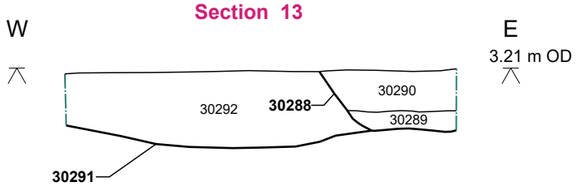

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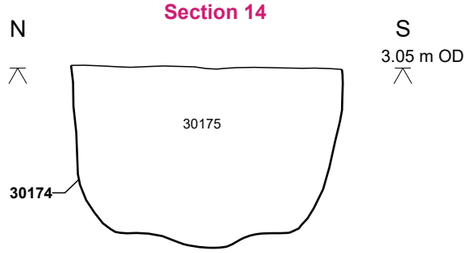

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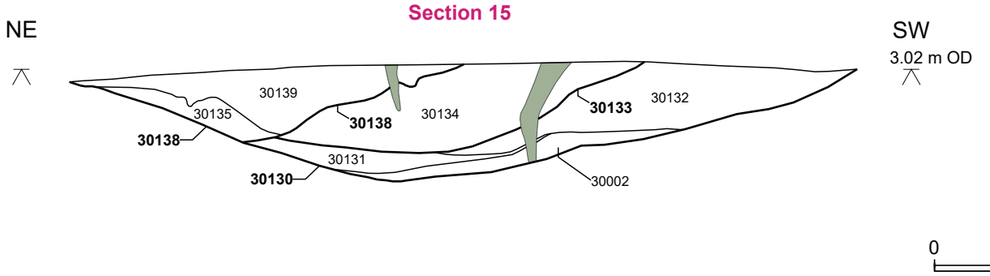

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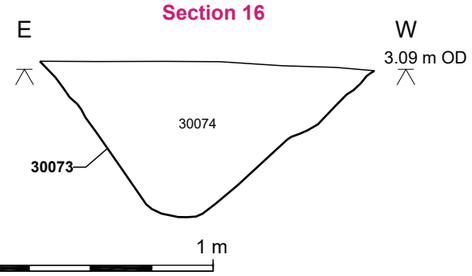

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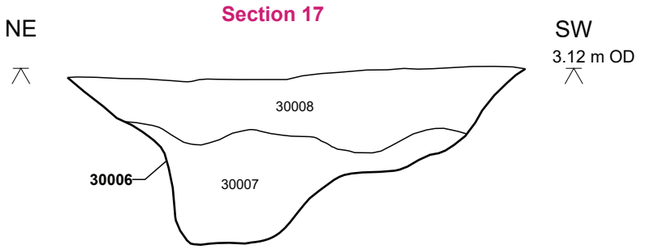

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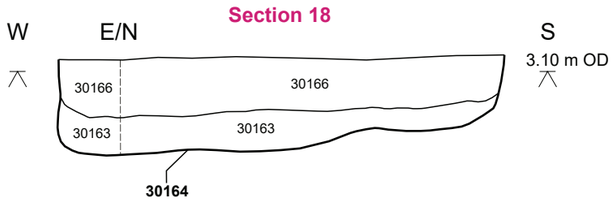

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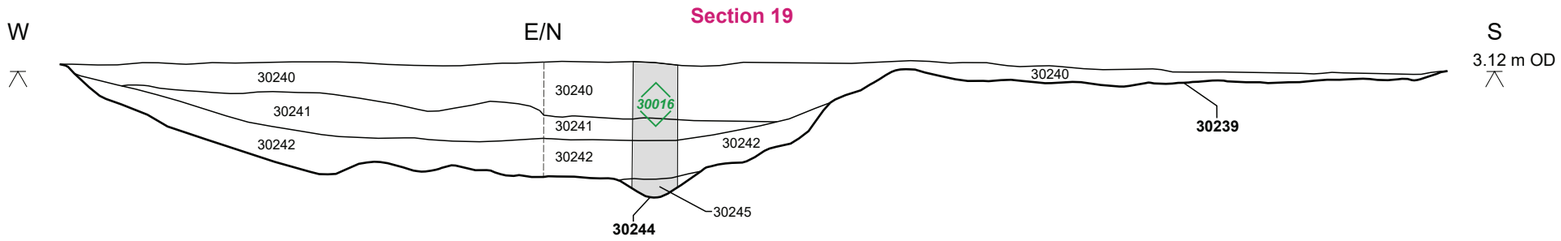

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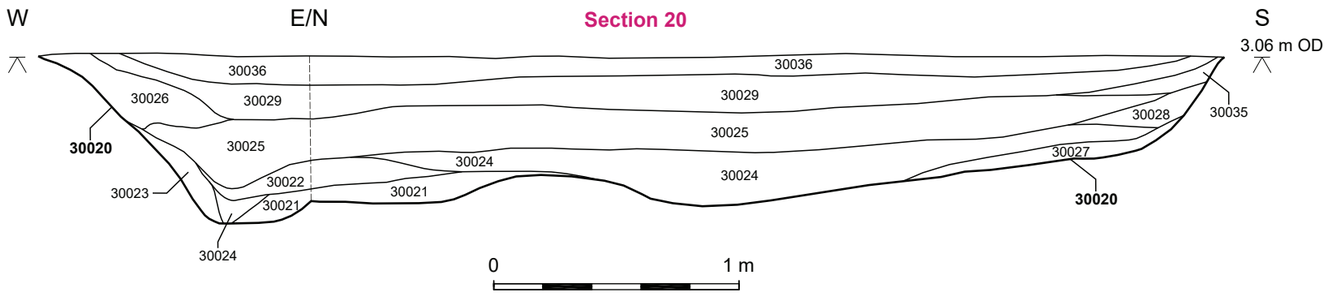

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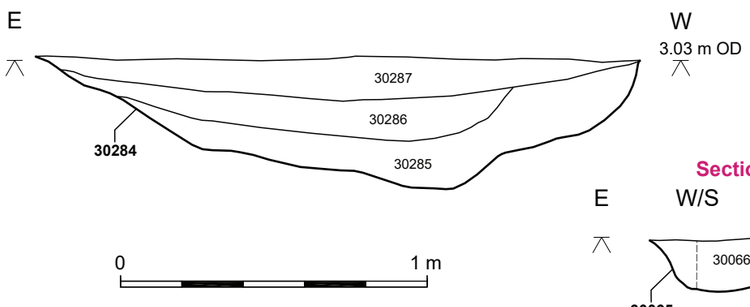

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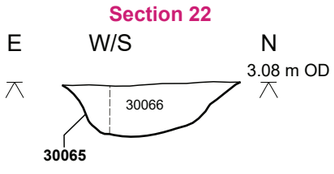

Pottery Bioturbation Monolith sample

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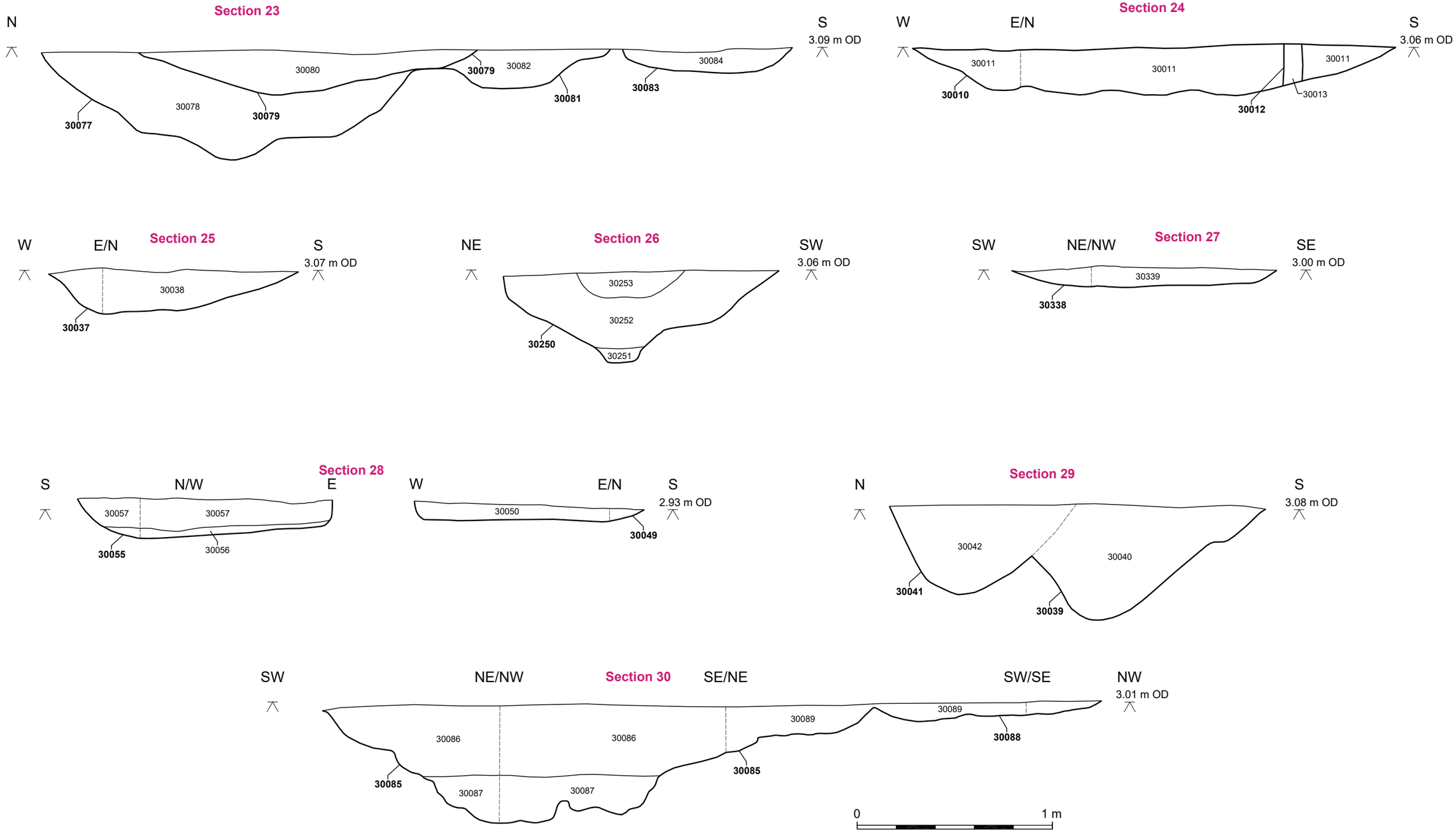
Sections from north-west portion of **Area 3**

Figure 7



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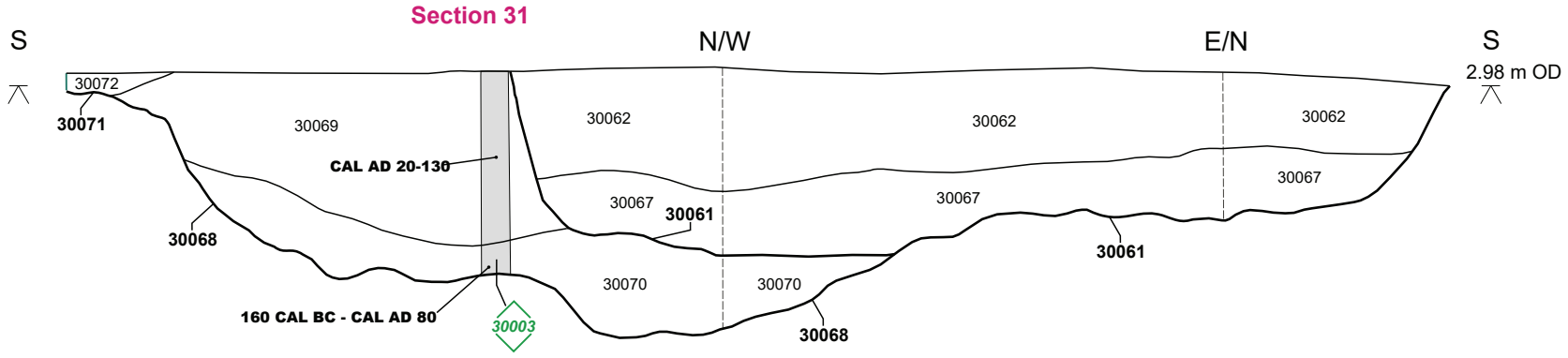
Sections from north-west portion of **Area 3**

Figure 8

Section 31



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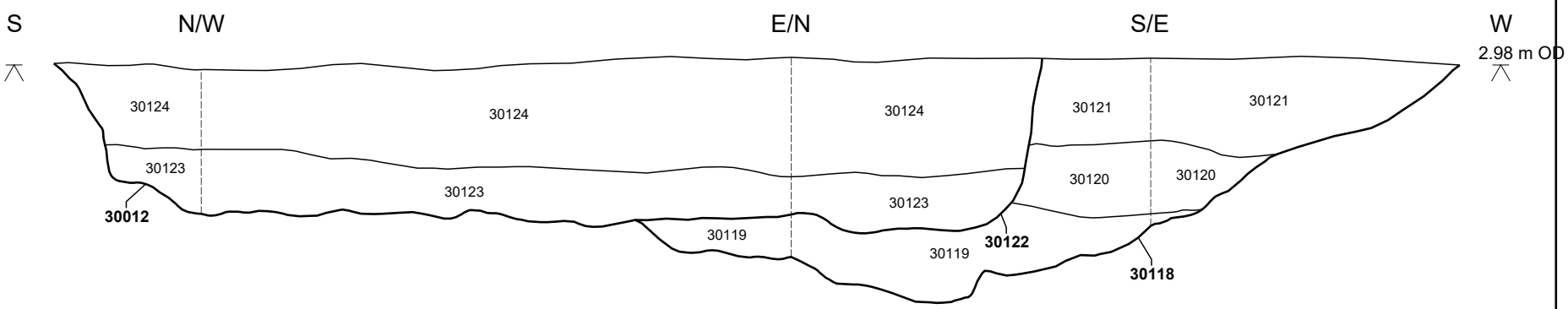

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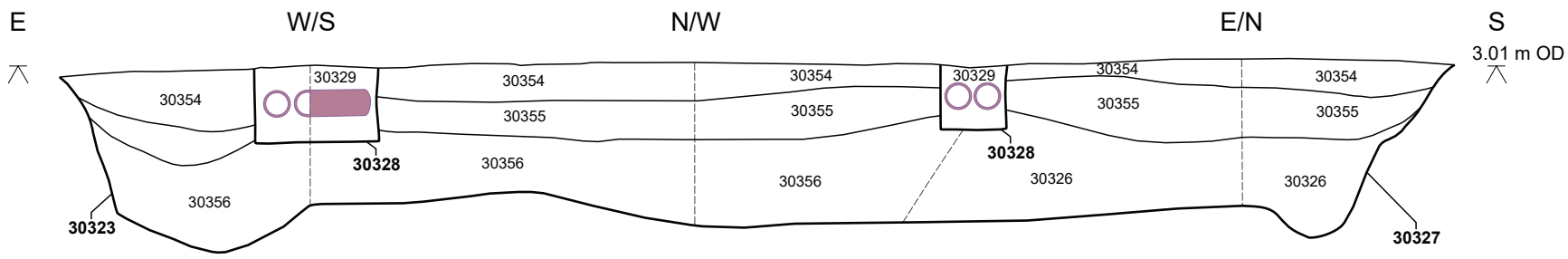

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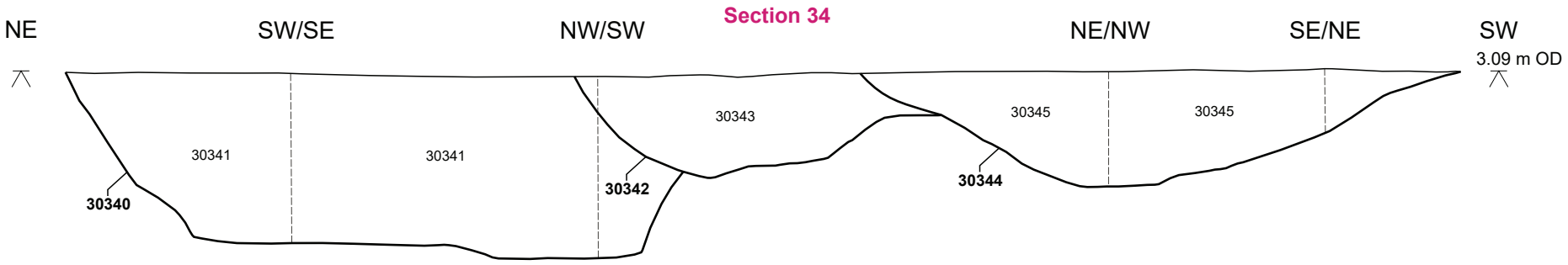

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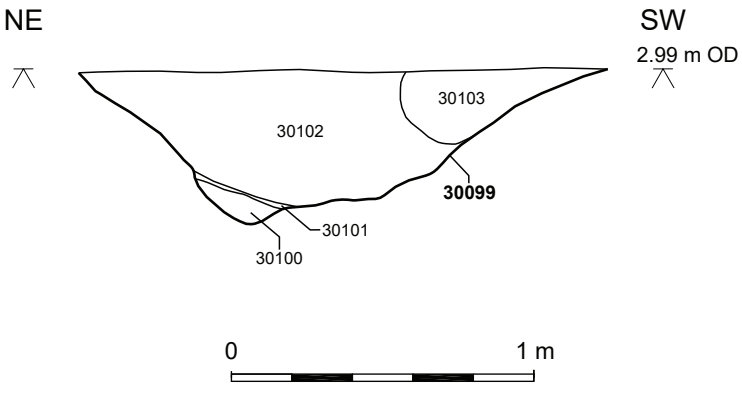

Modern pipe Monolith sample

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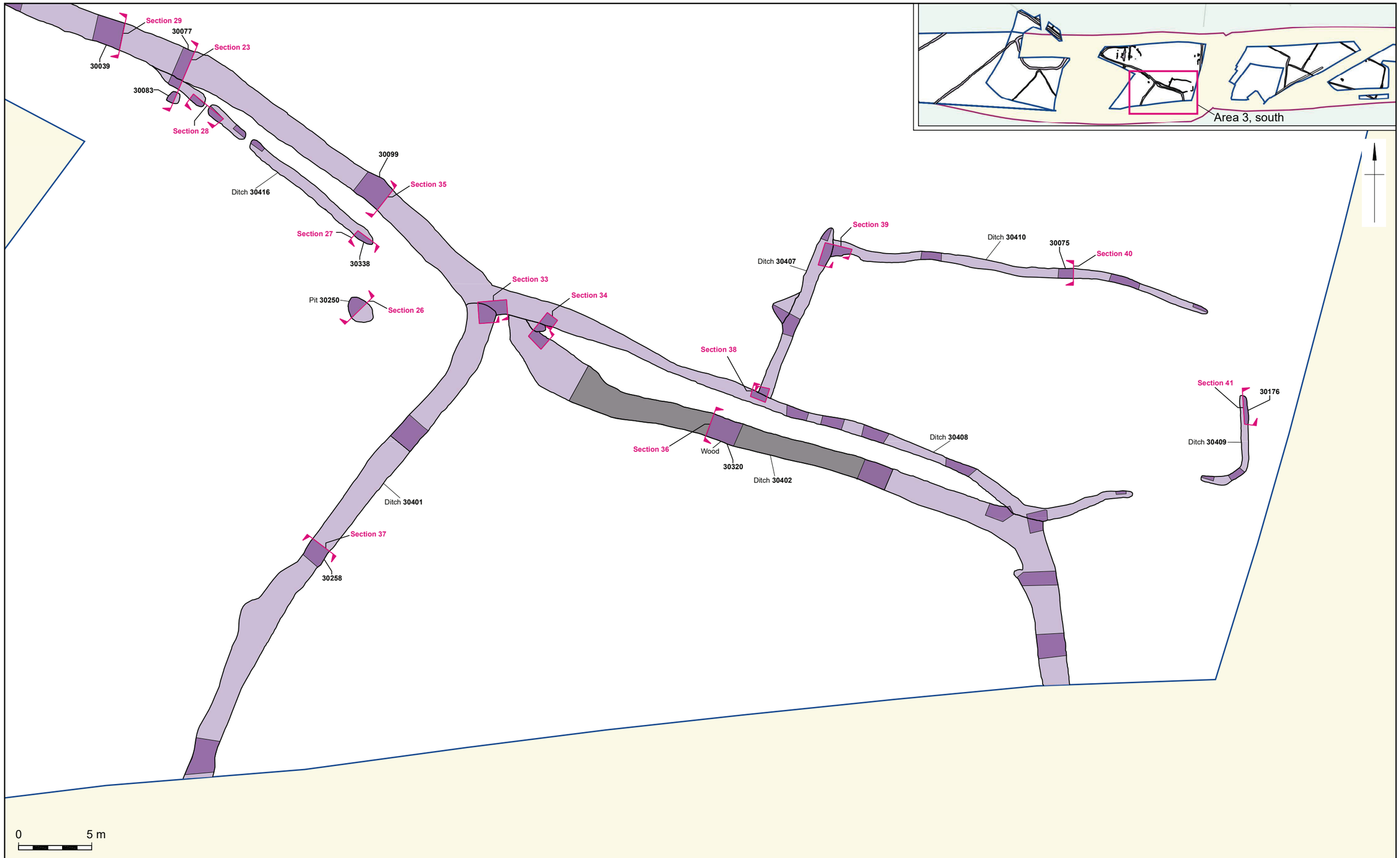
Sections from north-west portion of **Area 3**

Figure 9



Site boundary | Areas of excavation | Archaeological feature | Excavated slot | Machine excavated

Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:250 @ A3	Illustrator:	AG/ APS
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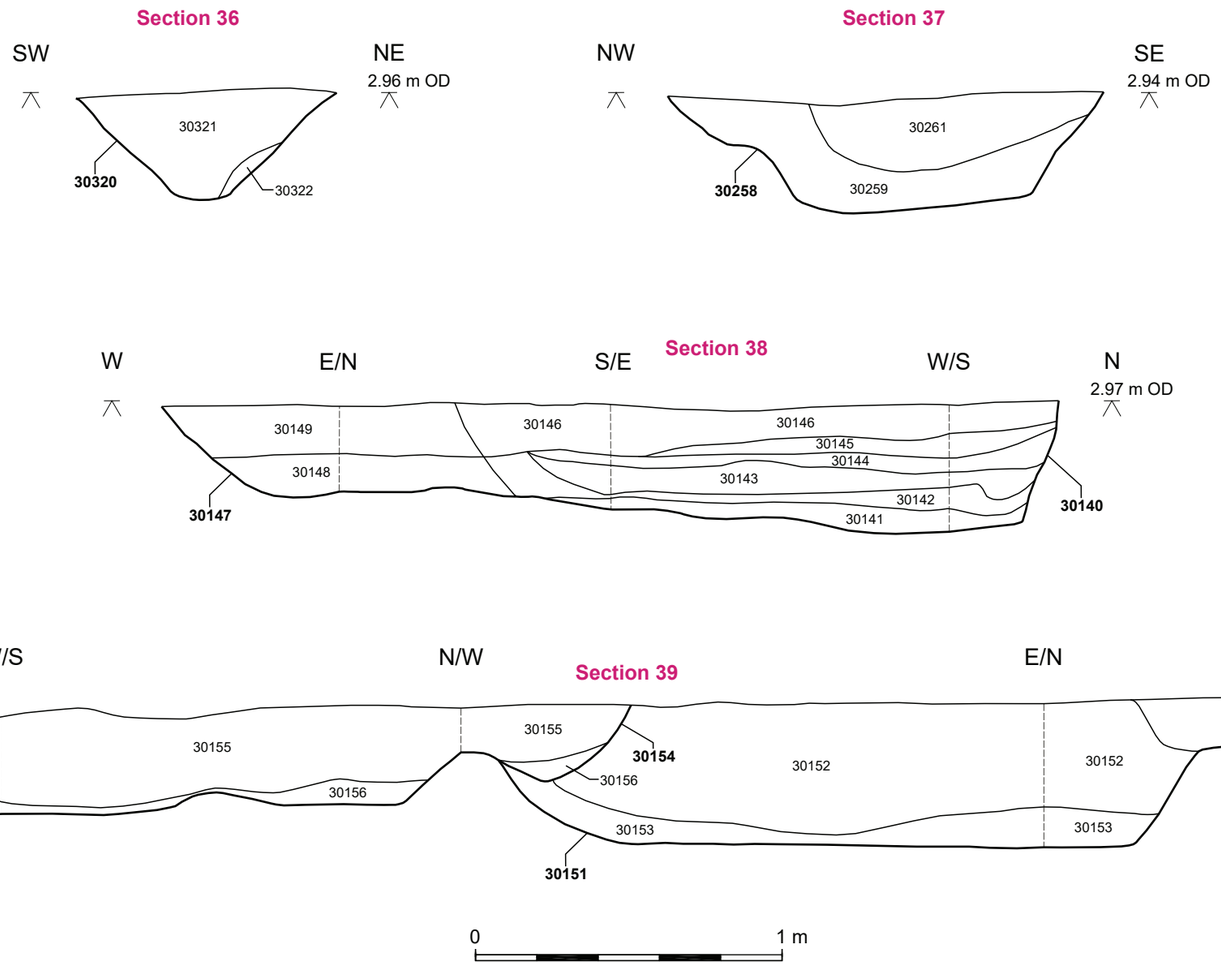
Plan of southern portion of **Area 3**

Figure 10



Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
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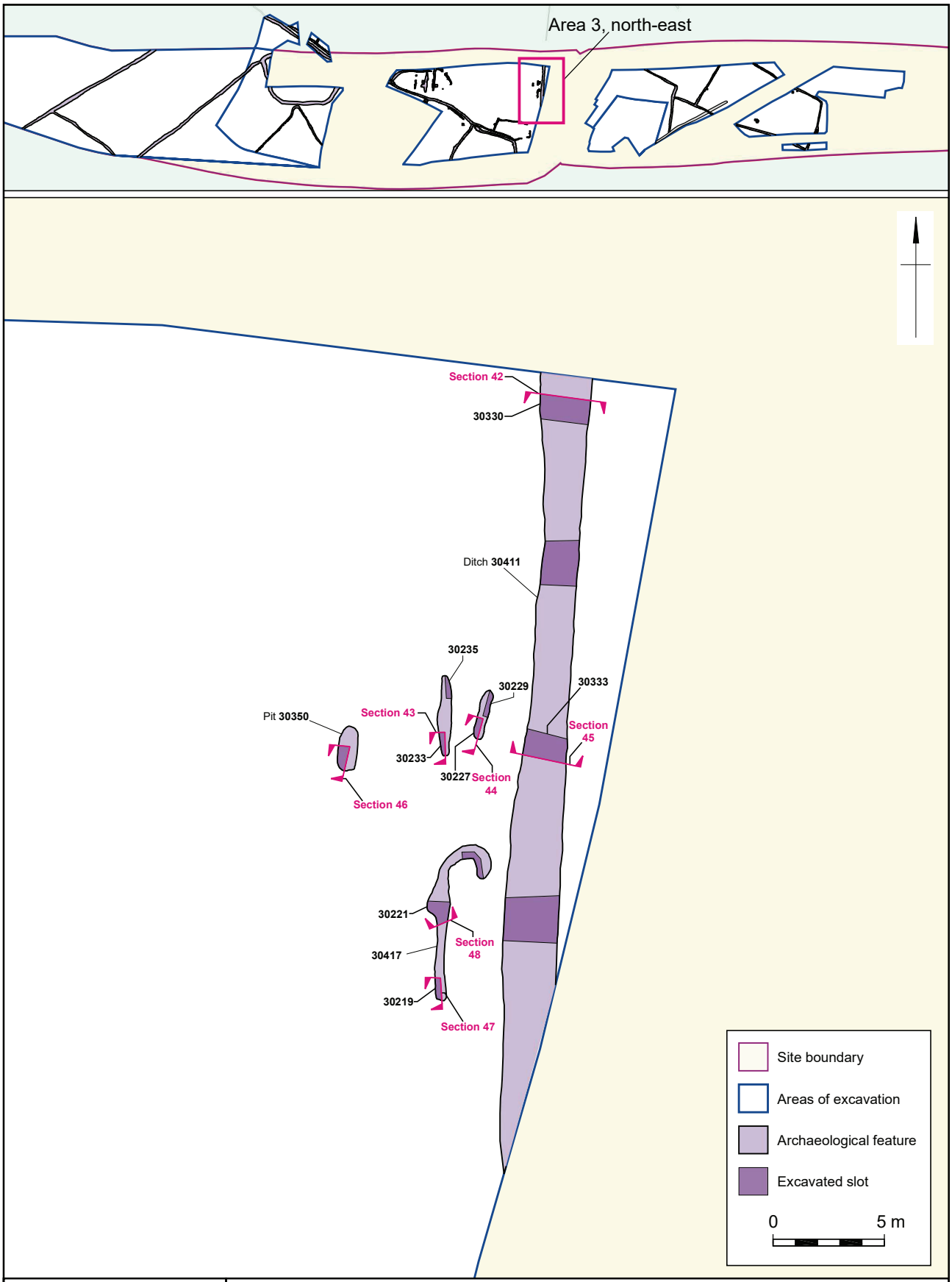
Sections from southern portion of **Area 3**

Figure 11



Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
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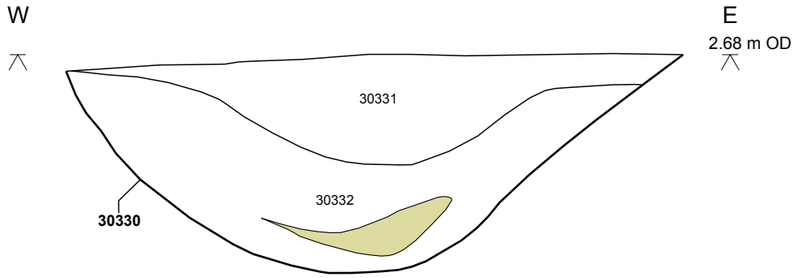
Plan of north-east portion of **Area 3**

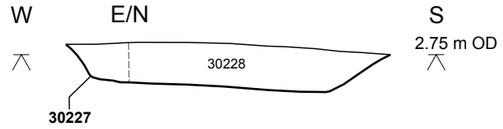
Figure 12

Section 42



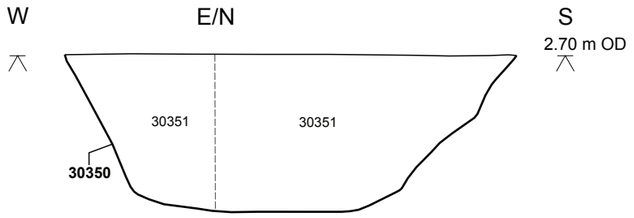
Section 43

Section 44



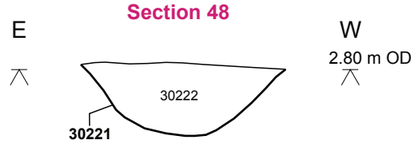
Section 45

Section 46



Section 47

Section 48

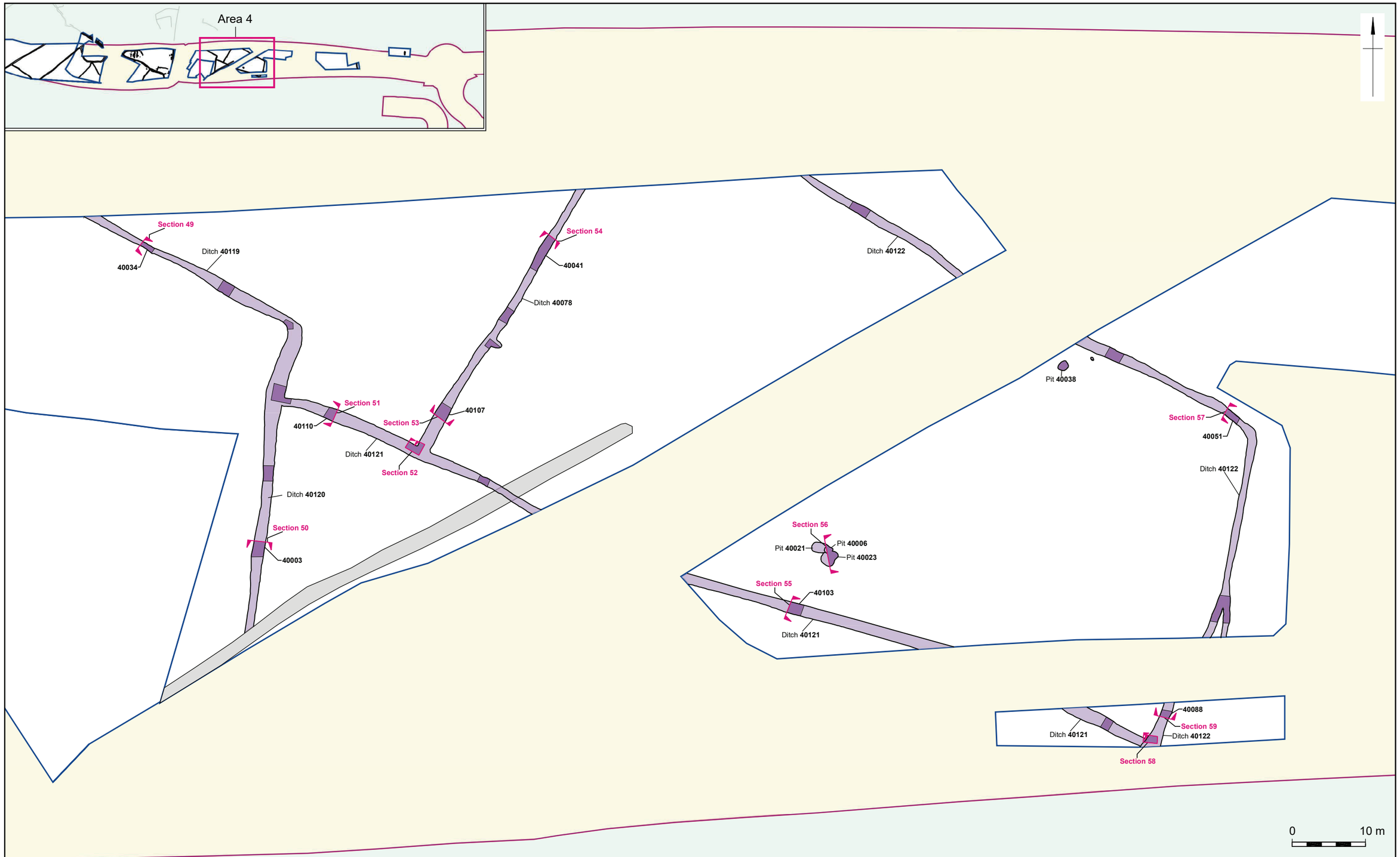


Sand

Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Sections 42-46 - 1: 20, Sections 47 and 48 - 1: 10 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

Sections from north-east portion of **Area 3**

Figure 13



Site boundary | Areas of excavation | Archaeological feature | Excavated slot | Utility trench

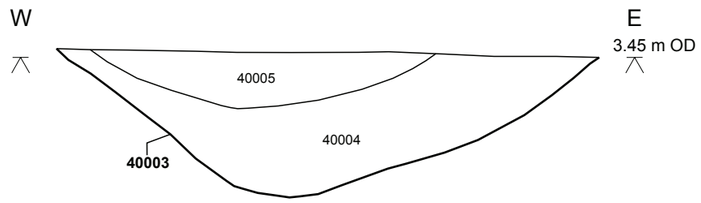
Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500 @ A3	Illustrator:	AG/ APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2017_05_08		

Plan of **Area 4**

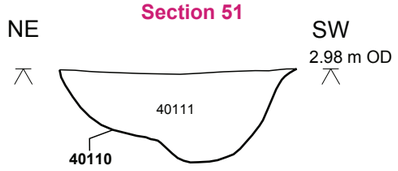
Figure 14

Section 49

Section 50



Section 51



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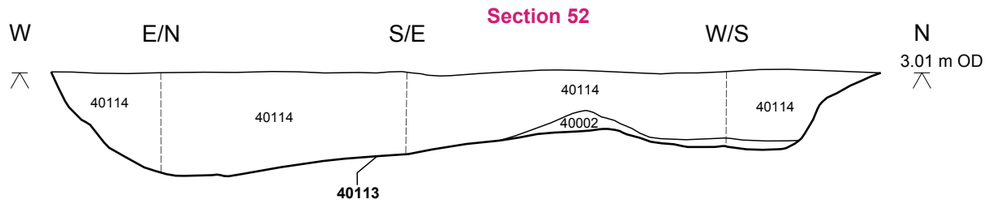
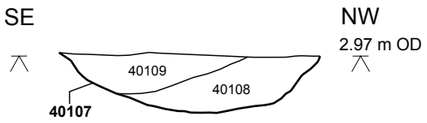
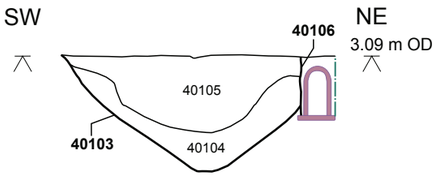


Section 53



Section 54

Section 55

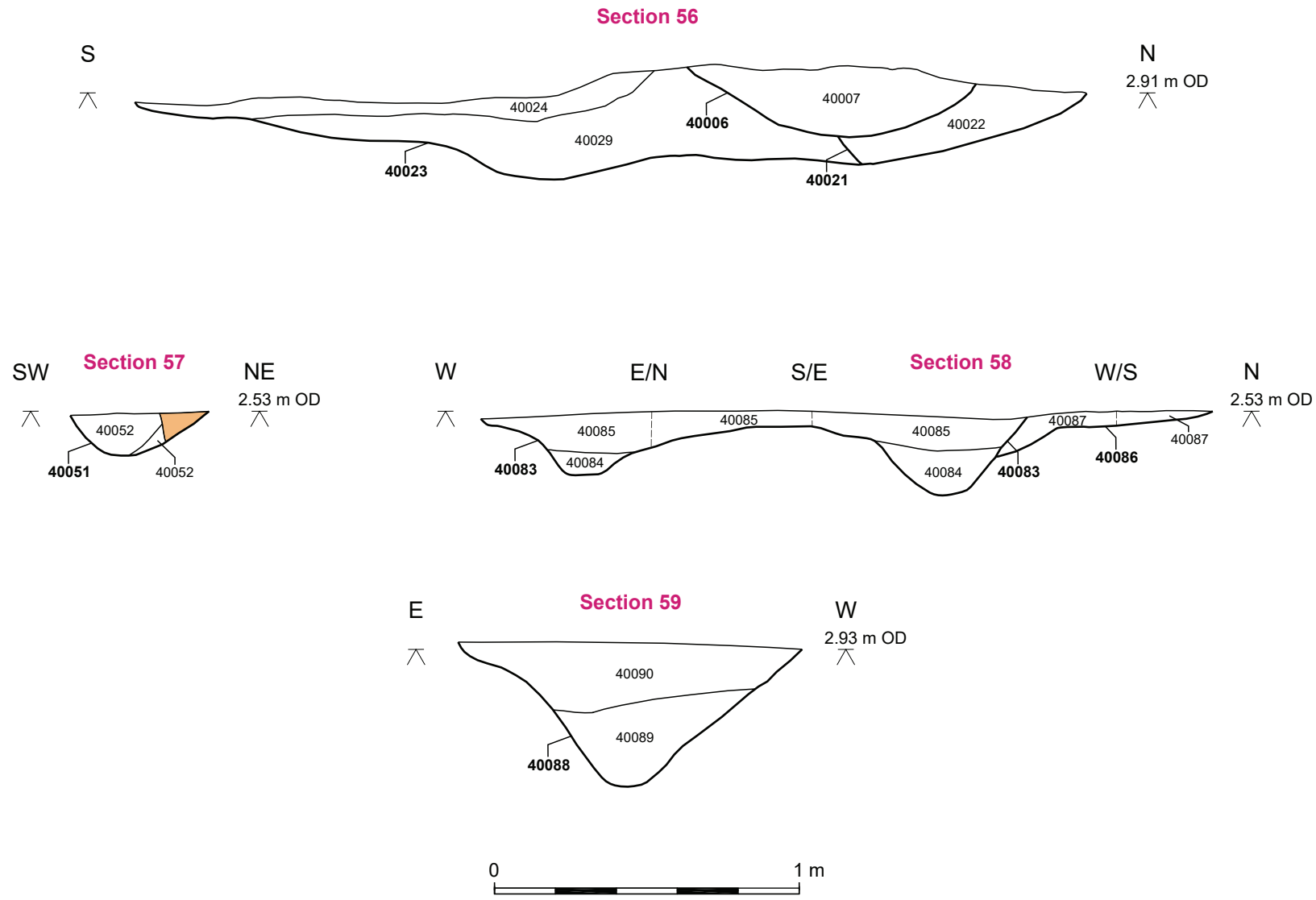


Modern pipe

Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	All sections 1: 20 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

Sections from **Area 4**

Figure 15

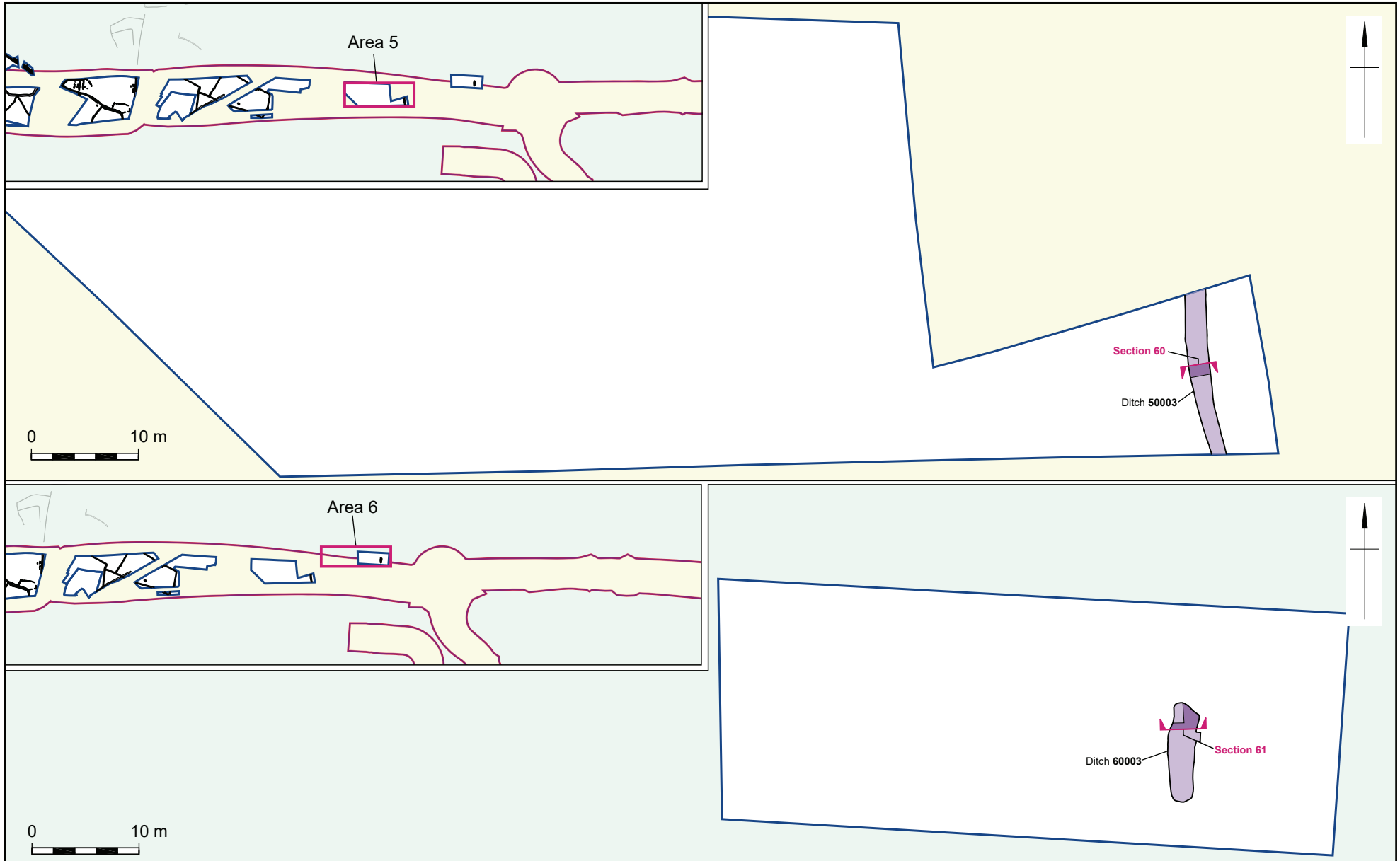


Land drain

Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	All sections 1: 20 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

Sections from **Area 4**

Figure 16



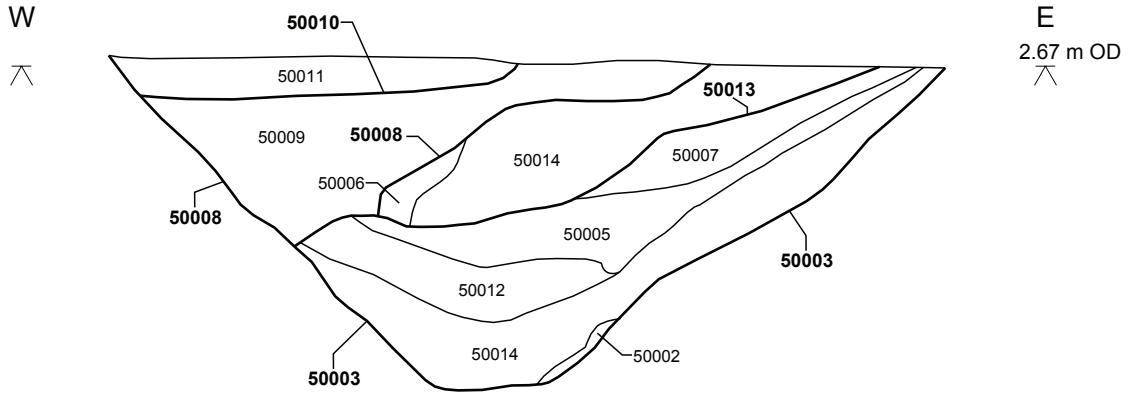
Site boundary | Areas of excavation | Archaeological feature | Excavated slot

Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500@A4	Illustrator:	AG/ APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

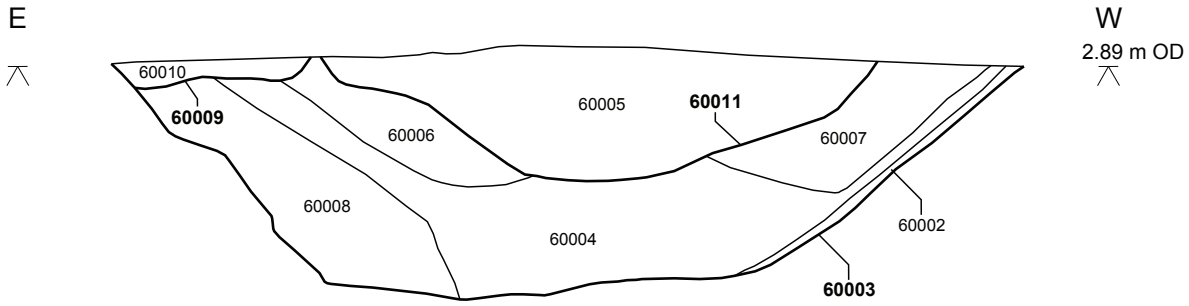
Plan of **Areas 5** and **6**

Figure 17

Section 60



Section 61



0 1 m

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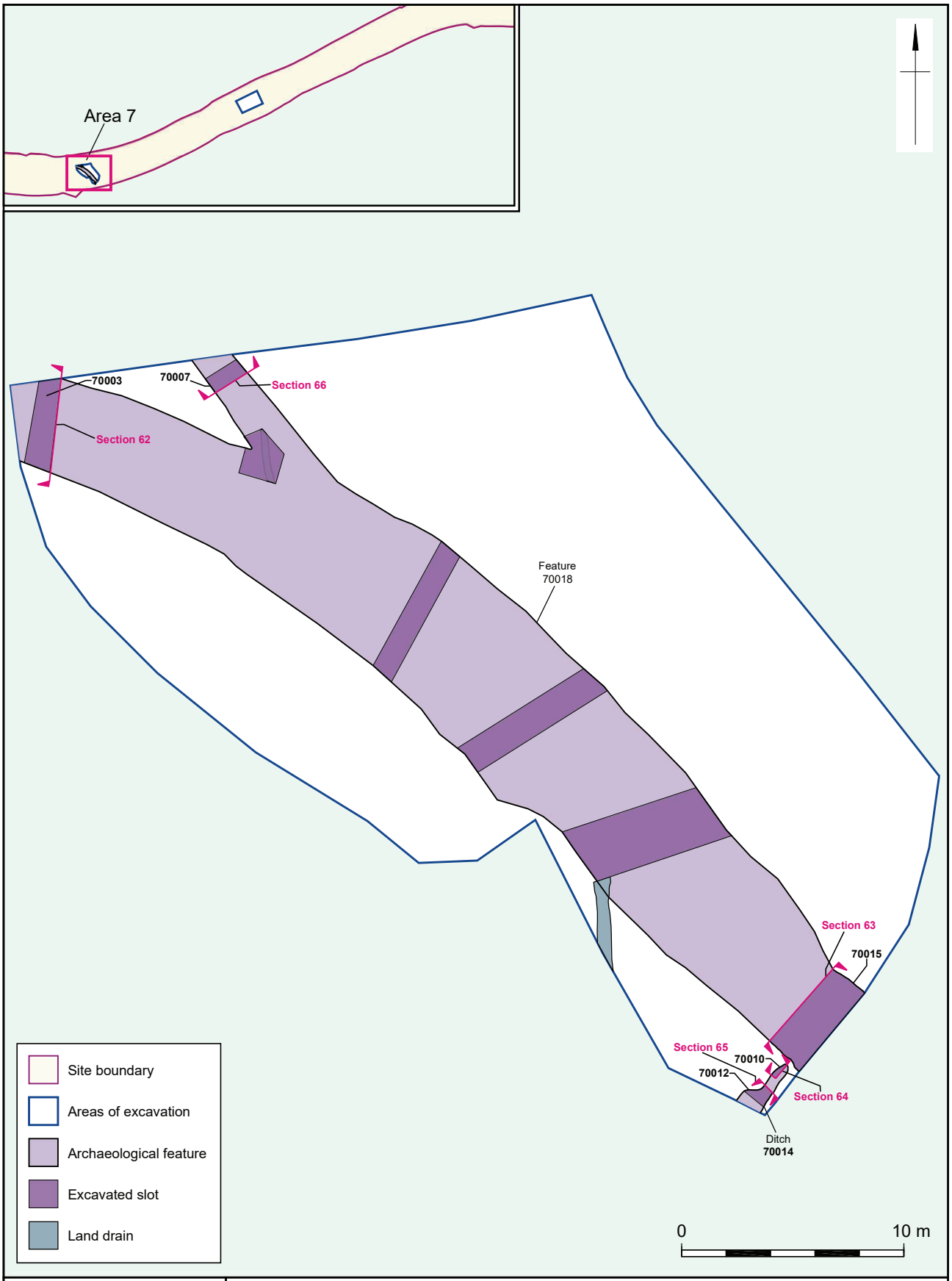
Sections from **Area 5** and **6**

Figure 18



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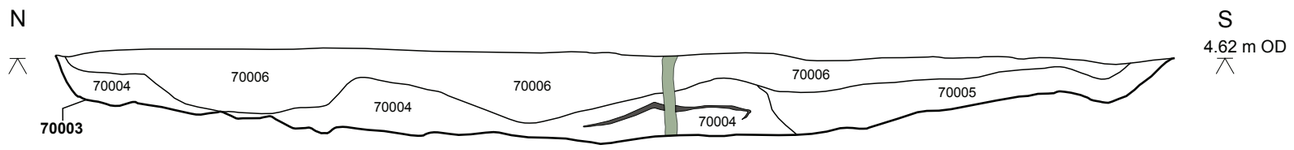
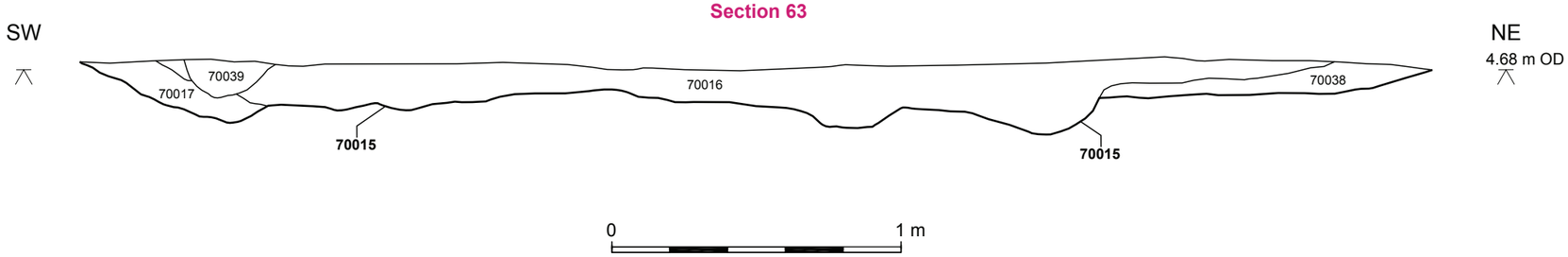
Plan of **Area 7**

Figure 19

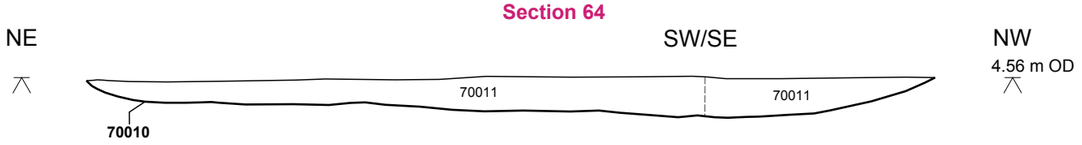
Section 62



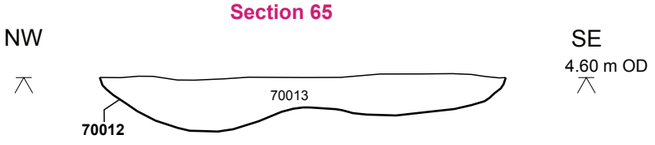
Section 63



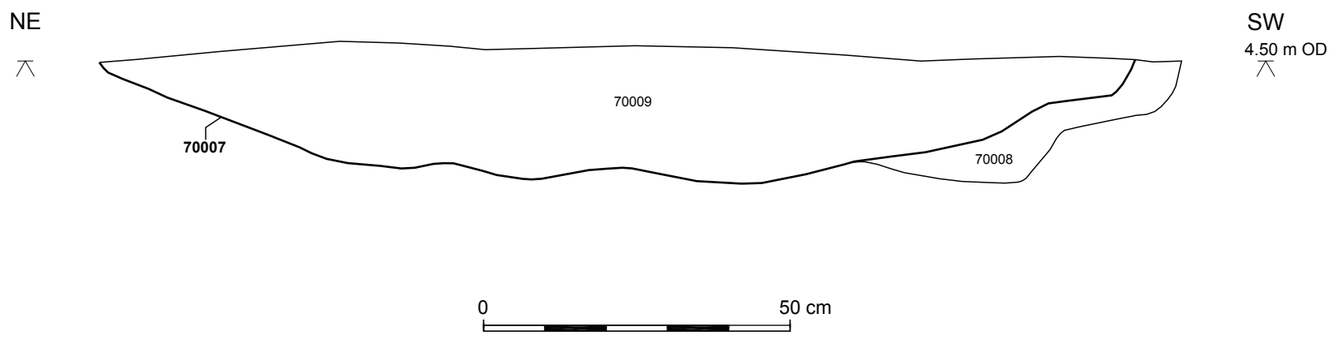
Section 64



Section 65



Section 66

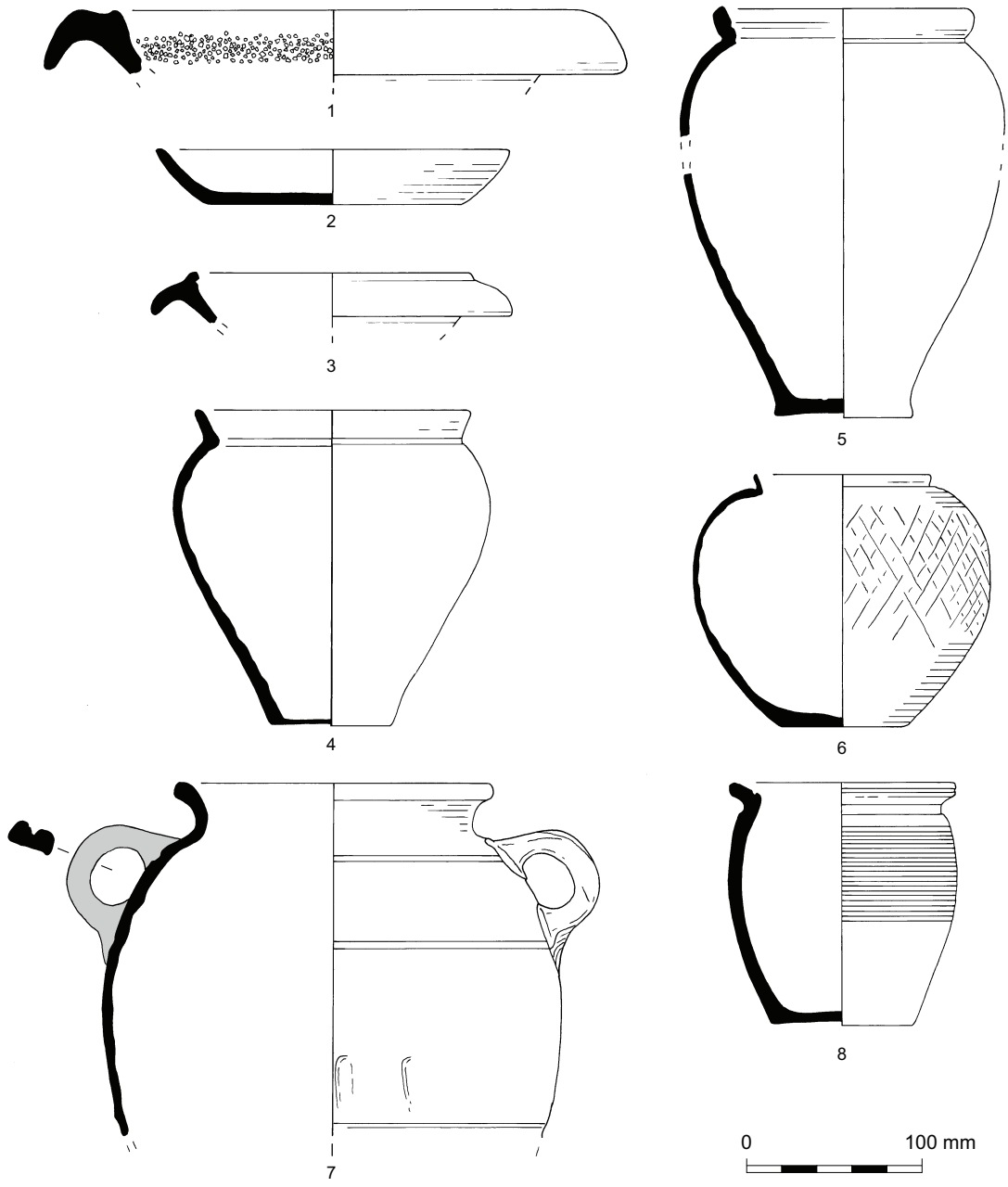


Bioturbation Charcoal

Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Section 62 and 63 - 1: 20, Sections 64, 65, and 66 - 1: 10 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

Sections from **Area 7**

Figure 20



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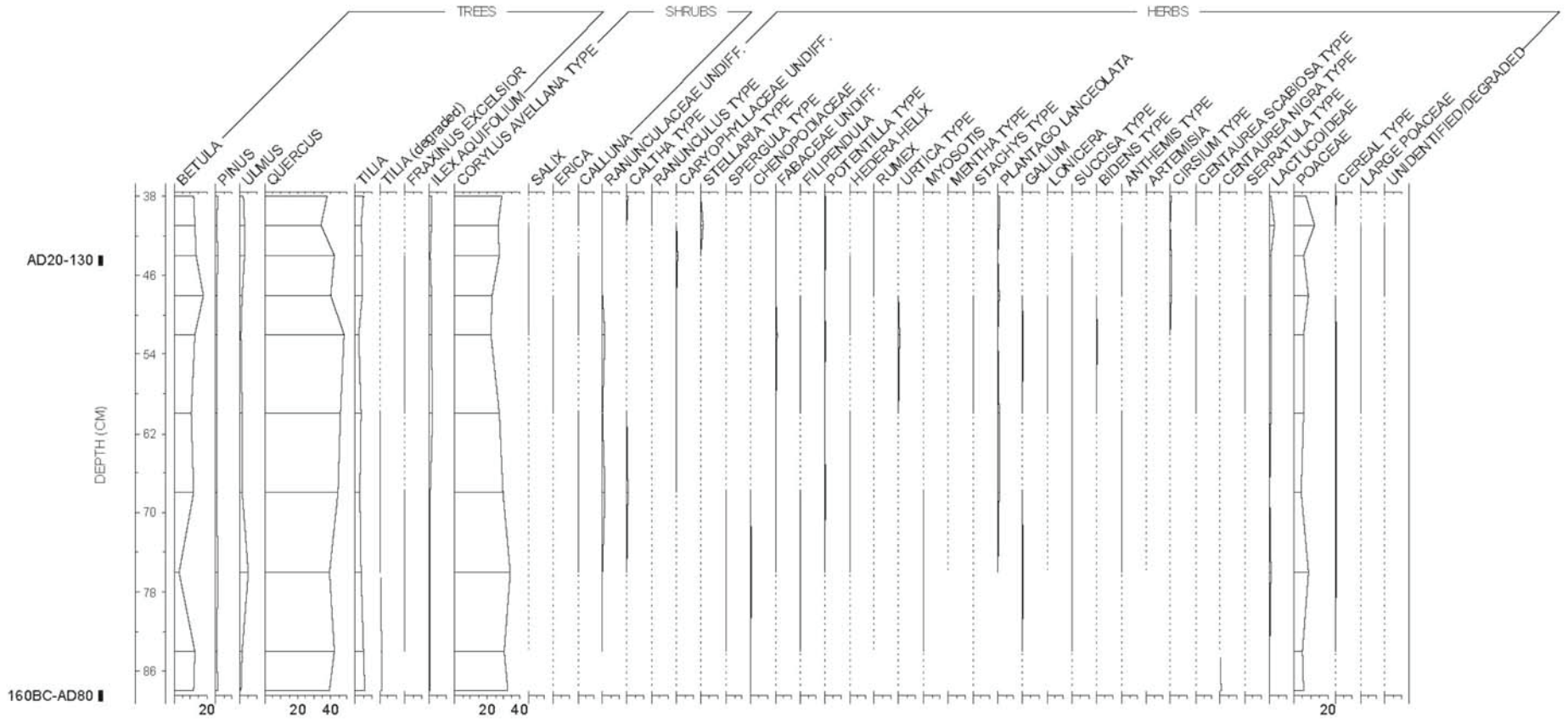
FARRS 30003 Water Hole Feature
Percentage Pollen Diagram
2015



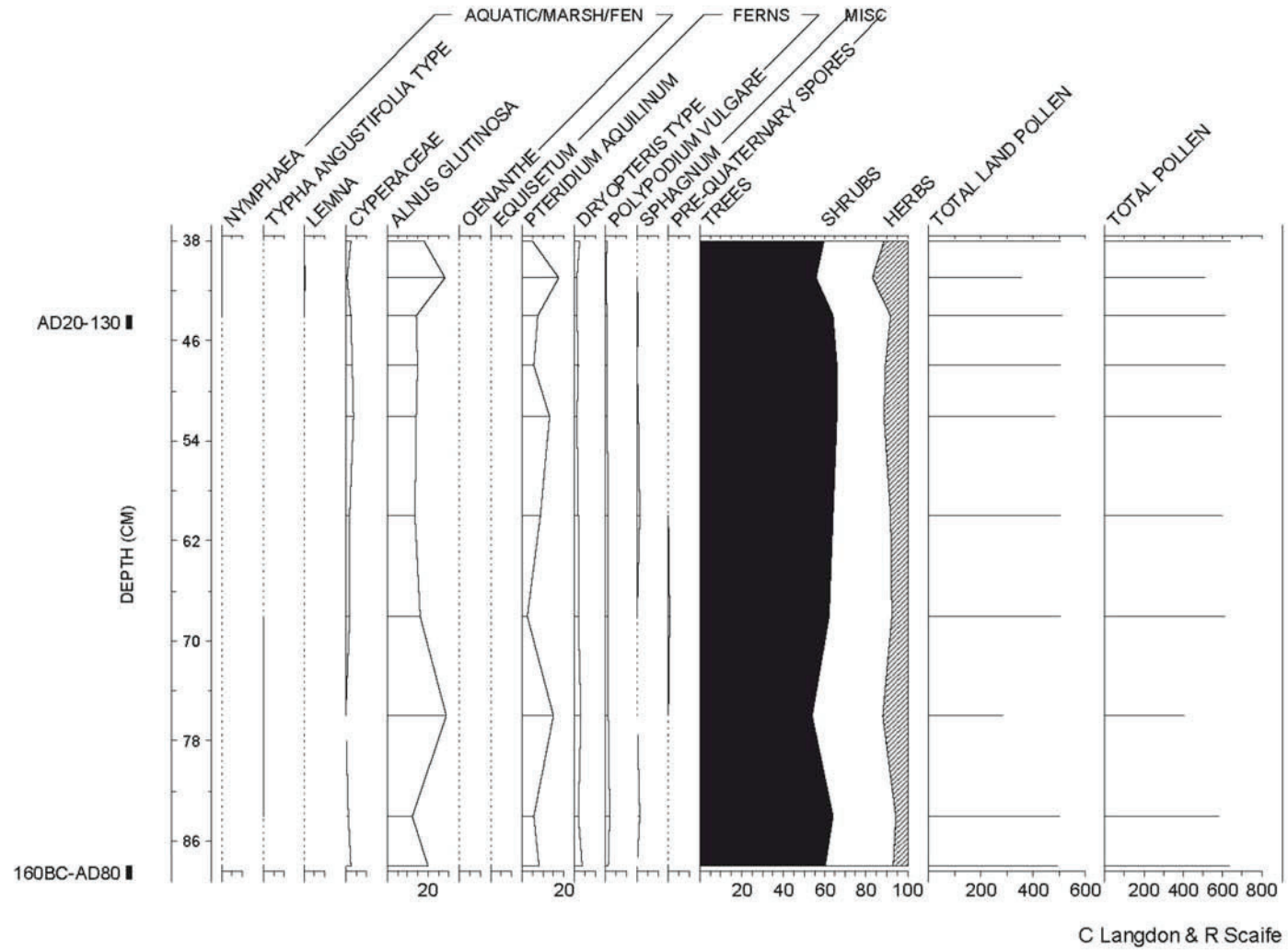
C. Langdon & R. Scaife

Date:	22/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

Sample 30003/slot 30068/waterhole 30412: percentage pollen diagram

Figure 22

FARRS 30003 Water Hole Feature
Percentage Pollen Diagram Cont..
2015



C Langdon & R Scaife

Date:	22/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
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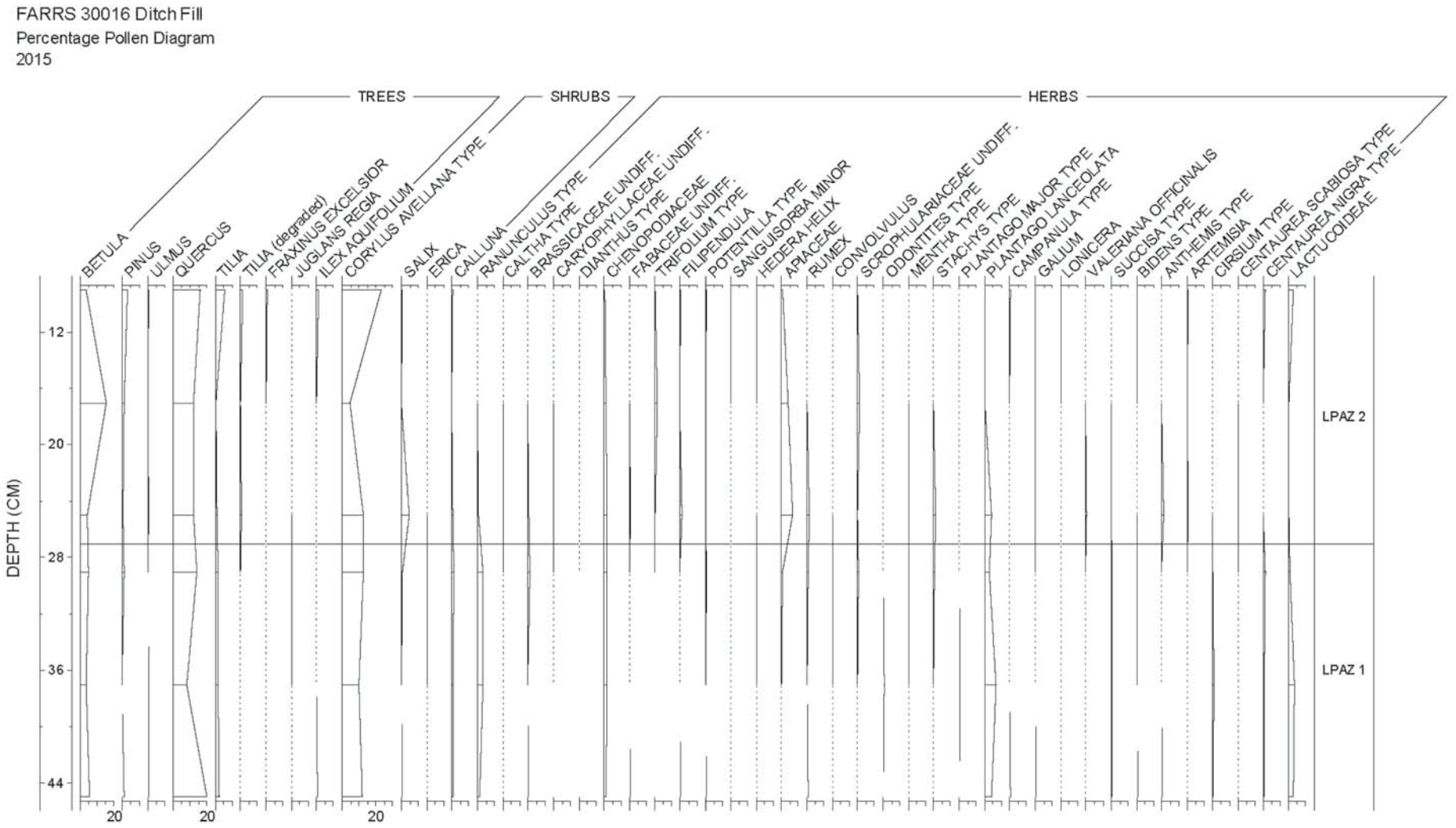
Sample 30003/slot 30068/waterhole 30412: percentage pollen diagram - continued from Figure 22

Figure 23



Date:	22/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
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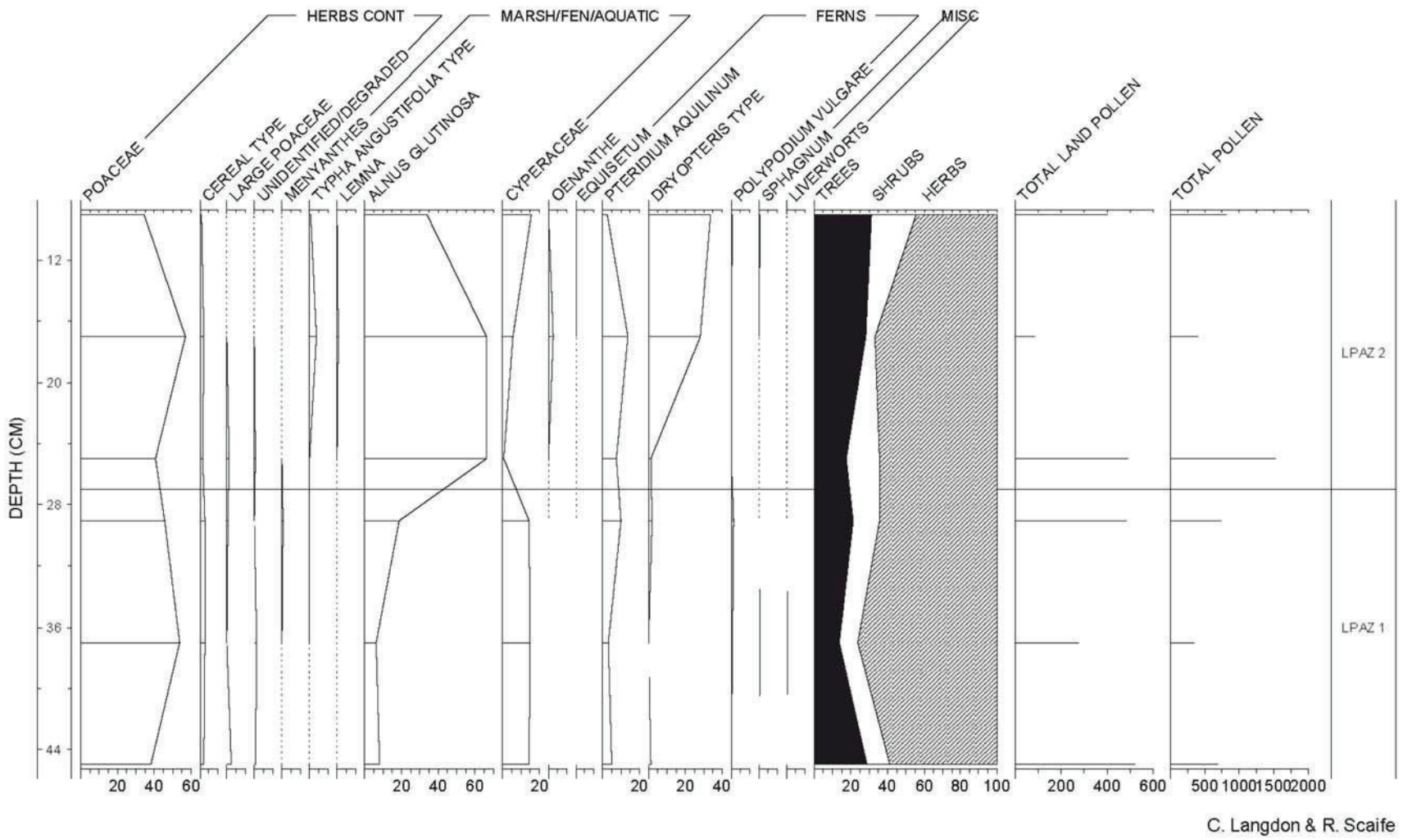
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

Sample 30016/slot 30239/ditch 30404: percentage pollen diagram

Figure 24



Date:	22/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
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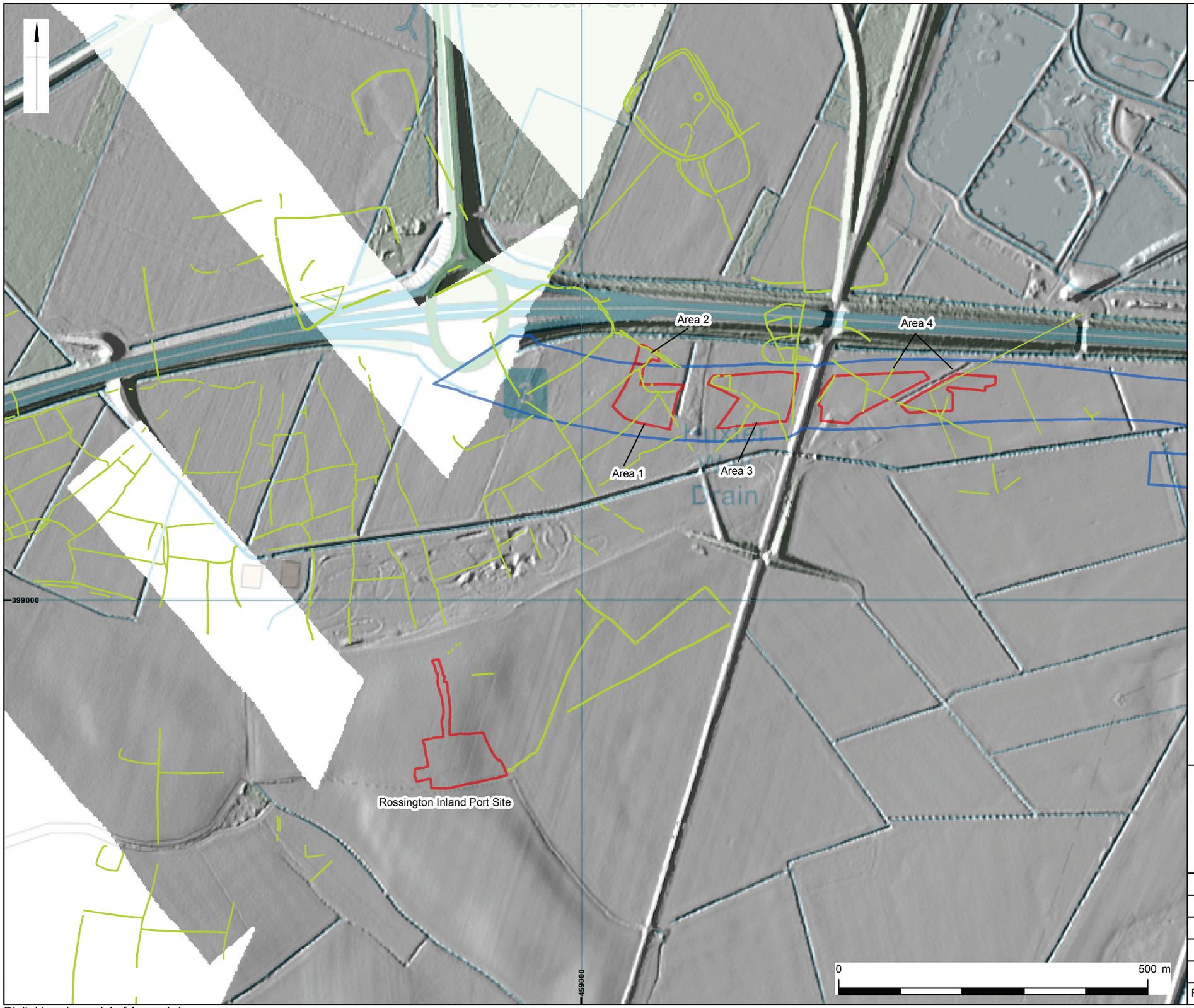
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

Sample 30016/slot 30239/ditch 30404: percentage pollen diagram - continued from Figure 24

Figure 25



Scheme

Excavation Areas

Cropmarks

Date:	06/05/2016
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:6,250 at A3
Illustrator:	AR
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\84457\GIS\
FigsMXD\2016_05_10	

Digital terrain model of Areas 1-4

Figure 26

Plate 1: Ditch 10012, west-facing section

Plate 2: Intersection of contemporary ditches 10012 and 10013, camera facing north

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 3: Ditch 10013, south-west facing section

Plate 4: Ditch 10013, south-west facing section

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 5: Ditch 10014, south-west-facing section

Plate 6: Ditch 10014, south-east facing section

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 7: Area 2, camera facing north-west

Plate 8: Removing topsoil from Area 3, camera facing east

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 9: Ditch 30400, north-west facing section

Plate 10: Ditch 30400, north-west facing section

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

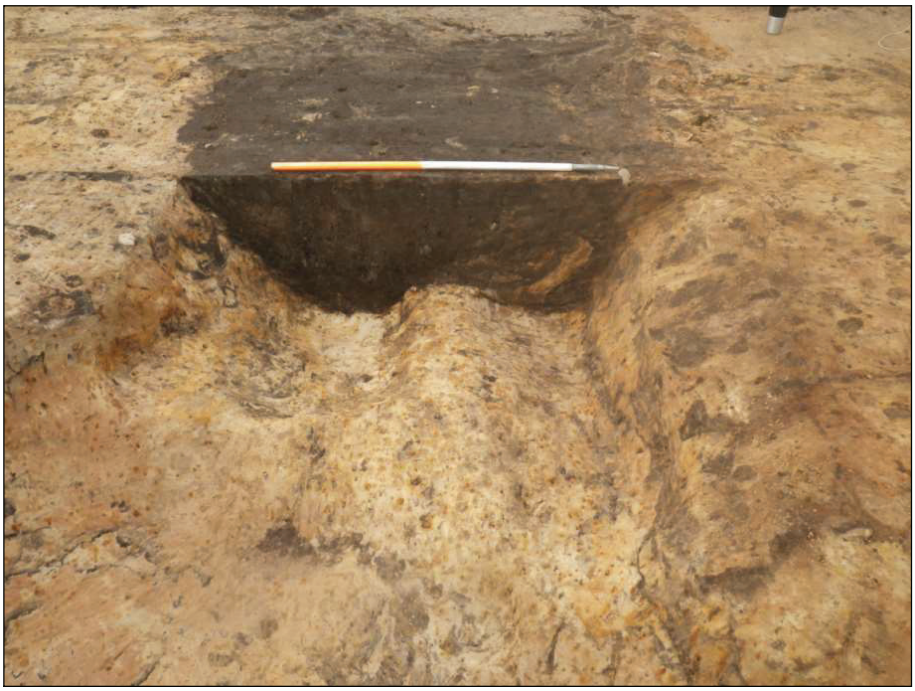

Plate 11: Ditch 30400, south-east facing section showing recutting

Plate 12: Pot in ditch 30400 (intervention 30058)

Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 13: Ditch 30404, south-facing section

Plate 14: Leather shoe in ditch 30404

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 15: Feature group 30414, camera facing north

Plate 16: Posthole 30174, west-facing section

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 17: Preserved wood in ditch 30402

Plate 18: Waterhole 30412, camera facing north-west

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 19: Romano-British pot in ditch 40078, south-west-facing section

Plate 20: Ditch 40120, south-facing section

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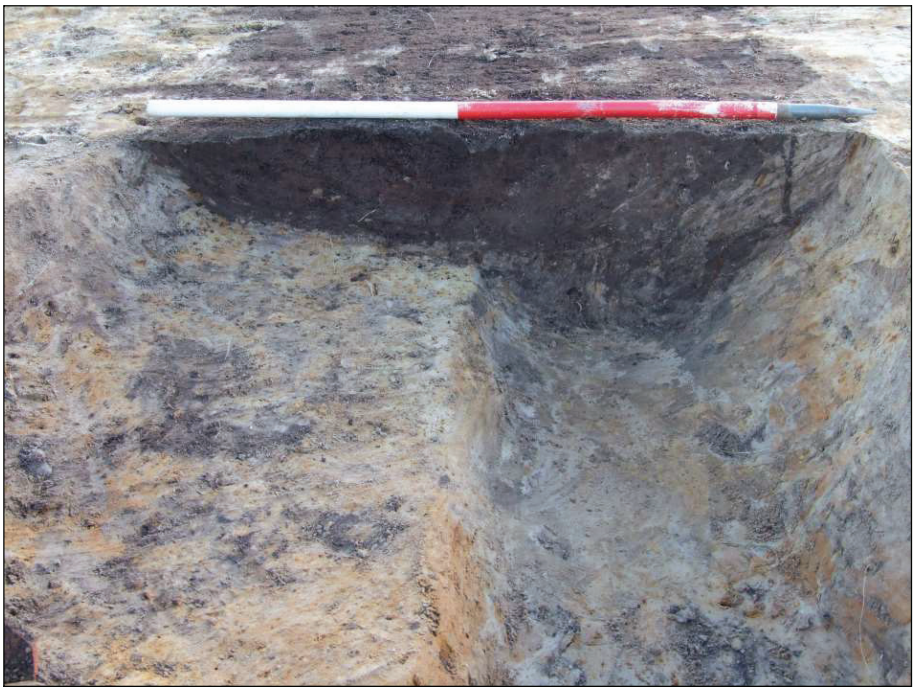

Plate 21: Ditch 40122, north-facing section showing recutting

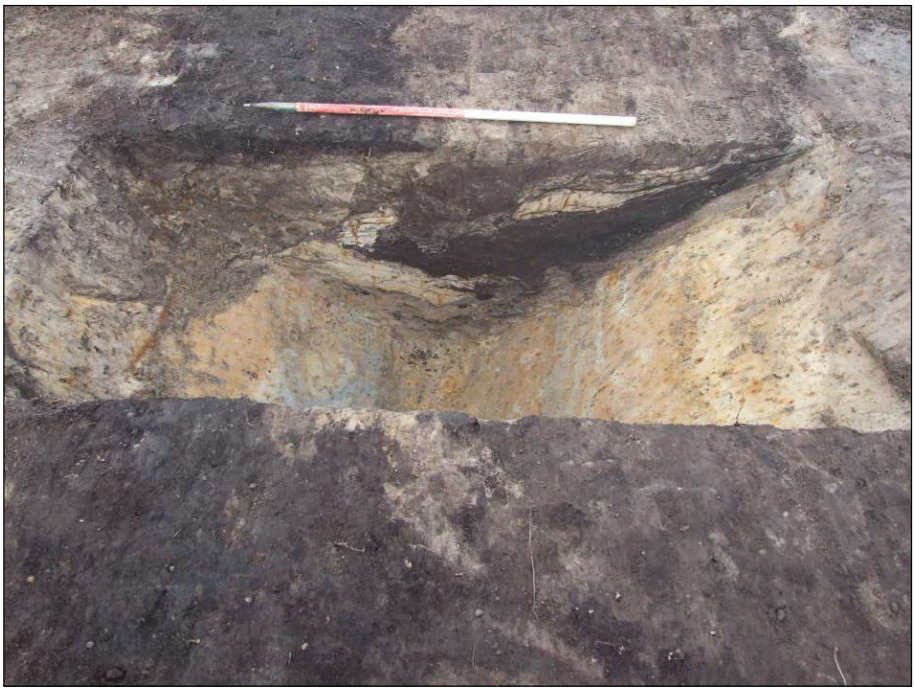

Plate 22: Ditch 50003 in Area 5, south-facing section

Date:	20/04/2016	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\84457\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Archive\2015_07_10		

Plate 23: Area 7, camera facing north-west

Plate 24: Hollow-way 70018, south-east facing section

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Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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Plate 25: Gully terminal 70014, north-west facing section

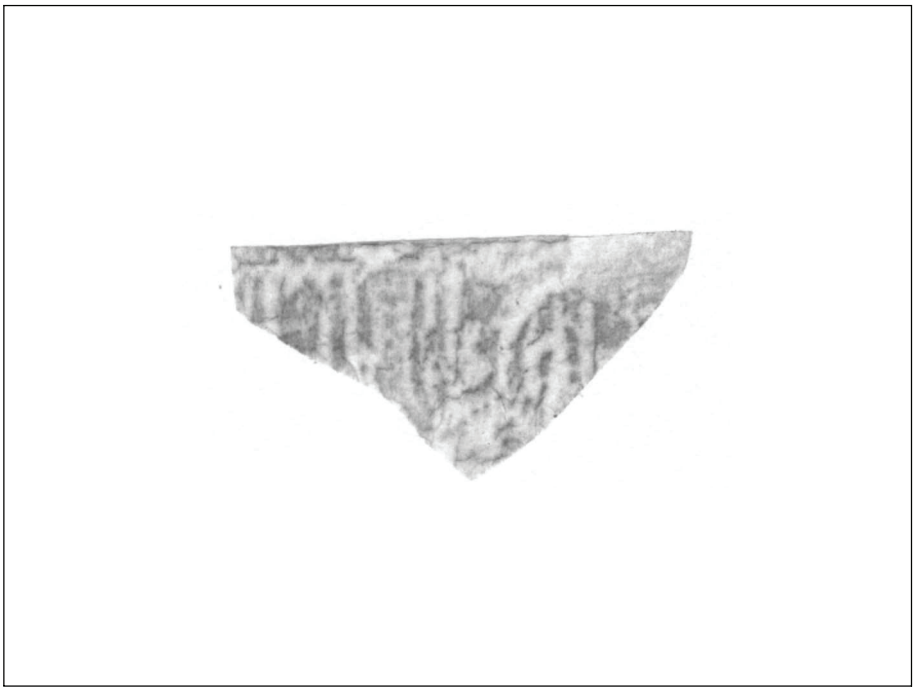

Plate 26: Rubbing of decorated samian. Scale 2:1

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