

The Hunt for Roman Bawtry Desktop Review Stage Two (Part Two) - Monuments, Features and Artefacts from south and east of Bawtry

INITIAL FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS	REVIEW COMMENTS, OBS and ADDITIONAL POINTS
<p>Gateway records for Nottinghamshire indicating Roman period land use south and east of Bawtry..</p> <p>Examining the Gateway records for Nottinghamshire in the vicinity of Bawtry presents a less busy picture when it comes to identifying Roman features immediately south and east of the modern town. Nottinghamshire archaeologist Mark Patterson in his book Roman Nottinghamshire (2011) hinted at why this might be the case; referencing R W Butler of the Thoroton Society in 1954 who referred to the county as an “archaeological blackspot”. Patterson in an interview with the magazine Leftlion in 2011 went on to elaborate that perhaps the county had not been positively served in the preservation of its ancient past for the public to explore. Whether that submission is true or not, this desktop research has drawn upon the Heritage Gateway records available for the county, along with ground intervention reports and Mark Patterson’s material; exploring the Roman period landscape south, east and southwest of modern Bawtry. How might this compare to the picture already presented in part one of this desktop stage?</p> <p><i>Note, this desktop stage will not deal directly with the fortlet at Scaftworth, or the 2006 shrine/temple site; these will be covered via desktop reviews of their own.</i></p> <p>Scrooby Top and Scrooby</p> <p>2.38km to the immediate south of Bawtry lies the village of Scrooby and a further 2km south we come to Scrooby Top. Nottinghamshire Historic Event Record (HER) Monument Records for the latter presents a cluster of landscape features similar to those discussed north of Bawtry. Image one shows this Scrooby Top cluster. The yellow line to the west of the image is what numerous sources refer to as the “Roman Bank”. This feature, according to D N Riley, reporting in Early Landscapes from the Air 1980, was referred to by A Oswald in 1938. He stated that little had been done with regard to defining</p>	

it further. The feature as presented in Image One is an approximate trajectory as depicted on Riley's map 18 at page 113 of Early Landscapes from the Air. Our interest in this is, as with the roads north of Bawtry, the intimation that this "Roman" feature "intersects" many of the immediate field systems and boundaries in its vicinity; thereby suggesting it is later than the earliest human activity responsible for the land use depicted in his aerial photographs marked by the plots A to G. Therefore, if the bank is Roman it suggests that the features surrounding it were earlier as with the similar landscape explored north of Bawtry in part one.

The Roman bank does appear to run from modern day Blyth north to where it turns and heads north westward towards Harworth and Bircotes; strikingly back towards the trajectory predicted for RR282x, which this project plotted north of Bircotes in desktop stage one. However, the weight of expert opinion is pretty definitive. Patterson refers to this feature on page 174 of his book as does the Nottinghamshire Historic Event Record M5048 L ref 1. The conclusion of both is that the bank is not Roman, although no date, as yet, has been determined. The Event Record fluctuates between a Dark Ages feature and one post 1066 CE. The lack of dating precision regarding the Roman Bank is unfortunate.

Archaeological activity in 2008 helps greatly in reaching a dating conclusion that chimes with our observations regarding the landscapes in the north and west.



Image One

The features plotted in image one are between 4 and 5 kms south of Bawtry centre, well outside the core 1.7km zone.

Fieldwalking on a grand scale across the Sherwood Sandstone region from Ollerton in the South to the

Bawtry boundary in the north; a total 491ha across 97 individual sites was undertaken and reported in 2008. It included Scrooby Top, see Image Two. There is no doubt from what is presented via the Gateway and the field walking activity, the full report can be accessed via the ADS, is underpinned by Riley's aerial photography; revealing human activity in the area immediately south of modern Bawtry across the first four centuries AD. The full report L ref 2 on the 2008 fieldwalking is extensive and points to an array of evidence related to human habitation and organised agriculture. The report, although definitive in declaring the field systems are "certainly Romano-British", is cautious in making definitive conclusions on settlement organisation and management, unbroken continuity and dating related to the inception of an organised landscape. However, human endeavour across the first four centuries AD is in little doubt. Patterson states that Ruth Leary, a pottery expert from the field walking project, "tentatively suggested, the major land use was sheep farming". The field walking report leans towards a conclusion that the inhabitants of this area were mainly poor.

What remains is what, if anything further, can be gleaned from the individual plots displayed in Image One and how they might contribute to the advancement of our understanding.

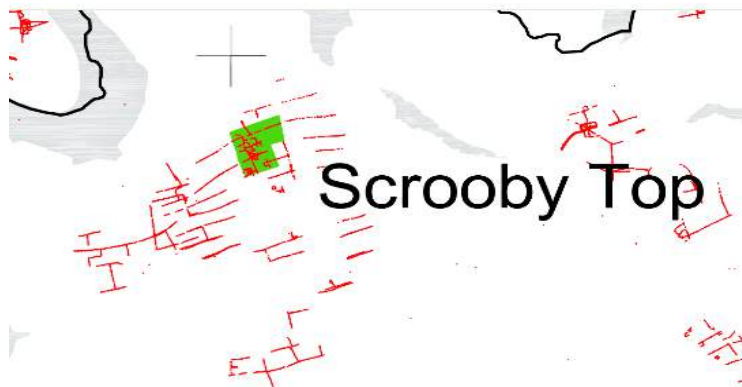


Image two (The Scrooby Top cluster in green within a broader picture of the fieldwalking activity 2008)

Plot A, B, F and G (Image One) Monument Record L (L ref 3, 4, 5 and 6)

Each of these features relate to the field systems identified by aerial photography the origins of which are considered to be, like those north of Bawtry, pre Roman. The records for A and B in particular relate, because of their proximity, to the feature referred to as the Roman Bank and the observations that they do not align with this feature as would be suspected if they were contemporary or later in date. Riley's interpretation that the bank

intersects the fields suggests as with those north of Bawtry that the bank is later.

F and G are further east than the other two, their records describing a linear feature and a possible relationship between the two being a trackway.

Neither of these four plots provide sufficient evidence to support the statement “certainly Romano- British. However C D and E do provide such confirmation.

Plot C D and E (Image One) Monument Record L (L ref 7 8 and 9)

Given the narratives contained within L refs 7,8 and 9 it would be fair for the purposes of our project to consider these locations as a cluster and potentially related even if not in operation simultaneously. L ref 7 refers to the identification of 6 small rectangular enclosures, “probably a settlement”.

L ref 7 (marker C image 3) identifies clusters of potential settlement sites referencing grid references C1, 2 and 3 as the centre of the activity. It refers to the field systems as “possibly” Roman and one of the many enclosures has having a 10 metre circle “probably a roundhouse”; marker C 1 image three plots the grid reference given for what the gateway narrative describes as an “isolated enclosure.....600 sqm in area and has an entrance on the east”. This potential dwelling identified within L ref 7 is enhanced further with regard to our hunt for Roman activity as it encroaches on activity captured in L refs 8 and 9, markers D and E, that somewhat solidifies the settled presence of Roman activity in this location for the span of the Roman period.

In isolation L ref 8 marker D is somewhat underwhelming, reporting a Roman period ditch where five sherds of greyware pottery and two cracked firestones were recovered. L ref 9 marker E builds upon the information gathered at plots C3 and D. The title of this record defines the area as a Roman farmstead and goes on to recognise that the settlement enclosure may be significantly later than the original field systems but categorises it as being in use from the 1st century CE and possibly active until the 4th century. The narrative describes artefacts related to domestic settlement including an expansive range of pottery, although fairly low status. The northern end of the plot contained large pits thought compatible with storage. Smithing activities are also evident on a site which was considered to be driven economically by both animal and arable farming. The Gateway entry appears to have much of its foundation drawn from excavation activity conducted in

1997 and the contents of a paper entitled Cropmarks Landscapes and Domestic space, by Graham Robbins, which has as its foundation in the 1997 excavation at what appears to be this very location.

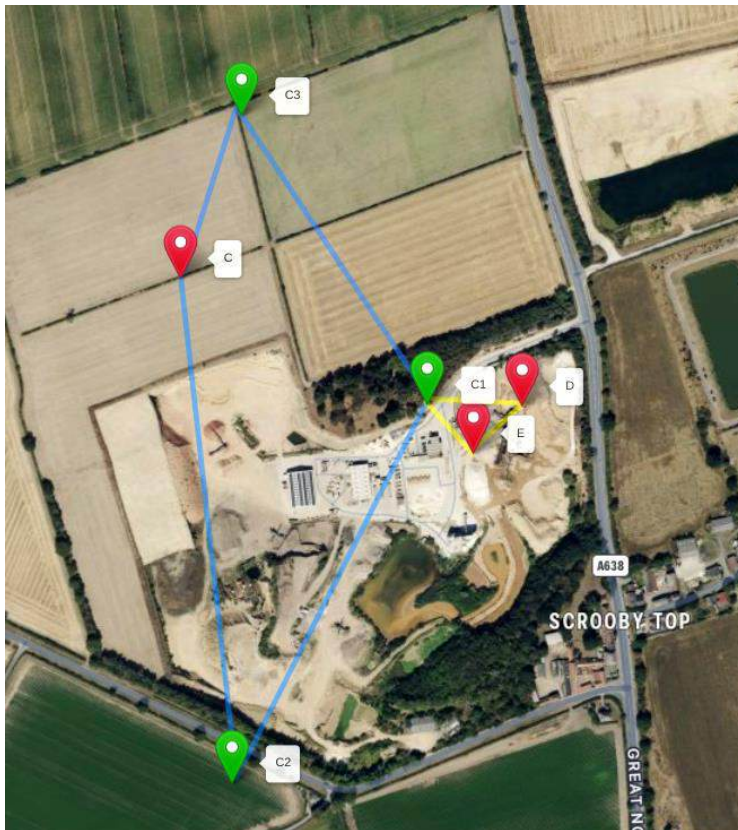


Image three

Robbins' paper, L ref 10, does not report on the excavation itself but presents an hypothesis on how this landscape developed from its origin through a period of transient farming activity to one less nomadic by the late Iron Age and Roman period. The paper focuses on how the land, particularly in the latter periods, was organised around settled enclosures and descended towards the river in the east; describing organised trackways for the movement of animals between grazing areas, crop fields and water. In brief a settled environment with mixed agriculture as its economic base. In describing the enclosures excavated Robbins focuses upon both domestic activities and those linked with the primary industry. He describes hearths, pits "an oven", and pottery mostly dated between the mid 2nd and 3rd centuries CE. Beyond the settlement enclosures he describes evidence of metalworking, a managed pond, and evidence of a 3rd century well and pits used to discard domestic rubbish. There appears little doubt that what we might describe as Romano British farming was undertaken by settled peoples during our period of interest, 5kms south of the centre of what became

Bawtry. Much the same perhaps as the landscape seems to indicate north of the modern town. However, Graham Robbins provides a more vivid picture of the daily human activity at Scrooby Top than encountered in the northern areas.

What, if any, evidence of human activity in the Roman period is there close to or within the 1.7km zone as we move north from Scrooby Top to the area that is now known as Scrooby village and the immediate vicinity of modern Bawtry at its southern boundary?

Image four demonstrates that land use features as identified north of the town and in the Scrooby Top cluster are recorded in the Nottinghamshire Gateway records for Scrooby. L ref 11 lies just north of the village and only metres outside the 1.7km zone as it extends south. The feature is recorded as “linear features, presumably part of a field system”. As the image shows, land activity is evident as we progress further north within the 1.7 km zone. The headline for L ref 12 identifies a trackway, enclosure and linear feature, however, L refs 12a, 12b and 12c identified separate six figure references in the main narrative revealing more. Describing at L ref 12a crop marks and field boundaries south of Bawtry Hall closely associated with a 500 sq metre area, oval in shape at L ref 12c. L ref 12b places what is described as a D shaped enclosure within touching distance of modern Bawtry’s built up area.

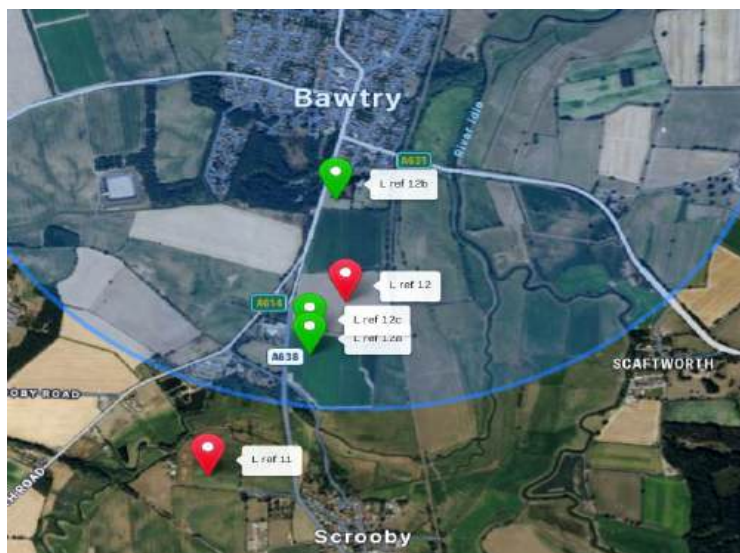


Image four

Crucially for this project the main Gateway reference points to The Nottinghamshire Mapping Project completed in 1999, L ref 13 as evidence of elements of this landscape, particularly the enclosure references at L refs 12 b and c being of the Roman period. This

The green markers plot the sub sites of L ref 12

document points to the work conducted at Scrooby Top and the observations made by Robbins referred to earlier as positive indications for this landscape to be alive with human activity into the Romano-British period.

Image fourteen on page 22 of part one of this desktop stage did speculate on the extent to which the agricultural landscape recorded via air photography might extend southward from Bawtry's northern boundary; before the modern housing estates blocked the opportunity to capture further images. Image four in this part of Stage Two might be considered as a positive reinforcement of that speculation, as the landscape captured is well within the 1.7km zone and encroaching the built up area.

Misson

The land use gateway records for Misson present a sparse array of features depicted in image five. Items A-C refer to linear features ditches and trackways captured by the aerial survey conducted by D N Riley. Although the precision around dating these features is imprecise it would be fair to categorise them as we have done others during this desktop study. L ref 14 presents us with a feature with dating evidence. This being described as a Roman ditch from which 2nd -4th century pottery was extracted. This feature lies 1.24km outside the 1.7km inner zone. It is perhaps worthy of note that this feature lies 1.6km northeast of the features marked as L ref 2 and 2a in image seven of the part one report and maybe contemporary.



Image five

Harworth/Bircotes

No specific references are made in the Historic Gateway database for Harworth or Bircotes. However in 2016 an archaeological evaluation conducted by West Yorkshire Archaeological Service was conducted on land proposed for development south of Bawtry Road, Harworth, see image six and L ref 15. The site, a field of some 11 hectares, was considered worthy of interest given its association with the Riley air survey in 1980 and the extensive field systems identified and reported in this area. The excavation report does not mention the potential of a Roman Road RR282x cutting through the site. Given that our awareness of this road's presence was not raised until 2021 when liaising with the RRRRA and to our knowledge not reported on in detail by them until 2020, therefore prior to this excavation, this is not surprising.

The excavation involved sixteen trenches and in terms of land use supported the interpretations common across the Riley survey area. A range of trenches confirmed the existence of a brickwork field system with enclosures. With trench 8 revealing a 3rd century Roman coin hoard, more on this later.

The conclusion reached by the final report was that the site was certainly Romano-British and active in the mid 3rd century. No definitive dating was provided for when land activity had commenced or ceased.

The site lies 2.72kms from Bawtry town centre.

The green marker indicates the only Misson land feature in the 1.7km zone

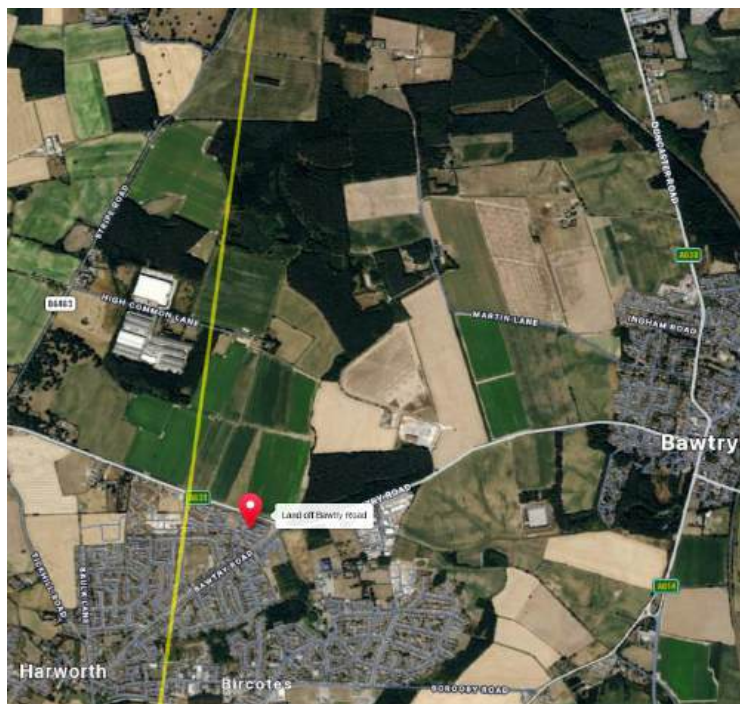


Image six (The yellow line indicates the route of RR282x).

Perhaps unsurprisingly the evidence of human activity in the hinterland south and southwest of Bawtry very much replicates the evidence accumulated in part one of this desktop stage north of the town. A considerable amount of human activity is evident in the landscape most likely developing before the invasion but certainly continuing through the occupation period. The evidence at Scrooby brings this within metres of the modern town.

To the immediate east of the town lay the marshy tentacles of the Humber Wetlands, a landscape that would, we might suspect, have been largely prohibitive to meaningful agriculture and human habitation, and limited in building upon the only eastern references thus far at Misson; or is it?

Scaftworth

Scaftworth is complicated before one even considers the location and analysis of the fortlet (see desktop stage four).

Wetland Heritage of the Humberhead Levels edited by Robert Van de Noort and Stephen Ellis* identifies five sites designated with the title "Scaftworth" in the chapter of this publication entitled "The Roman Period Landscape at Scaftworth". Image seven presents these 5 sites labelled by the red markers numbered S1 to S5. The opening sentence of the paragraph introducing these five sites states they are of "certain or probable Roman date". Although they are all associated with the area of the fortlet marked by the green circle they are features sufficiently separate to be considered in their own right.

The eagle eyed reader will obviously spot the relationship between S1, described as remains of enclosures, ditches and fields and the four L refs 12, 12a, b and c in image four on page 6. All of the five features plotted by the Van de Noort document are based on aerial surveys identifying ditches, fields and enclosures; and with the exception of S17 (top right) all lie within the 1.7km zone. This fact alone reinforces the speculation made in Stage Two (Part One) on page 22 and raised with evidence on page 6 of this report covering Scrooby (image four); that settled human activity evident in the Roman landscape lay within the inner zone designated by this project as modern Bawtry.

Reference M5071 from the Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway presents more of the same although labels it as a possible Roman settlement.



Image seven

**BHG retains a hardcopy of this report. Reference to its online location can be found at the end of this document at pages 41-42..*

To complete this section of Desktop Stage Two, Part Two without making inquiries that factor in the river would be to ignore a natural highway that had been under development for 8 millenia before the Roman conquest. It seems unlikely that when they arrived they would not have utilised its potential and as with land activity built upon anything that was already underway. On this latter point there is no tangible evidence, as there is with land management to suggest that any indigenous population was utilising the waterway beyond the basic domestic and agricultural needs.

The River Idle in the Roman Period

There is much suggested about the military significance of the river towards the end of the occupation in the late fourth century when hostile raids were prevalent; but did it feature at any time beyond the need for military security?

Robbins in his paper clearly identified land management within the field systems and trackways identified around Scrooby Top that allowed animals to be herded between meadowland and the river, an area which he deduced was a shared space between those populating the pre and post Roman landscape. The question that needs to be explored is what, if any additional indicators exist that might suggest the river system was more than a life sustaining source for man and beast?

Image eight below presents an aerial view of the River Idle's course (light green) and its proximity to modern

Bawtry as it would have been during the Roman period.



Image eight. Taken from BHG website paper, Bawtry Wharf.

A paper presented by Alan P Newman entitled The History and Future of the Idle/Bycarrsdyke Waterway and its Catchment 2016, L ref 16, introduces us to the site of a log boat found in the River Idle during river works near Mattersey Thorpe in the early 1980s. The Archi Uk online record gives a detailed description of the boat. There is however, no mention of such a find in the Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway records? Three records from that source do describe possible Roman settlements at Mattersey, M5026, M4892 and M18351, but none record the boat. It was hollowed out of a single piece of oak and measured 13.5 metres long by 0.87 metres wide. The boat was carbon dated to 460AD +/- 80 years. This is a tantalising piece of evidence relating to river activity on the Idle towards the end of the Roman period. The boat was discovered 4.3km upstream from what would have been at that time the rivers closest point to the eastern boundary of modern Bawtry, see image nine marker A. To what extent, if at all, it was part of a fleet or was individually owned for purposes yet to be discovered remains a question for speculation. However, the discovery does send a strong signal that the river Idle is likely to have seen traffic during the Roman period. Marker B is an additional indicator that the conquerors may well have considered that investment in travel via the river system was viable and worthwhile in our area of interest. Marker B in image nine indicates the location of Byscarrdyke, a location some 20kms from modern Bawtry well beyond the 6.1km zone. The importance of this feature to our search is that it was man made. Until this channel was dug the river Idle did not connect with the river Trent; it turned northward across Hatfield Chase and on to what is now the river Don. Newman states that the channel connecting the Idle to the Trent was

constructed by the Romans in the second century. He does caveat this statement by pointing out that this is not universally accepted. The Nottinghamshire Gateway record M18173 does support Newman's interpretation of its origin without any caveat, stating that the channel "was most likely cut prior to the end of the Roman period". This does however deviate from Newman's second century dating. Byscarrdyke was built, speculates Newman, to transport goods between Lincoln and York, supported by another Roman canal, Turnbridgedyke further north. Goods of what kind and from where?



Image nine

Image ten zooms in on five features in the cluster of green markers in image nine, all date from the Roman period. The question they collectively pose is, to what extent they signal river activity related to the Roman occupation in the vicinity of Bawtry is probable? Is it reasonable to consider these known features collectively with the Mattersey boat and the Roman canal are factors supporting an hypothesis about the importance of the river in this area to the occupiers?

See adjudication note at page 37 re lead mining.



Image ten

Marker C adds little as it relates only to the point where the old river course came closest to what is now the modern eastern boundary of the town and should not be considered as one of the five.

Marker F is the wooden bridge discovered by Van de Noort in 1997 and reported on in the BHG paper Defining the Future of Roman Bawtry. The fact that the bridge is likely to have coincided with the second iteration of RR28a almost two centuries after the original "floating road" was constructed does perhaps point to this area being important for transportation in general. A place emerging as an area of convergence where land and water travel was possible and convenient.

Marker G presents the site of the 4th Century fortlet. More will be covered about this specifically in desktop stage four. But there is much support as Defining the Future of Roman Bawtry presents for this being a structure about protection not just of the road that passes close by but also the river. Given its dating most historians go for protection of the river being about raiders using the navigable waterway to get behind the forward most positions as retention and control of the north became more challenging. But is it possible that protection of economically valuable thoroughfares might also have been a motivation for its existence?

Marker D encapsulates two features. The first, partially explored, shrine/temple, discovered in 2006 and reported in the River Idle Washlands - Watching Brief, Berg et al which sat close to the river and the road. There are numerous finds associated with this site, which will

Defining The Future of Roman Bawtry can be found on the Bawtry Heritage Group Website.

be covered in more detail during desktop stage three, to indicate it was well utilised. Nothing as yet that reveals a named deity and what if any significance this ritual site might have had to the nearby waterway. Marker D also encapsulates features yet to be fully explored. Images eleven, twelve and thirteen show timbers submerged on the western shore of the river discovered during fieldwalking in 2021; only metres to the east of the shrine/temple site.



Image eleven



Image twelve



Image thirteen

These partially immersed timbers may of course be unrelated to the shrine/temple site or as an indicator of

any Roman period activity on the river. However, given their proximity to the ritual sight and only metres to the north of RR28a and the 3rd century bridge, further exploration of their origin might be worthwhile before they disappear forever.

In 2022 the BHG explored the potential of these timbers with SYAS. Zac Nellist shared with the BHG that he had visited the site and agreed that the timbers seemed likely to be part of a revetment or jetty. However, dating them without access to dendrochronology was not possible. He did not dismiss the possibility that what was photographed was an echo which could conceivably be related to the shrine site and the Roman period.

Marker E in image nine was reported on in part one of this desktop activity. The Bridge Lane site sits close to what would have been the old river course and it was noted in part one that this site produced more artefacts than all other sites relating to the Roman period explored within the confines of modern Bawtry put together. The table below also presented at page 43 in the part one report itemises what was found

Table 2 – Roman pottery

Context	Ware	No	Weight	Abstraction	Part of vessel	Form description	Spot date	Vessel type	Rim diam	Rim %	Condition	Location	Notes	Position
301	GRB	1	44.9	Abraded	Rim sherd	Wide-mouthed deep bowl with small based rim	MC2nd - MC4th	Deep bowl	25	5				
347	GRB	1	8.2	Moderate	Body sherd	Closed vessel	C2nd - C4th					Grave	Single	Outside body
353	GRB	1	10.5	Moderate	Profile	Plain rimmed (sh)	C2nd - C4th, up to?	Coin	20	3				
353	GRB	1	34.5	Very abraded	Rim sherd		LC3rd - C4th		11	34	9			
363	GRB	1	8.2	Very abraded	Rim sherd	Everted	C1st - C4th	Jar	15	5				
373	GRB	1	17	Moderate	Simple base sherd		C2nd - C4th	Jar						
375	MCVBS	1	115.3	Moderate	Rim	Turned	LC3rd - 4th	Mortarium	30	8	Scorched flange			
381	GRB	1	11.6	Abraded	Body sherd	Solid rim with stubby flange	C2nd - C4th					Grave	Single	Outside body
398	GRB	1	12.2	Abraded	Body sherd	Closed vessel	C2nd - C4th							
411	GRB	1	6.4	Moderate	Body sherd	Closed vessel	C2nd - C4th							
416	GRB	1	28.2	Moderate	Body sherd	Closed vessel	C2nd - C4th					Grave	Single	Outside body
Total		10	300.3											

Could this small, but not insignificant, array of finds be an echo of economic activity in the Roman period connected to the river?

Does this entire section present a missed opportunity in this area of Bawtry that unfortunately can never be recovered? It is only a matter of metres to the west of marker C that one comes to the small housing estate on St Nicholas Way and Wentworth Court, constructed in the latter part of the 20th century. Surprisingly, given Bawtry's medieval and 16th/17th century relationship with the river, there is no record of any archaeological survey prior to the houses here being built. The closest reference to this area was a 2003 evaluation at Wharf Farm on the corner of Wharf Street, School Walk and Church Street. What might have been added to the historic knowledge of Bawtry life in the vicinity of the

Wharf that we are confident about; not to mention anything from the Roman period that may have been found there? This is even more frustrating when considered alongside the interpretation of the landscape by Van de Noort and Ellis in their Wetland Heritage report referred to earlier and depicted in image seven. These features make it difficult to avoid their obvious relationship to an emerging Roman period landscape alongside the river. When considered in conjunction with the features plotted in image ten and dare one suggest with the features plotted only a little further south in image 4, page 6 might we safely suggest an emerging picture related to the potential for settled human activity in close proximity to the river Idle during our period of interest? Dating is, of course, a challenge and not easily solved without datatable artefacts; the span of this small cluster is considered to be 2nd - 4th century CE. Do we have sufficient here to claim a foundation for presenting a plausible hypothesis that merits such investigation?*

IMPORTANT NOTE

**The frustrations expressed with the lack of any thorough archaeological assessment prior to modern development activity in specific areas within and around Bawtry were expressed earlier this Desktop Stage and presented in part one at pages 25-26 and listed as a closing observation at 3 of that report on pages 48-49. Those particular frustrations were in relation to the development of the Kingswood estate in and around the Gally Hills area. The comments made in part one, echoed again here in part two continue to have substance. However, it is important for accuracy and integrity to report information that has emerged through documents donated to the BHG during this research phase; showing that a Gradiometer Survey was conducted and reported on in December 1997 and January 1998, see L ref 17, in respect of the report on observations at Gally Hills. The summary edited by R O'Neill, and also captured in the ADS database confirms the presence of crop marks and Romano British field systems and "ladder" enclosures, later confirmed in the ground by trial trenches. This additional information is useful in further advancing the hypothesis being forwarded on pages 25 and 26 of the part one report.*

Following advice from Doncaster City Archives this desktop stage report has examined the online Doncaster City Planning Portal. The portal contains a range of information regarding applications, conditions and expectations, including those related to archaeological and heritage interests, placed on any particular submission. Evidence of this is evident for the Bridge Lane development 2006 reported in part one and

mentioned again in this report at page 16. However, notwithstanding all of this the observation 3 made on 48 and 49 of Stage Two, Part One remains worthy of consideration in terms of selection, accuracy and breadth of any reviews conducted and the importance in this process to groups such as ours. There are no references in the planning portal to the St Nicholas Way/Wentworth Court development immediately east and south east of the church and on the modern towns eastern boundary alongside the old Wharf area and old river course. Additionally no heritage references are made in planning considerations in respect of the Church Street development at the location of what was Bawtry Tyres. All three of these locations are relevant to the observation made in respect of missed opportunities in this crucial area hugely important in the historical development of the town.



Image fourteen

Image fourteen presents the old course of the river (red line) in the Roman period, the green polygon marking the St Nicholas Way and Wentworth Court developments, the green circle being the area of Bawtry Tyres. There is no evidence of these areas being considered significant in terms of potential archaeology. The yellow marked areas indicate Bridge Lane at the southern end of the wharf range and Wharf Farm at the northern, these areas were examined/reviewed.

Additional support for the comments made about the potential in the old Wharf area as presented by professional archaeologists

The Van de Noort/Ellis report in respect of the trajectory of the Roman road as it passes the fortlet speculates that the river crossing of the initial road was in the vicinity of the old river course at the location of what would be the

confluence of the much later modern canal channel. The second reiteration of the road and its bridge being close to the modern day railway viaduct, only 150 metres north east of St Nicholas' church. These observations led to the authors speculating on the 12th century layout of Bawtry reflecting a "square road" layout around the High Street, but that the Church lay at the "back of the settlement rather than on or at the end of the High Street"; prompting them to note the proximity of the Roman road to St Nicholas church as it crossed the river, and the additional observation of the church being only 100 metres south of where the Roman Road turned north towards Danum. The upshot of all this led to the authors recognising the "distinctive" location of the church and to them making the following statement. "The most likely observation..... is that it relates to a former settlement at the crossing of the main (*Roman*) road over the Idle that pre- dates the twelve century new town". This statement is made all the more powerful when one considers the closing sentence on the front page summary of the River Idle Washlands, Bawtry, South Yorkshire, Archaeological Watching Brief, Berg et al almost a decade later in 2006. Commenting specifically on the identification of a Romano/Celtic Shrine or Temple within the vicinity of the features discussed here, Berg stated: "The site's close proximity to a strategically important Roman road and river crossing together with the nature of the finds makes this a site of major regional and national importance". As if more was needed paragraph 6.8 in the discussion and conclusion states; "the results of the watching brief would confirm* a nearby settlement of some stature". *

** The underlined emphasis is ours.*

** The finds relating to this religious sight will be explored in greater detail as part of Desktop Stage Three.*

As we leave this section which seeks to present the potential significance of the river Idle in the Roman period there remains inevitably much unanswered. This should not be surprising given the extent of what is being addressed and the limitation of resources available to this project. What seems inescapable is the range of the prompts that give rise to a justifiable hypothesis about the river and its relationship with the conquerors and the people who were certainly resident nearby during that period. We would suggest that questions for exploration include:

- What military or economic functions played out on the river at this time?
- Were they confined to the immediate locale or did they impact more widely?

- Was the river back then a catalyst for an organised functioning settlement, the existence of which centred on its crucial importance ?

Reviewing the land use evidence south and east of Bawtry presents a picture unsurprisingly similar to that in the north and west, perhaps not in terms of quantity and detail, but certainly in echoes of Roman period human activity. If anything, the evidence immediately south and eastward towards the river brings the possibility of settlers active and living in some of the spaces we occupy today.

There can be no denial that the presence of the river might be the key to our future understanding. What evidence is there of what they left behind by way of personal possessions, working tools, domestic or ritual items that reinforces what we have already begun to hypothesise?

Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway Roman artefacts recorded within the south and east of the project area

Image fifteen below plots the most relevant artefacts logged on the Notts Gateway record. The record provides little information on its own with regards to the aims of our project, but if considered along with other hypotheses presented, their significance is boosted.

The table below image fifteen itemises each of the ten records depicted. Note, there are a few with significant notes of caution which cast a veil of doubt over some of the individual claims.

Only the green marker representing the beehive find is within the 1.7km zone, all other sites lie beyond that up to a maximum of 4.4kms

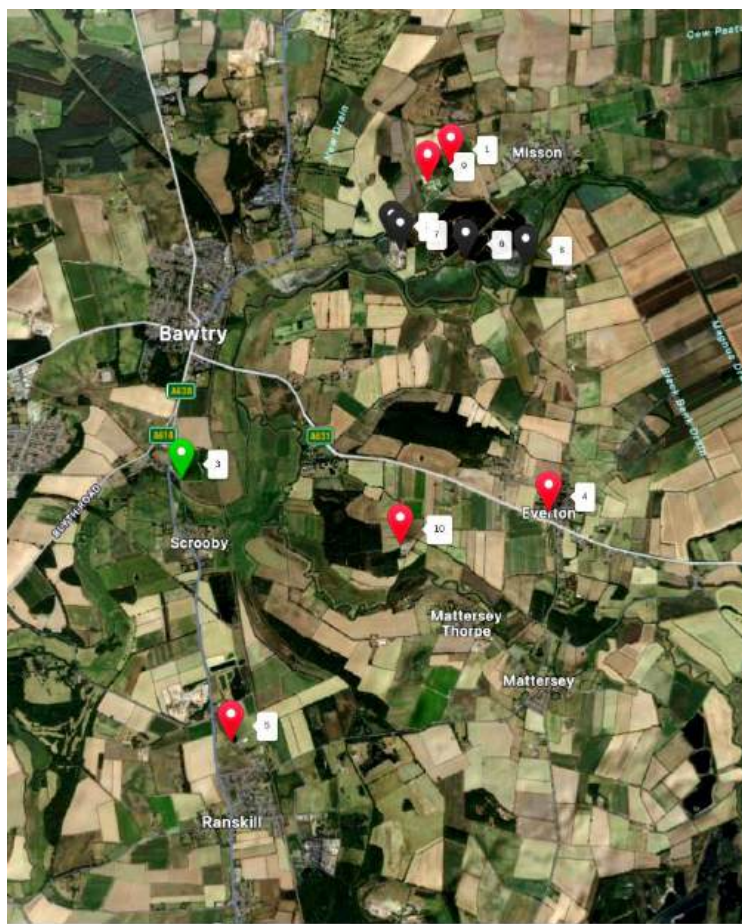


Image fifteen

Map No.	HER No.	Description
1	L11985	Metal detector activity in a field N of Bawtry Road has resulted in the finds of three Ro bronze brooches. Two headstud brooches of C2 AD and a circular enamelled disc brooch which formerly held a paste stone (C2 or C3).
2	L10900	Roman pottery sherds, 2nd century Sestertius coin and a 3rd century coin.
3	L5098	<p>A quarter of a beehive quern of gritstone was found Feb 1974. Now in Doncaster Museum</p> <p>A portion of the topstone of a beehive quern in millstone grit was found on the surface in a small coppice adjacent to Mill Lane.</p>

4	ENT1955	<p>Coin hoard found while ploughing land between Bawtry and Everton. No other details. This is referred to later on page 32</p> <p><i>Note the grid reference on record takes you to a site at Styrrup not Everton?</i></p>
5	L5555	<p>Skeletons with Ro pottery discovered 1939. The Gateway narrative states: “The present occupier of Oak House has owned the site since 1933 but knows nothing of the finds nor do Doncaster or Worksop Museums have records of the find site”.</p> <p>Mr A Oswald, the finder, is known to have been active in the 1930's and is referred to in this desktop stage page1 and page 17 of Stage 2 Part 1, sourced via Mark Patterson.</p>
6	L12032	<p>Fieldwalking - Few sherds were recovered.. The Roman grey wares are two jar rim fragments that may suggest production between mid C2 - mid C4 and a mortarium body shard might be C3 or C4.</p>
7	L5049	<p>A quantity of C2-C3 pottery (some from the kiln at Little London Torksey) has been found at a depth of 2ft over an area some 50yds square, in a gravel pit at Misson. Also found were a mortarium with hammerhead rim, a calcitic stone jar and an iron sword.</p> <p><i>Note, the reference states none of the pottery is with Doncaster. This is another record that relates to Oswald.</i></p>
8	L5076	<p>8 shards of Ro pottery were found on Everton Carrs, on the E bank of the R. Idle where the river turns N level with Everton Carrs Farm.</p>

		The sherds came from a black peaty deposit 1ft 4in below the ground surface, and associated with a layer of pebbles 15ft wide. The material was passed to NUM, the year of find "c 1962".
9	MNT26902	Sherds of unstratified Roman and Medieval pottery were found in topsoil during a series of watching briefs by WYAS prior to mineral extraction.
10	L5571	Ro pottery found on "Stone Hills". <i>Note, the reference refers to "Stone Hills Misson" but that the only area with that name in this area is the one given at this grid reference.</i>



Image sixteen

Image sixteen zooms in on the area to the northeast of Bawtry as the river Idle, traced in blue, passes northward towards the Roman canal at Bycarrsdyke covered earlier. Might we infer that plots 2,6,7 and 8 present the potential for Roman economic activity on the river? Item 6 in the table above reports the Gateway record as speculating on 2nd to 4th century pottery production whilst the finds at 7 are identified as from London Torksey some 25kms south east of Bawtry. Further pottery is recorded as found on the east bank at item 8.

Might we have signs of trade?

Harworth and Bircotes

As presented on page 8 the county Gateway record has no mention of this area southwest of Bawtry. We are therefore reliant on the evaluation survey conducted in 2016 (L ref 15) which examined the crop marks and field systems off Bawtry road, Harworth, see image six. The work conducted in the 16 trenches uncovered no Roman pottery, but trench eight of the 16 revealed a substantial hoard of 3rd century coins. 296 coins and fragments. 269 of the coins can be identified covering four emperor's between 218 CE - 251 CE. Frustratingly, the fill of a ditch in which the hoard was discovered is not connected by the report to the Roman Road 282x covered in our stage one report. We suspect that the presence of the road was unknown to the 2016 archaeologists and that they found no clear trace of it in the ground. Calculations presented in Stage One via the Roman Roads Research Association would place the road approximately 600 metres west of the dig site. The evaluation discovered no evidence of human settlement across its area of investigation; for now ruling out the coin stash being associated with any local settled domestic activity nearby. However, RR 282x did exist before the end of the 1st century CE and without doubt brought with it passersby some of whom might have needed to conceal their items of wealth in such a manner.

What is unquestionable is that coins represent a tangible echo into the presence of humans at whatever locality they are found. There seems to be three main reasons why we are left with such echos; the owner losing their possession, the owner secreting what they have for safe keeping and retrieval at a later date, or the owner placing the artefact as part of an offering. Single finds most likely represent a loss, with the two other categories being most likely when a collection of multiple coins is found. In addition to this find, which falls within the 1.7km zone, Bawtry has a further two coin hoards recorded within that boundary at Gainsborough Road Bridge, and Austerfield. Both detailed on page 26 and 27-29 of the Stage Two Part One report. A fourth hoard outside the boundary is reported in this report at item 4 of the table on page 22 at Everton.

Whilst it is difficult to argue against the interpretation of single or very small numbers of coins being lost by those just passing through, it is more difficult to do so when faced with a quantity of coins defined as a hoard. Assuming that perhaps one of the three plotted thus far in the 1.7km zone might be a votive offering, two others remain open to the interpretation of being a safe stash.

The inference being that the owners took account of the location and intended to come back for their property. Not something an individual on the move to elsewhere might do. Logically it is not unfair to make an assumption that the hoarders resided close by.

Scaftworth

The complexity of Scaftworth keeps giving. Image seventeen is constructed from the detail in paragraph 1, page 418, of the Wetlands Heritage of the Humberhead Levels, An Archaeological Survey, R Van de Noort et al 1997. The image is referenced by the yellow circle depicting the location of the Roman Fortlet to be covered in Desktop Stage 4 and RR28a, covered in the desktop Stage One report, shown in red. Note, the blue circle surrounding the marker designating S6,7,8 and 9. Each of these is presented as a single site in the Van de Noort report but are given the same national grid 6 figure reference number. The blue circle presents a 100 metre radius from the grid reference this being commensurate with the catchment for 6 figure plots.

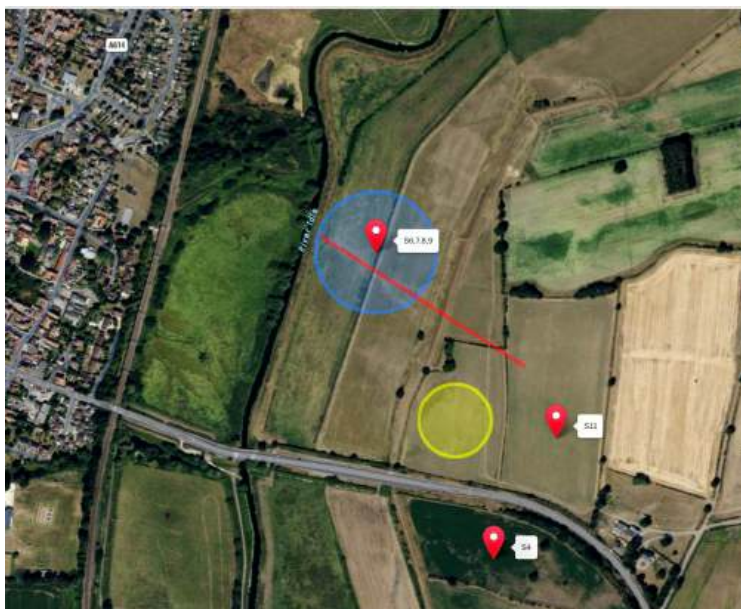


Image seventeen

Scaftworth No*	Description of Finds	Additional Comments
4	17 sherds of late 4th century pottery.	Site also referred to in previous section on Scaftworth and depicted in image seven.

6	2 sherds of Roman Grey ware.	Site also referred to in previous section on Scaftworth and depicted in image seven.
7	13 sherds from the late 4th century.	
8	31 sherds including four identifiable pots, dating to the late 4th century.	The report makes a point of this site being east of the Idle 100 m north of the fortlet.
9	28 sherds from the late 4th century.	The report makes a point of this site being "from the edge of the river" 400m north of the fortlet.
11	10 sherds from the late 4th century.	

* The Scaftworth number is that designated by the Van de Noort report.

The section of the report outlining these finds also presents the fact that single sherds of Roman greyware were found at eight other locations following a field survey.

It was initially surprising to come across these domestic finds in an area we may have considered inhospitable to settlement and agricultural activity. The report on page 427 does concede that in the early period of the Roman occupation agricultural activity would have been located on the "light and free draining soils of the Sherwood Sandstone". This being a further indication of this project's observations earlier in this report regarding active agriculture taking place well within the zone defining today's modern built up town. Additionally, the Van de Noort report states that by the time the second reiteration of RR28a was constructed the Scaftworth landscape "had undergone a transformation". Pointing to the pottery scatters referenced above indicating settlement and farming taking place "on and adjacent to the Idle floodplain". It goes on to point out that this was a trend throughout the Humberhead Levels in this period possibly owing to sea-level regression.

The report reinforces the view expressed above in its section summarising the Palynological research at Scaftworth in 1996. Drawing upon evidence of pollen from taxa* associated with open conditions and cultivation the types identified are listed as follows:

Chenopodiaceae
Artemisia.

particularly associated with arable farming and,

Poaceae
Rumex
Plantago lanceolata
Petridium.

all present in association with grassland pollen and therefore an indication of pasture lands.

**a group of one or more populations of an organism or organisms seen by taxonomists to form a unit.*

The same survey helps the report towards a conclusion that the Scaftworth location "could conceivably have been abandoned" after the Roman period; when the population reduced and demands for food was less intense, explaining the area's regeneration of woodland into the Saxon period.

The Scaftworth discoveries present us with compelling indicators well inside the 1.7 km zone to make positive conclusions about the modern space that is now Bawtry and how it was populated and thriving as an economic unit during the Roman period. We would submit that this section also supports very strongly observations and suggestions relating to the importance of the river and the easternmost extremities of the modern town as important areas of interest in the exploration of Bawtry's Roman heritage.

British Museum Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

As with Stage Two, Part One exploration of the PAS allows us to expand the range of domestic/personal artefacts attributable to the Roman period south and east of modern Bawtry.

The table presented below provides information from the PAS database related to the main geographical areas of research covered by this desktop phase.

PAS	Artefact Description	Additional
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Database No.		Comment
Scrooby		
SWYOR AOBF82	Coin. A copper alloy Roman coin; a nummus of Constantine II dating from the period AD 330 - 335	Location protected.
Harworth and Bircotes		
SWYOR 990BA2	Brooch. Part of a copper alloy Roman 1st -2nd century brooch; a trumpet derivative type decorated with enamel and moulded scrolls which give the head of the brooch a zoomorphic appearance, perhaps representing a ram or goat with curled horns.	Location protected
SWYOR 55C697	Coin. Silver denarius of Domitian, 88-89 AD	Location protected
SWYOR 447AB2	Brooch Large Roman bow brooch, possibly a Dolphin derivative.	Location protected. Dated 1st to 4th century.
SWYOR 445512	Brooch. 2nd century copper alloy Roman T-Shaped brooch fragment.	Location protected.
SWYOR 444BA1	Brooch. small Roman 2nd century enamelled disc brooch.	Location protected
SWYOR 444244	Brooch. small fragment of a very worn Roman trumpet brooch dating to the 2nd century.	Location protected
SWYOR 441234	Brooch. Copper alloy fragment of a 1st century Rosette or Aesica type brooch.	Location protected.

SWYOR 4401D7	Fastener. A Roman button and loop fastener.	Location protected.
SWYOR 89AC03	Coin. Copper alloy Roman nummus of Constantine I. The coin has been pierced twice.	Location protected.
SWYOR 897E05	Coin. 4th century copper alloy Roman nummus of Constantine I's son Crispus.	Location protected.
SWYOR C6E1D7	Stud. Copper alloy Roman fitting, probably from furniture and Roman in date.	Location protected. Dated 1st to 4th century
SWYOR C6DAB2	Stud. Copper alloy Roman fitting, probably from furniture dating to the Roman period.	Location protected. Dated 1st to 4th century
SWYOR C68643	Stud. Copper alloy Roman fitting, probably from furniture dating to the Roman period.	Location protected. Dated 1st to 4th century.
SWYOR C65464	Stud. Copper alloy Roman fitting, probably from furniture and Roman in date.	Location protected. Dated 1st to 4th century.
Scaftworth		
FAKL- AA11A*	Coin. 2nd century Roman coin: copy of a sestertius of Antoninus Pius	Location protected
SWYOR BACDB6	Finger Ring. A Roman gold finger-ring	Location protected.
Misson		
SWYOR 3E8C66	Knife Handle. A copper alloy knife handle in the form of an asparagus spear dating from the Roman period, AD 43 - 410.	Location protected.

SWYOR 74CF56	Brooch. An incomplete cast copper alloy Roman disc brooch dating from the 2nd Century.	Location protected.
Everton		
DENO 8D96C8	Coin. A copper alloy Roman as of Lucius Verus, dating to the period AD 161-163	Location protected.
DENO 8D36D5	Coin. A copper alloy Roman nummus of Crispus, dating to the period AD 324-325	Location protected.
DENO 8C3821	Coin. A copper alloy Roman nummus of Constantine I,	Location protected.
IARCH 8BBFE4	Hoard. "The six hundred coins enumerated in the accompanying list were brought to the Medal Room of the British Museum on June 16, 1885, by Mr. Walter Rhodes, manager of the gasworks at Charing, Kent, who stated that they had been found in 1881 by a distant relation of his whilst ploughing some land lying between Bawtry in Yorkshire and Everton in Nottinghamshire. The coins were found in a jar, and Mr. Rhodes believes that these six hundred specimens constitute the whole find.	Location Protected. Given the narrative accompanying this find we believe it is the same as the one recorded above at pages 22 and 26. L ref 18.
IARCH EOC5C7	Hoard. 50 3rd century radiates to Tetricus I (other coins probably from same hoard found by others and not reported).	Location protected. Reference to the same hoard would appear to be referencing the one below DENO 8BA994.

DENO 8A994	Hoard. Fifty-three coins were discovered with the aid of a metal detector in January 2011	Location protected. See IARCH EOC5C7 above.
Mattersey		
SWYOR 3FC2A0	Brooch. A fragment of a copper alloy Roman rosette brooch dating from c.25 - c.60 AD.	Location protected.
SWYOR 3FB367	Bracelet. A copper alloy bracelet that probably dates from the Roman period.	Location protected.

The table presents quite an array of private and functional domestic artefacts from within the parishes relevant to this desktop.

Brooches = 8
Furniture Studs = 4
Bracelet = 1
Cutlery = 1
Finger Ring = 1
Fastener = 1.

Alongside these a collection of coins and 3 reported hoards, although the likelihood is there were 2.

It is frustrating that none of the records provide any location data, which is currently protected. Given the progress made within this report already it is fair to claim that these parish finds lend further weight to the observations already made. Close examination of location data might enhance this further but we do not believe for the purposes of this project's aims that pursuance of such information will impact greatly on our ability to present compelling conclusions.

Stage Two Part Two, Conclusions and Observations
Conclusions and Observations 23.9.24

The paragraph below introduced the conclusion and observation section of the Stage Two, Part One report. It is repeated here as a reminder followed by the three conclusions and four observations made at the end of that report. Below each conclusion and observation from part one is a statement in green text which comments on the impact of the Stage Two, Part Two report on each item. This ensures the conclusions and observations of both Stage Two reports are considered collectively.

It is important to present a caveat to the conclusions and observations made at the end of part one of this stage. It is possible that part two, yet to be finalised, might arrive at Conclusions and Observations that demand rethinks and adjustments to those made here.

Stage Two (Part One) Conclusions

1. The first phases of this desktop stage clearly reinforce and bring additional clarity to conclusion C from the desktop stage one report. It seems clear that human activity by way of agriculture was taking place in the hinterlands north and west of Bawtry before the area saw any post Roman conquest intrusion; people were living and working nearby.

This conclusion strongly reinforces this part one conclusion. .

2. Evidence of Roman period activity beyond the utilisation of the roads which included settlement is clearly evident north and west of modern Bawtry between the 1.7 km boundary and the 6.1 km outer limit a conclusion supported by comparative study of main road systems further north and work conducted in 1996 by Graham Robbins when studying an area just south of Bawtry at Scrooby Top. This will be covered in more detail in part two.

This conclusion is further enhanced when reviewing the evidence south and east of modern Bawtry.

3. Notwithstanding the echoes of domestic activity immediately on or within the 1.7 km zone identified by this study, the results of this desktop cannot claim to have answered the question of whether a Roman period settlement, of any size, existed within Bawtry's modern built up area. However, this study can claim to have provided some opportunities for more targeted activity that might assist in the pursuance of this aim. Those opportunities are listed under Stage Two, Part One, Observations.

This conclusion we suggest has radically changed as a result of the Stage Two, Part Two report. We would now submit that there is a strong likelihood that people were settled during the Roman period not just within the

1.7km zone but also within the confines of today's built up area.

Stage Two, Part One, Observations

The challenges to the BHG from the observations made at the conclusion of Stage 2 Part 1 are repeated below. The green text comments on the status of each observation at the conclusion of this part 2 report..

Observation One.

The extensive focus on the location presented in the section on Heritage Gateway record 01843/01 (Library ref 4) and associated discoveries via other Gateway, antiquarian records, and the PAS database; has elevated this location to a level where we need to consider the value of exploring its potential more intrusively.

This observation remains as made. Stage 2 Part 2 did not impact this item, which remains a consideration for the BHG going forward.

Observation Two

Additional work in DH10 6HP. Notwithstanding the circumstantial nature of the evidence relating to DN10 6HP, how do we calculate the value of seeking, if possible, to explore it further against a decision not to take that course?

This observation is very much reinforced by the part 2 report.

Note, the BHG has recently engaged with the DCC planning process and the local Conservation Officer's Department regarding this postcode area as a result of our conclusions regarding the importance of this locality to Bawtry's Roman heritage.

Observation Three

Given the trajectory of RR28a through the built up area of northeast Bawtry it is disappointing that no archaeological assessment appears to have taken place in this area pre the construction of what is now the Kingswood Estate. We know that some agricultural activity from that period extended this far but to what extent remains a mystery and with the exception of one Roman brooch recorded in 1987 no other domestic artefacts have ever been forthcoming from that locale. Our Garden Search appeal provided no reports, positive

or negative from this area during March to August 2024. What might be the value of a targeted mail drop to residents in this area as a final attempt to tease out what may have been missed? Might we also consider Queens Crescent and the DN10 6HP area in such an activity? Additionally, a physical review of Magilton's 1970 survey held in the CDC archive might be prudent.

This observation was not impacted upon by part 2 but remains a consideration for the BHG going forward.

Observation Four

This observation is made in advance of the completion of part two of this desktop phase, which will cover the hinterlands south and east of modern Bawtry. That said, I am aware that some evidence relating to the Romans and the local river system is likely to emerge with some tangible detail and who knows what else. Against that caveat this observation raises the fact that of the four most recent archaeological excavations undertaken in the last 25 years within the environment of modern Bawtry only 2 have presented Roman artefacts. Interestingly, both sites were located very close to what would have been the course of the river Idle during the Roman period. It is true that those finds were minimal and disturbed. The question being posed here is whether this is a sufficient echo to consider testing

This observation is greatly enhanced by the work reported on this report and will be enhanced further when artefacts from the Shrine and Temple site just outside the modern town, but within the 1.7km zone are reviewed in Stage Three.

Actions have already been taken with regard to this item with DCC planning and the local Conservation Officer's Department. Further considerations within the group will be taken up following discussion.

Additional Conclusions and Observations prompted by this Stage Two, Part Two report.

1. Conclusion 3 made at the end of Stage 2, Part 1 can as a result of the findings of this report be presented in a more definitive manner.

Taking all of the Stage 2 evidence, but in particular the evidence presented relating to the river and and Scaftworth area east of Bawtry, it seems fair for us to conclude the likelihood that a settlement of some kind was present within the

1.7km zone during the Roman period engaged in agriculture and potentially road and river trade. In fact it is likely that a settlement was within what is now the current built up area of the town.

M P Maguire

17/12/24. Report above forwarded for review and adjudication.

An Analysis of Romano British Lead Plgs - Vincent Gardiner 2001. L ref 19

Gardiner begins his paper by declaring that our knowledge of the lead mining industry in the Roman period is "limited" but that it has long been appreciated as a fact. We note that his paper was written over 20 years ago and it is beyond this project's parameters to explore any advancements on this position since then. We do however recognise the potential of such research as beneficial to the advancement of our knowledge relating to Roman activities around lead mining and its ancillary activities pertaining to our geographical area of interest.

Amongst a variety of issues covered Gardiner recognises a shift in the organisation of the lead mining activities in the 2nd century AD, when the province of Brittania was more stable with the state relinquishing control to private entrepreneurs who were granted

mining rights.

Image eighteen presents a map plotting the main areas of mining known at the time Gardiner was writing his paper. As David Kirkham presented in January 2024 Derbyshire and Yorkshire were prominent sites, producing mined lead needed elsewhere.



Image eighteen

Gardiner does not mention Bawtry in his paper but does recognise the need for transportation and speculates, although tentatively, on what he calls “a pattern of distribution” from each of the five active sites. This pattern is depicted in image nineteen.

Gardiner’s narrative on transportation recognises that Yorkshire mines were likely to cover the north, and Derbyshire the northeast and central areas.

Gardiner, although recognising the fact that physical evidence by way of tangible finds is limited he does consider that the most popular method of transportation

Adjudication update 18.12.25.

The review and adjudication process conducted by David Kirkham provided further considerations relating to the potential for Bawtry to be settled and economically active during the Roman period in support of the revised conclusion 3 from Stage Two, Part One (see left hand column).

The foundation for this was in the research conducted by David for a BHG presentation to a local group in January 2024. The presentation powerpoint accompanies this report as appendix one. Slides 12 - 22 highlight some of the evidence presented in this stage report at pages 9-20, allowing the presentation to conclude a strong likelihood of a Roman period settlement being a reality. David’s presentation promotes this further by examining what Roman goods might have been transported via a riverside wharf at Bawtry in the Roman period. He focuses on the Roman need for lead and its mining at sites in north Derbyshire and the likelihood of its transportation via land to Bawtry and via the river Idle to the wider world.

Following this alert we reopened this project stage and additional information has been included in the left hand column that adds more to David’s presented hypothesis.

was via navigable rivers; 37% of all notable finds being discovered on or near such systems. His reference to lead ingots from Brittania being discovered in France is testimony to the fact that this industry was more than parochial.

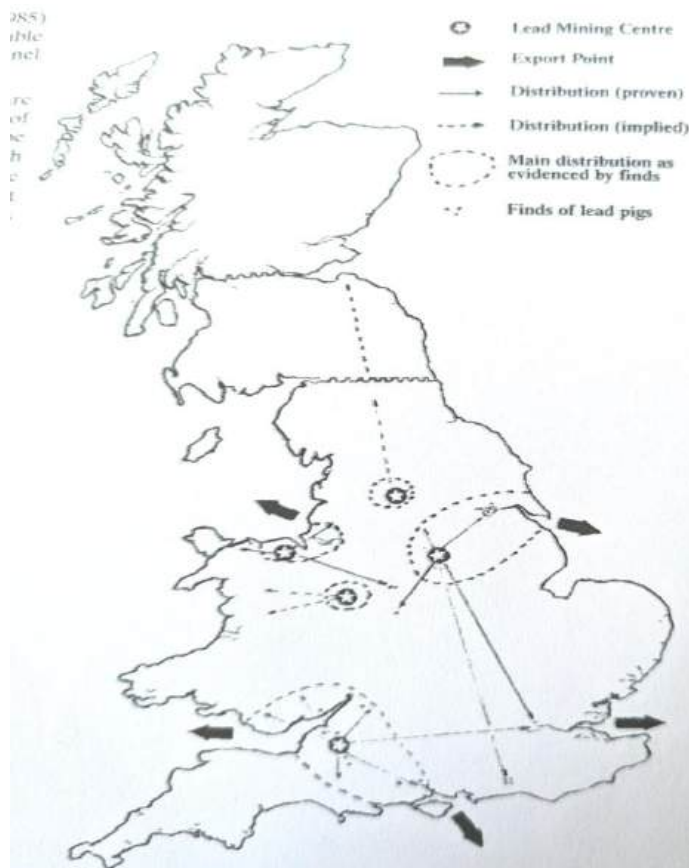


Fig. 5: A map of proposed distribution patterns of the main lead mining regions of Roman Britain.

Image nineteen

Image nineteen if studied certainly adds credence to the hypothesis being made by Kirkham in his presentation. The most eastern star plotted almost in the centre of the island represents the Derbyshire operation and the solid arrow projecting north eastward towards the Humber Estuary along with Gardiner's recognition of Peturaia (Brough) as a very likely export point, given, "the presence of numerous lead pigs" places the river Idle in the frame for being an important thoroughfare.

The work already conducted by this project demonstrates that the Roman military came this way via two major roadways and expanded the activity of the indigenous population throughout the occupation period. The additional resource that was the river Idle along with

<p>the improvements cited by Newman must surely enhance the likelihood that Roman Bawtry played a role in supporting the lead industry.</p> <p>There may be some way to academically secure any hypothesis that Bawtry was a hive of activity transporting lead ingots via the river in the Roman period. However, we would submit that this brief excursion, courtesy of our project review and adjudication process, has further strengthened our conclusion made on page 37.</p> <p>M P Maguire 20/12/24 (post review/adjudication).</p>	
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Stage Two Part Two, Research Reference Library Information and Links

Further information on items referred to here can be obtained at request via the BHG at bawtryheritagegroup.co.uk

Library reference number	Details
1	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record M5048
2	Sherwood Sandstone Fieldwalking Report 2008
3	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record L4882
4	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record L4883
5	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record L4888
6	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record L4881
7	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record M4880
8	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record L12002
9	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record M18341
10	Crop Marks, Landscapes and Domestic

	Space - Graham Robbins 1997
11	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record L5087
12	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record L5064
13	The Nottinghamshire Mapping Project 1991-1996
14	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record MNT26903
15	Land off Bawtry Road, Harworth, Evaluation Report 2016
16	The History and Future of the Idle/Bycarrsdyke Waterway and its Catchment - Alan P Newman
17	Gally Hill Gradiometer Survey Summary 1998
18	Nottinghamshire Heritage Gateway record ENT1955
19	An Analysis of Romano-British Lead Pigs- Vicent Gardiner 2001

Sources additional to those declared on page 1 and 2 of the Stage Two, Part One report used within this report are as follows:

River Idle Washlands - Bawtry, South Yorkshire, Watching Brief Berg et al ASWYAS 2006 (Accessible via the ADS)

Doncaster City Council Planning Portal.

Archi UK Online <https://www.archiuk.com/>

Humberhead Levels An Archaeological Survey 1997 Van de Noort and Ellis 1997
https://www.academia.edu/36138649/Wetland_Heritage_Humberhead_Levels_Palaeoenvironmental_Survey

Final bibliographic notes:

Hard copies of the following can be accessed via Nottinghamshire's Inspire Libraries network

Roman Nottinghamshire - Mark Patterson 2011

Early Landscapes from the Air - DN Riley 1980

Appendix One:

Powerpoint Presentation “The Origins of Bawtry” January 2024 - David Kirkham.