5.9.3 **Structure (6801) Plate 38**

The west end of Trench 68 contained a number of archaeological features, probably part of the same complex identified in Trench 65 (Section 5.8). A stone-lined structure (6801) was found adjacent to the west end of the trench (Plate 38). It was rectangular, orientated east - west, 2.3m long and 0.6m wide and had been set into a 0.4m deep cut [6806] in the underlying natural strata.

5.9.4 The north and south edges of the cut were lined with three to four courses of roughly hewn limestone blocks (6801). No bonding material was present and the upper courses on the north side were burnt to a brownish red colour, probably as the result of a heating process within the structure. A section was excavated across the centre of the structure and the underlying natural strata (6808) was revealed at a depth of 0.4m. Stonework was not present at the base and the east and west ends were not exposed.

5.9.5 Two separate deposits were present at the base. A deposit of dark grey silt 20mm thick, mixed with slightly lighter coloured ash (6803) was present at the base, containing four sherds of Roman pottery. This was overlain by a more substantial deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay (6802).

5.9.6 The presence of the ash and charcoal and traces of burning on the stonework suggests that this structure may have been an oven or accommodated some other heating process. It may have been a corn-drying oven, but lacked the ‘T’ shaped form commonly associated with this type of structure (above, Section 5.7.2).

5.9.7 **Furnaces (6807) and (6815) Figure 17**

An irregular feature comprising at least two furnaces was situated c.2m east of structure (6801) (Plate 39). They were not excavated but were of similar character to furnaces (6301) and (6302) in Trench 63. The complex comprised an irregular area of darker coloured soil with a width of c.1.9m, which is interpreted as the possible location of one or more tapping pits. Two furnaces (6807) and (6815) were identified on the east side of the dark area, with internal diameters of c.0.4m. Furnace (6807) was well defined and, after cleaning, the complete outline was visible, and comprised a circle of red burnt clay surrounded by lighter grey clay, which had been less effected by heat. Furnace (6815) was less well defined, but was of the same size and shape and both furnaces contained lumps of slag.

5.9.8 **Ditch [6804] Plate 40, Section 50**

An east - west aligned ditch [6804] was situated north of the furnaces. It was 0.8m wide, 0.3m deep with a regular ‘U’ shaped profile (Plate 40) and contained a single deposit of mid grey silty clay (6804). A single sherd of Roman pottery was present in this material. This ditch is interpreted as a boundary or enclosure ditch, delimiting the metalworking or agricultural processing area a working area, indicated by the furnaces and ovens.
Plate 38: Structure (6801) (Scale = 0.5m)

Plate 39: Furnaces (6807) and (6815) (Scale = 1m)

Plate 40: Ditch 6804 (Scale = 0.5m)
5.9.9 **Colluvium (6808)-(6811) Plate 71, Section 42**

The nature of the underlying natural strata varied along the length of this trench and towards the east end it became significantly darker in colour. The east half of the trench was situated at the base of the shallow valley, which had been sampled in Trench 65 (section 5.5.3; Plate 15) and a machine-excavated sondage was also cut in the east part of Trench 68, in order to investigate the strata in this area. The sondage was cut to a depth of 1.8m below the modern turf line and a sequence of five separate layers was present.

5.9.10 In this area the topsoil was above a layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt (6808). This was 0.25m thick and sealed a 0.12m thick layer of darker brown deposit of clayey silt (6809), which contained a sherd of Roman pottery. In turn this overlay a layer of dark brown clayey silt (6810), which it is interpreted as a former topsoil layer. The former topsoil sealed a deposit of light greyish brown clayey silt (6811), which was 0.25m deep and is interpreted as colluvium.

5.9.11 The base of the colluvium lay at a depth of 1.4m and sealed a sub-circular feature [6813], which may be the base of an industrial feature, possibly an oven or hearth. It was half exposed in the north side of the trench and was 0.8m in diameter and 0.3m deep. A deposit of greyish green clayey silt (6814) had been deposited within it, with contained occasional fragments of charcoal and slag.

5.9.12 The industrial feature [6813] had been cut into the underlying natural strata, which comprised light orange brown clayey silt (6812). Within the sondage in the east part of the trench, the top of this material lay at a depth of c.1.4m, but it followed the natural undulation at the side of the valley and, at the west end of the trench, was exposed beneath the topsoil, at a depth of c.0.3m.

5.10 **Trench 72**

5.10.1 **General**

Trench 72 was situated close to the edge of the north part of the site, in the area of the proposed screening bund and was located across the base of a shallow valley. It was orientated from east to west and was 100m long. Its general depth was 0.3m but a sondage was mechanically excavated in the centre of the trench, in order to test the nature of the underlying deposits (Plate 41). The topsoil comprised greyish brown silty clay and was 0.3m deep.

5.10.2 **Colluvium (7202)**

A deposit of reddish brown clayey silt (7202) was present beneath the topsoil, in the centre of the trench. The location of this material coincided with the base of the shallow valley and the deposit was c.50m wide and is interpreted as colluvium. A sondage was excavated through it halfway along the trench, where the deposit was seen to be 2m deep, overlying a 0.3m deep layer of dark brown clay (7204). The latter may be water-deposited material at the...
base of the valley and/or a former topsoil/subsoil layer, and contained occasional fragments of iron ore and charcoal. The natural strata, which comprised orange brown sand and limestone fragments, was observed at a depth of c.2.3m.

Plate 41: Sondage in Trench 72 illustrating the depth of the underlying colluvium (Scale = 4m)

5.11 Trench 83

5.11.1 General

Trench 83 was situated in the northeast part of the north area and was aligned from north to south. It was 31m long and aimed to test a concentration of slag located during the fieldwalking and an anomaly detected during the geophysical survey. The topsoil comprised greyish brown silty clay (8201) and was 0.28m deep.

5.11.2 Colluvium (8702)

The topsoil overlay a discontinuous deposit of greyish brown clayey silt (8302). This deposit was not excavated but was interpreted as colluvium. One archaeological feature was present in this material.

5.11.3 Hearth/Furnace (8303) Plate 42
A badly truncated feature was situated at the south end of the trench (Plate 42). It was situated at the base of the west edge of the trench and was only partially exposed, but was 2m in diameter and comprised purplish pink burnt clay. Due to the truncated nature of this feature it was not possible to provide a definite interpretation, but it may have been a hearth, or possibly the base of a furnace.

![Plate 42: Hearth (8303) (Scale = 1m)](image)

5.12 **Trench 85 Figure 18**

5.12.1 **General**

Trench 85 was situated in the southern half of the northern area of the site and was orientated from north to south. It was 52m long and targeted a group of linear anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey, which were interpreted as part of an enclosure ditch. The light brown sandy clay topsoil (8501) was 0.29m deep. Two archaeological features were present in this trench.

5.12.2 **Ditch [8503] Section 12**

A badly truncated cut feature [8503] was present close to the south end of the trench (Plate 43). It was aligned from northeast to southwest, was 1.6m wide and c.80mm deep. The material within it (8502) comprised orange brown silty clay. This feature is interpreted as the base of a truncated ditch. It may coincide with part of the linear anomaly revealed during the geophysical survey.

5.12.3 **Ditch [8504] Section 13**

A more substantial ditch [8504] was present at the north end of the trench (Plate 44). It was well defined and aligned from northwest to southeast and was 1.45m wide and 0.28m deep, with a symmetrical ‘U’ shaped profile. A 170mm thick deposit of orange brown silty clay (8505) was present at its base, which is interpreted as silting at the base of the ditch. The remainder of the ditch profile was filled with lighter orange brown silty clay (8506), which was probably deposited after the ditch had gone out of use. This ditch is
interpreted as part of the north section of the linear anomaly defined during the geophysical survey.
5.13 Trench 87 Figure 19; Plates 45-53

5.13.1 General

Trench 87 was situated in the east part of the northern half of the site, close to Long Wood, and was located there to test an anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey. A 10m square trench was opened and, due to the presence of a substantial archaeological feature, was extended to the north.

5.13.2 The topsoil comprised brown sandy clay c.0.25m deep. When this had been removed, the underlying deposit was lightly mattocked and trowelled (Plate 45).

5.13.3 Slag (8703) and (8704) Sections 31 and 32

An irregular area of slag and charcoal (8703) (8704) was present in the north part of the trench. It measured c. 6m × 11m, extending in an easterly direction beyond the limit of the trench. It comprised primarily slag and other debris associated with iron smelting and exhibited a degree of variability. The
material directly below the soil (8703) was light brown in colour and comprised 80% slag in a matrix of silty clay. Its depth varied up to a maximum of c.0.1m and a concentration of larger pieces of tap slag (up to 0.2m in diameter) was present in the southwest part. The proportion of tap slag decreased towards the centre, where the underlying material was darker grey in colour (8704) and higher proportion of ash and charcoal was observed. A number of underlying features were identified and the lower slag deposit (8704) filled the upper parts of the underlying features.

Plate 45: Iron smelting debris (8703) and (8704) after cleaning  
(scales = 2m)

5.13.4 Furnace Bases (?)

The slag and charcoal debris (8704) was c.0.3m deep and had accumulated over a number of negative features that had been cut into the underlying natural strata (8701). This comprised yellowish brown sandy clay, with occasional patches of gravel and ironstones. The group as a whole [8702] comprised a number of subcircular features, interpreted as furnace bases, surrounding a central pit. Three linear features, probably ore roasting pits, were present to the east, cut by a later ditch. Separate cut and fill numbers were assigned to the individual features and are described in the following paragraphs. The natural strata beneath these features (8729) had been scorched, and was light reddish brown in colour.

5.13.5 Five sub-circular features [8709], [8721], [8724], [8726] and [8728] had been cut into the natural strata. They were situated on the periphery of the scorched area in an irregular arc, and comprised shallow depressions between c.0.6 and 1.8m in diameter. They were identified by their fills (8710, 8719), (8723), (8725) and (8727), which comprised deposits of burnt clay, charcoal and slag ranging in colour between black (8720) and yellow (8727). The westernmost example [8709] was excavated.
Furnace [8709] was situated close to the west side of the trench. The west side of the feature was excavated, revealing the underlying scorched natural strata (Plate 46). The excavated portion comprised a semicircular cut c. 1.8m in diameter and 0.3m deep, which contained two separate deposits. The lower fill (8710) comprised a mixed deposit of charcoal and small lumps of tapslag.
in a matrix of grey clay. The tapslag fragments were relatively small and the overlying material (8704), which was part of the wider deposit across the whole complex (above, Section 5.13.3), contained significantly larger fragments. The feature is interpreted as the truncated base of an iron smelting furnace. The clay structure did not survive.

5.13.7 A sample from fill (8710) was submitted for radiocarbon dating and produced dates of AD 690 - 900 (Vol. 2, App. 4).

5.13.8 Pit [8722] Section 53

The furnaces surrounded an irregular pit [8722] (Plate 47). It was positioned approximately centrally within the complex and was c.1.4m in diameter and 0.5m deep. The underlying natural material had also been subjected to heat and had been burnt to a reddish brown colour. A mixed deposit of dark grey charcoal and clay (8707) c.50mm thick had accumulated around and at the base of this pit. The rest of the profile of the pit was filled by the more extensive slag layer (8704).

5.13.9 It is not possible to provide a definite interpretation of this pit [8722], but it is provisionally identified as a tapping pit, serving the surrounding furnaces [8709], etc. It was filled by the same slag and charcoal deposit (8704), which covered the remaining part of the complex.

5.13.10 When the upper layers of slag (8703) (8704) were cleared from northeast part of the complex, four linear features [8705], [8712], [8714] and [8717] were revealed. Features [8712], [8714] and [8717] were of similar width and depth and were parallel on northeast to southwest alignment. They had all been cut by gully [8705] and are provisionally interpreted as ore roasting pits.

Plate 47: Central pit [8722] (Scale = 2m)
5.13.11 **Ore Roasting Pit [8712] Section 54**

Pit [8712] was the northernmost of the group (Plate 48) and was c.3.4m long and c.1.4 wide with a smooth symmetrical profile. It had been cut directly into the underlying natural strata (8701), which had been burnt to a dark purple red colour. Its fill comprised dark grey silt and charcoal (8711) and may be fuel debris from the last firing, or debris derived from surrounding features.

5.13.12 A sample from the fill was submitted for radiocarbon dating and produced dates of AD 790 - 990 (Vol. 2, App. 4).

5.13.13 **Charcoal (8718)**

A deposit of dark grey charcoal (8718) was present near the northeast corner of the trench (Plate 49), which extended to the east beyond the trench edge. The exposed area measured 1.3 by 1m. It was not excavated but had been cut by Pit [8715] and Ditch [8705]. A modern plough-mark was noted in the top of the deposit.

5.13.14 **Ore Roasting Pit [8714] Section 54**

A second pit [8714] (Plate 49) was situated immediately northeast of Pit [8712]. It was of similar size and shape to its neighbour, being c.4 in length and c.1m wide, with a similar profile. The south half of the pit had been
truncated by later ditch [8705], and the southern terminal of Pit [8714] was visible on the south edge of this ditch.

5.13.15 The surrounding natural strata had been burnt to the same reddish colour, but the fills were of a different character. The edges of the pit were sealed by a c.30mm thick deposit of dark grey charcoal (8715). This material directly overlay the scorched reddened natural clay and is interpreted as fuel debris, either from the last firing within the pit, or similar material deposited into the pit from elsewhere. The charcoal was sealed by a more substantial deposit of yellowish brown clay (8713), similar to the surrounding natural strata. Like the charcoal in Pit [8709] it filled the entire profile of the pit, but was of an entirely different character. It is interpreted as natural clay that had either been deliberately deposited, or had gradually accumulated, within the pit when it ceased to be used for roasting. It was sealed by the more extensive slag spread (8704), indicating that iron production continued in the area, after the abandonment of Pit [8715].

5.13.16 Ore Roasting Pit [8717] Section 55

A third pit [8717] (Plate 50) was present south of Pit [8714]. It was c.3.9m long and 0.8m wide and was parallel to its neighbours. It had a similar profile, was 0.2m deep, and terminated with a butt end to the north, a small part of which had been marginally cut by the later ditch [8705].

5.13.17 In common with the previous roasting pits, the surrounding natural strata had been scorched red and a 30mm thick layer of dark grey charcoal (8716) was present above the natural clay (Plate 50). The upper part of the pit was filled with the wider slag deposit (8704), indicating that this roasting pit was partially open or still in use, at the time of deposition of the slag.

5.13.18 The relative chronology of these pits could not be established. All three had been cut by a ditch [8705], indicating that they had gone out of use prior to the construction of the ditch and may have been early elements in the development of the smelting complex. The charcoal layer (8718) may have been derived from fuel debris from Pits [8712] and [8717]. The charcoal had been cut by Pit [8715], indicating that the latter may post date Pits [8712] and [8717].

5.13.19 Ditch [8705] Section 30

The three pits were cut by a later ditch [8705] (Plates 49 & 51-53). This was cleaned and defined for a distance of 6.5m and extended in an easterly direction beyond the boundary of the trench. The west end was not located, but its north edge was defined for an addition 1.5m, where it defined the northern limit of an unexcavated part of slag spread (8704). If it continued on the same alignment it would have met furnace [8709] or, alternatively, it may have been associated with the central pit [8722].
Plate 49: Pit [8714] prior to excavation
(Scales = 1 and 2m)

Plate 50: Pit [8717] prior to excavation (Scales = 1 and 2m)
Plate 51: Ditch [8705] and Pits [8712], [8714] and [8717] (Scales = 2m)

Plate 52: Ditch [8705], Furnace [8709] and Pit [8722] (Scale = 2m)
5.14 **Trench 93** Figure 20

5.14.1 **General**

Trench 93 was situated close to Wakerley Great Wood, in the northeast part of the site. It targeted an anomaly revealed during the geophysics and a concentration of slag defined during the fieldwalking. It initially comprised a rectangular area measuring $c.9 \times 11m$. An initial inspection revealed two archaeological features extending beyond the north edge of the trench and, in order to understand these features more fully, a 12m linear extension was cut leading north from the north edge of the trench. The topsoil (9301) was 0.26m deep and five archaeological features were present in the area.

5.14.2 **Ore Roasting Pit (9309)**

An irregular oval shaped feature (9309) was present in the northern extension to the trench. It was $c.1.4m$ long and $0.49m$ wide and was aligned from north to south. This feature was not excavated but comprised a deposit of charcoal within a depression set into the natural strata. The natural material at the edges had become burnt red as a result of a heating process within the feature, which is interpreted as a badly truncated ore roasting pit.

5.14.3 **Ore Roasting Pit (9302)** Plate 54, Section 8

This feature was situated at the south end of the linear extension to the trench and comprised a linear feature orientated from northeast to southwest, extending beyond the edges of the trench (Plate 54). It was $0.6m$ wide and $c.0.1m$ deep with a shallow ‘U’ shaped profile. The surrounding natural strata had become burnt red (9303) and the profile had become filled with a mixed deposit of dark brown silty clay and charcoal (9304). This feature is
interpreted as an ore roasting pit and the charcoal (9304) may be the remains of fuel from the last firing.

5.14.4 Ore Roasting Pit (9305) Plate 55, Section 9

Ore roasting pit (9305) was situated c.2m south of Pit (9302) and was also aligned northeast to southwest (Plate 55). A butt end was present at the southwest end, but the northeast end lay beyond the edge of the trench. It was similar to Pit (9302) being 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with a symmetrical ‘U’ shaped profile. The surrounding natural strata had become burnt red and the base of the feature contained a layer of dark grey charcoal (9306), which may be fuel debris. A sample of this material was submitted for radiocarbon dating and produced dates of AD 670 - 880 (Vol. 2, App. 4). The charcoal was overlain by a deposit of orange brown sandy clay (9307), which may be silt accumulated in the partially filled pit. The top of the profile contained a second deposit of burnt clay and charcoal (9308), which may indicate that the pit was brought back into use for a final firing, before being abandoned.

5.14.5 Ore Roasting Pits (9310) and (9311)

Two further northeast to southwest aligned pits (9310) and (9311) were present in the trench. They were not excavated and had been badly truncated by plough action, but were of the same general character as pits (9302) and (9305). Pit (9310) was adjacent to pit (9305) and was sub-rectangular in shape and was c.1.4m and c.0.25m wide. Pit (9311) was on the west side of the trench and was 1.7m long and 0.4m wide. The underlying natural strata in both pits had been burnt red and both are interpreted as truncated ore roasting pits.

Plate 54: Ore Roasting Pit (?) [9302] (Scale = 1m)
Figure 20: Plan of Trench 93
Plate 55: Ore Roasting Pit (?) [9305] (Scale = 1m)

5.15  Trench 94  Figure 21

5.15.1  General

Trench 94 was situated in the northeast part of the site, adjacent to Wakerley Great Wood, and targeted two curved anomalies from the geophysical survey. It was aligned north to south and was 44m long but, following the identification of two ore roasting pits in the centre of the trench, an additional length was opened, extending west for a distance of 22m. The topsoil (9401) was 0.3m deep and comprised light brown silty clay over natural yellowish brown clay (9400) and two archaeological features were present.

5.15.2  Ore Roasting Pit (9402) Plate 56, Section 11

Pit [9402] was situated in the centre of the trench and was a linear feature aligned northeast to southwest, extending beyond the trench edges (Plate 56). It was 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep with a symmetrical ‘U’ shaped profile. In common with the ore roasting pits in Trench 93, the underlying natural strata had been burnt red (9403) and a thin layer of burnt clay and charcoal (9404), possibly fuel from the last heating, was present at the base. The remainder of the feature was filled with a lighter brown deposit of silty clay. This feature is on the same alignment as the pits in Trench 93 and is also interpreted as an ore roasting pit.
5.15.3 *Ore Roasting Pit (9406)* Plate 56, Section 10

Ore roasting pit (9406) was situated 2m south of Pit (9402) and was also aligned from northeast to southwest (Plate 56). Its west end was present in the west extension to the trench, but the east part extended beyond the edge of the trench. It was 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep with a symmetrical ‘U’ shaped profile. Like its neighbour (9402), the surrounding natural strata had been heat reddened (9403) and was overlain by a thin layer of charcoal (9404). The charcoal may be fuel debris from the last heating and was sealed by a homogenous deposit of brown silty clay (9405), which is probably silt accumulated into the top of the disused pit.
Figure: 21 Plan of Trench 94
5.16 **Trench 100**

4.16.1 **General**

Trench 100 was situated towards the northeast corner of the site, was 35m long, and orientated from east to west. The topsoil in this area (10006) was c.0.35m thick and comprised dark greyish brown sandy clay over natural light reddish brown sandy clay (10007). The trench aimed to test a group of linear anomalies detected during the geophysical survey and three features were present.

4.16.2 **Ditch [10005] Section 3**

A ditch [10005] was situated in the centre of the trench. It was orientated from northeast to southwest and was 1.4m wide and 0.25m deep with a symmetrical ‘U’ shaped profile. The ditch was filled with a single deposit of mid reddish brown sandy clay (10004) and was parallel to Ditch [10001]. It may correspond to the linear anomalies defined by the geophysical survey.

4.16.3 **Pit [10003] Section 2**

A circular feature was present c.3m east of the ditch, which extended beyond the southern trench edge. It was c.2m in diameter and c.0.26m deep with an irregular asymmetrical profile filled with dark reddish brown sandy clay (10002). This feature is interpreted as an irregular pit but, alternatively, it may be a ditch butt end.

4.16.4 **Ditch [10001] Section 1**

Ditch [10001] was situated east of Pit [10003] and was aligned from northeast to southwest. It was c.0.8m wide and 80mm deep with a symmetrical ‘U’ shaped profile and was filled with a homogenous deposit of brownish grey sandy clay (10000). The shallow depth of this feature indicates that it may be the base of a truncated furrow but furrows, elsewhere on the site are on a different alignment, being orientated from northwest to south. Accordingly, this feature is interpreted as a shallow ditch and is parallel to ditch [10005].

5.17 **Trench 101** Figure 22

5.17.1 **General**

Trench 101 was located in the northwest part of the site and was adjacent to Trench 100. It was orientated from north to south and was 50m long. The topsoil (10100) was c. 0.3m thick and comprised dark reddish brown sandy clay overlying natural sandy clay and the trench targeted two linear anomalies, of possible archaeological origin, identified during the geophysical survey. Two ditches were present in this trench.
Figure 22: Plan of Trench 101
5.17.2  **Ditch [10102] Section 6**

Ditch [10102] was situated in the northern part of the trench and was orientated from east to west. It was 1.3m wide and 0.38m deep and had a regular ‘U’ shaped profile, containing two separate deposits. The lower fill (10101) comprised mid orange brown sandy clay and is likely to be primary silting material. This was overlain by a deposit of deeper reddish brown sandy clay (10105), which filled the top of the ditch profile. This ditch is interpreted as the east-west aligned ditch revealed by the geophysical survey and is probably continuous with Trench [10201] in Trench 102.

5.17.3  **Ditch [10104] Section 7**

Ditch [10104] was situated c.3m south of Ditch [10102]. Ditch [10104] was also aligned north to south and was 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep with an irregular profile. It contained a single deposit of greyish brown silty clay (10103) and is interpreted as the second of the anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey.

5.18  **Trench 102**

5.18.1  **General**

Trench 102 was adjacent to Trench 101 in the northeast corner of the site. It targeted two linear anomalies from the geophysical survey, was 52m long and orientated from north to south. The topsoil comprised a 0.25m deep deposit of dark greyish brown sandy clay (10204) overlying light reddish brown silty sand (10205). Two archaeological features were present in this trench.

5.18.2  **Ditch [10201] Section 5**

A ditch was present in the centre of the trench [10201]. It was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest and was 1.5m wide and 0.56 m deep with an irregular profile. Two separate fills were identified, namely a lower layer of orange brown sandy clay (10200), which is interpreted as primary silt, overlain by reddish brown silty clay (10206). This ditch is interpreted as the anomaly revealed during the geophysical survey and is probably continuous with Ditch [10102], in Trench 101.

5.18.3  **Ditch [10203] Section 4**

Ditch [10203] was situated c.2m south of Ditch [10201] and was an irregular feature aligned east to west. It was c.1m wide but only 80mm deep. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay (10202) and may be the base of a truncated shallow ditch, or the base of a marginally deeper area, or undulation in the topsoil.
Figure 23: Plan of Trench 102
5.19 **Trench 104**

5.19.1 **General**

Trench 104 was the most easterly of all the trenches and was situated at the northeast tip of the north area. It aimed to test an extensive sinuous anomaly defined during the geophysical survey and was orientated from east to west. It was 52m long and 0.4m deep and the topsoil, which was 0.4m deep comprised greyish brown silty clay (10401). A machine-cut sondage was excavated at the centre of this trench, in order to investigate the underlying layers.

5.19.2 **Colluvium** Plate 57

The underlying natural strata in this trench (10400) comprised light grey sand and ironstone fragments, but a spread of orange clayey silt c.15m wide was situated in centre of the trench. This was interpreted as colluvium and a sondage was cut into it, in the centre of the trench, in order to investigate its thickness (Plate 57).

5.19.3 The colluvium (10402) was c.0.7m thick. It was relatively homogenous and lacked the fragments of ironstone that were present in the surrounding strata. A second layer, slightly more grey in colour (10403) was present beneath the brown colluvium. This contained small ironstone flecks and may be colluvial in origin. The latter was c.0.2m deep and overlay the natural strata (10400). Within the sondage, the top of the natural strata lay at a depth of c.1.5m, but this layer rose closer to the surface towards the east and west ends of the trench. It is likely that a shallow valley was situated in this area and that layers (10402) and (10403) are colluvium, which has accumulated at the base of this valley.

**Plate 57:** Sondage cut in Trench 104 illustrating depth of colluvium (*Scale = 1m*)
6. Conclusions

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The trial trenching has confirmed the results of the earlier phases of the evaluation. The desk-based assessment (Fell 2003) summarised the existing state of knowledge and the fieldwalking (Wilson 2004) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005) have substantially added to the dataset. The trial trenching has built significantly on these earlier works and allows more detailed consideration of the nature, extent, distribution and condition of the archaeological features present.

6.2 Distribution of features

6.2.1 The desk-based assessment provided an overview of the existing knowledge and indicated that archaeological remains were known both within and adjacent to the site. The fieldwalking indicated the presence of concentrations of slag, notably at the west end of the airfield and the east and west ends of the northern area. The geophysical survey confirmed these results and, in addition, provided further evidence for enclosures, and sinuous features, interpreted as palaeochannels or former valleys, in the centre of the northern area.

6.2.2 The trial trenches provided a sample of all areas of the site and tested areas of interest defined by both the fieldwalking and geophysical survey. They also tested apparently ‘blank areas’. The results indicate that a substantial number of archaeological features are present across the site, but that these are concentrated in specific areas.

6.2.3 Twenty-four trenches were excavated on the site of the former airfield. The fieldwalking survey had indicated that a linear spread of slag was present at the west end of the airfield. This was most concentrated at the west end but extended and fell away towards the centre of the airfield. The geophysical survey confirmed these results and three anomalies were identified, corresponding with the west end of the slag concentration. Two trial trenches targeted this area (Trenches 12 and 13) and a number of archaeological features were present, including possible ore roasting pits and ditches and confirmed the significance of the west end of the airfield. Little was found elsewhere on the airfield, indicating that the remainder of this area may be of less significance.

6.2.4 A further concentration of slag was present at the east end of the northern part of the site. A number of anomalies from the geophysical survey coincided with the highest slag concentrations and these areas were interpreted as having good potential for the presence of ironworking remains. Accordingly, a number of trial trenches were excavated in this area (Trenches 82-92). The trenches confirmed the results of the earlier phases of work and significant archaeological remains were found in the trenches, notably in Trench 87 where substantial traces of ironworking were present.

6.2.5 A background scatter of slag was present in the centre of the north part of the site but the fieldwalking did not identify individual areas of potential in this...
area. In this respect the geophysical survey was considerably more successful in this area as a number of ditches, possible areas of iron smelting and palaeochannels were identified. Trenches 55-68 targeted anomalies from the geophysical survey and significant results were gained. Remains of iron smelting furnaces were present in Trenches 63, 65 and 68 and the corn-drying oven and quarry pit present in Trench 64 provide an indication of the range and of activity that is likely to be present in this area.

6.2.6 The west side of the north part of the site is considered to offer relatively low archaeological potential. A background scatter of slag was recorded during the fieldwalking, with evidence of a minor concentration at the southwest end. The geophysical survey indicated the presence of former ridge and furrow cultivation strips and field boundaries but the anomalies were considerably sparser than the areas to the east indicating that less ground disturbance had taken place. The trial trenching operations supported these conclusions. Trenches 4 and 5 were close to the Iron Age and Roman enclosures identified during the earlier quarrying operations (SMR 3097), and while the presence of isolated archaeological remains in this area cannot be excluded, it is less likely that large quantities of archaeological remains are present in the northwest part of the site.

6.3 Discussion of Fieldwalking and Geophysics

6.3.1 The fieldwalking and geophysical surveys provided a substantial quantity of new information. In general terms the surveys were complimentary but the results of the trial trenching indicate that the results must be used with caution.

6.3.2 The fieldwalking was generally successful at identifying concentrations of slag, but did not define specific areas of activity within these. The geophysical survey results complemented this information and identified smaller areas that could be targeted with trial trenches. Trench 87 was located in this way and significant information was obtained as a result (Section 5.13). The same strategy was adopted for Trenches 91 and 92 but these trenches proved to be negative. While this may be due to factors such as surveying errors it is clear that the geophysical anomalies identified as archaeological in origin and may be the result of non-archaeological activity.

6.3.3 The fieldwalking successfully identified the concentrations of slag overlying the mid Saxon industrial features (e.g. Trenches 12, 87, etc) but was less successful in identifying the earlier furnaces in the central area (e.g. Trenches 63 and 65). The latter produced relatively small quantities of slag, making the features less visible in the fieldwalking. The Saxon features were also identified in the geophysical survey, but geophysics failed to locate the smaller late Iron Age/Roman furnaces in Trenches, 63, 65, etc.

6.3.4 Many of the linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey were interpreted as enclosure ditches and field boundaries. Notably, anomalies investigated in Trenches 59-65, 85 and 89 were identified as enclosure ditches. A number of excavated ditches coincided with geophysical anomalies (e.g. Ditches [8503] and [8504] in Trench 85), but many of the linear features in the
geophysical survey were not identified in the trial trenches (e.g. Trenches 56, 61, etc.). Trench 59 targeted linear anomalies interpreted as three parallel ditches but, following excavation, these were discovered to be parts of a single more extensive feature which extended into Trenches 51, 68 and 72. The results of the trenching have shown that, while the linear anomalies are indicators of the general presence of archaeological features, their interpretation as ditches in the geophysical survey report cannot always be justified. In many cases this has proved to be too specific an interpretation for these anomalies.

6.4 **Furnaces.**

6.4.1 Several features interpreted as iron smelting furnaces were identified in the trenches. The most substantial group was present in the centre of the north part of the site, notably in Trenches 63 and 65. Pottery and radicarbon dates indicate that they are likely to be late Iron Age or Roman in date.

6.4.2 The furnaces in Trenches 63 and 65 comprised subcircular areas of grey clay [6301], [6302], [6807] and [6815]. Following consultation with the specialist consultant (Jane Cowgill) all were cleaned, defined and planned, and a single example [6301] was selected for more detailed excavation. The development of this furnace was shown to be complex and it had been rebuilt on a number of occasions, the location of the rebuild generally being slightly offset from its predecessor. Nothing survived above ground level, but below the level of the topsoil the remains were relatively well preserved, and it proved possible to record and interpret these structures in some detail.

6.4.3 The main furnace structures comprised grey clay with internal diameters of c.0.4m. The inner face of the furnace walls had been burnt red but the outer edges had been less affected by heat and maintained their original light grey colour. The clay at the outer edges was also softer and the exact edge of the furnaces was often difficult to define, due to slumping of the clay. Charcoal and slag was present at the bases of the furnaces and two separate pits [6316] and [6330], provisionally interpreted as tapping pits, were identified. This group of furnaces is being actively damaged by ploughing, as a plough scar was observed cutting across one of the furnaces (6333) and its tapping pit [6330].

6.4.4 The clay-lined furnaces were restricted to Trenches 63 and 65, but furnaces were present in Trenches 54, 87 and possibly also 65. A single circular feature as recorded in Trench 54 (5405). This was c.1m in diameter with charcoal at the base (5406) and although it lacked a clay lining, it is interpreted as the base of a structure associated with the iron smelting industry. Similar structures were present in Trench 12 [1205] and Trench 83 (8303), but these were less well preserved and require further investigation before more specific interpretations can be offered.

6.4.5 A more substantial group of features associated with iron smelting was present in Trench 87. This complex group of intercutting features was rapidly sampled. Within the context of the evaluation it was not possible to fully understand this
area and further work is required. A group of five subcircular features [8709], [8721], [8724], [8728] and [8728] interpreted as furnaces was present, surrounding a central pit [8722]. A single example [8709] was selected for excavation, which was c.1.8m in diameter with a deposit of ash and charcoal at the base. The central pit is interpreted as a tapping pit, which collected slag from the surrounding furnaces. A radiocarbon date indicates that this complex dates to the mid Saxon period.

6.5 Ore Roasting Pits/Channel Hearths

6.5.1 A number of rectangular features, interpreted as ore roasting pits, were present in the trial trenches. They occurred in groups in Trenches 12 and 13, 87, 93 and 94, and were typically 1-2m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. The underlying natural strata had been burnt to a pink or red colour and deposits of ash and charcoal were present at the base. Those in Trench 87, [8712], [8714] and [8717], were situated adjacent to the furnaces and tapping pits and may have provided the treated fuel for the furnaces.

6.6 Settlement Type

6.6.1 Concentrations of slag identified during the fieldwalking survey provided ample evidence that remains associated with iron smelting were likely to be present on the site. This was confirmed by the geophysical survey, which also identified features interpreted as enclosure ditches. Two enclosures were known in the northeast part of the site, having been identified through aerial photography and which were discussed in the desk-based assessment (Fell 2003, fig. 3). Enclosure 2 (*ibid*, Plate 4) is probably part of the same enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. The function of these enclosures is not known and while they may be associated with the iron smelting industry they may have had other functions, including settlement or agriculture.

6.6.2 The trial trenching has demonstrated the range of activity that took place on the site. In addition to the ore roasting and iron smelting, extraction of the iron ore was probably took place. Ironstone outcrops on the sloping land in the north part of the site and an extraction quarry [6402] was located in this area, in Trench 64 (Fig. 15; Plates 31 and 32). A second pit [6508] was situated c.100m to the northwest in Trench 65. This was smaller than that in Trench 64 and may also have been an extraction pit, but further investigation of this feature is required before a firm interpretation can be provided. Both pits are adjacent to the furnaces in Trenches 63 and 68, and were within or adjacent to Enclosure 2. This area was clearly a focus of activity.

6.6.3 A group of subcircular pits was also identified in Trench 65 ([6506], [6518], [6520], [6528], etc). They were concentrated on the north side of the trench (Fig. 16), adjacent to Pit [6508]. Each contained one or more lumps of slag, centrally placed at the top of the filling material (Plates 36 and 37). They varied in diameter between 0.25m [6516] and 0.7m [6506], and in depth between 0.12m [6506] and 0.45m [6527]. The latter contained a deposit of animal bone placed on its base and sides. The presence of the centrally placed slag in each of these features suggests a common industrial function, although the absence of ash and charcoal from the fills suggests that they are unlikely to
have been furnaces. The deeper and vertical sided examples, e.g. [6520], have the appearance of postholes and the presence of animal bone at the base and edges of [6527] is currently unexplained.

6.6.4 The pits described above may have had an agricultural function as a number of structures were present, indicating that agricultural activity, and in particular corn drying or malting was taking place. A well-preserved stone-built ‘T shaped’ corn drying or malting oven [6406] was present at the east side of Trench 64 (Plate 30) and similar structures were present in Trenches 63 [6304] and [6306]. The interpretation of [6304] is uncertain as only a small part of the structure was exposed within the trial trench, but oven [6308] comprised a stone-lined flue [6308] with a subcircular stokehole in the centre of the trench (Plate 18). The cross-flue probably lies beyond the west side of the trench. A further structure, of possible similar function, but without the cross flue was situated in Trench 68 (6801); Plate 38). Further evidence for the presence of cereal processing is provided by fragments of a rotary quernstone from Trench 63.

6.6.5 The quernstone fragments were found within the fill of a robber trench adjacent to Wall (6324) in Trench 63. Only a small area of the structure of which this wall formed a part was exposed at the side of the trench, and the wall was constructed of limestone blocks on a curvilinear alignment. It had been partly robbed and disturbed but may have formed part of a circular building. With the exception of the stone-built corn drying ovens no other stone structures were found, but the presence of extraction pits and outcropping stone in the north part of the site indicates that building stone was available, and further stone buildings may be expected elsewhere on the site.

6.7 Dating

6.7.1 A relatively modest assemblage of artefacts was collected from the trial trenches and no ‘high status’ items were present. Most of the assemblage comprised low-status pottery (Appendix 2) which, with the radiocarbon dates, provides the dating evidence. A few other objects were found, including three quernstone fragments (Vol. 2, Appendix 3).

6.7.2 Radiocarbon Dates

Six radiocarbon dates were obtained from the industrial features (Vol. 2, Appendix 4). A single late Iron Age/ early Roman date (Cal BC 170-AD40) was obtained from the fill of Furnace [6333]. The remaining samples provided calibrated dates between AD 670-990, indicating that most of the industrial remains are mid Saxon in date.

6.7.3 Ceramic Dates

The ceramic assemblage (Vol. 2, Appendix 2) comprised 205 sherds of predominantly 2nd and 3rd to 4th-century pottery, with a small number of unstratified post-medieval and modern sherds. Most of the sherds were from features in the centre of the north part of the site, predominantly Trenches 63, 64, 65 and 68. A small number were found in Trench 47.
6.7.4 The earliest feature to contain dateable pottery was Pit [6314] in Trench 63, which contained eight sherds of late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery in its top fill (6312). This pit is adjacent to Furnace [6333], which provided a similar radiocarbon date, although mid Roman pottery was also present in the upper fill (above, section 5.6.26). This was the only area where late Iron Age/early Roman features were identified, and may indicate a localised concentration of activity of this date in this area.

6.7.5 Occupation may have intensified during the 2nd century. Ditch 6501 in Trench 65 may have been constructed during this period, as it was cut by a 2nd-century ditch, [6504], on a different alignment. The latter was at right angles to Ditch [6804] in Trench 68 and these may have formed part of an enclosure, laid out during the second century. Ditch [6311] in Trench 63 may also have been cut during that period.

6.7.6 Occupation continued into the mid Roman period, and it is likely that most of the agricultural features date to this period. The large pit in Trench 64 [6402] was probably excavated during the 3rd or 4th centuries and the presence of late Roman pottery in the upper fills indicates that it was filled in by the end of the Roman period. The uppermost fill (6405) contained a sherd of possible early Saxon pottery.

6.7.7 The radiocarbon dates indicate that the industrial features in Trench 87, the east end of the northern area and at the west end of the airfield are likely to be mid Saxon in date. The extent to which iron smelting was being undertaken during the later Roman period is not known, but the radiocarbon dates suggest activity on a large scale during the mid Saxon period.

6.8 Impact of the Airfield

6.8.1 The south part of the site comprised part of the former airfield, and ground disturbance was anticipated (Fell 2003, 28-9). This area was investigated in twenty-four trenches, and although disturbance has taken place archaeological features were identified on the airfield.

6.8.2 The airfield occupies the edge of the raised ground overlooking the valley of the river Welland. It comprises a flat area and the airfield construction probably involved levelling the land for the runway and perimeter roads, etc. It is likely that ground reduction may have taken place and earth has been deposited in the centre of the area, probably to raise any marginally lower areas. This was demonstrated in Trench 16, where a layer of dark greyish brown silty clay (1603) beneath the subsoil is interpreted as a buried topsoil layer. The latter may have been buried during groundworks associated with the airfield.

6.8.3 A number of field drains were present in the airfield area. Many of these are likely to be modern agricultural drains, but drainage works associated with the airfield may also be expected. Field drains have the potential to disturb archaeological remains and, although no instances of such disturbance was
noted within the trial trenches, field drain disturbance may be present elsewhere on the airfield.

6.8.4 Archaeological remains in the form of buried features and a substantial spread of slag in the topsoil were present in the west half of the airfield site. The spread of slag (Fig. 4) was well defined, and has survived any earth-moving operations.

6.8.5 Archaeological features were present beneath the slag in Trenches 12 and 13 where features were interpreted as ore roasting pits [1206], [1303], a hearth/furnace (1205) and ditches [1213], [1305]. The bases of these features survive in generally good condition, but they had clearly been truncated from above, perhaps through modern ploughing (below, section 5.9) or as a result of the construction of the airfield. For example, on the airfield ore roasting pit [1206] survived to a depth of 0.15m, whereas comparable but less truncated features in the north part of the site, e.g. [8705, [8712], etc., survived to a depth of 0.28m.

6.9 Colluviation Figure 24, Sections 15 and 42

6.9.1 Several trenches in the north part of the site contained substantial spreads of homogenous orange brown clayey silt. This is interpreted as colluvium and was present in Trenches 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59, 68, 72, 79, 81, 81, 97 and 104.

6.9.2 A slightly sinuous but pronounced valley was present in the centre of the north part of the site (Fig. 24; Plate 58). The trenches in the base of this valley (55, 56, 59, 68, 72) all contained substantial deposits of colluvium, and it is likely that the valley may have been deeper and has been subject to colluviation. This material was also identified during the geophysical survey.

6.9.3 Destabilisation of the soils may have been the result of woodland clearance, perhaps in order to provide fuel for the smelting industry, or to provide further open ground for arable agriculture (Volume 3, Appendix 5). The full extent of the colluvial channels is shown on aerial photography recently made available on Google Earth (www.google.com; 31/05/07).
6.9.3 Trench 72 was situated at the base of the valley, on the north side of the site, and contained a substantial deposit of colluvium, c.2m thick (Plate 41). It sealed a layer of dark brown clay, which contained fragments of charcoal and iron ore (above, section 5.10.2), which may be waste from the Roman iron smelting. Accordingly, the colluvium may be late or post Roman in date, and is probably contemporary or later than the archaeological features on the site.

6.9.4 Colluvium was traced further up the dry valley in Trench 68 (above, section 5.9.9). The depositional sequence in this trench is more complex than that in Trench 72. The underlying natural strata was reached at a depth of 1.65m, but the colluvium was more varied and divided into four separate deposits (6808-6811), with a total width of c.0.75m. One of the intermediate layers (6810) was significantly darker than the layers above and below it, and this may be a former topsoil layer, indicating a break in the colluvial sequence. The material immediately above this layer (6809) contained a sherd of Roman pottery, providing further evidence for the onset of the colluvial sequence during the Roman period.

6.9.5 A similar sequence of colluvium was recorded in Trench 59, where the deposits were 1.1m thick (above, section 5.5.3). South of this trench, the dry valley becomes less pronounced and is not visible at the top of the river valley, by Long Wood. Nevertheless Trenches 51, 52 and 53 all contained alluvial deposits and it is likely that the valley becomes wider and shallower towards the centre of the site, and swings further to the west (Fig. 24). The industrial and agricultural features and ditches in Trenches 63, 65 and 68 form a concentrated group immediately west of this valley, which may have been a significant feature of the Roman landscape and possibly formed the east limit of the iron smelting industry in this area.
6.9.6 A further deposit of colluvium (10402) was present at the northeast end of the site, and was investigated in Trench 104 (above, section 5.19.2; Plate 57). It was 15m wide and c.0.9m thick and, although no depression was visible on the surface, it may be masking a former valley or stream channel. Further possible colluvial deposits or palaeochannels were identified during the geophysical survey: the locations are shown on Fig. 24.

6.10 Plough Damage

6.10.1 Archaeological remains on the site are generally well preserved, although section 6.8 concludes that some disturbance may have been caused by the construction of the airfield in the south part of the site.

6.10.2 The site is currently under arable cultivation and is subject to ploughing. Plough scars are visible in several of the trenches, indicating that ploughing is penetrating below the topsoil, with the potential for causing degradation to the archaeological remains. The effect of the ploughing regime is seen in Trench 63, when the plough has disturbed furnace groups (6301) and (6302) and cut into the top of tapping pit [6330]. The effect of this is shown in Plate 23.

6.10.3 The site is currently utilised for arable cultivation and plough scars were visible in many of the trenches. This indicates that ploughing is penetrating below the topsoil and the evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological remains are being actively degraded by the effects of ploughing.

6.10.4 Plough damage was also observed in the northeast part of the site in Trench 87, where plough scars were visible in charcoal layer (8718) and also in Trench 13, across ore roasting pit [1303] (above, section 4.5.4; Plate 9).
Figure 24: Interpretation of colluvium and dry valleys
7. Acknowledgements

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7.3 The fieldwork was led for ASC Ltd by David Fell BA MA MIFA, with supervisorial assistance from Kevin Wooldridge AIFA. The fieldwork was undertaken by Mike Coxah BA, Martin Cuthbert BA, Lynn Gardiner, Hanne Rendall-Wooldridge BA PIFA and Calli Rouse BA PIFA. The specialist reports were compiled by Jane Cowgill, Andy Fawcett, James Rackham and Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. This report was prepared by David Fell and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

8. Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Sample records
9. Site record drawings
10. List of photographs/slides
11. Colour slides
12. B/W prints & negatives
13. Original specialist reports and supporting information
14. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 There are currently no arrangements in place for deposition of archaeological archives in Northamptonshire. The archive will be retained by ASC Ltd until arrangements for deposition can be made.
9. References

Standards & Specifications


IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists’ *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists’ *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.


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SECTION DRAWINGS

Section 1: South facing section through Ditch [1000] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 2: West facing section through Pit [10003] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 3: South facing section through Ditch [10005] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 4: East facing section through Ditch [10203] (Scale = 1: 10)
Section 5: East facing section through Ditch [10201] \((\text{Scale} = 1:10)\)

Section 6: East facing section through Ditch [10102] \((\text{Scale} = 1:10)\)

Section 7: East facing section through Ditch [10104] \((\text{Scale} = 1:10)\)
Section 8: East facing section through Ore Roasting Pit [9303] (Scale = 1:10)

Section 9: West facing section through Ore Roasting Pit [9305] (Scale = 1:10)

Section 10: North facing section through Ore Roasting Pit [9406] (Scale = 1:10)

Section 11: South facing section through Ore Roasting Pit [9402] (Scale = 1:10)
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Section 17: West facing section through Hearth/Oven [10502] (Scale = 1: 10)

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Section 21: Northeast facing section through Ditch/Drain [1203] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 22: North facing section through Furnace/Kiln [1205] (Scale = 1: 10)
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Section 24: North facing section through Ore Roasting Pit [1303] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 25: South facing section through Ditch [1305] (Scale = 1: 15)

Section 26: Northeast facing section through Drain [1306] (Scale = 1: 10)
Section 27: North facing section through Ore Roasting Pit [1206] (Scale = 1: 10)

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Section 29: Northeast facing section through Corndryer [6406] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 30: West facing section through Ditch [8705] (Scale = 1: 10)
Section 31: South facing section through Slag and Pit [8708] (Scale = 1 to 15)

Section 32: North facing section through Slag and Pit [8708] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 33: West facing section through Pit [6508] (Scale = 1: 20)
Section 34: Northeast facing section through Ditch [6501] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 35: South facing section through Ditch [6504] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 36: West facing section through Ditch [6310] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 37: West facing section through Ditch [6322] (Scale = 1: 10)
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Section 39: East facing section through Pit [6520] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 40: West facing section through Pit [6506] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 41: North facing section through Tapping Pit (?) [6330] (Scale = 1: 10)
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Section 43: South facing deposits through Furnace 6349] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 44: West facing section through Industrial Feature [6304] (Scale = 1: 10)
Section 45: East facing section through Corn drying Oven [6308] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 46: South facing section through Pit [6314] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 47: South facing section through Pit [6316] (Scale = 1: 10)
Section 48: North facing section through Pit [8709] \((Scale = 1: 20)\)

Section 49: West facing section through Pit [6527] \((Scale = 1: 10)\)

Section 50: East facing section through Ditch [6804] \((Scale = 1: 10)\)

Section 51: West facing section through Pit [6526] \((Scale = 1: 10)\)
Section 52: West facing section through Pit [6514] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 53: South facing section through Pit [8722] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 54: West facing section through Ore Roasting Pits [8712] & [8714] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 55: West facing section through Ore Roasting Pit [8717] (Scale = 1: 10)
Section 56: Northeast facing section through Robber Trench [6326] (Scale = 1: 10)

Section 57: South facing section through Ditch [1102] (Scale = 1: 10)