



Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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York Archaeology – Nottingham Office
Unit 1 Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham NG9 4AB
+44 (0)115 896 7400 | yaenquiries@yorkat.co.uk | www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk

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ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

BGL Below Ground Level

CBM Ceramic Building Material

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CBM Ceramic Building Material

CPM Charred Plant Material

NCC Nottingham County Council

NGR National Grid Reference

SPA Senior Planning Archaeologist

WSI Written Scheme of Investigation

[xxxx] Denotes cut number

(xxxx) Denotes fill number

{xxxx} Denotes structure number

{SKxx} Denotes skeleton number

<xx> Denotes sample number

(SFxx) Denotes small find number

SUMMARY

York Archaeology (Nottingham) was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of Exagen, to conduct an Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire as part of the pre-determination process for the proposed development of a Solar Farm (Figure 1).

The Site covers an area of approximately 98ha and it was divided in two Land Parcels (1 and 2) for the purpose of the archaeological evaluation. A total of 140 evaluation trenches, measuring c.50m × 1.8m, were excavated across both areas, providing a 2% sample of the whole Site. This trial trench evaluation was informed by a previous geophysical survey undertaken by Magnitude Surveys (2024).

The archaeological evaluation of the Site has successfully met the aims and objectives identified in the project design. Multiple areas of dense archaeological activity or high archaeological interest within the Site were identified. Some potential continuations of human activity beyond the excavated areas could be inferred but outside these areas the density of pre-medieval or undated features was sparse or very sparse. Survival of features was very good in most of the Site, with the exception of two large areas of quarrying, where the potential presence of archaeological features had been completely erased.

The clusters containing denser archaeological evidence could all be broadly dated and characterised, therefore aiding to the overall understanding of the archaeological potential of the Site.

In Land Parcel 1 (Figure 02) the concentrations of archaeological activity comprised:

- Cluster 1A – a Bronze Age/early prehistoric enclosed area with associated pits and a ditch, representing potential settlement activity;
- Cluster 1B – a dense and enclosed Romano-British settlement complex with a nearby area of associated enclosure activity, representing a potential ancillary area or a separate phase of activity;
- Cluster 1C – a small area of prehistoric or Roman domestic activity with a possible roundhouse, pits and a dog burial.

In Land Parcel 2 (Figure 03), the clusters of denser archaeology comprised:

- Cluster 2A – a probable Romano-British/possible post-Roman settlement area with two inhumations;
- Cluster 2B – an area of possible paddocks that can be tentatively associated with the medieval/post-medieval period;
- Cluster 2C – a kiln, representing an area of possible early-modern industry.

In addition to the evidence highlighted above, frequent ridge and furrow was observed in much of the Site with the exception of an area in the north-western quadrant of Land Parcel 2. This absence was hypothesised to represent commons, waste or a pastoral area and appears to have been used for quarrying at a later date. The medieval/post-medieval field

systems were highly legible within the Site due to the survival of the furrows, and a high degree of continuity between the medieval/post-medieval periods and the modern period could be inferred for much of it.

High levels of quarrying activity were recorded in two large areas of the Site. The earliest date for this activity is currently unclear, but occasional extraction pits could be assigned a post-medieval/modern date. This activity seems to have predated 1884, when OS mapping indicates that the Site had been returned to agricultural use. These quarries would have extracted Lias Limestone, which has historically been used as a building material in nearby Wysall. When combined with the presence of the modern kiln (Cluster 2C), the evidence indicates extraction and industry within the Wysall hinterland in the post-medieval/early modern period as well as a change in land use.

The archaeological evidence was complemented by a rich assemblage of artefactual and ecofactual data. The Site was considered to contain an elevated potential to answer a large number of regional research objectives. A few of these could be addressed at this stage of the investigation.

Outside the identified activity clusters and their respective areas of potential continuation, the rest of the Site was found to have low potential for archaeological features.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 York Archaeology (Nottingham) were commissioned by Pegasus Group, on behalf of Exagen, (hereafter referred to as “the Client”) to conduct an Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire (hereafter referred to as “the Site”; NGR SK 59437 28020 and SK 59520 26980; Figure 01).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken as part of the pre-determination process for the proposed development of a Solar Farm (Planning reference: P24/00161/FUL) between 21st October 2024 and the 7th March 2025.
- 1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with the method prescribed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (York Archaeology 2024), and in line with the professional standards and guidance defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2022a); Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2023a) and Standard for archaeological field evaluation (2023b).
- 1.1.4 A total of 140 evaluation trenches, generally measuring c.50m × 1.8m, were machine excavated across 98ha providing an approximate 2% sample of the Site. The design of the archaeological evaluation was informed by the results of a geophysical survey previously conducted in 2024 by Magnitude Surveys (Magnitude Surveys 2024), which identified several concentrations of possible archaeological features.
- 1.1.5 The results of both the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation will be used in conjunction to inform the proposed development design plan and the need and scope for further archaeological mitigation.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The Site, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 59437 28020 and SK 59520 26980, is located to the west of the village of Wysall, in Nottinghamshire. The area of the Site is approximately 98ha and comprises various fields. For the purpose of the evaluation, the Site was split in two irregular land parcels (Figures 01–03).
- 2.1.2 The northern parcel (Land Parcel 1; centred on NGR: SK 59437 28020) is approximately 65ha in area and includes nine agricultural fields and buildings associated with Lodge Farm, Bradmore Road, Wysall. It is crossed by three public rights of way and is bound by Bunny Old Wood to the north, an ancient coppiced woodland (Nottingham Wildlife Trust 2023). To the east, west and south, it is bounded by field boundaries and agricultural land.
- 2.1.3 The southern parcel (Land Parcel 2; centred on NGR SK 59520 26980) covers an area of approximately 33ha and includes six agricultural fields. It is bound by field boundaries to the north, south, east and west. Pylons are present in the southern part of the area.
- 2.1.4 Land Parcel 1 sits at 75-90m aOD, sloping towards the south from the crest of Bunny Hill which runs from east-west. Land Parcel 2 sits further down the hill and slopes from 70m aOD in the north to 60m aOD in the south (Pegasus 2024).
- 2.1.5 The underlying geology of the Site consists of Barnstone Member, a sedimentary bedrock of mudstone and limestone formed between 209.5 and 199.3 million years ago during the Triassic and Jurassic periods. Superficial deposits of clay silt and gravel formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present, during the Quaternary period. Glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel formed in the Mid Pleistocene are recorded by the British Geological Survey in the eastern part of the Site (British Geological Survey 2024).
- 2.1.6 The Cranfield Soil Site Reporter records the Site as being situated within an area of slowly permeable, seasonally wet and slightly acid, base rich loamy clayey soils (LandIS 2024).

3 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the Heritage Statement (HE) (Pegasus 2024) which utilised a 1km search area of heritage assets around the Site area; The HE consulted Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER), National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and other sources and also reviewed cartographic and archival sources, and aerial photographs for the Site area, as deemed necessary. A site visit was undertaken on the 1st February 2022 and a geophysical survey was undertaken in August and September 2023. The results have been summarised in Section 3.4.

3.1.2 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by York Archaeology in 2023 on an area immediately to the west of the Site, on land off Highfields Farm, Bunny Hill, Costock, Nottinghamshire (York Archaeology 2024b). The results have been summarised in Section 3.2.

3.1.3 The archaeological potential of the site, as defined by the Heritage Assessment, is listed below by chronological period.

Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

3.1.4 A Bronze Age spear tip was found approximately 100m east of the southern parcel of the Site (MNT5451, L5511, ENT2721).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

3.1.5 A concentration of Roman remains was identified approximately 1km northwest of the Site. These remains included a stone and clay-lined well containing pottery, mortaria, food remains, a quern fragment and a leather shoe sole (Monument Number 317334; HER Number: M13). There was also a high quantity of animal bone, possibly indicating ritual deposition. An area with finds, including a corn drier with a quern fragment, concentration of grain and 3rd century pottery was also found (HER Number: M14).

3.1.6 There are findspots of 2nd- to 3rd-century pottery and a bronze spoon approximately 860m northwest of the Land Parcel 1, found during ground clearance prior to quarrying (MNT228, L228, ENT526).

3.1.7 Approximately 535m southeast from the Land Parcel 2 (LP2), a small quantity of Romano-British coins was recorded (MNT5813, L5876, ENT3051). A Roman brooch was found approximately 695m to the southeast of the southern parcel.

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

3.1.8 Finds of early medieval date comprising a silver coin and two strap ends were recorded c. 600m south-east of the LP2 (MNT5812, L5875, ENT3050). The findspot of a *sceatta* and a strap end were recorded c. 630m south-east of LP2 during metal detecting (MNT7294, L7362, ENT3200).

High medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

3.1.9 Bunny Old Wood, which borders the northern extent of the Site, is an ancient woodland, documented in the Domesday Book, within the resources of Bunny (Palmer 2024).

3.1.10 The southern site and the eastern half of the northern site were historically located in the parish of Wysall and most likely formed part of the agricultural hinterland to this settlement

during the medieval period (MNT12708, M349) (Pegasus 2024). Wysall had a recorded population of 21 households in Domesday 1086, putting it in the largest 40% of recorded settlements (Palmer 2024). The western extent of the northern site was historically located in the parish of Costock (Pegasus 2024).

- 3.1.11 The Holy Trinity Church at Wysall originated during the medieval period and lies c. 510m east of the southern parcel (MNT12685, M321, MNT321, L321, MNT8964-66, L9056-58).
- 3.1.12 Linear banks and ditches defining enclosures, and ridge and furrow earthworks were recorded on an aerial photograph c. 380m east of Land Parcel 1 (MNT349, L349). Ridge and furrow have also been identified in the wider study area (Pegasus 2024).
- 3.1.13 During the excavation of a brickyard, approximately 960m north-west of the Land Parcel 1, a single pottery sherd of medieval date and a pipe were identified (MNT7857, L7928).

Post-medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 3.1.14 The western extent of Land Parcel 1 is shown as fields on the Plan of the district of Grange Leys and Highfields in the parish of Costock of 1843. At the time of the mapping, this land was under the ownership of The Right Honorable George Augustus Henry Anne Parkyns Baron Ranccliffe and the occupancy of John Wilde and Thomas Wilde. They also owned and occupied the farmstead of Highfields, located to the west of the site (Pegasus 2024).
- 3.1.15 The Site was depicted again on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1884. The land within Parcel 1 comprised part of 15 agricultural land parcels and included buildings associated with Lodge Farm. A Public Right of Way was depicted crossing the western extent of the site in a broadly north-west to south-east alignment before continuing in a north to south orientation. Field boundaries within the site were depicted as tree-lined (ibid).
- 3.1.16 Due to the presence of plantations and the name 'Lodge' Farm, the land within the site may have been located within the wider estate lands of Bunny Hall, located to the north of the site (ibid).
- 3.1.17 The southern part of the Site comprised part of nine land parcels, the majority of which were agricultural although a woodland plantation was shown in the northern extent of the site, known as Stone Pit Plantation. The name suggests that there may have been a quarry in this vicinity (MNT263, L263, MNT12652, M263). Two Public Rights of Way were depicted as crossing the site in a broadly east to west alignment. A watercourse crossed the southern extent of the southern parcel (ibid).
- 3.1.18 In the 1900 Ordnance Survey Map, no major changes are depicted on the northern site with the exception of an additional building at Lodge Farm. Within the southern site, woodland had been planted in the north-western extent and adjacent to the western site boundary. One of the Public Rights of Way appeared to have been shortened to no longer include the central part of the site (ibid).
- 3.1.19 Lodge Farm, which lies adjacent to Land Parcel 1, was depicted on late 19th century mapping of the area. A review of historic mapping and of the buildings during the site visit indicated that no historic fabric remains and that the outbuildings had been replaced by modern barns and a new farmhouse constructed in a different location. The buildings at Lodge Farm were therefore not considered to be of a sufficient interest to be considered heritage assets (ibid).

- 3.1.20 A number of buildings and structures, including farmhouses, quarries and windmills, were constructed in the wider study area during the post-medieval and modern periods, predominantly focussed at Wysall to the east (ibid).

3.2 Previous Archaeological Works

Archaeological evaluation on land off Highfields Farm, Bunny Hill, Costock, Nottinghamshire (York Archaeology 2024b)

- 3.2.1 In 2023, York Archaeology undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Highfields Farm, Bunny Hill, Costock, Nottinghamshire, which lies immediately to the west of the Site. This section is summarised from the evaluation report (York Archaeology 2024b).
- 3.2.2 The archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken following a geophysical survey and comprised the excavation of 99 trenches over an approximately 79.9ha area, providing 1.2% coverage of that site. The geophysical survey of the site was found to be accurate and archaeological features corresponded well to the features identified during the geophysical survey.
- 3.2.3 The evaluation found at least two phases of activity including Iron Age occupation towards the north and southwest of the site and a possible small Romano-British settlement to the southeast of the site. The activity dated from the Late Iron Age to the third century AD.
- 3.2.4 A total of 79 ditches, pits and postholes were excavated and several other linear, curvilinear and pit shaped features were left unexcavated due to flooding. A metal floor/road surface was found in Trench 73 in the southeast area of the site within the possible Romano-British settlement area.

Geophysical Survey (Magnitude Surveys 2024)

- 3.2.5 A geophysical survey of the Site was undertaken in August and September 2023 by Magnitude Surveys. It found a large probable Romano-British complex with an additional associated area to the east, industrial activity and an enclosure. Anomalies relating to agricultural use of the Site were also present (Magnitude Surveys 2024). The results can be seen in Figure 02 and 03.

Land Parcel 1

- 3.2.6 Within the northern parcel there was a complex of linear and rectilinear anomalies, covering an area of approximately 175m x 190m, situated between two linear features running north to south, to the south of Lodge Farm. These formed rectilinear enclosures, varying in size and shape and containing subdivisions. A provisional Romano-British date was suggested by the linear nature, but a Late Iron Age - early medieval date was also possible (Pegasus 2024). To the east of this possible settlement complex was a small number of rectilinear enclosures which could represent continuation of the settlement or field systems (ibid). Rectilinear features, including a large enclosure were identified in the northern extent of Parcel 1. Anomalies indicative of industrial activity were also identified in this area, which couldn't be provisionally dated (ibid).

Land Parcel 2

- 3.2.7 In the central area of the southern parcel several curvilinear anomalies were identified, possibly forming an enclosure with rounded corners. These anomalies were weaker in comparison to the rest of the Site (ibid).

4 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Planning Conditions

- 4.1.1 This programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken as a requirement by Nottinghamshire County Council's (NCC) Senior Planning Archaeologist (SPA). The planning permission (P24/00161/FL) is currently pending decision.

4.2 National Planning Policy

- 4.2.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the revised 2024 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), and the NPPF Planning Practice Guide Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DLUHC 2019).

- 4.2.2 Section 16 of NPPF, paragraph 205 states:

"Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and

b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future."

- 4.2.3 In addition, paragraph 207 states that:

"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."

- 4.2.4 Furthermore, paragraphs 212 and 218 state:

"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance."

"Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted."

4.3 Local Plan Policy

4.3.1 The Local Plan comprises the Rushcliffe Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2014), in addition to five Saved Policies from the Rushcliffe Borough Local Plan (1996) and the Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies (2019).

4.3.2 Policy 11 (Historic Environment of the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (Rushcliffe Borough Council 2014) states:

“1. Proposals and initiatives will be supported where the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings are conserved and/or enhanced in line with their interest and significance. Planning decisions will have regard to the contribution heritage assets can make to the delivery of wider social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives.”

“When considering applications which impact on the historic environment or heritage assets and their settings, the Local Authority will look to ensure they are conserved in accordance with their value and that the ability of the development to enhance that value is explored and taken where possible. When considering sites of archaeological importance, as identified in the Historic Environment Record for the area, the Local Planning Authority will, where appropriate, request a prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological assessment or field evaluation before any decision on a planning application is taken. This will apply to sites currently identified and to any new sites subsequently identified.”

4.3.3 Policy 28 (Conserving and Enhancing Heritage Assets) of the Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies (Rushcliffe Borough Council 2019) states:

“1. Proposals that affect heritage assets will be required to demonstrate an understanding of the significance of the assets and their settings, identify the impact of the development upon them and provide a clear justification for the development in order that a decision can be made as to whether the merits of the proposals for the site bring public benefits which decisively outweigh any harm arising from the proposals.

2. Proposals affecting a heritage asset and/or its setting will be considered against the following criteria:

a) the significance of the asset;

b) whether the proposals would be sympathetic to the character and appearance of the asset and any feature of special historic, architectural, artistic or archaeological interest that it possesses;

c) whether the proposals would conserve or enhance the character and appearance of the heritage asset by virtue of siting, scale, building form, massing, height, materials and quality of detail;

d) whether the proposals would respect the asset’s relationship with the historic street pattern, topography, urban spaces, landscape, views and landmarks;

e) whether the proposals would contribute to the long-term maintenance and management of the asset; and

f) whether the proposed use is compatible with the asset.”

4.3.4 Policy 29 (Development Affecting Archaeological Site) of the Local Plan Part 2: Land and Planning Policies (Rushcliffe Borough Council 2019) states:

“1. Where development proposals affect sites of known or potential archaeological interest, an appropriate archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required to be submitted as part of the planning application. Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the degree to which the proposed development is likely to affect them.

2. Where archaeological remains of significance are identified permission will only be granted where:

a) The archaeological remains will be preserved in situ through careful design, layout and siting of the proposed development; or

b) When in-situ preservation is not justified or feasible, appropriate provision is made by the developer for excavation, recording and for the post-excavation analysis, publication, and archive deposition of any findings (to be undertaken by a suitably qualified party), provided that it can be clearly demonstrated that there are wider public benefits of the development proposal which outweigh harm to heritage assets of archaeological interest in line with NPPF requirements.”

“Where the assessment or other information indicates that it would be appropriate, an archaeological assessment and evaluation will be required before the application is determined. Where it is considered that, following the field evaluation, there are remains of archaeological significance which would be adversely affected by the proposed development, the Council may:

- Refuse planning permission; or*
- Require the application to be modified to allow remains to be preserved ‘in situ’; or*
- Require a detailed scheme of survey, recording and excavation of remains, where it is considered that the proposed development should proceed and the remains not be retained ‘in situ’.”*

4.4 Burial License

4.4.1 Following the discovery of human remains on the Site and the decision to excavate one grave, a License for the removal of Human Remains (Licence Number: 24-0324) was obtained in line with the Burial Act 1857 and Ministry of Justice procedures.

The License for the removal of Human Remains (Licence Number: 24-0324) stated:

“The Secretary of State, in exercise of the power vested in her by section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 (20 & 21 Vic., cap.81), grants a licence for the removal of the remains of persons unknown from or within the place in which they are now interred at Land to the west of Wysall, Bradmore Road, Rushcliffe, Nottinghamshire.

2. It is a condition of this licence that the following precautions shall be observed:

(a) Any removal or disturbance of the remains shall be effected with due care and attention to decency;

(b) The ground in which the remains are interred shall be screened from the public gaze while the work is in progress;

(c) The remains shall, no later than 26 November 2029 be deposited in the Nottingham City Museums and Galleries. In the meantime, shall be kept safely, privately and decently by York Archaeology under the control of a competent member of staff.

3. This licence merely exempts those from the penalties, which would be incurred if the removal took place without a licence. It does not in any way alter civil rights. It does not confer the right to bury the remains in any place where such right does not already exist.

4. This licence expires on 26 November 2029.”

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Aims

5.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development.
- To attempt to quantify any encountered archaeological remains by identifying, for example, their form, nature and date.
- Where practical (within the constraints of the development), this aimed to include an assessment of the overall extent, date, and state of preservation of archaeological remains.
- To provide evidence so that the potential need for further works can be identified.

5.2 Objectives

5.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:

- To undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation in order to identify, record and understand the character, condition and extent of any archaeological remains.
- To provide evidence to determine what further archaeological work may be required.
- To ensure preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the ground investigations.
- To recover any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts revealed by the excavations.
- To record the lithology of all deposits and recover artefacts to aid an understanding of the site chronology.
- To recover samples for paleoenvironmental assessment and dating where appropriate.
- To present the results of the fieldwork in a report.

5.3 Research Agenda

5.3.1 This programme of archaeological works provides an opportunity to contribute to the Research Themes and Objectives outlined in the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (interactive digital platform available at: www.researchframeworks.org/emherf). The table below combines potentially relevant research questions, identified at the project design stage, and relevant research aspects identified during the post-excavation.

3 Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age (c. 4000–c. 1150 cal BC)
3.1 Dating
3.1.1: How may radiocarbon and other scientific dating methods be applied most effectively to refining the period's imprecise chronological framework?
3.1.2: How can we date more precisely the various regional styles of Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age pottery?

3.3 Introduction, character and development of agriculture
3.3.2: Can we clarify the range of new crops, regional variations in the introduction of species such as spelt wheat, the relative importance of cultivated and gathered food and changes in diet?
3.3.3: What was the balance between domesticated animals and cultivated crops and how might this have varied within the region and over time?
3.3.4: When did the first field and boundary systems develop, how did this vary regionally and what processes may underlie their development?
3.4 Exploitation of different landscape zones
3.4.3: Can we further refine our knowledge of the selective use of particular landscapes for ritual, agriculture and other activities?
3.5 Settlement patterns
3.5.1: How may we characterise more effectively the frequently ephemeral structural traces that might relate to settlement activity?
3.5.2: Can we obtain a clearer understanding of temporal and spatial variability in the duration of settlement activity?
3.5.3: How might settlement morphology and functions have varied regionally and over time, and in particular when, where and why may the first enclosed settlements have developed?
3.9 Raw material resources and exchange networks
3.9.2: How far may petrographic and other scientific analyses contribute to our understanding of systems of ceramic production and distribution?
4 Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (c 1150 cal BC–AD 43)
4.2 Site visibility, prospection and landscape exploration
4.2.1: What mechanisms may underlie intra-regional variations in site densities?
4.3 Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements (c.1000 – 450 BC)
4.3.1: Why are sites of this period comparatively rare in the archaeological record?
4.3.2: What can we deduce about the morphology, spatial extent and functions of settlements, and in particular the processes underlying the development in some areas of enclosed occupation or activity foci?
4.5 Late Iron Age settlements (c.100 BC – AD 50)
4.5.1: Why did large nucleated settlements emerge in areas such as Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and can we clarify further their character and functions?
4.5.2: How are the nucleated settlements related to one another and to other settlements of the period? In particular, is there evidence for a developing settlement hierarchy?

4.5.3: How may nucleated and other settlements have developed in the Roman period?
4.6 Field systems and major linear boundaries
4.6.1: Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?
4.6.2: What were the economic, social or political roles of the pit alignments and linear ditch systems that characterised many areas of the East Midlands?
4.6.3: What may we deduce from studies of linear boundaries with respect to changes in the agrarian landscape?
4.7 Ritual and structured deposition and religion
4.7.1: What is the nature of structured deposits in this region and may sub-regional patterns or trends be discerned?
4.7.3: How may studies of boundaries within, around and between settlements contribute to analysis of structured deposits?
4.10 Social relations and society
4.10.1: What social and economic roles may open and enclosed sites have performed, and may the progression in some areas from open to enclosed settlements imply the development of less mobile societies?
4.10.2: What may further analyses of burials and of settlement architecture and morphology contribute to studies of social and political organisation?
5 Romano-British (AD 43-c.410)
5.1 Chronology
5.1.1: How can we enhance our knowledge of developing pottery industries, particularly during the Conquest period and 3rd to 4th centuries?
5.2 The military impact
5.2.1: How far was the military conquest a motor of social and economic change during the Romano-British period?
5.2.5: How did the withdrawal of Roman political and financial support impact upon the established society and economy?
5.4 Rural settlement patterns and landscapes
5.4.1: How did the Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes
5.4.2: How and why did settlement forms and building traditions vary within the region and over time?
5.4.3: How did rural settlements relate to each other and to towns and military sites, and how may this have varied regionally and over time?
5.4.4: How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how

did these boundary networks develop over time?
5.4.5: What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?
5.4.6: Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products?
5.5 The agricultural economy
5.5.1: How is the upland-lowland divide manifested in the regional agricultural economy and other aspects of the archaeological record?
5.5.2: How did integration into the Roman Empire impact upon the agrarian economy, including the introduction of new crops, herbs and fruits?
5.5.3: What is the evidence for the diet of people of high and low status in urban and rural settlements, especially those close to military sites?
5.5.4: Can we chart more closely the processes of agricultural intensification and expansion and the development of field systems?
5.5.5: Can we define more precisely the networks developed for the trade and exchange of agricultural produce and fish?
5.6 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity
5.6.1: What resources moved in and out of the region during this period?
5.6.2: How can we add to our understanding of the nationally important iron and lead industries?
5.6.3: How may studies of the production, movement and consumption of pottery contribute to understanding of the regional economy?
5.6.6: What can artefact research contribute to studies of eating, drinking and other manifestations of social identity?
5.8 Ritual and religion
5.8.1: How far is the location of religious sites related to Late Iron Age activity and to what extent may structured deposition of human/animal bones in settlement/boundary features have continued?
5.8.4: Why have so few early Roman burials been found, and may practices have varied regionally and between different communities?
5.8.5: What may studies of later Roman inhumation cemeteries teach us about changing burial practices and demography?
7 High Medieval (1066–1485 AD)
7.7 The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy
7.7.1: Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?

7.7.3: What can we deduce about changes in woodland management and animal or crop husbandry (including new crops, crop rotation, field systems, more intensive cultivation of clay soils and larger animals, particularly sheep)?
8 Post-medieval (1485–1750 AD)
8.3 Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy
8.3.1: How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?
8.3.3: What changes and improvements occurred in animal husbandry and the use of animals (e.g. new breeds, traction and traded animal products)?

Table 1: Relevant regional research agenda

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 General Conditions and Scope of Works

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the methodologies prescribed in the approved WSI (York Archaeology 2024) and under the direction of Nottinghamshire County Council's (NCC) Senior Planning Archaeologist (SPA). The works abided by the professional standards and guidance laid out in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (Historic England 2015a) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2022), *Standards for archaeological field evaluation* (2023) and *Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023).
- 6.1.2 The evaluation comprised the mechanical excavation of 140 evaluation trenches measuring c.50m × 1.8m, providing an approximate 2% sample of the Site (Figures 02 & 03). The trench design and layout were informed by the results of the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2024).
- 6.1.3 Trench 69 could not be excavated due to the presence of live services; a shorter trench (141) was opened instead following liaison with the NCC SPA in an area where there appeared to be a concentration of stones within the plough soil.
- 6.1.4 Within the south-eastern part of Land Parcel 1, trial trench excavation revealed a high density of features in addition to those identified within the geophysical survey. It was agreed, in consultation with the NCC SPA, to excavate a subsample of the features in order to characterise their date, extent and form. This strategy was applied to Trenches 64–68, 71 and 141.

6.2 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

- 6.2.1 All trenches were located with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid via Total Station prior to further investigation.
- 6.2.2 Machine excavation was completed with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision, with stripping and soil removal arranged so as to avoid any tracking across the excavated surface. Prior to excavation, all areas were scanned with a CAT scanner to locate any services that may have not been depicted on the service plans provided by the Client.
- 6.2.3 Trenches were excavated to the first archaeological horizon or the natural geological horizon. Stratigraphy was removed in spits no greater than 250mm.
- 6.2.4 Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately at a safe distance from the trench edge. Spoil was checked for artefacts, including the use of a metal detector when deemed appropriate.
- 6.2.5 Any potential archaeological features identified were hand-cleaned and sample excavated to determine their plan, form, stratigraphic relationships and to recover any datable artefacts. The fills were removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm. A sample of furrows was excavated across the Site for identification. Ceramic drains, were encountered across the Site and where not intersecting with other features, were left unexcavated.

- 6.2.6 Articulated human remains were encountered during the Trial Trench evaluation (two inhumations in Trench 87). The Client and the NCC SPA were immediately informed and the remains were left undisturbed, until a decision was made regarding their investigation. Following discussion and approval by the Client and the SPA, one inhumation was left preserved in situ, while the other was excavated due its poor condition and potential poor preservation if left in situ. The burial was fully excavated following the receipt of the necessary burial licence in line with the current Ministry of Justice procedures. The excavation was carried out in line with the Updated Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Mitchell and Brickley 2017). An alleged un-urned cremation was also identified in Trench 16, and this was fully excavated and sampled.
- 6.2.7 All identified artefacts were collected, bagged, labelled with the site code and relevant context numbers. The material was delivered to YA Nottingham office for processing and safe storage. A small selection of significant finds was given an unique small find number and their locations were 3D recorded via GPS survey.

6.3 Recording and Sampling

- 6.3.1 Plans of all contexts including features were surveyed using a GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS, and show at least: context numbers, all colour and contextual changes, principal slopes, levels expressed as O.D. values, sufficient details to locate the subject in relation to OS 1:2500 mapping. Photogrammetry was also used to record selected features. Photogrammetry was geolocated and undertaken in line with the *York Archaeology Survey Manual* (York Archaeology 2023). Unexcavated furrows were recorded in plan only.
- 6.3.2 Sections were drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:10/1:20 and show the same information, but levelling information is given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value. The locations of all sections were surveyed.
- 6.3.3 Digital images of each context were taken together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations. Photography was undertaken in line with *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015b).
- 6.3.4 Written and digital records were maintained as laid down in the YA Excavation Manual (2024c).

6.4 Post-excavation

- 6.4.1 A Summary Statement was produced by York Archaeology, after the completion of fieldwork (York Archaeology 2025). This document was produced to help inform the determination of planning application P24/00161/FUL and was not intended for the purposes of formal record.
- 6.4.2 The subsequent post-excavation works encompassed the revision and analysis of the site records and site plan, finds and environmental processing and catalogue, artefactual and environmental analysis by specialists, and the production of plans and figures, for this archaeological report.
- 6.4.3 All finds were cleaned, catalogued, packed and stored as recommended in 'First Aid for Finds' (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Following cataloguing the finds were sent to relevant specialists for analysis. Selected artefacts were marked with the site code, find number and accession codes.

6.5 Archive Deposition

- 6.5.1 The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2011). It will contain original photographic records, site drawings (plans, sections, elevations), original context records, artefacts, original finds records, original sample records, original skeleton records, computer discs and printouts. A copy of this report, as well as the WSI, will be printed for submission with the physical archive.
- 6.5.2 The paper and digital archive generated by York Archaeology will remain safely stored with the unit until deposited with Nottingham Museum Service. Contact with the Nottingham Museum Service was made prior to the commencement of fieldwork and final deposition will be made using the appropriate notification form and adhering to all relevant conditions.
- 6.5.3 The digital archive will be prepared following guidelines set out in *Guides to Good Practice* (Archaeology Data Service 2025) and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.
- 6.5.4 The NCC SPA will be informed in writing on final deposition of the archive. The archive will be deposited within 12 months of the completion of the project.
- 6.5.5 At the start of work, an OASIS online record was initiated. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the County HER. A digital copy of the report will be uploaded with the online OASIS record, which will be released onto the Archaeological Data Services (ADS) at an appropriate time.

7 RESULTS

7.1 Overview of Trial Trench Evaluation

- 7.1.1 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken between the 21st October 2024 and the 7th March 2025 and comprised the excavation of 140 evaluation trenches. A total of 57 trenches were found to contain archaeological features (excluding furrows) and multiple areas of high archaeological activity and interest were identified, including a large area of Roman settlement. Extensive post-medieval/modern quarrying activity was also identified in both land parcels, often leading to major truncation of earlier archaeological features. The periods of activity identified comprise evidence from the Bronze Age/early prehistoric, Late Iron Age, prehistoric/Roman, Romano-British, medieval/post-medieval–modern and undated.
- 7.1.2 At the start of works both land parcels were comprised of grassy fields on a hill slope. A high level of water ingress was noted during the evaluation, frequently leading to flooded trenches and features. Based on this observation and the sloping topography of the Site it can be assumed that this area was historically prone to flooding too.
- 7.1.3 As previously noted, the Site was subdivided in two Land Parcels. The presentation of the archaeological results will respect that same design, with trench descriptions taking place by chronological phase of activity. Unexcavated features are considered in the results but were not given context numbers.

7.2 Land Parcel 1

Overview

- 7.2.1 Land Parcel 1 corresponded to the northern land parcel of the Site. It was centred on NGR: SK 59437 28020 and comprised eight agricultural fields. A total of 81 trenches (1–68, 70–80, 141), were excavated across this parcel (Figures 02, 04–18 & 19–22; Plates 1–106 & 195–199). Of these, 29 contained archaeological features and 52 were archaeologically blank or only contained furrows (Trenches 1–6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 18–22, 24–29, 32–34, 36–46, 50, 51, 53–56, 60–63, 74–80). An appropriate sample of the identified furrows were excavated to confirm their character. A summary of the furrows can be found in section 7.2.81. Archaeologically blank trenches were recorded following the guidelines set in the Excavation Manual (York Archaeology 2024c) and these will not be further discussed in this section. Full Trench logs can be found in Appendix 1.
- 7.2.2 The stratigraphy comprised a natural substrate, which varied from a light blue-yellow/mixed blue-yellow and mid-brown-red mudstone clay in the northern part of the parcel (Trenches 1–32), to a grey, orange, brownish-yellow silty sands, sandy clays and silty clays with occasional limestone inclusions in the southern part of the parcel (33–68, 69–80, 141). While this variation does not exactly correspond with the BGS mapping, the more varied substrates seen in the southern part of the area, may correspond to the mapped deposits of head and glaciofluvial deposits (BGS 2025). In 22 trenches (16, 19, 24–26, 28, 54–59, 66, 67, 70–74, 77–79), the natural was overlain by a subsoil, which varied from a mid-brown-grey clay silt to a red-brown silty clay and ranged in depth from 0.06m–0.4m. Finally, the topsoil was a grey-brown clay silt, which ranged from 0.23m–0.44m in depth. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.
- 7.2.3 Most of Land Parcel 1 contained a low density of archaeological features however, multiple areas of high and very high archaeology density were discerned in various clusters. These

comprised various periods including: Bronze Age/early prehistoric, prehistoric/Roman, Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval/post-medieval, post-medieval, 19th century–modern and undated. Within the area, three major clusters of activity could be discerned: Cluster 1A, an area of prehistoric activity with a possible rectilinear enclosure, internal features and external features including a probable waste pits/ un-urned cremation; Cluster 1B an area of dense Romano-British settlement activity, corresponding to an area of dense geophysical anomalies and covering an area of approximately 175m by 190m and; Cluster 1C an area of more sparse undated activity comprising a possible roundhouse and a dog burial. Post-medieval extraction pits were found towards the centre of the parcel, truncating features from Cluster 1A. Agricultural features including ridge and furrow, 19th–20th century field boundaries and undated ditches were found across the Site.

- 7.2.4 A summary of the trench results, broken down by phase and activity type can be seen in Table 2 below. This will be followed by a detailed stratigraphic breakdown of the trench results, structured by chronological phase of activity.

Table 2: Land Parcel 1 trench summary

Phase	Cluster	Trenches	Summary	Features
Bronze Age/early Prehistoric	Cluster 1A	12, 13, 16	Possible rectilinear enclosure with internal features, and external features including a probable waste pit/un-urned cremation	Ditches, pits
Prehistoric/Roman	1B	67	A single ditch within the area of dense, amalgamated enclosure appeared to be of Late Iron Age date, indicating an Iron Age origin to the Roman settlement activity	Ditch
	1C	57, 58	A possible roundhouse and possible structured deposition	Curvilinear ditch, two pits including a dog burial
Roman	Cluster 1B	64-68, 71, 141	An area of dense amalgamated enclosure with evidence for a building	Robbed foundation trenches, walls, cobbled surface postholes, kiln, ditches, gullies and pits
Medieval/post medieval	N/A	07, 10, 11, 20, 24–28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 47, 48, 60–63, 75, 76, 80	Ridge and Furrow	
Post-medieval	N/A	12, 13, 17, 40, 48	Extraction pits and associated made ground, ditches	
19 th century–modern	N/A	47, 66	Field boundary	Ditch

Phase	Cluster	Trenches	Summary	Features
Undated	N/A	07, 09, 11, 23, 30, 31, 35, 48, 49, 52, 56, 59, 72, 73	Infilled field boundaries and land management features	Ditches and occasional pits

Bronze Age/Early Prehistoric

- 7.2.5 A cluster of activity (1A; Figure 02) was identified in the northern part of the Land Parcel. The evidence comprised a possible rectilinear enclosure, as predicted by the geophysical survey, internal pits and an external ditch (Trenches 12 & 13). Further pits were found in Trench 16. A Bronze Age/early prehistoric date was assigned to these features based on the presence of 139 sherds of Bronze Age/early prehistoric pottery found in waste pit/possible cremation [1603] (Trench 16) and the presence of prehistoric pottery found in ditch [1202] (Trench 12). Heavy truncation from later quarrying features was also present within this area.

Trench 12 (Figures 05, 05b & 19; Plates 6 & 7)

- 7.2.6 Trench 12 was located in the northern part of the parcel, within Cluster 1A, and targeted the possible rectilinear enclosure predicted by the geophysical survey. It contained a ditch [1202] and a post-medieval extraction pit [1205]. The predicted enclosure ditch was not present, but it may have been truncated by [1205].
- 7.2.7 The ditch [1202] (width 0.76m, depth 0.58m) was northwest to southeast orientated and had a deep and narrow profile with two fills. It was located outside the possible rectilinear enclosure. A single cow tooth and a sherd of prehistoric pottery were present and a small quantity of charcoal was found in the environmental sample <9>.

Trench 13 (Figures 05, 05b & 19; Plates 8–10)

- 7.2.8 Trench 13 was located to the northeast of Trench 12, also within Cluster 1A, and targeted the corner of the predicted rectilinear enclosure and a large discrete anomaly from the geophysical survey. It contained two ditches, a series of later extraction pits [1309], [1322] as well as smaller pits [1302], [1304] and [1315]. These pits were all located within the interior of the possible enclosure. The dating of all of the features, except for the enclosure ditch [1306], should be considered as tentative due to the presence of post-medieval quarrying activity in the trench and a lack of artefactual dating evidence.
- 7.2.9 Ditch [1306] (width 3.7m, d 0.46m) was the northernmost feature and corresponded to the predicted enclosure corner. It had moderately sloping sides, a concave base and an area of wider shallow slope on the internal side. Two fills were present, the earlier of these (1307) appeared to be filled via deliberate backfill formed of redeposited natural with frequent stone. The second fill (1308) appeared to have been formed naturally within wide the shallow depression left after the backfill. No finds were recovered, but a provisional prehistoric date is given based on its identification as part of the enclosure and the presence of prehistoric features in Trenches 12, 16 and 72.
- 7.2.10 In close proximity to the ditch [1306] a large shallow pit [1322] was present (length 3.4m, width 1.9m, depth 0.16m). This had no clear relationship to the ditch or datable artefacts, but appeared to be too shallow to be associated with the later quarrying activity. It was oval, flat based and shallow with a brown, silty clay fill and four fragments of fired clay. An environmental sample <10> found a single indeterminate cereal grain.

- 7.2.11 Towards the centre of the trench, a northwest to southeast aligned ditch [1317] was present. This ditch (width > 345m, depth 0.46m), was very wide and couldn't be fully profiled within the trench. It ran parallel with the north eastern arm of the possible rectilinear enclosure, possibly representing a double ditch in the interior. A total of four fills were present: a thin green-grey clay (1318), overlain by a mid-brown-grey sandy clay with occasional fired clay and 11g of cinder (1319), the third fill (1320) had a distinct lower interface, possibly representing a ditch recut. It comprised a green-grey clay with patches of degraded fired clay, representing a backfill containing redeposited natural. The final fill was a mid-grey-brown silty clay (1321).
- 7.2.12 Pit [1302] (length 2.52m, width >1.25m, depth 0.38m) was squarish in plan, with steeply sloping sides and an undulating base. It contained a reddish-brown sandy clay, formed via natural silting and a fragment of animal bone. Pit [1304] (length >2m, width >1.05m, depth 0.36m) was broadly similar, although in plan it was obscured by a spread of soil of natural formation. Contrastingly, it had a grey-brown silty clay fill and large stones at the at the base, indicating deliberate deposition. It also contained 41g of cinder and 106g of fired clay retrieved from an environmental sample. Pit [1315] (diameter 0.5m, depth 0.3m) was small, with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base and may have represented a posthole. It was filled with a grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 16 (Figures 05, 05b & 19; Plates 11 & 12)

- 7.2.13 Trench 16 was located to the east of Trench 12, within Cluster 1A and possibly within the internal area of the predicted rectilinear enclosure. The central area of the trench contained two pits [1603] and [1605].
- 7.2.14 Pit [1603] (diameter 0.67m, depth 0.12m) was round and shallow. It contained a single mid-grey silty clay fill, with a significant quantity of burnt bone comprising 152 hand collected fragments, frequent charcoal, 139 sherds of Bronze Age/early prehistoric pottery, recovered as bulk finds and from environmental sample <1>. The bones were heavily abraded and were considered as broadly non-diagnostic. The bones potentially derive from large mammal(s) and it is currently unclear whether the assemblage represents a human cremation or cooking waste. A waste pit interpretation is currently considered more likely due to the pit's location close to another waste pit [1605] and the presence of multiple vessels within the pottery assemblage. The charred plant remains consisted of a single indeterminate cereal grain.
- 7.2.15 Pit [1605] (length 0.64m, width 0.56m, depth 0.24m) had a distinct profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a light-grey silty clay fill (1606) with frequent charcoal flecks thought to represent deliberate backfill. The pit, thought to be for waste deposition, also contained five wheat glume bases and three indeterminate weed seeds recovered from environmental sample <2>.

Prehistoric/Roman

- 7.2.16 The earliest archaeological activity on Land Parcel 1 was identified to the south of the area (Cluster 1C; Figure 02). This area contained a possible ring gully and an articulated dog burial in Trench 58. A pit in nearby Trench 57 indicated a prehistoric/Roman date, and a sparse distribution of features could be found in the surrounding trenches possibly suggesting a larger area of activity, although this was too sparse to infer a contemporary date.
- 7.2.17 Additionally, a single feature in Trench 67, within the area of dense Roman activity (1B) could be assigned a Late Iron Age date, indicating that the settlement activity in the south-eastern part of the land parcel may have had an Iron Age origin.

7.2.18 These two clusters may tentatively represent transitional Iron Age to Roman activity.

7.2.19 Residual Iron Age pottery was also recovered from a furrow in Trench 28.

Trench 57 (Figures 11 & 19; Plates 26 & 27)

7.2.20 Trench 57 was located in the southern part of Parcel 1, close to Trench 58 and 178m to the west of the dense Romano-British activity in Cluster 1B. It contained a single pit [5703].

7.2.21 The pit [5703] (length, 0.83m, width 0.6m, depth 0.34m) was U-shaped in profile and contained a dark-grey-brown silty gravelly sand fill, suggestive of anthropogenic deposition. An environmental sample <4> contained bone from a small mammal and unidentified species, a single abraded sherd of prehistoric/Roman pottery, magnetic material and a rich assemblage of cereal grains. The grain assemblage was mostly indeterminate, with two wheat and one emmer/spelt. A glume base, cereal culms and seeds associated with arable/ruderal ground were also present.

Trench 58 (Figure 11; Plates 28–30)

7.2.22 Trench 58 was located in the southern part of Land Parcel 1, 53m to the west of Trench 57, and contained a small cluster of undated features, referred to as Cluster 1C. These comprised a curvilinear ditch [5803/5806], which appeared to form a possible roundhouse drip gully and a pit [5807] containing an articulated dog skeleton {5708}.

7.2.23 The curvilinear ditch [5803/5806] (diameter >9.5m, width 0.6m, depth 0.12m), appeared to form a circle in plan. It had a U-shaped profile and a grey-brown, silty sand fill. The feature was not foreseen by the geophysical results, which limits the immediate understanding of its continuation, however a projection of the evidence within the trench point to an estimated external diameter of 11m. If confirmed, it is possible that this feature represents a drip gully for a roundhouse. An environmental sample <13> contained very little ecofactual remains with the exception of a small quantity of fishbone/microfauna.

7.2.24 Pit [5807] was located 11m to the southeast and was cut as a grave for a dog {5808}. This dog skeleton had no signs of butchery and all bones were fully fused, indicating that it was fully grown. The pit was backfilled following the burial with a brown-grey, silty clay. A environmental sample <14> of the feature found further animal bone. The burial of a dog, in close proximity to a possible roundhouse can be related and could potentially be interpreted as a pet burial.

Trench 67 (Figures 10, 11 & 20; Plates 42 & 43)

7.2.25 Trench 67 was located within Cluster 1B – a dense area of amalgamated enclosure ditches, located at the southern limit of Land Parcel 1. While the majority of the features within the trench and the wider cluster appeared to be Roman, a single ditch [6703] returned nine sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. This feature was later recut by a Roman ditch [6705] and indicates that the Cluster 1B may have had Late Iron Age origin. These features are fully discussed in the section below along with the Roman features. The pottery from ditch [6703] included a globular jar with a diagonally wiped or combed surface and external carbonisation, suggestive of cooking on an open fire. This further indicates that the settlement character of this cluster was already established in the Late Iron Age.

Romano-British

- 7.2.26 A large and dense cluster (1B; Figure 02) of Romano-British activity was present in Land Parcel 1. The cluster was predicted by the geophysical survey which indicated an area of 3.3ha dominated by dense, co-axial rectilinear and linear anomalies, suggestive of a complex, amalgamated enclosure. To the east, a possible northeast to southwest aligned trackway and a smaller enclosure complex were predicted by the geophysical survey, however this trackway was not found when targeted in Trench 70.
- 7.2.27 Trenches 64-68, 71, and 141, confirmed the geophysical survey results. The excavation revealed a considerable archaeology density with numerous postholes, a robbed foundation trench, a cobbled surface, a wall, ditches and pits. Trench 70 demonstrated that parts of the area between the amalgamated enclosure and smaller enclosure complex may be archaeologically sparse or blank. Trench 71 yielded evidence that the smaller enclosure area was larger than predicted by the geophysical survey.
- 7.2.28 As the density of features in Cluster 1B was greater than foreseen by the geophysical survey, it was agreed, in consultation with the NCC SPA, to excavate a subsample of these in order to characterise the date, extent and form of the activity in the area. The artefactual evidence, whilst limited, was clearly of Roman origin and included fragments of Samian ware, a piece of mortarium, and possible fragments of imbrex and tegula. Occasional Iron Age/ transitional pottery was also found within Roman features, indicating an Iron Age origin to this activity.
- 7.2.29 The feature evidence alongside the artefactual evidence also indicated multiple phases of settlement activity as well as the presence of Romano-British buildings within the cluster. The potential date ranges within this area covered the Late Iron Age and the mid-1st–4th century AD.

Trench 64 (Figures 09, 10, 20 & 21; Plates 33-35)

- 7.2.30 Trench 64 was located close to the northern limit of the activity cluster and targeted a series of north-south aligned linear features, identified by the geophysical survey, which might have represented the northern entrance to the enclosure. A total of eight ditches and five postholes were observed within the trench, with some evidence for intercutting indicating different phases of activity. Several of these features were not identified by the geophysical survey. A particularly high quantity of CBM was found within this trench, generally consisting of rooftiles.
- 7.2.31 In the western end of the trench a north to south aligned ditch [6411] and recut [6418] were present. Ditch [6411] (width 3.1m, depth 0.45m) was wide and broadly U-shaped in the surviving profile. It contained two fills, both formed via natural silting and was recut by a deeper and narrower ditch [6418]. An assemblage of Roman CBM was found within the ditch, comprising imbrex, flanged tegula and broadly identified roof tiles. Ditch recut [6418] (width 1.7, depth 0.78m) contained five fills: (6419) formed via natural silting, followed by (6420) a dark-grey clay silt formed via dumping, (6421) a mid-red-brown clay silt of uncertain formation, (6422) a mid-grey clay silt of uncertain formation and (6423) a mid-yellow-brown silty clay formed via natural silting. The finds assemblage comprised: 76 sherds of pottery, the majority of which could be dated to the 3rd century, a large quantity of CBM, generally identified as roof tiles with a single possible box flue tile, animal bone and an undated iron nail. This was retrieved from multiple fills within the ditch, indicating multiple periods of waste deposition over time. A single possibly later pottery sherd of uncertain/modern date was retrieved from the third fill (6421). Based on the secure Roman dates for the majority of

features in this area, in addition to the frequent later agricultural truncations, this later sherd can be considered to be intrusive. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, pig, large and medium mammal, unidentified species and had evidence for canine gnawing as well as butchery marks representing possible tongue removal from a cow bone fragment. Further animal bone was retrieved from the environmental samples <23> and <19>, including a partial mouse/vole skeleton. The charred plants assemblage included wheat grains, indeterminate cereal and an indeterminate weed. These ditches, along with an unexcavated counterpart 24m to the east, appeared to form an entranceway corridor.

- 7.2.32 Two further sets of north-south aligned ditches and recuts were present within this corridor – [6406], [6408], [6413], [6415] and [6424]. The pair of internal ditches were spaced just over 4m apart, potentially a narrow passageway. Ditch [6406] (width 1.46m, depth 0.38m), in the west, was flat-based with steeply sloping sides. It was filled with a mid-brown-grey, clay silt (6407) formed via dumping. Finds of Roman greyware pottery, animal bone, stone and Roman roof tiles were retrieved. The animal bone derived from cow, sheep/goat, dog, medium mammal and unidentified species with occasional signs of canine gnawing. It was recut by a U-shaped ditch [6408] (width 1.3m, depth 0.26m), which appeared to have been infilled via natural silting. A sherd of a Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium dating to AD150–400 was also retrieved. Ditch [6413] (width 1.76m, depth 0.66m) to the east, was wide and deep with a U-shaped profile. It too appeared to have been infilled via dumping with a dark-grey-brown silty clay fill that had viable tip-lines. Roman greyware pottery and animal bones from large mammal were retrieved. An environmental sample <20> yielded a single indeterminate cereal grain. The ditch was recut by [1615] (width 0.92m, depth 0.24m), which was shallower and U-shaped in profile. This too was backfilled with a dark-brown-grey, silty clay. A third ditch [1624] (width 0.4m, depth 0.11m) also cut [1613], although due to its shallower profile, it was unclear whether it represented a different function. Additionally, four unexcavated, discrete features were present within the entranceway area. These were suggestive of pits.
- 7.2.33 To the east of the entranceway area, an unexcavated east to west aligned ditch, and a pit were present.
- 7.2.34 In the eastern end of the trench a shallow north to south aligned ditch [6402] (width 0.4, depth 0.2m) was present. It was filled with a mid-red-brown clay silt and cut by an east to west aligned ditch [6404]. Ditch [6404] (width 1.6m, depth 0.24m) was excavated as part of a relationship intervention and was not fully profiled. It displayed moderately sloping sides and had a similar fill to [6402].
- 7.2.35 An unexcavated, north-south aligned linear feature correlating to a geophysical anomaly, was present to the north of ditch [6404].

Trench 65 (Figure 09b, 10, 21 & 22; Plates 35 & 37)

- 7.2.36 Trenches 65 and 66 targeted the western limit of the area of archaeological density identified by the geophysical survey, which appeared to be delineated by two parallel north to south aligned ditches, potentially indicating the boundary had been renewed. Roman pottery dating to the mid-1st–2nd century was also retrieved from the topsoil.
- 7.2.37 The two parallel ditches were identified in the western end of the trench. Ditch [6507] (width 1.8m, depth 0.52), was the westernmost of these. It had a wide profile with a flat–slightly concave base and steeply concave sides. It contained two fills: a base fill formed via natural silting (6508) followed by a mid-grey-brown, clay silt (6509) with deliberately placed stones. Both fills contained finds, comprising roof tile; pottery dating to the late-3rd–4th century,

residual Iron Age pottery; animal bones, derived from cow and large mammal and a Roman hobnail. Two small sherds of post-medieval pottery were also found, which may represent intrusive finds. An environmental sample <18> contained wheat grain, indeterminate cereal and an indeterminate weed. The second ditch [6514/6516] (width 2.3m, depth 0.54m) was wide and broadly V-shaped. It was filled with a mid-grey-brown, sandy silt that contained animal bone, derived from cow, large mammal and sheep/goat; burnt pottery and CBM. The CBM assemblage included roof tiles, a box flue tile and a possible flooring tile.

- 7.2.38 Running east to west, and intersecting with [6516] to the east, was another ditch which contained animal bone visible in the surface. This feature was left unexcavated along with a series of intercutting ditches found in the centre of the trench.
- 7.2.39 In the eastern end of the trench, a layer (6502) of dark-grey-brown silty sand was present (length >1.1m, width 1m, depth 0.26m). It contained two Roman pottery sherds and CBM. The layer appeared to correlate with a linear feature depicted by the geophysical survey and was heavily truncated by land drains. It is possible that it represents a disturbed ditch.
- 7.2.40 Multiple modern, agricultural features were identified within the trench: land drains [6503], [6505] and plough scars [6510] and [6512]. A residual Roman hobnail (SF1) and a sherd of mid-2nd–4th century pottery was recovered from plough scar [6512] and five sherds of possible Roman pottery and a fragment of unidentifiable CBM were retrieved from [6510].

Trench 66 (Figure 09b, 10, 21 & 22; Plates 38–41)

- 7.2.41 Trench 66 was located 50m to the south of Trench 65 and targeted a curvilinear feature as well as the two, parallel, north-south aligned ditches targeted in Trench 65. The internal activity was also potentially enclosed by a rectilinear sub-enclosure seen in the geophysical survey to the north and east of the trench.
- 7.2.42 A series of north to south aligned ditches corresponding to a predicted western boundary of the area, were found in the western part of the trench. A high density of unexcavated discrete/terminating features was identified to the east of the boundary. A linear feature, corresponding to the projected curvilinear anomaly, was also found in the centre of the trench. Further discrete features were present within the internal, area of the curvilinear feature, although it was unclear whether they represented associated features or a continuation of the area of high feature density to the west. These features along with the potential curvilinear were also left unexcavated. Finally, a small truncated wall foundation {6604} was found in the eastern end of the Trench. Later features, of probable agricultural character, were also present: a modern north-south aligned ditch [6607] and a high number of land drains.
- 7.2.43 The most westerly feature was gully [6611] (width 0.8m, depth 0.09m), which was north to south aligned and offset to the west from the projected north to south boundary. It was filled via natural silting. To the east, and corresponding with the predicted boundary, was a north to south aligned ditch [6609] (width 1.22m, depth 0.42m), probably representing the continuation of ditch [6507] to the north. It had a U-shaped profile and a dark-brown-grey, silty clay fill which, similarly to [6507], had evidence for waste dumping with animal bone and CBM. To the immediate east, a third north-south aligned ditch was present. This was left unexcavated, but may represent another iteration of the same boundary. Two other unexcavated ditches corresponding to the parallel linear anomaly to the east were recorded. These are likely to represent continuations/recuts of ditch [6516] in Trench 65.

- 7.2.44 Between the parallel north to south boundaries, a single northeast to southwest aligned ditch [6605] and two discrete features were present. The contrasting alignment of [6605] (width 1.38m, depth 0.34m) and its spatial relationships, indicated that this feature was not contemporary with the boundary ditches, possibly representing a later agricultural feature. It was shallow and flat-based with agricultural scarring and was filled with a mid-red-brown silty clay in contrast to the other ditches. The two discrete features were not excavated.
- 7.2.45 Approximately nine discrete/terminating features were present between the boundary and the curvilinear feature. These seemed to correspond to pits and postholes, possibly representing an area of intense activity. The feature corresponding to the curvilinear anomaly was left unexcavated. The visible evidence displayed a 1.5m width, while the anomaly itself seems to have a semi-circular shape and an external diameter of 16.8m. It is uncertain what the wider feature represents, although an identification as a roundhouse cannot be ruled out. A total of two discrete features representing pits/postholes were present along with a larger 1.4m wide feature, which was truncated by the modern ditch [6607].
- 7.2.46 The wall foundation in the eastern end of the trench {6604} (length > 0.6m, width 0.3m) was broadly north-east to south-west aligned and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north, only one course was surviving. The wall foundation was laid into a square profiled construction cut [6602], which measured 0.62m in width. It was constructed of flat limestone blocks and occasional larger stones (material dimensions 0.07m x 0.06m x 0.03m – 0.22m x 0.16m x 0.06m). A mid-yellow-grey silty clay packing layer (6603) was also present.

Trench 67 (Figures 09b, 10, & 20; Plates 42 & 43)

- 7.2.47 Trench 67 was orientated north to south and located within the archaeologically dense part of Cluster 1B, at the southern edge of the land parcel. The geophysical survey had depicted three east-west aligned ditches within the trench. A high feature density, and a northwest to southeast aligned linear feature were revealed almost across the entirety of archaeological horizon in the southern and central parts of the trench. In the northern area, structural evidence was present in the form of a ditch/robber trench and a series of postholes. A total of two interventions were excavated as part of the sub-sampling excavation strategy in this area.
- 7.2.48 In the southern part of the trench, a northwest to southeast oriented linear feature [6715] was present. It ran for approximately 18m. Although, it was wider than the trench, a width of 4.7m could be estimated. One of the east-west geophysics anomalies should have been located within this area, however its presence was not noted. To the north, the linear feature intersected with a broadly east-west aligned linear feature [6713], where a small relationship intervention was excavated. Both were filled with a mid-grey-brown, silty clay with no finds and no clear relationship between features was noted, possibly indicating a contemporary date. The overall width of [6713] was difficult to ascertain as the northern side of the feature had a more northwest to southeast alignment, possibly suggesting that multiple ditches are present.
- 7.2.49 An intersecting northeast-southwest linear feature was present to the north (width 0.77m–1.1m). This appeared to curve north-south and continue for at least 10m to the north, intersecting with four east-west aligned linear features. These features ranged in width from 0.6m–2.1m and the central one corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. At least three discrete features, representing possible pits or postholes, were also present to the immediate north of [6713].

- 7.2.50 Further to the north, two thin north-east to southwest aligned linear features were present (widths 0.4m–0.5m) along with a small discrete feature representing a pit/posthole.
- 7.2.51 Intersecting with the above, and correlating to a geophysical anomaly, were a series of intercutting east-west aligned ditches [6703], [6505], [6707] and [6711]. The two earliest ditches comprised [6703] to the south, and [6707] to the north.
- 7.2.52 Ditch [6703] (width 2.02m, depth >1.2m) was substantial with steeply sloping sides and a wide profile. Its base was not found due to its depth overpass the safe excavation depth. The ditch was infilled via natural silting and waste disposal and contained a significant quantity of animal bone derived from cow, horse, dog, large mammal and unidentified species, as well as nine sherds of Late Iron Age pottery. The ditch was recut by [6705] (width 1.88m, depth 0.64m), which had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid-grey-brown, silty clay formed via natural silting and waste disposal. It contained roof tiles, a residual Mesolithic–Neolithic flint flake, transitional and mid-3rd–4th century pottery, animal bone derived from cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse dog, large and medium mammals. An environmental sample <15> found magnetic material and very small quantities of charcoal and animal bone. Ditch [6707] (width 2.32m, depth 0.92m) was broadly V-shaped in profile and contained three fills: a base fill (6708), formed via natural silting, a second fill (6709), a mid-orange-brown silty clay with frequent stone, representing a possible demolition dump and a final fill (6710), which comprised a mid-grey-brown silty clay formed via natural silting and waste disposal. Again, a significant quantity of animal bone was recovered, as well as 57 sherds of late-1st–2nd and late-1st–early-2nd century pottery, roof tiles and oyster shell. The animal bone assemblage included sheep/goat, horse, large mammal, unidentified species and sometimes had signs of canine gnawing and burning. Environmental samples <17> and <18> found further animal bone, including small mammal and chicken sized bird bones. The charred plant assemblage comprised wheat grains, indeterminate cereal grains alongside grass, stinking chamomile, spike rush and sedge. Ditches [6705] and [6707] were cut by a smaller ditch/robber trench [6711] on the same alignment.
- 7.2.53 Ditch/robber trench [6711] (width 1.42, depth 0.63m) was narrow and U-shaped/squarish in profile, with steeply sloping sides. A high quantity of mortar-like inclusions and roof tiles within the fill indicated that it may represent a robber trench or construction cut for a demolished wall. A fragment of Iron Age pottery, two sherds of Roman oxidised ware and 15 fragments of animal bone deriving from horse, cow, sheep/goat, large mammal and unidentified species were also recovered. A single lump of mortar weighing 20g was recovered. An environmental sample <16> yielded further animal bone including shrew, pig and small mammal, as well as fired clay and three indeterminate cereal grains.
- 7.2.54 The northern end of the trench contained two thin linear features (widths 0.3m & 0.6m) as well as six discrete features, representing possible postholes. Five of these possible postholes seemed to form a north-south alignment, suggesting the presence of a structure in this area.

Trench 68 (Figures 10, 10b & 20; Plates 44 & 45)

- 7.2.55 Trench 68 was located to the north of the archaeologically dense part of Cluster 1B. It was northeast-southwest oriented and was designed to target a set of parallel linear anomalies on an east-west alignment. These anomalies appeared to form a northern boundary to the enclosure area, as well as interior features. The excavation revealed a high density of archaeological features of which a small sub-sample were excavated. The overall total excavated and unexcavated features in this trench was 21.

- 7.2.56 The southern edge of a feature corresponding to a north-south aligned geophysical anomaly was found in the northern part of the trench. This feature was located outside the probable northern boundary, and may represent an associated external feature. This ditch is potentially the same as the unexcavated north-south feature recorded at the eastern end of Trench 64.
- 7.2.57 A series of east-west aligned ditches, corresponding to linear anomalies, were recorded on the northern part of the trench. With a combined width of 4.1m, the ditches were excavated with a 1.8m x 1m intervention slot. The earliest ditch was [6804] (width >0.24m, depth 0.23m) which was truncated by the later ditches [6802] and [6806]. It was filled with a dark-orange-grey, silty clay formed via natural silting and contained a sherd of Roman pottery and fragments of roof tile. Ditch [6802] (width >0.84m, depth 0.28m) appeared to be substantial and was partially revealed in profile. It was filled with a dark-red-orange, clay sand. The ditch [6806] (width 0.9m, depth 0.12m) was shallow and U-shaped in profile. It contained two sherds of Roman and Roman/post-Roman greyware and fragments of roof tile.
- 7.2.58 An unexcavated east-west aligned terminus (length 1.6m, width 0.7m) was present approximately 5m to the south of [6802].
- 7.2.59 A northwest to southeast orientated ditch [6828] (depth 0.38m) was located a couple meters to the south. It contained three fills: a base fill (6829) of mid-grey-brown silty sand, formed via natural silting, followed by a mixed pink sand and yellow-brown clay fill (6830) possibly suggesting backfill with redeposited natural. The top fill (6831) was composed of mid-grey-brown, silty clay with no finds. This ditch was investigated within a relationship intervention slot which revealed it to be cut by ditch [6832].
- 7.2.60 Ditch [6832] was an east-west aligned feature which corresponded to the southern part of the parallel boundary. The ditch (width 3m, depth 0.54m) was flat-based with steeply sloping sides. It was filled with a mid-grey-brown, silty clay, which contained charcoal, animal bone and large and small stones, including deliberated deposition and waste disposal. It was recut by ditch [6834] (width 1.3m, depth >0.14m), which was not fully profiled. It had a similar, albeit sandier fill than [6832], which contained 16 animal bone fragments derived from cow, sheep/goat, large mammal, medium mammal and unidentified species. Canine gnawing was observed on two fragments. These ditches had a combined width of 3m.
- 7.2.61 The area to the immediate south comprised a 5.6m stretch of dense archaeology that could not be separated into separate features. At the southern end of this area, an east-west aligned ditch [6822] (width >0.49, depth >0.3m) was identified. This ditch had moderate to steeply sloping sides and three fills. The base fill (6837) was a mid-grey-brown, sandy silt, which was followed by a thin band of redeposited natural (6836) and finally by a mid-grey-brown, sandy clayey silt (6823).
- 7.2.62 A curvilinear ditch [6820] was identified immediately to the south. This curvilinear ditch (length > 2.7m, width 0.8m, depth 0.08m) terminated to the north and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the southeast. The feature had not been noted by the geophysical survey, which may be due to its shallow depth. The central area of the trench contained two other east-west aligned linear features as well as two discrete features, all unexcavated.
- 7.2.63 Further south, a wide east-west aligned linear feature (width 3.8m) was present. This corresponded to a geophysical anomaly and appeared to represent more than one ditch. The feature intersected with a north-south aligned ditch [6816] in the south.

- 7.2.64 Ditch [6816] (width >0.4m, depth > 0.22m) was not fully revealed within the limit of excavation. It had a yellow-brown sandy silty fill, which similarly to the other ditches in the area, contained animal bone derived from cow and large mammal. It excavated as part of a relationship intervention with ditch [6814] and recut [6818], which cut it.
- 7.2.65 The ditch [6814] and recut [6818] were east-west aligned. Ditch [6414] (width 0.52m, depth 0.25m) was broadly U-shaped and recut by ditch [6818] (width 1.05m, depth 0.5m), which had a flat base and steeply sloping concave sides. Both ditches had a similar yellow-brown, sandy silt fills indicating natural silting under similar conditions. An environmental sample <20> from [6414] found fragments of animal bone derived from large mammal and unidentified species, while an environmental sample <21> from [6818] found small CBM fragments, a small quantity of fired clay and a small grain assemblage comprising rounded wheat, emmer/spelt, oat and indeterminate cereal. Cereal chaff and weeds seeds associated with arable ground were also present.
- 7.2.66 A pair of intercutting, east to west aligned, ditches [6810] and [6812] were present 2.6m to the south. The relationship between these two ditches was unclear. Ditch [6810] (width 0.8m, depth 0.18m) was shallow and flat based, while ditch [6812] (width 0.48m, depth 1m) was deeper with a U-shaped profile. Both ditches were filled with dark-grey-brown, silty sand, but ditch [6812] had a more mixed fill with inclusion of redeposited natural and charcoal. Cow bone, a CBM fragment and two sherds of pottery dated as Iron Age and possible Roman were found in ditch [6812]. An environmental sample <22> from the ditch found further animal bone and a small quantity of charcoal.
- 7.2.67 Immediately south of those ditches, a north-west to south-east aligned ditch terminus [6826] was present. This feature was excavated within the same intervention as [6810] and [6812] but was not found to intersect with them, nevertheless the spatial relationships would indicate that these features were probably not contemporary. Ditch terminus [6826] (length 0.6m, width >0.15m depth 0.15) continued to the southeast beyond the limit of excavation and was filled with a light-grey-brown sandy silt.
- 7.2.68 The southern end of the trench revealed an east-west aligned linear feature, a large pit/linear feature, which corresponded to a north-south aligned geophysical anomaly, and a small discrete feature.

Trench 71 (Figures 10 & 20; Plates 46–49)

- 7.2.69 Trench 71 was located in the south-eastern corner of Land Parcel 1, within Cluster 1B. It targeted an area to the immediate north of the small enclosure complex identified to the east to the larger amalgamated enclosure system. Similar to Trenches 64-68 and 141, Trench 71 contained a high density of archaeological features, revealing that the small enclosure complex continued further to the north and to the west. This extension was not identified by the geophysical survey, which may also indicate that a denser area of archaeological evidence may be larger than previously foreseen. The dating, however, was less certain than the main settlement area to the west, as it was based only on two sherds of possible Roman pottery found in possible ring gully [7115]. Only a sub-sample of features were excavated in line with the excavation strategy for this area of the Site.
- 7.2.70 A pair of intersecting, curvilinear ditches [7113] and [7115] were found in the western end of the trench. Ditch [7113] (diameter >2.4m, width 0.35m, depth 0.24m) had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a grey-brown, silty sand. The environmental sample <8> contained an assemblage of indeterminate cereal grain and chaff alongside seeds of fat hen,

cabbage family, clover/melilot/medick and grass. It was cut by the curvilinear ditch [7115] (diameter >3.5, width 1m, depth 0.14m) which had a wider and shallower U-shaped profile. The fill was more mottled than [7113] and contained sherds of possible Roman pottery. An environmental sample <7> from ditch [7115] yielded two fragments of animal bone and charred plant material (CPM) assemblage including emmer/spelt grain, possible barley grain, indeterminate grain fragments and chaff and weed seeds. Both ditches continued to the north, possibly forming ring ditches.

- 7.2.71 In the centre of the trench, a north to south aligned ditch [7107] was present. This ditch (width 1.6, depth 0.58m) was U-shaped in profile and infilled with a grey-brown silty sand, which contained a residual Mesolithic–Neolithic flint flake. An environmental sample <6> found indeterminate cereal grains and culms, dock and speedwell. It was recut by a shallower ditch [7109] (width 1.34, depth 0.3m), which was infilled with a similar fill. Both features were cut by a later field drain. A possible pit/animal burrow [7111] (width 0.4m, depth 0.3m) was also present in this area. It was flat based, filled with an orange-brown silty sand and cut by ditch [7111].
- 7.2.72 In the eastern end of the trench, two intercutting, curvilinear ditches on a similar alignment [7103] and [7105], were present. Ditch [7105] (diameter >3.5, width 1m, depth 0.25m) was flat based and had a grey-brown silty sand fill. An environmental sample <5> from the ditch found a small assemblage of unidentified animal bone fragments and a CPM assemblage including indeterminate cereal grains, an indeterminate cereal culm and seeds of small nettle, speedwell and stinking chamomile. It was cut by ditch [7103] (length >2m, width 0.56m, depth 0.3m) which had a broadly U-shaped profile and was filled with a slighter paler fill than ditch [7105].

Trench 141 (Figures 10, 10b & 21; Plates 103–107)

- 7.2.73 Following liaison with the NCC SPA, Trench 141 was designed as a replacement for Trench 69, which could not be excavated due to the presence of live services. The trench was located within Cluster 1B, the area of dense amalgamated enclosure features, and targeted an area of ploughsoil that seemed to contain a high quantity of stones. The excavation revealed structural evidence in the form of a cobbled surface {14116}, a possible stone wall foundation {14115} and a kiln {14112/14118}. Two geological features were also present [14117] and [14107], which will not be further discussed.
- 7.2.74 The possible stone wall foundation {14115} was part of a cluster of features found in the western part of the trench. The earliest feature in this area was a posthole [14126] (length 0.52, width 0.34, depth 0.35m), which had a squarish profile and was truncated by ditch [14120/14122]. The posthole was filled with a grey-brown silty clay with no packing material. An environmental sample <32> found animal bone fragments, indeterminate cereal and a false-oat grass bulb.
- 7.2.75 Ditch [14120/14122] (width 1.1, depth 0.34m) may have represented a construction cut for wall {14115}, or an earlier ditch on the same alignment. The feature was not fully excavated and the possible wall was left undisturbed. A single fragment of animal bone was hand-recovered and the environmental sample <29> found further bone fragments. The possible stone wall foundation {14115} (length >2m, width 0.46m, depth 0.32) was north to south aligned. It had two surviving courses, constructed of roughly hewn limestone with mortar bonding and occasional Roman roof tile. An alternate interpretation may suggest that it represents a final rubble infilling of a ditch with rubble, possibly representing a demolition dump or attempt to create a surface. The possible wall {14115} appeared to be contemporary

with the cobbled surface {14116} (length >0.9m, width 1.5m), which was located to the east and appeared to spatially respect the possible wall. The surface was constructed of pebbles (dimensions 0.17mx0.14m–0.09mx0.07m) laid into the natural substrate. The possible wall {14115} was truncated by a later robber trench [14124] (width 0.46m, 0.32m), probably excavated to re-use building materials. The robber trench fill contained a mixed backfill with occasional lumps of mortar and indicating the other materials used to in the structure/nearby structures. One of the recovered mortar fragments was attached to a pebble and displayed flattish surfaces. The fill also contained two pottery sherds of Roman and Iron Age date. The environmental sample <31> found sheep/goat bone as well as bone from unidentified species. A charred plant assemblage comprising emmer/spelt, indeterminate cereal grain, clover/melilot/medick, vetches, grass and meadow buttercup was also recorded. This area indicated two phases of construction and a later phase of material re-use following demolition.

- 7.2.76 Located 1.7m to the southeast of the structural remains, feature [14103] (>0.49m, width 0.54m, 0.08m) appeared to be a north-south aligned terminus. It was shallow and filled with a grey-brown, silty clay. A shallow posthole [14105] (length 0.3m, width 0.24m, depth 0.07m) was located nearby. It had a U-shaped profile and appeared to be less substantial in both width and depth than posthole [14126].
- 7.2.77 Towards the centre of the trench, a kiln was present - {14112} and {14118}. The surviving remains consisted of a round chamber {14112} (length 0.96m, width 0.8m, depth 0.4m), which had vertical sides and a flat base, and a flue {14118} (length 0.7m, width 0.47m, depth 0.2m). The flue had sloped sides and a flat base and no lining was seen. Both parts of the kiln contained grey-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal. Flat stones were found in the flue, and large stones, possibly associated with the kiln's disuse phase, were found in the chamber. Sherds of pottery dating to the mid-2nd–mid-4th century and mid–late-2nd century and later were also recovered as well as, oyster shell and a fragment of animal bone from a medium sized mammal. Environmental sample <29> and <30> found further bone, 775 fragments of fired clay, pink mortar and indeterminate cereal grain. The fired clay assemblage included oxidised, reduced and vitrified fragments with flat surfaces, which are likely to represent the kiln's dome. It is possible that this kiln was used for the production of pottery on a modest scale.
- 7.2.78 A posthole [14113] was found to the south of the kiln, possibly forming part of an associated structure. The posthole (diameter 0.35m, depth 0.26m) was flat based with steeply sloping sides and contained two sherds pottery of Roman and Iron Age date, fragments of undated CBM, stones and frequent charcoal. An environmental sample <27> found fragments of animal bone from medium mammal and unidentified species.
- 7.2.79 In the central part of the trench, two intercutting ditches [14108] and [14110] were present. The earlier ditch [14110] (width 1m, depth 0.1m) was northeast to southwest aligned with a shallow U-shaped profile. It had a black-brown fill, indicative of backfill with waste material and contained a single sherd of Roman greyware, a fragment of horse bone and an oyster shell. It was cut to the north by a slightly curvilinear northwest to southeast aligned ditch [14108] (length >6.5m, width >0.4, depth 0.3) which was present in the edge of the excavated area. The later ditch had a mottled red and black-brown fill, indicative of mixed backfill/waste disposal and contained a fragment of sheep/goat bone.

Medieval/Post-medieval

7.2.80 The medieval/post-medieval remains in Land Parcel 1 comprise agricultural activity in the form of ridge and furrow and post-medieval extraction pits.

7.2.81 Ridge and furrow was found in 24 trenches: 07, 10, 11, 20, 24–28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 47, 48, 60–63, 75, 76, and 80. The majority of the furrows were aligned east to west, with northwest to southeast aligned furrows present in the northern part of the land parcel (Trenches 7, 11, 24–27). North to south aligned furrows were present in Trench 80. These correlated with an area similarly aligned agricultural trends on the geophysical survey, which represented the boundaries of a modern field. North to south aligned furrows were also present in Trenches 48, 61 and 62. A ditch possibly associated with the ridge and furrow field systems were found in Trenches 40 and a post-medieval ditch was found in Trench 48. Finds of generally residual nature were also found in furrows (Table 3).

Trench	Furrows	Finds
28	[2804]	Probable Iron Age pottery sherd
30	[3003]	CBM of Roman and uncertain date, including a possible tessera
37	[3702]	Roman whetstone

Table 3: Finds retrieved from furrows (Land Parcel 1)

7.2.82 The post-medieval extraction pits were considered to post-date the ridge and furrow and therefore represent a change in land-use from agricultural to extraction activities. The pits were found in the northern part of Land Parcel 1 in Trenches 12, 13 and 17. Towards the centre of the land parcel, close to Trenches 39 and 40, a series of mounds appear depicted in the 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, possibly corresponding to upcast from further extraction pits (OS 1884). As no extraction pits are depicted in this map, it can be inferred that the affected fields had returned to agricultural use by 1884. The artefactual dating evidence from these pits was limited to post-medieval and 18th–19th century pottery in Trench 17.

7.2.83 Modern activity in Land Parcel 1 was sparser than the evidence recorded in Land Parcel 2.

Trench 12 (Figures 05 & 19; Plates 6 & 7)

7.2.84 Trench 12 was located in the northern half of Land Parcel 1 and targeted a potential rectilinear enclosure and a large amorphous feature identified by the geophysical survey. A prehistoric ditch [1202] was identified in the central part of the trench and a large extraction pit [1205] was found covering much of the eastern half of the trench.

7.2.85 Extraction pit [1205] (length 13.5, width >1.8m, depth >0.27m) was excavated with a 3.5m x 1m intervention at its western end. The excavation confirmed the presence of the pit, which contained animal bone, although its full depth was not determined. It is likely that this feature truncated the enclosure ditch and any associated internal features within this trench.

Trench 13 (Figures 05 & 19; Plates 8–10)

7.2.86 Trench 13 was located to the northeast of Trench 12 and targeted similar features. A series of features including probable prehistoric ditches and pits were present, as well as an extraction pit [1309], and a possible prehistoric pit [1322].

- 7.2.87 The extent and shape in plan of extraction pit [1309] (length >1m, width >2m, depth 0.7m) were unclear due to a large amount of redeposited natural in its upper fill. The feature was excavated with a boxed intervention slot, around its central area. A total of five fills were recorded, representing mixed backfills.

Trench 17 (Figures 05 & 25; Plates 13 & 14)

- 7.2.88 Trench 17 was located in the northern half of Land Parcel 1, to the east of Trenches 12 and 13. It contained two large extraction pits [1702] and [1709], which were not recorded in the geophysical survey.
- 7.2.89 Extraction pit [1702] (length 13.4, width >1.8m, depth >0.86) was excavated with a 2.5m x 1m intervention at its southern end. The pit had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. A total of six fills were present, all formed via deliberate backfill. A pottery sherd of late 18th–19th century pottery was recovered from the upper fill.
- 7.2.90 Extraction pit [1709] (length 5m, width >1.8m, depth >1.2m) was excavated with two 1m x 1m interventions, located at the centre and southern end of the feature. These found an uneven depth across the feature which ranged from 0.74m in centre of the feature to >1.2m at the southern end. This may indicate that multiple pits were present, or that one end was more extensively quarried. The feature contained at least two fills, both formed via backfill and could be dated to the post-medieval period from the presence of a sherd of blackware.

Trench 35 (Figure 06; Plate 18)

- 7.2.91 Within Trench 35 a series of northeast to southwest furrows were present, along with a single pit [3504] and a linear feature [3510]. The pit was cut by a furrow [3506] and is considered to be undated, while the linear feature [3510] cut a furrow [2508] and was cut by furrow [3512]. Indicating that it was contemporary with the ridge and furrow system, possibly representing a temporary drainage feature.
- 7.2.92 Linear feature [3510] (width 3.36m, depth 0.1m) was shallow and flat based. It contained a dark grey-black silty clay fill, which was similar to that recorded in the surrounding furrows.

Trench 40 (Figures 07; Plate 19)

- 7.2.93 Trench 40 was located towards the centre of the land parcel. It contained a series of east to west aligned furrows and a single ditch/natural feature [4004] on the same alignment.
- 7.2.94 The ditch/natural feature [4004] (width 0.94m, depth 0.18m) was east to west aligned with a broadly U-shaped profile and irregular base. It contained a reddish-brown clay sand fill and, based on its alignment, it may represent a ditch associated with the pre-1884 field systems.

Trench 48 (Figures 13, 22 & 25; Plates 20–22)

- 7.2.95 Trench 48 was located in the south-western part of Land Parcel 1. It contained a north to south aligned ditch [4802] of post-medieval/modern date, an undated, north-west to south-east aligned gully [4804], a furrow, and three undated pits.
- 7.2.96 The ditch [4802] (1.83m, depth 0.38m) was broadly U-shaped in profile and was backfilled with a brown-yellow clay, which contained a fragment of post-medieval CBM. It did not correlate with any mapped historic field boundaries.

19th Century–Modern

7.2.97 Mapped historical field boundaries were generally avoided by the trenches at Wysall. The exceptions in Land Parcel 1 were Trenches 10, 24, 27, 65 and 66. In Trenches 10, 24 and 27 no historical field boundaries were identified, although the furrows were often found on similar alignments to the field boundaries, indicating broad continuity between the medieval/post-medieval to modern periods. Trenches 65 and 66 were both located across the same broadly north-south aligned historic field boundary, depicted in OS mapping (OS 1884) and predicted by the geophysical survey. In Trench 66 a corresponding ditch [6607] was identified and excavated. In Trench 65 a probable corresponding ditch was seen in plan within an archaeologically dense area and was left unexcavated following the excavation strategy for the trench.

7.2.98 Modern land drains were also frequently found across the Site.

Trench 47 (Figure 13)

7.2.99 Trench 47 was located in the south-western part of Land Parcel 1. It contained a series of east to west aligned furrows and a modern drain [4702].

7.2.100 The drain [4702] (length >10, width >1m, depth 0.16m) was located in the northern part of the trench and was only partially revealed within the limit of excavation. It had a wide squarish profile and contained a stone lining.

Trench 66 (Figures 11 & 21; Plates 39–41)

7.2.101 Trench 66 was located in the south-eastern part of Land Parcel 1 and was targeted onto an area of dense amalgamated enclosure, predicted by the geophysical survey and a high quantity of Romano-British remains were found. The trench was also located over a field boundary depicted in 19th century OS mapping (OS 1884).

7.2.102 A north to south aligned ditch [6607] (width 1.66m, depth, 0.69m) was found in the centre of the trench, corresponding to this field boundary. It was slightly asymmetric in profile with steeply sloping sides and was filled with a brown-grey backfill containing residual animal bone, abraded CBM and five small sherds of mid-2nd–4th century pottery. An environmental sample <23> contained an assemblage of indeterminate cereal and chaff as well as seeds of nettle, dock, clover/melilot/medick and stinking chamomile.

Undated

7.2.103 A total of 14 trenches in Land Parcel 1 contained undated features (07, 09, 23, 30, 31, 48, 49, 52, 56, 59, 70, 73). These were generally sparsely distributed across the land parcel and the majority are likely to represent agricultural and land management features.

Trench 7 (Figure 05; Plate 1)

7.2.104 Trench 7 was located in the northern part of Land Parcel 1 and 100m to the west of the prehistoric features in Trench 11. It contained two north-west to south-east aligned furrows and a pit [706]. Pit [706] (diameter 1.89m, depth 0.36m) was rounded and U-shaped in profile. It had a clay rich fill of uncertain formation.

Trench 9 (Figures 05 & 22; Plates 2 & 3)

7.2.105 Trench 9 was located to the north of trench 7 and contained a single pit [902]. The pit (length 1.43m, width 0.82m, depth 0.43m) was oval in plan and asymmetric in profile. It contained a yellow-grey clay fill with frequent charcoal and fired clay. No remains were found in the environmental sample <3>.

Trench 11 (Figures 05 & 22; Plates 4 & 5)

7.2.106 Trench 11 was located 40 to the west of Trench 12 and the prehistoric Cluster 1A activity. It contained a series of north-west to southeast aligned furrows and a single posthole [1102]. The posthole [1102] (length 0.72, width 0.56m, depth 0.44m) had near vertical sides, with a flat base and signs of disturbance associated with probable post removal. It appeared to have filled via natural silting, following the removal of the post.

Trench 23 (Figure 04; Plate 15)

7.2.107 Trench 23 was located in the north-western part of Land Parcel 1. It contained a single ditch [2302], which followed a similar alignment to nearby mapped 19th century field boundaries, indicating that it may have formed an earlier part of the same field system. Ditch [2302] (width 1.92m, depth 0.6m) was north-east to south-west aligned, with steeply sloping sides and a flat-concave base. It had a grey-brown, silty clay fill.

Trench 30 (Figure 06)

7.2.108 Trench 30 was located in the western part of Land Parcel 1. It contained a series of east to west aligned furrows, two pits [3004] and [3008], and a terminus/tree throw [3006].

7.2.109 Pit [3004] (length 1.15, width >0.7m, depth 0.38m) was located in the southern part of the trench. It had a U-shaped profile and was filled with a grey-brown, sandy clay.

7.2.110 Terminus/tree throw [3006] (length >1.5m, width 2m, depth 0.17m) was a shallow and truncated linear feature, which was aligned east to west and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east. It was uncertain whether it represented a deliberately cut feature.

7.2.111 Pit [3008] (length 1.45m, width 1m, depth .2m) was located in the northern part of the trench. It was shallow and oval and it was unclear whether it represented a deliberately cut feature or a tree throw. It contained an orange-grey, sandy clay fill with charcoal inclusions.

Trench 31 (Figures 06 & 22; Plates 16 & 17)

7.2.112 Trench 31 was located in the western part of Land Parcel 1 and targeted a geophysical anomaly identified as a ferrous spread. It contained a north-east to south-west aligned ditch [3105] and recut [3102] and a geologically formed feature [3103] that may correspond to the ferrous spread.

7.2.113 The ditch [3105] (width 0.92, depth 0.19m) was shallow and flat based with an orange-brown sand fill. This was suggestive of a possible furrow. It was cut/recut by ditch [3102] (width 0.88m, depth 0.26m), which had a more defined profile, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The later ditch was filled with a dark-brown-grey silty clay. Although these ditches did not correlate with any ditches depicted in the 1884 OS mapping, it is possibly that they represent an earlier continuation of a similarly aligned field boundary mapped to the west.

Trench 35 (Figure 06; Plate 18)

7.2.114 Trench 35 was located towards the centre of the land parcel and contain a series of north-east to south-west aligned furrows, an associated linear feature [3510] and an undated pit [3504]. The pit [3504] (length 0.44m, width >0.22m, depth 0.26m) was round with a concave base. It was filled with a grey-black silt, which was similar to that seen in the later features in the trench and was cut by a furrow [3506].

Trench 48 (Figures 13, 21 & 22; Plates 20–22)

7.2.115 Trench 48 was located in the south-western part of Land Parcel 1. It contained a post-medieval ditch [4802], a furrow, an undated north-west to south-east aligned gully [4804] and three pits [4806], [4808] and [4810].

7.2.116 The gully [4804] (width 0.83m, depth 0.3m) was located in the western end of the trench. It was U-shaped in profile, filled via natural silting and truncated by a probable furrow.

7.2.117 The three pits [4806] (length 0.64m, width 0.21m, depth 0.22m), [4808] (length 0.68m, width 0.2m, depth 0.1m) and [4810] (length 0.7m, width 0.22m, depth 0.1m) were oval and similar in size. The deeper pit [4806] had a slightly concave base while the others were flat-based. The pit fills were all dark-brown, silty clays, suggestive of a more organic composition. A similar function and date can therefore be assumed.

Trench 49 (Figure 13)

7.2.118 Trench 49 was located in the south-western part of Land Parcel 1 and contained a single north-west to south-east aligned ditch/gully [4902]. This ditch (width 0.86m, depth 0.27m) was flat based and contained two fills both formed via natural silting. The lower fill (4903) was a blue-grey, sandy clay suggestive of waterlogged conditions during the fill formation.

Trench 52 (Figures 12 & 22; Plates 23 & 24)

7.2.119 Trench 52 was located in the southern part of Land Parcel 1 and approximately 74m to the west of the probable prehistoric domestic remains in Trench 58 (Cluster 1C). It contained a single, north to south aligned ditch [5202] (width 1.12m, depth 0.3m). The ditch was flat based and had a grey-yellow, silty clay fill, which appeared to have formed via natural silting.

Trench 56 (Figure 11; Plate 25)

7.2.120 Trench 56 was located within 20m north-west of the prehistoric remains in Trench 57 and 44m to the north of the probable domestic remains in Trench 58 (Cluster 1C). It contained a single ditch terminus [5603] (length >1m, width 0.68m, depth 0.16m). The ditch was north to south aligned with a flat base and continued southwards beyond the limit of excavation. It had a grey-brown, clay silt fill formed via natural silting. No organic remains were found in the environmental sample <12>.

Trench 59 (Figures 11 & 22; Plates 31 & 32)

7.2.121 Trench 59 was located in the southern part of Land Parcel 1, to the south of Trench 58, and targeted a pair of weak linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. A single ditch [5903] which correlated with one of the anomalies was present. As the trench was located close to the sparse cluster of activity centred on trench 58 (1C), it is possible that it represents a continuation of associated activity, although the feature density in this area is too sparse for

confident association. The ditch [5903] (width 1.56m, depth 0.64m) was U-shaped in profile with slightly irregular sides. It was filled with a brown-grey, silty clay backfill.

Trench 70 (Figure 10)

7.2.122 Trench 70 was located close to the Cluster 1B area of Roman activity, but outside and to the east of the area of dense amalgamated enclosure. It was targeted onto a pair of parallel, linear geophysical anomalies of weak underdetermined origin, which had the potential to represent a trackway. No features corresponding to these anomalies were present and the trench contained a single probable natural, hollow [7003] (length >1.8m, width 0.9m, depth 0.15m). This was filled with a light-grey-brown, silty sand.

Trench 72 (Figures 07 & 22; Plates 50 & 51)

7.2.123 Trench 72 was located towards the centre of Land Parcel 1 and contained a ditch [7203] and a possible naturally formed linear feature [7205].

7.2.124 Ditch [7203] (width 1m, depth 0.35m) was U-shaped in profile and north-east to south-west aligned. It was naturally infilled with an orange-brown, clay sand.

7.2.125 The linear feature [7205] (width 0.92m, depth 0.38m) was broadly north-west to south-east aligned with a slight curve. The diffuse cut and green-grey, gravelly clay fill were indicative of a feature formed via water movement.

Trench 73 (Figure 07)

7.2.126 Trench 73 was located towards the centre of Land Parcel 1. It contained a geological feature [7303] and an east to west aligned gully [7305].

7.2.127 The gully [7305] (width 0.6m, depth 0.17m) was U-shaped in profile and was infilled via natural silting.

7.3 Land Parcel 2

Overview

- 7.3.1 The evaluation on the southern land parcel, Land Parcel 2, encompassed the excavation of 60 trenches (81–140), across five fields (Figures 03, 14–18 & 23–26; Plates 107–194). The area covered by Land Parcel 2 is located closer to the river Kingston Brook, and slopes down from Land Parcel 1. Based on the Site conditions recorded during the evaluation, and the greater density of drainage features encountered, this section of the Site may have historically be prone to floods.
- 7.3.2 A total of 32 trenches were found to be archaeologically blank or contained only furrows (Trenches 82–84, 104, 109–122, 124, 125, 127, 129–132, 134–140). An appropriate sample of furrows were excavated to confirm their character and a summary of the furrows can be found in section 7.3.34 below. Archaeologically blank trenches were recorded following the guidelines in the Excavation Manual (York Archaeology 2024c) and will not be further discussed in this section. Full Trench logs can be found in Appendix 1.
- 7.3.3 The general stratigraphy was as follows. The natural substrate was a yellow – yellow-brown silty clay with limestone brash. Subsoil was present in 20 trenches (88, 91, 94, 96, 102, 103, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 129, 120 and 133–139) and generally comprised a yellow-brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.03m–0.26m. The overlying topsoil was a grey-brown clay silt, which ranged in depth from 0.16m–0.4m. No colluvial layers were observed.
- 7.3.4 Two distinct areas of archaeological activity were identified within Land Parcel 2 (2A and 2B), each representing a series of ditched features relating to two possible wider enclosure systems initially identified by the geophysical survey. The 2A Cluster can be provisionally dated as Romano-British based on the presence of a single iron cleat in an enclosure ditch [8708] and a fragment of probable Roman CBM in ditch [8730], although residuality remains possible. It also contained internal subdivisions, postholes, pits and inhumations, indicating both settlement and funerary activity. The 2B cluster appeared to have a more agricultural character, representing possible paddocks. No dating evidence was recovered from this cluster, although its spatial relationships, potentially, indicate a later date.
- 7.3.5 Medieval/post-medieval to modern agricultural features were identified throughout and a series of post-medieval or modern extraction pits recorded in Trenches 86–91, 93, 95–98, 100–102, 105, and 106. A post-medieval/modern outlying kiln was also found in Trench 128 (Cluster 1C), suggesting potential for further industrial activity during those periods.
- 7.3.6 A summary of the trench results can be found in Table 4 below, broken down by phase and activity. This is followed by a detailed, stratigraphic breakdown of the trench results structured by phase.

Phase	Cluster	Trenches	Summary	Features
Romano-British	2A	85, 86, 87	Enclosure with possible settlement activity and burials	Ditches, gullies, posthole alignments, inhumations, pits
	N/A	107	North to south aligned ditches	Ditches

Phase	Cluster	Trenches	Summary	Features
Medieval/post-medieval	N/A	102, 103, 104, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 115, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, 133, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140	Ridge and Furrow	Furrows
Medieval/post-medieval	N/A	123	Field boundaries	Ditch
Post-medieval/modern	N/A	86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 105, and 106	Quarrying activity	Extraction pits and later features
	2C	128	Kiln	
Modern (post 1884)	N/A	81, 96, 99, 106, 108, 126	Features identified as 19 th century based on OS mapping and clearly modern features	Ploughscars, ditches, drains and a cobbled surface
Undated	2B	92–95, 101–104	East to west aligned enclosures, possibly representing livestock enclosures	Ditches, pits
	N/A	106, 133	Broadly isolated features	Ditch and a pit

Table 4: Land Parcel 2, trench summary

Romano-British

- 7.3.7 The geophysical survey identified a series of possible archaeological features within the north-western quadrant of the Land Parcel 2, possibly forming partial enclosures or trackways (Cluster 2A; Figure 03). The features were confirmed in Trenches 86 and 87, possibly continuing into Trench 85, although to the east of Trench 87 they were completely truncated by later quarrying activity. This activity was centred on Trench 87, which included three sides of a small enclosure, a post alignment, two inhumations and pits. The feature fills and the presence of animal bone in the enclosure ditches were indicative of settlement activity. The inhumations had an unclear relationship to the enclosure and may represent a separate phase. A Romano-British date can be provisionally assigned to this cluster based on the presence of a Romano-British cleat in enclosure ditch recut [8708] and a small abraded fragment of probable Roman CBM found in ditch [8730]. The activity is however dissimilar to the more confidently dated Roman remains close by and possibility for the settlement to date to a post-Roman period remains open. Further refining of the date and phasing could be achieved by the radiocarbon dating of the human remains detected during the excavation.
- 7.3.8 Further Romano-British activity was seen in Trench 107, located approximately 265m to the east of the surviving Cluster 2A remains. This consisted of two ditches, probably representing agricultural activity.

Trench 85 (Figure 14; Plate 54)

- 7.3.9 Trench 85 was located in the north-western part of Land Parcel 2 and targeted a north-west to south-east orientated linear anomaly, identified in the geophysical survey. This anomaly was not found to correspond to any archaeological feature, but a single east-west aligned ditch [8502] was present.
- 7.3.10 The ditch [8502] (width 1.02, depth 0.34) had a U-shaped profile and a relatively sterile fill of brown-grey silty clay. It may represent a continuation of ditch [8614] in Trench 86 to the east, indicating a possible continuation of the Cluster 2A activity.

Trench 86 (Figures 14 & 23; Plate 55)

- 7.3.11 Trench 86 was located at the south-western extent of the Cluster 2A complex of archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey. It targeted two north-east to south-west aligned linear anomalies and contained a series of undated ditches and an area of post-medieval/modern quarrying [8608], which spanned the south-eastern 12.5m of the trench.
- 7.3.12 The northernmost feature was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch [8602], which did not correlate with a geophysical anomaly. The ditch [8602] (width 1m, depth 0.3m) was broadly U-shaped in profile and was cut by a narrow, north-west to south-east aligned ditch [8604] (width 0.4m, depth 0.18m). Both ditches were filled with grey-brown silty clays.
- 7.3.13 A pair of intercutting, east-west aligned ditches [8612] and [8614] were present in the central part of the trench. The earliest of these [8612] (width 1.38, depth 0.36) had a wide and broadly U-shaped profile with a reddish-brown clay sand filled, formed via natural processes. The later ditch [8614] (width 0.86m, depth 0.41) had a narrower profile with steeply sloping sides. It contained a brown-grey, silty clay fill, which also seemed to have been formed via natural silting.
- 7.3.14 Towards the south-eastern end of the trench, a north-east to south-west aligned ditch [8606] (width 2.32m, depth 0.46m) was present. This ditch correlated with a geophysical anomaly and was substantial with a broadly U-shaped profile. It contained two fills, the latter of which (8611) had tip-lines indicating deliberate backfill. A small assemblage of animal bone deriving from cow and a large mammal was also present. Although it partially intersected with the post-medieval/modern extraction pit [8608], the features were too shallow at the point of intersection to determine a relationship.

Trench 87 (Figures 14, 15 & 23; Plates 56–64)

- 7.3.15 Trench 87 was excavated as a T-shape targeting a cluster of archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey. These appeared to comprise an enclosure, a potential trackway and associated linear features (Cluster 2A). An additional 7m segment of the trench was excavated to the west of the main trench, to target an apparently archaeologically blank area to the west of the predicted cluster. The trench was found to contain a high density of features including enclosure ditches, pits, postholes, and two inhumations. A Roman date could be assigned based on the presence of a Romano-British cleat in enclosure ditch recut [8708] and a small abraded fragment of probable Roman CBM found in ditch [8730]. Associated activity appeared to continue to the immediate west of the enclosed area, however no features were found within the trench boundary, to the west of the enclosure. The potential trackway was not found not to be present as well. A post-medieval/modern extraction pit [8721] and ditch [8726] were present in the south-eastern extent of the trench, and two tree-throws [8717]

and [8719], were also encountered. In total 57 contexts were recorded within the trench with large quantities of animal bone recovered from the features.

- 7.3.16 The squarish enclosure predicted by the geophysical survey was represented by ditch [8705] and its recut [8708]. These features possibly cut an earlier ditch [8703], which formed a possible east to west aligned co-axial internal division, however this was unclear due to the shallowness of the feature. The predicted northern arm of the enclosure was not present within the trench, but the forecasted east-west aligned, southern boundary/co-axial, internal division [8714] was present. Additionally, two unpredicted, east to west aligned ditches [8730] and [8728], which formed probable co-axial internal divisions were found to the north of [8714].
- 7.3.17 Ditch [8703] (width 0.9m, depth 0.06m) was shallow with a truncated profile, and was filled with a brown-grey silty clay which contained an animal tooth.
- 7.3.18 The enclosure ditch [8705] (width 2.06m, depth 0.78m) was flat-based U-shaped, with steeply sloping sides. Its fill sequence comprised natural silting (8706), followed by backfilling (8702) and (8707). A large assemblage of animal bone was found from both the silting and backfilling events. This included cow, horse, pig, sheep, sheep/goat, chicken/pheasant/guinea fowl, goose, domestic goose, bird, large and medium mammals and unidentified species. A fragment of fired clay was also found. The backfill was recut by a shallower ditch [8708] (width 1.26m, depth 0.36m) which appears to have been used for waste dumping. It contained high quantities of animal bone derived from cow, sheep/goat, sheep, pig, chicken/pheasant/guinea fowl, large and medium mammals and unidentified species. Canine gnawing was observed on occasional bone fragments from both ditches and burning was occasionally present. An iron cleat of Roman date with attached hobnails and fired clay were also found in ditch [8708]. The environmental sample <34> contained a high quantity of animal bone fragments with a similar range of species as well as partially vitrified charcoal from a variety of species with oak predominate. The CPM assemblage comprised six rounded wheat grains alongside sixteen indeterminate cereal grains and a single bedstraw seed.
- 7.3.19 Ditch [8714] (2.58m, depth 0.54m) was comparable to the enclosure ditch [8705] with a flatter base and similarly it was filled via slumping (8715) followed by deliberate backfill (8716). As with the enclosure ditch, this latest fill contained high quantities of animal bone as well as oyster and mussel shell, signalling a domestic character to the enclosure. The animal bone assemblage included cow, horse, sheep/goat, pig, large and medium mammal and unidentified species. A tree throw [8717] was present and cut by the ditch.
- 7.3.20 The possible east to west aligned internal division ditch [8730] (width 0.65m, depth 0.29m) was located 5m to the south of [8703] and was more substantial. It was broadly U-shaped in profile and was backfilled with a brown-grey, clay silt with charcoal inclusions and a fragment of probable Roman CBM. The possible east-west aligned internal division [8728] (width 0.325m, depth 0.08m) was a shallow ditch located approximately 11m to the south of the projected continuation [8730], 6m to the north of [8714]. A single, north-south aligned linear feature [8729] (width 0.44m, depth 0.04) was present between [8730] and [8728]. Its shallow depth and orientation were potentially suggestive of a furrow, but it was also comparable to [8730] in form, and co-axial with the enclosure.
- 7.3.21 In the northeastern part of the trench and where the northern arm of the enclosure was predicted, two graves were present [8712] and [8754]. Both burials were orientated northwest/west to southeast/east and contained articulated human remains, which in [8712] was identified as an extended, supine inhumation. The graves were located 0.6m apart. A

posthole [8757], which was cut by the grave [8712], was also present. It is currently uncertain whether these remains are contemporary and associated with the enclosure activity or represent a later phase of activity in the area.

- 7.3.22 The posthole [8757] (diameter 0.3m, depth 0.14m) was circular, with steep sides and a rounded base. Its fill was a grey-brown silty clay of uncertain formation and it was cut by grave [8712]. It didn't appear to be associated with any other postholes and its wider function is therefore unknown.
- 7.3.23 The northern grave [8712] (length >0.7m, width 0.4m, depth 0.1m) was truncated in plan, especially affecting the proximal end of the inhumation. The inhumation {SK 8713} was found to be in poor condition and following consultation and agreement with the NCC SPA and the Client, it was determined that preservation in situ was not possible and the skeleton was fully excavated. The grave was backfilled with a grey-brown, silty clay. The osteological analysis identified that this individual {SK 8713} was a probable female, with a probable age at death of 26–34, plaque on both femurs from biomechanical stress and a series of pathologies including potential scoliosis, non-specific infection, joint disease and other undiagnosed disease, potential scurvy and dental pathologies.
- 7.3.24 The southern grave [8754] (length >1.22, width 0.63) was found to be in much better condition and following the consultation with the SPA and the client it was agreed that the human remains {SK8755} would be preserved in situ. The human remains were covered with a protective membrane and the grave was backfilled. The grave backfill (8756) was similar to, that seen in [8712].
- 7.3.25 A series of postholes {Group 8744} forming a north-east to south-west alignment were present within the predicted enclosure, to the north of the possible internal division and to the south-west of the graves [5712] and [5754]. The alignment ran for 9.4m and comprised four postholes: [8745], [8747], [8749] and [8751]. Based on the predicted alignment, it is unlikely that posthole [8757] formed part of this alignment. The postholes were circular with flat bases and ranged from 0.25m–0.45m in width and 0.11m–in depth. They were backfilled with brown-grey, silty clays, following the removal of the posts and possible remnants of packing material were found in posthole [8747], along with an animal bone fragment. A residual flint bladelet of Mesolithic date was also retrieved from posthole [8745]. Due to the limitations of the trench, it is uncertain whether the alignment formed a single line and possible fence or a larger structure. In plan, the alignment seems to point towards the graves to the north-east, hinting at a possible associated function. A series of environmental samples were taken <41>, <42>, <43> and 44> which contained fragments of animal bone deriving from pig, sheep/goat, chicken/pheasant/guinea fowl, medium mammal and unidentified species.
- 7.3.26 Another possible isolated posthole [8734] (diameter 0.41, depth 0.05m) was found to the north of ditch [8728] and to the east of ditch [8729]. This possible posthole was heavily truncated and could not be fully characterised. It was filled with a yellow-green, silty clay in contrast to the other postholes and contained a fragment of pig bone. A small quantity of animal bone was retrieved from the environmental sample <39>.
- 7.3.27 To the west of the enclosed area, a gully terminus [8736], pits/postholes [8738] and [8740] and a pit [8742] were present, indicating that activity continued in the area exterior to the enclosure.
- 7.3.28 The gully terminus [8736] (length 1.9m, width 0.76m, depth 0.19m) was north- south aligned with a wide flat based profile. It appeared to have been filled via deliberate deposition and

contained two fragments of cow bone, one of which had signs of canine gnawing. An environmental sample <36> found further animal bone, fired clay and charcoal. The gully was located close to a posthole [8740] and both were cut by a small pit/posthole [8738]. The posthole [8740] (diameter 0.48m, depth 0.22m) had steep sides and a rounded base and appeared to have been backfilled after use. Two animal bone fragments were recovered from this backfill, derived from large and medium mammals and an environmental sample <38> yielded further bone. The pit/posthole [8738] (diameter 0.56m, depth 0.18m) was circular with steeply sloping sides and a slightly uneven base. It too was filled via backfill and contained two fragments of animal bone, identifiable as sheep/goat and pig. An environmental sample <37> contained further animal bone from medium mammal and unidentified species, as well as a single wheat grain.

- 7.3.29 The pit [8742] (length 1.76m, width >0.5m depth 0.24m) was located to the west of terminus [8736]. It had a wide U-shaped profile and appeared to have been used for waste disposal. It had a brown-grey, silty clay fill which contained a fragment of sheep/goat bone, with further bone found in the environmental sample <40>.

Trench 107 (Figures 16 & 23; Plates 92–94)

- 7.3.30 Trench 107 was located within the north-eastern extent of Land Parcel 2 and approximately 265m to the east of Cluster 2A. It contained two north to south aligned ditches [10703] and [10707] and a probable tree throw [10709]. A single iron cleat found in ditch [10706] indicated a possible Roman date.
- 7.3.31 Ditch [10707] (width 0.64m, depth 0.26m) was broadly flat based in profile and contained a blue-grey, silty clay fill, indicating silting in wet conditions.
- 7.3.32 Ditch [10703] (width 1.75m, depth 0.51) was more substantial with moderate–steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a grey-yellow clay silt fill, which appeared to have built up in wet conditions, and contained 45 fragments of animal bone, weighing 52g. It was recut by a smaller ditch [10706] (width 0.7m, depth 0.29m), which was U-shaped in profile and contained a darker fill with 512 fragments of animal bone, weighing 415g. An iron cleat of Roman date was retrieved from the fill.
- 7.3.33 The ditches had a probable agricultural function, possibly representing activity associated with the Cluster 2A enclosure. A pre-medieval date was also indicated by their contrasting alignment to the closest furrows and mapped field boundaries.

Medieval/Post-medieval

- 7.3.34 Furrows were found in 21 trenches (102–104, 108–111, 113, 115, 123–126, 129, 130, 133, 136–140). These were generally found in the eastern and southern parts of the Land Parcel, possibly giving an indication of which areas were more intensively cultivated in the medieval/post-medieval period (Figure 03). Often the furrows were detected as agricultural trends on the geophysical survey, allowing the extents of the medieval/post-medieval field systems to be visible in the survey. Comparison between these systems and field boundaries in historic mapping and the present day, indicates a broad continuity between the medieval/post-medieval–modern field systems.
- 7.3.35 The furrows in Trenches 102–104 in the central part of the parcel were sparse and generally east to west aligned. East-west aligned furrows were encountered in Trench 108, within a narrow area of similarly aligned trends, which correlated with a field in 1884 OS mapping (OS

1884). The furrows in Trenches 109–111 were broadly north-south aligned which also correlated with a trend present in the eastern extent of the land parcel. Both field systems were contained within separate narrow fields in 1884 (OS 1884), which have since been combined into a single L-shaped field.

- 7.3.36 The furrows in Trench 113 did not seem to form part of a larger trend, but the furrows in Trench 115 correlated with an area of north-south aligned features seen in the southern part of the land parcel. Within this southern area, multiple smaller systems could also be seen, possibly representing different phases of ridge and furrow. Within trenches 123–126, east-west aligned furrows could be seen, possibly correlating to one of these smaller systems. The furrows in trenches 129, 130 and 133 connected with an area of densely spaced north-south aligned furrows seen in the southeastern part of the land parcel. The layout of these systems indicates that the fields in the southern part of the land parcel may have originally been split into smaller plots.
- 7.3.37 The furrows seen in Trenches 136–140 formed part of an east-west aligned ridge and furrow system which was contained within a field present from the 1884 to the present (OS 1884).
- 7.3.38 In Trench 133 a single undated ditch [13305] was found to be cut by a furrow on a similar alignment, possibly indicating that it belonged to an earlier, but associated field system
- 7.3.39 Reuse of furrows into later features was occasionally seen, indicating that the ridge and furrow continued to be visible in the landscape following their disuse. This includes a field drain [13605] in Trench 136, which was cut into a furrow and followed the same alignment, and Trench 123, where a later field boundary [12304] was cut into an earlier furrow.
- 7.3.40 It can also be noted that furrows are either not present or are sparse in the areas dominated by post-medieval/modern quarrying and the possible pastoral enclosures (Cluster 2B). The field system exemplified by the evidence in Trenches 136–140, can be seen in the geophysical survey to respect the eastern Cluster 2B enclosure.

Trench	Furrow	Finds
102	[10203]	Animal Bone
133	[13303]	Sherd of Roman pottery
136	[13503]	Roman/post-medieval CBM

Table 5: Finds retrieved from furrows (Land Parcel 2)

Trench 123 (Figures 17 & 26; Plates 96 & 97)

- 7.3.41 Trench 123 was located in the southern part of Land Parcel 2 and was targeted onto an east to west aligned anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Within the trench, corresponding to this anomaly, was an east-west aligned furrow [12304] which was cut by a ditch [12302] on the same alignment.
- 7.3.42 The ditch [12302] (width 2.3m, depth 0.44m) was flat based with moderately sloping sides. It appeared to have filled naturally and probably represents a later field boundary, following the disuse of the ridge and furrow system. A single fragment of animal bone was retrieved. A small quantity of animal bone and land snail shell was retrieved from the environmental sample <33>.

Post-medieval/Modern

- 7.3.43 A series of extraction pits were identified in Trenches 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 105, and 106. These generally corresponded to large amorphous anomalies which were identified on the geophysical survey as spread. They were all purposefully backfilled and some were cut by later features following their backfill. This backfill often contained redeposited natural, making the edges of these features difficult to discern.
- 7.3.44 A no longer extant plantation, named Stone Pit Plantation and depicted in the OS 1884 mapping in the northern extent of the parcel, corroborates the characterisation of these features as post-medieval/modern extraction pits. It is uncertain when the quarrying commenced, but it must have ended prior to 1884, when OS mapping depicted the Site as agricultural land (OS 1884). Artefactual dating was highly limited, but post-medieval to modern pottery was retrieved from a single ditch/pit [10503] at the edge of the quarrying area.
- 7.3.45 Possible continuations of this activity were seen in Trench 94, which contained a large undated pit/ditch [9402] that may potentially represent a smaller quarry pit, and in Trench 92 where it was unclear whether the features were cut into the natural or possible quarry pit backfill.
- 7.3.46 A kiln [12802] was found in Trench 128, approximately 280m to the south-east of the area of quarrying activity. This kiln was cut into the subsoil, indicating a post-medieval to modern date and further details about function will be found in the below trench descriptions.

Trench 86 (Figures 14, 15 & 23; Plate 55)

- 7.3.47 Trench 86 was located at the edge of the quarrying dominated area of the Site. The south-eastern 12.5m of the trench contained a large extraction pit [8608]. A series of possible Romano-British ditches were also present.
- 7.3.48 The extraction pit [8608] (length >12.5, width >1.8m, depth >0.4m) was excavated as part of a 1m wide relationship intervention with ditch [8606], although the features were too shallow at the point of intersection to determine a relationship. The extraction pit had near vertical sides and the base was not encountered. It was backfilled following the end of its use and two fills were observed: a mixed brown-grey and yellow, silty clay (8609) and a reddish-brown clay silt (8610).

Trench 87 (Figures 14, 15 & 23; Plates 56–64)

- 7.3.49 Trench 87 was located at the western extent of the area of quarrying and partially targeted a large amorphous feature identified in the geophysical survey, as well as anomalies suggestive of enclosures (Cluster 2A). It contained a high density of features, including enclosure ditches, postholes and inhumations, provisionally dated to the Romano-British period. An extraction pit [8721] covered the southern-eastern end of the trench and it was cut by a later ditch/gully [8726].
- 7.3.50 The extraction pit [8721] (length >10m, width >1.8m, depth >0.5m) was excavated with a boxed relationship intervention with the ditch [8726]. The cut of the extraction pit was not encountered in this excavation, but a series of three backfills were observed. These comprised a redeposited natural (8722), grey-red clay silt (8723) and a blue grey silty clay (8726). The pit was cut by the ditch [8726] (width 0.78m, depth 0.18), which was U-shaped in profile and broadly aligned east-west. It was backfilled with a brown-grey silty clay following disuse.

Trench 88 (Figures 15 & 24; Plates 65–67)

- 7.3.51 Trench 88 was located in the northern part of Land Parcel 2 and targeted a large amorphous geophysical anomaly characterised as natural spread. A large quarry pit [8807] and two later ditches [8804] and [8809] were present.
- 7.3.52 The quarry pit [8807] (length >11.7m, width >1.8m, depth 1.22m) was large, covering much of the base of the trench, although the edges of the feature were uncertain. It was excavated with a boxed 11.7m x 1m intervention in the centre of the feature. A block of worked stone {8808} measuring >1mx0.72mx0.28m was found in the base of the quarry pit, possibly representing stone working as part of the quarrying process. The quarry pit was filled with a series of 19 backfill deposits; broadly from earliest to latest: (8828), (8827), (8826), (8825), (8824), (8806), (8820), (8823), (8822), 8821), (8819), (8818), (8817), (8816), (8815), (8814), (8813), (8811) and (8812). Tip lines were present throughout and a single fragment of CBM, a sherd of Roman pottery and 18 fragments of animal bone were retrieved. The CBM fragment was identified as deriving from a Roman box flue tile.
- 7.3.53 Two ditches were found to cut the quarry pit. Ditch [8804] (length >0.52m, width 0.42m, depth 0.1m) was shallow and northwest to southeast aligned. It terminated within the trench and was filled with a grey-brown sandy silt. Ditch [8809] (length >1.22m, width 0.64m, depth 0.12m) was similarly shallow and terminated within the trench. This ditch did however differ from [8804] in alignment, which was north to south. It was also filled with a blue-black sandy clayey silt, which contained a large quantity of animal bone and an oyster shell.

Trench 89 (Figure 15; Plate 68)

- 7.3.54 Trench 89 was directly located to the south of Trench 88, within the same area of predicted spread. Linear features of possible archaeological origin had also been foreseen but not identified during excavation. The revealed archaeological horizon was almost entirely comprised of quarry pits [8920] and [8922]. A series of later features were cut into the quarry pit backfills: a pit [8902], a shallow linear feature [8904], and a ditch [8906].
- 7.3.55 No cut for the quarry pits could be seen in plan and it is possible that a quarry pit measuring >50m x 1.8m was present in the trench or alternatively a series of intercutting quarry pit with no gaps. The base was also not found and the full depth of the pit/pits remains unknown. It is likely that this represented a continuation of the quarry pit [8807] seen in Trench 88 to the north. In the northern end of the trench the quarry pit [8820] was investigated with a boxed intervention, to determine its relationship to pit [8902], which it was cut by. A second boxed intervention [8922] was excavated in the southern part of the trench. This intervention was excavated to a depth of 0.82m without finding the base of the feature. A series of backfill deposits were present (8910), (8911), (8913), (8916), (8915), (8912) and (8911). These ranged in composition, but included redeposited natural and grey-brown silty clay. Fragments of animal bone were found in the backfill of both pits as well as fragments of possible Roman and undated CBM.
- 7.3.56 The pit [8902] (length >1.3m, width 1.04m, depth 0.19m), located in the northern part of the trench, was round with a U-shaped shallow profile. It was deliberately backfilled with a mixed grey-brown and yellow fill and contained animal bone.
- 7.3.57 The linear feature [8904] (width 1m, depth 0.22m) was broadly east to west aligned and was located in the southern part of the trench. It had a broadly U-shaped profile with a reddish-brown silty clay backfill and was a cut by ditch [8906]. Ditch [8906] (length >5m, width >0.8m,

depth 0.38m) was north-east to south-west aligned with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was backfilled with a dark-brown-grey silty clay, which contained fragments of animal bone.

Trench 90 (Figure 14)

- 7.3.58 Trench 90 was located to the southwest of Trench 89 and within the same large geophysical anomaly, originally interpreted as a spread. The entire archaeological horizon within the trench comprised a quarry pit backfill, with no cuts being identified. No hand excavation was undertaken. The earliest deposit encountered was a redeposited natural (9001) which was overlain by topsoil (9000).

Trench 91 (Figure 14)

- 7.3.59 Trench 91 was located in the western part of Land Parcel 2 and targeted another large amorphous anomaly, identified in the geophysical survey as a spread. It contained a large quarry pit which was not hand excavated. The upper backfill of the quarry pit (9102) was found across the majority of the trench and was overlain by subsoil (9101).

Trench 93 (Figure 14; Plate 71)

- 7.3.60 Trench 93 was located in the northern half of Land Parcel 2. It targeted an east-west aligned geophysical anomaly. The northern 24m of the trench contained a quarry pit backfill, which was not excavated. If present, the east-west aligned linear would have been masked or truncated within this area. Three shallow, undated linear features, were present in the centre of the trench [9302], [9304] and [9306].

Trench 95 (Figures 17, 17b & 25; Plates 75 & 76)

- 7.3.61 Trench 95 was located 40m to the east of Trench 93 and was targeted onto the same east to west aligned geophysical anomaly. As with Trench 93, large extraction pits were found in the northern end of the trench [9505] and [9511]. A pair of smaller pits [9512] and [9518] of post-medieval date were found in the southern part of the trench. Unlike the large extraction pits, these were relatively shallow and had been left open to silt in wet conditions. An undated pit [9502] and a gully [9516] were also found in this trench.
- 7.3.62 The earliest quarrying feature in the northern end of the trench was extraction pit [9505] (length >2m, width >2m, depth >0.38m), which was excavated in a 2m x 1m boxed intervention along with quarry pit [9511]. Although the base was not found, sloping sides were seen. The pit [9505] was backfilled with a grey-brown, silty clay (9510) followed by redeposited natural (9509/9507). It was cut by extraction pit [9511] (length >0.8m, width 5.4m, depth >0.47m), which was sub-circular in plan and smaller than [9505] with moderately sloping sides. It was filled via possible natural silting (9508) and (9506).
- 7.3.63 Pit [9512] (length 5m, width >1.3m, depth 0.45m) was sub-circular in plan and cut undated gully [9516]. It had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Following its disuse, it appears to have been left open, become filled with standing water (9513) and filled via natural silting (9514) and (9515). The second pit [9518] (length 4.3m, width >2m, depth 0.5m) was comparable in form and fill formation, and contained a probable post-medieval iron nail and a fragment of CBM dated to the 18th–19th century.

Trench 96 (Figures 15 & 25; Plates 77 & 78)

- 7.3.64 Trench 96 was located to the south of Trench 89 and to the east of Trench 90 and targeted the same amorphous geophysical anomaly. The trench filled with water soon after being opened, limiting the identification of features. It contained an extraction pit [9603] and a stone surface {9610} and associated linear feature [9611], which appeared to be 19th century in date due to their depiction in 1884 OS mapping.
- 7.3.65 The extraction pit [9310] (length >2m, width >1.98m, depth 0.7m) had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained seven fills all formed via backfill (9604), (9605), (9606), (9602), (9607), (9608) and (9609) with redeposited natural and dark-grey-brown, silty clay both present. Animal bones were recovered from the second backfill layer (9605).

Trench 97 (Figure 14; Plate 79)

- 7.3.66 Trench 97 was located to the east of Trench 89, within an area depicted as a possible orchard in the 1884 OS mapping and was targeted onto another amorphous geophysical anomaly as well as an east to west aligned anomaly.
- 7.3.67 The southern 33m of the trench comprised a large extraction pit/pits [9702] (length >33m, depth >0.46m). In the northern end of the feature a 2m x 1m intervention slot was boxed through the feature cut and the natural substrate to define the feature edge, which was found to be irregularly shaped. A second 0.5m x 0.3m boxed intervention was excavated approximately 6m to the south of the feature edge. The base was not found. It was backfilled with a series of deposits (9704), (9705), (9706), (9703) and (9705), which included blue-grey silty clays and redeposited natural.

Trench 98 (Figure 15)

- 7.3.68 Trench 98 was located in the northern extent of Land Parcel 2 and was targeted onto a large amorphous geophysical anomaly.
- 7.3.69 In the central part of this trench, a large extraction pit measuring >38.7m in length, was present. This was not hand excavated, but the upper backfill (9801), which comprised redeposited natural, was visible in section.

Trench 100 (Figure 14; Plate 80)

- 7.3.70 Trench 100 was located in the northern part of the land parcel and was not targeted onto any geophysical anomalies. It contained at least two extraction pits [10002] and [10007].
- 7.3.71 Extraction pit [10002] (length >6.8m, width >1.8m, depth >0.44m) was located in the north-eastern end of the trench and was excavated at its south-western edge. It contained at least two fills; a grey-brown, silty clay (1003), followed by redeposited natural (1004). Animal bone was present in the fill.
- 7.3.72 Extraction pit [10007] (depth >0.44m) was located just over a metre to the south-west and the pit/pits continued at least 30m to the southwest, with the south-western edge not identified. It was excavated with a single boxed intervention measuring 0.5m x 0.5m, which did not expose the cut. Similar to [10002], it contained grey-brown silty clay and redeposited natural backfills with animal bone.

Trench 101 (Figures 17 & 17b; Plate 81)

- 7.3.73 Trench 101 was located to the west of Trench 95 and contained part of an extraction pit [10107] as well as a series of undated features.
- 7.3.74 The extraction pit [10107] (length >2m, width >2m, depth >0.41m) was located in the south-western corner of the trench and was excavated with a 1m x 1m boxed intervention. It had steeply sloping sides and an irregular step/base. It contained series of backfill deposits (10109), (10110), (10111) (10108), (10112) and (10117). Similarly, to the other extraction pits on the site, these ranged in colour and composition and included redeposited natural and animal bone.

Trench 102 (Figures 17, 17b & 26; Plates 82–85)

- 7.3.75 Trench 102 was located towards the centre of Land Parcel 2, to the south of the quarrying dominated area. It targeted onto a cluster of possible rectilinear enclosure features identified by the geophysical survey (Cluster 2B). A single extraction pit [10218] was present as well as a series of undated features.
- 7.3.76 The extraction pit [10218] (length >1.35m, width >1.8m, depth >0.38m) was excavated with a boxed 1m x 1m intervention, which found that it had moderately sloping sides and a series of backfill deposits (10219), (10220) and (1021). Animal bone and an iron cleat of Roman date was found in the backfill, this had perforations for hobnails and can be considered to be residual.

Trench 105 (Figure 14; Plates 88 & 89)

- 7.3.77 Trench 105 was located in the north half of Land Parcel 2 and to the east of Trench 100. It contained a broadly north to south aligned ditch/pit [10503] and ditch/gully [10507].
- 7.3.78 The ditch/pit [10503] (length >1.8, width 0.69m, depth 1.04m) had near vertical sides and a flat based which was not fully exposed. It may have represented a ditch or a small quarry pit. A total of three fills (10504), (10505) and (10506) were identified: which indicated that it was initially left open to silt and was later backfilled. A sherd of willow pattern pottery, a sherd of blackware and fragments of possible post-medieval CBM were recovered indicating a modern date, while the lack of depiction in the OS 1884 mapping indicates that it pre-dated 1884.
- 7.3.79 The ditch/gully [10507] (width 1.38m, depth 0.19m) was U-shaped in profile and was backfilled with silty clay (105008) and redeposited natural (10509).

Trench 128 (Figures 17 & 24; Plates 98–100)

- 7.3.80 Trench 128 was located to the south of the Cluster 2B enclosure features. It targeted a possible ferrous spread identified on the geophysical survey. It contained a single kiln [12802], which corresponded to the geophysical anomaly. The kiln consisted of a circular chamber [12802] and a flue [12811] which were cut into the subsoil (12801), indicating a post-medieval/modern date. No finds were recovered to refine this date.
- 7.3.81 The circular chamber [12802] (diameter 2.38m, depth 0.74m) had very steep sides and a flat base, while the flue [12811] (length >0.9m, width 0.62, depth 0.28m) had vertical sides and a flat base. The earliest fills in the kiln (12807), (12808), (12809), (12810), (12817), (12815), (12816) and (12814) were formed during the construction and usage of the kiln. A heat affected clay lining (12809/12810) was present in the sides and base of the kiln. Two layers

(12808) and (12807) of black silty clays with frequent charcoal, occasional fragments of fired clay/CBM and animal bone presented burning within the kiln. A heat affected stone surface (12817) was found in the base of the flue [12811], which was partially overlain by heat affected silty clay linings – (12815) and (12816) – on the flue sides. A black, silty clay (12814) with frequent charcoal and coal, above this, represented burning activity within the kiln. The kiln function remains uncertain.

- 7.3.82 The kiln was backfilled after disuse with a brown-yellow silty clay (12806), brown-grey silty clay with pink (12805) and brown-yellow silty clays (12804) (12803) in the main chamber and a grey-brown silty clay with pink and red flecks (12813). There was little evidence for the demolished superstructure.

Modern (post-1884)

- 7.3.83 Based on OS mapping, the areas of quarrying appear to have been infilled and returned to agricultural use by the late 19th century (OS 1884). A small number of trenches contained features that appeared to date from this period or later, including a cobbled surface in Trench 96, which correlated with a trackway seen in the OS 1884 mapping; similarly depicted field boundaries found in Trenches 99, 106 and clearly modern features seen in Trenches 81, 108 and 126. Field drains were also recorded across the land parcel.

Trench 81 (Figure 14; Plate 52 & 53)

- 7.3.84 Trench 81 was located in the northwestern corner of Land Parcel 2 within an area of broadly north to south aligned agricultural trends, predicted by the geophysical survey. A series of probable modern ploughing features on a north to south alignment were present as well as a north to south aligned ditches [8109] and [8111], which cut the subsoil. A probable modern pit [8105] and a three throw [8116] were also present. Land drains were found throughout.
- 7.3.85 The ditch [8109] (width >2.4m, depth 0.58m) was found in the north-western corner of the trench and its width was not fully revealed in the trench. It had steeply sloping sides and contained a single fill, which appeared to have filled via silting. A fragment of animal bone was recovered.
- 7.3.86 Ditch [8111] (length >2m, depth 0.75m, depth 0.2m) was located 2.8m to the south of [8109] and terminated in the trench. It had a broadly U-shaped profile and contained two backfills; (8112) followed by (8113). Burnt material was present in both fills and the upper fill contained animal bone. An environmental sample <49> from the upper fill found 32 fragments of fired clay one of which had a flat edge, possibly representing the edge of a clay lined feature, such as an oven or kiln. It also found oak charcoal, probably derived from a single burning event and a large CPM assemblage. This assemblage comprised 142 wheat grains, 28 barley grains and 504 indeterminate cereal grains, alongside seeds of fat hen, dock, cabbage family, ribwort plantain, stinking chamomile and wild grass. Based on the fired clay and seed assemblage a cereal processing structure may be expected close by.
- 7.3.87 Linear feature [8114] (length >2m, width 0.94m, depth 0.04m) was located to the south-east of [8111]. It had an uncertain formation, but appeared to represent agricultural disturbance.
- 7.3.88 A pit [8105] (length 0.96, width 0.8, depth 0.19m) and stakehole [8108] (diameter 0.08m, depth 0.15m) were recorded towards the centre of the trench. Both features were slightly irregular in profile and it is possible that represent tree-throws.

- 7.3.89 Linear feature [8103] (width 1.88m, depth 0.32m) was highly irregular in profile and may represent an area disturbed by ploughing on multiple occasions. It contained two tiny sherds of oxidised Roman pottery.

Trench 96 (Figures 14 & 25; Plates 77 & 78)

- 7.3.90 Trench 96 was located in the northern half of Land Parcel 2. It contained an extraction pit [9603] of probable pre-1884 date and a stone surface {9610} and associated linear feature [9611], which appeared to be 19th century in date due to their depiction in 1884 OS mapping.
- 7.3.91 The stone surface {9610} (length >0.7m, width 1m) was constructed of unworked, broadly flat limestone fragments laid into a layer of redeposited natural (9602). The location of the stone surface correlated imperfectly with a trackway depicted in the 1884 OS mapping, indicating a 19th century date. A later linear feature [9611] (width 2.3m, depth 0.22m) was either cut from above onto the surface or alternatively represented a hollow associated with the trackway. It was backfilled with a black-brown silty clay with limestone and pebble inclusions.

Trench 99 (Figure 144)

- 7.3.92 Trench 99 was located in the northern part of Land Parcel 2, half within a plantation depicted in 1884 OS mapping and was targeted onto an east to west aligned anomaly. A corresponding east to west aligned linear feature with a dark fill was identified. This was left unexcavated as its continuation was excavated in Trench 106 [10604]. The feature can be characterised as the southern boundary of the depicted orchard based on its correlation with OS mapping.

Trench 106 (Figures 14 & 25; Plates 90 & 91)

- 7.3.93 Trench 106 was located to the east of Trench 99 and targeted the same east to west aligned linear anomaly. It contained an east to west aligned ditch [10604] as well as north to south aligned gully/ furrow [10607] an undated pit [10602].
- 7.3.94 The ditch [10604] (width 0.74m, depth 0.42m) formed a continuation of an unexcavated ditch found in Trench 99 and could be identified as the southern boundary of the plantation, based on its correlation with 1884 OS mapping. It had a squarish profile and appeared to have been filled via backfill.

Trench 108 (Figure 16; Plate 95)

- 7.3.95 Trench 108 was located in the north-eastern part of Land Parcel 2 over an area of ferrous spread, identified in the geophysical survey. It contained two north-east to south-west aligned furrows [10805] and [10807] and a modern ditch [10803].
- 7.3.96 The ditch [10803] (width 0.74m, depth 0.1m) was shallow and north to south aligned. It cut a land drain indicating that it was of modern date. The fill formation was unclear.

Trench 126 (Figure 17)

- 7.3.97 Trench 126 was located in the southern part of Land Parcel 2 and contained a single, east to west aligned drain [12602] (width 0.2m, depth 0.12m).

Undated

- 7.3.98 Towards the centre of Land Parcel 2, the geophysical survey predicted a series of east to west aligned, rectilinear enclosures (Cluster 2B; Figure 03). These features were tested in Trenches 94, 102, 103 and 104 and corresponding enclosure ditches were identified in Trenches 102 and 103. These features may correspond to paddocks or stock enclosures. Ditches and pits with waterlain deposits were found in the surrounding trenches (92–94, 95 & 101) suggesting an ongoing effort to manage ground water levels. Although occasional furrows were seen in this area (Trenches 103 & 104) there were notably few, and the furrow system identified to the east appeared to respect the boundaries of the easternmost enclosure. These enclosures may therefore have been contemporary with the ridge and furrow or remained as earthworks within the landscape after their disuse.
- 7.3.99 The remaining undated features consisted of a ditch in Trench 133 and a waste disposal pit [10602] found in Trench 106.

Trench 92 (Figure 18; Plate 70)

- 7.3.100 Trench 92 was located close to the centre of Land Parcel 2. It was targeted onto a geophysical anomaly, which been characterised in other trenches as quarrying and was located to the west of the area of activity identified as Cluster 2B. It contained a series of north-east to southwest aligned possible furrows [9212], [9220], [9206] and [9223], an associated ditch [9217], an undated east to west aligned ditch [9214] and two pits [9202] and [9210].
- 7.3.101 The east-west aligned ditch [9214] (width 0.92m, depth 0.19m) was cut by linear north-east to southwest aligned linear feature [9212], indicating that it was one of the earliest features in the trench. It had a broadly U-shaped profile and was filled via natural silting (9215) followed by backfill (9216).
- 7.3.102 A total of four north-east to southwest aligned linear features [9212], [9220], [9217] [9206] and [9223] were present within the trench. All but [9217] were highly comparable with wide, flat based profiles and naturally formed fills. These wide and shallow linear features ranged in width from 2.47–15m and in depth from 0.23m–0.36m in depth. The contrasting linear feature [9217] (width 3.14m, depth 0.76m) had a V-shaped profile. It contained two fills: a grey-brown, sandy silt (9218) followed by a deposit of redeposited natural (9219) which continued beyond the boundaries of the cut. These features are probably agricultural in nature, but it unclear whether they represent furrows or water management features. A small assemblage of animal bone was retrieved from these features.
- 7.3.103 Pit [9202] (length 3.69m, width >1m, depth 0.56m) was located in the northern part of the trench. It squarish in plan, with a wide U-shaped profile in section and contained three silty clay fills (9203), (9204) and (9205).
- 7.3.104 Pit [9210] (length 2.9m width 2.9m, depth 0.5m) was irregular in shape and had an unclear relationship with the north-east to southwest aligned linear feature [9212]. Similarly, to pit [9202], it had a wide U-shaped profile and a silty clay fill.

Trench 93 (Figure 14; Plate 71)

- 7.3.105 Trench 93 was located in the northern half of Land Parcel 2 and was targeted onto an east to west aligned linear anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. A large quarry pit of probable post-medieval/modern date was present in the northern part of the trench and three shallow linear features were present in the centre of the trench.

7.3.106 The earliest of these features was a north-east to southwest orientated ditch [9304] (length >5.4, width 0.4m, depth 0.04m), which was filled with a yellow-brown, silty clay. It was cut by gully [9302] and a curvilinear ditch [9306].

7.3.107 Gully [9302] (length >2.8m, width 1.16m, depth 0.04m) was north-east to south-west aligned, contained a pink-red, silty clay fill and was heavily truncated. The curvilinear ditch [9306] (length >2.6m, width 1.1m, depth 0.12m) was broadly north-west to southeast aligned and was filled with a grey-brown, silty clay. These features were too shallow to establish profile, fill formation or function, although they are comparable to the shallow features found cut into the quarry pit backfill in Trench 89, possibly indicating similar use and date.

Trench 94 (Figures 17, 17b & 26; 72–74)

7.3.108 Trench 94 was located towards the centre of Land Parcel 2 and targeted two east-west aligned linear anomalies that formed part of a possible enclosure complex identified by the geophysical survey (Cluster 2B). A round shallow pit [9409] was located in the northern part of the trench, a large pit/ditch was in the centre of the trench [9402] and a series of intercutting ditches were found in the southern half of the trench. Furrows [9410] and possible furrows [9408] and [9415] were also recorded.

7.3.109 The pit [9409] (length 3m, width >1m, depth 0.18m) was wide, shallow and flat based. It contained two fills; a base fill of mid-yellow-brown silty clay (9413) and an upper fill of reddish-brown silty clay. The pit's function remains uncertain.

7.3.110 The ditch/possible furrow [9408] (width 2.2m, depth 0.26m) was wide and flat based with gently sloping sides. It was filled with a brown-blue-grey silty clay, indicating waterlogged conditions, and contained a small quantity of animal bone.

7.3.111 The pit/ditch [9402] (length >1.8m, width 4.48, depth 0.54m) was located in the centre of the trench and had not been identified by the geophysical survey. It was excavated with three 1m x 1m intervention slots and displayed a flat base and moderately sloping sides. It was infilled by shallow deposits of natural slumping (9405) and (9406) found on the sides, followed by possible silting and waste deposition with a dark-brown-grey silty clay (9403) which contained animal bone. Although, the form of the feature was potentially suggestive of a quarry pit it was dissimilar to the extraction pits seen elsewhere on the Site in both size and form. It is possible that it formed a continuation of ditch [10228] seen in Trench 102.

7.3.112 The intercutting east-west aligned ditches in the southern part of the trench imperfectly correlated with an east-west aligned geophysical anomaly. Within this series of ditches, the earliest features were [9416] and [9417]. The ditch [9416] (width 1.16, depth 0.22m) had slightly convex sides and a concave base. It was filled with a loose, brown-red, silty sand and was cut by possible furrow [9415]. The ditch [9417] (width 2.54m, depth 0.3m) was wide and flat based. It was filled with an orange-red sand and was cut by ditch [9407]. The ditch [9407] (width 1.58m, depth 0.6m) had a shallow step with a sharp break of slope into a more squarish profile towards the centre of the feature. It was filled with a grey-brown silty clay with very frequent pebbles and stone, possibly suggesting deliberate backfill and was cut by [9415]. The final feature in the sequence was [9415] (width 1.48m, depth 0.1m), a possible furrow. It had a relatively flat, shallow profile and was filled with a black-brown silty sand with frequent pebbles.

Trench 95 (Figures 17, 17b & 25; Plates 75 & 76)

7.3.113 Trench 95 was located to the north-east of Trench 94 and contained a series of post-medieval/modern extraction pits [9505], [9511] and two post-medieval pits as well as an undated pit [9502] and a gully [9516].

7.3.114 The pit [9502] (length 3.18m, width >1.24m, depth 0.15m) was wide, flat-based and comparable to pit [9409] seen in Trench 94. It was filled via natural silting.

7.3.115 The gully [9516] (width 0.7m, depth 0.05m) was northeast to southwest aligned and located towards the centre of the trench. It was heavily truncated and the surviving profile was irregular, making the identification as anthropogenic feature uncertain. It was cut by post-medieval pit [9512].

Trench 101 (Figure 17, 17b; Plate 81)

7.3.116 Trench 101 was located to the north of the rectilinear enclosures identified by the geophysical survey (Cluster 2B) and targeted two north-south aligned anomalies. These did not correspond to real features, but did contain pits [10103] and [10115], ditches [10105], [10113] and [10118], as well as part of a post-medieval/modern quarry pit [10107], and a natural feature [10102].

7.3.117 The pit [10103] (length 0.86m, width 0.65m, depth 0.16m) was located in the western end of the trench and was oval and U-shaped in profile. It contained a brown-grey, silty clay, which appeared to have been formed via natural processes.

7.3.118 The north-east to south-west aligned ditch [10105] (width 1.08, depth 0.2m) was located to the east. It was wide and flat based. A broadly east to west aligned ditch [10113] (width 1.25m, depth 0.29m) was found to the east. This too was flat based, possibly forming an L-shape with [10105]. These ditches were filled grey-brown fills which contained large stones, possibly indicating deposition caused by natural high-energy events or deliberate infilling. The ditch [10113] was cut by pit/linear feature [10115].

7.3.119 Pit/linear feature [10115] (length >1m, width 0.22m depth 0.14m) was shallow and U-shaped in profile. It had a similar fill to [10113] and its function is unknown.

7.3.120 Ditch [10118] (width 6.25m, depth >0.5m) was located in the eastern end of the trench. It was broadly north-south aligned, with moderately sloping sides. The base was not reached due to water ingress. A total of three fills were present: a base fill of mid-brown-grey silty clay (10119), followed by dark-brown-grey silty clay (10120) and finally (10121) a mid-brown-grey silty clay. This later fill contained animal bone, although these may be intrusive based on observed burrowing activity. The ditch was also partially truncated by a broadly north to south aligned field drain.

Trench 102 (Figures 17, 17b & 26; Plates 82–85)

7.3.121 Trench 102 was located to the east of Trench 94 and targeted the same possible enclosure complex identified by the geophysical survey (Cluster 2B). A series of ditches and discrete features were present. A probable furrow [10203], cutting through the subsoil and an extraction pit [10218] were also encountered.

7.3.122 One L-shaped linear anomaly, forming part of a rectilinear enclosure was identified in the southern part of the trench. It was represented by a broadly north-south aligned ditch [10214]

(width >5m, depth >0.38m) and east-west aligned ditch [10228] (width >1.9, depth 0.64m). Ditch [10214] was excavated in a 1.5m x 0.5m relationship intervention with drain [10216], which it was cut by ditch [10228]. This feature had steeply sloping sides and multiple flat-based shelved walls and breaks of slope, which can be attributed to the underlying geology. It contained two silting fills: a yellowish clay silt with charcoal, cinder and a fragment of vitreous slag (10229) followed by a brown-grey, clay silt containing pottery, animal bone and a fragment of possible post-medieval CBM.

7.3.123 The drain [10216] (width 0.62m, depth 0.46) was northeast to southwest orientated and squarish in profile. It did not contain a ceramic pipe, but had a series of loosely packed stones and animal bone

7.3.124 A long east-west aligned geophysical anomaly was confirmed by the presence of ditch [10223] (width 4.26m, depth 0.48m). This feature was wide and flat based with moderately sloping sides. It was infilled with a dark-brown-grey silty clay (10224) followed by a thin layer of redeposited natural (10225), which may have been deposited for levelling. Animal bone was found in the fill. The ditch was cut by a pit [10226] (length >1.2, width 1.54m, depth 0.22), which had a shallow profile and uncertain function. A fragment of fired clay with a vitrified surface typically associated with high-temperature processes such as metalworking, was found.

7.3.125 A second pit [10208] (diameter 1m, depth 0.14m) was found on the northern part of the trench. This pit was round and appeared to be heavily truncated, limiting its characterisation, however it had a dark organic rich fill with frequent charcoal, suggesting waste disposal. A fragment of fired clay and 38 fragments of animal bone were also present. The environmental sample <45> found ten rounded wheat grains, 57 indeterminate cereal grains, alongside seeds of fat hen, knotgrass, dock, cabbage family, small wild legume, ribwort plantain, cornflower, stinking chamomile, grass, meadow buttercup and spike-rush and charcoal, some of which could be identified as oak.

7.3.126 Two naturally formed features were present in the trench: an irregularly shaped natural hollow [10210] (length 1.07m, width 0.8m, depth 0.06m) and a pit/tree throw [10205] (length 1.62m, width 1.55m, depth 0.14m). Both were filled via natural silting.

Trench 103 (Figures 17, 17b & 26; Plates 86 & 87)

7.3.127 Trench 103 was located in the central part of Land Parcel 2 and targeted a series of geophysical anomalies representing possible rectilinear enclosures (Cluster 2B). It contained a series of east-west aligned linear features, a single north to south aligned ditch [10323], natural features [10303] and [10305], and an east-west aligned furrow.

7.3.128 A large ditch/pit [10317] (width 7.5m, depth 0.7m) was present in the northern end of the trench. This correlated with an east-west anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and may represent a substantial continuation of [10223] in Trench 102. Nevertheless, its size indicates that it is potentially more likely for the feature to represent an extraction pit similar to [10218] as seen in the northern part of Trench 102. The feature was infilled with brown-grey silty clays (10318) and (10319), followed by a layer of redeposited natural (10320) and contained animal bone.

7.3.129 A slightly curvilinear ditch [10323/10321] (length >2m, width 0.44m, depth 0.19) was found towards the centre of the trench. It was U-shaped in profile, filled via natural silting with animal bone present and was cut by ditch [10325].

7.3.130 Ditch [10325] was one of two parallel ditches, east-west aligned and spaced 2.3m apart in the centre of the trench – [10313] and [10325]. These corresponded to a pair of linear anomalies, which appeared to form the northern boundary of a rectilinear enclosure in the geophysical survey. The ditches were similar in width (1.91m–1.95m) with moderately sloping sides. The excavation of ditch [10325] was halted at 0.43m depth due to high water ingress, but in ditch [10313] a flat-concave base was encountered at 0.41m depth. Based on the similarities in form and on the geophysical data, a combined function of the ditches can potentially be implied as drainage. Due to the slope of the hill, higher water ingress could be expected from the north. The use of two parallel boundaries to create a narrow enclosure, associated with a large one may have had a stock management purpose such as a crowding alley. The northern ditch [10313] was infilled first by slumping from the south (10314), possibly implying the presence of an interior bank, followed by naturally infilling via silting and hillwash (10315) and (10316). The southern ditch [10325] was filled via natural silting (10326), followed by a brown-grey clay silt of uncertain formation (10327). A total of 273 fragments of animal bone comprising sheep, cow, horse and unidentified species were recovered from the ditches. An environmental sample <48> from ditch [10325] found a rich CPM assemblage comprising 25 rounded wheat grains, 79 indeterminate grains alongside a single oat awn and seeds of cabbage family, clover/melilot/medick, stinking chamomile and grass.

7.3.131 In the southern end of the trench, spaced 3m apart, two parallel ditches [10307] and [10310], corresponding to the southern enclosure boundary, were present. The northern ditch [10307] (width 1.6m, depth 0.45m) had a wide profile, with a steeper slope to the north and a more gradual slope to the south. The southern ditch [10310] (width 2.4m, depth 0.38m) had a similarly wide profile, but with a flat base. Both ditches were filled via natural infilling. A similar function to the parallel ditches to the north can be assumed.

Trench 106 (Figures 14 & 25; Plates 90 & 91)

7.3.132 Trench 106 was located in the north-western extent of the land parcel. It contained a modern ditch [10604], a probable furrow [10607], and an undated pit [10602] located in the southern part of the trench. The probable furrow [10607] (length >7.4m, width 0.5m, depth 0.11m) was shallow and U-shaped in profile. It matched the north-south aligned trends identified by the geophysical survey, although few other furrows were seen in the nearby trenches.

7.3.133 The pit [10602] (diameter 0.48m, depth 0.06m) was shallow and flat-based with probable heavy truncation. It appeared to have been used for waste disposal and contained a brown-grey, silty clay backfill with 30 fragments of animal bone. These bones were not subject to full zooarchaeological analysis, but were provisionally identified as dog by the animal bone specialist (personal communication). Although the pit was relatively isolated in its immediate context, it was located within 200m of the possible Roman settlement and funerary area (2A) and within 100m of the Roman ditches in Trench 107. Within a later context, it was also located within the boundaries of a 19th century plantation depicted in 1884 OS mapping.

Trench 133 (Figures 17 & 25; Plates 101 & 102)

7.3.134 Trench 133 was located in the south-eastern part of Land Parcel 2. It contained a series of north-south aligned furrows, a ditch [13305] and a field drain [13307]. The ditch [13305] (width 0.86m, depth 0.34m) was north-northwest to south-southeast aligned with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It appeared to have filled naturally with a green-grey clay and was cut by a later furrow [13302]. The similarity of the alignment is potentially suggestive of an earlier, but associated field system pre-dating the furrows.

8 THE FINDS

8.1 Finds overview

8.1.1 A rich artefactual assemblage was recovered from the Site. This comprised:

- An assemblage of 399 sherds of prehistoric–Roman pottery, weighing 4.402kg and spanning the Bronze Age/early prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano British periods;
- A post-Roman pottery assemblage, totalling six sherds, weighing 70g;
- A CBM assemblage totalling 222 pieces, weighing 7.131kg and dominated by Roman roof tiles with post-medieval and undated CBM also present;
- A fired clay assemblage, totalling 882 pieces and weighing 2.466kg;
- A small mortar assemblage, totalling five fragments, weighing 264g;
- A small metal and stone assemblage, comprising seven iron objects and a whetstone;
- A flint assemblage totalling eight pieces;
- A small assemblage of slag, cinder and slag-like material;
- A single human skeleton;
- A moderately sized assemblage of animal bone, with 612 hand-collected fragments from dated contexts and 1,147 fragments retrieved via sampling; and
- A small collection of hand collected mollusc remains, totalling 10 shells.

8.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

By I. M. Rowlandson

Introduction

- 8.2.1 A total of 399 ceramic fragments were presented for study from a maximum of 157 vessels (4.402kg, 3.42 RE) from archaeological trenching at land west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire
- 8.2.2 A small range of earlier prehistoric pottery was recovered, probably of Bronze Age date.
- 8.2.3 A small quantity of Iron Age pottery was recorded by from the site with one significant fresh group that probably dated to the Late Iron Age. A few small handmade sherds were also noted from other contexts.
- 8.2.4 The Roman pottery was a mostly what might be expected from a rural site in this part of Nottinghamshire but with one significant early Roman group including a range of fresh vessels including a white ware bowl, jars and beakers with everted rims and a fine grey ware bowl mimicking samian bowl Drag. 27. This group would appear likely to be of late 1st century AD date and similar to early groups from Leicester or Margidunum. A further group containing large fragments from a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with burnished obtuse lattice decoration was also noteworthy. The impression gleaned from the small assemblage that was that there was some settlement on the site in the 1st to 3rd centuries AD. The majority of the material present would fit with what might be expected from a rural site of this period. Further excavations on the site might unearth larger assemblages.

Methodology

- 8.2.5 The pottery has been recorded 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) augmented by the local fabric series used by the author for Nottinghamshire (Rowlandson 2025). Prehistoric pottery codes follow the guidelines developed by Knight for the East Midlands (1998). Rim equivalents (RE) have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Pollard (1990). Following the Lincolnshire Handbook the pottery has been sub-bagged within each context by fabric. The pottery suitable for illustration has been bagged separately with a 'D' number for ease of further study. A context-by-context description of the pottery and a full sherd archive are presented in Appendix 2. The dates provided represent the pottery recorded here: the main text of the site report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context.

Earlier prehistoric pottery

- 8.2.6 A total of 140 sherds from a maximum of seven vessels were considered to be of earlier prehistoric date. Nearly all of these sherds were recorded from context 1604 including a grog-gritted vessel with a carinated wall, possibly from a carinated jar or collared urn likely to be of Bronze Age date. Further scraps of pottery with voids (IV), rock-grits (RO) and a quartz-gritted sherd (QU) were also recorded from context 1604. Individual sherds, possibly of earlier prehistoric date were also recorded from contexts 1204 and 5704.

Iron Age pottery

- 8.2.7 Sherds from four vessels were attributed to the handmade coarse quartz-gritted IAQU fabric group from contexts 6508, 6813, 14114 and 14125. No feature sherds were recorded within this fabric grouping but similar fabrics are found at a number of sites across Nottinghamshire where coarse quartz or quartzite was used as a filler (eg. Rowlandson 2015; 2025). A further small, featureless, sandstone-gritted sherd (IASST), recorded from context 2804, was also probably produced locally.
- 8.2.8 The majority of the Iron Age pottery was recovered from context 6074 that included a large, necked jar (D07) and a jar with an inturned rim in the coarse shell-gritted IASH1 fabric group and a fragment from a globular jar in the coarse shell and grog-gritted fabric IASH7. The remaining IASH1 sherds came from channel rimmed jars of late Iron Age date (eg. D05) were recorded from context 6710 that were probably contemporary with the early Roman pottery from that group. The range of Iron Age pottery from contexts 6704 and 6710 were of interest but broadly what might be expected from a contemporary Late Iron Age group from this part of Nottinghamshire.

Roman pottery

- 8.2.9 The majority of pottery dated to the Roman period including a small quantity of imported samian, notably the rim from a Drag. 27 cup from context 6710. Other fine wares included colour-coated sherds from beakers (contexts 6421 and 6608) and a lipped bowl (6421) that were produced in the Nene Valley or perhaps in Lincolnshire. Fine grey wares were well represented including a sherd from a flask or small flagon and a jar or beaker from context 6421, a jar or beaker from context 14128 and a bowl from context 6710 (B37; D02). Sherds in fine oxidised ware fabrics were also recorded from contexts 6502 and 6511.
- 8.2.10 Mortaria present were all of Mancetter-Hartshill type with fired clay trituration grits (MOMH2) and included fragments 'flanged types' from contexts 6421 and 6517 (MFL) and a further body sherd from context 6409. The absence of amphorae and the low levels of mortaria from this assemblage are not unusual for an assemblage of this size from a rural site.
- 8.2.11 A small range of white ware sherds were recorded including body sherds from flagons or jars from contexts 6421, 6708 and 6710 in finer fabrics similar to typical Lincoln or Mancetter products (CR). The most notable white ware vessel was an early Roman carinated bowl (B29, selected vessel D01) with a sandier fabric. Other oxidised light-fired wares included a parchment ware sherd from context 6421. A jar or beaker in a light orange oxidised ware fabric was recorded from context 6710 (OXL; D04) and a similar vessel in the standard sandier oxidised OX fabric (D03). A further rim sherd from a segmental flanged bowl or Drag. 36 copy from context 14128 was also attributed to the OX fabric group. A sherd of Derbyshire ware (DBY) was also recorded from context 14128, probably from a jar.
- 8.2.12 The majority of the Roman pottery could be attributed to the reduced ware category. Sherds from four vessels were attributed to the Black Burnished ware 1 fabric, probably produced in Dorset. The majority of sherds in this fabric were from a jar with obtuse lattice and a jar with an outcurved rim (Gillam 1976, Fig. 1.8) that was recovered from context 6517. Examples of the finer, early Roman GRFF fabric grouping were recorded from contexts 6500 and 6710 most notably a jar or beaker with a zone of barbotine dots. Examples of GRFF fabrics are known from a number of sites in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire including a similar fabric produced at Little Chester although other sites produced vessels with a broadly similar repertoire of forms and a similar fabric 'mix' (Samuels 1983; Rowlandson 2025). A single coarse grey ware

sherd from context 6807 was attributed to the GREYC code. Grey wares attributed to the GREY fabric group were the most common type of Roman pottery present and similar wares were produced at a number of sites in the Nottinghamshire and 'Trentside' area (Samuels 1983; Rowlandson 2025). The forms noted were mostly large jars or bowls including a jar with a curved rim from context 6429, necked jars and a large jar from context 6421 and a late Roman jar with a collared rim (JCR) from context 6517. A single basal fragment from a bowl or dish was noted from context 6420.

- 8.2.13 Two sherds of transitional 'mixed-grit' wares were recorded from contexts 6706 and 7116. Three shell-gritted sherd were attributed to the miscellaneous shell-gritted fabric group SHEL. One sherd in the SHEL group was perhaps a Bourne-Greetham type shell-gritted type. A further shell-gritted sherd ware sherd was recorded from a jar with an undercut rim and a South Midlands shell-gritted fabric (SMSh).

Other material

- 8.2.14 A single modern sherd was recorded from context 6421 and two tiny ceramic fragments weighing less than one gram were recorded from context 6511 that were attributed to the miscellaneous MISC fabric group. A single abraded fragment of ceramic building material, probably of Roman date was recorded from context 8730. Small fragments of fired clay were recorded from contexts 6708 and 10209. Two fragments of fissile stone were also presented for study from context 6421.

Conclusions

- 8.2.15 The pottery from this project activity on the site during the Bronze Age restricted to a few sherds in the IV, QU, RO and GR fabrics. One context appeared to contain pottery dating to the Bronze Age. A small quantity of Iron Age pottery was present and one significant group was recovered that was worthy of further study.
- 8.2.16 The range of Roman pottery was broadly what might be expected from a rural group from this part of Nottinghamshire with the exception of one fresh group of early Roman pottery that contained a range of vessels more akin to the early Roman coarse wares from Margidunum and Leicester. A small number of vessels from this group ought to be considered for illustration if further work is undertaken.
- 8.2.17 A single modern sherd, a few scraps of fired clay and ceramic building material and a few unworked stones were also noted.

Recommendations

- 8.2.18 This pottery should be offered to the relevant local museum for deposition. The pottery in the prehistoric fabrics (GR, IV, QU and RO), the samian, the selected vessels (D01-D07) and the pottery from contexts 6517, 6704 and 6710 are the most important groups.
- 8.2.19 In the event of further excavations on the site for this scheme this assemblage should be considered as part of any report on any further work. The earlier prehistoric pottery had limited potential but, in the event of analysis should be looked at by a specialist in earlier prehistoric pottery. The samian could be more closely identified by a samian specialist.
- 8.2.20 Seven vessels could be illustrated to represent the best groups of Iron Age and Roman groups of pottery from the site.

8.3 The post-Roman Pottery

By Diana Fernandes BA MA

Introduction

- 8.3.1 A total of six ceramic fragments, weighing 70 grams, were recovered during the archaeological evaluation at the Wysall Solar scheme, south of Nottingham. The assemblage derived from various archaeological features, and spanned from the post-medieval to modern periods. Overall, the pottery offers an overview over chronology of certain features however it is considered of limited value for the overall understanding of the site. Table 6 summarises all the pottery recorded.

Land Parcel	Trench	Context	Feature number	Feature type	Description	Quantification		Spot Date
						Sherd Count	Weight (g)	
1	17	1708	1702	Extraction Pit	Mochaware jug – depicting tree-like pattern on a white background with blue and beige background	1	39	Late 18 th century – 19 th century
1	17	1710	1709	Extraction Pit	Blackware – body fragment	1	7	Post-medieval
1	65	6508	6507	Ditch	Blackware – small body fragments	2	3	Post-medieval
2	105	10504	10503	Linear feature	Tableware – Plate with willow pattern; small fragment. Blackware Pancheon – Rim from large open bowl	2	21	Post-medieval - Modern

Table 6: Pottery from 9597 Wysall Solar

Methodology

- 8.3.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (HE, 2016). The total assemblage was examined by eye or using a hand lens (x20 magnification). Vessel form was recorded where identified, and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. When present, decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted. The pottery is described below, per Trench order.

The Assemblage

Land Parcel 1

Trench 17

- 8.3.3 The pottery from Trench 17 was recovered from two potential extraction pits [1702] and [1709].
- 8.3.4 Pit [1702] contained a fresh fragment of a Mochaware jug. The jug had an almost complete profile with the base missing. The decoration comprised a tree-like pattern on a white background between thin blue bands contained within a wider beige background. The object dates from the late 18th century to the 19th century.
- 8.3.5 Pit [1709] contained a fresh fragment of Blackware. The form of the container could not be identified due to the undiagnostic nature of the fragment and was generally dated as post-medieval.

Trench 65

- 8.3.6 Two small pottery fragments (less than 2cm) were recovered during the hand-excavation of fill (6508) from ditch [6507]. The pottery corresponded to very abraded fragments of Blackware. The fragments were too small to provide indications about form or specific chronology and were generally dated as post-medieval.

Land Parcel 2

Trench 105

- 8.3.7 Two small pottery fragments were recovered during the hand-excavation of linear feature [10503]; a small fragment of a plate with willow pattern and a black glazed pancheon rim. Both finds displayed a high level of fragmentation. The plate had fresh breaks but the pancheon was rather abraded. Both elements were commonly dated as Post-medieval – Modern.

Discussion and Recommendations

- 8.3.8 Most post-medieval and modern pottery fragments recovered from site are probably residual and potentially originate from outside the areas of the sites. The mochaware jug fragment, found in association with pit [1702], displayed rather good condition and aids to the dating of that feature. With the exception of the jug, which might derive from being used on site while potential extraction works were undertaken, the rest of the material is very fragmentary and probably represent intrusive elements deriving from nearby activity or even small-scale manuring.
- 8.3.9 This group does not yield any unusual characteristics and it does not need to be retained.

8.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Dr Sue Anderson

Introduction

- 8.4.1 Fragments of CBM totalling 222 pieces and weighing 7131g were collected from 26 contexts during the evaluation (Appendix 3).

Methodology

- 8.4.2 The assemblage was quantified (count, weight, minimum number of objects) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions; these inclusions were only differentiated as separate fabrics where the quantity was greater than one or two pieces. Roman forms were identified with the aid of Brodribb (1987). The presence of burning, combing, finger marks and other surface treatments was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured and for flanged *tegulae*, the form of flange was noted and its maximum surviving width and full external height were measured. Data were input into an MS Access database, and a full catalogue is available in archive.

Forms and fabrics

- 8.4.3 Table 7 presents the count and weight quantification of the CBM by form.

Period	Function	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)	Min No.
Roman	Roofing	Flanged <i>tegula</i>	FLT	11	1610	8
		<i>Imbrex</i>	IMB	30	1073	19
		<i>Imbrex?</i>	IMB?	3	32	3
	Flue tiles	Box flue tile	BOX	2	341	2
		Box flue tile?	BOX?	3	485	1
	Flooring	<i>Bipedalis?</i>	BIP?	1	156	1
	Uncertain	Roman tile	RBT	135	2974	47
		Roman tile?	RBT?	10	213	9
<i>Total Roman</i>				<i>195</i>	<i>6884</i>	<i>90</i>
Post-medieval	Roofing	Plain roof tile	RTP	1	86	1
	Walling	Brick?	B?	3	12	3
	Drainage	Field drain	FD	2	112	1
Undated	Unknown	Unidentified	UN	21	37	19
Totals				222	7131	114

Table 7: Quantities of CBM by form.

- 8.4.4 The majority of fragments were certainly or possibly pieces of Roman tile, the majority of which were not identifiable to type (RBT). A few pieces were later and some were too small for identification.

Roman CBM

- 8.4.5 The Roman group comprised 195 fragments of up to 90 tiles. Table 8 shows the quantities by fabric and form. The majority of tiles were in three main fabric types: silty/fine sandy with clay pellets, fine sandy with few inclusions, and silty with sparse fine sand. Occasional examples of coarser sand inclusions in a silty matrix were also recorded.

Fabric group	Main attributes	Code	FLT	IMB	IMB?	BOX	BOX?	BIP?	RBT	RBT?
Silty	-	s			1				1	
	chalk	sc								1
	clay pellets	scp		2			1		4	3
	coarse sand	scq							5	
	coarse sand & clay pellets	scqcp							1	
	ferrous oxide	sfe		1						
	sparse fine sand	sfs	1	4					15	2
	grog	sg						1		1
Fine sandy	-	fs	2	3	2	1			9	1
	chalk and ferrous oxide	fscfe	1							
	clay pellets	fscp	3	4		1			8	
	coarse sand	fscq		1					2	1
	ferrous oxide	fsfe		2					1	
	poorly mixed/streaky	fsx		2					1	
	streaky with clay pellets	fsxcp	1							

Table 8: Roman tile by fabric (min. no. of tiles)

- 8.4.6 The largest group of tiles which could be identified to function were roofing tiles, and of these, fragments of *imbrices* were the most common. Twenty-two examples of the latter were found, some of which had slight finger corrugations in the outer surface but were otherwise unremarkable. Thicknesses of 16 tiles were measurable and ranged between 13–21mm. Eight flanged *tegulae* were identified, of which most were measurable for thickness and flange height/width. Thicknesses were between 17–31mm, although most were 17–23mm. Flange heights were between 49–59mm, and maximum surviving flange widths ranged between 20–35mm. Flanges were generally rectangular and had chamfered or rounded tops, but one had

a flat top and sloping inner edge. No cut-aways were recorded but several tiles were knife-trimmed on the base.

- 8.4.7 Three box flue tiles were recorded. One of these was 20mm thick on one side and 15mm thick on the joining side. Another was 19mm thick and had part of a rectangular cut-out at the break. The third tile was uncertain because it was affected by burning and lamination on what appeared to be the outer surface. This one was 25mm thick. No sooting was seen on the inner surfaces of any of these flue tiles, suggesting that they were located at some distance from the fire. No keying was present on the fragments.
- 8.4.8 A single fragment of floor brick, possibly a *bipedalis*, was identified based on a thickness of >49mm.
- 8.4.9 Most fragments were Roman tiles of indeterminate type. Thicknesses were recorded for 18 tiles and ranged between 17–34+mm, most being below 24mm. This suggests that the majority of the RBT group was probably roofing tile. A few thicker tiles, over 26mm, could still be this type of tile but could also be fragments of wall bricks or floor tiles. Five tiles had curving fingermark ‘signatures’, which are typically – but not exclusively – found on flanged *tegulae*. One small, roughly cuboid, fragment may have been used as a *tessera*. One fragment had been rubbed to form a semi-circle (or possibly a circle, but incomplete) but as too small to have been used as an *antefix*. A few fragments with reduced surfaces may have been used in fire-related features.

Post-medieval CBM

- 8.4.10 A fragment of plain roof tile, 17mm thick in a fine sandy fabric with grog and ferrous inclusions, was probably of post-medieval date; it was found in ditch fill (4803). Three small fragments of possible bricks in a silty fabric with ferrous inclusions were collected from linear fill (10504). Two fragments of a gault clay field drain were collected from pit fill (9522).

Unidentified

- 8.4.11 Several small, heavily abraded fragments were recovered by both hand collection and bulk sample processing. These were often devoid of any surface features and some may simply be fragments of fired clay. The range of fabrics was similar to the Roman tile assemblage, and most are likely to be of this period.

Provenance

- 8.4.12 Table 9 shows the distribution of forms across the evaluation trenches.

Trench	FLT	IMB	BOX	BIP?	RBT	B?	RTP	FD	UN	Totals
30					2				1	2
48							1			1
64	7	13	1		35				1	57
65		2	1	1	1				1	6
66					3				1	4

Trench	FLT	IMB	BOX	BIP?	RBT	B?	RTP	FD	UN	Totals
67		5			5					10
68					4				3	7
88			1							1
89		1							1	2
95								1		1
102									1	1
105						3				3
136									1	1
141	1	1			6				9	17

Table 9: Distribution of CBM by form (certain and less certain combined; min. no.)

8.4.13 This shows a particular concentration of Roman CBM in trenches 64–68 and 141 in the south-east corner of the site.

Discussion

8.4.14 The evaluation assemblage is dominated by Roman CBM which is largely concentrated in one corner of the site. The group appears to be largely roof tile, which is a common type of CBM in the period, even used on structures built of timber rather than masonry. Although a few other tile types are present, there is little to suggest that tiles were used for walling here. A few fragments of hypocaust flue tile may suggest that a relatively high-status structure or perhaps a bath-house was present in the vicinity.

8.5 Fired Clay

By Sue Anderson

- 8.5.1 A relatively large quantity (882 pieces, 2466g) of fired clay was recovered from 14 contexts (Appendix 4), although the majority of this was found in one pit. Finds were distributed across features in nine trenches (9, 13, 67, 68, 81, 87, 102, 128 and 141), most of which were undated at the time of writing. A few small pieces came from ditches of Roman date in trenches 67 and 68, and the largest quantity was from a Roman pit in Trench 141.
- 8.5.2 Table 10 shows the quantities by fabric, which are based on major inclusions (see CBM methodology).

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
coarse sandy	cs	5	4
fine sandy	fs	777	2109
fs with chalk	fsc	1	5
fsc with coarse quartz	fscq	1	2
fs with voids	fsv	1	2
silty	s	3	13
s with chalk	sc	91	329
s with voids	sv	2	1
s poorly mixed	sx	1	1

Table 10: Fired clay quantities by fabric

- 8.5.3 Most of the assemblage comprised small and undiagnostic fragments. However, a few pieces are worthy of comment. Ditch terminus fill (8113) contained 32 fragments (189g), most of which were small and undiagnostic, but one piece in a silty fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions had a flat edge (35mm wide) and a slightly concave adjacent surface – this may represent the edge of a clay-lined feature such as a kiln or oven. A small fragment of vitrified hearth lining with a dark grey vitrified surface and a reddish clay underside was found in pit fill (10227); this type of fired clay is often associated with high-temperature processes such as metalworking.
- 8.5.4 The large group from pit fill (14128) comprised 775 fragments (1806g) in a fine sandy fabric. Most pieces were red (oxidised) with a few grey (reduced) and vitrified fragments also present. The large group included a few pieces with flattish or convex surfaces and this assemblage is likely to represent oven/kiln dome waste.

8.6 Mortar

By Sue Anderson

Mortar

- 8.6.1 Five fragments of mortar (264g) were recovered from three contexts (Appendix 5). One irregular fragment of white lime mortar with fine sand aggregates came from ditch fill (6712) and may be of Roman date. Ditch fill (14125) contained two fragments in a buff lime mortar with fine sand and calcareous inclusions, one of which had three flattish surfaces forming a corner, while the other fragment largely comprised a small amount of mortar adhering to a large cobble; again, these fragments may be Roman. Two small pieces of pink pozzolanic mortar, certainly of Roman date, were extracted from the large assemblage of fired clay found in pit fill (14128).

8.7 Small Finds

By Ian Riddler and Nicola Trzaska-Nartowski

Introduction

- 8.7.1 A small group of eight objects, of metal and stone, was recovered from the evaluation, four of which came from Land parcel 1 and four from Land Parcel 2. All objects derived from the excavation of stratified contexts.
- 8.7.2 Most of the objects can be identified and dated, at least in broad terms. Almost all of them are of Roman date, with the exception of a post-medieval iron nail (Table 11).

Trench	Land Parcel/ Cluster	Feature	Context	SF	Sample	Material	Object	Extent
37	1	3702	3703			Stone	Whetstone	Complete
64	1B	6418	6421		19	Iron	Nail	Fragment
65	1B	6507	6508		18	Iron	Hobnail	Complete
65	1B	6512	6513	1		Iron	Hobnail	Complete
87	2	8708	8709		34	Iron	Cleat	Fragment
95	2	9518	9522			Iron	Nail	Fragment
102	2	10218	10220	2		Iron	Cleat	Complete
107	2	10706	10705			Iron	Cleat	Fragment

Table 11: Objects from the Wysall Evaluation

The Objects

- 8.7.3 The assemblage is dominated by iron objects, most of which are relatively small and lightweight, and were attached to leather shoes. Single examples of iron hobnails were found in contexts 6508 and 6513 (Area 1b), and they are accompanied by three iron cleats or boot plates, which came from contexts 8709, 10220 and 10705 (Land Parcel 2).
- 8.7.4 All of the hobnails have domed heads of oval section and short, tapering shafts with the lower parts bent over, where they survive. The cleats are thin strips of iron, either rectangular in shape or oval with rounded ends, used to strengthen the soles of leather shoes (Powell 2010). In one case (context 10220, Land Parcel 2) a rectangular strip includes traces of two circular perforations, relating to the original positions of hobnails, and in a second case (context 8709, Land Parcel 2) two closely-spaced hobnails can be seen to pass through the cleat.
- 8.7.5 A whetstone from trench 37 (context 3703) has been cut from a fine-grained, buff coloured siltstone and tapers to one end. It is rectangular in section and belongs to a type known from the Roman period, characterised by its long, tapering form (Rogerson 1977, fig 65.3; Shaffrey 2025). At this stage the stone has not been provenanced but it is likely to be of local origin,

although it possibly comes from Lincolnshire. It is recommended that the provenance of the stone is established.

- 8.7.6 There are also two iron nails from the assemblage. One of these, from context 9522 (Land Parcel 2) survives in good condition and is likely to be of post-medieval date. It has a flat, oval head and a lightly tapered shaft of rectangular section. It is that rectangular section, in particular, which indicates that the nail is of post-medieval date. A second nail, from context 6421 (Area 1b) consists merely of the curved, lower part of a shaft of square section; it cannot be closely dated. At the same time, it is worth noting that all of the other objects from Land parcel 1 are of Roman date.

Recommendations

- 8.7.7 It is recommended that the provenance of the whetstone is established, if possible.
- 8.7.8 All of the iron objects survive in good condition and are readily identifiable, and no further investigative work on them is necessary.

Catalogue of Objects

Land Parcel 1

Trench 37 Feature 3702 Context 3703

Complete whetstone, cut from a buff-coloured fine banded siltstone, with two broad, undulating surfaces, the sides also undulating and tapering to a spatulate terminal at one end and to a broad point at the opposite end.

Land Parcel 1 (Cluster 1B)

Trench 64 Feature 6418 Context 6421 Sample 19

Shaft of an iron nail, square in section and curved in profile, tapering to a rounded terminal.

Trench 65 Feature 6507 Context 6508 Sample 18

Complete iron hobnail, domed head of oval shape, short tapered shaft of circular section, lower part bent over.

Trench 65 Feature 6512 Context 6513 SF 1

Complete iron hobnail with a domed head, oval in shape and an integral, tapering shaft of square section, curved over its lower portion.

Land Parcel 2

Trench 87 Feature 8708 Context 8709 Sample 34

Fragmentary iron cleat, a thin strip of iron, oval in shape and fractured at one end. Pierced by two iron hobnails, set close to each other with domed heads on one side of the strip and fractured shafts on the other side.

Trench 95 Feature 9518 Context 9522

Fragmentary iron nail, flat head of oval shape, slightly curved shaft of rectangular section, lower part fractured away.

Trench 102 Feature 10218 Context 10220 SF 2

Complete iron cleat, a thin strip of iron, rectangular in shape with lightly rounded terminals, pierced by two perforations that would originally have retained small hobnails. Lightly curved in profile.

Trench 107 Feature 10706 Context 10705

Fragment of an iron cleat, rectangular in shape with a rounded corner, part of one side surviving, the remainder of the cleat fractured away.

8.8 Lithics Assessment

By George Loffman (MSc, ACIfA)

Introduction

- 8.8.1 This assessment relates to lithics recovered from the archaeological evaluation. A total of 8 pieces were collected from Cluster 1B in Land Parcel 1 and from Land Parcel 2.
- 8.8.2 The assemblage was recorded using standardised methods detailed below.

Methodology

- 8.8.3 All the lithics were individually assessed for attributes indicating worked flint, i.e struck purposely by humans. Those pieces without sufficient attributes to be designated as worked flint were counted as naturally struck flint, 'natural' in the spreadsheet. Worked flint was then recorded using the methodology outlined below.
- 8.8.4 The worked lithics were individually recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet to be deposited within the site archive. A breakdown of the assemblage composition is presented in Table 12, by context in Table 13.

Raw material

- 8.8.5 Raw material attributes were based upon the methodology used by Conneller (1999). For each piece raw material translucency, texture, and lustre were recorded. Cortex groups are based on definitions provided by Andrefsky (2005)

Typology

In analysing the typological and technological characteristics of the lithic material I have followed definitions outlined by Ballin (2021), Butler (2005) and Preston (2011). All types are listed in the catalogue Excel spreadsheet.

Attributes

- 8.8.6 For each piece information was recorded on blank type, blank integrity, tool integrity, use wear and raw material attributes. These are available in the excel spreadsheet.

Results

- 8.8.7 There were 8 finds submitted for lithic assessment, of these 3 were worked flint and 5 were naturally fractured.

Land Parcel 1- Cluster 1B

- 8.8.8 A total of two flakes were recovered from Area 1B. These were from Trenches 67 and 71 and both came from the fill of ditches. Both of the flakes were manufactured of till flint. These date to between the Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Land Parcel 2

- 8.8.9 A single flint artefact was recovered from Land Parcel 2 within ditch fill 8705 in Trench 87. This was a crested bladelet with unifacial cresting to aid the detachment of the desired bladelet morphology. It was manufactured from till flint. It is likely to date from the Mesolithic period.

Discussion

- 8.8.10 The small size of the assemblage means that the value of the assemblage is limited. It most likely represents small scale prehistoric activity in the area of the site, and possibly more likely Mesolithic activity. No tools were recovered during the evaluation and only artefacts related to debitage or expedient use of unmodified pieces were recovered. It is likely that these were residual finds that have become incorporated into later features.
- 8.8.11 The raw material was probably obtained from local till deposits. The Oadby Till member deposits (BGS 2025) are recorded as containing flint fragments which could have been the source of the raw material used for the artefacts. This is located 1km to the east of the site.

Recommendations

- 8.8.12 It is recommended that the worked lithics be retained and the naturally fractured flints be discarded.
- 8.8.13 No further work is recommended on the assemblage.

Table 12 Lithics assemblage composition	
class and subtype	n of lithics
natural	5
natural	5
primary debitage	3
flake	2
crested bladelet	1
<i>total</i>	<i>8</i>

Table 13 Summary of lithics by area								
Area	Trench	Context	Feature type	lithics types	dating	n of lithics	n of burnt flint	Sample
1b	71	7108	fill of ditch 7107	flake	Mesolithic to Neolithic	1	0	6
1b	67	6706	fill of ditch 6705	flake	Mesolithic to Neolithic	1	0	
2	87	8746	fill of posthole 8745	crested bladelet	Mesolithic	1	0	

8.9 Slag Assessment

By Gerry McDonnell

Introduction

- 8.9.1 This assessment report describes the material classified as slag recovered from land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire. A brief overview of the material from the site is provided, followed by a detailed description and quantification. The significance of the material is discussed and recommendations made for further work. The assessment report follows the guidelines issued by English Heritage (Dungworth 2015, 13-14).

Slag Classification

- 8.9.2 The slags were visually examined, and the classification is based solely on morphology. The debris associated with metalworking or submitted in the understanding that they are associated with metalworking, can be divided into two broad groups; residues diagnostic of a particular metallurgical process or non-diagnostic residues that may have derived from any pyrotechnological process (McDonnell 2001).
- 8.9.3 The diagnostic ferrous debris can be attributed to a particular ironworking process; these comprise ores and the ironworking slags, i.e., the macro, hand recovered smelting and smithing slags and the micro-residues such as hammerscale and slag fragments recovered from sieving programmes. The second group are the diagnostic non-ferrous metalworking debris, e.g., crucibles and moulds. Thirdly, there are the non-diagnostic slags, which could have been generated by a number of different processes but show no diagnostic characteristic that can identify the process. In many cases the non-diagnostic residues, e.g., hearth or furnace lining, may be ascribed to a particular process through archaeological association. The residue classifications used in the report are defined below.

Non-Diagnostic Slags and Residues

- 8.9.4 Cinder - high silica-content slag that can either be formed in a smithing hearth or through high a temperature reaction between silica and ferruginous material. It can be considered either a non-diagnostic slag or a diagnostic slag depending on its iron content and morphology.
- 8.9.5 Iron Age Grey – a high silica residue occurring in large lumps and is similar to cinder. It probably derived from a severe T, e.g., burning down of a building. However, with a few exceptions it only occurs on Iron Age Sites.
- 8.9.6 Black Vitrified slag or lining - glassy slag or lining with a black colour. HH-XRF analyses does not detect non-ferrous metals, especially lead. Probably derives from a high temperature iron working process, probably modern, e.g., a foundry

Results

- 8.9.7 Appendix 6 lists the slag types, count and weight present on the site, there were no micro-residues or magnetic fractions recovered from the sieving programme.
- 8.9.8 The assemblage is very small (total weight 273 grams) and comprises one piece of Iron Age Grey from ditch [6711], and seven fragments of cinder recovered from three contexts. There was one fragment of vitreous slag-like material from Linear [10228].

Significance

- 8.9.9 The assemblage is very small and not significant as all the material was recovered from undated contexts.

Recommendations

- 8.9.10 No further work is required on the assemblage. If the material remains un-dated it could be disposed of.

8.10 The Human Remains

By James Badger

Introduction

- 8.10.1 Two burials were found during the archaeological evaluation. One of the graves, [8712], contained a single inhumation of SK8713 and it was excavated due to its poor condition. The second grave, [8753], was left unexcavated and preserved in situ.
- 8.10.2 This report presents the osteological analysis of the individual from Grave [8712]. The analysis determined, where possible; preservation of the remains, completeness of the skeleton, estimation of age and sex, metric data, non-metric traits, ancestry and dental and skeletal pathologies. At the time of this report being written there was no confirmed date for this burial however is currently considered to be Roman as the graves were located at the edge of a Roman enclosure and probable settlement.
- 8.10.3 Animal bone was also present with Skeleton 8713, nine which were addressed by the animal bone specialist.

Methodology

- 8.10.4 A catalogue was produced according to guidelines set out by BABAO, Historic England (Mays 2018) and Mitchell and Brickley (2017). Overall preservation was recorded as poor, fair, good and excellent. The surface condition of the remains was ranked between grade 0-4 (grade 0 being excellent and 4 poor), this assessment is based on the system defined by Brickley and McKinley (2004). Completeness was categorised in brackets (5-10%, 11-30%, 31-50%, 51-75% and 76-100%) and an estimate of 5% intervals were also recorded. The fragmentation of the remains was categorised from low, moderate and high. Post-mortem demarcations such as staining, damage, modification, pits and striations.
- 8.10.5 The remains were assessed for age and sex using appropriate methods recommended by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) & Mitchell and Brickley (2017), supported by metric data (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, Stewart 1979). Adult specific age at death was based on degeneration of the skeletal remains, such as, cranial and postcranial epiphyseal fusion (Schwartz 1995, Schaefer, Black and Scheuer 2009), cranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985), dental development and dental attrition (Brothwell 1981, Miles 1962), sternal rib ends (İşcan and Loth 1986, İşcan, Loth and Wright 1984, İşcan, Loth and Wright 1985), innominate morphology of the pubic symphysis (Brooks and Suchey 1990) and auricular surface (Buckberry and Chamberlain 2002, Lovejoy et al. 1985). The age at death specific methodologies of juvenile remains were based on cranial and postcranial measurements (Bass 2005, Schaefer, Black and Scheuer 2009), cranial and postcranial epiphyseal fusion (Schaefer, Black and Scheuer 2009) and dental development (AlQahtani 2009, AlQahtani, Hector and Liversidge 2010). Based on these methods the remains were assigned age classifications; neonate (gestational age), newborn (birth- 1 month), infant (1 month – 1 year), young child (2-5 years), older child (6-12 years), adolescent (13-17 years), juvenile unspecified (under 17 years old), adult unspecified (over 18 years old), young adult (18-25 years), prime adult (26-34 years), middle adult (35-44 years), mature adult (over 45) and older adult (over 60).
- 8.10.6 The adult remains were assigned sex based on the morphological characteristics of the skull and pelvis (Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994, Ferembach, Schwidetzky, Stloukal 1980, Krogman and İşcan 1986, Loth and Henneberg 1996, Milner 1992, Phenice 1969, Schwartz 1995: 280-281),

and metric data (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The sex classifications comprise: male, probable male, possible male, indeterminate, possible female, probable female and female.

- 8.10.7 Stature was calculated from measurements of the surviving long bones using methods from Trotter and Gleser (1952), Trotter (1970) and Jantz et al. (1994). The presence of non-metric traits was recorded based on Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994).
- 8.10.8 Pathological diseases were recorded with guidance from Aufderheide & Rodríguez (2006), Buikstra (2019), Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), Mann and Hunt (2012), Ortner and Putschar (1989), Roberts and Manchester (2010), Waldron (2009) and Wells (1964). Dental pathologies were recorded and scored based on work from Brothwell (1981), Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), Hillson (1996), Roberts and Manchester (2010).

Results

- 8.10.9 This section outlines the results of the data collected from the individual analysis including preservation, age, sex, ancestry, metric, non-metric traits and pathological markers. These factors are all important to determine overall details of the demographic, post-mortem alteration, age related alteration and allow for further determination into the understanding of an individual's life, such as occupation, lifestyle and diet.
- 8.10.10 Skeletal preservation depends on multiple factors such as the pH levels of the deposit surround the remains, post-depositional disturbance, robusticity of the bone and the nature of the burial. The overall preservation level can demonstrate the level of disturbance, damage, and loss of material. The overall preservation of the individual was fair, with excellent surface condition but 40% completeness and moderate fragmentation.
- 8.10.11 Post-mortem damage and loss of skeletal material made age estimation difficult however data from a partial auricular surface and sternal rib fragments an age estimation of Prime Adult (26-34 years of age) was assigned. Similarly, sex estimation was hampered by lack of sexually dimorphic elements of the skeleton with a small percentage of the pelvis and skull present an estimation of Probable Female is assigned based off the elements present and supported by metric data.
- 8.10.12 Damage and loss of material on this individual caused loss of potential data. Particularly loss of material to the skull and pelvis, which made this sexing and ageing assessments more difficult. Due to the lack of a complete skull and survival of facial elements ancestry analysis was not attempted on this individual. Damage to long bones and the skull also made metric measurements unviable and therefore this information is absent from this report.
- 8.10.13 Non-metric traits are morphological features that can occur in the skeletal material that are believed to suggest hereditary affiliation between skeletons (Saunders 1989), mechanical (Kennedy 1989) or environmental stresses (Trinkhaus 1978). No cranial non-metric was noted due to lack of cranial material. The only post cranial non-metric trait present was plaque on both femurs which are likely caused by biomechanical stress and activity such as squatting activities (Göhning 2021: 517-518).

Pathologies

- 8.10.14 Where abnormalities were noted, pathological analysis and research was undertaken to define the individuals' conditions. Conditions are divided into the following categories in this section; congenital, non-specific infectious disease, metabolic, spinal joint disease, extra-spinal joint disease, trauma, undiagnosed, and dental disease.

Congenital

8.10.15 A potential case of scoliosis was recorded. Although only 7 vertebrae were present, the fifth lumbar vertebrae had clear difference in height between the left and right sides of the body (Lewis 2019: 596- 601). That difference in height appeared adjusted by the first sacrum which experienced bilateral lumbarisation of the first sacral body and was also unfused from the sacrum (Lewis 2019: 598-599).

Non-specific Infection

8.10.16 Periostosis was noted on midshaft fragments of both right and left tibiae and fibulae. Both tibiae infections appeared healed with a lack of any foci of active reaction however, the right fibula appeared to still be active at time of death (Picture 1). The disease presents as areas of woven and dense bone with new bone formations presenting as striations and porous bone. The tibia is the area on the skeleton mostly affected by periostosis. The pathology is noted as infectious reaction in the periosteum due to a biological change in the body (Roberts 2019: 288-289).



Picture 1 – Midshaft fragment of fibula with periostosis

Undiagnosed Disease

8.10.17 This section outlines cases of pathologies which remain currently undiagnosed. These pathologies may have been caused by multiple diseases and diagnostic is unclear. Skeleton 8713 exhibited evidence of a potential infection on the lumbar vertebrae and sacrum (Pictures 2 and 3). This included early signs of a reactive bone on the anterior surface of the fifth lumbar vertebrae body; patches of reactive bone and porosity covering both anterior and posterior surfaces of the vertebrae; lytic lesion to the posterior of the third sacral body; and reactive bone on the sacral alae. Tuberculosis is a potential infectious disease which would cause such patterns. The affected area is a known location for lytic lesions and collapse of the vertebrae. Tuberculosis spreads via water droplets (Roberts and Manchester 2010: 186) and it presents multiple markers across the body and an absence of evidence of healing (Waldron 2009: 96). The evidence presented on SK8713 does not show enough to list this as the clear cause for this pathology. Brucellosis shows similar pathological markers to tuberculosis but also includes evidence of healing (Waldron 2009: 96) and evidence at the sacroiliac joint is also common. Other pathologies to be considered are pyogenic spondylitis or a mycotic infection which could also cause similar effects in these areas. These diseases have little representation in archaeological contexts.



Picture 2 - infection on the lumbar vertebrae



Picture 3 - infection on the sacrum

Joint disease

8.10.18 Osteoarthritis was noted on the head of one of the left ribs (Picture 4). A common pathology, osteoarthritis is and the most usual joint disease which affect the synovial joints. The pathology presents itself as a combination of two of the following three abnormalities on bone: eburnation, osteophyte growth and sclerosis (Waldron 2019: 719).



Picture 4 – Osteoarthritis on rib

8.10.19 Degenerative joint disease was present on the right clavicle, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and superior facet of the sacrum.

Metabolic

8.10.20 A potential case of Vitamin C deficiency (scurvy) was present with evidence of porosity to the alveolar area, inferior surface of the palate and *cribra femoralis* (Brickley and Mays 2019: 537-539). This indicates the individual did not have access to a balanced diet for some reason which cannot be surmised (Picture 5).



Picture 5 – Palate with porosity typical of scurvy and calculus

Dental

8.10.21 The skeleton displayed variable presence of calculus, a mineralised plaque that derives from the proteins in saliva and accumulates on the teeth surface (Picture 5). The calculus on SK8713 ranged between absent to severe, varying from mild to moderate on the buccal surface and mild along the lingual surface. It was present on each surviving tooth.

8.10.22 Periodontal disease was noted on the only fragment of maxilla present. This pathology is caused by an inflammation of the gums, often caused by excess calculus. It presents as resorption of the alveolar bone and loss of the periodontal ligament which can result in ante-mortem tooth loss (Robert and Manchester 2005: 73-74).

8.10.23 Excessive dental wear was present on the second premolar however without the molars or mandibular teeth it is unclear if this was a result of age wear or dental abrasion (Kinaston *et al.* 2019:764)

Discussion

8.10.24 Individual SK8713 was buried on a south-east to north-west orientation in a supine position, with arms extended and hands by the side of the pelvis. Directly to the south was the unexcavated grave [8754] on the same alignment. It is probable that both burials are contemporary considering the burial rite, alignment and respecting space between graves. The graves were positioned just outside of the enclosure boundary ditch and along a similar orientation to the ditch. As previously noted, the burials are preliminarily dated as Roman; the burial orientation and position is seen in the Roman period however is also common in other periods also. With an unconfirmed date it seems unwise to undertake a largescale comparison with Roman sites however there have been multiple cases of Roman rural burials located along an enclosure boundary ditch matching the ditch's orientation, such as Burntwood Farm, Itchen Valley, Hampshire and Owslebury, Hampshire (Pearce 1999: 153-156).

8.10.25 The preservation and completeness of SK8712 hampered the overall results. Loss of material from specifically the skull and pelvis limited ageing and sexing; lack of complete long bones and cranium ruled out the potential for metric data; lack of surviving facial features ruled out ancestry; loss of material across the skeleton also impeded the pathological analysis. It is possible that with more complete skeletal material (especially the torso) the undiagnosed pathology may have been diagnosed. The individual exhibited a high number of differing pathologies and it is rare to see a great number of various pathologies together. If mostly complete it could have made an interesting case study.

8.10.26 Evidence relating to joint disease and the non-metric femoral plaque indicates an active lifestyle for an individual in their prime years of life. The metabolic disease indicates a lack of access to certain foods and nutrients; further evidence of malnutrition and metabolic disease could also have been present however there was limited survival of the areas which would have been affected. Overall, it could be loosely interpreted as an individual who undertook hard labour without the luxury of a complete diet.

Recommendations

8.10.27 Radiocarbon dating could be undertaken in order to assign a date of the burial, if no other dating material is present. Following dating confirmation, a comparative study between the burials in this rural environment and a range of suitable sites is recommended.

8.10.28 Elements are present which would make isotopic analysis possible however the pertinence and importance of this individual's diet or origin within the current knowledge do not seem high and therefore neither of these forms of research are recommended.

8.10.29 If the results of this trenching result in further excavations, this individual should be retained and data compared with any other remains discovered in the excavations, with at least 1 other grave [8753] noted which could indicate a larger burial ground.

8.11 The Animal Remains

By Dr Kris Poole

Introduction

- 8.11.1 A moderately-sized assemblage of animal remains was recovered from two land parcels during a trial trench evaluation on land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire. The remains derived from contexts broadly dated to the Bronze Age/early prehistoric period, the Late Iron Age, the Roman period, the post-medieval and modern periods, as well as a collection of remains which cannot currently be dated.
- 8.11.2 There were some differences in the dating of the remains recovered from the two different land parcels. The widest range of dated remains was found in Land Parcel 1, comprising Bronze Age/early prehistoric period, Late Iron Age, Roman, post-medieval and modern remains. Of the Roman material in Land Parcel 1, a small amount of bone could be more precisely dated, grouping into material of later 1st – 2nd century AD date and remains dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. By contrast, the Land Parcel 2 material was dominated by Roman animal bones, which could not be any further precisely dated, with a smaller number of post-medieval and modern bones, as well as undated material.

Methods

Prehistoric and Roman bones

- 8.11.3 Full recording was undertaken for the bones dating to the Bronze Age/early prehistoric, Late Iron Age and Roman periods. These remains were recorded into a Microsoft Excel datasheet and with recourse to the author's personal reference collection and published sources, including Schmidt (1972).
- 8.11.4 Levels of preservation were recorded using Behrensmeyer's (1978) standards, with burning and gnawing also recorded. Butchery was recorded in detail, noting the butchery mark type (chop, cut, saw, shave) and its location on the bone. Attempts were made to identify all bone fragments to element and species, with some exceptions. Mammal ribs, vertebrae and long bones fragments not identifiable to species, were classed as large-, medium-, or small-sized mammal (except for atlas and axis vertebrae). Apart from the calcanei and astragali, carpals and tarsals were not recorded.
- 8.11.5 All identified fragments were recorded as individual specimens, with the exception of fresh breaks, which were refitted where possible, and counted as one element. Partial or complete skeletons were recorded as one specimen, with details of the elements present, completeness and measurements also recorded. The zoning systems set out by Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and Serjeantson (1996) were used to record which parts of elements were present for birds and mammals respectively.
- 8.11.6 Grant's methods (1982) were used for recording tooth wear in cattle, sheep and pigs, with age categories assigned to cattle using Jones and Sadler (2012), for sheep using Jones (2006) and for pigs following Hambleton (1999). Epiphyses were recorded as 'foetal', 'neonatal', 'unfused', 'fusing' or 'fused'.
- 8.11.7 Measurements were taken following von den Driesch (1976) for mammals and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) for birds.

Post-medieval, modern and undated bones

- 8.11.8 Remains of post-medieval and modern date were largely recovered from field boundaries, furrows and quarry pits and were deemed to lack interpretative potential. The same was true of undated bones. These assemblages were briefly scanned but otherwise not further recorded.

Results

Taphonomy

- 8.11.9 Across the assemblage as a whole, the vast majority of animal remains (c. 94%) were in fair condition, with only a small number of bones in good or poor condition. All but one of the Bronze Age/early prehistoric remains were retrieved from a single pit; these consisted of a deposit of fragmentary, burnt, large mammal long bone fragments. The small collection of Late Iron Age bone was from a single ditch and the prehistoric/Roman remains from a pit and posthole. As Table 1 shows, almost all of the Roman bones were from ditches, with a very small number from pits, postholes and a kiln. Bones dated to the Roman period were recovered from Trenches 64, 65, 67, 68, 86, 87 and 141, although the largest collections of remains were from Trench 87.
- 8.11.10 Due to the low levels of bones from other periods, levels of gnawing could only be assessed for the Roman animal bones, with approximately 11% of these remains (hand-collected only) having traces of gnawing, all by dogs. Evidence of burning was even lower, at just 0.46% of the Roman hand-collected remains having been burnt, but it was also low in the remains from samples, at just 1.1%. Only 0.9% of the Roman bone had butchery marks, although it is possible that at least some previously present butchery marks were obscured/removed by gnawing.

Species represented

- 8.11.11 The numbers of identifiable specimens are set out in (Table 14–Table 17), for remains recovered from prehistoric and Roman contexts. For the latter, where remains were more precisely dated in Land Parcel 1, these are listed separately from the bulk of the Roman remains, which could only be very broadly dated.
- 8.11.12 All of the hand-collected bones which could be identified were from domestic species; in the case of prehistoric remains, these comprised a single cattle tooth from the Bronze Age/early prehistoric period and a small number of cattle, horse and dog bones from Late Iron Age deposits. A partial dog skeleton (SK5808) was found within a cut feature which could only be attributed to a very broad prehistoric/Roman date range. It consisted of all four limbs (including foot bones), ribs, part of the pelvis and spine (minus the cervical vertebrae, nearer the skull) and the skull itself. Given the relatively shallow nature of the cut feature, the absent bones may have been removed by later truncation, but this is uncertain.
- 8.11.13 Looking specifically at the hand-collected remains from Roman contexts, the three main domesticates, sheep/goat, cattle and pig, make up the bulk of the assemblage in both land parcels. Of these species, sheep/goat and sheep bones were slightly more common than cattle, with smaller numbers of pig bones. Horse and dog bones made up the remainder of the domestic mammals in Land Parcel 1; horse bones were also present in Land Parcel 2, but dog was absent. By contrast to Land Parcel 1, a small number of bird bones were recovered from Land Parcel 2, all from chicken and goose.

8.11.14 The bones from samples almost completely comprised small, unidentifiable fragments, although did include species also present in the hand-collected assemblage, with bird bones again only retrieved from Land Parcel 2. A few small mammal remains were also found in Land Parcel 1.

Ageing

8.11.15 A small number of domestic mammal mandibles could be examined for mandibular ageing data. All of these data were from Land Parcel 2, except for the cattle mandible and a single sheep/goat mandible. All the other ageable mandibles were exclusively from Trench 87, and the majority were from sheep/goat or sheep. These data suggest that sheep from a range of ages were present in the assemblage, including non-adult animals (stages C and D), others which were nearly, or only just, into adulthood (stage E), as well as some particularly aged individuals (stage H). Only a single cattle mandible could be aged, from an immature animal, whilst two pig mandibles were from a subadult and an adult pig.

8.11.16 Epiphyseal fusion data were pooled from across both the areas due to the very small number of bones that could provide this information. The data indicated that the majority of sheep and sheep/goat epiphyses were fused, although most of these were epiphyses which fused before full skeletal maturity anyway. Perhaps the most notable ageable sheep/goat bone was a very small, unfused pelvis, suggestive of a very young animal, perhaps even neonatal, from fill (8706) of ditch [8705] in Land Parcel 2.

8.11.17 Most cattle bones had fused, although as with sheep/goat, these were typically those that fuse before adulthood. A proximal humerus and distal femur had not fused, suggesting that not all cattle reached adulthood (as also suggested by the dental ageing), although a fused proximal humerus and distal radius indicated that at least some did. This contrasts with pigs, for which only some of the earliest fusing epiphyses were fused, although this is based on a very small sample size.

8.11.18 With regards to other species, all of the horse and dog epiphyses were all fused, except for a horse distal tibia, suggesting the presence of a horse which died before the age of c. 2 years. In addition to these remains, all goose and chicken bones were fused.

Body-part patterns

8.11.19 Elements from across the body were represented in the assemblage in varying quantities. However, given the relatively small size of the assemblage, and it being split between two different areas, there is little that can be said about patterning of body-parts and the extent which they may stem from activity types in and/or taphonomic factors.

Metrics

8.11.20 A small number of measurements could be collected, but given the limited sample, all that can be said is that they are within the size range for animals in the periods represented.

Discussion

Interpreting the Wysall assemblage

8.11.21 Suggestions of the minimum sample sizes of animal bone assemblages required to provide reliable information regarding activities at a site vary, ranging from 100 fragments of the main domesticates (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) (Davis 1995, 46) to 300 fragments or more

(Hambleton 1999, 39). If considering the assemblage from Wysall by area, then bones from Land parcel 1 fall far below the lower threshold for the Roman period, and very few bones from other periods were present. Land Parcel 2 sits right on the lower threshold if only including hand-collected bones, or just above this if samples are included. The relatively small size of the assemblage, the restricted nature of the trenches, and the recovery of the bone from a relatively small number of features provides limitations on its interpretative potential. That much of the assemblage is currently only very broadly dated as Roman also creates difficulties in interpretation, as changes in animal husbandry, diet and economy at the site cannot currently be considered over time, and all of these factors underwent notable changes in Britain, including the East Midlands, over the course of the Roman period (Albarella 2019; Allen et al 2017, Ch. 3).

8.11.22 With the above caveats in mind, some tentative conclusions can be made. The dominance of the assemblage by the main domestic species is unsurprising in the context of a Roman rural settlement, as is the position of cattle and sheep/goat as the most frequent of the three species. Overall, cattle proportions tend to be higher than those of sheep/goat on Roman sites from central England, in contrast to the Wysall assemblage, but there is variability between different site types, and often between individual assemblages from the same types of sites (Albarella 2019). In particular, rural sites in the region do tend to have higher sheep/goat frequencies than other site types. The larger size of cattle also means that beef may have been more commonly consumed than lamb/mutton at Wysall.

8.11.23 The ageing data provide some tentative evidence of involvement in pastoral farming in terms of sheep, with a range of ages, including subadult, adult and elderly animals, as well as a possible neonate. The data for cattle and pig are insufficient to identify any possible patterns; whilst pigs were mostly young, as animals predominantly kept for meat, this need not signify that they were kept on site.

8.11.24 Although detailed analysis of body-part patterns could not be undertaken, presence of a range of body parts, including head, feet and limb elements indicate that at least some cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered and butchered on site. The presence of bird bones in Land Parcel 2 also indicates the presence of kitchen and/or table waste in the assemblage, as it is typically at these stages that bird carcasses are processed.

The future potential of the site

8.11.25 The animal assemblage studied for this report suggests that there is high potential for further assemblages of generally well-preserved, identifiable animal bones to be present on the site. Any future excavation on the site is thus highly likely to lead to further zooarchaeological data becoming available. This will enable the suggestions made here to be tested against a larger assemblage, and to understand the extent to which the evaluation bones are representative of the site as a whole. The possibility of further dating evidence being recovered may also enable a more detailed chronology to be created, thus enabling changes over time to be examined. It may also allow some of the currently undated bones to be dated, thus expanding the sample size.

8.11.26 There is a dearth of well-preserved, published animal bone assemblages of Roman date in the vicinity of Wymeswold, in large part to the poor preservation conditions of the area, including the Trent Valley to the north. Moreover, relatively few rural settlements between Nottingham, Derby and Leicester have been subject to excavation (Allen et al. 2018). Given this, there is clear potential for the site to contain animal remains which can inform regional research questions, as contained in the East Midlands Historic Environment Research

Framework (<https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/>). Those questions with most relevance to the site at Wysall are:

5.4.1: How did the Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?

5.4.6: Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products?

5.5.3: What is the evidence for the diet of people of high and low status in urban and rural settlements, especially those close to military sites?

5.5.5: Can we define more precisely the networks developed for the trade and exchange of agricultural produce and fish?

Recommendations

Bones of post-medieval and modern date, as well as unstratified material, are recommended for discard. Those of prehistoric and Roman date, as well as those which are currently undated, should be retained for the time being. Should further mitigation take place on the site, the data from the trial trench evaluation should be integrated with that derived from any bones recovered on the site. At that point, decisions can be made about the discard or retention of any bones which can still not be dated.

Context type	BA/ Early prehistoric	LIA	Prehistoric/ Roman	Roman (all)
Ditch	1	12		437
Pit	152		1	5
Posthole			3	3
Kiln				1
	152	12	1	446

Table 14: Number of bone fragments by context type (hand collected bone only)

Species	BA/ Early prehistoric	LIA	Prehistoric/ Roman	LC1st-2nd AD	C3rd-4th	Roman	TOTAL
Cattle	1	3			9	5	18
Sheep/Goat				5	8	10	23
Pig					2		2
Horse		4		1	1	4	10
Dog		1	1		1	1	4
Large mammal	152	2		2	14	13	183
Medium mammal					5	3	8
Unidentifiable		2		2	3	12	19
TOTAL	153	12	1	10	43	48	267

Table 15: Number of identified specimens from Land parcel 1 (hand collected bone only)

Species	Roman
Cattle	36
Sheep/Goat	40
Sheep	3
Pig	21
Horse	2
Dog	
Chicken	5
Goose	2
Large mammal	104
Medium mammal	78
Bird	1
Unidentifiable	53
TOTAL	345

Table 16: Number of identified specimens from Land Parcel 2 (hand collected bone only)

Species	Land Parcel 1	Land Parcel 2	TOTAL
Cattle	2	2	4
Sheep/Goat	7	3	10
Sheep	1	1	2
Pig	1	10	11
Horse			0
Dog			0
Chicken		5	5
Goose			0
Shrew	1		1
Mouse/vole	1		1
Large mammal	1	17	18
Medium mammal	31	52	83
Small mammal	8		8
Bird	1		1
Unidentifiable	281	714	995
TOTAL	335	804	1139

Table 17: Number of identified specimens by area (samples only)

Age stage	Estimated age	No. mandibles
A	0 – 1 months	
B	1 – 3 months	
C	3 – 12 months	2
D	10 – 24 months	3
E	20 – 36 months	2
F	2.5 – 4.5 years	
G	4.5 – e. 9 years	
H	e. 6 – e. 11+ years	2
J	e. 8 – e.13+ years	

Table 18: sheep/goat mandibular ageing from Roman contexts

8.12 Shell

By Dr Kris Poole

Introduction

8.12.1 A small collection of mollusc remains (10 shells, weighing 99g) was recovered during a trial trench excavation at land west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire. These shells were recovered by hand collection.

Methods

8.12.2 Mollusc shells were laid out in context order, counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species. In the case of oyster shell, attempts were made to differentiate between the bottom shell (left shell) and top shell (right shell).

Results

8.12.3 Shells were recovered from four contexts, all of which were Roman in date (Table 19). The majority of shells were from oysters, with three fragmentary mussel shells also present.

Discussion

8.12.4 This is a small assemblage of molluscs, most likely representing food debris. This small assemblage has no information to provide to interpretation of the site, beyond providing slight evidence of diet. Both species were relatively widely consumed in Roman Britain (Winder 2017, 244). As such, the results are only of relevance to the site itself, with no wider implications. If further shell is recovered from the site during mitigation, it may become possible to explore questions such as whether the oysters were farmed and whether particular sizes were selected, but this would require a relatively substantial sample size. The mollusc shell from the evaluation has been fully recorded and is recommended for discard.

Spec. No.	Context	Date	Species	Side	No.	Weight (g)
1	8716	ROMAN	Common mussel		3	10
2	8716	ROMAN	Oyster	L	1	21
3	8716	ROMAN	Oyster	R	1	1
4	14111	ROMAN	Oyster	L	1	39
5	14128	ROMAN	Oyster	L	1	5
6	14128	ROMAN	Oyster	R	1	8
7	6710	ROMAN	Oyster	L	2	15
TOTAL					10	99

Table 19: Catalogue of shell recovered from the Site

9 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

9.1 The Charred Plant Remains

By Roz McKenna

Introduction

- 9.1.1 A total of forty-six bulk environmental samples were taken during archaeological investigations at the land west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire, for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant before macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from a range of features including pits, postholes, gullies, ditches and kilns, and range in date from the prehistoric to modern. The following report discusses the preservation of the charred plant macrofossils and informs on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site.

Methodology

- 9.1.2 The bulk samples ranging from 10 to 60 litres in volume, were processed by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 24 & Table 25; Appendix 7). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to relevant specialists and feature in this report where they contribute to the assemblage.
- 9.1.3 The flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 26). Identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and quantification was based on minimum number of individuals (Table 27 & Table 28). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

Results

- 9.1.4 The samples were all dominated by modern roots showing that the archaeological features had been disturbed. This is further confirmed by the presence of modern seeds, insects and worm egg capsules in the majority of the samples. Charred plant macrofossils were present in twenty-six of the samples. Preservation of the charred plant macrofossils ranged from poor to good, although many of the cereal caryopses were distorted by thermal degradation caused during the charring process.

Bronze Age/ Early Prehistoric

- 9.1.5 *Land parcel 1 / Activity cluster 1A:* Two samples from this phase of activity produced environmental remains. Pit [1603] contained a single indeterminate cereal grain and pit [1605] contained five wheat (*Triticum* sp.) glume bases and three indeterminate weed seeds.

Prehistoric/ Roman

- 9.1.6 *Land Parcel 1 / Activity cluster 1C:* A single sample from pit [5703] contained two wheat grains, one emmer/ spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/ Triticum spelta*) grain and forty-three indeterminate cereal grains. A wheat glume base and five cereal culms were also present. Seeds associated

with arable/ruderal ground such as dock (*Rumex* sp.), small wild legume (Fabaceae) and grass (Poaceae) were present.

- 9.1.7 *Land Parcel 1 / Activity cluster 1B*: Three samples from ditch features produced plant macrofossils. Ditch [6711] produced three indeterminate cereal grains, and ditch [6413] contained a single indeterminate cereal grain. Ditch [6818] contained three rounded wheat grains, five emmer/ spelt grains and four oat (*Avena* sp.) grains alongside fifteen indeterminate cereal grains. Cereal chaff was present in the form of two glume bases and two rachis fragments. Weed seeds associated with arable ground were also present in the form of docks, the cabbage family (Brassicaceae), clover/melilot/medick (*Trifolium/Melilotus/Medicago*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), wild grass and ryegrass/fescue (*Lolium / Festuca*).
- 9.1.8 *Land Parcel 2*: Kiln flue [14118] contained two indeterminate cereal grains. Robber cut [14124] contained two emmer/spelt grains and twenty-six indeterminate cereal grains alongside clover/melilot/medick, vetches (*Vicia* sp.), grass and meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*). Posthole [14126] contained a single complete indeterminate cereal grain as well as five fragments and an false-oat grass bulb (*Arrhanatherum elatius*).
- 9.1.9 *Land Parcel 2 / Activity cluster 2A*: Ditch [8708] contained six rounded wheat grains alongside sixteen indeterminate cereal grains and a single bedstraw (*Galium aparine*) seed. Ditch [8736] contained two wheat grains and four indeterminate cereal grains. Pit [8738] contained a single wheat grain.

Roman: Late 1st to 2nd Century

- 9.1.10 *Land Parcel 1 / Activity Cluster 1B*: Ditch [6707] contained two wheat grains and ten indeterminate cereal grains, alongside grass, stinking chamomile, spike rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.).

Roman: Mid 2nd to Mid 4th Century

- 9.1.11 *Land Parcel 2*: Ditch [6707] contained four rounded wheat grains and fourteen indeterminate cereal grains alongside docks, ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and meadow buttercup.

Roman: 3rd Century

- 9.1.12 *Land Parcel 1 / Activity Cluster 1B*: Ditch [6418] contained four indeterminate cereal grains alongside docks and grass seeds.

Roman: Late 3rd to 4th Century

- 9.1.13 *Land Parcel 1 / Activity Cluster 1B*: Ditch [6507] contained three wheat grains and two indeterminate cereal grains alongside an indeterminate weed seed.

Possible Roman

- 9.1.14 *Land Parcel 1 / Activity Cluster 1B*: Gully [7105] contained three indeterminate cereal grains, an indeterminate cereal culm, alongside seeds of small nettle (*Urtica urens*), speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) and stinking chamomile. Ditch [7107] contained four indeterminate cereal grains and four indeterminate cereal culms alongside docks and speedwells. Gully [7115] contained two emmer/spelt grains, one possible barley (cf. *Hordeum* sp.) grain, and twenty-eight indeterminate complete cereal grains as well as thirty-two fragments. Chaff was

recorded in the form of indeterminate cereal glumes bases, spikelet forks, rachis and culm fragments. Weed seeds including nettle, chickweed (*Stellaria media*), dock, clover/melilot/medick, ribwort plantain, speedwell, grass, spike-rush and sedge. Gully [7113] contained eighteen indeterminate cereal grains as well as rachis and culm fragments, alongside fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), cabbage family, clover/melilot/medick and grass seeds.

Post-medieval

- 9.1.15 *Land Parcel 1 / Activity Cluster 1A*: Ditch [1322] contained a single indeterminate cereal grain.

Post-medieval/ Modern

- 9.1.16 *Land Parcel 2*: Terminus [8111] produced a large volume of remains – one hundred and forty-two wheat grains, twenty-eight barley grains and 504 indeterminate cereal grains, alongside seeds of fat hen, dock, cabbage family, ribwort plantain, stinking chamomile and wild grass.

Modern

- 9.1.17 *Land Parcel 1 / Activity Cluster 1B*: Ditch [6607] contained five indeterminate cereal grains, four indeterminate cereal glume bases as well as seeds of nettle, dock, clover/melilot/medick and stinking chamomile.

Undated

- 9.1.18 *Land Parcel 2*: Pit [10208] contained ten rounded wheat grains and fifty-seven indeterminate cereal grains alongside seeds of fat hen, knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), dock, cabbage family, small wild legume, ribwort plantain, cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), stinking chamomile, grass, meadow buttercup and spike-rush. Ditch [10325] contained twenty-five rounded wheat grains and seventy-nine indeterminate grains alongside a single oat awn and seeds of the cabbage family, clover/melilot/medick, stinking chamomile and grass.

Discussion and Interpretation

- 9.1.19 The charred plant macrofossils indicate crop processing activity at the site, with ‘unclean’ grain assemblages also present. The term ‘unclean’ is used to describe a crop that has not been subjected to processes such as fine sieving and winnowing. The assemblage benefits from being charred in this state as the preservation of weed seeds and some chaff can inform on the arable regime and environment as well as further identify the cereal varieties cultivated.
- 9.1.20 The low frequency of cereal remains in the prehistoric features (activity cluster 1A) suggests that cereal cultivation was not taking place on a large scale at the site or that the remains are potentially intrusive from later activity.
- 9.1.21 The cereal crop assemblage in the Roman features is more significant. Due to the relatively poor preservation of most of the material, it was only possible to identify the vast majority of the grains as indeterminate cereal. The grains lacked the identifying morphological characteristics to enable to identify them further. Where the preservation was better, wheat was the dominant species. Again, it was not always easy to push these identifications further other than in a few instances where it was possible to identify the grains as emmer/ spelt due to the presence of the lateral striations associated with the attachment of the glumes. Spelt was the staple wheat in the majority of Britain throughout the Roman period (Letts 1988, Girogi 2006), including Nottinghamshire (Adams 2021; Adams 2023a; Adams 2023b; Molloy

2022; Carruthers and Hunter 2019: 65) and the glume wheats at Wysall likely derive from this variety. Wheat glume bases and indeterminate cereal glume bases were present in small numbers in the assemblage but were not well preserved enough to allow for further identification. Some of the wheat recorded was classed as rounded, this may be due to warping in the charring process, as opposed to indicating the presence of free-threshing wheat.

- 9.1.22 Activity Cluster 1B is an area of dense archaeology in the amalgamated enclosure with evidence for a building. Small assemblages of cereal caryopses were recorded and dominated by indeterminate cereal grains with wheat, rounded wheat, emmer/spelt and possible oat also identified. The weed seeds, present in small numbers, were dominated by seeds associated with ruderal / arable ground such as wild grasses and *lolium/festuca*, dock and common chickweed. Meadow buttercup and ribwort plantain represent dry calcareous soils. Stinking chamomile represents the cultivation of clay soils. Wet environs were represented by spike-rush and sedges, which may indicate damp or seasonally wetter ground (Robinson 2011). It is probable that these samples represent dispersed settlement waste.
- 9.1.23 Activity cluster 2A is an enclosure with possible settlement activity and burials that produced three samples with charred plant macrofossils present. These contained a limited dataset with wheat grains, indeterminate cereal grains and a single bedstraw present. As the numbers were so low, it is possible that these remains represent dispersed settlement waste.
- 9.1.24 Larger assemblages of plant remains were recorded in features dating from the post-medieval period. These again were dominated by indeterminate cereal grains due to poor preservation. Rounded wheat grains were present, as well as barley – which was absent from the Roman period samples. This may suggest a change in the cereal variety utilised by the Site's inhabitants from glume to free-threshing wheat. The weed seeds are similar to those from Roman period features, suggesting a continuity in the environment of the site.
- 9.1.25 The charred cereal assemblage indicates a continued reliance on wheat from the prehistoric to the post medieval period, with barley also cultivated in the post-medieval period.

9.2 The Charcoal

By Stacey Adams

Introduction and Methodology

- 9.2.1 Charcoal was submitted for analysis from three bulk samples from Wysall from a Roman recut, a modern terminus and an undated pit. Analysis of the charcoal aims to inform on fuel selection and woodland management at the site.
- 9.2.2 Bulk samples containing >3g from the >4mm fraction of charcoal from the heavy residue were submitted for analysis. Fragments were sectioned by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000; Hather 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x was used to further identify the fragments. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch et al 2004; Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990). Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 29 (Appendix 7) and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

Roman

- 9.2.3 The charcoal from Roman recut [8708] was well-preserved with only knotwood indeterminable within the assemblage. The charcoal was a little affected by radial cracks and vitrification. Radial cracks appear as missing or exploded tissue caused by the presence of moisture in the wood and can be attributed to the burning of fresh or damp wood (Fiorentino & D'Oronzo 2011). Vitrification is a little understood process often attributed to high temperatures and prolonged burning times (Gale & Cutler 2000; Prior & Alvin 1983), although targeted experiments claim that it is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland et al 2010). The majority of the charcoal was of oak (*Quercus* sp.) accompanied by wood of the apple sub-family (*Maloideae*), which includes the taxa of apple/pear/rowan/hawthorn (*Malus*/*Pyrus*/*Sorbus*/*Crataegus*). Field maple (*Acer campestre*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) were also identified in low quantities. Plum-type (*Prunus* sp.) charcoal was also present with both the 2-3 seriate and 4-6 seriate ray varieties present. The 4-6 seriate ray variety derives from cherry plum/ wild plum/ bullace, damson/ blackthorn (*Prunus cerasifera*/ *domestica*/ *insititia*/ *spinosa*), whilst the 2-3 seriate rays indicate a cherry variety (*Prunus avium*/ *cerasus*/ *padus*). The majority of the charcoal derived from the burning of large branch or trunk wood but roundwood from small branches or twigs was present in the form of one oak, one field maple and two of the apple sub-family. All the hazel and 2-3 seriate plum-type charcoal derived from roundwood.

Modern

- 9.2.4 The modern charcoal from the upper fill (8113) of terminus [8111] was moderately well-preserved with a small number of the fragments indeterminate due to the presence of knotwood and bark as well as due to general distortion caused by charring process. Radial cracks and vitrification affected several of the fragments. Oak was the dominant taxon, deriving from large branch or trunk wood. It was accompanied by roundwood of hazel and 2-3 seriate plum-type.

Undated

- 9.2.5 The large charcoal assemblage in undated pit [10208] was moderately well-preserved with over a quarter of the assemblage affected by radial cracks. Vitification and general distortion affected a small proportion of the charcoal fragments. Oak was the only taxon recorded within the deposit with all the fragments deriving from large branch or trunk wood.

Discussion and Interpretation

- 9.2.6 The Roman charcoal assemblage indicates the exploitation of a wide range of taxa from mixed shrubby woodland where the fruit- and nut-bearing trees of hazel, plum-type and the apple sub-family would have thrived alongside oak. The light-loving species of field maple and ash would have been exploited from open areas. All the wood burns well at high temperatures for a prolonged time (Taylor 1981) with the exception of field maple which may have been opportunistically collected and utilised to bulk out the fuelwood. Similar shrubby oak woodland was being exploited at the contemporary local sites of Dorket Head (Adams 2023a) and Cotgrave (Adams 2021) indicating similar exploitation patterns. Wood of open areas was not present at these sites suggesting concentration on the wooded environs for fuelwood.
- 9.2.7 The modern assemblage indicates that shrubby oak woodland was being exploited with the oak likely deliberately harvested from large branch or trunk wood. The small branch or twig wood of hazel and plum-type were likely opportunistically collected from the woodland whilst the oak wood was being harvested. The pure oak charcoal assemblage in undated pit [10208] likely derives from a single burning event that was discarded in the pit.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Overview

- 10.1.1 The archaeological evaluation undertaken at Wysall revealed presence of human activity on site since prehistory until Modern times. In total, after discounting furrows, 57 trenches out of the 140 trenches excavated were found to contain archaeological features.
- 10.1.2 Based on the trench results, large areas of the Site seem to have a sparse or no archaeological activity. On the other hand, the evidence also revealed areas of moderate to very high archaeological activity, often spatially limited, in multiple locations. These included two clusters of prehistoric activity with evidence for settlement in Land Parcel 1 (Clusters 1A and 1C); a large area of Romano-British settlement with prehistoric origins in Land Parcel 1 (Cluster 1B); an area, provisionally dated as Romano-British or of later date, with probable settlement character, enclosure and inhumations in Land Parcel 2 (Cluster 2A); and a undated or tentatively dated as medieval to post-medieval area containing east-west aligned enclosures forming probable stock enclosures in Land Parcel 2 (Cluster 2B). Evidence for burial and structured deposition was also seen in the form of a prehistoric/Roman dog burial in Cluster 1C, two provisionally Roman inhumations found in Cluster 2A with a Bronze Age/early prehistoric waste pit/cremation in Cluster 1A.
- 10.1.3 Changes in land use in the medieval–modern periods were also evidenced by a series of elements including medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow, post-medieval or modern quarrying activity (Land Parcel 1 & Land Parcel 2), a post-medieval/modern kiln in Land Parcel 2 (Cluster 2C), and modern agricultural features.
- 10.1.4 Considering the clearly defined and spatially limited activity areas, as well as the sparseness of the archaeological remains outside these areas the majority of the features can be characterised within a broader context. Only 13 trenches in Land Parcel 1 (07, 09, 11, 23, 30, 31, 48, 49, 52, 56, 59, 72, 73) and three trenches in Land Parcel 2 (106, 133) contained undated features which did not form part of those areas. Some of these trenches were located close to the more defined archaeological areas and can potentially be considered as representative of peripheral continuation of those activity areas (Trenches 7, 9 & 11—Cluster 1A; Trenches 52, 56 & 59—Cluster 1C; Trench 106—Cluster 2A & Trench 107). The remaining features generally comprised isolated ditches and can be theorised to have had agricultural and land management functions.
- 10.1.5 Preservation was generally found to be very good outside of the areas of quarrying however, within these areas, earlier features were found to be completely obliterated (Trenches 12, 13, 17, 40, 48 86–91, 93, 95–98, 100–102, 105, & 106). The geophysical survey results were highly accurate and of great assistance in the overall characterisation of features and activity areas.
- 10.1.6 The Site is directly adjacent to the site of a previous large-scale evaluation named as *Land off Highfields Farm, Bunny Hill, Costock, Nottinghamshire* (herein referred to as the Highfields Evaluation; York Archaeology 2024b). That intervention supports the Site interpretation by placing it within a localised context and should be used to provide a deeper understanding of prehistoric–Roman settlement patterns on Bunny Hill. The Highfields Evaluation found evidence for Late Iron Age occupation in the form of roundhouses, and possible ladder settlement, as well as a large area of Roman settlement with strong similarities to Cluster 1B.

10.2 Mesolithic

- 10.2.1 The earliest evidenced activity on the Site derives from the presence of residual flints. These elements were found in the south-eastern part of Land Parcel 1 and the north-eastern part of Land Parcel 2, which broadly indicate some level of Mesolithic activity on Site. Due to the Site's location on a slope and respective likelihood of colluvial movement, paired with the low quantity of worked flints, further spatial analysis of the flint distribution would not reveal any further evidence of in site activity, at this stage of the works. A similar flint assemblage, of limited characteristics, was found during the Highfields Evaluation (York Archaeology 2024b).

10.3 Bronze Age/Early Prehistoric

- 10.3.1 Bronze Age or broadly dated Early Prehistoric activity was confirmed by the presence of artefactual components. This activity was limited to Land Parcel 1 where a rectilinear enclosure (Trench 13), associated ditch (Trench 12), and pits (Trench 13 & 16) were present (Cluster 1A). A further unexcavated L-shaped anomaly potentially suggestive of further enclosure was identified by geophysical survey to the south. These features were dated based on the presence of 139 sherds of Bronze Age or early prehistoric pottery in a pit [1603] (Trench 16) and a sherd of prehistoric pottery found in an exterior ditch [1202] (Trench 12). The date of this exterior ditch may require further attention as a later chronology cannot be disregarded. The pit [1603], initially interpreted as a cremation on site, was found to contain a considerable quantity of burnt bone from an undetermined large mammal, making the funerary interpretation still possible. However, the presence of multiple pottery sherds of various fabrics within the pit, and the presence of a nearby waste pit [1605] of the same chronology, makes the interpretation as a waste pit much more likely than a cremation. As the evidence is unclear, the possibility of this feature being a structure deposition remains open. Further pits and a posthole were present in Trenches 07, 09 and 11 representing a possible continuation of this activity to the northwest of the enclosure. The cluster is located on the ridge of Bunny Hill and any activity there would have had a good visibility over the wider landscape.
- 10.3.2 The evidence characterises this area as a slightly sparse foci of activity with probable settlement and potential funerary activity. Including the undated features in Trenches 07, 09 and 11, there is a possibility that it may cover a potential area of 350m diameter centred on Trenches 12 and 13, however further investigation and absolute dating of ditch [1202] remains essential to this interpretation. If confirmed in the future, the presence of a possible but dubious cremation, close to a possible settlement area, has the potential to contribute towards the understanding of the relationships between settlement and funerary activity in early prehistory. Once more, without scientific dating and further investigation of the area, this theory remains a possibility. The cluster of evidence was heavily affected by later quarrying (as seen in Trenches 12 & 13), which unfortunately seems to be centred on the interior of the possible enclosure area. If confirmed, the survival of any domestic features is likely to be low.
- 10.3.3 A few contemporary sites and features are known in the wider area. Furthermore, a Bronze Age spear tip was found approximately 100m to the east of Land Parcel 2 (MNT5451, L5511, ENT2721). The detection of the potential settlement activity in Cluster 1A is, therefore, a large addition to the understanding of this period within the local areas.
- 10.3.4 Within the region, Bronze Age remains are often dominated by funerary activity while settlement features are rare and often ephemeral. Other early prehistoric periods such as the Neolithic and Early Iron Age are also limited in this aspect (Clay 2025; Willis 2023). Despite the

areas of truncation and lack of more evidence, the activity in Cluster 1A may still be considered as possibly holding potential for the further understanding of early prehistoric settlement.

10.4 Late Iron Age and Prehistoric/Romano-British

- 10.4.1 Within the southern part of Land Parcel 1, two areas of potential prehistoric activity can be identified and tentatively dated. The areas comprise a small cluster of activity (1C) dated via a single abraded sherd of prehistoric or Roman pottery from [5703] (Trench 57), and a single Late Iron Age ditch [6703] (Trench 67) within the area of Roman settlement (Cluster 1B). These elements hint at a narrative of changing settlement patterns within a small area between the prehistoric and Roman periods.
- 10.4.2 Cluster 1C, centred on Trench 58, contained a ring gully representing a possible roundhouse [5803/5806] and an articulated dog burial [5807]. A nearby pit [5703], in Trench 57, contained a sherd of prehistoric or Roman pottery. These features were not identified by the geophysical survey, limiting the understanding of their continuation beyond the trench boundaries. Sparsely distributed undated features could be seen in nearby trenches (52, 56 & 59) indicating strong potential for continuation of associated activity within 100m of Trench 58. This activity can be characterised, from the evidence available as small-scale domestic activity with a possible pet burial or structured deposition in the form of a dog burial close to the domestic area. The current broad dating for this cluster may represent evidence for an earlier phase of settlement activity, later consolidated into Cluster 1B in the Iron Age/Roman period or, alternatively, a nearby and contemporary domestic area of contrasting character. Both possibilities allow a complex understanding on the variation and change in settlement patterns in these periods. The presence of a possible structured deposition in the form of articulated dog burial [5807] close to a possible roundhouse, is also of note. More precise dating would be highly relevant to aid certain regional research questions associated with structured deposition patterns and location of religious sites.
- 10.4.3 Within Britain as a whole, dog Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) are a common type of structured deposition and can sometimes be linked to ritual behaviour. The analysis of this action is currently limited, but it has been the subject of multiple studies in recent years (Bellis 2020).
- 10.4.4 Approximately 300m to the east of the prehistoric/Roman activity in Cluster 1C, and within an area of otherwise Romano-British settlement (Cluster 1B), a single ditch of probable Late Iron Age date [6703] (Trench 67) was identified. This ditch contained nine sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, and it was later recut by a Roman ditch [6705] which contained transitional and mid-3rd–4th century pottery. Although there is possibility of residuality, there is also potential for that element to represent an early phase of the Romano-British settlement in the area. The ditch [6703] was co-axial with the later settlement layout indicating that elements of the settlement layout in Cluster 1B could have still been established in the Late Iron Age. Further evidence of an Iron Age origin to the settlement was present in the form of residual Iron Age pottery found in [6507], [6812], [14113] and [14124]. It can also be noted that, as limited sample excavation was undertaken in Cluster 1B, due to the density of archaeology, there is potential for earlier remains to be more frequent than currently suggested. Within the edge of Cluster 1C, lying 190m to the west of the Cluster 1B, an overall trend of settlement drift and consolidation within the prehistoric period can be speculated, although due to the limited dating evidence this remains hypothetical.
- 10.4.5 Within the wider area, the closest Iron Age remains correspond to a series of possible roundhouses, identified during the Highfields evaluation (York Archaeology 2024b), around

900m to the north-west of Cluster 1C. Approximately 1km to the southwest of Clusters 1B and 1C, the Highfields evaluation found a small Iron Age ladder settlement, located within 110m of a large Roman settlement area of high comparability to Wysall's Cluster 1B (ibid). That Roman settlement area contained a single enclosure ditch (Trench 78) with pottery dated to 1-70 AD (ibid), inviting comparison to the potential Late Iron Age date for consolidation of settlement within Cluster 1B. There is therefore high potential for investigation of changing settlement patterns within the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period within the Site, which has potential to be viewed alongside comparative data from a nearby and comparable settlement.

10.5 Romano-British and possible Romano-British

- 10.5.1 Within the Site two main areas of Roman activity could be defined (Cluster 1B & Cluster 2A). Cluster 1B could be clearly characterised as a highly dense area of Romano-British settlement, while the Cluster 2A activity was artefactually and archeologically much sparser, but also had evidence for possible settlement activity in the form of frequent indications of food waste. Burials were also present.
- 10.5.2 While the enclosed settlement in Cluster 1B can be very clearly identified as Romano-British, the dating for Cluster 2A is more provisional and based on two finds only — an iron cleat and a fragment of CBM. According to this data, there is potential for this activity to be of later date with residual finds associated. The dating of the area of the amalgamated enclosure in the eastern part of Cluster 1B is also provisional. The chronological attribution is based on the presence of possible Roman pottery in a single ditch and its proximity to a clearly Roman settlement area. Possibility for reinterpretation remains open and dependant on future findings.
- 10.5.3 The two activity clusters were located 600m apart, however, the area between them was not subject to evaluation and it is uncertain whether there was any continuation of occupation between both areas. Dating evidence from Cluster 2A was also limited, preventing phasing between the areas.

Cluster 1B

- 10.5.4 Within Land Parcel 1, the activity in Cluster 1B covered an area of 400m x 200m, but it is likely that this activity also continued to the south and east of the evaluated area. Similarly, to the Bronze Age / early prehistoric activity in Cluster 1A, the Cluster 1B Romano-British settlement appears to have been located on an area of comparatively high ground.
- 10.5.5 The Cluster 1B area was initially identified via geophysical survey which recorded a broadly rectangular area of densely spaced linear features on co-axial east- west and north-south alignments, representing combined enclosure elements as well as interior features. This dense rectangular area measured approximately 176m in width and at least 198m in length, continuing southwards beyond the limit of the evaluation. A further less-densely spaced area of enclosure features was identified to the east, possibly representing ancillary activity.
- 10.5.6 The understanding and interpretation of this area was refined with a series of targeted trenches (64–68, 70, 71, 141). These found a higher density of features than predicted by the geophysical survey as well as structural evidence. Due to the density of the features and with the agreement of the NCC SPA, a representative sample of features from these areas were excavated, sufficient to allow characterisation of the activity represented. A single Late Iron Age ditch [6703] and a later recut were recorded, indicating that the settlement here may

have begun in the Late Iron Age. The feature evidence of recuts and robber trenches, alongside the artefactual evidence, indicated that multiple phases of activity took place over a long period of time. The artefactual evidence included late-3rd–4th century pottery, recovered from ditch [6507]. However, the majority of the pottery could only be broadly dated and phasing within the settlement is highly limited. Additionally, the less densely spaced area to the east, investigated in Trench 71, contained transitional wares recovered from ditch [7115] and could only be identified as *possible Roman*.

- 10.5.7 The geophysical survey indicated that the main settlement area was bounded within a double ditched rectilinear enclosure. This was confirmed by evidence collected in Trenches 65, 66 and 67. Trench 64 confirmed evidence for a funnelled entranceway to the north.
- 10.5.8 A squarish sub-enclosure, measuring approximately 42m x 44m, was identified by the geophysical survey in the south-western part of the enclosure area and the interior of this area was targeted by Trench 66. This sub-enclosure interior was found to contain a large quantity of discrete features, a curvilinear feature which was left unexcavated, and a small segment of a stone wall foundation {6604}. Based on the geophysical survey, the curvilinear feature may have had a diameter of 16m, making interpretation as a roundhouse possible. This would also be slightly bigger than the possible roundhouse [5803/5806] recorded in Trench 58 (Cluster 1C). These combined features strongly indicate that this sub-enclosure had a domestic character.
- 10.5.9 Further structural elements included a ditch/robber trench [6711] in Trench 67, a possible stone wall foundation {14115}, cobbled surface {14116}, and postholes in Trench 141. The distance between these features indicated that at least three structures could have existed in this area, located in the vicinities of Trenches 66, 67 and 141. This is corroborated by the finds evidence which found high quantities of CBM in Cluster 1B broadly comprising roof tiles but with box flue and possible floor tile also found in Trenches 64 and 65. A particularly high concentration of CBM was found in Trench 64, possibly indicating another area containing a potential building. The CBM evidence indicated the presence of roof tiles, but not of brick-built construction. The presence of box flue CBM is suggestive of the presence of a high-status building or bath house. Iron Age Grey cinder was also found within one of the robber trenches [6711], which is strongly associated with the Iron Age and probably derives from conflagration events such as the burning of a building (section 8.9.5). This tentatively could indicate some continuity of Iron Age building traditions within this area and the burning of a building, accidentally or purposely, prior to its demolition.
- 10.5.10 Later demolition of structures and re-use of structural materials was evidenced by the robber trenches [6711] in Trench 67 and [14124] in Trench 141. Only broadly dated artefacts were recovered from these contexts, preventing more precise phasing of these events.
- 10.5.11 Manufacturing activity within this enclosed settlement is also indicated by the presence of a kiln in Trench 141, which appears to have been used for pottery production. This kiln contained mid-2nd–mid-4th century pottery, and represents one of the later phases of activity within the settlement.
- 10.5.12 Further interpretation of the enclosure interior is limited by density of the features, both predicted by the geophysical survey and present in the trenches, but the co-axial linear features and ditches, indicate a highly ordered, zoned and sub-enclosed settlement with hints of internal trackways. Based on the evidence thus far, industrial and domestic areas may be expected on site.

- 10.5.13 The area to the east of the main rectilinear enclosure and the less densely spaced enclosures were investigated in Trenches 70 and 71. This eastern area is harder to characterise, due to more limited investigation, but speculative interpretations can be made based on the geophysical results and nearby comparable features. A possible small rectilinear enclosure, with a squarish sub-enclosure can be seen in the southern part of this area, potentially representing a smaller scale domestic area, while the relatively empty rectilinear enclosures to the north may represent agricultural or pastoral areas. Trench 71, located to the north of the predicted extent of the area, found that the enclosure continued further to the north-west, and that the feature density is also likely to be greater than predicted. In addition to the other features present in Trench 71, multiple curvilinear ditches [7113], [7115], [7103], [7105] were found. It is currently unknown whether they represent potential ring gullies, curvilinear enclosure features, working areas or windbreaks. This area can be tentatively considered to be contemporary with the main settlement area, based on the presence of transitional, possible Roman pottery found in curvilinear ditch [7115]. Due to the limited dating evidence, it is uncertain where the area fits within the narrative of the Cluster 1B settlement formation, and whether it represented an ancillary area or a different phase.
- 10.5.14 Trench 70 contained a single feature of probable natural origin, indicating that archaeologically blank areas are present between these two related areas. Very few undated features were found in the area surrounding Cluster 1A and it is currently unclear where the settlement's peripheral and agricultural areas were located.
- 10.5.15 The pottery assemblage from Cluster 1B was typical for a rural site in Nottinghamshire, with a few early Roman coarsewares comparable to coarse wares from Margidunum and Leicester. The Site may therefore have potential to contribute towards the understanding of the local and regional economy in the Early Roman period.

Cluster 2A

- 10.5.16 The activity in Cluster 2A was located at a much lower elevation, at 65m AOD, in contrast to Cluster 1B at 80m AOD in Cluster 1B (BGS 2025). Within Cluster 2A, the dating evidence was limited to a single iron cleat of broadly Roman date recovered from an enclosure ditch recut [8708], and to a small abraded fragment of probable Roman CBM found in ditch [8730]. The features in Cluster 2A consisted of a squarish and subdivided enclosure, projected by the geophysical survey and confirmed in Trench 87, as well as of an interior post alignment, exterior pits and two inhumations. Potentially peripheral continuations of the activity from this area could be seen to the west in Trenches 85 and 86. Complete truncation from quarrying was present to the direct east of the activity centre, but there is potential for good survival in the enclosure interior. Beyond the area of truncation to the east of the cluster, Trenches 106 and 107 contained potential evidence for associated peripheral activity, in the form of an undated pit in Trench 106, and of two Roman ditches in Trench 107. The occurrence of two inhumations may indicate the presence of a burial ground in this area.
- 10.5.17 Although the activity can be broadly characterised as potentially settlement-related based on the presence of frequent animal bone and especially chicken bones in the enclosure ditch fills, multiple elements remain enigmatic. The inhumations were located at the boundary of the enclosure. Burial [8712] cut an earlier posthole, possibly indicating that this action may represent activity of a later phase. It is also unclear what the post alignment [8744] represented; in plan it appears to point towards the inhumations, but it could also represent a fence line and further interior subdivision, or potentially the side of a larger structure. The inhumations in Cluster 2A, were roughly, but not perfectly, orientated east-west. This possibly represents Late Roman burial trends and associated shifts in belief and burial practice. It is

uncertain whether the sparser assemblage and lower evidence for structural features, indicates a lower status settlement area to 1B, or whether it represented a different phase or less permanent activity area. This is especially pronounced by the lack of pottery found in 2A, despite the presence of a kiln, possibly used for small scale pottery production, and evidence for imported pottery in nearby Cluster 1B. A similar pottery assemblage was found in the Roman settlement of Highfields, 300m to the southwest (York Archaeology 2024b).

- 10.5.18 As the Cluster 1B settlement was active, probably on a sporadic basis, between the Late Iron Age to the 3rd–4th century, it is unlikely that the Cluster 2A area represents earlier activity, but it could represent evidence for later or post-Roman period occupation. The scarcity of Roman material culture within the cluster makes residuality possible. A tentative suggestion of spatial relationship with the potential medieval/post-medieval paddock area (Cluster 2B) can also be made, hinting at the potential for a later *terminus ante quem* for the settlement activity in Cluster 2A.
- 10.5.19 More may be understood of these remains with dating evidence, and based on the spatial extent of the quarrying truncation, there is a strong chance for more remains to be found if further work is undertaken on the Site. Samples from the skeleton {SK 8713} can be submitted for radiocarbon dating, which may allow a refining of the phasing within this activity cluster and comparative phasing with the Cluster 1B remains. The evidence from this area has potential to contribute towards the understanding of the relationships between settlement and funerary activity, burial practices and the spatial layout and relationships of settlements in the Roman period and possibly settlement change over time.

Lifestyle and Consumption

- 10.5.20 While the material culture in the probable settlement of Cluster 2A was notably sparser than the Cluster 1B settlement area, it had a much larger animal bone assemblage. The animal bone assemblage in both areas were dominated by sheep/goat, cattle and pig with horse and dog also present in the Cluster 1B assemblage, and chicken and goose present in Cluster 2A. It is currently uncertain why these two probable settlement areas differed, but it is likely to tie into their differing material cultures, characters and potentially phasing.
- 10.5.21 Between the areas, the evidence tentatively suggests that beef may have been more commonly consumed than lamb/mutton on the Site. Mollusc shells were also present in both areas, indicating the consumption of oyster and mussel. The animal bones from these two areas were sometimes ageable and the range of ages of the sheep was suggestive of pastoral farming. Pigs appear to have been slaughtered young for meat, but it is currently uncertain whether they were kept on Site. The body part analysis was also suggestive that at least some sheep, cows and pigs were slaughtered and butchered on site. Further data may allow a more complex analysis and scientific dating may allow analysis of changes to animal husbandry and consumption over time.
- 10.5.22 While analysis of the cereal assemblage was limited by poor preservation, it indicated cereal processing. Wheat, occasionally identifiable as spelt/emmer, was the main cultivar, with oat occasionally present. Both settlements/activity clusters produced non-cereal remains potentially suggestive of dispersed settlement waste, which is consistent with their interpretation.
- 10.5.23 The provisionally Roman individual (SK8713) buried in Cluster 2A, and recovered for osteological analysis, had signs of potential scurvy alongside other pathologies. It could tentatively be interpreted as a prime female adult, with a series of pathologies, who

undertook hard labour without a complete diet. This data is limited without confirmed dating and comparisons, but it highlights another aspect of lifestyles at the Site in this period and may also with further data hint at status and society.

- 10.5.24 Dog remains were found in the Cluster 1B Trenches 64, 67 and the undated pit [10602] (Trench 106), within the area of potential peripheral Roman activity. Additionally, 11% of hand collected animal bone from Roman contexts had signs of canine gnawing. It is evident therefore that dogs were kept by the communities living on the Site in the Roman period. Alongside evidence such as the prehistoric/Roman Cluster 1C dog burial, there may be potential within the Site to investigate animal-human relationships and the role and treatment of dogs in this period. This area of study is relatively recent, but known changes associated with the Roman conquest include changes to the breeds/types of dogs kept and the appearance of dwarf dogs. The study of how interactions between humans and dogs in different regions, settlements and settlement types, varied is currently highly limited for this period, but reflects wider attitude, ritual and lifestyle change (Bellis 2020).
- 10.5.25 The charcoal evidence also indicated that a wide range of taxa from mixed shrubby woodland and open areas was exploited for fuelwood. This pattern of exploitation was comparable to nearby contemporary sites, but as the charcoal assemblage derived from a single sample from Cluster 2A, it can't be taken as representative for fuelwood exploitation across the Site within this period.

Wider Context

- 10.5.26 The Roman settlement investigated during the Highfields Evaluation (York Archaeology 2024b) was found approximately 300m to the south-west of the Cluster 2A activity, and approximately 1km to the south-west of Cluster 1B. It was highly comparable to the 1B settlement and was characterised by a highly complex and enclosed area of settlement activity with co-axial zoning and a highly sub-divided interior. Although no stone building remains were found in the Highfields Evaluation, a stone/metaled surface was present towards the settlement interior. Similarly, to Cluster 1B, the finds assemblage was characteristic of a basic Romano-British settlement site. The chronology was also similar, with early features dated to the 1st century and later pottery dated to the late 3rd–mid 4th century. Similar contexts for the settlement origin and abandonment can therefore be assumed (ibid).
- 10.5.27 Part of the Site was directly adjacent to the Roman settlement found during the Highfields Evaluation, but no continuation of associated activity could be seen (Trenches 112–119).
- 10.5.28 Dependant on the phasing, the Cluster 2A remains may have had an ancillary relationship to the Highfields Evaluation settlement than the one seen in Cluster 1B, or to represent a change to settlement patterns. There may also be potential for the Cluster 2A activity and the area of less densely spaced enclosure at the east of Cluster 1B (Trench 71) to share comparable function.
- 10.5.29 Within the wider area, a concentration of Roman remains including a well, quernstone, shoe fragment, corn-drier and 3rd century pottery was found approximately 1km northwest of the Site (Monument Number 317334; HER Number: M13; HER: M14). Roman findspots including those of high-status items are also known within the wider area (MNT228, L228, ENT526; MNT5813, L5876, ENT3051). The Site would also have been located approximately 5km to the west of the Fosse Way and within 6km of the known extent of another Roman Road, which if it continued its projection towards the Fosse Way would pass close to the Site (Allen et al

2018). The Cluster 1B settlement on the Site can therefore be understood as a rural settlement within a well settled and connected area.

10.6 Medieval/Post-medieval

- 10.6.1 Furrows were found in 45 trenches (07, 10, 11, 20, 24–28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 47, 48, 60–63, 75, 76, 80, 102–104, 108–111, 113, 115, 123–126, 129, 130, 133, 136–140) across the Site representing at least seven systems. Some of these systems could be clearly seen as agricultural trends on the geophysical survey, allowing analysis of their spread and the size of medieval/post-medieval field parcels. The ridge and furrow system represented by Trench 80 (Land Parcel 1) can be estimated to have covered an area of 200 x 226m. The ridge and furrow system represented by Trenches 136–140 (Land Parcel 2) covered an area of approximately 220 x 170m. The system represented by Trench 108 appeared to have covered an area of at least 47m x 200m and the system represented by Trenches 109–111 (Land Parcel 2) covered an area at least 231m x 81m. These two latter narrow areas may have previously been combined with other fields to the north and east. Multiple areas of well-preserved ridge and furrow close to the Site can also be seen in LiDAR (LiDARfinder.com), these systems vary in size and shape, but are broadly consistent with the dimensions of the furrow systems seen on the Site.
- 10.6.2 A broad continuity in the medieval/post-medieval field systems could be seen as many furrows systems were found to be contained within the boundaries of modern fields, especially in the eastern side of the Site. Potential continuity, before and after the ridge and furrow system, could also be seen in Trench 133 where a furrow cut an undated ditch on the same alignment, and on Trench 123, where a furrow was recut for a possible field boundary. In the eastern part of the Site, closer to the village of Wysall, furrows were far more common, but this can be considered to be due to localised areas of truncation in other parts of the site as well-preserved ridge and furrow can be seen to the west of the Site in LiDAR.
- 10.6.3 Notable relationships can be seen in Land Parcel 2, where the furrow system represented by Trenches 136–140 seems to respect the Cluster 2B enclosure area and possible paddock area, implying a contemporary date. The presence of occasional furrows in Cluster 2B, may either indicate that it initially formed arable land in the medieval period/post-medieval period and later changed to possible paddocks, before the final phase of the Trench 136–140 furrow system. Or that it was established prior to the final phase of the Trench 136–140 furrow system and was later used for ridge and furrow cultivation. An alternative theory explanation could suggest that the Cluster 2B features remained as earthworks in the landscape and were later avoided. Due to the lack of stratigraphic relationships for the furrows in this area, this remains unknown.
- 10.6.4 Furrows were also absent within the part of Land Parcel 2 dominated by post-medieval/modern quarrying activity, suggesting that this area may not have been used for arable agriculture in the medieval/post-medieval period. It may have represented waste, commons or a pastoral area along with nearby Cluster 2B, perhaps suggesting why it was selected for quarrying in a later period. This was not the case for the quarrying areas in Land Parcel 1, which were found close to furrows.
- 10.6.5 The charred plant assemblage for the post-medieval period indicated a change from glume to free-threshing wheat from the Roman period and the cultivation of barley, while the weed seeds indicated a broad continuity in the overall environment.

- 10.6.6 These combined evidences allow a partial reconstruction of Wysall's agricultural hinterland in the medieval/post-medieval period.

10.7 Post-medieval/Modern

- 10.7.1 In the post-medieval/modern period, part of the Wysall hinterland appears to have also been used for small scale extraction and industry. This is based on the areas of quarrying, a single kiln [12802] present in Trench 128 (Cluster 2C), and the presence of fired clay from a clay lined feature in ditch [8111] (Trench 81). This seems to have been confined to the central part of Land Parcel 1, and to the northern, western and central parts of Land Parcel 2, appearing to follow a medieval/post-medieval trend of this area being non-arable, as discussed above (section 10.6.4). The phasing of the ditch [8111] and the kiln [12802] were based on the stratigraphic relationships as both features were found to cut the subsoil.
- 10.7.2 The areas dominated by quarrying were found in the central northern part of Land Parcel 1 and the north-western to central part of Land Parcel 2 (Trenches 12, 13, 17, 40, 48 86–91, 93, 95– 98, 100–102, 105, & 106). The quarry activity was often identified by large amorphous anomalies acknowledged as spread by the geophysical survey. The evaluation revealed that the area of quarrying extended beyond the predicted areas. Within the areas of densest quarrying activity, all earlier features can be considered to be destroyed, but in Land Parcel 1 and at the edges of the Land Parcel 2, quarrying area feature survival is considerably greater. Beyond the evaluation area further quarrying activity is hinted at by hollows seen in LiDAR.
- 10.7.3 The quarrying area in Land Parcel 2 is already known as an undesignated heritage asset based on historical mapping (NHER 71182), but is currently considered undated in the HER records. The evaluation found occasional post-medieval and 18th–19th century pottery in extraction pits in Land Parcel 1 (Trench 17) and a single ditch/pit with post-medieval–modern pottery at the edge of the quarrying area in Land Parcel 2 (Trench 105). The activity has a *terminus ante quem* of 1884, when the Site was depicted as agricultural land in OS mapping (OS 1884). The depiction of possible upcast mounds in Land Parcel 1, and a plantation named Stone Pit Plantation in Land Parcel 2, indicates that the cessation quarrying activity may have been relatively recent in 1884. The earliest date of quarrying in these areas is unknown and the quarrying in Land Parcel 2 seems to have primarily targeted an area that was already treated differently in the medieval/post-medieval period. It can also be inferred that the quarrying activity may have post-dated the Cluster 2B possible pastoral activity, based on the proximity of quarrying features to the enclosure in Trench 102. It can also be noted, however, that the quarrying activity ends close to the boundary of Cluster 2B and there were no observed examples of extraction pits cut through Cluster 2B features.
- 10.7.4 The extraction pits were often large, sometimes covering areas of >50m x 1.8m (Trench 90), but occasional smaller extraction pits were also seen (Trenches 13, 17 and possibly 94 and 102). It is currently unknown whether these smaller pits represent a separate phase or had a different function. The material extracted during the quarrying would have been limestone.
- 10.7.5 Historically, in Nottinghamshire, limestone quarrying has been small scale and undertaken for building stone (BGS 2002). The scale of the quarrying area falls in this pattern of small-scale quarrying. The stone from the Site can be identified as Lias Limestone, which has historically also been used for church and vernacular buildings (Historic England & BGS 2025)
- 10.7.6 Within the village of Wysall, the earlier buildings are often constructed of local material (usually brick) with earlier sections of rubble stone or ashlar (Rushcliffe Borough Council 2024). The only listed and fully stone built building is the Church of the Holy Trinity (NHLE 1259980),

which dates to the 11th/12th century and has been reworked, rebuilt and restored in the 14th, 19th and early 20th centuries. The stones used for the church are Lias Limestone, with brown iron-stained boulder of hard and soft sandstone, generally used for later renovations and sandstone used for carved stones (Southwell & Nottingham Church History Project 2025). While the church in Wysall is constructed from similar materials to those quarried on the Site, the fully dated extraction pits are more likely to be associated with domestic buildings in Wysall as sandstone was used for the later renovations. Nevertheless, due to the lack of a *terminus post quem* for this activity an association cannot be ruled out. Based on a likely association with the historic construction of buildings in Wysall, the quarries on the Site can be considered to be of local interest.

10.8 Modern

- 10.8.1 Very few post-1884 and/or clearly modern features (Trenches 47, 66, 81, 96, 99, 106, 108, 126) were found on the Site. Based on historical mapping and the present day use of the land it is likely that the Site was of agricultural use between the late 19th century and the present (OS 1884). As many of these modern features corresponded to mapped features, they add little to the understanding of agricultural change and development in this period.

10.9 Undated

- 10.9.1 Although undated features were found in 22 trenches (07, 09, 11, 23, 30, 31, 35, 48, 49, 52, 56, 59, 72, 73, 92–95, 101–104, 106, 133), many of these features were found in the potential periphery of areas of dated activity areas (Trenches 7, 9 & 11—Cluster 1A; Trenches 52, 56 & 59—Cluster 1C; Trench 106—Cluster 2A & Trench 107). Cluster 2B can also be speculatively assigned to a broad period.

Cluster 2B

- 10.9.2 The artefactual dating of the Cluster 2B enclosures was limited to a single fragment of possible post-medieval pottery and cannot be considered as confidently dated at this stage of the investigation. However, based on the relationships outlined above (section 10.6.3), it seems to have formed part of the medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape. A tentative spatial link can also be made with the probable Roman/post-Roman activity in Cluster 2A (section 10.5.18), hinting at an early origin. The cluster was comprised of a series of rectilinear, enclosures on an east-west alignment. Based on the layout, lack of settlement-related-waste and lack of internal features, it is likely that they had a pastoral purpose, possibly forming paddocks.

Non-clustered features

- 10.9.3 In Land Parcel 1, 13 trenches (07, 09, 11, 23, 30, 31, 48, 49, 52, 56, 59, 72, 73) contained undated features. Of these, Trenches 07, 09 and 11 represent possible continuation of the prehistoric activity in Cluster 1A and Trenches 49, 52, 56 and 59 represent potential continuation of the Cluster 1C activity. The undated ditches in Trench 72 are also of potential interest, based on their proximity to a narrow possible enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. The remaining trenches generally contained single undated ditches, representing background peripheral activity with potential to date between prehistory and modern times.
- 10.9.4 In Land Parcel 2, only two trenches contained non-clustered, undated features (106 & 133). These consisted of an undated pit in Trench 106, which may represent a continuation of the

Cluster 2A activity and the north to south aligned ditch in Trench 133, which was cut by a furrow on the same alignment and therefore may represent an earlier field system.

- 10.9.5 Based on this distribution and the accuracy of the geophysical survey, it is likely that all of the centres of activity within the Site have been identified in the evaluation, and there is a low to moderate likelihood of encountering features associated with peripheral activity in Land Parcel 1. This likelihood is lower in Land Parcel 2, which is far sparser outside the areas of clustered activity. However, the undated pit in Trench 106, between the Romano-British Cluster 2A and the Roman remains in Trench 107, indicates potential for further peripheral Romano-British activity in the north-eastern part of Land Parcel 2.

10.10 East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework

- 10.10.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation allow the addressing of some of the EMHERF research questions as set in the WSI and during the post-excavation process. The particular questions can be consulted in the Section 5 of this report.

- 10.10.2 Particular relevant themes include the potential for investigation of Bronze Age/early prehistoric settlement activity; the relationships between settlement areas in the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods; the relationships between settlement areas and funerary areas in the prehistoric/Roman periods; domestic buildings and the internal layout of settlement in the Romano-British period and; industry in the Romano-British period. The agenda of potential relevance is presented and discussed below.

Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age (c. 4000–c. 1150 cal BC)

3.1 Dating

- 10.10.3 The Bronze Age/early prehistoric pit [1603] contained 139 sherds of pottery as well as burnt bone. These may hold potential for scientific dating and refinement of the pottery dates. Other features within Cluster 1A may also contribute to this agenda if ever required.

3.3 Introduction, character and development of agriculture

- 10.10.4 The charred plant remains from Bronze Age/early prehistoric features was limited and indicative of either intrusive remains or that cereal cultivation was not taking place on a large scale at the site. Similarly, the zooarchaeological assemblage from this period was limited to a single tooth and an assemblage of burnt bone from indeterminate large mammal found in a probable waste pit/cremation pit.

3.4 Exploitation of different landscape zones

3.5 Settlement patterns

- 10.10.5 The Bronze Age/early prehistoric activity is located on the Bunny Hill ridge, overlooking the hillside and a river valley. A pattern and selective use of particular landscapes for specific activities may be inferred if settlement is confirmed.

3.9 Raw material resources and exchange networks

- 10.10.6 Although not flagged as a priority, the site holds potential to allow refined dating for the pottery found in Trenches 12 and 16.

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (c. 1150 cal BC–AD 43)

4.2 Site visibility, prospection and landscape exploration

10.10.7 The current evidence is limited to contribute towards this agenda.

4.3 Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements (c.1000 – 450 BC)

4.5 Late Iron Age settlements (c.100 BC – AD 50)

- 10.10.8 The site holds potential for the characterisation of morphology, spatial extent and, potentially, of particular socio-economical processes. Activity in Cluster 1A may be relevant to this question, especially with the presence of a rectilinear enclosure. The evidence is limited to allow specific insights on this theme.
- 10.10.9 The tentative evidence for a Late Iron Age origin (Trench 67) to the large Cluster 1B Roman settlement is highly relevant, although this agenda cannot be fully addressed at this stage of the investigation.
- 10.10.10 Further evidence around the potential Iron Age shift to a large and enclosed settlement in the Site, may be found in the prehistoric/Roman domestic area (Cluster 1C) which lies close to Cluster 1B as well as the chronology and character of the possible Roman enclosure area (Trench 71) in the eastern part of Cluster 1B. Local context to this shift in the Site may be found via comparison with the evidence from the Highfields evaluation, which recorded a similar large enclosed Roman settlement with Iron Age/Roman origins (York Archaeology 2024b).

4.6 Field systems and major linear boundaries

- 10.10.11 Very little evidence for prehistoric field systems was identified during the evaluation, although their presence cannot be fully ruled out when considering the presence of undated ditches in the northern part of Land Parcel 1, as well as the potential association with the Bronze Age/early prehistoric activity in Cluster 1A.

4.7 Ritual and structured deposition and religion

- 10.10.12 If contemporary with this period, the burial of an articulated dog skeleton {SK5808} (Trench 58) close to a possible roundhouse, could represent the burial of a pet or structured deposition close to a domestic area. As the deposition could only be broadly dated this theme cannot be addressed.

4.10 Social relations and society

- 10.10.13 The current evidence is limited to contribute towards this agenda.

Romano-British (AD 43–c.410)

5.1 Chronology

- 10.10.14 The Romano-British pottery assemblage from Cluster 1B was broadly typical of a rural Nottinghamshire site, with the exception of the early coarsewares, which are comparable to coarse wares from *Margidunum* and Leicester. A kiln with pottery dated to the 2nd–4th century was also present in Cluster 1B. The Site has some potential to inform on practices and development of pottery production in this period.

5.2 The military impact

- 10.10.15 Based on the tentative Late Iron age date for the establishment of the large area of Roman settlement (Cluster 1B), this change in settlement pattern could be considered to pre-date the Roman conquest, however further dating evidence is needed. This early phase of the settlement is contemporary with early phase of the large Roman settlement found in the Highfields site to the west (York Archaeology 2024b), and the impetus for the social and economic changes seen in both sites is probably similar. Similarly, both settlements appear to have been abandoned following the late 3rd–4th century, indicating that these abandonments followed similar social, economic or political changes. Both can therefore be linked to decline during the latter part of Roman Britain.
- 10.10.16 The small Roman/potential post-Roman settlement Cluster 2A, has highly limited dating evidence. It is possible that its high level of dissimilarity to the nearby areas of Roman settlement may indicate that it belongs to a later phase. There was no pottery found in this area, contrasting the Roman settlement area Cluster 1B, while the animal bone assemblage found broad similarities between the two areas.

5.4 Rural settlement patterns and landscapes

- 10.10.17 As discussed above (section 10.10.15) a tentative Late Iron Age date may be posited for adoption of a complex enclosed settlement in Cluster 1B. However, the presence of nearby small scale prehistoric/Roman domestic activity (Cluster 1C), the possible Roman eastern part of Cluster 1B, may paint a more complex picture in the Site as a whole. Based on the current evidence, the settlements on the Site appear to have consolidated from smaller and potentially more dispersed settlement to larger and somewhat ordered settlements by the Roman period. When compared with the adjacent site of Highfields (York Archaeology 2024b), near contemporary changes to contemporary settlement patterns can be inferred, indicating that the factors prompting settlement change affected the wider local area.
- 10.10.18 The character of the eastern area of enclosure within Cluster 1B, and the smaller Roman or potential post-Roman enclosure area 2A, may also be of relevance to questions 5.4.2 and 5.4.3. These settlement areas differed greatly in form and material culture. Due to the limited dating for Cluster 2A, it is currently unclear whether this represents contemporary variation or separate phases of activity. Comparison of these remains to the nearby Roman settlement found during the Highfields Evaluation (York Archaeology 2024b) may allow further understanding of the relationships between settlements within the locality in this period as well as local variation.
- 10.10.19 Additionally, the evidence for stone and tile roofed built structures in Cluster 1B, as well as the tentative evidence for Iron Age building traditions from the Iron Age Grey residue (sections 10.5.8 & 10.5.9), can contribute to the building tradition element of agenda 5.4.2. Potential structural evidence was also present in Cluster 2A in the form of a post alignment [8744], although it is unclear whether this represented a building or a fence line.
- 10.10.20 There is partial evidence for cereal processing on the Site and it is currently unclear whether agricultural areas existed within enclosed settlement area or nearby (agenda 5.4.6). The quality and character of the animal bone assemblage (section 8.11.25 & 8.11.26) indicates that the animal bone from the Site, particularly from Clusters 1B, 1C and 2A, could contribute towards the quotidian life on settlements.

5.5 The agricultural economy

- 10.10.21 As seen, the CPM assemblage was limited by its preservation but indicated that wheat, occasionally identifiable as emmer/spelt, was the dominant cultivar (section 9.1.21). While very little evidence for Roman field systems was identified on the Site, the animal bone assemblage also provides a partial overview over people's diet but not over trade or exchange of animals as isotope analyses was not conducted.
- 10.10.22 The apparent differences in material culture and character between the Clusters 1B and 2A Roman settlements seems to reflect an economic, functional, or chronological difference. With similarly sized Roman settlements nearby (York Archaeology 2024b), any results found can be contextualised within a local picture.

5.6 Artefacts: production, distribution and social identity

- 10.10.23 The major elements of the Roman artefactual assemblage consisted of pottery, CBM, iron cleats and hobnails. These both have the potential to contribute towards studies of food consumption on a domestic and socio-ritual scale.
- 10.10.24 The pottery assemblage has various elements that can trace trade via earlier coarse wares was comparable to assemblages from Margidunum and Leicester. The site yielded limited local pottery production by the means of one small kiln, and no evidence for pottery production in the latter half of the Roman period (Trench 141). No evidence for iron or lead working were detected.

5.8 Ritual and religion

- 10.10.25 Two inhumations were found in Trench 87 (Cluster 2A). The burials were found on a broadly, but slightly offset east to west alignment, possibly following burial trends from the Late Roman period. Their chronology is unconfirmed and a different date cannot be excluded. Addressing ritual and religion questions for the Roman period is dependent on results of the radiocarbon dating. The presence of two burials may indicate potential for a burial ground within the Site.
- 10.10.26 Other examples of burial on the Site includes a dog {SK5808} of uncertain date – prehistoric or Roman – located close to a possible roundhouse (Cluster 1C).
- 10.10.27 Both animal and human burials may allow some insights over burial norms within a small locality between the prehistoric and Roman periods. The probable Roman inhumations in Cluster 2A may represent a continuation of burial and deposition close to but slightly outside settlement areas on the Site. This remains unclear due to the uncertain phasing of burials, associated enclosure and the uncertainty of the northern boundary of the 2A enclosure.

High Medieval (1066–1485 AD)

7.7 The agrarian landscape and food-producing economy

- 10.10.28 Across the Site, especially in Land Parcel 2, the combined evidence from the geophysical survey and evaluation was able to indicate the extent of medieval or post-medieval field systems, materialised by agricultural furrows. These elements have high comparability to the ridge and furrow systems seen around the village of Wysall. The modern field systems also followed the same patterns.

- 10.10.29 An area of possible paddocks (Cluster 2B) within Land Parcel 2, appeared to be contemporary with some of the medieval/post-medieval fields systems, based on the spatial relationships with the furrows. Evidence for furrows within this area indicated that it was either converted to pastoral land during this period or infilled and switched to arable land during this period. The current evidence from Cluster 2B holds insights over management of the land and its resources.

Post-medieval (1485–1750 AD)

8.3 Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy

- 10.10.30 As discussed above (sections 10.10.28–10.10.29), packets of ridge and furrow were well identified within the Site, indicating the layout of the medieval/post-medieval field system. A high level of continuity in the layout of field systems can be inferred for the post-medieval period based on this evidence. The potentially contemporary, possible paddock area (Cluster 2B), also contributes to this interpretation. As precise dating is not available, this theory remains a possibility.
- 10.10.31 Within the central-northwestern part of Land Parcel 2, an area broadly devoid of furrows was identified. This area was used for quarrying in the post-medieval/modern period and may as well have represented commons or waste prior to being converted to an extractive function.
- 10.10.32 The CPM assemblage was limited by preservation, but indicated that by the post-medieval period free-threshing wheat and barley were cultivated (section 9.1.25).

11 CONCLUSION

- 11.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was successful in meeting the proposed aims and objectives established prior to the fieldwork. The works identified multiple areas of dense archaeological activity or high archaeological interest within the Site. Some potential continuations of these areas could be inferred, but broadly outside these areas the density of pre-medieval or undated features was very sparse to sparse. Survival of features was very good in most of the Site, with the exception of two large areas of quarrying, where the archaeological features were completely removed.
- 11.1.2 The clusters of denser archaeology could all be, at least, broadly dated and characterised, and the archaeological potential of the Site is therefore well understood. In Land Parcel 1 (Figure 02) the clusters of archaeological activity comprised: a Bronze Age or an early prehistoric area of enclosure with associated pits and a ditch, representing potential settlement occupation (Cluster 1A), a dense and enclosed Romano-British settlement complex with a nearby area of associated enclosed activity, representing a potential ancillary area or separate phase (Cluster 1B) and a small area of prehistoric/Roman domestic activity with a possible roundhouse, dog burial and pits (Cluster 1C).
- 11.1.3 In Land Parcel 2 (Figure 03), the clusters of denser archaeology comprised: a probable Romano-British/possible post-Roman settlement area with two inhumations (2A), an area of possible paddocks that can be tentatively associated with the medieval/post-medieval period (2B) and a kiln, representing a possible area of early modern industry (2C).
- 11.1.4 While the area of Bronze Age/early prehistoric in Cluster 1A was confidently identified in three trenches, based on a sparse distribution of undated pits and postholes, in the vicinity, the potential continuing activity can be estimated to cover 350m diameter area, centred on Trenches 12 and 13. The presence of enclosed spaces, waste pits with burnt bone, interior and exterior features, is suggestive of settlement activity and represents a rare site type for this period.
- 11.1.5 The presence of Roman buildings, including a potential high-status building or bathhouse, was evidenced in Cluster 1B by the presence of robber trenches, possible wall foundations and the CBM assemblage. Probable evidence for buildings of Iron Age tradition were present in this area, evidenced by a probable ring gully within a potential domestic sub-enclosure. A single fragment of Iron Age grey residue, which can be associated with Iron Age building traditions and conflagration events was also found. Further feature and artefactual evidence also indicated that pottery production and cereal processing was undertaken in this area during this period. While the enclosure entrance to this settlement area, appeared to point to the north within the Site, no indications of potential associated field systems were found outside of the defined cluster. This activity in this area was multi-phased and ranged from the Late Iron Age to the late-3rd–4th century.
- 11.1.6 The Cluster 1C activity was broadly dated to the prehistoric/Roman period and its placement within the Site narrative was therefore unclear. The activity appeared to be domestic and small-scale, based on the presence of a possible roundhouse and a sparse distribution of pits. Including undated features in nearby trenches (52, 56 & 59), a potential area of sparse continuation may continue with a 200m diameter area, centred on Trench 58. The presence of the dog burial, alongside the evidence for canine gnawing and occasional dog remains from Roman contexts, indicates that dogs were kept by the people occupying the Site and may allow understanding and animal-human relationships on the Site.

- 11.1.7 The Cluster 2A area could be provisionally dated to the Roman period, based on a small number of finds, but a post-Roman date remains possible. It differed greatly to the Romano-British settlement area 1B and comprised a subdivided squarish enclosure with subdivisions, a posthole alignment, pits, ditches, non-aligned postholes and two inhumation burials. In contrast to Cluster 1B no pottery was present and there was no evidence for masonry or roof tiles. A large quantity of animal bone, including elements generally found as table waste, corroborated an interpretation as another settlement area. It is currently unclear why these areas differed so greatly. The two inhumations, indicate the potential for a burial ground in this area. They were east to west aligned, possibly fitting into later burial trends, and the recovered skeleton was able to be tentatively aged and sexed. The analysis also found to have a range of pathologies including possible scurvy and signs of heavy labour. Further data may allow reconstructions of diet, health lifestyle and potentially status within the local society.
- 11.1.8 In the eastern part of the Cluster 2A there was a large area of post-medieval quarrying truncation and beyond this an undated pit in Trench 106 and Roman ditches in Trench 107, hinted at potential peripheral activity.
- 11.1.9 Cluster 2B was found in the central part of Land Parcel 2 and comprised a series of east-west aligned enclosures, provisionally interpreted as paddocks. The artefactual dating evidence was limited to a single fragment of possible post-medieval CBM and spatially, links with both the Roman/possibly post-Roman activity in Cluster 2A and the later ridge and furrow systems could be made. Despite the current limitations in dating, Clusters 2A and 2B, therefore may have potential to inform on changes and continuities in settlement and land-use between the Roman and medieval periods.
- 11.1.10 A moderately sized zooarchaeological assemblage with well-preserved and highly identifiable features was recovered from the Roman features on the Site. This assemblage could be analysed for taphonomy, aging, species, body part patterns and metrics allowing tentative reconstructions of animal husbandry, diet and economy. There is high potential for further analysis with further data, which would be of high local and regional interest based on the dearth of assemblages of this type from similar sites in the locality and region.
- 11.1.11 In addition to these areas highlighted above, frequent ridge and furrow was observed in much of the Site with the exception of an area in the north-western quadrant of Land Parcel 2, which was hypothesised to represent commons, waste or a pastoral area and appears later to have been used for quarrying. The medieval/post-medieval field systems were highly legible within the Site due to the survival of the furrows and a high degree of continuity could be inferred for much of the Site between the medieval/post-medieval periods and the modern period.
- 11.1.12 High levels of quarrying activity were recorded in two large areas of the Site. The earliest date for this activity is currently unclear, but occasional extraction pits could be assigned a post-medieval/modern date. This activity predated 1884, when OS mapping indicated that the Site had been returned to agricultural use. These quarries would have served to extract Lias Limestone, historically used as a building material in nearby Wysall. Combined with the evidence of the modern kiln (Cluster 1C) the evidence indicates extraction and industry within the Wysall hinterland in the post-medieval/early modern period and changing land use.
- 11.1.13 The overall Site has very high potential to inform on settlement patterns and land-use between the early prehistoric period and potentially the post-Roman periods. The areas of high archaeological interest and sparser areas of potential continuation, were able to be well defined by the evaluation as well as large areas of low archaeological potential and interest were also defined within the Site. There are multiple aspects of possible research within the

Site that could inform on a large number of regional research questions for the early prehistoric – post-medieval periods.

- 11.1.14 Following approval of this report, a copy will be uploaded on OASIS. The physical archive will be maintained at the York Archaeology office in Nottingham until deposition with Nottingham Museum Service. The digital archive will be deposited with ADS. Archiving will take place within 12 months after approval of this report.

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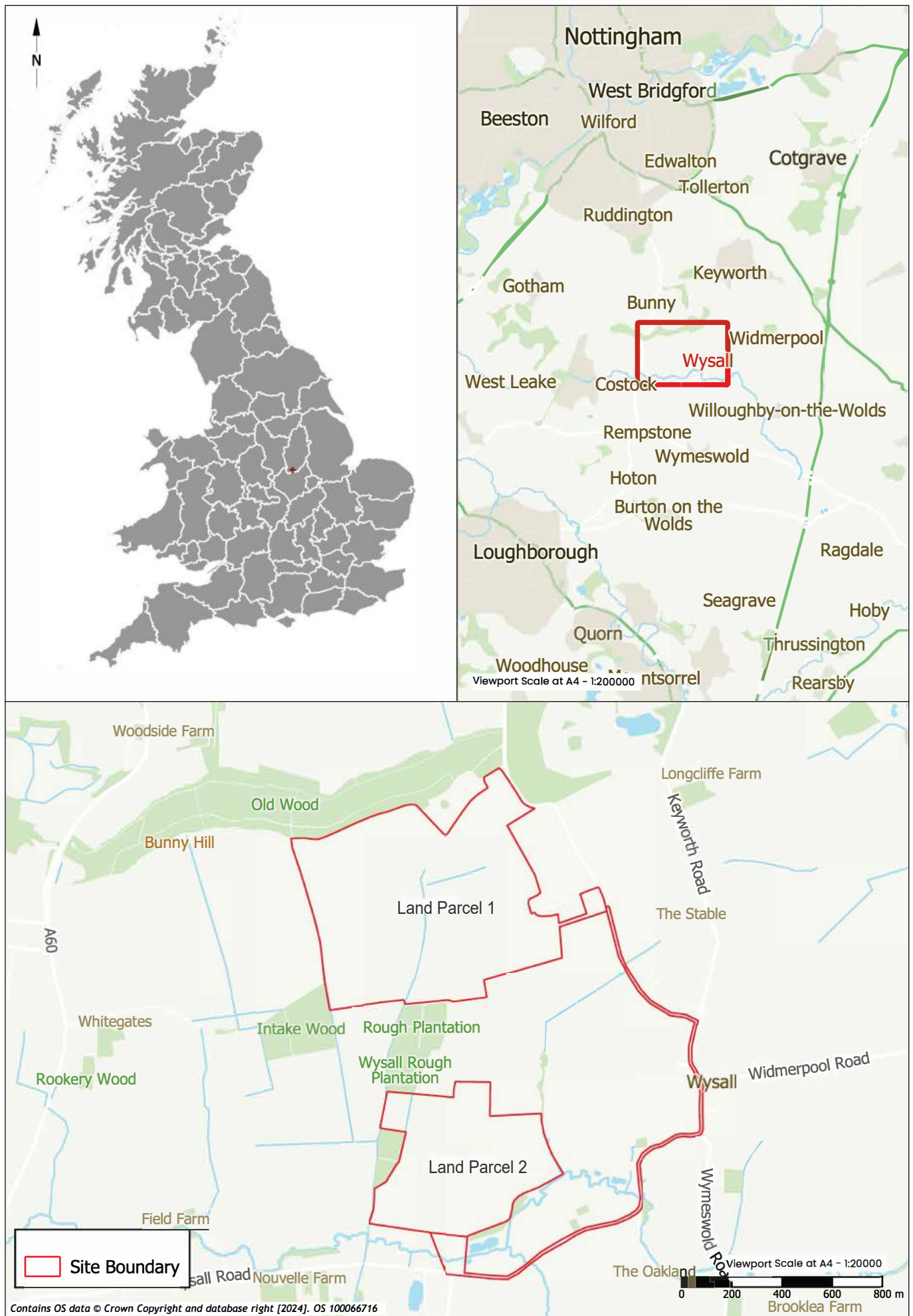
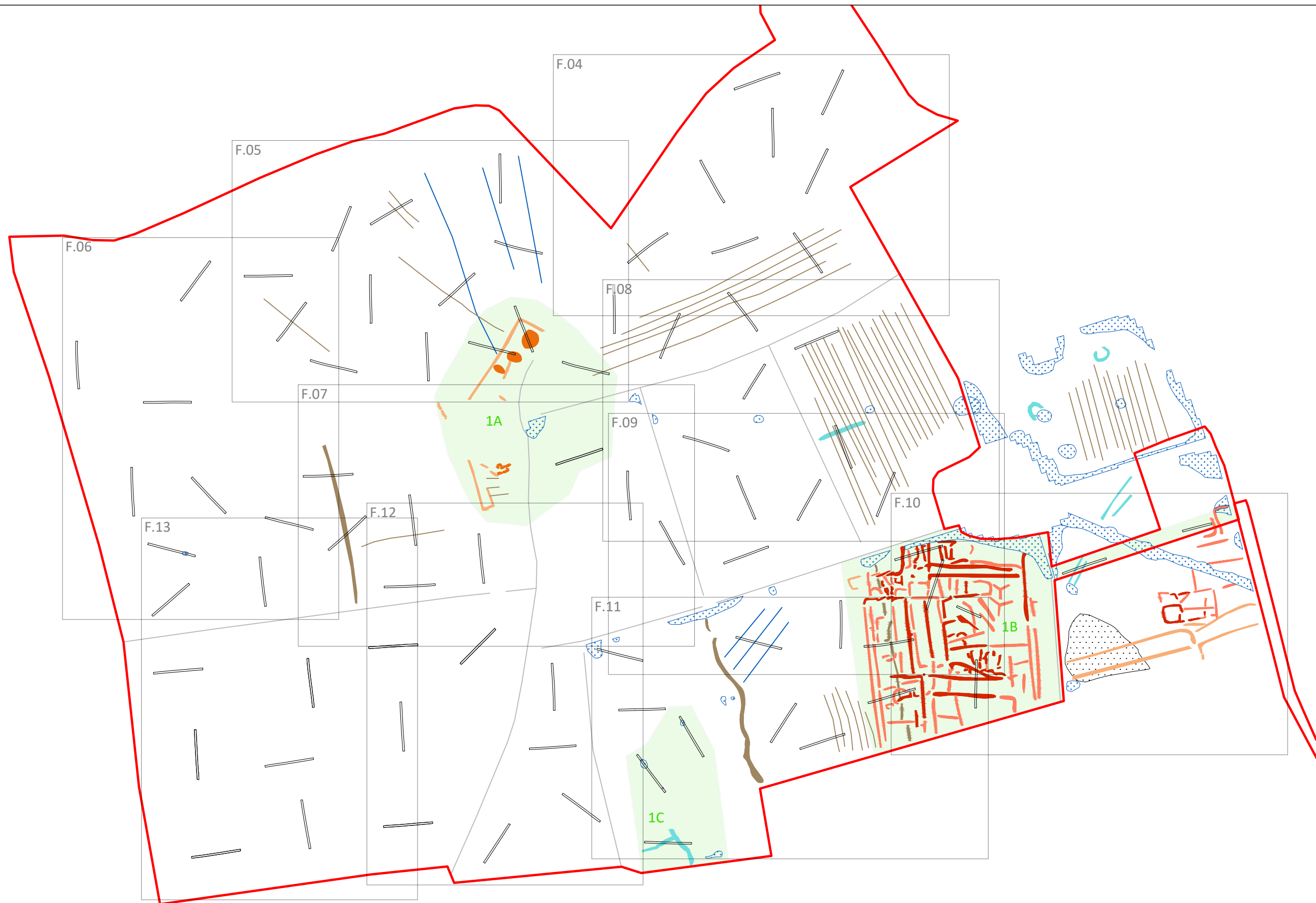
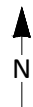












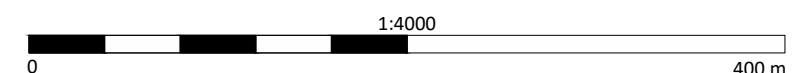


Figure 01 - Location Map
 9597 - Land to the West of Wysall, Nottinghamshire.
 Archaeological Evaluation Summary Statement

Scale at A4 - Varies
 Drawn by GD



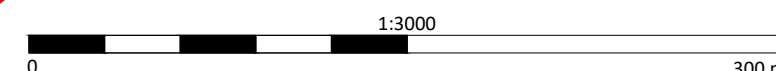
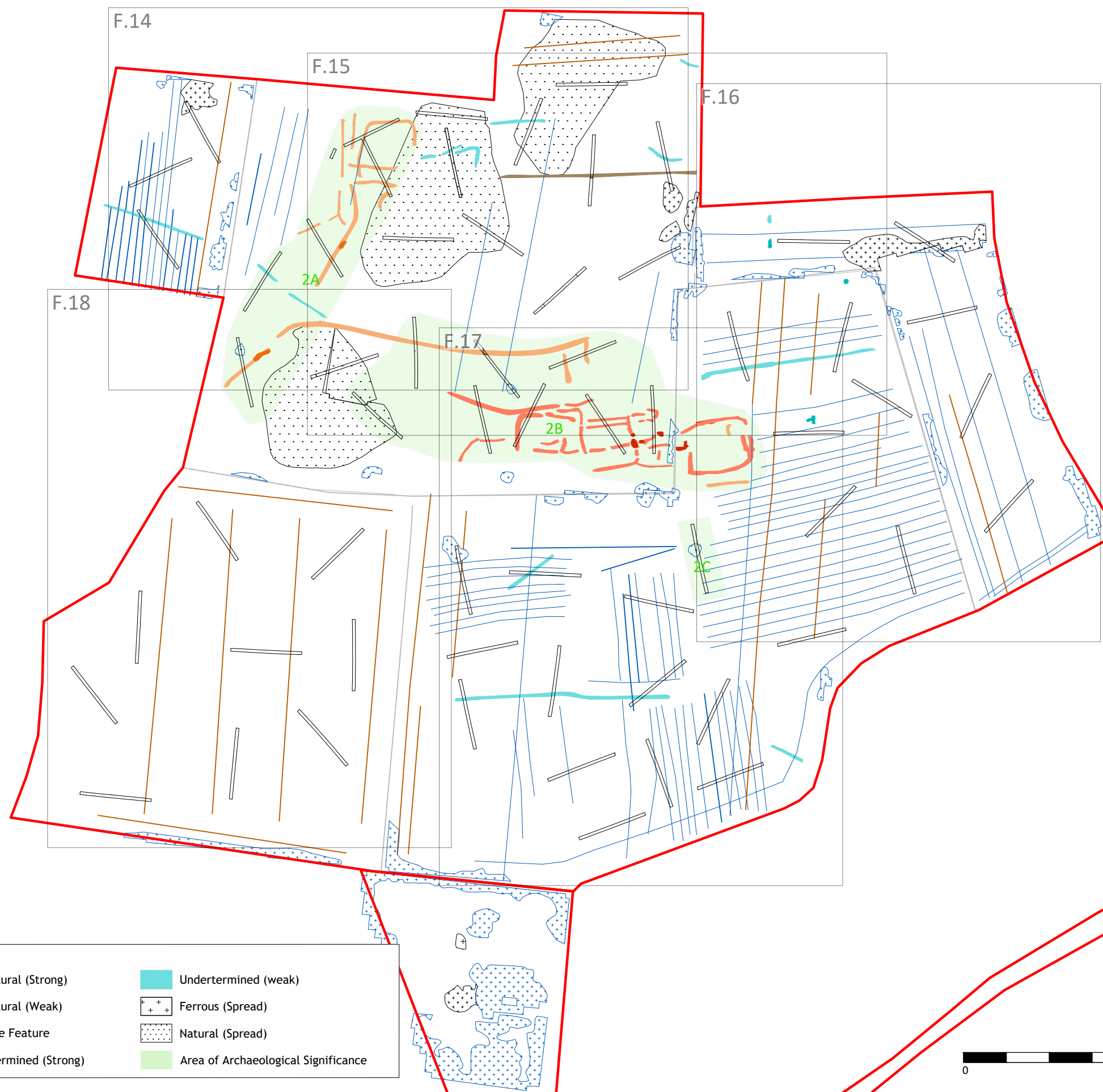
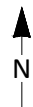
Key					
	Archaeology Probable (Strong)		Agricultural (Strong)		Undertermined (weak)
	Archaeology Probable (Weak)		Agricultural (Weak)		Ferrous (Spread)
	Archaeology Possible (Strong)		Drainage Feature		Natural (Spread)
	Archaeology Possible (Weak)		Undertermined (Strong)		Area of Archaeological Significance



Illustrator: Glyn Davies



Figure 02 - Area 1 Plan with Geophysical Results [MSSK1600]
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire



Illustrator: Glyn Davies



Figure 03 - Area 2 Plan with Geophysical Results [MSSK1600]
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

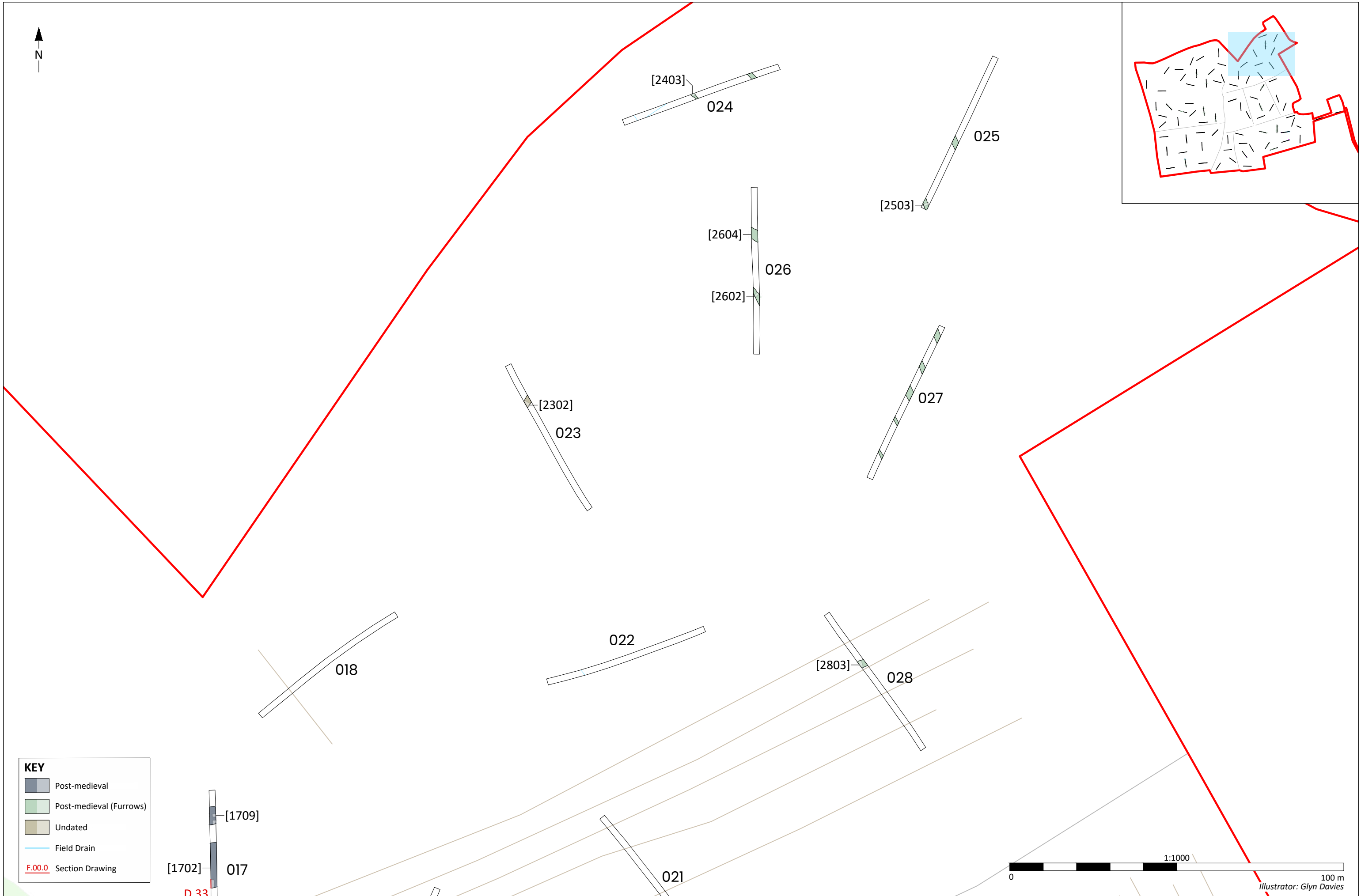


Figure 04 - Area 1 Phased Plan, 1/10
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

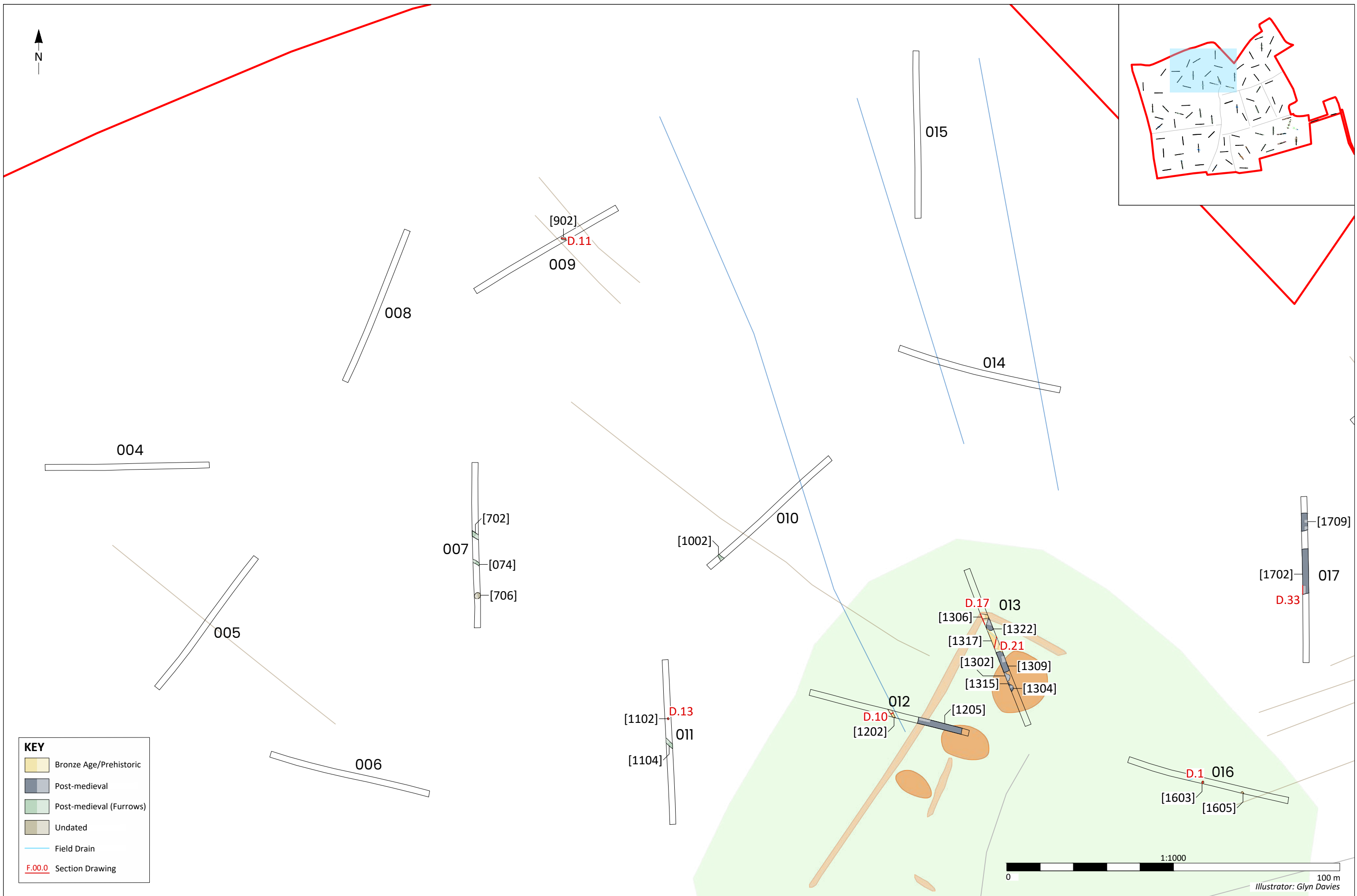
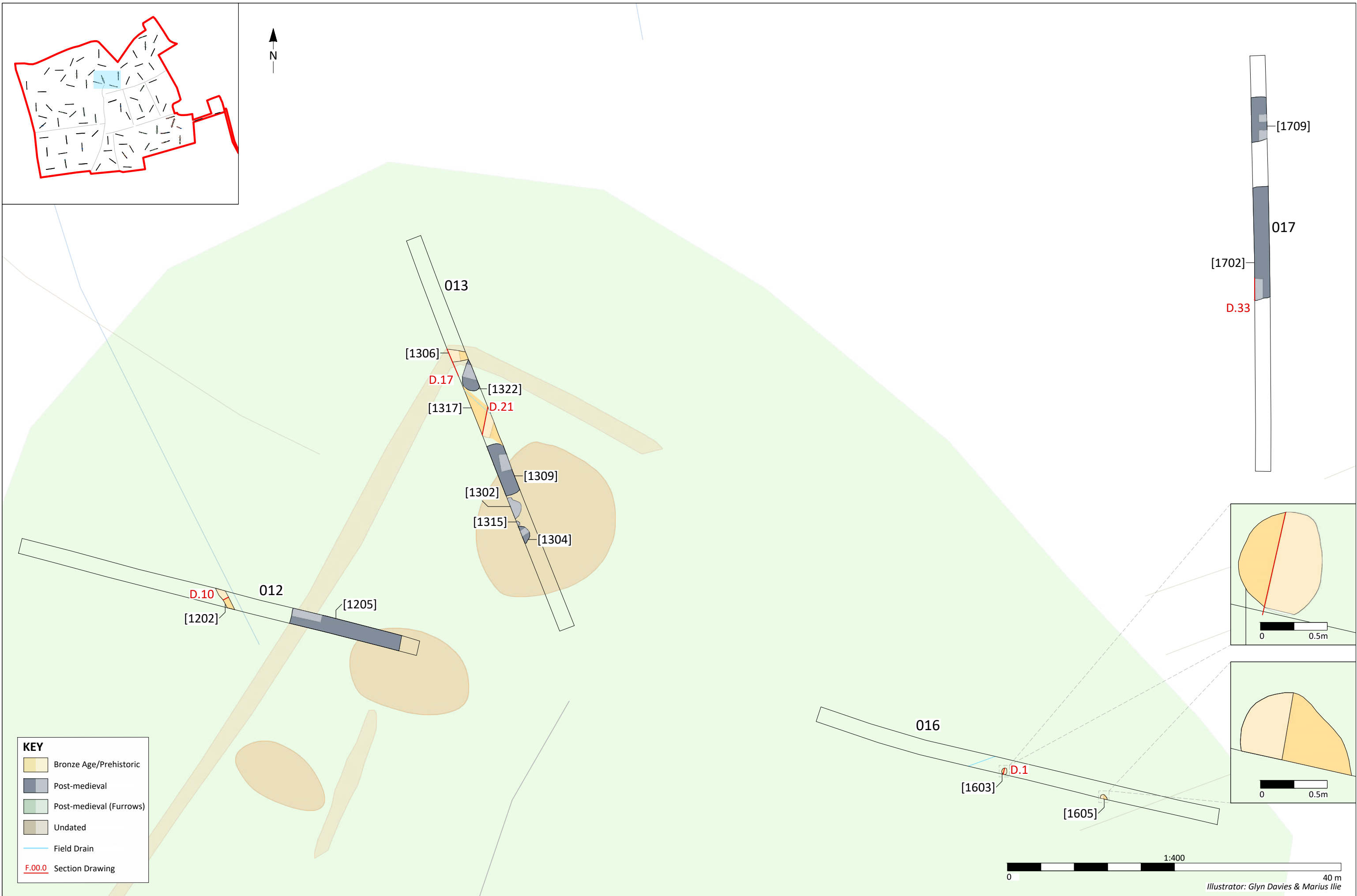
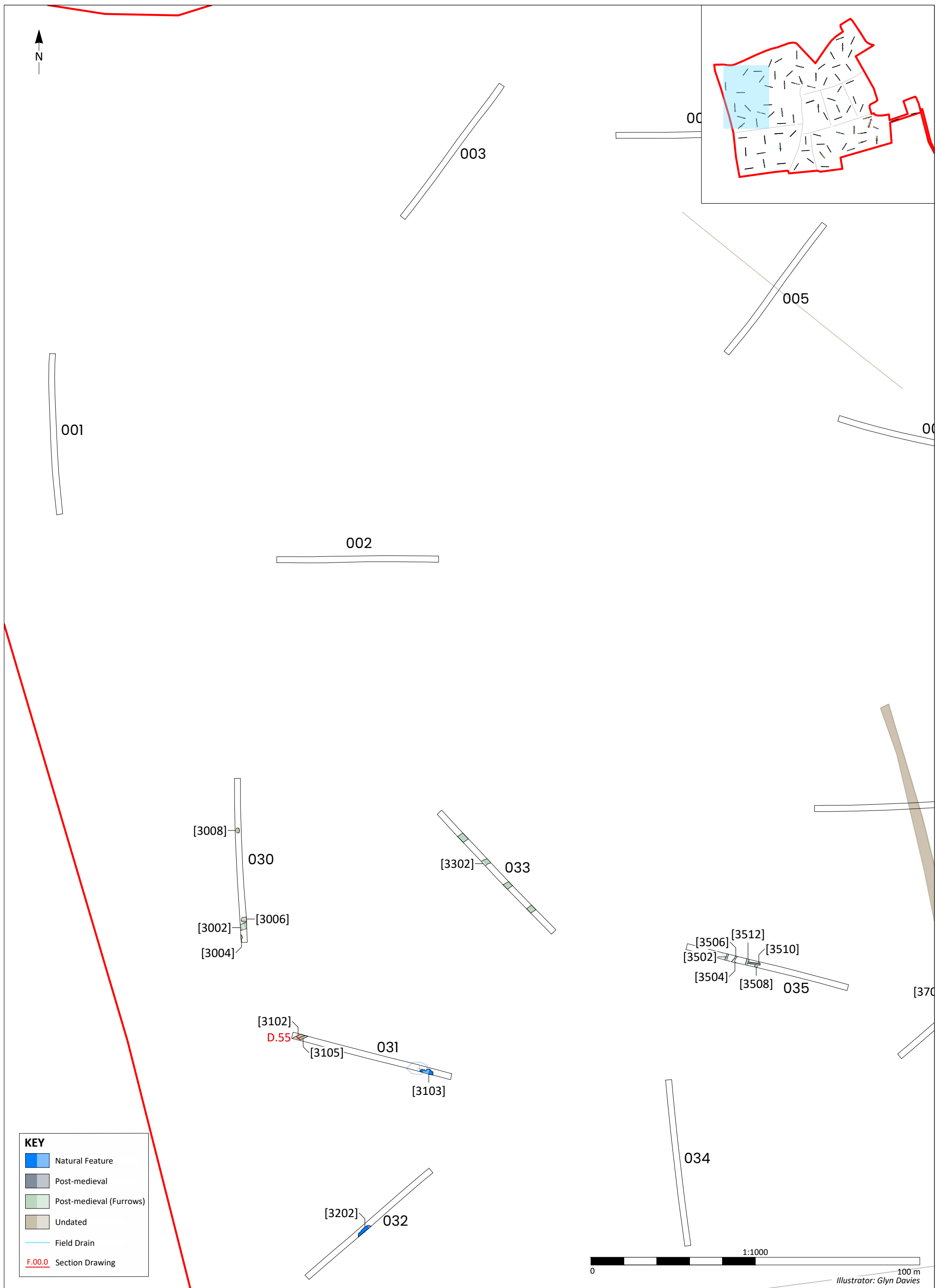


Figure 05 - Area 1 Phased Plan, 2/10
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Illustrator: Glyn Davies





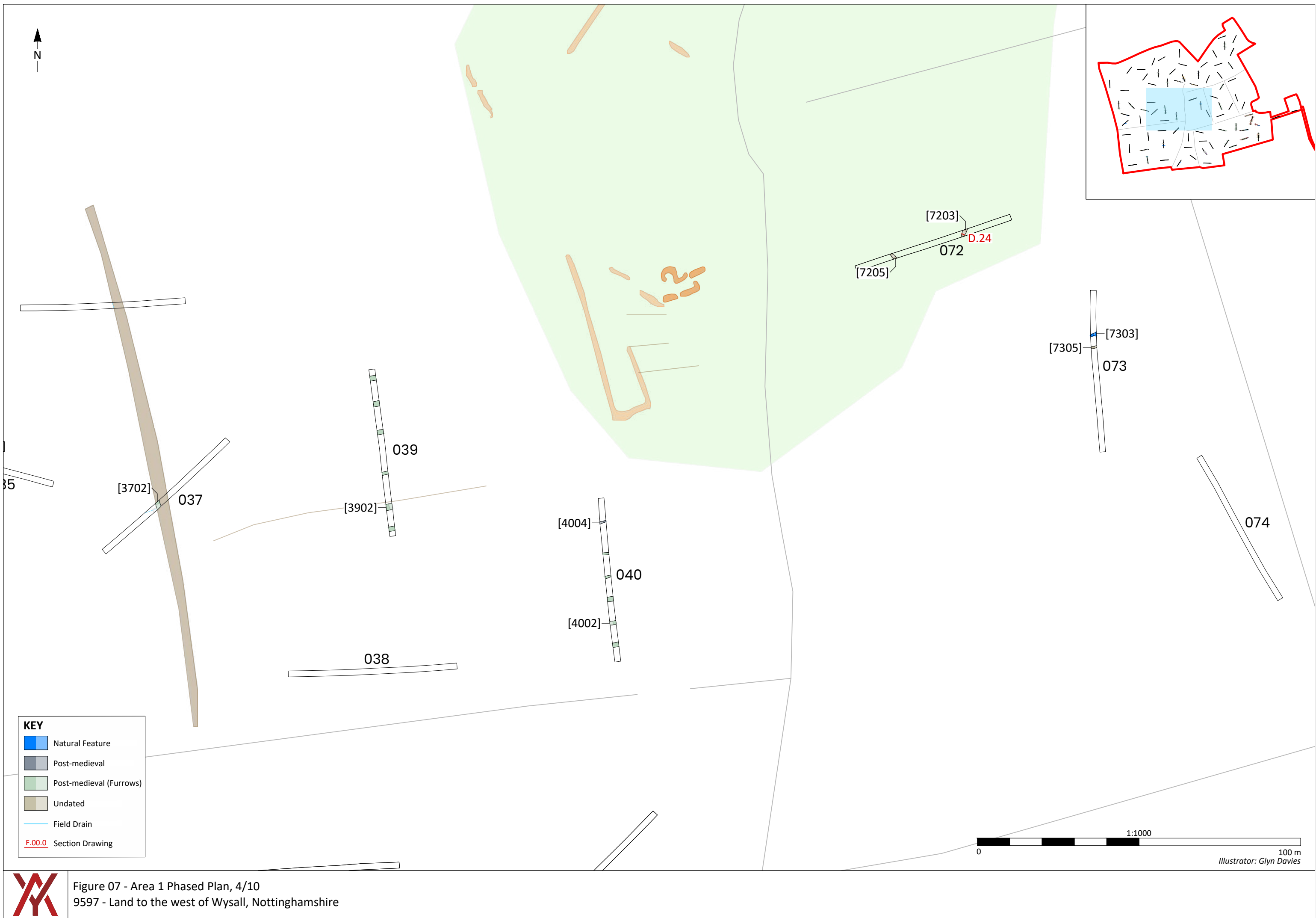


Figure 07 - Area 1 Phased Plan, 4/10
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Illustrator: Glyn Davies

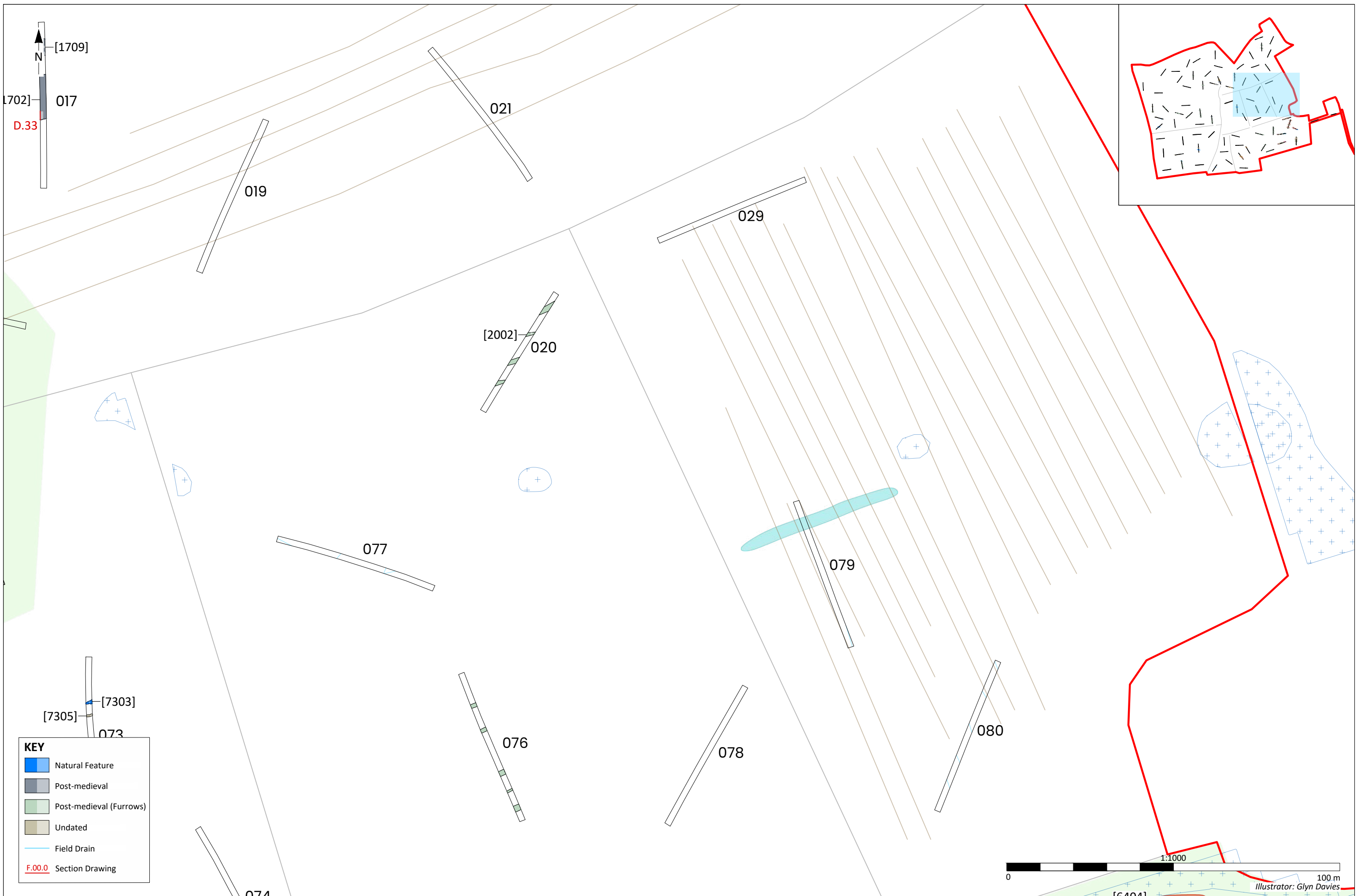


Figure 08 - Area 1 Phased Plan, 5/10
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Illustrator: Glyn Davies

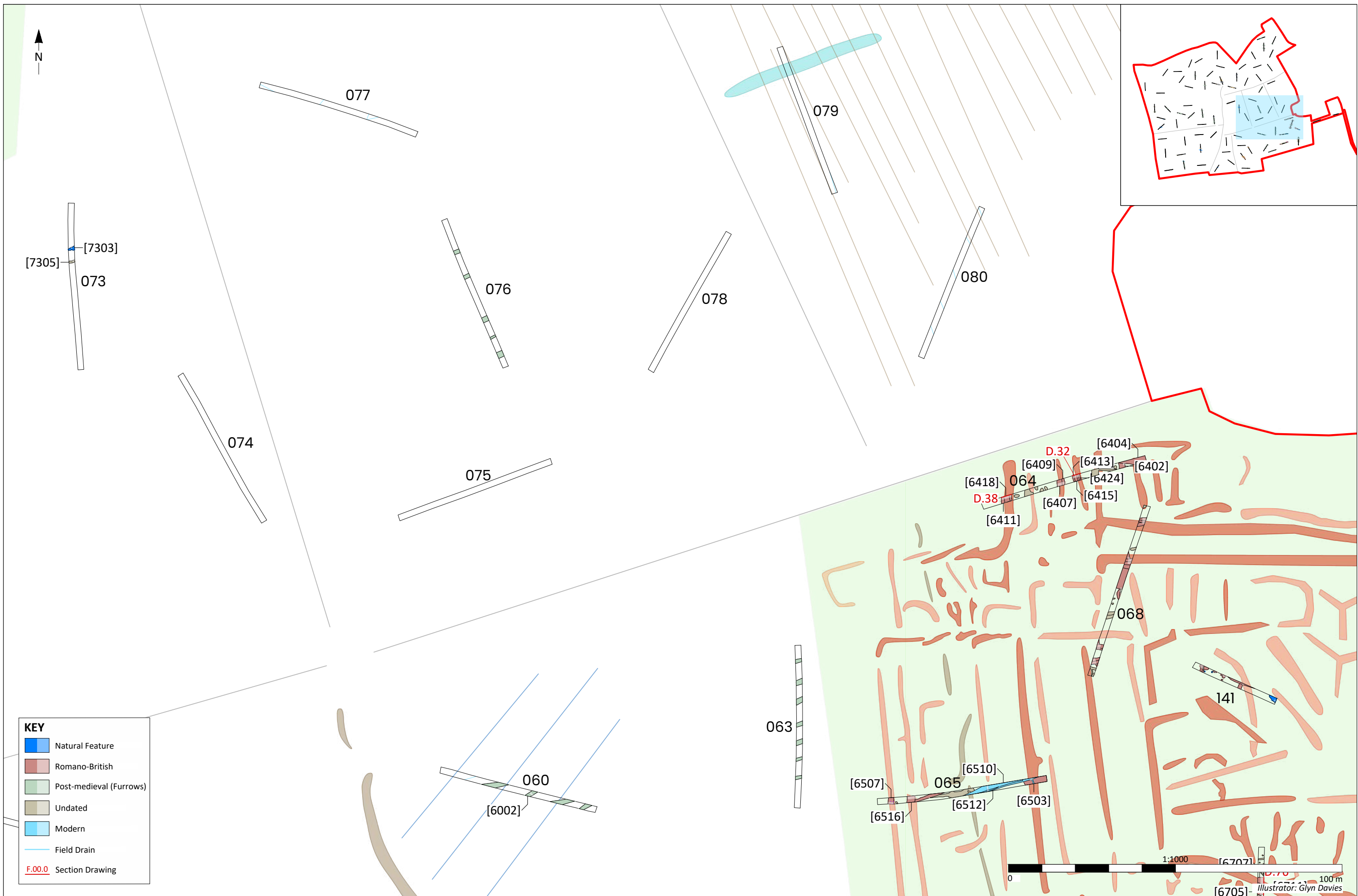


Figure 09 - Area 1 Phased Plan, 6/10
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Illustrator: Glyn Davies

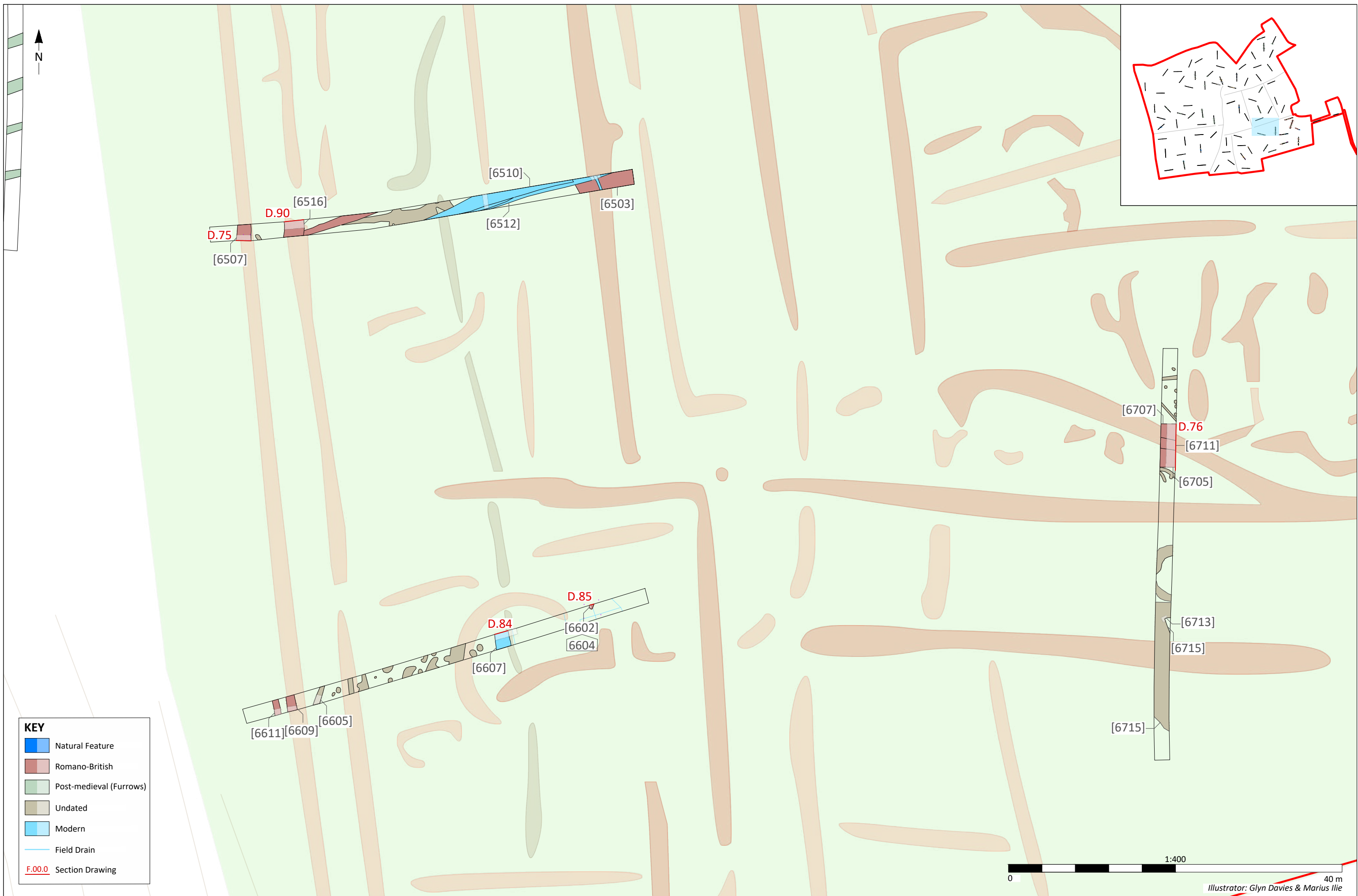
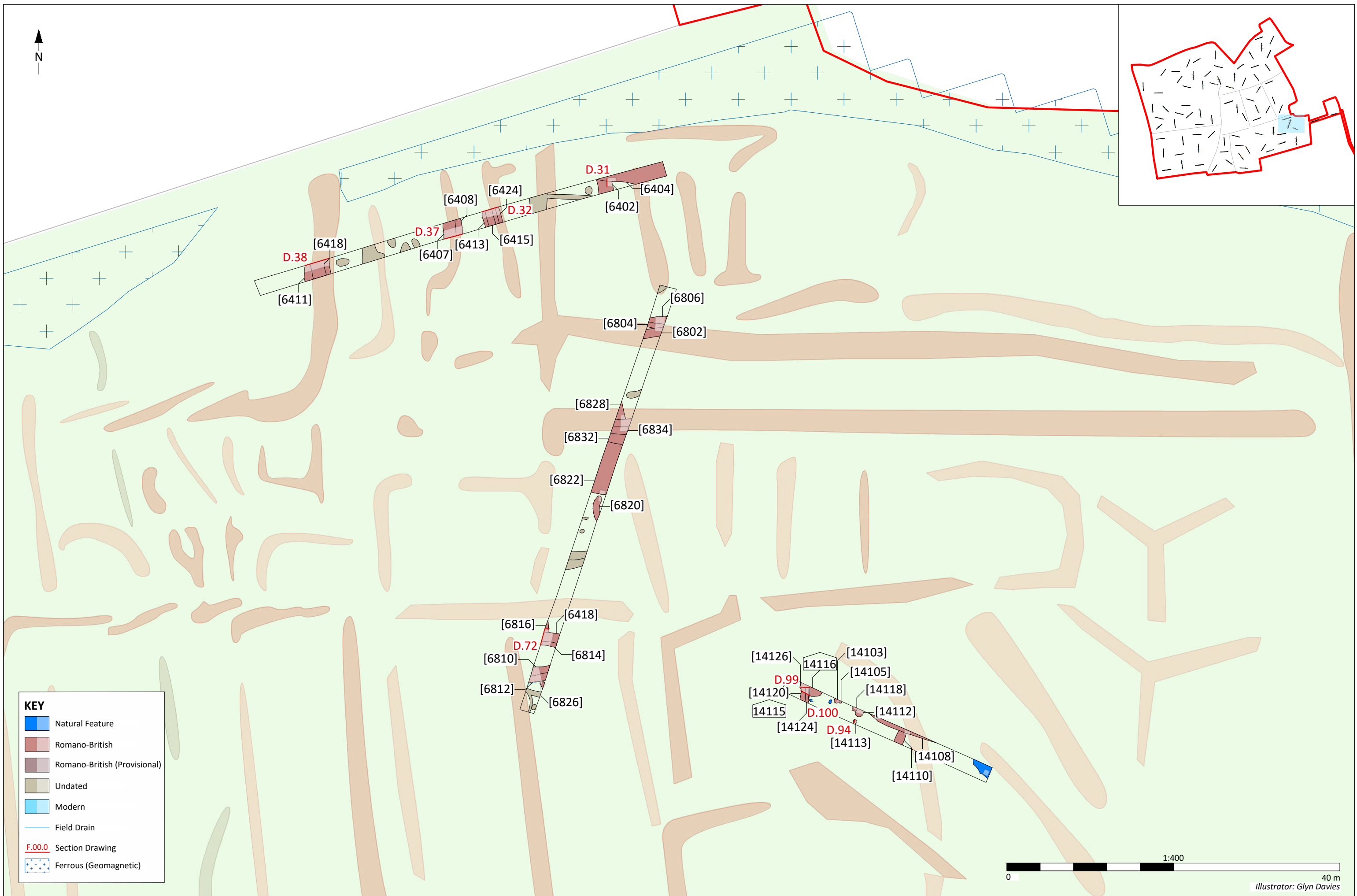


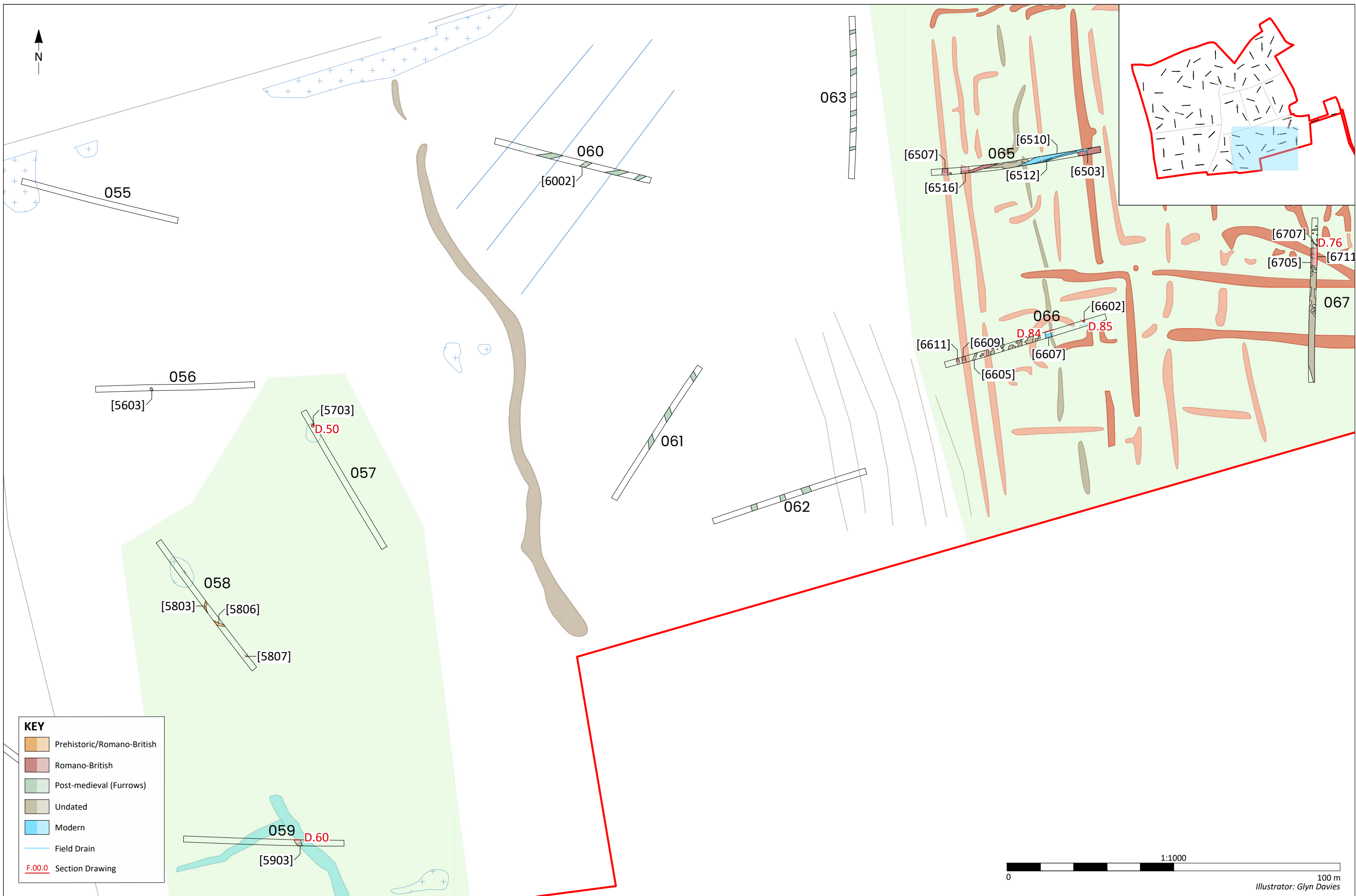
Figure 09b - Plan of trenches 65 - 67
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire



Figure 10 - Area 1 Phased Plan, 7/10
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Illustrator: Glyn Davies





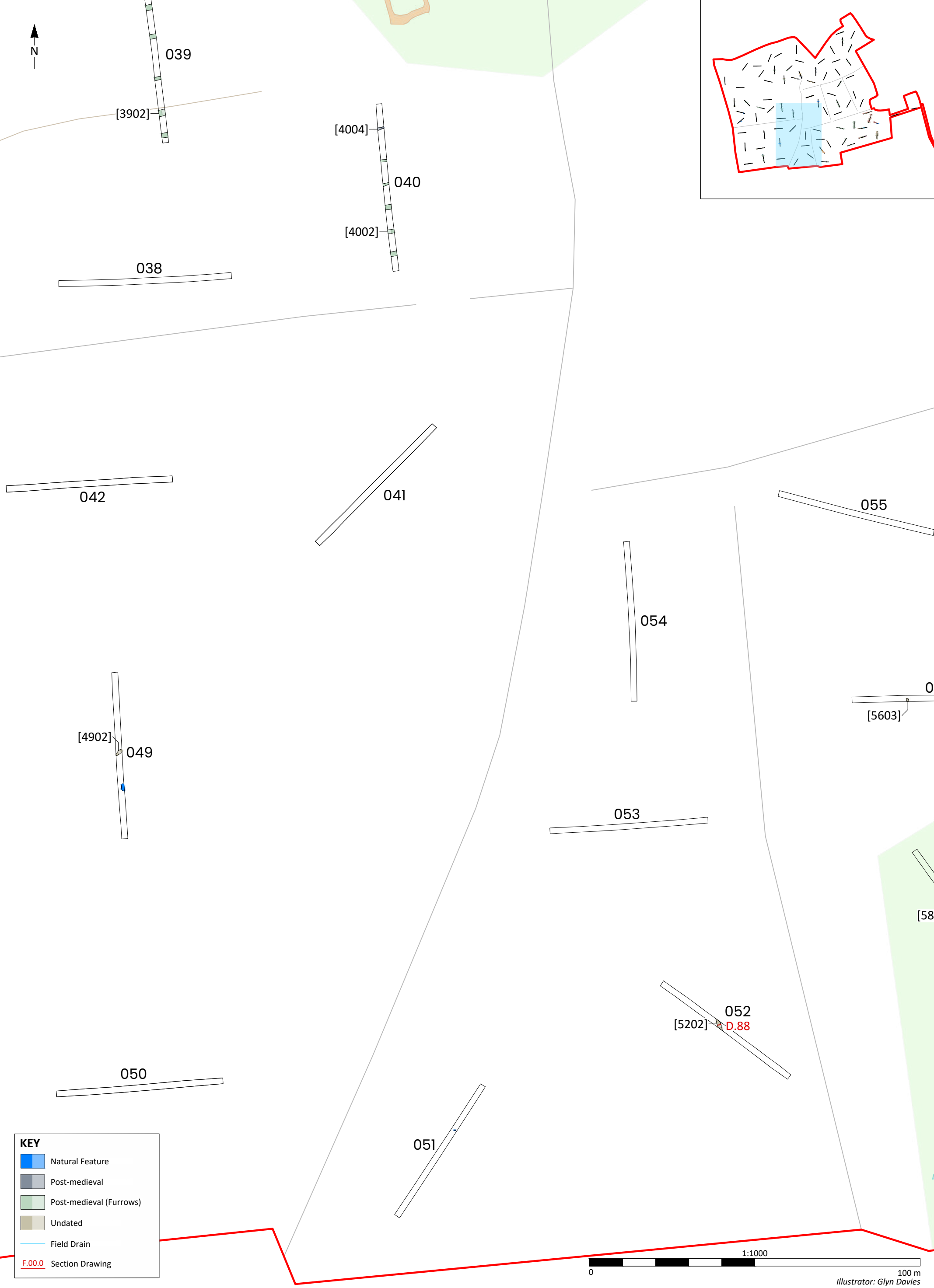


Figure 12 - Area 1 Phased Plan, 9/10
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Illustrator: Glyn Davies



Figure 13 - Area 1 Phased Plan, 10/10
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Illustrator: Glyn Davies

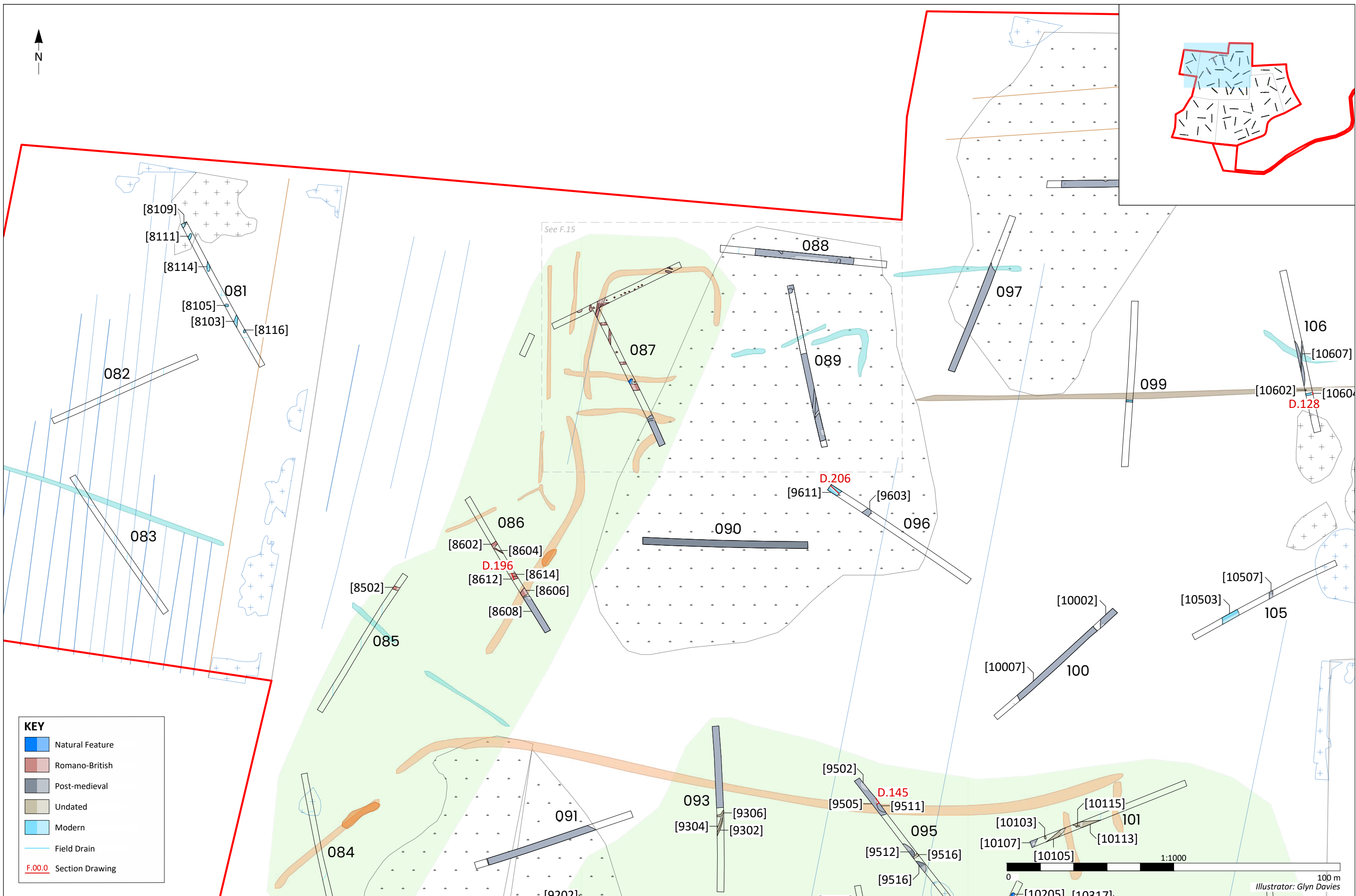


Figure 14 - Area 2 Phased Plan - 1/5
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

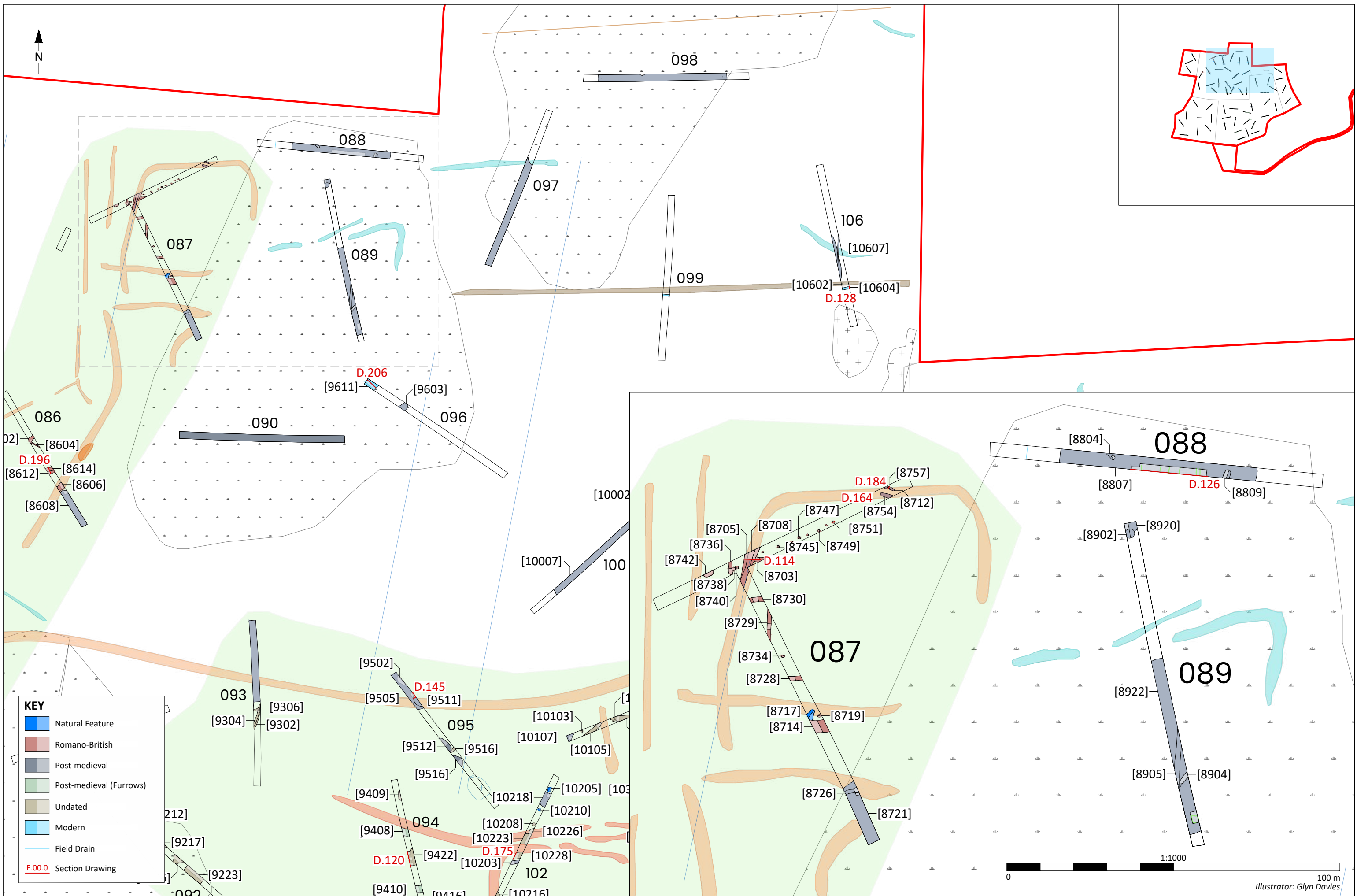
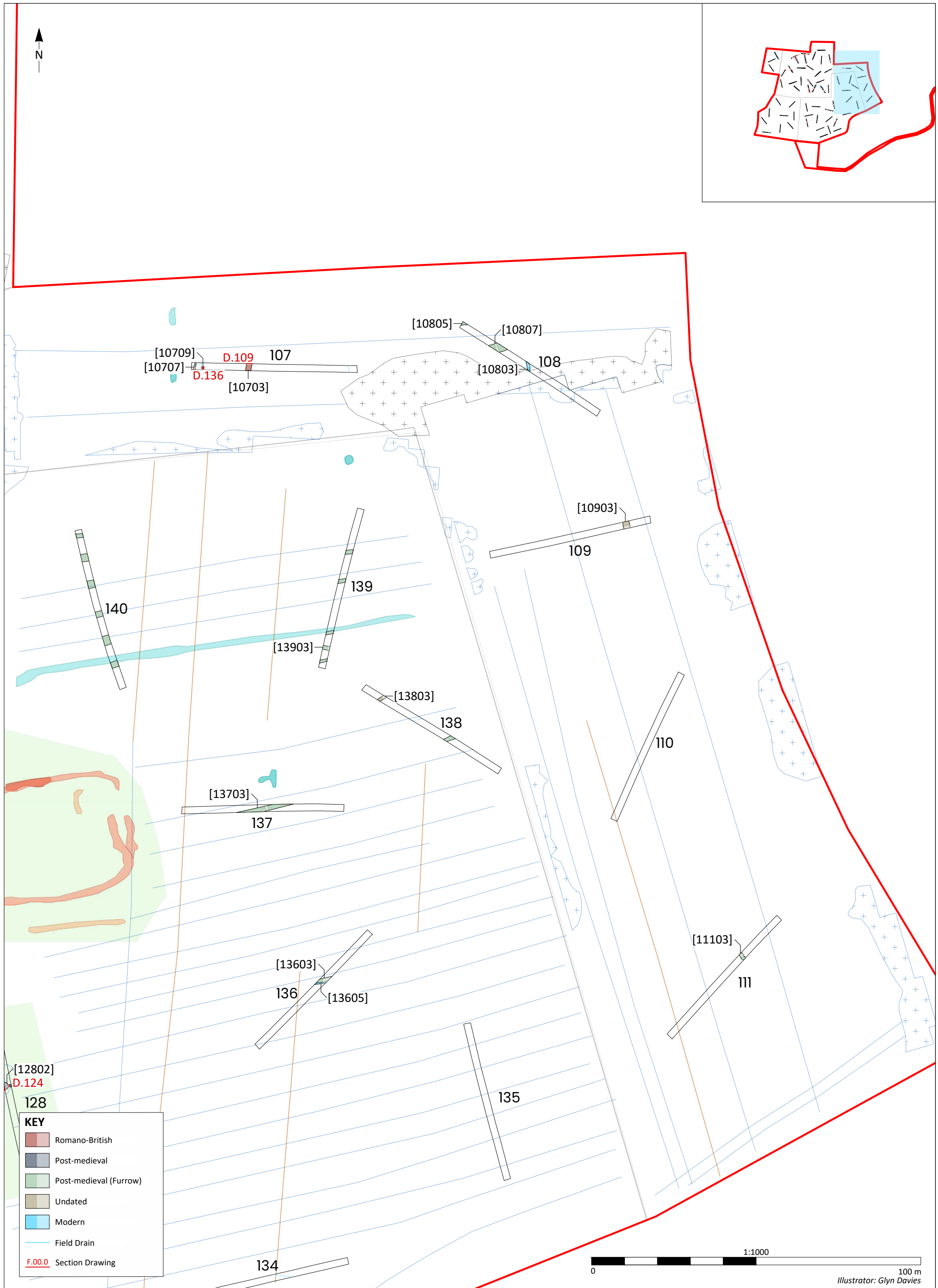


Figure 15 - Area 2 Phased Plan - 2/5
 9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire



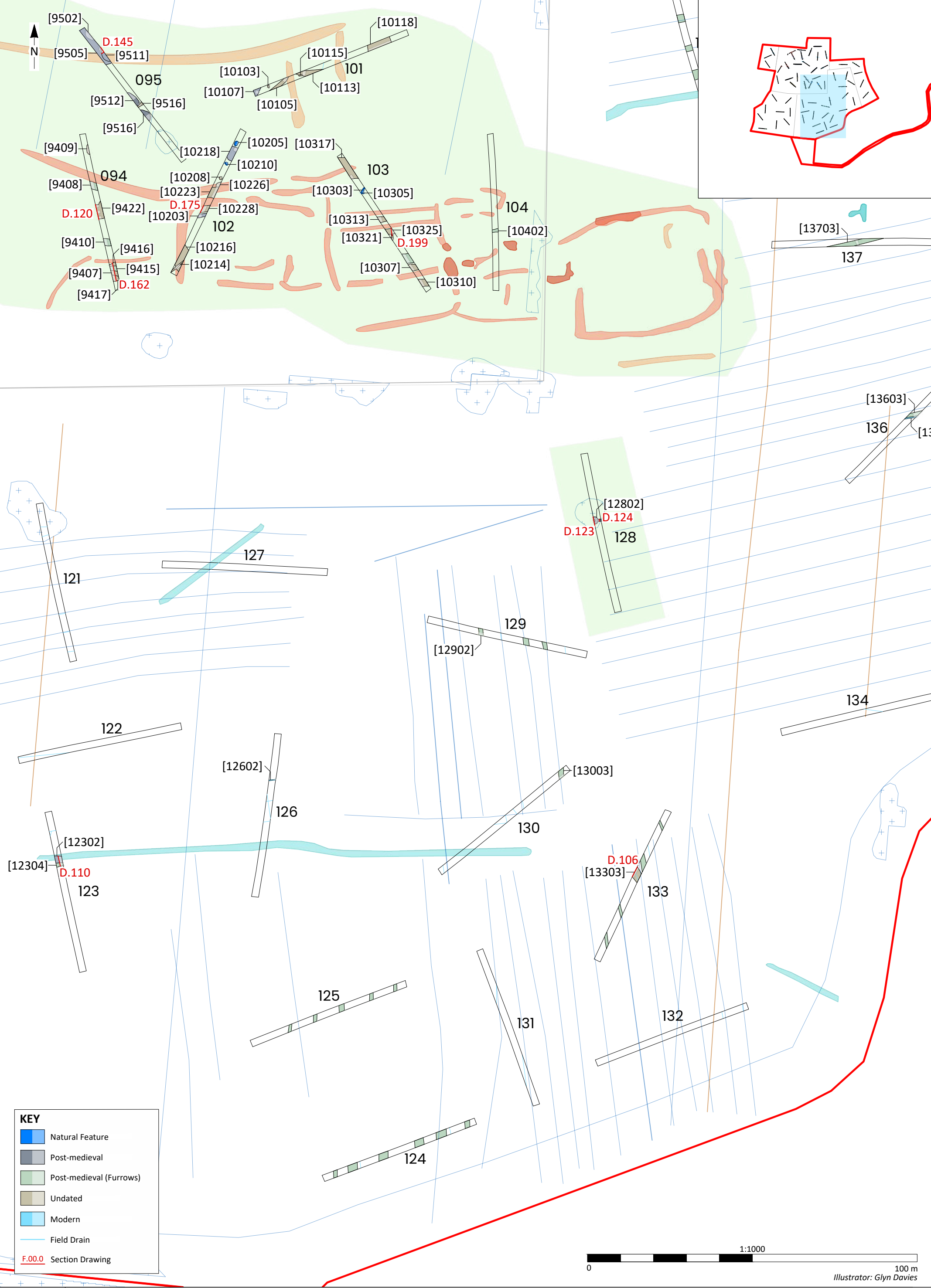


Figure 17 - Area 2 Phased Plan - 4/5
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

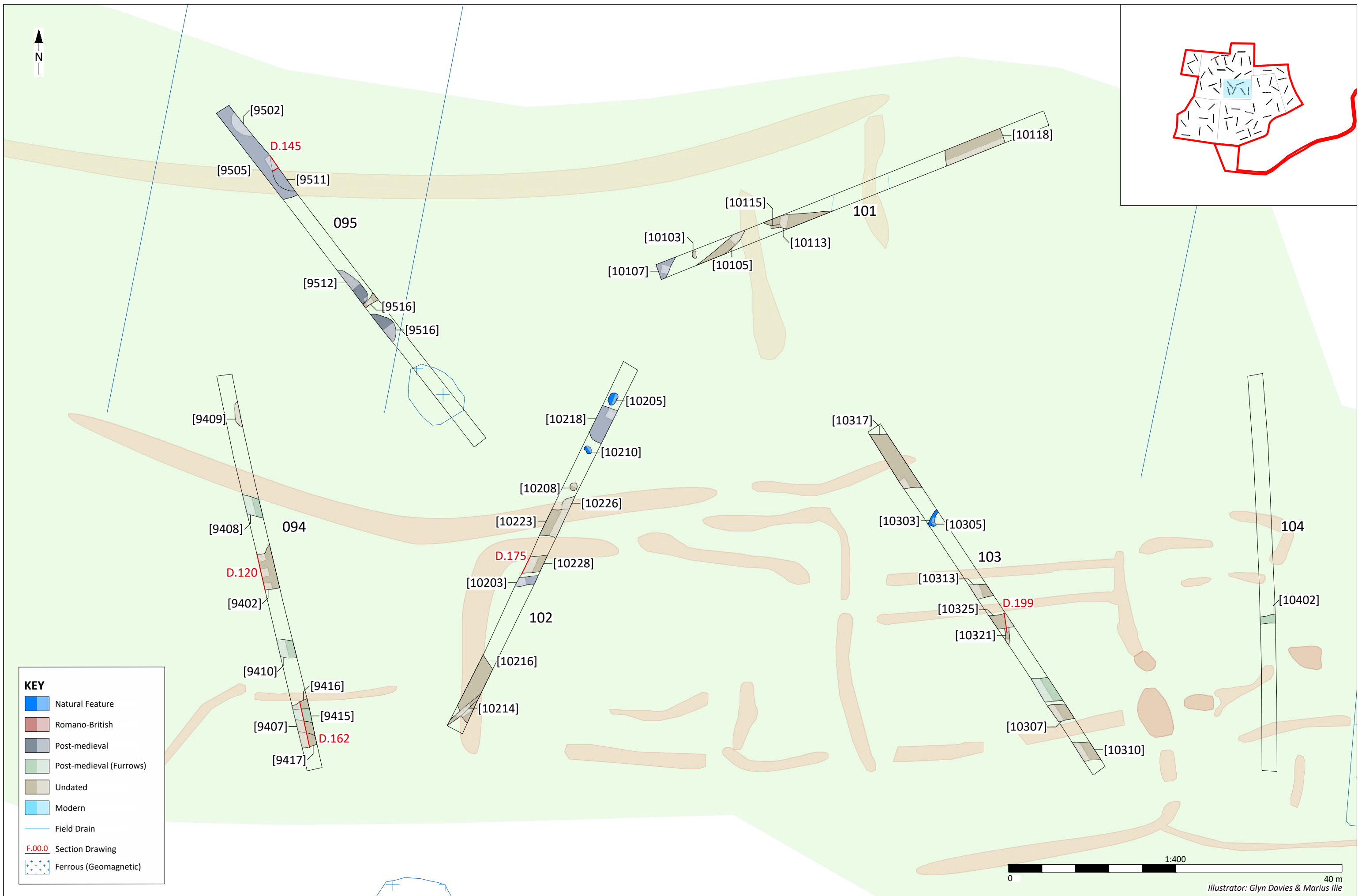


Figure 17b - Plan of trenches 94, 95, 101, 102, 103 & 104
 9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

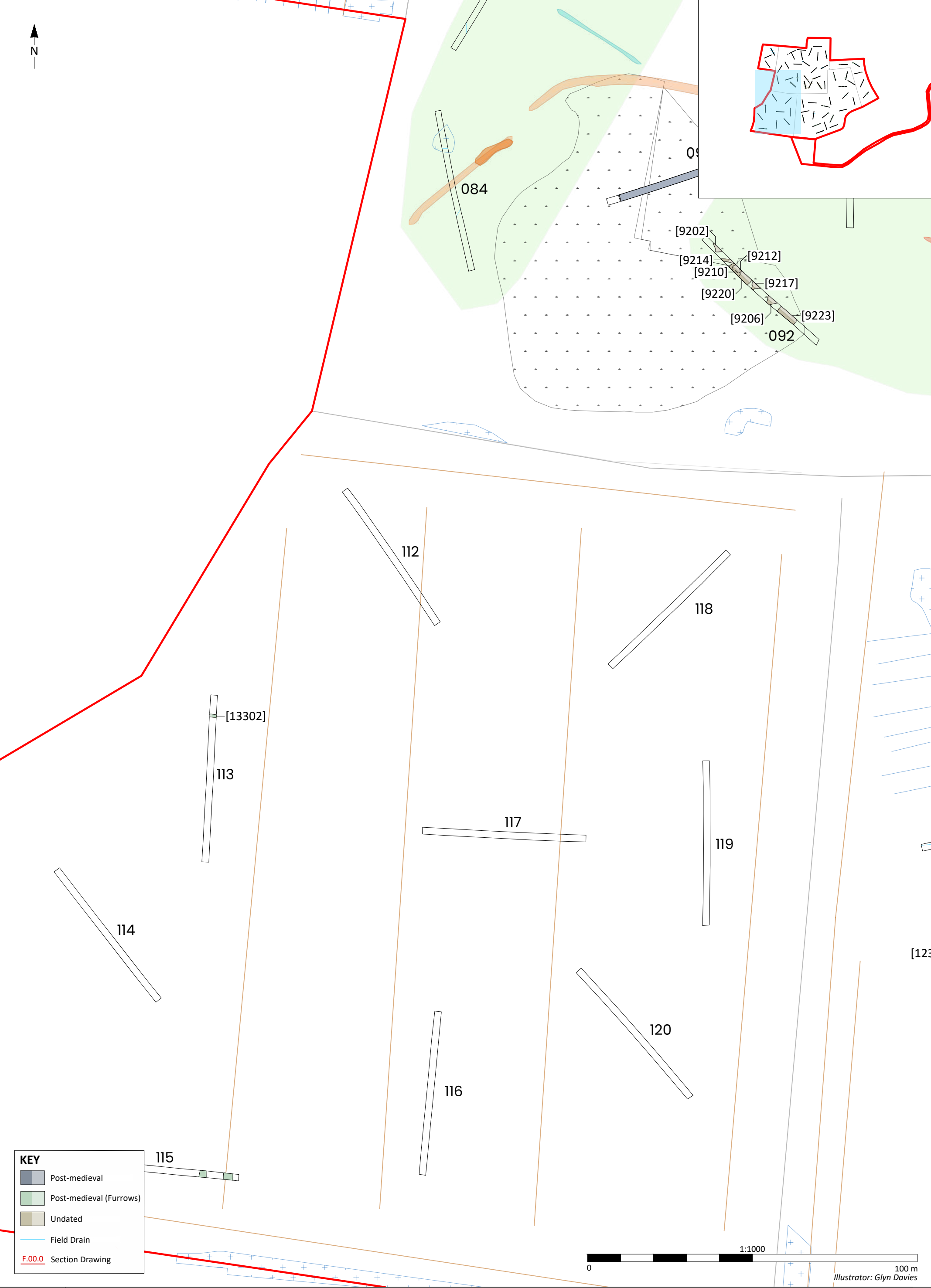
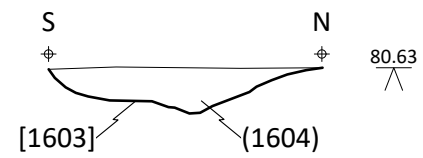


Figure 18 - Area 2 Phased Plan - 5/5
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

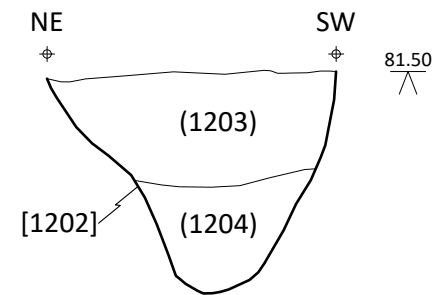
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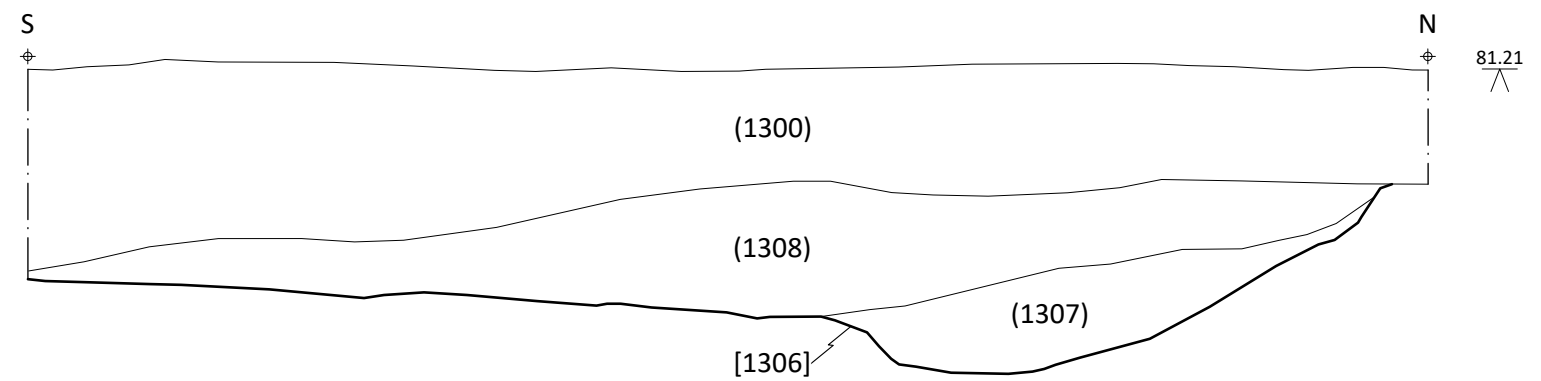
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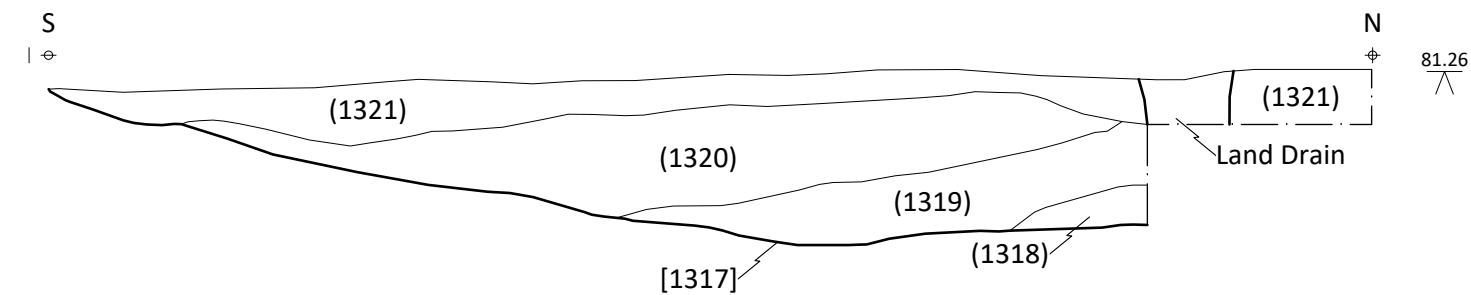
D.10
North-west facing section [1202]



D.17
East facing section [1306]

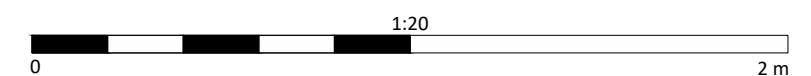
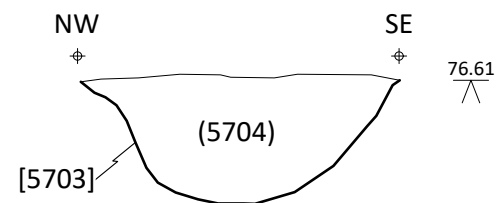


D.21
East facing section [1317]



Prehistoric/Roman

D.50
South-west facing section [5703]



Illustrator: Briannie Price



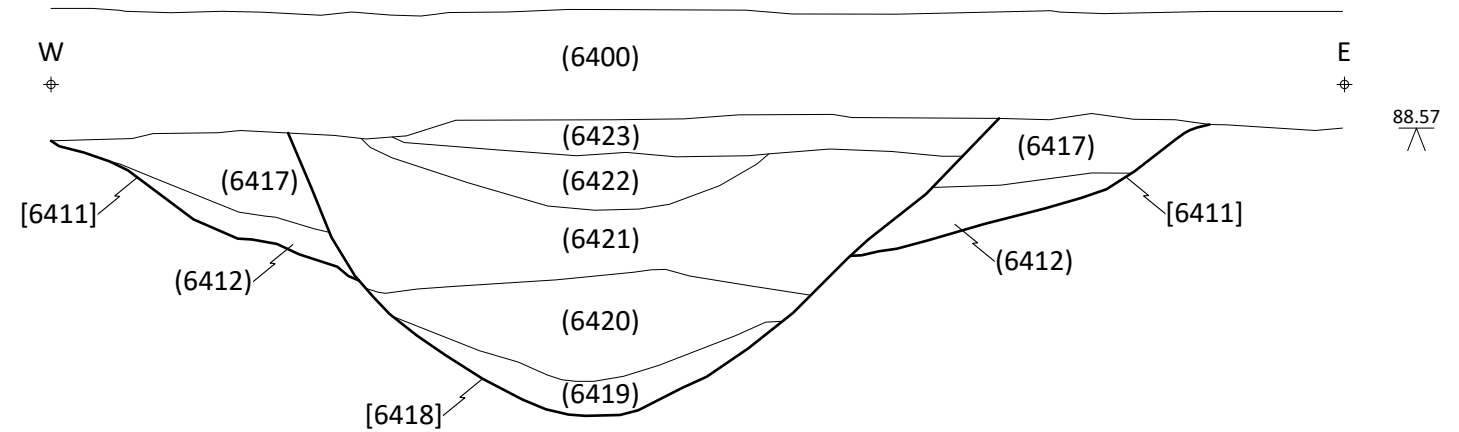
Figure 19 - Area 1 Section Drawings - 1/4
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Romano-British

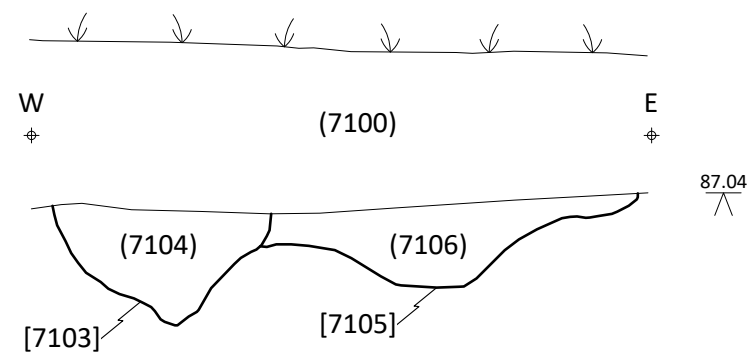
D.32
South facing section [6413], [6415] & [6424]



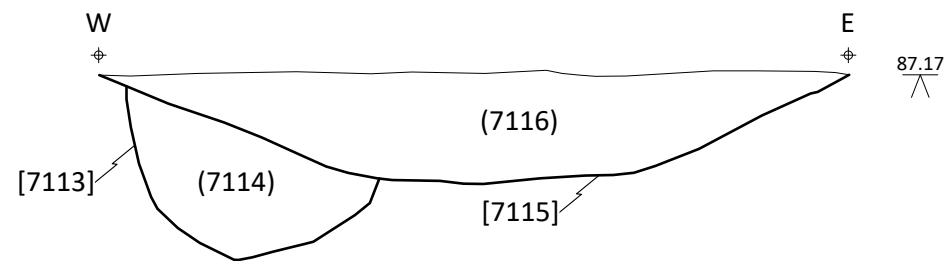
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D.47
South facing section [7103] & [7105]



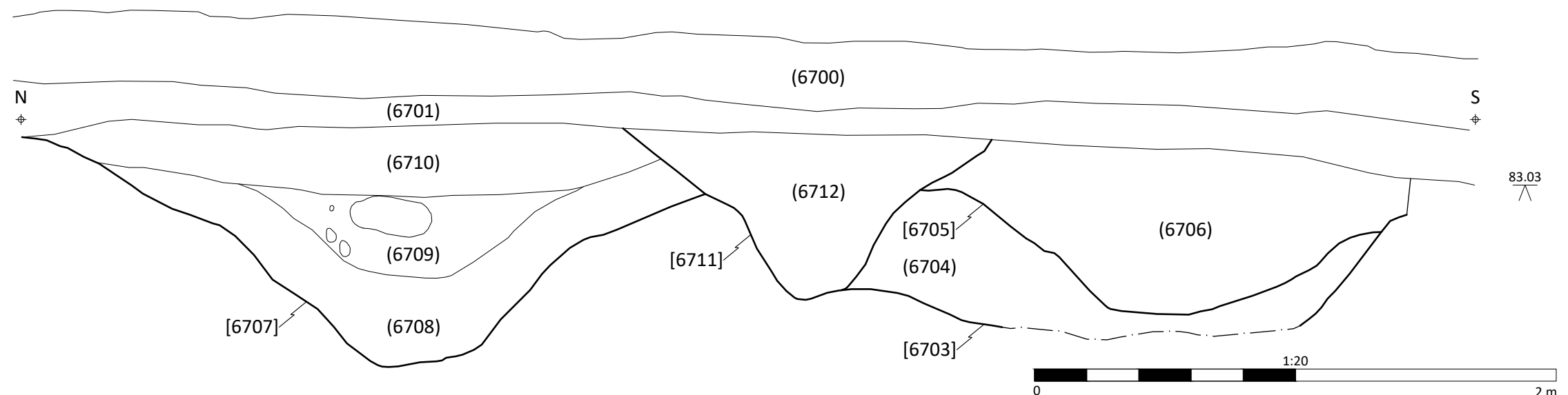
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D.72
East and south facing section [6814], [6816] & [6818]

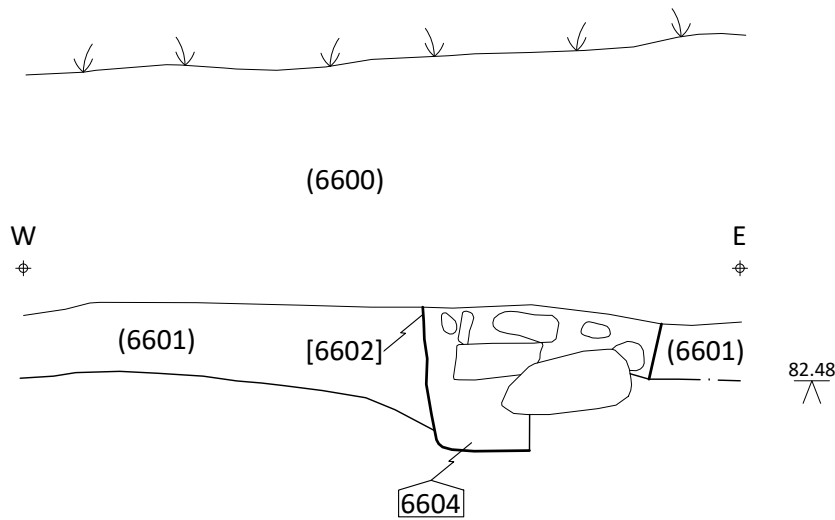


D.76
West facing section [6703], [6705], [6707] & [6711]

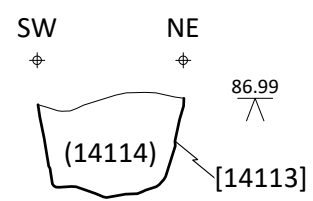


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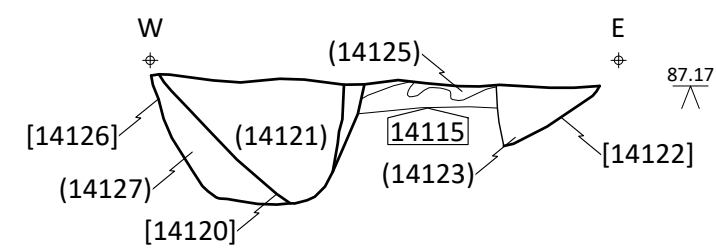
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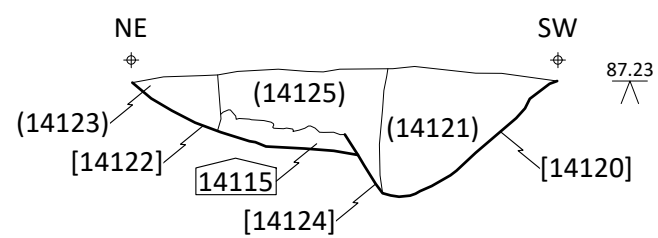
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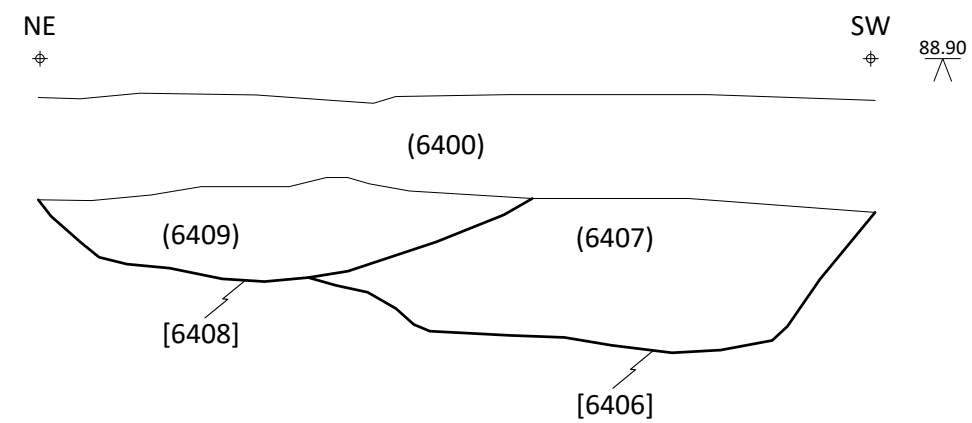
D.99
South facing section [14120], [14122] & [14126]



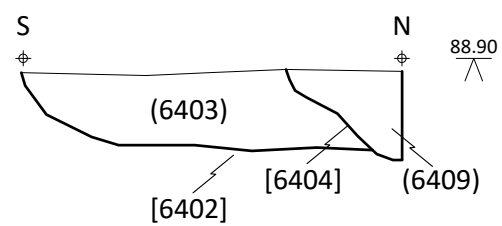
D.100
North-west facing section [14120], [14122] & [14124]



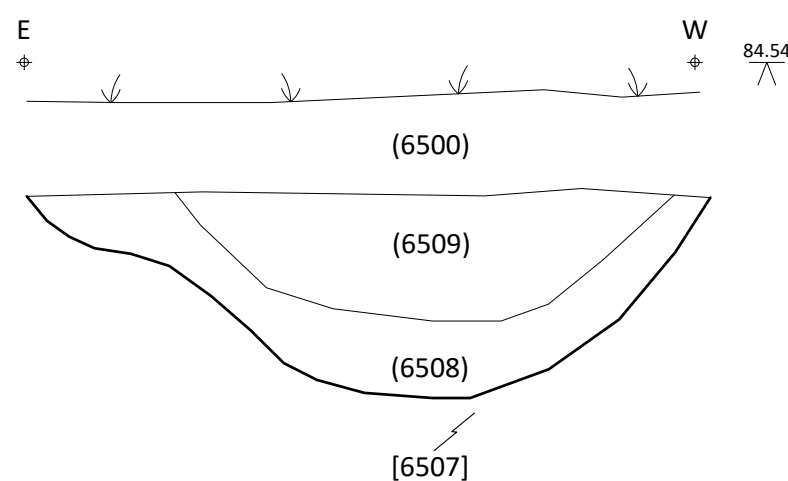
D.37
North - west facing section [6406] & [6408]



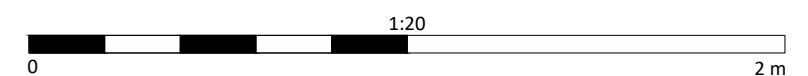
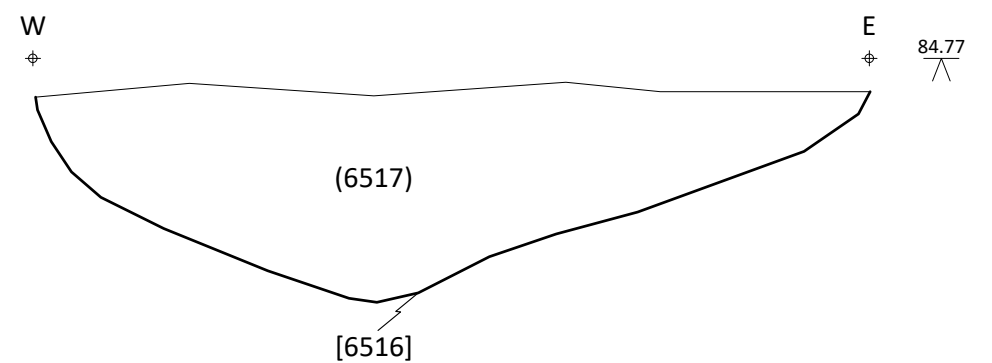
D.31
East facing section [6402] & [6404]



D.75
North facing section [6507]



D.90
South facing section [6516]



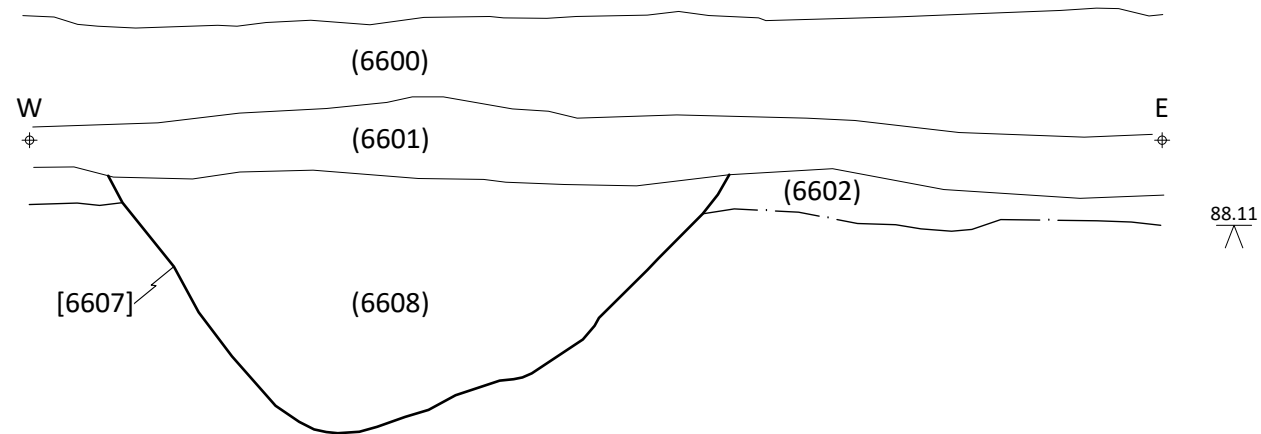
Illustrator: Briannie Price



Figure 21 - Area 1 Section Drawings - 3/4
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

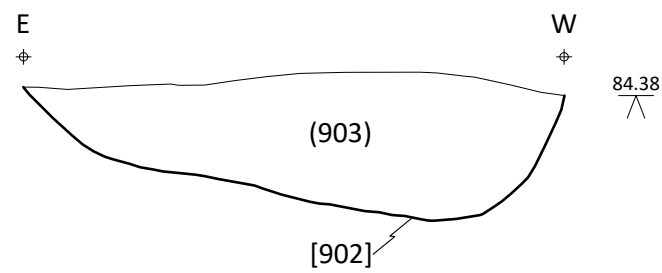
Modern

D.84
South facing section [6607]

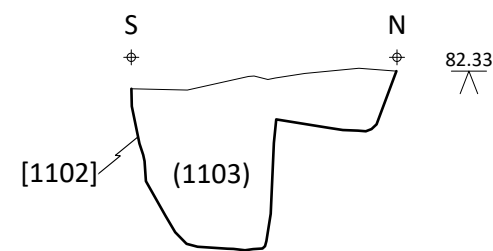


Undated

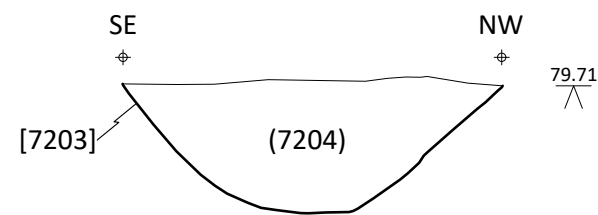
D.11
North facing section [902]



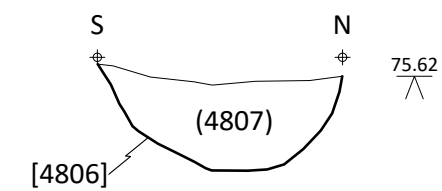
D.13
East facing section [1102]



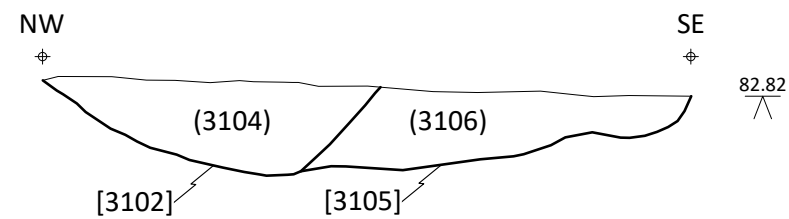
D.24
North-east facing section [7203]



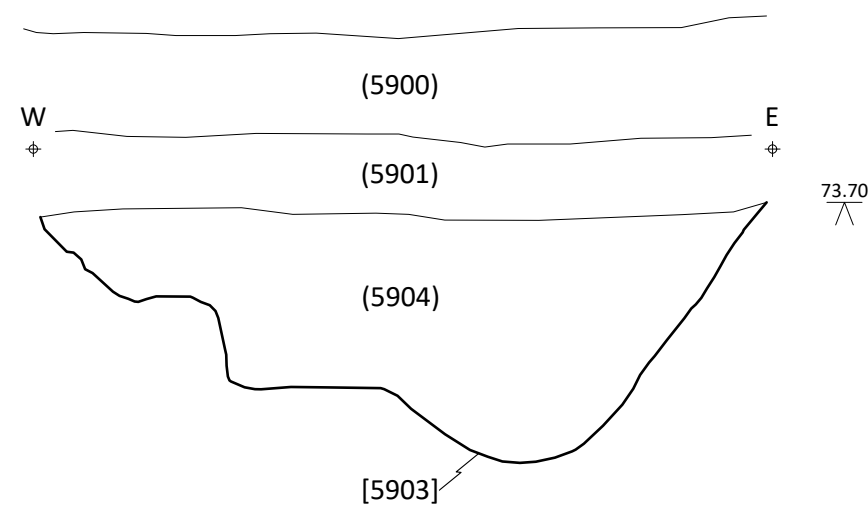
D.53
East facing section [4806]



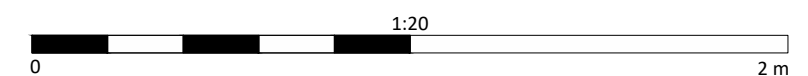
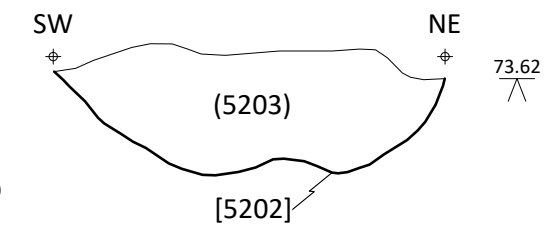
D.55
South-west facing section [3102] & [3105]



D.60
South facing section [5903]



D.88
South-east facing section [5202]



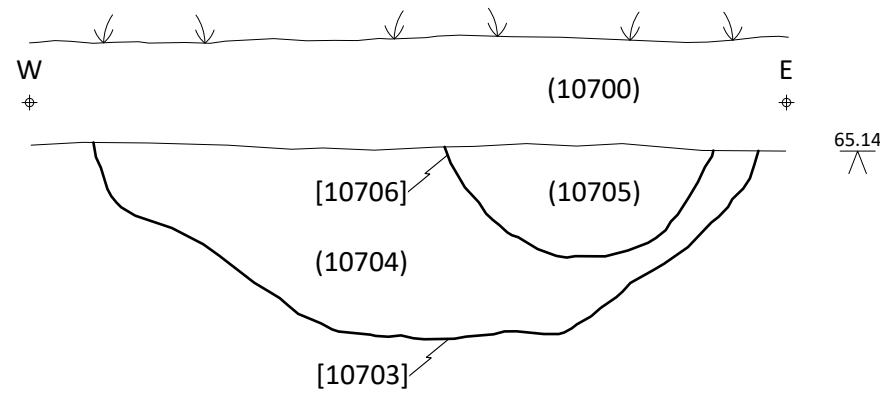
Illustrator: Briannie Price



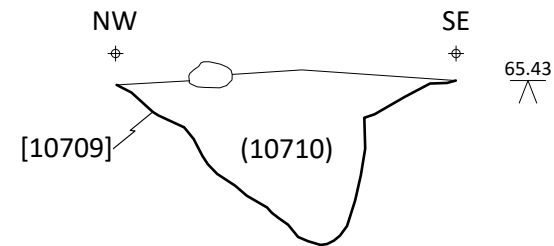
Figure 22 - Area 1 Section Drawings - 4/4
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Romano-British

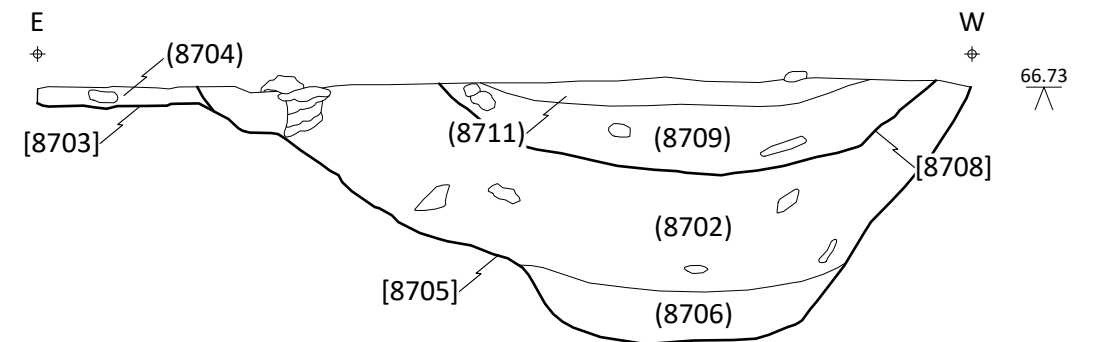
D.109
South facing section [10703] & [10706]



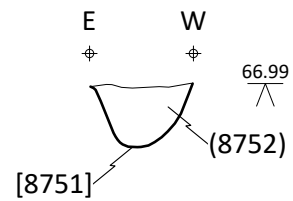
D.136
South-west facing section [10709]



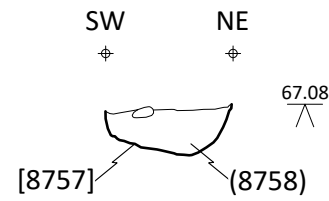
D.114
North facing section [8703]



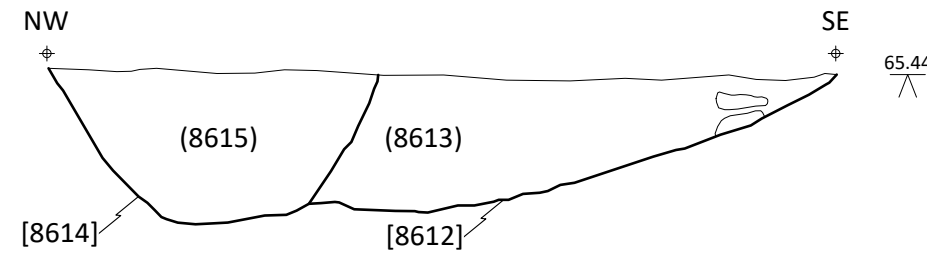
D.164
North facing section [8751]



D.184
South-east facing section [8757]

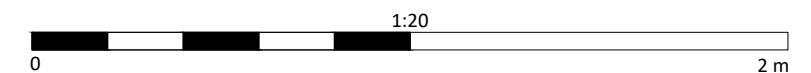
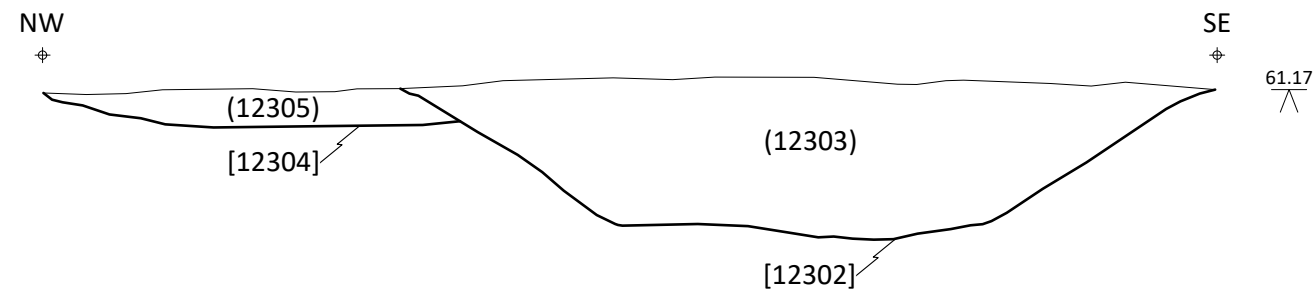


D.196
South-west facing section [8612] & [8614]



Medieval/Post-medieval

D.110
South-west facing section [12302] & [12304]



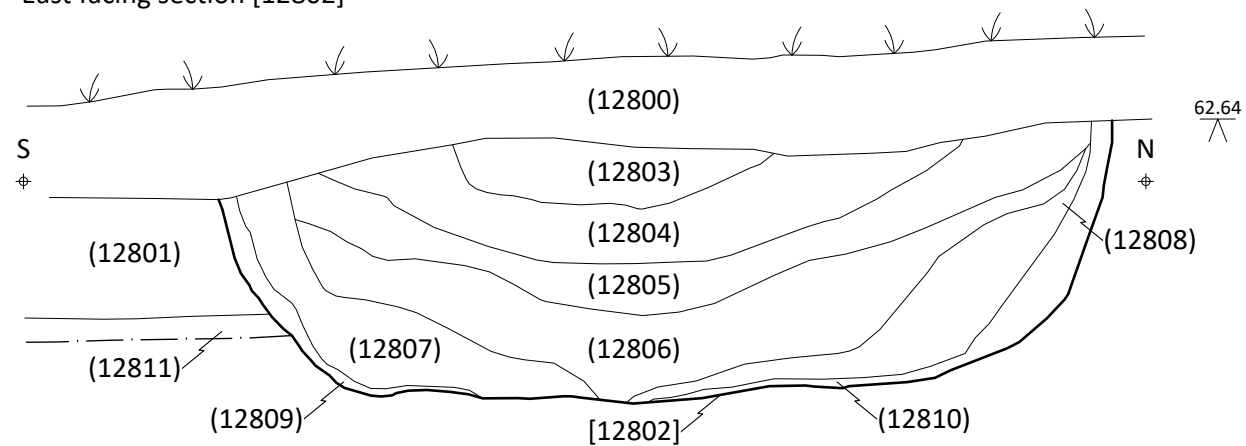
Illustrator: Briannie Price



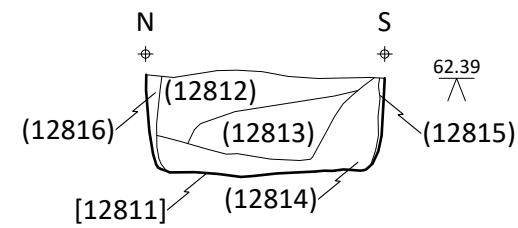
Figure 23 - Area 2 Section Drawings - 1/4
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Post-medieval/Modern

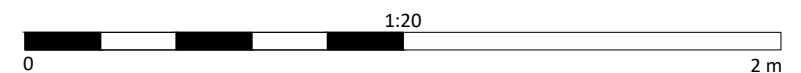
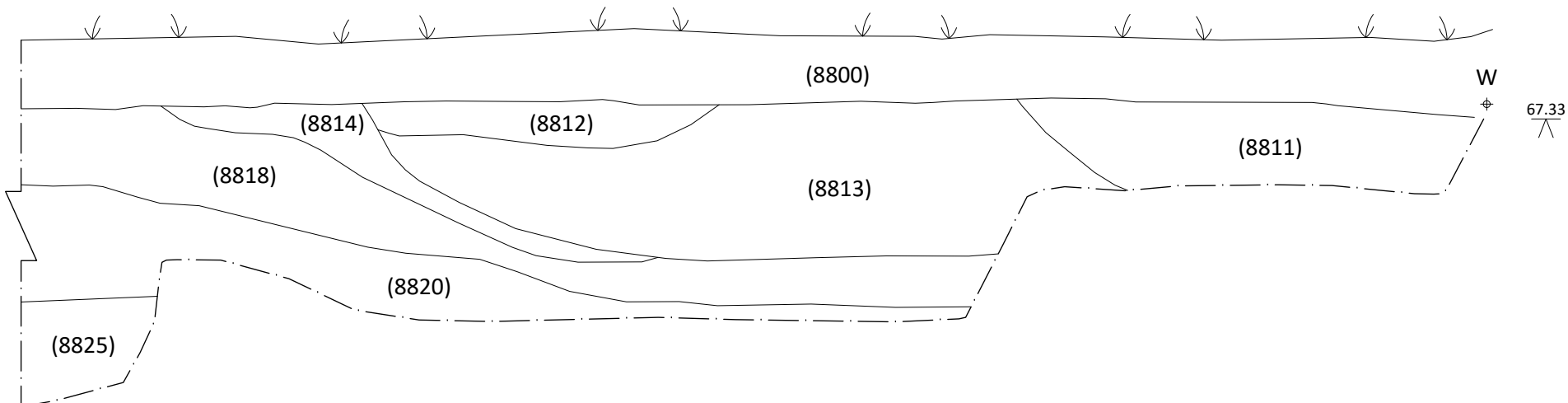
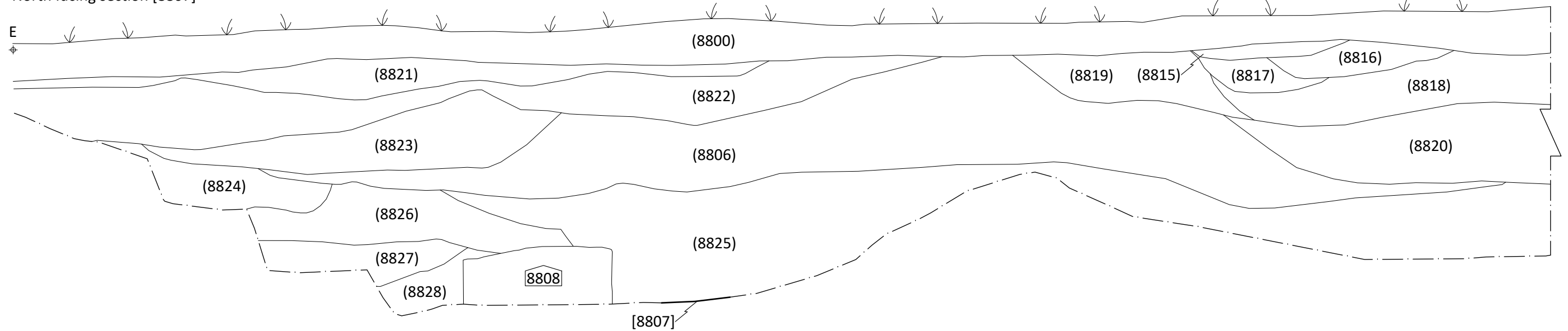
D.123
East facing section [12802]



D.124
West facing section [12811]



D.126
North facing section [8807]



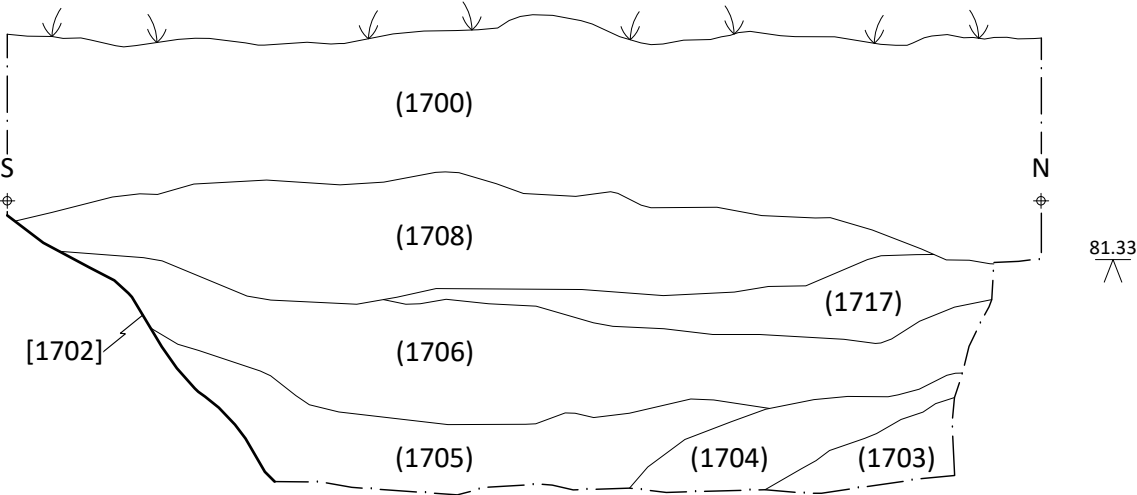
Illustrator: Briannie Price



Figure 24 - Area 2 Section Drawings - 2/4
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

Post-medieval

D.33
East facing section [1702]

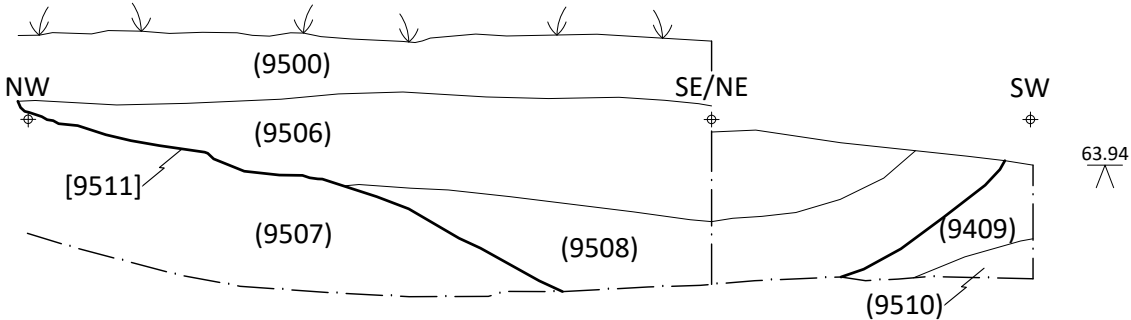


D.41
South-west facing section [4802]



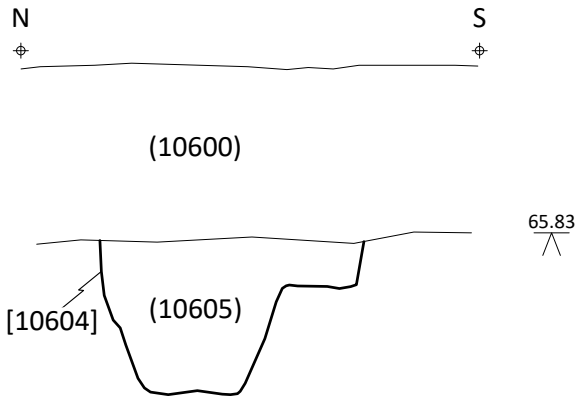
Post-medieval/Modern

D.145
South-west & north-west facing section [9511]



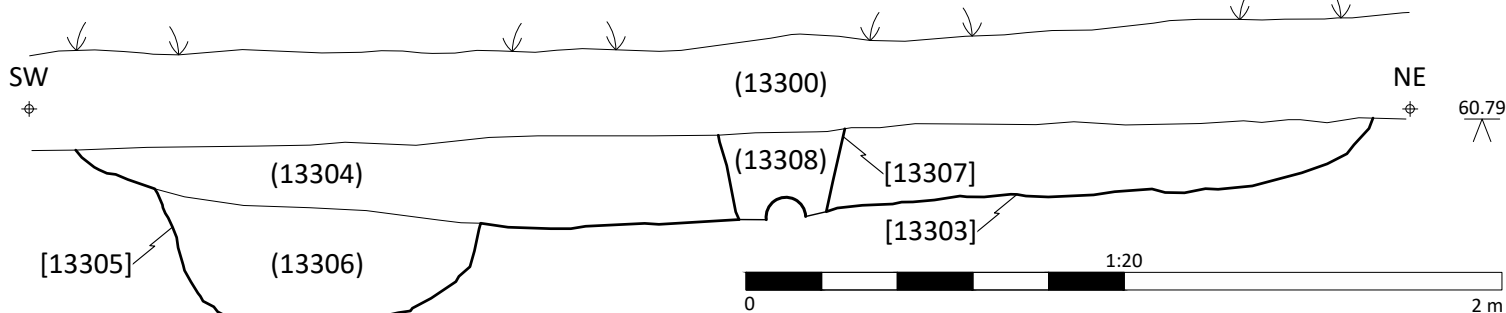
Modern

D.128
West facing section [10604]



Undated

D.106
South-east facing section [13303], [13305] & [13307]



D.206
South facing section 9610 & [9611]

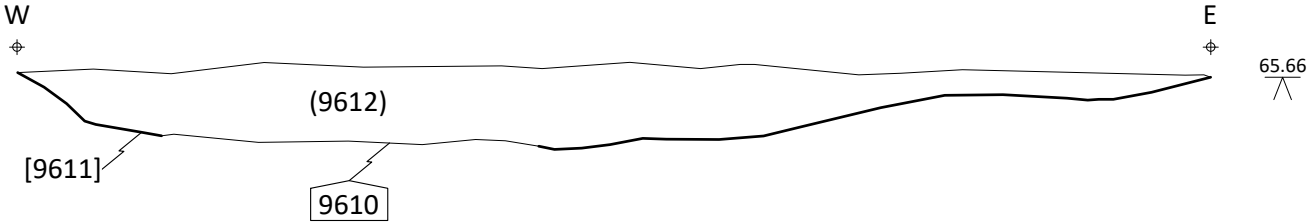
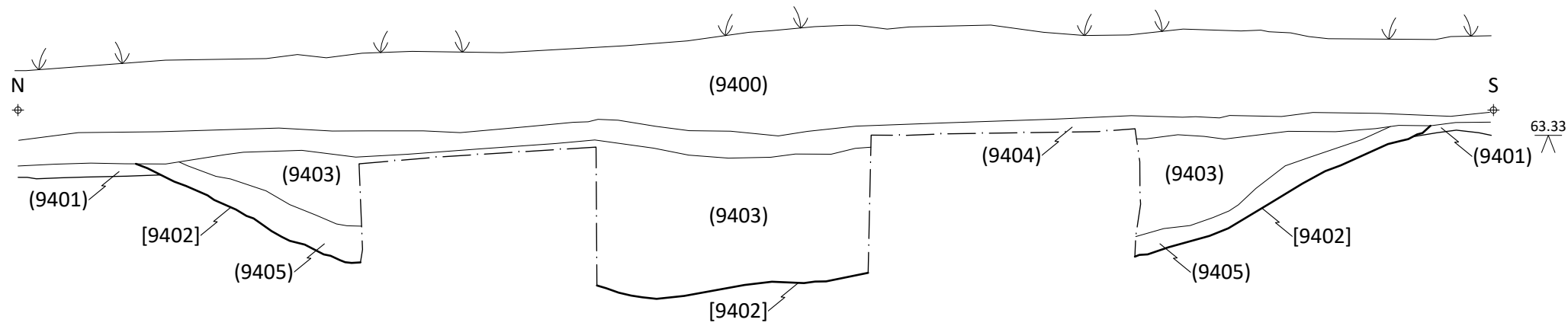


Figure 25 - Area 2 Section Drawings - 3/4
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

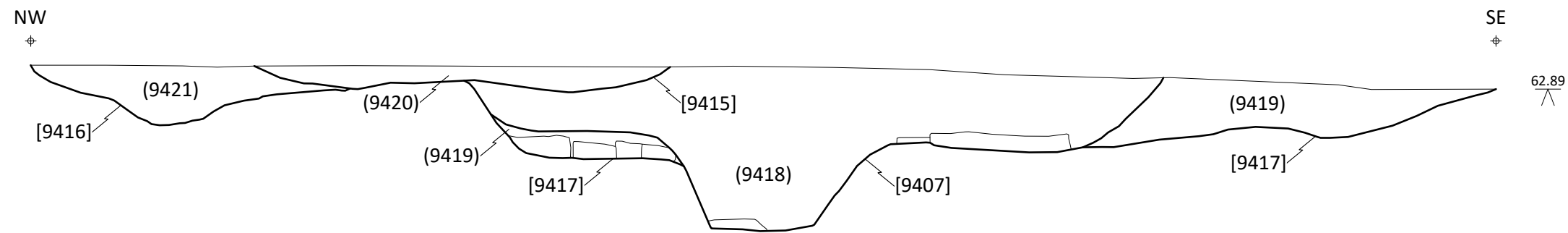
Illustrator: Briannie Price

Undated

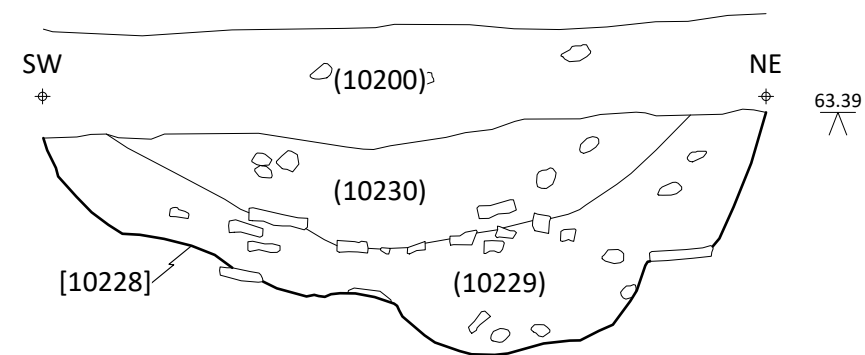
D.120
West facing section [9402]



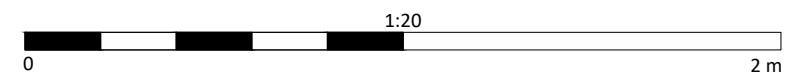
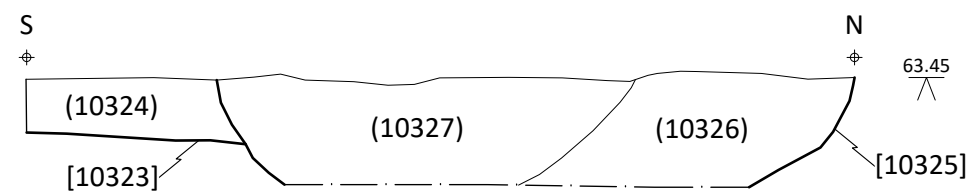
D.162
South-west facing section [9407], [9416] & [9417]



D.175
South-east facing section [10228]



D.199
East facing section [10323] & [10325]



Illustrator: Briannie Price



Figure 26 - Area 2 Section Drawings - 4/4
9597 - Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire

PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 7 facing north-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



Plate 2: Trench 9 facing west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



Plate 3: Trench 9, north facing section of undated pit [902]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



Plate 4: Trench 11 facing south
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



**Plate 5: Trench 11, east facing section of undated posthole [1102]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 6: Trench 12 facing south-east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 7: Trench 12, south-east facing section of prehistoric ditch [1202]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 8: Trench 13 facing north
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 9: Trench 13, east facing section of prehistoric enclosure ditch [1306]
(scale divisions:0.5m)**



**Plate 10: Trench 13, east facing section of ditch [1317]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 11: Trench 16 facing north-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 12: Trench 16, east facing section of Bronze Age/early prehistoric waste/cremation pit [1603]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 13: Trench 17 facing south
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 14: Trench 17, east facing section of extraction pit [1702]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 15: Trench 23 facing north-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 16: Trench 31 facing south-east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 17: Trench 31, south-west facing section of furrow [3105] and ditch recut [3102]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 18: Trench 35 facing west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



Plate 19: Trench 40 facing south
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



Plate 20: Trench 48 facing north-east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



**Plate 21: Trench 48, south-west facing section of post-medieval ditch [4802]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 22: Trench 48, south facing section of undated pit [4808]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 23: Trench 52 facing north-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 24: Trench 52, south facing section of undated ditch [5202]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 25: Trench 56 facing east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 26: Trench 57 facing north-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 27: Trench 57, west facing section of prehistoric/Roman pit [5703]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 28: Trench 58 facing south-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 29: Trench 58, north facing section of curvilinear ditch [5803]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 30: Trench 58, view of dog burial {5808} [5807]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 31: Trench 59 facing south-east (key contexts: 5900, 5901, 5902)
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 32: Trench 59, south facing section of undated ditch [5903]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 33: Trench 64 facing west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 34: Trench 64, north facing section of Romano-British ditch [6411] and recut [6418]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 35: Trench 64, south facing section of Romano-British ditch [6413] and recut [6415]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 36: Trench 65 facing east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 37: Trench 65, south-east facing section of ditch [6514/6516]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 38: Trench 66 facing west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 39: Trench 66, view of wall foundation {6604} and construction cut [6602] facing north,
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 40: Trench 66, south facing section of modern/19th century ditch [6607]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 41: Trench 66, north facing section of Romano-British ditch [6609]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 42: Trench 67 facing south
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 43: Trench 67, west facing section of Romano-British ditches [6703], [6505], [6707] and ditch/robber trench [6711]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 44: Trench 68 facing south
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 45: Trench 68, west facing section of Romano-British ditches [6804], [6802] and [6806],
oblique view
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 46: Trench 71 facing east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 47: Trench 71, south facing section of curvilinear ditches [7103] and [7105]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 48: Trench 71, north facing section of ditches [7107] and [7109]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 49: Trench 71, south facing section of curvilinear ditches [7113] and [7115]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 50: Trench 72 facing south-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 51: Trench 72, north-east facing section of undated ditch [7203]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 52: Trench 81 facing south
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 53: Trench 81, south and east facing sections of modern ditch [8109], oblique view
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 54: Trench 85 facing north-east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 55: Trench 86 facing south
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 56: Trench 87 central Trench, view facing south-east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 57: Trench 87, view from north-eastern end, facing south-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 58: Trench 87 extension facing south-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 59: Trench 87, north facing section of Romano-British ditches (left to right: ditch [8703], enclosure ditch [8705] and recut [8708])
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 60: Trench 87, close up view of unexcavated grave [8754] {SK8755} (mandible and ribs visible)
(scale divisions: 0.5 & 0.1m)**



Plate 61: Orthomosaic of {SK8713} within grave [8712]



**Plate 62: Trench 87, post excavation view of grave [8712] showing underlying posthole [8757]
facing south-west
(scale divisions: 0.5 & 0.1m)**



**Plate 63: Trench 87, south facing section of gully terminus [8736] and posthole [8740] and pit/posthole [8738]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 64: Trench 87, northwest facing section of posthole [8751, part of posthole alignment {Group 8744}
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 65: Trench 88 facing east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 66: Trench 88, south-east facing section of ditch terminus [8804] and underlying extraction pit [8807]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 67: Trench 88, oblique view of extraction pit [8807], facing east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 68: Trench 89 facing north
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 69: Trench 92 facing north-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 70: Trench 92, oblique view of possible furrow [9223] facing east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



Plate 71: Trench 93 facing north
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



Plate 72: Trench 94 facing north
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



**Plate 73: Trench 94, east facing section of pit/ditch [9402]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 74: Trench 94, oblique view of intercutting ditches [94166], [9417], [9407] and furrow [9415]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 75: Trench 95 facing north-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 76: Trench 95, oblique view showing undated gully [9515] and post-medieval pit [9512]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 77: Trench 96 facing south-east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 78: Trench 96, view of possible 19th century stone surface/trackway {9610} and associated linear feature [9611]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 79: Trench 97 facing south-west (key contexts: 0097)
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 80: Trench 100 facing east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 81: Trench 101 facing east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 82: Trench 102 facing south-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



Plate 83: Trench 102, east facing section of probable furrow [10203]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



Plate 84: Trench 102, north-west facing section of extraction pit [10218]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)



**Plate 85: Trench 102, oblique view of undated ditch [10223] and pit [10226] facing east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 86: Trench 103 facing north-west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 87: Trench 103, east facing section of undated curvilinear ditch [10323/10321] (right) and ditch [10325] (left)
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 88: Trench 105 facing west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 89: Trench 105, oblique view of modern ditch/pit [10503]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 90: Trench 106 facing south-east (key contexts: 0106)
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 91: Trench 106, west facing section of modern/19th century ditch [10604]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 92: Trench 107 facing west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 93: Trench 107, south facing section of Roman ditch [10703]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 94: Trench 107, west facing section of pit/three throw [10709]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 95: Trench 108 facing south-east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 96: Trench 123 facing south-east
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 97: Trench 123, north facing section of furrow [12304] and later ditch [12302]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 98: Trench 128 facing north
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 99: Trench 128, east facing section of kiln [12802]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 100: Trench 128, west facing section of kiln [1280] flue [12811]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 101: Trench 133 facing north-east (key contexts: 0133)
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 102: Trench 133, undated ditch [13305] and furrow [13303]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 103: Trench 141 facing west
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



**Plate 104: Trench 141, plan view of Romano-British kiln [14112] facing south-west
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 105: Trench 141, north-east facing section of kiln [14112]
(scale divisions: 0.1m)**



**Plate 106: Trench 141, south facing section of posthole [14126], ditch/construction cut [14120/14122], wall [14115], cobbled surface [14116] and robber trench [14124]
(scale divisions: 0.5m)**



Plate 107: Trench 141 north facing section of ditch/construction cut [14120/14122], wall {14115}, and robber trench [14124]. With cobbled surface {14116} and posthole [14126] visible in plan (scale divisions: 0.5m)

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH LOGS AND CONTEXTS

Land Parcel 1

Trench 1			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
100	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.23 m
101	L - layer	Natural: Light blueish-yellow, mudstone clay.	50x2x0.09 m

Trench 2			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
200	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.32 m
201	L - layer	Natural: Light blueish-yellow, mudstone clay.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 3			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
300	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.33 m
301	L - layer	Natural: Light blueish-yellow, mudstone clay.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 4			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
400	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.32 m
401	L - layer	Natural: Light blueish-yellow, mudstone clay.	50x2x>0.1m

Trench 5			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
500	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.3 m
501	L - layer	Natural: Light blueish-yellow, mudstone clay.	50x2x0.1 m

Trench 6			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
600	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.34 m
601	L - layer	Natural: Light blueish-yellow, mudstone clay.	50x2x0.1 m

Trench 7			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
700	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.34 m
701	L - layer	Natural: Light blueish-yellow, mudstone clay.	50x2x.>0.1 m
702	C - Cut	Cut of possible furrow.	1.6x1.4x0.1 m
703	F - Fill	Fill of possible furrow [702]. Mid brownish-grey, sandy clay.	1.6x1.4x0.1 m
704	C - Cut	Cut of ditch.	1.2x0.8x0.09 m
705	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [704]. Dark brownish-grey, sandy clay	1.2x0.8x0.09 m
706	C - Cut	Cut of pit. Moderate steepness of slope.	1.89x1.88x0.36 m
707	F - Fill	Fill of pit [706]. Dark blackish brown, sandy clay.	1.89x1.88x0.36 m

Trench 8			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
800	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.32 m
801	L - layer	Natural: Light blueish-yellow, mudstone clay.	50x2x0.06 m

Trench 9			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
900	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.32 m
901	L - layer	Natural: light blueish-yellow, mudstone clay.	50x2x0.04 m
902	C - Cut	Cut of oval shaped pit. Steep slope on SE, moderate slope on NW.	1.43x0.82x0.43 m
903	F - Fill	Fill of pit [902]. Mid greyish-yellow, clay fill of oval containing some patches of charcoal, patches of redeposited natural and orange fill.	1.43x0.82x0.43 m

Trench 10			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1000	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.44 m
1001	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m
1002	C - Cut	Cut of furrow aligned SE/NW.	0.5x1.26x0.32 m
1003	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [1002]. Mid greyish-brown, clay.	0.5x1.19x0.17 m
1004	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [1002]. Dark greyish-brown, silty clay.	0.5x1.26x0.15 m

Trench 11			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1100	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.32 m
1101	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 11			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1102	C - Cut	Cut of small posthole or pit.	0.72x0.56x0.44 m
1103	F - Fill	Fill of [1102]. Mid brown, silty clay.	0.72x0.56x0.44 m
1104	C - Cut	Cut of NW-SE furrow.	1.75 - 0.66x1.1x0.8 m
1105	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [1104]. Mid greyish-brown, silty clay.	1.75 - 0.66x1.1x0.08 m

Trench 12			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1200	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.41 m
1201	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m
1202	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, running NW-SE, steep sloping edges.	1.23x0.76x0.58 m
1203	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [1202]. Mid greyish-brown, silty clay.	1.23x0.76x0.28 m
1204	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [1202]. Light greyish-brown silty clay.	1.23x0.76x0.3 m
1205	C - Cut	Cut of extraction pit.	3.5x1x0.26 m
1206	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1205]. Mid greyish-brown, silty clay.	3.5x1x0.26 m

Trench 13			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1300	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.34 m
1301	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x0.06 m
1302	C - Cut	Cut of shallow, square-shaped pit.	2.52x>1.25x0.38 m
1303	F - Fill	Fill of pit [1302]. Mid reddish-brown, silty clay.	2.52x>1.25x0.38 m
1304	C - Cut	Cut of a potential pit with uneven clay base, unknown shape and size.	>2x>1.05x0.36 m
1305	F - Fill	Fill of pit [1304]. Mid greyish-brown, silty clay with small white flake inclusions.	>2x>1.05x0.36 m
1306	C - Cut	Cut of linear.	1.3x3.7x0.46 m
1307	F - Fill	Fill of linear [1306]. Light brown, silty clay with medium plate stone inclusions.	1.3x1.4x0.29 m
1308	F - Fill	Fill of linear [1306]. Mid brown, silty clay with medium stone inclusions.	1.3x1.93.7x0.36 m
1309	C - Cut	Cut of possible large extraction pit.	>1x>2x0.7 m
1310	F - Fill	Fill of possible extraction pit [1309]. Dark yellowish-brown, clayey silt.	>1x1.9x0.7 m
1311	F - Fill	Fill of possible extraction pit [1309]. Mid mottled yellowish-blue, silty clay.	>1x0.43x0.25 m
1312	F - Fill	Fill of possible extraction pit [1309]. Mid brownish green, silty clay.	>1x0.88x0.5 m
1313	F - Fill	Fill of possible extraction pit [1309]. Mid mottled yellowish blue lens of silty clay.	<1x0.64x0.11 m
1314	F - Fill	Fill of possible extraction pit [1309]. Dark yellowish-brown, clayey silt.	>0.2x0.22x0.18 m

Trench 13

Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S

Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1315	C - Cut	Cut of a small misshaped pit.	/x0.5x0.3 m
1316	F - Fill	Fill of pit [1315]. Mid greyish-brown, silty clay with occasional small stone and chalk inclusions.	/x0.5x0.3 m
1317	C - Cut	Cut of E-W running ditch.	1x>3.45x0.46 m
1318	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [1317]. Mid greenish-grey, clay.	1x>0.36x0.1 m
1319	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [1317]. Mid brownish-grey, sandy clay.	1x>1.42x0.2 m
1320	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [1317]. Light greyish-green, clay.	1x2.55x0.27 m
1321	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [1317]. Mid greyish-brown, silty clay.	1x>3.45x0.16 m
1322	C - Cut	Cut of possible extraction pit.	>1x1.8x0.16 m
1323	F - Fill	Fill of possible extraction pit [1322]. Mid brown, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	>1x1.8x0.16 m

Trench 14

Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE

Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1400	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.35 m
1401	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 15

Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S

Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1500	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.38 m
1501	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 16

Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE

Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1600	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.32 m
1601	L - layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.12 m
1602	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m
1603	C - Cut	Cut of circular pit containing burnt bone	0.67x0.67x0.12 m
1604	F - Fill	Fill of pit [1603]. Mid grey silty clay, burnt bone and pot	0.67x0.67x0.12 m
1605	C - Cut	Cut of oval pit	0.64x0.56x0.24 m
1606	F - Fill	Fill of pit [1605]. Light grey, silty clay fill containing charcoal.	0.64x0.56x0.24 m

Trench 17

Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S

Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1700	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.38 m

Trench 17			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1701	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x0.06 m
1702	C - Cut	Cut of large extraction pit.	>1x>2.58x>0.86 m
1703	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1702]. Dark blackish-grey shale.	>0.3x>0.5x>0.12 m
1704	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1702]. Mid brownish-red sand.	>1x>0.88x0.17 m
1705	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1702]. Mid yellowish-green silty clay.	>1x1.6x>0.28 m
1706	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1702]. Mid mottled yellowish-greenish-brown, silty clay.	>1x>2.4x0.34 m
1707	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1702]. Dark blackish-grey, friable silt.	>1x>1.6x0.24 m
1708	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1702]. Dark brown, silty clay.	>1x2.42x0.3 m
1709	C - Cut	Cut of extraction pit.	5x>2x0.74 m
1710	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1709]. Mid greenish-brown, silty clay.	>1x>1x0.3 m
1711	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1709]. Mid greenish-brown silty clay.	>1x>1x0.3 m
1712	F - Fill	Fill of extraction pit [1709]. Dark brown, silty clay.	5x>2x0.28 m

Trench 18			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1800	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.34 m
1801	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x0.06 m

Trench 19			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1900	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.38 m
1901	L - layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.12 m
1902	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 20			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2000	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.28 m
2001	L - layer	Subsoil. Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m
2002	C - Cut	Cut of furrow.	2x0.7x0.07 m
2003	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [2002]. Mid greyish-brown, silty clay.	2x0.7x0.07 m

Trench 21			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2100	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.36 m
2101	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2xNULL m

Trench 22			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2200	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.36 m
2201	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 23			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2300	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.34 m
2301	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m
2302	C - Cut	Cut of ditch.	2.18x1.92x0.6 m
2303	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [2302]. Light greyish-brown, silty clay with frequent limestone fragments.	2.18x1.92x0.6 m

Trench 24			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2400	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.32 m
2401	L - layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.14 m
2402	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m
2403	C - Cut	Cut of furrow.	0.7x0.85x0.12 m
2404	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [2403]. Mid greyish-brown, silty clay.	0.7x0.85x0.12 m

Trench 25			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2500	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.3 m
2501	L - layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.06 m
2502	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x0.14 m
2503	C - Cut	Cut of furrow.	0.7x1.3x0.08 m
2504	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [2503]. Mid yellowish-brown, silty clay.	0.7x1.3x0.08 m

Trench 26			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2600	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.36 m
2601	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m
2602	C - Cut	Cut of furrow.	0.7x1.08x0.1 m
2603	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [2602]. Dark greyish-brown, silty clay.	0.7x1.08x0.1 m
2604	C - Cut	Cut of furrow.	0.85x3x0.16 m
2605	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [2604]. Dark greyish-brown, silty clay.	0.85x3x0.16 m
2606	L - layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.26 m

Trench 27			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2700	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.34 m
2701	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 28			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2800	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.34 m
2801	L - layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.06 m
2802	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x0.1 m
2803	C - Cut	Cut of furrow.	2.2x2x0.1 m
2804	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [2803]. Sticky silty clay with moderate rounded stone inclusions.	2.2x2x0.1 m

Trench 29			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2900	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.28 m
2901	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 30			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3000	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.34 m
3001	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x>0.1 m
3002	C - Cut	Cut of E-W running furrow.	1x1.45x0.19 m
3003	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [3003]. Mixed mid orange and yellowish-grey, silty clay.	1x1.45x0.19 m

Trench 30			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3004	C - Cut	Cut of circular pit.	1.25x0.7x0.38 m
3005	F - Fill	Fill of pit [3004]. Mid greyish-brown, sandy clay.	1.25x0.7x0.38 m
3006	C - Cut	Cut of very shallow irregular/circular pit	1.5x0.8x0.17 m
3007	F - Fill	Fill of shallow pit [3006]. Dark orangey-grey	1.5x0.8x0.17 m
3008	C - Cut	Cut of oval shaped pit	1.45x1x0.2 m
3009	F - Fill	Fill of pit [3009]. Dark brownish-grey	1.45x1x0.2 m

Trench 31			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3100	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.38 m
3101	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2xNULL m
3102	C - Cut	Cut of ditch. U-shaped, concave base, moderately sloping sides	1.5x0.88x0.26 m
3103	L - layer	Geological layer	1.5x1.82x0.3 m
3104	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [3102]. Dark brownish-grey, silty clay	1.5x0.88x0.26 m
3105	C - Cut	Cut of ditch. Wide concave u-shaped base, steep sloping sides	1.5x0.92x0.19 m
3106	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [3105]. Mid orangey-brown, sandy sand	1.5x0.92x0.19 m

Trench 32			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3200	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt.	50x2x0.34 m
3201	L - layer	Natural: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2xNULL m
3202	O - Other	Geological feature initially thought to be a curvilinear	>2x0.5x0.13 m

Trench 33			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.26 m
3301	L - layer	Natural: Mid grey-orange, sandy clay, sticky	50x2xNULL m
3302	C - Cut	Cut of furrow	>1.8x2x0.08 m
3303	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [3302]	>1.8x2x0.08 m

Trench 34			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.36 m
3401	L - layer	Natural: Mid grey-orange, sandy clay, sticky	50x2xNULL m

Trench 35			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
3501	L - layer	Natural: Mid grey yellow, silty clay, sticky	50x2xNULL m
3502	C - Cut	Cut of hedgerow running north-south	2x0.91x0.08 m
3503	F - Fill	Fill of hedgerow [3502]. Dark grey silty clay	2x0.91x0.08 m
3504	C - Cut	Cut of possible pit/posthole	0.44x>0.22x0.26 m
3505	F - Fill	Fill of possible pit/posthole [3504]. Dark grey clayey silt	0.44x>0.22x0.26 m
3506	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned	>2x1.02x0.27 m
3507	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [3506]. Dark blueish-grey clayey silt with frequent sub-angular stones	>2x1.02x0.27 m
3508	C - Cut	Cut of ditch aligned north-south	1.8x0.6x0.19 m
3509	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [3508]. Dark grey black silty clay	1.8x0.6x0.19 m
3510	C - Cut	Cut of ditch aligned east-west	3.36x0.7x0.1 m
3511	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [3510]. Dark grey black silty clay	3.36x0.7x0.1 m
3512	C - Cut	Cut of ditch aligned north-south	1.8x0.4x0.06 m
3513	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [3512]. Dark brown black silty clay	1.8x0.4x0.06 m

Trench 36			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3600	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.4 m
3601	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-grey, silty clay, sticky	50x2xNULL m

Trench 37			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.3 m
3701	L - layer	Natural: Mid greyish-yellow and orange, soft silty clay with limestone brash	50x2xNULL m
3702	C - Cut	Cut of furrow aligned north-south	>2x1.53x0.14 m
3703	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [372]. Dark brownish-grey clayey silt	>2x1.53x0.14 m

Trench 38			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.35 m
3801	L - layer	Natural: Mid brownish-yellow, soft silty clay with limestone brash	50x2xNULL m

Trench 39			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
3901	L - layer	Natural: Mid greyish-yellow and orange, soft silty clay with limestone brash	50x2xNULL m
3902	C - Cut	Cut of furrow, east-west aligned. shallow sides with an irregular base	2x1.72x0.2 m
3903	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [3902]. Mid greyish-brown, clayey sand, firm, with occasional small stone inclusions	2x1.72x0.2 m

Trench 40			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
4001	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow with patches of orange, silty clay with limestone brash, soft	50x2xNULL m
4002	C - Cut	Cut of furrow, east-west aligned, shallow sides with an irregular base	2x1.17x0.11 m
4003	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [4002]. Mid greyish-brown, clayey sand, firm, with occasional small stone inclusions	2x1.17x0.11 m
4004	C - Cut	Cut of possible ditch roughly east-west aligned, u-shaped with uneven sides	2x0.94x0.18 m
4005	F - Fill	Fill of possible ditch [4004]. Mid reddish-brown clayey sand with occasional small inclusions	2x0.94x0.18 m

Trench 41			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
4101	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow with patches of orange, silty clay with limestone brash, soft	50x2xNULL m

Trench 42			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.33 m
4201	L - layer	Natural: Mid orange-brown soft clayey silt with limestone brash to the east, light yellow firm clay to the west	50x2xNULL m

Trench 43			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.3 m
4301	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, soft	50x2xNULL m

Trench 44			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.33 m
4401	L - layer	Natural: Mid orange-brown soft clayey silt with limestone brash to the east, light yellow firm clay to the west	50x2xNULL m

Trench 45			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.36 m
4501	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, patches of orange silty sand	50x2xNULL m

Trench 46			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4600	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.3 m
4601	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, frequent medium stone inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 47			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.32 m
4701	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, frequent medium stone inclusions	50x2xNULL m
4702	C - Cut	Cut of stone drain	0.94x>1x0.16 m
4703	F - Fill	Fill of stone drain [4702]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	0.94x>1x0.16 m
4704	S - Structure	Stone drain	0.94x>1x0.16 m
4705	C - Cut	Cut of furrow, east-west aligned	1.6x>1.8x0.32 m
4706	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [4705]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	1.6x>1.8x0.32 m

Trench 48			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
4801	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, frequent medium stone inclusions	50x2xNULL m
4802	C - Cut	Cut of ditch. U-shaped with a flat based and moderately gentle sloping sides	>2x1.8x0.38 m
4803	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [4802]. Medium brownish-yellow clay, with some charcoal inclusions	>2x1.8x0.38 m
4804	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, northwest-southeast aligned	0.5x0.83x0.3 m
4805	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [4803]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	0.5x0.83x0.3 m
4806	C - Cut	Cut of oval pit	0.64x0.21x0.22 m
4807	F - Fill	Fill of pit [4806]. Dark brown silty clay	0.64x0.21x0.22 m
4808	C - Cut	Cut of thin oval pit	0.68x0.2x0.1 m
4809	F - Fill	Fill of pit [4808]. Dark brown silty clay	0.68x0.2x0.1 m
4810	C - Cut	Cut of oval pit	0.7x0.22x0.1 m
4811	F - Fill	Fill of pit [4810]. Dark brown silty clay	0.7x0.22x0.1 m

Trench 49			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
4901	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, frequent medium stone inclusions	50x2xNULL m
4902	C - Cut	Cut of shallow u-shaped gully, northeast-southwest aligned	1x0.86x0.27 m
4903	F - Fill	Fill of gully [4902]. Light bluish-grey silty clay	1x0.79x0.19 m
4904	F - Fill	Fill of gully [4902]. Dark brownish-grey silty clay	1x0.86x0.12 m

Trench 50			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.3 m
5001	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, frequent medium stone inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 51			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.24 m

Trench 51			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5101	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow-grey clay and orange silty sand	50x2x/ m

Trench 52			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.26 m
5201	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow-grey clay and orange silty sand	50x2x/ m
5202	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, northwest-southeast aligned with steep to moderate slopes and concave base	0.76x1.12x0.3 m
5203	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [5220]. Mid greyish-yellow silty clay	0.76x1.12x0.3 m

Trench 53			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.3 m
5301	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow-grey clay and orange silty sand	50x2xNULL m

Trench 54			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.3 m
5401	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.36 m
5402	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow-grey clay and orange silty sand	50x2xNULL m

Trench 55			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.32 m
5501	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.26 m
5502	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow-grey clay and orange silty sand	50x2xNULL m

Trench 56			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5600	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.32 m
5601	L - layer	Subsoil: mid reddish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.12 m

Trench 56			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5602	L - layer	Natural: firm light yellow-grey clay and orange silty sand	50x2xNULL m
5603	C - Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, north-south aligned. U-shaped with a flat base and steep near vertical edges	>1x1.48x0.16 m
5604	F - Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [5603]. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	>1x1.48x0.16 m

Trench 57			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
5701	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish-brown silty clay	NULLx2x0.3 m
5702	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow-grey clay and orange silty sand	50x2xNULL m
5703	C - Cut	Cut of pit	0.65x0.8x0.33 m
5704	F - Fill	Fill of pit [5703]. Dark greyish-brown silty gravelly sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones	0.65x0.8x0.33 m

Trench 58			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.32 m
5801	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish-brown silty clay	16x2x0.1 m
5802	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow-grey clay and orange silty sand	50x2xNULL m
5803	C - Cut	Cut of ring gully	0.6x2.37x0.12 m
5804	F - Fill	Fill of ring gully [5803]. Mid greyish-brown sandy clay	0.6x2.37x0.12 m
5805	F - Fill	Fill of ring gully [5806]. Mid greyish-brown sandy clay	0.9x3.07x0.11 m
5806	C - Cut	Cut of ring gully	0.9x3.07x0.11 m
5807	C - Cut	Cut of grave for medium sized mammal, east-west aligned, roughly regular in plan with an undulating base	0.7x0.2x0.04 m
5808	SK - Skeleton	Roughly east-west aligned medium sized mammal lying on right side, skull missing	0.7x0.2x0.04 m
5809	F - Fill	Fill of grave [5807]. Mid brownish-grey grave fill	0.7x0.2x0.04 m

Trench 59			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
5901	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.1 m
5902	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow-grey clay and orange silty sand	50x2xNULL m
5903	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, northwest-southeast aligned	1x1.56x0.64 m
5904	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [5903]. Mid brownish-grey silty clay with frequent medium to large angular stones	1x1.56x0.64 m

Trench 60			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.31 m
6001	L - layer	Natural: Mid brownish-yellow, silty clay with occasional limestone brash, firm	50x2xNULL m
6002	C - Cut	Cut of furrow	>1x0.69x0.3 m
6003	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [6002]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	1x0.69x0.3 m

Trench 61			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
6101	L - layer	Natural: Mid brownish-yellow, silty clay with occasional limestone brash, firm	50x2xNULL m

Trench 62			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.24 m
6201	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay with occasional limestone brash, firm	50x2xNULL m

Trench 63			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.29 m
6301	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellow-orange, silty sand and limestone brash, firm, with patches of orange sand and small gravels	50x2xNULL m

Trench 64			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	50x2x0.23 m
6401	L - layer	Natural: Mid reddish-brown sandy clay with patches of greyish-yellow clay	50x2xNULL m
6402	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned	>1.8mx1.8mx0.2 m
6403	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6402]. Mid reddish-brown clayey silt	>1.8mx1.8mx0.2 m
6404	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, east-west aligned	>8mx1.7mx0.25 m

Trench 64			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6405	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6404]. Mid grey-brown clayey silt	>8mx1.7mx0.25 m
6406	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned	>1mx1.46x0.38 m
6407	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6406]. Mid brownish-grey clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions	>1mx1.46x0.38 m
6408	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned	>1mx1.3x0.26 m
6409	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6408]. Mid reddish-brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions	>1mx1.3x0.26 m
6410	F - Fill	void	
6411	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned. Cut by later ditch [6418]	>1mx3.1mx0.4m m
6412	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6411]. Light yellowish-brown silty clay	>1mx1.5mx0.1m m
6413	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned. U-shaped with steep sides and a flat base. Cut by later ditch [6415]	2x1.76x0.66 m
6414	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6413]. Dark greyish-brown silty clay	2x1.76x0.66 m
6415	C - Cut	Recut of ditch [6413]. Curved base with fairly steep sides	2x0.92x0.24 m
6416	F - Fill	Fill of ditch recut [6415]. Dark brownish-grey silty clay	2x0.92x0.24 m
6417	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6411]. Light brownish-red sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions	>1mx1.86mx0.32 m
6418	C - Cut	Recut of ditch [6411]. U-shaped with moderately steep sides and rounded base.	>1mx0.7mx0.78 m
6419	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6418]. Mid orangish-brown silty clay	>1mx1x0.1 m
6420	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6418]. Dark grey clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions	>1mx1.06x0.26 m
6421	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6418]. Mid reddish-brown clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions	NULLx1.7x0.44 m
6422	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6418]. Mid grey clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions	<1mx1.08mx0.12 m
6423	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6418]. Light yellowish-brown silty clay	<1mx1.58mx/ m
6424	C - Cut	Cut of ditch/furrow. Shallow u-shaped base with steep sides	>2x0.4x0.11 m
6425	F - Fill	Fill of ditch/furrow [6424]. Dark grey with frequent sub-rounded stones	>2x0.4x0.11 m

Trench 65			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6500	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark brown silty clay	50x2x0.29 m
6501	L - layer	Natural: Orangey-yellow silty clay, frequent dark patches throughout, possible ditches	50x2xNULL m
6502	L - layer	Dark black silty clay	>1.1x1x0.26 m
6503	C - Cut	Cut of drain	0.8x1.3x0.32 m
6504	F - Fill	Fill of drain [6503]. Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	0.8x1.3x0.32 m
6505	C - Cut	Cut of drain	0.8x1.3x0.32 m
6506	F - Fill	Fill of drain [6505]. Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	0.8x1.3x0.32 m
6507	C - Cut	Cut of wide ditch, north-south aligned	>2x1.8x0.52 m
6508	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6507]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay with frequent stones	>2x1.8x0.52 m

Trench 65			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6509	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6507]. Mid greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional rounded stones	>2x1.26x0.52 m
6510	C - Cut	Cut of possible furrow. Cuts ditch [6512]	>6x>1.3x0.08 m
6511	F - Fill	Fill of possible furrow [6510]. Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	>6x>1.3x0.08 m
6512	C - Cut	Cut of narrow ditch	>1x0.56x0.08 m
6513	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6512]. Dark brownish-grey silty clay	>1x0.56x0.08 m
6514	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned	>2xNULLxNULL m
6515	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6514]. Mid greyish-brown, sandy silt	>2xNULLxNULL m
6516	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, v-shaped with moderately sloping concave sides	>2x2.3x0.54 m
6517	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6516]. Mid greyish-brown, sandy silt	>2x2.3x0.54 m

Trench 66			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6600	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark brown silty clay	50x2x0.26 m
6601	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt,	50x2x0.18 m
6602	C - Cut	Construction cut for possible wall	0.6x0.62x0.36 m
6603	F - Fill	Fill of construction cut [6602]. Mid yellowish-grey silty clay	0.6x0.62x0.36 m
6604	S - Structure	Possible stone wall, roughly hewn	<0.6x0.62x0.36 m
6605	C - Cut	Cut of possible ditch roughly northeast-southwest aligned	>2x1,38x0.34 m
6606	F - Fill	Fill of possible ditch [6605]. Mid reddish-brown silty clay	>2x1,38x0.34 m
6607	C - Cut	Cut of ditch north-south aligned. U-shaped with steep sides and a concave base	2x1.66x0.69 m
6608	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6607]. Light brownish-grey, silty clay with very occasional small stone inclusions	2x1.66x0.69 m
6609	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned. U-shaped with moderately steep sides and a concave base	2x0.8x0.09 m
6610	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6609]. Dark brownish-grey, silty clay	2x0.8x0.09 m
6611	C - Cut	Cut of gully	>2x0.8x0.09 m
6612	F - Fill	Fill of gully [6611] pinkish-greyish-brown. A mixture of silty sand and clayey silt.	>2x0.8x0.09 m
6613	L - layer	Natural: mid brownish-yellow, silty clay	-

Trench 67			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	50x2x0.26 m
6701	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid brownish-grey sandy silt	50x2x0.23 m
6702	L - layer	Natural: Yellowish orange clay	50x2xNULL m
6703	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, east-west aligned with steep sides	>1x2.02x>1.2 m

Trench 67			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6704	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6703]. Light orangey-brown silty clay	>1x2.02x>1.2 m
6705	C - Cut	Possible recut in ditch [6703]	>1x1.88x0.64 m
6706	F - Fill	Fill of ditch recut [6705]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>1x1.88x0.64 m
6707	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, east-west aligned. V-shaped with very steep sides.	>1x2.32x0.92 m
6708	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6707]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>1x2.3x0.34 m
6709	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6707]. Mid orangey-brown silty clay	>1x1.18x0.31 m
6710	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6707]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>1x2.32x0.28 m
6711	C - Cut	Cut of Small ditch, east-west aligned with steep sides	>1x1.42x0.63 m
6712	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6711]. Dark greyish-brown silty clay with frequent CBM	>1x1.42x0.63 m
6713	C - Cut	Cut of Possible ditch, east-west aligned.	>1x>0.34x0.08 m
6714	F - Fill	Fill of possible ditch [6713]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>1x>0.34x0.08 m
6715	C - Cut	Cut of ditch northwest-southeast aligned.	>1x0.69x0.13 m
6716	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6715]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>1x0.69x0.13 m

Trench 68			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	50x2x0.29 m
6801	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid brownish-red sandy clay	50x2xNULL m
6802	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, east-west aligned. Cutting ditch [6804]	1x>0.8x0.28 m
6803	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6802]. Dark orangey-brown silty clay	1x>0.8x0.28 m
6804	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, east-west aligned. Cut by ditch [6802] and [6806]	>1x>0.24x0.23 m
6805	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6804]. Dark grey clayey silt	>1x>0.24x0.23 m
6806	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, east-west aligned. Cutting ditch [6804]	>1x0.9x0.12 m
6807	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6806]. Dark grey silty clay	>1x0.9x0.12 m
6808		void	
6810	C - Cut	Cut of ditch. Shallow with a flat base and gentle sloping sides	>2x>0.8x0.18 m
6811	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6810]. Dark greyish-brown, silty sand	>2x>0.8x0.18 m
6812	C - Cut	Cut of ditch. U-shaped with a concave base and sloping sides	>2x1x0.48 m
6813	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6812]. Dark greyish-brown silty sand with natural pink inclusions	>2x1x0.48 m
6814	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, northwest-southeast aligned	1.2x0.52x0.25 m
6815	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6814]. Mid-dark yellowish-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium pebbles	1.2x0.52x0.25 m
6816	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned	0.6x>0.40x0.21 m
6817	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6816]. Mid-dark yellowish-brown sandy silt	0.6x>0.40x0.21 m
6818	C - Cut	Cut of large ditch	1.1x1.05x0.5 m
6819	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6818]. Mid-dark yellowish-brown	1.1x1.05x0.5 m
6820	C - Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	0.64x0.3x0.08 m
6821	F - Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [6820]. Mid yellowish-brown sandy silt	0.64x0.3x0.08 m
6822	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, east-west aligned	0.67x0.36x0.3 m

Trench 68			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
6823	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6822]. Mid brownish-grey sandy clayey silt	0.67x0.36x0.1 m
6824	C - Cut	Cut of land drain	0.85x0.12x0.12 m
6825	F - Fill	Fill of land drain [6824]. Mid greyish-brown sandy clayey silt	0.85x0.12x0.12 m
6826	C - Cut	Cut of ditch terminus (only corner revealed within LOE)	0.2x0.15x0.15 m
6827	F - Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [6826]. Light greyish-brown sandy silt	>0.20x>0.15x0.15 m
6828	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, east-west aligned. Cut by ditch [6832] and ditch recut [6834]	NULLxNULLx0.38 m
6829	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6828]. Mid greyish-brown, silty sand	NULLxNULLx0.14 m
6830	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6828]. Pinkish sand and yellowish-brown clay	NULLxNULLx0.08 m
6831	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6828]. mid greyish-brown silty clay with small rounded pebbles	NULLxNULLx0.16 m
6832	C - Cut	Cut of ditch. Flat based with steep sides	>2x3x0.54 m
6833	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6832]. Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>2x3x0.54 m
6834	C - Cut	Recut of ditch [6833]. U-shaped with a flat base and gently sloping sides	>2x1.3x0.14 m
6835	F - Fill	Fill of ditch recut [6834]. Dark greyish-brown, sandy silt	>2x1.3x0.14 m
6836	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6822]. Redeposited natural layer	0.67x0.1x0.04 m
6837	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [6822]. Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	0.67x0.49x0.15 m

Trench 69			
Described			

Trench 70			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	50x2x0.33 m
7001	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay	50x2x0.4 m
7002	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown sandy clay	50x2xNULL m
7003	C - Cut	Cut of probable natural hollow	>1.8x1x0.15 m
7004	F - Fill	Fill of probable natural hollow [7003]. Mid-light grey brown silty sand	>1.8x1x0.15 m

Trench 71			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	50x2x0.26 m
7101	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid reddish-brown sandy silt	50x2x0.14 m
7102	L - layer	Natural: Light reddish-brown sandy clay	50x2xNULL m
7103	C - Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch	>1.8x0.56x0.3 m
7104	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [7103]. Light grey brown silty sand	>1.8x0.56x0.3 m
7105	C - Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch	>3mx1mx 0.25m m

Trench 71			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7106	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [7105]. Mid grey brown silty sand	>3mx 1mx0.25m m
7107	C - Cut	Cut of large ditch, north-south aligned	>1.8mx1.6mx0.58m m
7108	F - Fill	Fill of large ditch [7107]. Mid grey brown silty sand	>1.8mx1.6mx 0.58m m
7109	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, north-south aligned	>1.8mx 1.34mx0.3m m
7110	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [7109]. Mid grey brown silty sand	>1.8m x1.34mx0.3m m
7111	C - Cut	Cut of possible pit	NULLx0.4mx0.3m m
7112	F - Fill	Fill of possible pit [7111]. Light orange brown silty sand	NULLx 0.4mx0.3m m
7113	C - Cut	Cut of potential ring gully	>3mx0.35mx0. 24m m
7114	F - Fill	Fill of potential ring gully [7113]. Mid-dark grey brown silty sand	>3mx0.35mx 0.24m m
7115	C - Cut	Cut of ring gully. Cuts potential ring gully [7113]	>4mx 1mx0.14m m
7116	F - Fill	Fill of ring gully [7115]. Mottled mid grey brown silty sand	>4mx1mx 0.14m m

Trench 72			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.34 m
7201	L - layer	Subsoil: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x0.28 m
7202	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, frequent medium stone inclusions	50x2xNULL m
7203	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, southwest-northeast aligned	1x1x0.35 m
7204	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [7203]. Mid orangey-brown clayey sand	1x1x0.35 m
7205	C - Cut	Cut of gully, north-south aligned	1x0.92x0.38 m
7206	F - Fill	Fill of gully [7205]. Mid greenish-grey sandy clay	1x0.92x0.38 m

Trench 73			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.32 m
7301	L - layer	Subsoil: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x0.22 m
7302	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, frequent medium stone inclusions	50x2xNULL m
7303	C - Cut	Cut of geological feature	>2.2x0.6x0.17 m
7304	F - Fill	Fill of [7304]. mid greyish-brown silty sand	>2.2x0.6x0.17 m
7305	C - Cut	Cut of gully	>1.8x0.6x0.17 m
7306	F - Fill	Fill of gully [7305]. Mid greyish-brown silty sand	>1.8x0.6x0.17 m

Trench 74			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.36 m
7401	L - layer	Subsoil: Mixed bright blueish-yellow mudstone clay and mid brownish-red clay.	50x2x0.13 m
7402	L - layer	Natural: Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, frequent medium stone inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 75			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.32 m
7501	L - layer	Natural: Mid brownish-yellow/orange, silty clay with occasional limestone brash and gravels, firm	50x2xNULL m

Trench 76			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7600	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.33 m
7601	L - layer	Natural: Mid brownish-yellow/orange, silty clay with occasional limestone brash and gravels, firm	50x2xNULL m

Trench 77			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.25 m
7701	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid orange brown, clayey silt, soft, frequent medium pebble inclusions.	50x2x0.2 m
7702	L - layer	Natural: Mid brownish-yellow/orange, sandy clay with occasional limestone brash and medium gravels, firm	50x2xNULL m

Trench 78			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.26 m
7801	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid orange brown, clayey silt, soft, frequent medium pebble inclusions.	50x2x0.12 m
7802	L - layer	Natural: Mid brownish-yellow, sandy clay with patches of orange sand, frequent limestone brash and medium gravels, firm	50x2xNULL m

Trench 79			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
7900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.3 m
7901	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid orange brown, clayey silt, soft, frequent medium pebble inclusions.	50x2x0.11 m
7902	L - layer	Natural: Mid brownish-yellow/orange, clayey sand with occasional limestone brash and medium gravels, firm	50x2xNULL m

Trench 80			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.29 m
8001	L - layer	Natural: Mid brownish-yellow/orange, clayey sand with occasional limestone brash and medium gravels, firm	50x2xNULL m

Trench 141			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
14100	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark grey brown silty clay	30x2x0.34 m
14101	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow silty clay with band of red sand at northernmost end	30x2x0.1 m
14103	C - Cut	Cut of shallow pit or terminus	>0.49x0.54x0.08 m
14104	F - Fill	Fill of pit or terminus [14103]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay	>0.49x0.54x0.08 m
14105	C - Cut	Cut of square posthole	0.3x0.24x0.07 m
14106	F - Fill	Fill of posthole [14105]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay	0.3x0.24x0.07 m
14107	L - layer	Geological: Mid pinkish-brown clay	2.6x1.2x0.3 m
14108	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northwest-southeast aligned	0.7x0.36x0.2 m
14109	F - Fill	Fill of ditch: Dark mottled red and blackish-brown	0.7x0.36x0.2 m
14110	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northeast-southwest aligned	0.24x0.34x0.1 m
14111	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [14110]: Dark blackish-brown	0.24x0.34x0.1 m
14112	C - Cut	Cut of probable kiln	0.96x0.8x0.4 m
14113	C - Cut	Cut of posthole: U-shaped profile with sloping sides and a flat base	0.35x0.39x0.26 m
14114	F - Fill	Fill of posthole [14113]: Mid greyish-brown silty sand	0.35x0.39x0.26 m
14115	S - Structure	Cut of wall foundation: Northwest-Southeast aligned	1.06x1.54x0.09 m
14116	S - Structure	Cobbled surface	0.17x0.14x- m
14117	O - Other	Tree bole with mid greyish-brown silty gravel fill	0.6x0.54x0.06 m
14118	C - Cut	Cut of flue	0.7x0.47x0.2 m
14119	F - Fill	Fill of flue [14118]: Mid grey brown silty clay	0.7x0.47x0.2 m
14120	C - Cut	Cut of ditch	1x0.48x0.32 m
14121	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [14120]: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	1x0.48x0.34 m
14122	C - Cut	Cut of ditch	1x0.25x0.16 m
14123	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [14122]: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	1x0.25x0.16 m

Trench 141			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
14124	C - Cut	Robber trench	1x0.46x0.32 m
14125	F - Fill	Fill of robber trench [14124]: Mid greyish-brown with patches of yellow grey sand	1x0.46x0.32 m
14126	C - Cut	Cut of posthole	0.52x0.34x0.35 m
14127	F - Fill	Fill of posthole [14126]: Dark grey-brown silty clay	0.52x0.34x0.35 m
14128	F - Fill	Fill of kiln [14112]: Mid grey-brown silty clay	0.96x0.8x0.4 m

Land Parcel 2

Trench 81			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.39 m
8101	L - layer	Subsoil: Light reddish yellow silty clay with sandy orange patches	50x2x>0.1 m
8102	L - layer	Natural: Dark reddish yellow silty clay with sand orangey patches	50x2x>0.1 m
8103	C - Cut	Cut of linear: North-south aligned with an irregular profile and steep sides	>2x1.88x0.32 m
8104	F - Fill	Fill of linear [8103]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt	>2x1.88x0.32 m
8105	C - Cut	Cut of possible pit	0.96x0.8x0.19 m
8106	F - Fill	Fill of possible pit [8104]: Light yellowish-grey silty sand	0.5x0.6x0.18 m
8107	F - Fill	Fill of possible pit [8104]: Mid grey sandy silt	0.62x0.8x0.18 m
8108	C - Cut	Cut of possible stake hole	0.08x0.06x0.15 m
8109	C - Cut	Cut of ditch, roughly north-south aligned	2x2.4x0.58 m
8110	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8109]: Mid brownish-grey sandy silt	2x2.4x0.58 m
8111	C - Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	2x0.75x0.2 m
8112	F - Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [8111]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and burnt clay inclusions	2x0.45x0.1 m
8113	F - Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [8111]: Dark brownish-grey clayey silt with very frequent charcoal and moderate small burnt clay patches	2x0.75x0.1 m
8114	C - Cut	Cut of possible ditch terminus/ long pit. Truncated by field drain	2x0.94x0.04 m
8115	F - Fill	Fill of [8114] Mid brownish-grey silty clay	2x0.94x0.04 m
8116	C - Cut	Cut of tree throw	1x0.55x0.08 m
8117	F - Fill	Fill of tree throw [8116]: Mid blueish-grey sandy silt with moderate rooting	1x0.55x0.08 m
8118	F - Fill	Fill of possible stake hole [8108]: Mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments	0.08x0.06x0.15 m

Trench 82			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.28 m

Trench 82			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8201	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow silty clay	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 83			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2x0.25 m
8301	L - layer	Natural: Light yellow silty clay	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 84			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.34 m
8401	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent brash inclusions	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 85			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.28 m
8501	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m
8502	C - Cut	Cut of ditch/furrow: Roughly northeast-southwest aligned with a shallow u-shaped profile	>2x1.02x0.34 m
8503	F - Fill	Fill of ditch/furrow [8502]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	>2x1.02x0.34 m

Trench 86			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8600	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.29 m
8601	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent brash inclusions	50x2x>0.1 m
8602	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: southwest – northeast aligned, truncated by ditch [8604]	>2x1x0.3 m
8603	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8602]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay	>2x1x0.3 m
8604	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northwest to southeast aligned with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base.	>2x0.4x0.18 m
8605	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8604]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay	>2x0.4x0.18 m
8606	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northeast-southwest aligned with a u-shaped profile	>2x2.32x0.46 m
8607	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8606]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>2x1.56x0.46 m
8608	C - Cut	Cut of quarry edge with steep almost vertical sides. Base not reached	>2x>2x>0.4 m

Trench 86			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8609	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8608]: Mixed backfilling layers of mid greyish-brown and yellow silty clay, redeposited natural	>2x>2x>0.4 m
8610	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8608]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay with tip line of sub angular stone inclusions	>2x>2x>0.18 m
8611	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8606]: Mid reddish-brown clayey silt with smashed bedrock inclusions	>2x1.96x0.36 m
8612	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northeast-southwest aligned with shallow sloping sides and a flattish base.	>2x1.38x0.36 m
8613	F - Fill	Fill of [8612]: Mid reddish-brown friable clayey sand	>2x1.38x0.36 m
8614	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northeast-southwest aligned with steep sloping sides and a flattish base.	>2x0.86x0.41 m
8615	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8614]: Light brownish-grey plastic silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	>2x0.86x0.41 m

Trench 87			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NULL			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	>50x>50x0.33 m
8701	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent brash inclusions	>50x>50x>0.1 m
8702	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8705]: Mid yellowish-grey silty clay with very frequent flat sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional rounded stone inclusions	2x2.02x0.52 m
8703	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: East-west aligned, very shallow with undulating base	3x0.9x0.06 m
8704	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8703]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	3x0.9x0.06 m
8705	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: North-south aligned, possibly an agricultural boundary.	10x2.06x0.78 m
8706	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8705]: Dark Blueish-grey clayey silt with frequent flat sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional charcoal	>2x1.2x0.46 m
8707	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8705]: Light greyish-yellow silt with moderate flat sub-angular stone inclusions. Truncated by recut [8708]	>0.5x2.2x0.52 m
8708	C - Cut	Recut of ditch [8705]: U-shaped profile with moderately steep sides and a gently curving base	>5x1.26x0.36 m
8709	F - Fill	Fill of ditch recut [8708]: Very dark blueish-grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions	>5x1.26x0.36 m
8710	F - Fill	Fill of ditch recut [8708]: Yellow sandy silt with occasional patches of red clay dust and moderate sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.5x1.12x0.22 m
8711	F - Fill	Fill of ditch recut [8708]: Dark blueish-grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal and occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.5x1.06x0.18 m
8712	C - Cut	Cut of grave for SK8713	0.7x0.4x0.1 m
8713	SK - Skeleton	Adult	0.7x0.4x0.1 m
8714	C - Cut	Cut of large ditch: East-west aligned with a u-shaped profile and steep sides	>2x2.58x0.54 m

Trench 87

Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NULL

Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8715	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8714]: Mid brownish-orange clayey silt.	>2x0.68x0.23 m
8716	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8714]: Dark brownish-grey silty-clay	>2x2.58x0.54 m
8717	C - Cut	Cut of probable long tree throw: Irregularly shaped plan with uneven sides. Cut by ditch [8714]	>1.5x0.6x0.28 m
8718	F - Fill	Fill of probable long tree throw [8717]: Mid blueish-grey clayey silt	>1.5x0.6x0.28 m
8719	C - Cut	Cut of small tree throw: Roughly oval shaped plan with uneven sides and a curved break at base.	0.52x0.38x0.26 m
8720	F - Fill	Fill of tree throw [8719]: Mid blueish-grey silty clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions	0.52x0.38x0.26 m
8721	C - Cut	Cut of quarry in southeast end of trench.	>10x>2x>0.5 m
8722	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8721]: Bright yellow silty clay	>1x>1x>0.05 m
8723	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8721]: Mid grey red clayey silt with occasional rounded stone inclusions.	>2x>1x>0.2 m
8724	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8721]: Dark blueish-grey silty clay with occasional sub rounded stone inclusions	>1.23x>2x>0.38 m
8725	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8721]: Bright yellow silty clay	>1.6x>2x0.38 m
8726	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northwest-Southeast aligned with a shallow u-shaped profile, rounded base and gradual sloping sides.	>2x0.78x0.18 m
8727	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8726]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions	>2x0.78x0.18 m
8728	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: With gently sloping sides and concave base.	>1x0.35x0.04 m
8729	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: With gently sloping sides and concave base.	2x0.44x0.08 m
8730	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: With gently sloping sides and concave base.	2x0.65x0.29 m
8731	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8728]: Dark/mid brown-grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and CBM inclusions	>1x0.35x0.04 m
8732	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8729]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and small rounded stone inclusions	>1x0.44x0.08 m
8733	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8730]: Mid yellowish-grey silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions	>1x0.65x0.29 m
8734	C - Cut	Cut of posthole: Shallow with gradually sloping sides and a concave base	0.41x0.38x0.05 m
8735	F - Fill	Fill of posthole [8734]: Mid yellowish-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	0.41x0.38x0.05 m
8736	C - Cut	Cut of ditch terminus: North-south aligned with a u-shaped profile, steep sides and a flat base	>2x0.76x0.19 m
8737	F - Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [8736]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	>2x0.76x0.19 m
8738	C - Cut	Cut of pit with steep sides and an uneven base.	0.56x0.56x0.18 m
8739	F - Fill	Fill of pit [8738]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	0.56x0.56x0.18 m
8740	C - Cut	Cut of pit with moderately steep sides and a curving base	0.48x0.44x0.22 m
8741	F - Fill	Fill of pit [8740]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	0.48x0.44x0.22 m
8742	C - Cut	Cut of oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	>1x1.76x0.29 m
8743	F - Fill	Fill of pit [8742]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	>1x1.76x0.29 m

Trench 87			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NULL			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8744	G - Group	Northeast-Southwest alignment of postholes	NULLxNULLxNULL m
8745	C - Cut	Cut of posthole: Steep sides and a flat base	0.32x0.32x0.16 m
8746	F - Fill	Fill of posthole [8745]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay with moderate rounded stone inclusions	0.32x0.32x0.16 m
8747	C - Cut	Cut of posthole	0.45x0.42x0.11 m
8748	F - Fill	Fill of posthole [8747]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.45x0.42x0.11 m
8749	C - Cut	Cut of posthole with a flat base.	0.35x0.32x0.12 m
8750	F - Fill	Fill of posthole [8749]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions	0.35x0.35x0.12 m
8751	C - Cut	Cut of posthole: Steep sides and a curving break at base	0.25x0.25x0.15 m
8752	F - Fill	Fill of posthole [8751]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	0.25x0.25x0.15 m
8753	F - Fill	Fill of grave [8712]: Mid greyish-brown friable silty clay	0.7x0.4x0.1 m
8754	C - Cut	Cut of grave - unexcavated	>1.22x0.63xNULL m
8755	SK - Skeleton	Unexcavated	NULLxNULLxNULL m
8756	F - Fill	Fill of grave [8754]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay - unexcavated	>1.22x0.63xNULL m
8757	C - Cut	Cut of posthole: With an asymmetrical profile and concave base	0.3x0.3x0.14 m
8758	F - Fill	Fill of posthole [8757]: Mid greyish-brown friable silty clay with occasional medium sub-angular stone inclusions	0.3x0.3x0.14 m

Trench 88			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.31 m
8801	L - layer	Subsoil: Light brown silty clay with moderately frequent rounded stone inclusions	50x2x0.11 m
8802	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent brash inclusions	50x2x0.02 m
8803	O - Other	Geological features with unclear dimensions	NULLxNULLx0.04 m
8804	C - Cut	Cut of shallow ditch terminus: Northwest-southeast aligned	0.52x0.42x0.1 m
8805	F - Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [88004]: Mid greyish-brown sandy silt with very occasional small rounded stone inclusions	0.52x0.42x0.1 m
8806	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt with frequent medium rounded stone inclusions	>1x5.66x0.52 m
8807	C - Cut	Cut of large stone quarry extraction pit: full shape and profile not recorded.	>1x>11.7x1.22 m
8808	S - Structure	Light grey squared worked quarry stone.	NULLxNULLxNULL m
8809	C - Cut	Cut of ditch terminus: Northwest-southeast aligned	1.22x0.64x0.12 m

Trench 88			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8810	F - Fill	Fill of ditch terminus: Dark blueish-black sandy clayey silt with moderate small-medium rounded and sub angular stone inclusions	1.22x0.64x0.12 m
8811	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Light yellow and orangey-red sandy clay	>1x1.5x0.28 m
8812	F - Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [8809]: Mid brown clayey silt	>1x1.15x0.15 m
8813	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt	>1x2.38x0.5 m
8814	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Mid brown sandy silt with patches of yellow clay	>1x1.56x0.21 m
8815	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Light yellowish-brown sandy clay	>1x0.76x0.07 m
8816	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	>1x0.91x0.17 m
8817	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Mid reddish-brown sandy silt	>1x0.62x0.16 m
8818	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Dark brownish-grey clayey silt	>1x4.72x0.56 m
8819	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Mid orangey-yellow clay with occasional stone inclusions	>1x0.67x0.34 m
8820	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Dark brownish-yellow clay with large frequent stone inclusions	>1x4.56x0.49 m
8821	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Light orangish-yellow clay with frequent small and medium stone inclusions (possible second horizon)	>1x>3.55x0.2 m
8822	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Light reddish-brown clayey silt with patches of yellow clay	>1x>4.36x0.34 m
8823	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt	>1x1.97x0.37 m
8824	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Mid orangey-yellow sandy clay with frequent angular stone inclusions	>1x>1.10x0.36 m
8825	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Mid grey clayey silt with patches of yellow clay and frequent medium sized rounded and angular stone inclusions	>1x7.45x0.56 m
8826	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Dark greyish-black silt with moderate large angular stone inclusions	>1x>1.54x>0.32 m
8827	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Dark brownish-yellow clay with frequent angular stone inclusions	>1x>0.98x>0.2 m
8828	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [8807]: Dark black clayey silt	>1x>0.56x0.28 m

Trench 89			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.26 m
8901	L - layer	Natural: limestone brash with moderate light yellowish-brown silty clay and occasional mid greyish-red silty clay	50x2x>0.1 m
8902	C - Cut	Cut of pit: U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base	>1.3x1.04x0.19 m
8903	F - Fill	Fill of pit [8902]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay with yellow/orange clay inclusions and occasional rounded pebbles	>1.3x1.04x0.19 m

Trench 89			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
8904	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: U-shaped profile with gradually sloping sides and a gently curving base	2x1x0.22 m
8905	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8904]: Dark reddish-brown silty clay with occasional long sub-angular stone inclusions	2x1x0.22 m
8906	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: northeast-southwest aligned with steep sides and a flat base	10x0.8x0.38 m
8907	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8906]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	1x0.38x0.26 m
8908	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8906]: Did greyish-yellow redeposited natural	10x0.8x0.22 m
8909	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [8904]: Mid brownish-orange silty clay	0.2x0.82x0.14 m
8910	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8922]: Light-mid yellowish-brown clay	NULLx0.5x0.42 m
8911	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8922]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>1.0x>0.84x0.15 m
8912	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8922]: Mid reddish-brown silty clay	>0.50x0.6x0.26 m
8913	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8922]: Mid yellowish/greyish-brown silty clay	>0.20x0.7x0.2 m
8914	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8922]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay	NULLx0.4x0.4 m
8915	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8922]: Mid yellowish-brown clay	>0.60x>1.10x0.17 m
8916	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8920]: Light greyish-yellow redeposited natural	2x2x>0.9 m
8917	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8920]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	2x2x0.97 m
8918	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8920]: Mid greyish-yellow redeposited natural	2x2x0.62 m
8919	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8920]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	2x2x0.36 m
8920	C - Cut	Cut of quarry pit (base and sides not exposed in excavation)	50x2xN/A m
8921	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [8922]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>0.20x>0.20xunknown m
8922	C - Cut	Cut quarry pit (not exposed in excavations)	N/A
8923	L - layer	Redeposited natural: mid yellowish-brown clay with frequent sub angular stone inclusions small to large	>1.1x>1x0.35 m

Trench 90			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2xNULL m
9001	L - layer	Natural: Limestone brash with moderate light yellowish-brown silty clay and occasional mid greyish-red silty clay inclusions	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 91			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.28 m
9101	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	20x2x0.14 m
9102	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 92			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.32 m
9201	L - layer	Natural: Limestone brash with moderate light yellowish-brown silty clay and occasional mid greyish-red silty clay	50x2xNULL m
9202	C - Cut	Cut of square shaped feature	NULLx3.58x0.56 m
9203	F - Fill	Fill of square shaped feature [9202]: Light brownish-yellow silty clay	NULLx0.64x0.1 m
9204	F - Fill	Fill of square shaped feature [9202]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	NULLx2.94x0.38 m
9205	F - Fill	Fill of square shaped feature [9202]: Light brownish-yellow silty clay	NULLx1.9x0.1 m
9206	C - Cut	Cut of square shaped feature: Moderate sloping sides and a flat base	>2x3.6x0.36 m
9207	F - Fill	Fill of square shaped feature [9206]: Light brownish-grey silty clay	>2x3.02x0.22 m
9208	F - Fill	Fill of square shaped feature [9206]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	>2x3.6x0.3 m
9209	F - Fill	Fill of square shaped feature [9206]: Light greyish-yellow redeposited clay natural	1.76x>0.5x0.07 m
9210	C - Cut	Cut of pit: Oval in plan with moderately shallow concave sides and a concave base	>1x2.9x0.5 m
9211	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9210]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay with moderate rounded stone inclusions	>1x2.9x0.5 m
9212	C - Cut	Cut of linear: Northeast-southwest aligned with shallow concave sides and a flat base	>2x2.4x0.23 m
9213	F - Fill	Fill of linear [9212]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay with moderate rounded stone inclusions	>2x2.4x0.23 m
9214	C - Cut	Cut of linear: East-west aligned with shallow concave sides and a concave base	>2x0.92x0.19 m
9215	F - Fill	Fill of linear [9214]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional small-medium rounded and angular stone inclusions	>2x0.82x0.19 m
9216	F - Fill	Fill of linear [9214]: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional medium angular stone inclusions	>2x0.58x0.12 m
9217	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: V-shaped profile with moderately sloping sides	>2x3.14x0.76 m
9218	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [9217]: Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	>2x3.14x0.76 m
9219	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [9217]: Light yellow clayey natural, redeposited layer	>2x>1.6x0.16 m
9220	C - Cut	Cut of linear: Northeast-southwest aligned with shallow concave sides and a flat base	>2x3.65x0.32 m
9221	F - Fill	Fill of linear [922]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of stone	>2x3.65x0.26 m
9222	F - Fill	Fill of linear [9220]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of stone	>2x2.82x0.28 m
9223	C - Cut	Cut of linear: U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base	>2x7.15x0.36 m
9224	F - Fill	Fill of linear [9223]: Dark blackish grey, sandy silt	>2x7.15x0.36 m
9225	F - Fill	Fill of linear [9223]: Light yellow clay, natural-like	>2x2.88x0.16 m

Trench 93			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.22 m
9301	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions	50x2xNULL m
9302	C - Cut	Cut of gully: northeast-southeast aligned	NULLx1.16x0.04 m
9303	F - Fill	Fill of gully [9302]: Mid-light pinkish-red silty clay	NULLx1.16x0.04 m
9304	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northeast-southwest aligned	NULLxNULLxNULL m
9305	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [9304]: Mid slightly yellowish-brown silty clay	NULLxNULLxNULL m
9306	C - Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch: West- northeast aligned	NULLx1.1x12 m
9307	F - Fill	Fill of curvilinear ditch [9306]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay.	NULLx1.1x12 m

Trench 94			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.29 m
9401	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions	50x2xNULL m
9402	C - Cut	Cut of boundary ditch: Approximately northeast-southwest aligned	>2x4.48x0.54 m
9403	F - Fill	Fill of boundary ditch [9402]: Very dark brownish-grey silty clay	>2x4.16x0.54 m
9404	L - layer	Subsoil: Light-mid brownish-grey silty clay	>50x>2x0.06-0.1 m
9405	F - Fill	Fill of boundary ditch [9402]: Light yellowish-grey silty clay	>2x>0.78x0.37 m
9406	F - Fill	Fill of boundary ditch [9402]: Light brownish-grey silty clay on the north side of the ditch.	>2x>0.9x0.44 m
9407	C - Cut	Cut of large ditch: East-west aligned with moderately sloping sides and a flat based	1x2.5x0.6 m
9408	C - Cut	Cut of small ditch/possible furrow	1x2.04x0.26 m
9409	C - Cut	Cut of pit	1x3x0.18 m
9410	C - Cut	Cut of furrow	1x2.03x0.16 m
9411	F - Fill	Fill of small ditch / possible furrow [408]: Mid brownish/blueish-grey loose friable silty clay	1x2.04x0.26 m
9412	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9409]: Mid reddish-brown compact friable silty clay very frequent snail shells	1x3x0.08 m
9413	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9409] Mid yellowish-brown friable silty clay	1x2.77x0.12 m
9414	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [9410]: Mid blueish-grey compact loose silty clay	1x2.03x0.16 m
9415	C - Cut	Cut of possible furrow	NULLx1.48x0.1 m
9416	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northeast-southwest aligned	NULLx1.16x0.22 m
9417	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: East-west aligned	NULLx2x0.3 m
9418	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [9407]: Mid greyish-brown friable clayey silt with very frequent pebbles and stone inclusions	1x2.5x0.6 m
9419	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [9417]: Orangey-red loose sand	NULLx2x0.3 m

Trench 94			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9420	F - Fill	Fill of possible furrow [9415] Blackish-brown friable loose sandy silt with very frequent pebbles and stone inclusions	NULLx1.48x0.1 m
9421	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [9416]: Brownish-red loose silty sand	NULLx1.16x0.22 m

Trench 95			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.36 m
9501	L - layer	Natural: Brash with moderate light yellowish-brown clay	50x2xNULL m
9502	C - Cut	Cut of shallow pit	3.18x>1.24x0.15 m
9503	F - Fill	Fill of shallow pit [9502]: Mid yellowish-brown with grey slightly silty clay	3.18x>1.24x0.16 m
9505	C - Cut	Quarry - not visible	>2x>2xunknown m
9506	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9511]: Dark greyish-brown, plastic, silty clay with occasional small sub-angular/rounded stone inclusions <30mm	>0.90x>2x0.25 m
9507	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [9505]: Redeposited natural, mid yellowish-brown, sticky clay with frequent sub-angular bedrock frags small-large <150mm	>0.90x>0.40x>0.28 m
9508	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9511]: Mid reddish-brown, plastic, silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <30mm	>0.80x>0.90x0.22 m
9509	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [9505]: Redeposited natural - mid yellowish-brown, sticky clay with frequent sub-angular bedrock frags small-large <150mm	>0.90x>2x>0.20 m
9510	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [9505]: Mid greyish-brown, sticky, silty clay with moderate small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions <80mm	>0.20x>1.20x>0.22 m
9511	C - Cut	Cut of pit: Moderately sloping sides and a flattish base	>0.80x5.4x0.47 m
9512	C - Cut	Cut of pit: Gradually sloping sides and a flattish base	>1.30x5x0.45 m
9513	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9512]: Light brownish-grey with yellowish-brown flecking, plastic, silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <50mm	>0.55x>1x0.1 m
9514	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9512]: Dark greyish-brown, plastic, silty clay with occasional small sub-angular/rounded stone inclusions <20mm	>1.30x5x0.1 m
9515	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9512]: Mid yellowish-brown, plastic, silty clay with moderate small sub-angular /rounded stone inclusions <50mm	>0.30xapprox 3.99x0.1 m
9516	C - Cut	Cut of shallow gully: Northeast-southwest aligned with very shallow sloping sides and flattish base with some irregularity	>2x0.7x0.05 m
9517	F - Fill	Fill of gully [9516]: Mid greyish-brown, plastic, silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <20mm	>2x0.7x0.05 m
9518	C - Cut	Cut of pit: Sub-circular in plan with gradual sloping sides and a flattish base	>2x4.3x0.5 m

Trench 95			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9519	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9518]: Light brownish-grey with yellowish flecks, plastic silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <20mm	>2x>1x0.14 m
9520	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9518]: Light-mid reddish-brown friable silty clay - leaching	>1.10x>1.20x0.07 m
9521	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9518]: Dark greyish-brown friable silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions <30mm	>2x4.3x0.14 m
9522	F - Fill	Fill of pit [9518]: Mid yellowish-brown plastic silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stone inclusions <30mm	>0.30x3x0.1 m

Trench 96			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9600	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown silty clay.	50x2x0.22 m
9601	L - layer	Subsoil: Light greyish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.1 m
9602	L - layer	Redeposited natural	50x2xunknown m
9603	C - Cut	Cut of quarry pit: Irregular flat based	>2x>1.98x0.7 m
9604	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [9603]: Mid yellowish-brown, clay with frequent limestone angular fragments and rounded small-medium pebble inclusions	Width >0.7, depth 0.46 m
9605	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [9603]: Dark greyish-brown, silty clay	>2x>1.98x0.7 m
9606	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [9603]: Mid yellowish-brown, natural like, clay	Width 0.66m, depth 0.14m
9607	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [9603]: Mid reddish-brown, clayey silt	Width 0.76m, depth 0.4m
9608	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [9603]: Dark greyish-brown, clayey silt	Width 0.96m, depth 0.42m
9609	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [9603]: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent limestone slab inclusions	Width >0.7, depth 0.34 m
9610	S - Structure	Limestone rock base of linear [9611]	>0.7x1x unknown m
9611	C - Cut	Cut of linear: U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a flat based	>2x2.3x0.22 m
9612	F - Fill	Fill of linear [9611]: Mid blackish-brown, silty clay	>2x2.3x0.22 m

Trench 97			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.3 m
9701	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions	50x2xNULL m
9702	C - Cut	Cut of likely edge of stone quarry	25x2x0.46 m
9703	F - Fill	Fill of stone quarry [9702]: Dark blueish-grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.8x2x0.46 m

Trench 97			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9704	F - Fill	Fill of stone quarry [9702]: Dark blueish-grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	1x1x0.04 m
9705	F - Fill	Fill of stone quarry pit [9702]: Bright yellow silty clay with moderate sub-angular stone inclusions	25x2x0.42 m
9706	F - Fill	Fill of stone quarry pit [9702]: Bright yellow silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	0.96x0.3x0.28 m

Trench 98			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9800	L - layer	Topsoil: Dark greyish-brown silty clay agricultural topsoil.	50x2x0.2 m
9801	L - layer	Redeposited natural: Mottled light brownish-yellow and dark greyish-brown silty sands. Natural formed via backfilling of stone extraction quarries.	50x2x>0.1 m

Trench 99			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
9900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.23 m
9901	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 100			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.32 m
10001	L - layer	Natural: Brash with moderate light yellowish-brown clay	50x2xNULL m
10002	C - Cut	Cut of quarry. Moderately steep sided, unbiased edge of quarry	>5x>2x>0.44 m
10003	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [10002]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	>5x>2x>0.44 m
10004	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [10002]: Bright yellow clay with frequent brash inclusions. Backfilled redeposited natural	>5x>2x0.36 m
10005	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [10007]: Light yellow-orange silty clay	NULLxNULLx0.22 m
10006	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [10007]: Mid brown grey silty clay	>1x>1x>0.1 m
10007	C - Cut	Cut of quarry pit at southwest end of trench	NULLxNULLx>0.22 m

Trench 101			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.33 m
10101	L - layer	Natural: Brash with moderate light yellowish-brown clay	50x2xNULL m
10102	L - layer	Shallow treethrow	N/A

Trench 101			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10103	C - Cut	Cut of pit: Oval in plan with a U-shaped profile and moderate sloping sides	0.86x0.65x0.16 m
10104	F - Fill	Fill of pit [10103]: Mid brownish grey, silty clay	0.86x0.65x0.16 m
10105	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northeast-southwest aligned	>2x1.08x0.2 m
10106	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10105]: Dark brownish-grey silty-clay with moderate large angular stone inclusions	>2x1.08x0.2 m
10107	C - Cut	Cut of quarry. Irregular stony base with moderately sloping sides	>2x>2x0.41 m
10108	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [10107]: Mid greyish-brown, silty sand	>2x0.79x0.32 m
10109	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [10107]: Dark blackish-brown, silty sand	>1.8x>0.8x0.39 m
10110	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [10107]: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	>2x0.37x0.15 m
10111	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [10107]: Light greyish-brown clayey silt	>2x0.41x0.16 m
10112	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [10107]: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	>2x>1.8x0.34 m
10113	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: East-west aligned with a U-shaped profile and moderately sloping sides. Cut by pit [10115]	>1.0x1.25x0.29 m
10114	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10113]: Mid greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional large/medium stone inclusions	>1.0x1.25x0.29 m
10115	C - Cut	Cut of pit: Shallow u-shaped profile with moderately sloping sides. Cuts ditch [10113]	<1.0x0.22x0.14 m
10116	F - Fill	Fill of pit [10115]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	<1.0x0.22x0.14 m
10117	F - Fill	Fill of quarry [10107]: Mid reddish-brown clayey silt	NULLx>0.32x0.22 m
10118	C - Cut	Cut of large ditch: North- south aligned with moderately steep sloping side. Not excavated to the base due to the high water table	2x6.25x>0.5 m
10119	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10118]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	2x6.25x>0.5 m
10120	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10118]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	2x5.5x>0.5 m
10121	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10118]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	2x3.1x>0.5 m

Trench 102			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.4 m
10201	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	50x2x0.08 m
10202	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate brash inclusions and frequent patches of light yellowish-red silty clay	50x2xNULL m
10203	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: East-west aligned with a u-shaped profile	2x1.04x0.28 m
10204	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [10203]: Mid blueish-grey silty clay	2x1.04x0.28 m
10205	C - Cut	Cut of wide shallow pit: Oval in plan with gradually sloping sides	1.62x1.55x0.14 m
10206	F - Fill	Fill of pit [10205]: Mid brownish-grey clay	1.62x1.55x0.1 m
10207	F - Fill	Fill of pit [10205]: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	1.15x1.27x0.06 m
10208	C - Cut	Cut of pit: Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base	0.97x1x0.14 m
10209	F - Fill	Fill of pit [10208]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt	0.97x1x0.14 m
10210	O - Other	Natural feature. Sub oval in plan with mid grey silt fill	1.07x0.8x0.06 m
10211	NULL	VOID	NULLxNULLxNULL m

Trench 102			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10212	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10214]: Mid brownish-grey and yellow clayey silt	>5x>0.62x0.23 m
10213	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10214]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay with moderate stone slab inclusions	>4x>5x0.36 m
10214	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Northwest-southeast aligned with moderately steep sides	>4x>5x>0.38 m
10215	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10214]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>4x>5x>0.38 m
10216	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: Southwest-northeast aligned	>5x0.62x0.46 m
10217	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10216]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay moderate flat stone inclusions	>5x0.58x0.23 m
10218	C - Cut	Cut of quarry pit: partially excavated to confirm character	>1.35x>1x>0.38 m
10219	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [10218]: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	>1x0.66x0.13 m
10220	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [10218]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	>1x>1.21x>0.11 m
10221	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [10218]: Mid orangey-grey clay	>1x>1.22x>0.15 m
10222	F - Fill	Fill of quarry pit [10218]: Orangey grey mid greyish-yellow clay	>0.46x>0.95x0.18 m
10223	C - Cut	Cut of large ditch: Roughly east-west aligned with a flat base	>2x4.26x0.48 m
10224	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10223]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	>2x4.26x0.48 m
10225	L - layer	Thin band of bright yellow redeposited natural silty clay	>2x5.8x0.14 m
10226	C - Cut	Cut of pit: Shallow with a u-shaped profile and an uneven base	>1.2x1.54x0.22 m
10227	F - Fill	Fill of pit [10226]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	>1.2x1.54x0.22 m
10228	C - Cut	Cut of linear: East-west aligned	>2x1.9x0.64 m
10229	F - Fill	Fill of linear [10228]: Light-mid yellowish-grey silty clay	>2x1.9x0.64 m
10230	F - Fill	Fill of linear [10228]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt	>2x1.46x0.36 m

Trench 103			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.26 m
10301	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	50x2x0.1 m
10302	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate brash inclusions and frequent patches of light yellowish red silty clay	50x2xNULL m
10303	C - Cut	Cut of gully: full profile not excavated	0.72x>0.1x0.12 m
10304	F - Fill	Fill of gully [10303]: Mid greyish-brown clayey sand	0.72x>0.1x0.12 m
10305	C - Cut	Cut of tree throw: Irregular oval in plan with gradual sloping sides and a shallow u-shaped base	0.68x0.85x0.12 m
10306	F - Fill	Fill of tree throw [10305]: Mid brownish-grey sandy silt	0.68x0.85x0.12 m
10307	C - Cut	Cut of boundary ditch	>2.5x2.6x0.45 m
10308	F - Fill	Fill of boundary ditch [10307]: Mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>2.5x2.6x0.28 m
10309	F - Fill	Fill of boundary ditch [10307]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>2.5x0.2x0.18 m
10310	C - Cut	Cut of ditch	>2.5x2.4x0.38 m

Trench 103			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10311	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10310]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silty with occasion rounded pebble inclusions	>2.5x2.4x0.22 m
10312	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10310]: Dark-mid yellowish-brown clayey silty with occasional rounded pebble inclusions	>2.5x1.2x0.14 m
10313	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: North-south aligned with a wide u-shaped profile	>1x1.95x0.41 m
10314	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10313]: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	>1x0.74x0.37 m
10315	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10313]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt with medium to large stone inclusions	>1x1.34x0.39 m
10316	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10313]: Mid yellowish-grey silty clay	>1x0.75x0.19 m
10317	C - Cut	Cut of Large ditch: East-west aligned with steep sloping sides. Not fully excavated.	>2x7.2x>0.7 m
10318	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10317]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	>2x7.2x>0.32 m
10319	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10317]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	>2x7.2x0.52 m
10320	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10317]: Bright yellow clay with moderate angular stone inclusions	>2x7.2x0.14 m
10321	C - Cut	Cut of small linear: Northeast-southwest linear	>0.75x0.44x0.11 m
10322	F - Fill	Fill of linear [10321]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt	>0.75x0.44x0.11 m
10323	C - Cut	Cut of small linear: North-south aligned	>0.56x0.44x0.19 m
10324	F - Fill	Fill of linear [10323]: Mid brownish-grey clayey silt	>0.56x0.44x0.19 m
10325	C - Cut	Cut of large deep ditch: East-west aligned	>2x1.9x0.43 m
10326	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10325]: Light-mid greyish-yellow silty clay	>2x1.9x0.43 m
10327	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10325]: Dark-mid brownish-grey clayey silt	>2x1.51x0.36 m

Trench 104			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.34 m
10401	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate brash inclusions and frequent patches of light yellowish red silty clay	50x2xNULL m
10402	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: U-shaped profile with, gently sloping sides and a flat based	>2x1x0.08 m
10403	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [10403]: Dark greyish-brown silty sand	>2x1x0.08 m

Trench 105			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.16 m
10501	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	20x2x0.18 m
10502	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions and frequent patches of light yellowish red silty clay	50xNULLxNULL m
10503	C - Cut	Cut of possible drainage ditch (not fully excavated due to rapid water ingress)	6x2x1 m
10504	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10503]: Mid brown-grey silty clay	>1x>0.42x>0.62 m

10505	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10503]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay	6.9x>2x>0.62 m
10506	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10503]: Mid yellow-brown silty silt	>1x4.1xNULL m
10507	C - Cut	Cut of Shallow ditch: Roughly north-south aligned with a u-shaped profile	2x1.38x0.19 m
10508	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10507]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	2x0.58x0.14 m
10509	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10507]: Thin band of redeposited natural	2x1.38x0.19 m

Trench 106

Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE

Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10600	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.28 m
10601	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash	50x2xNULL m
10602	C - Cut	Cut of small circular pit	0.38x0.34x0.06 m
10603	F - Fill	Fill of pit [106020]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay with frequent animal bones	0.38x0.34x0.06 m
10604	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: East-west aligned with steep sides and a flat base	2x0.76x0.42 m
10605	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10604]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	2x0.76x0.42 m
10606	O - Other	VOID	N/A
10607	C - Cut	Cut of possible furrow or gully	3x0.5x0.11 m
10608	F - Fill	Fill of furrow/gully [10607]: Dark brownish-grey silty clay	3x0.5x0.11 m

Trench 107

Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W

Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.24 m
10701	L - layer	VOID	N/A
10702	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions and frequent patches of light yellowish red silty clay	50x2xNULL m
10703	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: North-south aligned u-shaped profile with moderately sloping sides and a flat base	>2x1.75x0.51 m
10704	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10703]: Mid greyish-yellow clayey silt	>2x1.75x0.51 m
10705	F - Fill	Fill of ditch recut [10706]: Dark-mid brownish-grey clayey silt	>2x0.7x0.29 m
10706	C - Cut	Recut of ditch [10703]	>2x0.7x0.29 m
10707	C - Cut	Cut of shallow ditch: North-south aligned with a u-shaped profile	>2x0.62x0.26 m
10708	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10707]: Mid blueish-grey silty clay	>2x0.62x0.26 m
10709	C - Cut	Cut of tree throw: circular in plan with irregular sides and base	0.78x0.78x0.42 m
10710	F - Fill	Fill of tree throw: Mid greyish-brown clayey silty with occasional sub rounded stone inclusions	0.78x0.78x0.42 m

Trench 108			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.2 m
10801	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.26 m
10802	L - layer	Natural: Mid orangey-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions and frequent patches of light yellowish red silty clay	50x2xNULL m
10803	C - Cut	Cut of shallow linear: North-south aligned	>0.5x0.74x0.1 m
10804	F - Fill	Fill of linear [10803] Mottled silty clay	>2x0.74x0.1 m
10805	C - Cut	Cut of shallow ditch: East-west aligned with a u-shaped profile	>2x0.82x0.28 m
10806	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10805]: Light brownish-grey clayey silt	>2x0.82x0.28 m
10807	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: East-west aligned with hallow concave sides and a flat base	>2x2.91x0.27 m
10808	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [10807] Mid brownish-grey clayey silt	>2x2.91x0.27 m

Trench 109			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
10900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.27 m
10901	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.26 m
10902	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions and frequent patches of light yellowish red silty clay	50x2x>0.1 m
10903	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: North-south aligned	2x1.88x0.16 m
10904	F - Fill	Fill of furrow: Light greyish-blue silty clay	2x1.88x0.16 m

Trench 110			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.3 m
11001	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.14 m
11002	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 111			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.24 m
11101	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.08 m
11102	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m
11103	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: Shallow with a u-shaped profile, gradually sloping sides and an uneven base	NULLx0.98x0.2 m
11104	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [11103]: Mid brownish-grey silty clay	NULLx0.98x0.2 m

Trench 112			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.27 m
11201	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown clay with frequent brash and occasional mid orangey-brown sandy patches	50x2xNULL m

Trench 113			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.22 m
11301	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent brash inclusions and occasional orange sandy patches	50x2xNULL m
11302	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: U-shaped profile with gently sloping side and a flat base	>2x0.7x0.06 m
11303	F - Fill	Fill of furrow: Light grey gravelly sand in between limestone inclusions	>2x0.7x0.06 m

Trench 114			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.22 m
11401	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 115			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.24 m
11501	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash and occasional reddish sandy patches	50x2xNULL m
11502	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: U-shaped profile with concave sides and a flat base	>2x1.1x0.26 m
11503	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [11502]: Mid greyish-pinkish-brown gravelly sand	>2x1.1x0.26 m

Trench 116			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11600	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.23 m
11601	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 117			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.27 m
11701	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 118			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.26 m
11801	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash patches	50x2xNULL m

Trench 119			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
11900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2xNULL m
11901	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with rare patches of brash	50x2xNULL m

Trench 120			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2xNULL m
12001	L - layer	Natural: Mid brown silty clay with frequent rounded stone inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 121			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.31 m
12101	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 122			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.26 m
12201	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 123			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.27 m
12301	L - layer	Natural: Light-mid yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m
12302	C - Cut	Cut of boundary ditch: East-west aligned with moderate regular sloping sides and a flat base	1.04x2.3x0.44 m
12303	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [12302]: Mid orangey-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular/rounded small-medium stone inclusions and flint	1.04x2.3x0.44 m
12304	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: East-west aligned with shallow regular sloping sides	1.04x1.32x0.1 m
12305	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [12304]: Mid reddish-brown sandy silty clay with very occasional rounded small-medium stone inclusions	1.04x1.32x0.1 m

Trench 124			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.3 m
12401	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional reddish sandy patches	50x2xNULL m

Trench 125			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.28 m
12501	L - layer	Natural: Mid orangey-brown silty sand with frequent light yellowish-brown silty clay patches	50x2xNULL m

Trench 126			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12600	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.26 m
12601	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m
12602	C - Cut	Cut of land drain: V-shaped profile	>2x0.2x0.12 m
12603	F - Fill	Fill of land drain [12606]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay	>2x0.2x0.12 m

Trench 127			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.25 m
12701	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 128			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.26 m
12801	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid brown clayey silt	50x2x0.28 m
12802	C - Cut	Cut of large circular kiln	>1.23x2.38x0.74 m
12803	F - Fill	Fill of kiln [12802]: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay. compacted.	<1.23x0.84x0.2 m
12804	F - Fill	Fill of kiln [12802]: Light brownish-yellow silty clay.	<1.23x1.68x0.3 m
12805	F - Fill	Fill of kiln [12802]: Middling brownish-grey with merging pink and purple hues.	<1.23x2.03x0.5 m
12806	F - Fill	Fill of kiln [12802]: Light brownish-yellow with some orange lenses silty clay	<1.23x1.08x0.6 m
12807	F - Fill	Fill of kiln [12802]: Black charcoal rich silty clay located on south side of the kiln	<1.23x0.95x0.58 m
12808	F - Fill	Fill of kiln [12802]: Black charcoal rich silty clay located on the north side of the kiln	<1.23x1.23x0.66 m
12809	F - Fill	Fill of kiln [12802]: Dark pinkish-red silty clay.	<1.23x0.7x0.64 m
12810	F - Fill	Fill of kiln [12802]: Dark pinkish-red silty clay	<1.23x1.26x0.74 m
12811	C - Cut	Cut of kiln fire/stoking channel: East-west aligned symmetrical Channel with vertical sides and a stone base. Abuts [12802]	>0.9x0.62x0.28 m
12812	F - Fill	Fill of kiln fire/stoking channel [12811]: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	>0.9x0.58x0.19 m
12813	F - Fill	Fill of kiln fire/stoking channel [12811]: Mid greyish-brown with pink and red flecks silty clay	>0.45x0.43x0.18 m
12814	F - Fill	Fill of kiln fire/stoking channel [12811]: Black silty clay and charcoal	>0.45x0.6x0.26 m
12815	F - Fill	Fill of kiln fire/stoking channel [12811]: Light reddish-pink silty clay	>0.9x0.01x0.19 m
12816	F - Fill	Fill of kiln fire/stoking channel [12811]: Light reddish-pink silty clay	>0.9x0.04x0.26 m
12817	F - Fill	Fill of kiln fire/stoking channel [12811]: Red and black coloured stone surface	>0.45x0.62x0.1 m
12818	L - layer	Natural	NULLxNULLxNULL m

Trench 129			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
12900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.24 m
12901	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid brown clayey silt	50x2x0.08 m
12902	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base	>2x1.34x0.14 m
12903	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [12902] mid-light greyish-brown clayey silt	>2x1.34x0.14 m
12904	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 130			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.22 m
13001	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid brown clayey silt	50x2x0.14 m
13002	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m
13003	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: North-south aligned	>x1.69x0.2 m
13004	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [13003]: Mid greyish-yellow silty clay	>2x169x0.2 m

Trench 131			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13100	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.3 m
13101	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 132			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13200	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.32 m
13201	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 133			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13300	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.28 m
13301	L - layer	Subsoil: Light yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.06 m
13302	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m
13303	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: Northwest-southeast aligned	>2x3.4mx0.28 m
13304	F - Fill	Fill of furrow: Light greyish-yellow silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional rounded stone inclusions	>2x3.4x0.28 m
13305	C - Cut	Cut of ditch: North-south aligned with a u-shaped profile steeply sloping sides and a flat base	>0.5x0.86x0.34 m
13306	F - Fill	Fill of ditch [1335]: Mid greenish-grey silty clay	>0.5x0.86x0.34 m
13307	C - Cut	Cut of land drain: North-south aligned	>0.5x0.32x0.23 m
13308	F - Fill	Fill of land drain [13307]: Dark brownish-grey clayey silt	>0.5x0.32x0.23 m

Trench 134			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13400	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.27 m
13401	L - layer	Subsoil: Light yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.03 m

Trench 134			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: E-W			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13402	L - layer	Natural: Light yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 135			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13500	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.22 m
13501	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.18 m
13502	L - layer	Natural: Dark yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 136			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13600	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.25 m
13601	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.13 m
13602	L - layer	Natural: Dark yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m
13603	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: East-west aligned	>2x>1.14x0.21 m
13604	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [13603]: Dark pinkish-brown silty sand.	>2x>1.14x0.22 m
13605	C - Cut	Cut of field drain: Southeast-northwest aligned	>2x0.34x>0.32 m
13606	F - Fill	Fill of field drain [13605]: Mottled pinkish-brown grey and yellow clay	>2x0.34x>0.32 m

Trench 137			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13700	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.26 m
13701	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.04 m
13702	L - layer	Natural: Dark yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m
13703	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: Shallow u-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Truncated by field drain	>2x1.5x0.12 m
13704	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [13703]: Mid orangey-brown malleable silty clay.	>2x1.5x0.12 m

Trench 138			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13800	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.26 m
13801	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.13 m
13802	L - layer	Natural: Dark yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m

Trench 138			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NW-SE			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13803	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: Shallow u-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Cut by field drain	>2x1.12x0.2 m
13804	F - Fill	Fill of furrow: Mid orangey-brown malleable silty clay	>2x1.12x0.2 m

Trench 139			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: NE-SW			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
13900	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown clayey silt	50x2x0.2 m
13901	L - layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	50x2x0.18 m
13902	L - layer	Natural: Dark yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional brash inclusions	50x2x0.1 m
13903	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: shallow with gently sloping sides and a flat base	>2x2.5x0.3 m
13904	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [13903]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stone inclusions	>2x2.2x0.3 m

Trench 140			
Length: 50m, Width: 1.8m, Orientation: N-S			
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
14000	L - layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish-brown, clayey silt, soft, agricultural topsoil	50x2xNULL m
14001	L - layer	Natural: Mid yellow silty clay with patches of orange clayey sand and occasional limestone brash inclusions	50x2xNULL m
14002	C - Cut	Cut of furrow: East-west aligned wide and shallow with a flat base	>2x1.88x0.32 m
14003	F - Fill	Fill of furrow [14002]: Mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions	>2x1.88x0.32 m

APPENDIX 2: PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN POTTERY (FABRIC SUMMARY, FORM SUMMARY, DATING SUMMARY AND SHERD CATALOGUE)

Table 20: Fabric summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
SAM	Samian	Undifferentiated	4	1.00%	31	0.70%	15
MOMH2	Mortaria	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria: Meta sediment trits; Leicester fabric MO4	5	1.25%	439	9.97%	10
GFIN	Fine	Miscellaneous fine grey wares	5	1.25%	13	0.30%	31
CC1	Fine	Colour coated fabric 1	3	0.75%	18	0.41%	5
CR	Oxidised	Roman cream wares (various)	26	6.52%	260	5.91%	13
CR?	Oxidised	Roman cream wares	2	0.50%	2	0.05%	0
DBY	Oxidised	Derbyshire ware	1	0.25%	8	0.18%	0
OX	Oxidised	Misc. oxidized wares	6	1.50%	55	1.25%	25
OX?	Oxidised	Misc. oxidised wares	2	0.50%	10	0.23%	0
OXFIN	Oxidised	Fine Oxidised fabric	2	0.50%	6	0.14%	0
OXL	Oxidised	Light oxidised fabrics	6	1.50%	97	2.20%	35
PARC	Oxidised	Parchment; cream painted red; unknown source/s	1	0.25%	5	0.11%	0
BB1	Reduced	Black burnished 1, unspecified	49	12.28%	462	10.50%	54

Table 20: Fabric summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	97	24.31%	969	22.01%	88
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	3	0.75%	41	0.93%	0
GREYC	Reduced	Coarse grey ware	1	0.25%	8	0.18%	0
GRFF	Reduced	Grey fairly fine	8	2.01%	156	3.54%	0
IAGR	Reduced	Native tradition/transitional gritty wares	2	0.50%	21	0.48%	0
IASA2	Reduced	Iron Age Sandy: Site Fabric 2	2	0.50%	24	0.55%	2
IASH1	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 1- Coarse fossil shell	14	3.51%	722	16.40%	57
IASH7	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 7- Coarse fossil shell and grog	2	0.50%	370	8.41%	0
SHEL	Calcareous	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	3	0.75%	11	0.25%	0
SMSH	Calcareous	South Midlands shell-tempered wares	1	0.25%	15	0.34%	7
IAQU	Rock tempered	Coarse quartz/quartzite fragment tempered ware	5	1.25%	7	0.16%	0
IASST	Rock tempered	Sandstone and grit tempered	1	0.25%	8	0.18%	0
GR	Prehistoric	Grog-tempered	53	13.28%	404	9.18%	0
IV	Prehistoric	Indeterminate voids	2	0.50%	5	0.11%	0
QU	Prehistoric	Quartz gritted	85	21.30%	202	4.59%	0
RO	Prehistoric	Misc rock-gritted	1	0.25%	4	0.09%	0

Table 20: Fabric summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
MISC	Misc	Misc uncategorised	2	0.50%	1	0.02%	0
MOD	Post Med+	Modern pottery, undifferentiated	1	0.25%	10	0.23%	0
FCLAY	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	1	0.25%	1	0.02%	0
FCLAY?	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	2	0.50%	3	0.07%	0
CBM	CBM	Ceramic building material	1	0.25%	14	0.32%	0
NOT POT	-	Other non-ceramic material	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0

Table 21: Form summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	2	0.50%	2	0.05%	
B	Bowl	Unclassified form	2	0.50%	39	0.89%	
B29	Bowl	Carinated possibly imitating samian 29	2	0.50%	102	2.32%	
B37	Bowl	Hemispherical possibly imitating samian 37	1	0.25%	7	0.16%	
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	4	1.00%	42	0.95%	
BFL	Bowl	Flange rimmed (eg Gillam 1970 Types 218-220)	1	0.25%	16	0.36%	

Table 21: Form summary

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BD	Bowl/dish	-	1	0.25%	12	0.27%	
CLSD	Closed	Form	31	7.77%	366	8.31%	
27	Cup	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.25%	18	0.41%	
FJ	Flagon/jar	Unclassified form	22	5.51%	147	3.34%	
FS	Flask	Or exceptionally small flagon	1	0.25%	1	0.02%	
J	Jar	Unclassified form	3	0.75%	373	8.47%	
JCH	Jar	Channel rim- Iron Age type	7	1.75%	194	4.41%	
JCR	Jar	Collared rim as Swanpool type C40-1	2	0.50%	36	0.82%	
JCUR	Jar	Curved	7	1.75%	66	1.50%	
JEVC	Jar	Everted rim- curved as Gillam type 135	46	11.53%	436	9.90%	
JIR	Jar	Inturned rim	3	0.75%	168	3.82%	
JL	Jar	Large	1	0.25%	45	1.02%	
JNK	Jar	Necked	3	0.75%	306	6.95%	
JUR	Jar	Undercut rim	1	0.25%	15	0.34%	
JBK	Jar/Beaker	Small jar or beaker	2	0.50%	18	0.41%	
JBKEV	Jar/Beaker	Everted rim	8	2.01%	115	2.61%	

Table 21: Form summary							
Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
JBKNK	Jar/Beaker	Necked	3	0.75%	16	0.36%	
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	2	0.50%	36	0.82%	
JBNK	Jar/Bowl	Necked	3	0.75%	71	1.61%	
M	Mortaria	Unclassified Form	2	0.50%	257	5.84%	
MFL	Mortaria	Flange-rimmed as Gillam 246	3	0.75%	182	4.13%	
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	235	58.90%	1316	29.90%	

Table 22: Pottery dating summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
01204	Prehistoric	A single handmade sherd with quartz inclusions.	1	11	0
01604	Bronze Age/ Earlier prehistoric	A group of handmade grog or clay-pellet gritted vessels with some quartz inclusions were recovered from sample 1 with further carinated sherds from the same vessel recovered from the bulk finds bag. A carinated sherd may suggest the vessel was a collared urn or carinated later Bronze Age type. Although there are only a few feature sherds there an earlier prehistoric date appears most likely.	139	600	0
02804	Iron Age?	A sherd from a handmade necked vessel with quartz and sandstone inclusions, probably of Iron Age date.	1	8	0
05704	Prehistoric to Roman?	A single, abraded, vesicular sherd of uncertain date.	1	4	0

Table 22: Pottery dating summary

Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
06407	Roman	A small group of grey ware.	4	28	0
06409	AD150-400	A sherd from a Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium with fired clay trituration grits.	1	28	0
06414	Roman	Grey ware sherds from a single vessel.	5	40	0
06420	Roman	A small group including sherds from a jar with a sandy grey ware fabric and a curved rim.	11	109	23
06421	3C/ Modern?	A medium sized group including a samian, sherds from Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria including a flanged type (MFL), a sherd from a colour-coated lipped bowl, white ware, parchment ware, a shell-gritted sherd, a grey ware large jar and a necked jar. A single sherd, fired to a dark red colour, had traces of a black glaze or perhaps slag. In the event of further work this sherd should be identified by a post Roman pottery specialist. Two stones were also present. A further sherds recovered from sample 19 included a sherd from a colour-coated beaker and grey ware.	65	869	66
06500	M1-2	A single grey ware sherd.	1	4	0
06502	Roman	A single fine oxidised ware sherd and a shell-gritted rim sherd, possibly of late Roman date.	2	19	0
06508	L3-4	Sherds from a grey ware straight sided bead and flanged bowl and coarse quartz-gritted handmade sherds.	6	45	2
06511	Roman?	A small group including a single fine oxidised ware sherd, flakes of handmade pottery and reduced quartz-gritted sherds, probably Roman grey ware.	5	12	0
06513	M2-4	A single handmade sherd, probably Black Burnished ware 1.	1	8	0
06517	L3	A rim sherd from a large, Mancetter-Hartshill flanged mortarium (as Darling and Precious 2014, No. 1632) and a large proportion of a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with obtuse lattice and a jar with an outcurved rim (Gillam 1976, Fig. 1.8). The Black Burnished ware 1 jar appears to have been subjected to some post-firing burning. A	49	602	72

Table 22: Pottery dating summary

Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
		further sherd from a grey ware jar with a collared rim (JCR) was also present that suggests a date in the later 3rd century AD.			
06608	M2-4	A small group including grey ware and a colour-coated sherd from sample 23.	5	17	0
06704	Late Iron Age	A small fresh group of handmade shell-gritted sherds. The forms included a large, necked jar type form perhaps similar to a smaller vessel from Clifton, Notts (Rowlandson 2015, Fig. 11.1) or a rather clumsy version of late Iron Age necked types seen at sites such as Dragonby (Elsdon 1996b, Fig. 19.45.448; Fig. 19.6 Type 9). A shell-gritted jar with an inturned rim was also present with an inturnally bevelled rim. This type of vessel was in production throughout much of the Early to Mid Iron Age (cf. Elsdon 1996a, A.2 top left; B.2a) but also in Late Iron Age groups from Leicester (Pollard 1994, Fig. 64.230). A large fragment from a further globular jar with diagonally wiped or combed surfaces (broadly as Pollard 1994, Fig. 230, 232, 241). This jar has a fabric with grog and fossil shell inclusions and an external carbonised deposit, presumably from cooking on an open fire.	9	898	22
06706	M3-4	A transitional ware 'mixed-grit' sherd likely to date to the early Roman period and a Black Burnished ware 1 jar with obtuse burnished lattice.	2	32	0
06708	L1-2	A small group including a white ware base; grey ware and fired clay from sample 17. A stone was also recorded	7	57	2
06710	L1-E2	A medium sized group including a carinated bowl in a sandy white ware fabric (B29 broadly as Corder 1941, No.2b; Monaghan 1997, Form BB), a fine white ware flagon or jar, beakers with light-oxidised ware fabrics, a grey ware vessel with burnished dot decoration, a fine grey ware bowl mimicking samian Drag. 37 prototypes, a handmade vessel with a foot ring base, a handmade, shell-gritted jar and a wheel-finished shell-gritted channel-rimmed jar. This group would appear likely to be of late 1st century AD date and similar to early groups from Leicester.	50	726	125
06712	Roman	Sherds from a jar with an oxidised ware fabric.	2	28	0
06805	Roman	A sherd from a large grey ware necked jar or bowl.	1	38	7

Table 22: Pottery dating summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
06807	Roman	Two grey ware sherds. One sherd has a coarse quartz-gritted fabric that may be of Roman or post-Roman date.	2	22	0
06813	Roman?	A small group recovered from sample 22 including a coarse quartz-gritted sherd and a grey ware sherd.	2	2	0
07116	Roman?	A transitional ware sherd and a shell-gritted sherd.	2	7	0
08104	Roman	Two tiny oxidised sherds.	2	2	0
08730	Roman?	A single oxidised, sandy, abraded fragment of ceramic building material. This fragment is probably of Roman date.	1	14	0
08826	Roman	A small oxidised sherd.	1	2	0
10209	-	A small ceramic fragment, probably fired clay, from sample 45.	1	1	0
13303	Roman	A small oxidised sherd, probably of Roman date.	1	1	0
14111	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	15	0
14119	ML2+	A small group including samian and a shell-gritted sherd from sample 29.	2	4	0
14114	Roman	A small group including an oxidised ware sherd and a coarse grey ware sherd from sample 27.	2	10	0
14125	Roman?	A small group including grey ware and a coarse quartz-gritted sherd.	2	4	0
14128	M2-M4	A small group including grey ware and a sherd from an oxidised ware bowl. Further small sherds were recorded from sample 30 including grey ware, finer grey ware and a Derbyshire ware sherd.	9	72	4

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
01204	QU	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; IRF SURF DARK CORE AND INT; 8MM THICK; POSS EARLIER PREHIST		1	11	0	0		1
01604	GR	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R; SOME CLAY PELLETS OR GROG WITH QU ANS SOME SMALL STONE FRAGMENTS SAME VESSEL AS CARINATED SHERD FROM BULK FINDS		1	8	0	0	1	1
01604	GR	-	U	U	-	HM	1	ABR		RIM; IRF; SOME CP		1	5	0	0	1	1
01604	GR	-	-	CAR	-	HM	1			BS; OX/R; COARSE GROG/CP SOME QU; POORLY MIXED LOOKS BA COLLARED OR CARINATED		51	391	0	0		1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
										FORM; SAME VESSEL IN SAMPLE 1 BAG; TWO BAGS FROM BULK							
01604	IV	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS? OXID; OR FIRED CLAY?		1	1	0	0	1	1
01604	QU	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VAB		BS; OX/R; POORLY MIXED FABRIC WITH SOME QU; ? NUMBER OF VESSELS		84	191	0	0	1	1
01604	RO	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R; CARINATION OR NEAR RIM/BASE?; LARGE ROCK FRAGMENT		1	4	0	0	1	1
02804	IASST	-	-	NJ	-	HM	1			BS; R; NECKED VESSEL; FINE-MEDIUM SANDSTONE AND QU INCLUSIONS		1	8	0	0		1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
05704	IV	-	-	U	-	HM?	1	ABR		BS; R; VOIDS; ?DATE		1	4	0	0	4	1
06407	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS; FINER FABRIC		1	10	0	0		1
06407	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS; SANDY		2	9	0	0		1
06407	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS; SANDY		1	9	0	0		1
06409	MOMH 2	M	-	-	-		1	WORN INT		BS		1	28	0	0		1
06414	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		5	40	0	0		1
06420	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	BL	1	ABR		BS; MID GREY		2	21	0	0		1
06420	GREY	BD	-	-	-		1			BASE; MID GREY		1	12	0	0		1
06420	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	BURNT		BS; SANDY		1	10	0	0		1
06420	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-		1			RIM SHLDR; DARK SURF SANDY FAB		7	66	14	23		1
06421	CC1	BK	-	-	-		1			BS; SCRAP		1	1	0	0	16	1
06421	CC1	BFL	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM		1	16	24	5		1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
06421	CR	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0		1
06421	GFIN	FS	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM SCRAP; DARK SURF		1	1	2	27	16	1
06421	GFIN	JBKN K	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS; MID GREY		1	3	0	0		1
06421	GREY	-	-	-	-		8	ABR		BS; DARK SURF AND SANDY		8	27	0	0		1
06421	GREY	-	-	-	-		3			BS		3	33	0	0		1
06421	GREY	J	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS SHLDR		1	11	0	0		1
06421	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BASE		1	11	0	0		1
06421	GREY	-	-	-	-		17			BS; SANDY MISC		17	113	0	0		1
06421	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	BURNT		BASE; DARK SURF		3	48	0	0		1
06421	GREY	JL	-	-	-		1			RIM; DARK SURF		1	45	28	7		1
06421	GREY	-	-	-	-		15	ABR		BS; MID GREY		15	203	0	0		1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
06421	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-	SWL; SHG	1	ABR		BS; MID GREY		1	17	0	0		1
06421	GREY	JBKN K	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM MID GREY		1	9	17	13		1
06421	GREY	JNK	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM MID GREY		1	11	15	12		1
06421	MOD	-	-	-	-		1			BS HIGH FIRED DARK RED WITH TRACE OF BLACK GLAZE OR SLAG EG GLASS SLAG SOUTHWELL VESSELS? TO POST ROM SPECIALIST AT ANALYSIS TO CHECK IF MODERN BLACK WARE		1	10	0	0		PRO
06421	MOMH 2	M	-	-	-		1	WORN INT		BASE		1	229	0	0		1
06421	MOMH 2	MFL	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM FRAG		2	52	0	2		1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
06421	NOT POT	-	-	-	-		0			?SLATE TYPE STONE X1 13G; X1 4G		0	0	0	0		1
06421	PARC	CLSD	-	-	-	PA	1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0		1
06421	SAM	-	-	-	-		1	BURNT		BS SCRAP		1	1	0	0		SAM
06421	SAM	-	-	-	-		1			BS; BD?; SAMCG/SAMEG ?		1	11	0	0		1
06421	SHEL	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS		1	7	0	0		1
06500	GRFF	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	4	0	0		1
06502	OXFIN	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS		1	4	0	0		1
06503	SMSH	JUR	-	-	-	WM	1			RIM; IRF;		1	15	26	7		1
06508	GREY	BFB	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM; ?DIAM		4	42	0	2		1
06508	IAQU	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R; SCRAP		2	3	0	0		1
06511	GREY?	-	-	-	-		2	ABR		BS; BLACK SURF		2	9	0	0		1
06511	MISC	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; TINY SCRAPS		2	1	0	0		1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
06511	OXFIN	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS		1	2	0	0		1
06513	BB1	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BASE		1	8	0	0		1
06517	BB1	JEVC	-	-	-	LO	1			RIM SHLDR		46	436	18	54		1
06517	GREY	JCR	-	-	-		1	CARBO N DEP INT		RIM SHLDR		2	36	14	10		1
06517	MOMH 2	MFL	-	-	-		1	ABR		RO,; LARGE EXAMPLE AS D&P 1632		1	130	38	8		1
06608	BB1	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS SCRAP; ?ID		1	1	0	0	23	1
06608	CC1	BK	-	-	-		1			BS		1	1	0	0	23	1
06608	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	6	0	0	23	1
06608	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BASE		1	4	0	0	23	1
06608	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS		1	5	0	0	23	1
06704	IASH1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; OX/R		2	65	0	0		1
06704	IASH1	JIR	IB	GLOB	-	HM	1		D06	RIM; OX/R		3	168	21	11		DRA W

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
06704	IASH1	JNK	EVR	NJ	-	HM	1		D07	RIM; R; LARGE TALL NECKED JAR		2	295	25	11		DRAW
06704	IASH7	J	-	GLOB	-	WM; WIPE	1	CARBO N DEP EXT		BS; IRF; LARGE GLOBULAR JAR WITH DIAGONAL WIPES/ BURNISHING		1	345	0	0		1
06704	IASH7	-	-	U	-	HM	1	ABR		BS; R		1	25	0	0		1
06706	BB1	J	-	-	-	LO	1			BS		1	17	0	0		1
06706	IAGR	-	-	-	-		1			BS; IRF; SOME GROG QU AND SHELL		1	15	0	0		1
06708	CR	FJ	-	-	-		1	ABR; BURNT		BASE; FTG; LIGHT OX OR CR		1	39	0	0	17	1
06708	FCLAY?	-	-	-	-		0			OX/R/OX SANDY; ?FIRED CLAY OR VESSEL		2	3	0	0	17	1
06708	GREY	-	-	-	-		2			BS; DARK SURF		2	2	0	0	17	1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
06708	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS; FAIRLY FINE		1	9	0	0	17	1
06708	GREY	JBKN K	-	-	-		1			RIM NECK		1	4	0	2	17	1
06710	CR	B29	-	-	-	CORD ; SHG	1		D01	RIM; WHITE SANDY WITH SOME MICA; PERHAPS LOCAL/ NORTHANTS RATHER THAN VER REGION; FORM AS CORDER 1941 1941 NO. 2B		2	102	24	13		DRA W
06710	CR	FJ	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS; FINER WHITE FAB; SLIGHT REDUCTION INT		21	108	0	0		1
06710	CR	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS; FABRIC AS D01		1	6	0	0		1
06710	GFIN	B37	-	-	-		1		D02	RIM; COPY OF EARLY		1	7	22	4		DRA W

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
										EXAMPLE; DIAM?							
06710	GRFF	JBK	-	-	-	BAZ	1	ABR		BS		1	17	0	0		1
06710	GRFF	-	-	-	-		4			BS		4	41	0	0		1
06710	GRFF	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS		2	94	0	0		1
06710	IASA2	JBNK	BEAD	NJ	-	HM; CORD	1			RIM; BLACK FIRED; CORDON		1	9	0	2		1
06710	IASA2	CLSD	-	-	FTR	HM	1			BASE; BLACK FIRED		1	15	0	0		1
06710	IASH1	JCH	EVIC	GLOB	FLT	WF; RILL	1	CARBO N DEP INT	D05	RIM SHLDR BASE; IRF; RILLED SHLDR AS STANDARD CHANNEL- RIMMED JAR		6	181	15	28		DRA W
06710	IASH1	JCH	EVIC	-	-	HM	1			RIM; IRF		1	13	18	7		1
06710	OX	JBKEV	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR	D03	RIM HIGH SHLDR; SLIGHT LID CHANNEL; MORE SAND		2	18	11	21		DRA W

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
										THAN D04 VESSEL							
06710	OXL	JBKEV	-	-	-	SHG	1		D04	RIM HIGH SHLDR; LIGHTER AND FINER FABRIC ALMOST FLAGON FABRIC		6	97	11	35		DRA W
06710	SAM	27	-	-	-		1			RIM; CRISP AND IN FRESH CONDITION SAMSG?		1	18	12	15		1
06712	OX	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB		BASE		2	28	0	0		1
06805	GREY	JBNK	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM NECK		1	38	30	7		1
06807	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	14	0	0		1
06807	GREYC	-	-	-	-	HM?	1	ABR		BS; COARSE QU; ROM? OR POST ROM?		1	8	0	0		1
06813	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	1	0	0	22	1
06813	IAQU	-	-	U	-	HM?	1	VAB		BS; R; IA ROM OR POST ROM?		1	1	0	0	22	1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
07116	IAGR	-	-	-	-	HM?	1	VAB		BS; OX/R; GROG? AND SOME SHELL?		1	6	0	0	07	1
07116	SHEL	-	-	-	-	HM?	1	VAB		BS; R; IA OR ROM?		1	1	0	0	07	1
08104	CR?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS SCRAP; TINY		1	1	0	0		1
08104	CR?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS SCRAP; TINY; ?ID		1	1	0	0		1
08730	CBM	-	-	-	-		0	ABR		OXID MID ORANGE; STREAKS OF PALE CLAY; SANDY; ?ROM		1	14	0	0		1
08826	OX	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS		1	2	0	0		1
10209	FCLAY	-	-	-	-		0			TINY OX./R; SCRAPWITH VOIDS; PROB FIRED CLAY		1	1	0	0	45	FIRED CLAY
13303	OX?	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS; FINER FABRIC		1	1	0	0		1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
14109	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	BURNT		BS; SANDY; DARK SURF		1	7	0	0		1
14109	GREY?	B	-	-	-	LA EXT	1	BURNT?		BS		1	32	0	0		1
14111	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	15	0	0		1
14111 9	SAM	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS; SAMCG?; CHECK CONTEXT NUMBER		1	1	0	0	29	1
14111 9	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1			BS; ?BOURNE TYPE?; CHECK CONTEXT NUMBER ONE TOO MANY DIGITS		1	3	0	0	29	1
14114	IAQU	CLSD	-	U	-		1	ABR		BS;		1	1	0	0	27	1
14114	OX?	-	-	-	-		1	BURNT?		BS		1	9	0	0	27	1
14125	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	2	0	0	31	1
14125	IAQU	-	-	U	-	HM?	1	VAB		BS; R; IA ROM OR POST ROM?		1	2	0	0	31	1

Table 23: Sherd data																	
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoratio n	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample	Box no
14128	DBY	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS		1	8	0	0	30	1
14128	GFIN	JBK	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS; DARK SURF		1	1	0	0	30	1
14128	GFIN	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS; MID GREY		1	1	0	0	30	1
14128	GREY	-	-	-	-		3	ABR		BS		3	19	0	0	30	1
14128	GREY	JBL	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS GIRTH		2	36	0	0		1
14128	OX	B	-	-	-		1			RIM; B36 OR BSEG TYPE VESSEL		1	7	24	4		1
6515	GREY	JBNK	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM NECK		1	24	20	12		1

APPENDIX 3: CBM CATALOGUE

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Thickness	Abr	FIH	FIW	Flange type	Notes	Date
3003		s	UN	2	3	1		++				poss just FC	?
3003		sc	RBT?	1	2	1						int flake	Rom?
3003		s	RBT	2	8	1						1 roughly cuboid, poss TESS?	Rom
4803		fsgfe	RTP	1	86	1	17						pmed
6407		fscq	RBT	1	24	1	17	+					Rom
6407		scqcp	RBT	1	238	1	22	+				3 cfm; base partly KT	Rom
6407		fsx	RBT	2	108	1	22+	++					Rom
6407		fsx	IMB	1	47	1	17	+					Rom
6407		scq	RBT	3	37	3		+				silty with sparse coarse sand	Rom
6407		scq	RBT	1	30	1	21	+					Rom
6407		sfe	IMB	1	152	1	15						Rom
6412		fs	FLT	1	287	1	23		49	29	chamfered top		Rom
6412	16	scp	UN	1	1	1		++					?
6412		fscp	FLT	1	46	1		+		29	sloping int, flat top		Rom
6412		fscp	IMB	1	178	1	21	+					Rom

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Thickness	Abr	FIH	FIW	Flange type	Notes	Date
6412		fs	IMB?	1	2	1		+					Rom
6412		sfs	IMB	3	11	3		+					Rom
6412		fscp	RBT	1	23	1		+				base flake	Rom
6412		fscq	RBT	1	128	1	30	+				2+ cfm	Rom
6412	16	sfs	RBT	1	15	1		+					Rom
6412		fscp	RBT	3	49	3		+				flakes	Rom
6412	16	sfs	IMB	1	11	1	17						Rom
6420		fscp	IMB	1	38	1	15	+				v slight corrugated surface	Rom
6420		fscp	RBT	1	304	1	28					2 cfm	Rom
6421		fscp	FLT	1	92	1	17	+	53	20	chamfered top	poss same as other fscpp FLT	Rom
6421	19	sfs	RBT	4	8	4		+					Rom
6421		scp	BOX?	3	485	1	25	+				broken side of box?, ext burnt & laminated	Rom
6421		fs	FLT	1	22	1				20	chamfered inner edge		Rom
6421		fs	IMB?	1	29	1	17	+				contains large frag rounded calc	Rom
6421		fs	RBT	2	383	1	26					3 cfm; base partly KT	Rom
6421		fs	RBT	1	100	1	24	+					Rom

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Thickness	Abr	FIH	FIW	Flange type	Notes	Date
6421		fscp	RBT	1	165	1	21	++					Rom
6421		fs	RBT	1	139	1	22					surface slightly reduced	Rom
6421		fsx	IMB	1	71	1	16					poss pmed ridge tile	Rom?
6421		fsxcp	FLT	3	229	1	20	+	56	29	curving inner edge		Rom
6421		fs	RBT	1	42	1	24					surface slightly reduced; large sub-angular quartz frag	Rom
6421		fs	IMB	2	12	1	13	+					Rom
6421		fscp	IMB	4	143	1	17	+				slightly corrugated	Rom
6421		sfs	FLT	1	239	1	17		55	21	rounded top	KT underside edge	Rom
6421		fscp	FLT	1	280	1	20	+	53	33	chamfered top		Rom
6421		sfs	RBT	5	243	1	21	+				dk red, underfired, laminated	Rom
6421	19	fs	RBT	1	1	1		+					Rom
6421		sfs	RBT	7	60	7		+					Rom
6421		fs	RBT	3	80	3		+					Rom
6508		fs	IMB	1	107	1	19	+					Rom
6511		fs	UN	1	1	1		+				small flake	?
6517		fscp	IMB	5	60	1	15	+					Rom

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Thickness	Abr	FIH	FIW	Flange type	Notes	Date
6517		sg		1	156	1	>49	+				small area of surface reduced	Rom
6517		sg	RBT?	2	55	1		++					Rom
6517		fscp	BOX	1	236	1	15/20	+					Rom
6608	23	fs	UN	1	3	1		++				poss RBT or fired clay	?
6608	23	sfs	RBT?	2	3	2		++					Rom?
6608		fs	RBT?	1	26	1		+				rubbed to semi-circle? too small for antefix	Rom?
6706		fscq	IMB	3	52	1	20	++					Rom
6706		scp	RBT	1	5	1						KT base flake	Rom
6706		sfs	RBT	5	82	1		+					Rom
6710		fs	IMB	1	3	1		+					Rom
6710		scp	IMB	1	31	1	21	+					Rom
6710		sfs	RBT	1	28	1	17	+					Rom
6710		fs	RBT	1	26	1		++					Rom
6710		scq	RBT	2	40	1	23	+					Rom
6710		fsfe	IMB	1	24	1	14					yellowish	Rom
6710		fsfe	IMB	1	108	1	14						Rom
6805		scp	RBT	3	17	1						KT base flakes	Rom

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Thickness	Abr	FIH	FIW	Flange type	Notes	Date
6805		scp	RBT	1	2	1						convex - imbrex or flange?	Rom
6806		fsfe	RBT	1	203	1	19					3 cfm	Rom
6813	22	fs	UN	2	1	2		++				poss FC	?
6819	21	scp	RBT	7	123	1	20+	++				6 small frags surface flakes	Rom
6819	21	fs	UN	1	1	1		++					?
8806		fs	BOX	1	105	1	19					part of square cut-out	Rom
8917		s	IMB?	1	1	1							Rom?
8917		s	UN	1	1	1		++				tiny	?
9522		wfc	FD	2	112	1	16						18-19
10230		s	UN	1	3	1		+				flake, poss IMB	?
10504		sfe	B?	3	12	3							pmed?
13604		fs	UN	2	10	1		+				flake	Rom or pmed
14114	27	s	UN	5	9	5		++					?
14115		fscq	RBT?	1	121	1	34+	+					Rom?
14115		fscfe	FLT	2	415	1	31		59	35	convex inner edge	KT base	Rom
14119	26	scp	IMB	2	25	1	16	++				corrugated	Rom

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Thickness	Abr	FIH	FIW	Flange type	Notes	Date
14119	26	scp	RBT?	3	6	3		++					Rom?
14128		fscp	RBT	9	95	1						flakes, poss >1 tile	Rom
14128		fscp	RBT	1	48	1	21						Rom
14128	30	fscp	RBT	60	120			++				may be 1 tile, flakes	Rom
14128	30	s	UN	4	4	4		++					?

APPENDIX 4: FIRED CLAY CATALOGUE

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
903		sc		9	22	brown/black		5mm diam stem?	+	irreg, dense, poss natural? or poss mould?
903	3	sc		6	10	brown/black			+	irreg, dense, poss natural? or poss mould?
1305	11	sc		43	106	pink/buff/red	a few flat			irreg, dense
1319		sc		1	1	red				irreg, dense
1323	10	sc		4	3	pink/red				irreg, dense
6712	16	fsv		1	2	orange			++	rounded lump
6712	16	sv		2	1	pink			++	irreg lumps
6819	21	fscq		1	2	black-red	flattish		+	irreg lump
8113	49	cs		5	4	black/red			++	burnt sandstone?
8113	49	sc	KL?	1	111	red/cream	flat ?top, concave below			35mm thick
8113	49	s		1	3	red/purple				sanded? poss tile flake
8113	49	sc		24	71	red/cream	a few convex?		++	irreg, dense
8707		s		1	3	red/black			++	rounded, dense
8709	34	s		1	7	red/black			+	irreg, dense, poss natural?
8737	36	sc		3	5	buff		straw?		irreg, dense
10227		fsc	VHL	1	5	grey-red	concave			vit surface

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
12808		fs		3	304	red	2 flat surfaces at right-angles		+	heavily cracked; >70mm thick? Poss overfired CBM
14128	30	fs		774	1805	red, a few grey	a few flattish, some convex?		++	irreg, fairly dense, a few frags vit/bubbled
14128	30	sx		1	1	grey/red			++	

APPENDIX 5: MORTAR CATALOGUE

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
6712		fs		1	20	white			+	irreg lump
14125		fsc		2	240	buff	1 frag with 3 flattish surfaces			1 piece is mainly a large pebble with some mortar adhering
14128	30	pozz		2	4	pink			+	

APPENDIX 6: CATAGLOGUE OF RESIDUES (SLAG ASESSMENT)

Weight in Grams

Context	Feature Number	Feature Type	Sieve Number	Cinder Count	Cinder Weight	Iron Age Grey Count	Iron Age Grey Weight	Vitreous 'Slag' Count	Vitreous 'Slag' Weight
1305	1304	Pit	11	2	41				
1319	1317	Ditch		2	11				
6712	6711	Ditch				1	189		
10229	10228	Linear		3	20			1	12
Totals				7	72	1	189	1	12

APPENDIX 7: THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Table 24: Ecofacts from bulk environmental samples from land west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire. Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250.

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)
1	Bronze Age/ Early Prehistoric	<1>	(1604)	Pit [1603]	1A	60									** *	35				
		<2>	(1606)	Pit [1605]	1A	60	*	< 1	*	< 1										
		<9>	(1203)	Ditch [1202]	1A	40			*	< 1										
	Prehistoric	<11 >	(1305)	Ditch [1304]	N/A	40	* *	5	**	< 1	* *	< 1							*	< 1
	Prehistoric/ Roman	<4>	(5704)	Pit [5703]	1C	40	* *	2	***	2	* *	1	*	<1	*	<1				
		<13 >	(5804)	Ring Ditch [5803]	N/A	20											*	<1		
		<14 >	(5809)	Grave [5807]	N/A	10							***	14						
	Possible Roman	<5>	(7106)	Gully [7105]	1B	40	* *	< 1	**	1			*	<1						

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)
		<6>	(7108)	Ditch [7107]	1B	40	*	<1	**	<1										
		<7>	(7116)	Gully [7115]	1B	40	**	2	**	2	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1				
		<8>	(7114)	Gully [7113]	1B	40	*	<1	**	<1										
	Roman	<16>	(6712)	Ditch [6711]	1B	10	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1	**	40			*	<1		
		<20>	(6414)	Ditch [6812]	1B	40					*	<1	*	2	*	<1				
		<21>	(6819)	Ditch [6818]	1B	40	*	<1	*	<			**	32			*	<10		
1	Roman	<22>	(6813)	Ditch [6812]	1B	40	*	<1	**	<1			*	2						
		<27>	(14114)	Posthole [14113]	1B	30	**	<1	**	<1			**	9						
		<28	(1410	Posthole	1B	1			**		*	<								

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)
		>	6)	[14105]		0			<1			1								
		<30 a>	(14113)	Kiln [14112]	2A	50	* *	1	**	1	*	<1	***	33			*	<1		
		<30 b>	(14128)	Kiln [14112]	1B	40					* *	2								
	Roman: Late 1st to 2nd C	<17 >	(6708)	Ditch [6707]	1B	40	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1	***	20	*	<1	*	<1		
	Roman: Mid to Late 2nd C	<29 >	(14119)	Kiln Flue [14118]	2A	20	*	<1	**	<1	*	<1	*	<1						
	Roman: 3rd C	<19 >	(6421)	Ditch [6418]	1B	40	*	<1	*	<1			***	59	*	<1	* *	<1		
	Roman: Mid 3rd to 4th C	<15 >	(6706)	Ditch [6705]	1B	40	*	<1					*	6						
		<18 >	(6508)	Ditch [6507]	1B	40			*	<1			**	6			*	<1	* *	<1

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)
	Post-Medieval	<10>	(1323)	Ditch [1322]	1A	40					*	<1							*	<1
	Modern	<23>	(6608)	Ditch [6607]	1B	40							***	32	*	*<1	*	<1		
	Undated	<3>	(0903)	Pit [0902]	N/A	30														
		<12>	(5604)	Ditch Terminus [5603]	N/A	40														
2	Roman	<31>	(14125)	Robber Cut [14124]	2A	40			**	<1	*	<1	*	3					*	<1
		<32>	(14127)	Posthole [14126]	2A	10			*	<1			**	4						
		<34>	(8709)	Ditch Recut [8708]	2A	40	* *	3	***	4	*	<1	*** **	400	*	1	* *	1	*	<1

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)
		<36 >	(8737)	Ditch [8736]	2A	4 0	*	< 1	**	< 1	*	< 1	*** *	97	*	<1	*	<1		
		<37 >	(8739)	Pit [8738]	2A	1 0			*	< 1			**	6	*	<1	*	<1		
		<38 >	(8741)	Pit/ Posthole [8740]	2A	1 0			*	< 1			**	16						
		<39 >	(8735)	Posthole [8734]	2A	1 0							*	8						
		<40 >	(8743)	Pit [8742]	2A	2 0							**	4						
		<41 >	(8746)	Posthole [8745]	2A	1 0							**	4						
		<42 >	(8748)	Posthole [8747]	2A	1 0			*	< 1	*	< 1	**	16			*	<1		
		<43 >	(8750)	Posthole [8750]	2A	1 0							**	19						

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)
		>)	[8749]		0														
		<44>	(8752)	Posthole [8751]	2A	10														
		<46>	(8753)	Grave [SK8713]	2A	10					*	<1	***	12						
		<47>	(8753)	Grave [SK8713]	2A	10					*	<1	***	22						
	Medieval / Post-Medieval	<33>	(12303)	Boundary Ditch [12302]	N/A	40							*	<1					*	2
2	Modern	<49>	(8113)	Terminus [8111]	N/A	40	**	3	**	2			**	14	*	<1	*	<1		
	Undated	<48>	(10327)	Ditch [10325]	N/A	40	*	<1	**	<1	*	<1	****	57	*	1			*	<1
		<45>	(10209)	Pit [10208]	N/A	40	***	12	*****	5			**	15					*	<1

Table 25: Artefacts from bulk environmental samples from land west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire. Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CBM (inc. brick/tile)	Weight (g)	Fired Clay/ Daub	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Coal (presence only)	Fired Coal (presence only)	Magnetic Material	Weight (g)
1	Bronze Age/ Early Prehistoric	<1>	(1604)	Pit [1603]	1A	60	***	209																
		<2>	(1606)	Pit [1605]	1A	60																		
		<9>	(1203)	Ditch [1202]	1A	40																	**	<1
	Prehistoric	<11>	(1305)	Ditch [1304]	N/A	40											**	108	*	43	**	**	**	<1
	Prehistoric/ Roman	<4>	(5704)	Pit [5703]	1C	40	*	5															**	1
		<13>	(5804)	Ring Ditch [5803]	N/A	20																	**	<1
		<14>	(5809)	Grave [5807]	N/A	10																		
	Possible Roman	<5>	(7106)	Gully [7105]	1B	40																	**	1
		<6>	(7108)	Ditch [7107]	1B	40					*	3											**	3
		<7>	(7116)	Gully [7115]	1B	40	*	8															**	4

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CBM (inc. brick/tile)	Weight (g)	Fired Clay/ Daub	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Coal (presence only)	Fired Coal (presence only)	Magnetic Material	Weight (g)
1	Roman	<8>	(7114)	Gully [7113]	1B	40																	**	2
		<16>	(6712)	Ditch [6711]	1B	10									*	31							**	<1
		<20>	(6414)	Ditch [6812]	1B	40																		
	Roman	<21>	(6819)	Ditch [6818]	1B	40									*	127							**	1
		<22>	(6813)	Ditch [6812]	1B	40	*	1							*	2							**	1
		<27>	(1411 4)	Posthole [14113]	1B	30	*	11							*	10							**	2
		<28>	(1410 6)	Posthole [14105]	1B	10																		
		<30a >	(1411 3)	Kiln [14112]	2A	50	*	30							**	132							**	3
		<30 b>	(1412 8)	Kiln [14112]	1B	40									***** *	176 6							*** *	20

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CBM (inc. brick/tile)	Weight (g)	Fired Clay/ Daub	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Coal (presence only)	Fired Coal (presence only)	Magnetic Material	Weight (g)
	Roman: Late 1st to 2nd C	<17>	(6708)	Ditch [6707]	1B	40	*	64					*	<1									**	1
	Roman: Mid to Late 2nd C	<29>	(1411 9)	Kiln Flue [14118]	2A	20	*	4							*	32							**	1
	Roman: 3rd C	<19>	(6421)	Ditch [6418]	1B	40	**	97		2			*	<1	*	9							**	1
	Roman: Mid 3rd to 4th C	<15>	(6706)	Ditch [6705]	1B	40																	**	<1
		<18>	(6508)	Ditch [6507]	1B	40			*	2													**	<1
	Post-Medieval	<10>	(1323)	Ditch [1322]	1A	40									*	4							**	<1
	Modern	<23>	(6608)	Ditch [6607]	1B	40	*	22							*	7							**	1
	Undated	<3>	(0903)	Pit [0902]	N/A	40	*	4															**	1
1	Undated	<12>	(5604)	Ditch Termin us [5603]	N/A	40																		

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CBM (inc. brick/tile)	Weight (g)	Fired Clay/ Daub	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Coal (presence only)	Fired Coal (presence only)	Magnetic Material	Weight (g)
2	Roman	<31>	(14125)	Robber Cut [14124]	2A	10																	**	<1
		<32>	(14127)	Posthole [14126]	2A	40																	**	<1
		<34>	(8709)	Ditch Recut [8708]	2A	40									*	6							**	1
		<36>	(8737)	Ditch [8736]	2A	10																	**	<1
		<37>	(8739)	Pit [8738]	2A	10																	**	<1
		<38>	(8741)	Pit/ Posthole [8740]	2A	10																		
		<39>	(8735)	Posthole [8734]	2A	20					*	4											**	<1
		<40>	(8743)	Pit [8742]	2A	10					*	1												

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CBM (inc. brick/tile)	Weight (g)	Fired Clay/ Daub	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Coal (presence only)	Fired Coal (presence only)	Magnetic Material	Weight (g)
		<41>	(8746)	Posthole [8745]	2A	10																		
		<42>	(8748)	Posthole [8747]	2A	10																		
		<43>	(8750)	Posthole [8749]	2A	10																		
2	Roman	<44>	(8752)	Posthole [8751]	2A	40	*	1															**	2
		<46>	(8753)	Grave [SK8713]	2A	10																		
		<47>	(8753)	Grave [SK8713]	2A	40																**	1	
	Medieval / Post-Medieval	<33>	(12303)	Boundary Ditch [12302]	N/A	40			*	5			*	<1	*	8							**	3

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CBM (inc. brick/tile)	Weight (g)	Fired Clay/ Daub	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Coal (presence only)	Fired Coal (presence only)	Magnetic Material	Weight (g)
	Modern	<49>	(8113)	Terminus [8111]	N/A																			
	Undated	<45>	(10209)	Pit [10208]	N/A	10																		
		<48>	(10327)	Ditch [10325]	N/A	40									**	201							**	2

Table 26: Flot contents of bulk environmental samples from land west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire. Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250.

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Seeds Uncharred	Modern Roots	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Insect Remains	Worm Capsules	Large Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells	Slag Fragments
1	Bronze Age/ Early Prehistoric	<1>	(1604)	Pit [1603]	1A	60	30	*	*****			**	***	****			
		<2>	(1606)	Pit [1605]	1A	60	40	*	*****	*	*	***	***	***			
		<9>	(1203)	Ditch [1202]	1A	40	30	**	*****				**	***		**	
	Prehistoric	<11>	(1305)	Ditch [1304]	N/A	40	30	**	*****			*	**	***		*	***
	Prehistoric/ Roman	<4>	(5704)	Pit [5703]	1C	40	25	*	*****			**	**	**			
		<13>	(5804)	Ring Ditch [5803]	N/A	20	15	*	*****				*	***			
		<14>	(5809)	Grave [5807]	N/A	10	1	*	***				*	**	*		
	Possible Roman	<5>	(7106)	Gully [7105]	1B	40	10	*	*****			*	**	***			
		<6>	(7108)	Ditch [7107]	1B	40	7	*	*****			*	**	***			*
		<7>	(7116)	Gully [7115]	1B	40	25	**	*****			**	**	***		*	
		<8>	(7114)	Gully [7113]	1B	40	30	**	*****		*	*					
1	Roman	<16>	(6712)	Ditch [6711]	1B	10	1		***				*	**		*	

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Seeds Uncharred	Modern Roots	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Insect Remains	Worm Capsules	Large Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells	Slag Fragments
		<20>	(6414)	Ditch [6812]	1B	40	30	**	*****			*	*	**			
		<21>	(6819)	Ditch [6818]	1B	40	25	sa	*****				**	****			
		<22>	(6813)	Ditch [6812]	1B	40	20	**	*****			***	*	**			
		<27>	(14114)	Posthole [14113]	1B	30	15	**	*****	*	***	****	**	***		*	
		<28>	(14106)	Posthole [14105]	1B	10	1	*	***	**			**	***			
		<30a>	(14113)	Kiln [14112]	2A	50	40	**	*****		*	**		****		***	
		<30b>	(14128)	Kiln [14112]	1B	40											
	Roman: Late 1st to 2nd C	<17>	(6708)	Ditch [6707]	1B	40	30	**	*****			*	**	***			
	Roman: Mid to Late 2nd C	<29>	(14119)	Kiln Flue [14118]	2A	20	20	**	*****			*	**	**		*	
	Roman: 3rd C	<19>	(6421)	Ditch [6418]	1B	40	25	**	*****			*	*	**			
	Roman: Mid 3rd to 4th C	<15>	(6706)	Ditch [6705]	1B	40	7	*	*****				*	**			
1	Roman: Late 3rd to 4th C	<18>	(6508)	Ditch [6507]	1B	40	25	**	*****			*	*	**		***	

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Seeds Uncharred	Modern Roots	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Insect Remains	Worm Capsules	Large Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells	Slag Fragments
	Post-Medieval	<10>	(1323)	Ditch [1322]	1A	40	40	*	*****				**	**		***	
	Modern	<23>	(6608)	Ditch [6607]	1B	40	20	*	*****			**					
	Undated	<3>	(0903)	Pit [0902]	N/A	40	60	**	*****				*	***	*	**	
		<12>	(5604)	Ditch Terminus [5603]	N/A	10	10		*****				**	***		*	
2	Roman	<31>	(14125)	Robber Cut [14124]	2A	10	5	**	*****				*	**		*	
		<32>	(14127)	Posthole [14126]	2A	40	35		*****			**	*	**	*	***	
		<34>	(8709)	Ditch Recut [8708]	2A	40	35	*	*****	*	**	***	*	*		*	
		<36>	(8737)	Ditch [8736]	2A	10	10		*****		**	***		*			
		<37>	(8739)	Pit [8738]	2A	10	10		*****		*	**	*	*	*	*	
		<38>	(8741)	Pit/ Posthole [8740]	2A	10	5		*****		*	*		*			
		<39>	(8735)	Posthole [8734]	2A	20	25		*****			*		*			
2	Roman	<40>	(8743)	Pit [8742]	2A	10	<5		*****	*	**	**		*		*	

Land Parcel	Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Cluster	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Seeds Uncharred	Modern Roots	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Insect Remains	Worm Capsules	Large Mammal Bone	Land Snail Shells	Slag Fragments
		<41>	(8746)	Posthole [8745]	2A	10	<5		****			***	*	*		*	
		<42>	(8748)	Posthole [8747]	2A	10	<5		****		**	***			*	*	
		<43>	(8750)	Posthole [8749]	2A	10	<5		***			**					
		<44>	(8752)	Posthole [8751]	2A	40	80	*	*****	**	***	****	*	**		*	
		<46>	(8753)	Grave [SK8713]	2A	10	<5		****			*		*		*	
		<47>	(8753)	Grave [SK8713]	2A	40	60		*****		**	***	**	**		**	
	Medieval/ Post-Medieval	<33>	(12303)	Boundary Ditch [12302]	N/A	40	225	*	**	***	***	*****	*	*	*	**	
	Modern	<49>	(8113)	Terminus [8111]	N/A												
	Undated	<45>	(10209)	Pit [10208]	N/A	10	5	*	*****			*		*		*	
		<48>	(10327)	Ditch [10325]	N/A	40	150	*	*****				**	**		**	

Table 27: Charred plant macrofossils from land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire – Land parcel 1. Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good.

	Date	Bronze Age / Early Prehistoric		Prehistoric/ Roman	Roman			Roman: Late 1st - 2nd C	Roman 3rd C	Roman: Late 3rd - 4th C	Possible Roman				Post- Medieval	Modern
	Sample Number	1	2	4	16	20	21	17	19	18	5	6	7	8	10	23
	Context Number	1604	1606	5704	6712	6414	6819	6708	6421	6508	7106	7108	7116	7113	1323	6607
	Feature Number	1603	1605	5703	6711	6413	6818	6707	6418	6507	7105	7107	7115	7114	1322	6608
	Context Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Ditch	Gully	Gully	Ditch	Ditch
	Trench Number	16	16	57	67	64	68	67	64	65	71	71	71	71	13	66
	Sample Volume (L)	10	10	40	10	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Area	1A	1A	1C	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B	1A	1B
	Preservation	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/++
Taxonomic Identification	English Name															
Cereal Caryopses																
	<i>Triticum</i> sp. L.			2				2		3						
	Wheat, rounded						3									
	<i>Triticum dicoccum/ spelta</i> L.			1			5						2			
	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. L.												1			
	cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. L.						4									
	cf. Oat															
	Indeterminate cereal	1		43	3	1	15	10	4	2	3	4	28	18	1	5
	Indeterminate cereal fragment												32			
	Total Cereals	1		46	3	1	27	12	4	5	3	4	63	18	1	5
Cereal Chaff																
<i>Triticum</i> sp. L.	Wheat glume base		5	1												

	Date	Bronze Age / Early Prehistoric		Prehistoric/ Roman	Roman			Roman: Late 1st - 2nd C	Roman 3rd C	Roman: Late 3rd - 4th C	Possible Roman				Post- Medieval	Modern
		1	2		16	20	21				5	6	7	8		
Sample Number		1	2	4	16	20	21	17	19	18	5	6	7	8	10	23
Context Number		1604	1606	5704	6712	6414	6819	6708	6421	6508	7106	7108	7116	7113	1323	6607
<i>Cerealia</i> indet.	Indeterminate glume base						2						2			4
	Indeterminate spikelet fork												1			
	Indeterminate rachis						2						1	3		
	Indeterminate culm			5							1	4	5	15		
	Total Chaff		5	6			4				1	4	9	18		4
Weed Seeds of Arable/ Ruderal Ground																
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	Small nettle										1		1			1
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat hen													2		
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Common chickweed												4			
<i>Rumex</i> sp. L.	Dock			1			1		1			1	1			4
BRASSICACEAE	Cabbage family						2							2		
FABACEAE	Small wild legume			1												
<i>Trifolium/ Melilotus/ Medicago</i>	Clover/ Melilot/ Medick						1						2	1		1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Ribwort plantain												5			
<i>Veronica</i> sp. L.	Speedwell										4	8	3			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking chamomile						3				1					4
POACEAE	Large wild grass			4			5	2	2				7	3		
	Small wild grass							1						2		
<i>Lolium/ Festuca</i>	Ryegrass/ Fescue						23									

	Date	Bronze Age / Early Prehistoric		Prehistoric/ Roman	Roman			Roman: Late 1st - 2nd C	Roman 3rd C	Roman: Late 3rd - 4th C	Possible Roman				Post-Medieval	Modern
	Sample Number	1	2	4	16	20	21	17	19	18	5	6	7	8	10	23
	Context Number	1604	1606	5704	6712	6414	6819	6708	6421	6508	7106	7108	7116	7113	1323	6607
	Total Weed Seeds of Arable/ Disturbed Ground			6			35	3	3		5	9	23	10		10
Weed Seeds of Wet/ Damp Environs <i>Ranunculus acris</i> L. <i>Eleocharis</i> sp. R. Br <i>Carex</i> sp. L.	Meadow buttercup															
	Spike rush							1					1			
	Sedge triangular												1			
	Sedge two-sided							1						3		
	Total Weed Seeds of Wet/ Damp Environs							2					2	3		
Weed Seeds of Wooded/ Shaded Environs <i>Viola</i> sp. L.	Violet													3		
	Total Weed Seeds of Wooded/ Shaded Environs													3		
Indeterminate Seeds Indet.	Indeterminate weed seed		3	1					2	1	1	1	2			
	Total Weed Seeds		3	7			35	5	5	1	6	10	27	16		10
	Total Charred Plant Macrofossils	1	8	69	3	1	66	17	9	6	10	18	99	52	1	19

Table 28: Charred plant macrofossils from land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire – Land parcel 2. Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good.

	Date	Roman: Mid 2nd - Mid 4th C	Roman						Post Medieval/ Modern	Undated	
	Sample Number	30	29	31	32	34	36	37	49	45	48
	Context Number	14128	14119	14125	14127	8709	8737	8739	8113	10209	10327
	Feature Number	14112	14118	14124	14126	8708	8736	8738	8111	10208	10325
	Context Type	Kiln	Kiln flue	Robber cut	Posthole	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Terminus	Pit	Ditch
	Trench Number	141	141	141	141	87	87	87	88	102	103
	Sample Volume (L)	50	20	40	10	40	40	10	40	40	40
	Area	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2A	2A	2A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Preservation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++
	Taxonomic Identification	English Name									
Cereal Caryopses											
	<i>Triticum</i> sp. L.	Wheat					2	1	142	10	25
		Wheat, rounded	4			6					
	<i>Triticum dicoccum/ spelta</i> L.	Emmer/ spelt wheat		2							
	<i>cf. Hordeum</i> sp. L.	cf. Barley						28			
	<i>Cerealia</i> indet.	Indeterminate cereal	14	2	26	1	16	4	504	57	79
		Indeterminate cereal fragment				5					
	Total Cereals	18	2	28	6	22	6	1	674	67	104
Cereal Chaff											
	<i>Avena</i> sp. L.	Oat awn fragment									1
	Total Chaff										1
Weed Seeds of Arable/ Ruderal Ground											

	Date	Roman: Mid 2nd - Mid 4th C	Roman						Post Medieval/ Modern	Undated	
	Sample Number	30	29	31	32	34	36	37	49	45	48
	Context Number	14128	14119	14125	14127	8709	8737	8739	8113	10209	10327
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat hen								2	6	
POLYGONACEAE	Knotgrass core									5	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass									22	
<i>Rumex</i> sp. L.	Dock	2							3		
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L.	Common sorrel									160	
BRASSICACEAE	Cabbage family								6	12	2
<i>Trifolium/ Melilotus/ Medicago</i>	Clover/ Melilot/ Medick			1						12	1
<i>Vicia</i> sp. L.	Vetch			1						2	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Ribwort plantain	1							1	5	
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Cleaver					1					
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Cornflower									1	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking chamomile								7	155	4
POACEAE	Large wild grass			4					8	9	2
	Small wild grass									10	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) P. Beauv	False oat grass bulb				1						
	Total Weed Seeds of Arable/ Disturbed Ground	3		6	1	1			27	399	9
Weed Seeds of Wet/ Damp Environs											
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> L.	Meadow buttercup	1		1						2	
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp. R. Br	Spike rush									7	
<i>Carex</i> sp. L.	Sedge triangular	1									

Date		Roman: Mid 2nd - Mid 4th C		Roman					Post Medieval/ Modern	Undated	
Sample Number		30	29	31	32	34	36	37	49	45	48
Context Number		14128	14119	14125	14127	8709	8737	8739	8113	10209	10327
Indeterminate Seeds Indet.	Total Weed Seeds of Wet/ Damp Environs	2		1						9	
	Indeterminate weed seed			1	1					26	
	Total Weed Seeds	5		8	2	1			27	434	9
	Total Charred Plant Macrofossils	23	2	36	8	23	6	1	701	501	114

Table 29: Charcoal identifications from bulk environmental samples at Wysall, Nottinghamshire. Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good. Key: rw = roundwood.

Phase	Sample	Context	Feature	Preservation	Average Ring Number	Oak	Hazel	Apple sub family; hawthorn, whitebeam, rowan, ash, etc.	Plum-type (2-3 seriate)	Plum-type (4-6 seriate)	Field maple	Ash	Indeterminate	Indeterminate knotwood	Indeterminate bark	Radial Cracks	Vitrified	Post-Depositional Sediment	Distorted
Roman	<34>	(8709)	Recut [8708]	+++	4	24 rw:1	2rw	8 rw:2	1rw	1	5 rw:1	2rw		2		4	4		
Modern	<49>	(8113)	Upper Fill of Terminus [8111]	++	3	35	8rw		2rw				2	2	1	11	3		2
Undated	<45>	(10209)	Pit [10208]	++	5	100										31	6		7

APPENDIX 8: OASIS DATA SUMMARY FORM

OASIS ID (UID)	yorkarch3-536050
Project Name	Evaluation at Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire
Sitename	Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire
Sitecode	9597
Project Identifier(s)	Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	P24/00161/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	York Archaeology
Project Dates	21-Oct-2024 - 07-Mar-2025
Location	Land to the west of Wysall, Nottinghamshire NGR: SK 59506 26989 LL: 52.83713722137684, -1.118092461465666 12 Fig: 459506,326989 NGR: SK 59381 28019 LL: 52.84641026433068, -1.119765296728662 12 Fig: 459381,328019 NGR: SK 59898 26945 LL: 52.836698233928516, -1.11228447403465 12 Fig: 459898,326945
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Nottinghamshire Local Authority District: Rushcliffe Parish: Costock Parish: Wysall Parish: Bunny Parish: Thorpe in the Glebe
Project Methodology	The Site, which covered an area of 98ha and was split between two land parcels, was evaluated with 140 evaluation trenches, measuring c.50m × 1.8m. This provided a 2% sample of the Site. The evaluation followed and was informed by a geophysical survey.
Project Results	The evaluation found several areas of dense archaeological activity: A rectilinear enclosure with interior and exterior features comprising pits, waste pits, postholes and ditches-broadly dated to the Bronze Age/early prehistoric A

	Romano-British settlement within a double ditched and sub-divided, rectilinear enclosure with an entranceway to the north. Within the settlement area there was evidence for buildings in the form of wall foundations, robber trenches, a large CBM assemblage and a ring gully. Other features included a cobbled surface, pits, ditches and a kiln. An area of amalgamed enclosure of possible Roman date, possibly forming an ancillary function. An area of possible prehistoric/Roman domestic activity with a possible roundhouse, a dog burial and pits. An enclosed Romano-British settlement/ probable with scarce material culture, a posthole alignment, two inhumations and evidence for food consumption. A probable medieval/postmedieval area of pastoral enclosures. Other features included ridge and furrow, post-medieval/modern limestone quarry pits and a modern kiln
Keywords	Enclosed Settlement - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rectilinear Enclosure - BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Robber Trench - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ring Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Inhumation - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Animal Burial - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pottery Kiln - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Limestone Quarry - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Pegasus Group
HER	Nottinghamshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Joe France
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Nottingham City Museums and Galleries; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

47 Aldwark
York
YO1 7BX

Unit 1 Holly Lane
Chilwell, Nottingham
NG9 4AB

54 Campo Lane
Sheffield
S1 2EG

www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk

yaenquiries@yorkat.co.uk