University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Excavation

County Hall, Glenfield,

Leicestershire NGR: SK 5499 0713 centre

Tim Higgins

ULAS Report No
2014-010.

Archaeological Excavations

at County Hall Glenfield

Leicestershire

NGR: SK 5499 0713

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For: Leicestershire County Council

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(NGR: SK 5499 0713)

Tim Higgins

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at County Hall, Glenfield, Leicestershire, (SK 5499 0713) between the 18th March.to 12th April 2013. The excavation was undertaken during the stripping of areas for the new car park and access road located within a field to the north-west of County Hall. Several ditches, stone spreads and a possible trackway of Roman date were located within the stripped area. Archaeological work in 1999 on the land immediately to the south revealed the south-west edge of a Romano-British settlement (Bevan et al.) and it seems likely that this represents part of the same site.

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A76.2012.

1. Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) was commissioned to undertake archaeological excavations located to the north of County Hall immediately adjacent to the artificial football pitches in Glenfield, Leicestershire (NGR SK 5499 0713, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Leicestershire County Council in advance of the construction of a new car park.

Evaluation trenching of the site in 2012 revealed the remains of a Roman field system and associated features and yielded a small assemblage of late-1st to 2nd century pottery, animal bone and charred plant remains, indicating domestic activity nearby. Roman building material was also recovered suggesting the presence of a stone-founded building in the area of similar date to the pottery (Higgins 2012). Other work in the area had also recorded Roman activity and suggested that the site could represent the continuation of the Romano-British settlement recorded during excavations undertaken at The Gynsills development located to the south by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (Bevan, *et al.* 1999).

In view of the potential impact of the development upon archaeological remains, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG March 2012), and following recommendations by the Leicestershire County Council (LCC) Senior Planning Archaeologist, the planning authority required that a mitigation scheme of targeted archaeological investigation and recording was undertaken. A strategy for the work was set out in the Written Scheme for Investigation (Score 2013).

The programme of archaeological work comprised two separate elements; open area excavation of the targeted areas (Fig 2, Areas C, D, E and F), and an intensive watching brief undertaken within the remaining development area.

2. Site description, topography and geology

The proposed development lies to the north of County Hall and comprises an area of *c.* 1.17 hectares within which will be constructed a new car park with access and associated landscaping (Fig. 1). The site lies at *c.* 80m OD on ground falling gently to the west. The geology of the area comprises overlying boulder clay of Oadby Till.

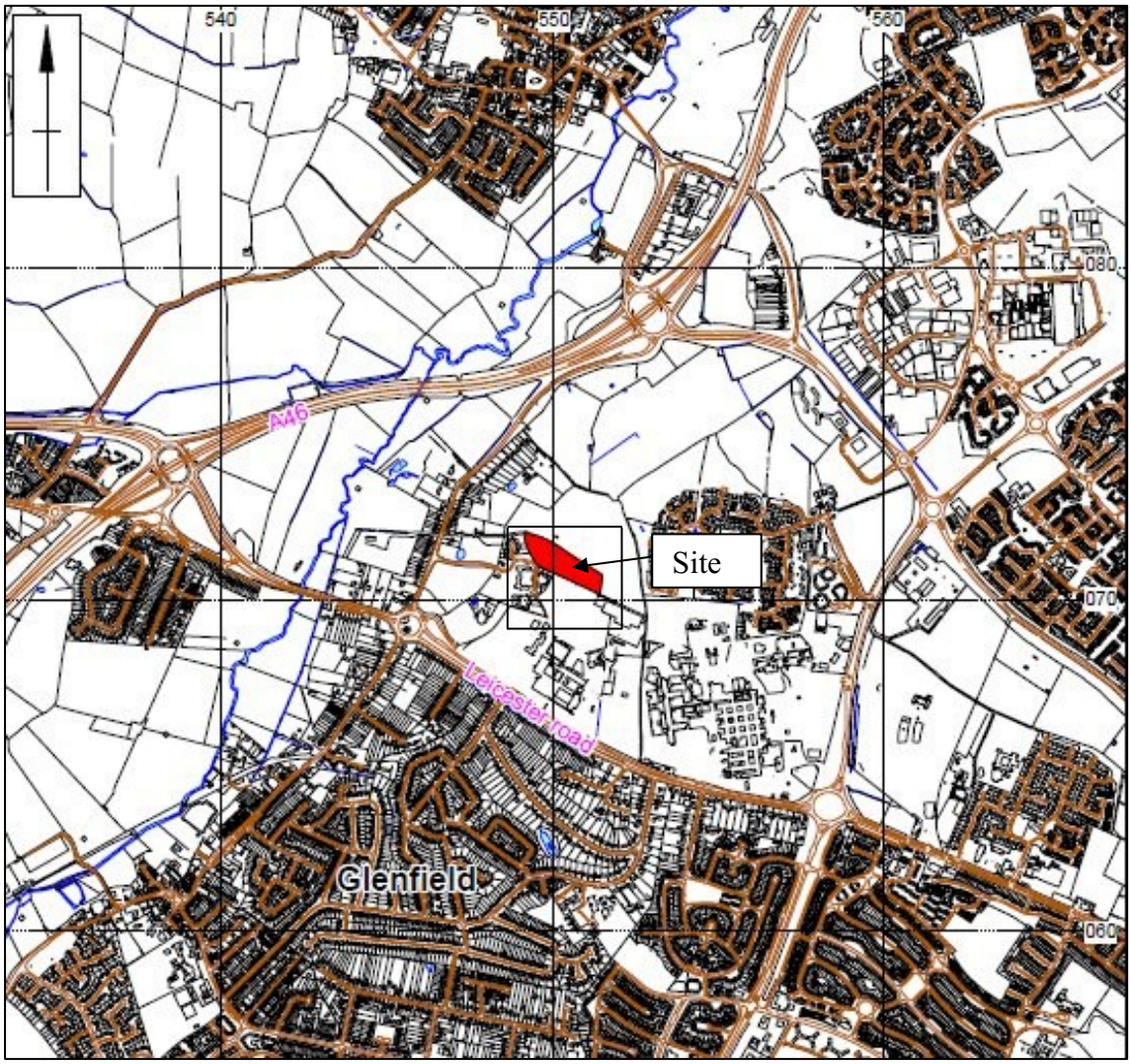

Figure 1: Location of site at County Hall Glenfield. Scale 1:50,000

3. Archaeological and Historical background

Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. In the 1980's an assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the proposed development site itself (HER Ref: MLE 117) and archaeological work on the land immediately to the south revealed the south-west edge of a Romano-British settlement. Investigation of the archaeological features and the pottery both indicate that the settlement was long lived (Bevan *et al.*). The excavation plan showed features heading towards the proposed development site (Fig. 2).

Six trenches were excavated in 2009 on land immediately to the south-east by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA). The ground was found to be largely disturbed by the construction of the present day car park and no significant archaeological remains were encountered (Taylor 2009)

During August 2012, University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) was commissioned to undertake evaluations on the site at County Hall (Higgins 2012) comprising ten trenches spread across the area (Fig. 2).

Archaeological features were identified in seven of the ten excavated trenches. The features appeared to represent the remains of a Roman field system and associated features dating from the late-1st to 2nd century. Pottery, animal bone and charred plant remains indicated domestic activity nearby. Roman building material was also recovered suggesting the presence of a stone-founded building in the area of similar date to the pottery.

The remaining three trenches contained no archaeological deposits with the exception of modern field drains.

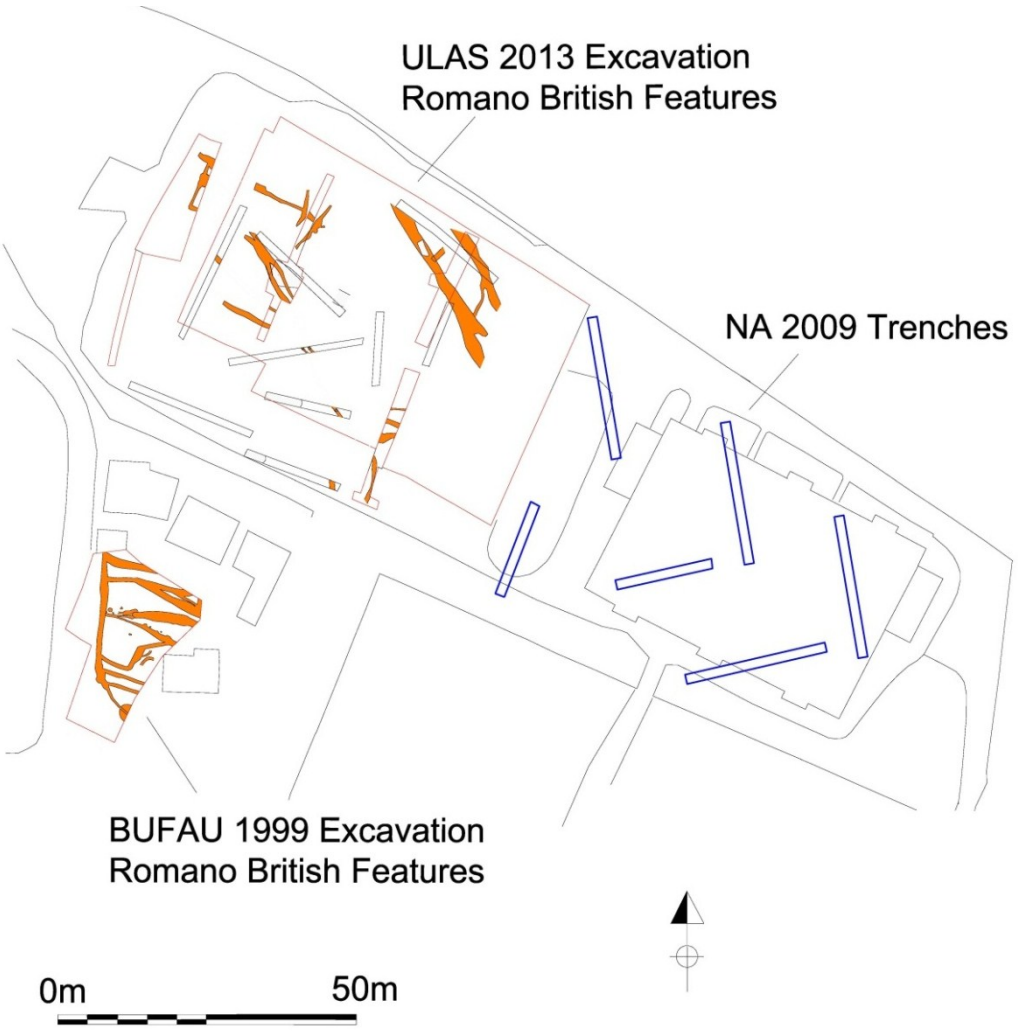

Figure 2: Location of 1999 BUFA Excavations, 2009 NA Excavations and 2013 ULAS Excavations

4. Aims and Objectives.

The main objectives of the excavation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works through sample excavation.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the excavation were to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed.

5. Methodology

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2012) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The LCC *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) were also adhered to.

The site investigation comprises two separate elements; open area excavation of the targeted areas and an intensive watching brief to be undertaken within the remaining development area.

- *Controlled Stripping of the target areas*

  Machine excavation of overburden within the targeted areas of archaeological interest ((Fig. 3, Areas C, D and E), was carried out under continuous archaeological control and supervision. Topsoil and overburden was removed in level spits by mechanical excavator, equipped with a flat-bladed ditching bucket until archaeological levels or undisturbed natural was reached. This was followed by a programme of excavation and recording.

- *Watching Brief*

  During general stripping of the remaining areas (Fig. 3; Areas A and B), the exposed surfaces were observed for finds and archaeological deposits by the archaeologists overseeing the works. Some archaeological deposits were revealed and these were hand cleaned and planned in full extent, using an appropriate method.

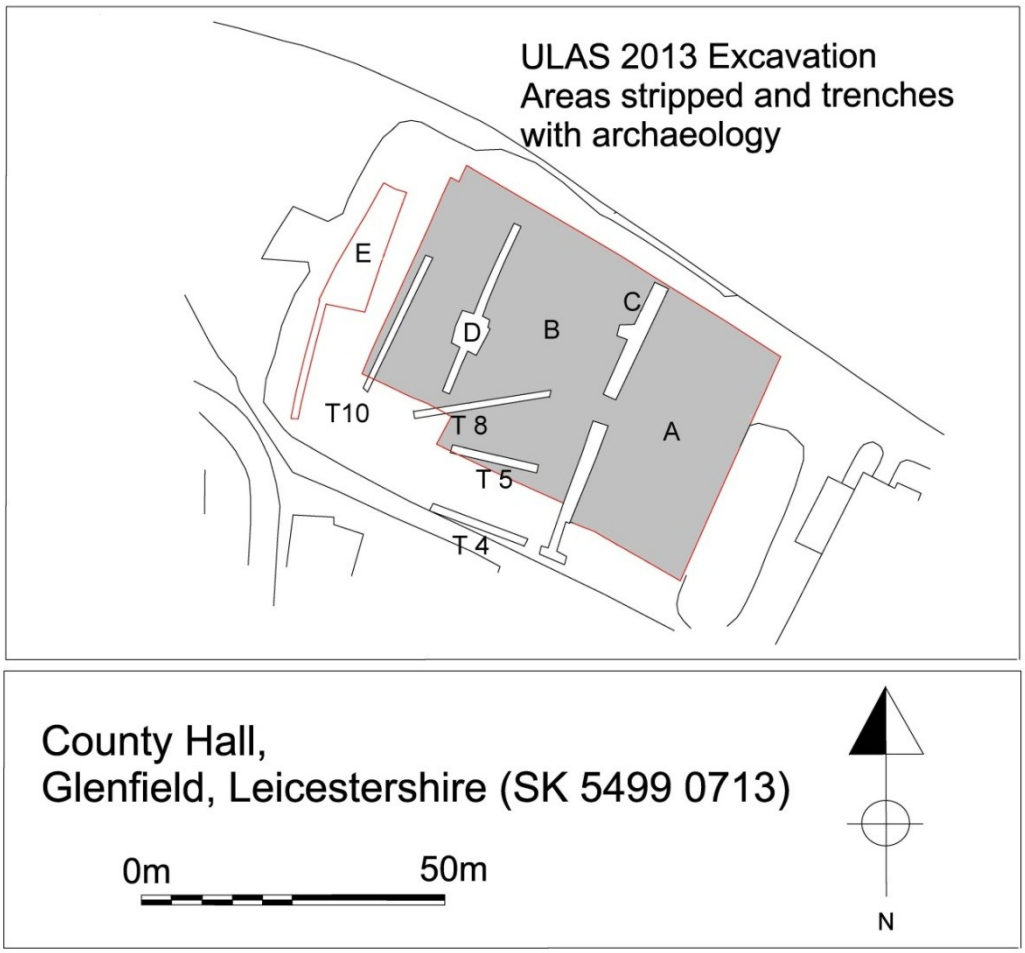

Figure 3: Stripped Areas A & B (shaded grey), targeted areas C, D and E and previous evaluation trenches containing archaeology.

6. Excavation Results

Once the topsoil and subsoil layers had been removed from Areas C, D and E in the controlled strip it was evident that the site had suffered considerable truncation from medieval ploughing and these areas also contained modern land drains and ditches

Modern land drains and modern features were also visible in the other stripped areas (Areas A and B). The stripping also exposed variable depths of topsoil and subsoil, suggesting some modern disturbance within the development area.

Despite the truncation, archaeological features were, apparent cutting through the natural substrata in all areas. Most of these features were visible as mid to dark greyish-brown silty-clay deposits cut into the natural boulder clay.

Excavation revealed activity on the site from the late-1st through to the 2nd and 3rd centuries (Phase1); and into the medieval period (Phase 2) followed by activity in the modern era (Phase 3).

The late Roman activity on the site appears to be spread across all areas, and is represented by boundary ditches stone track-way and surfaces. Most of these features had been significantly truncated by later medieval (Phase 3) ploughing and modern activity (Phase 4). Only parts of this field system were revealed within the evaluation trench 10 and in targeted areas C and E and un-targeted area B. The full extent of this activity has not been revealed on this occasion so the plan of activity remains fragmentary.

Phase 1: Roman late 1st to mid-2nd century

The pottery suggests that concentrated activity occurred during the later 1st and 2nd centuries with only a few sherds that might indicate later activity. However, the stratigraphy does suggest some phasing within this period.

Phase 1.1 Roman Boundary ditches

Boundary ditch: [113] (114) (115) (116) (135); (Evaluation contexts: [08] (07))
Boundary ditch: [101] (102) (121); (Evaluation contexts [10] (09))

Boundary ditch [113] was by far the largest ditch identified during the excavations; this ran from the northern baulk in a south east direction and headed for the eastern limit of excavation with an exposed total length of 30m (Fig. 4).

Excavation showed its profile to be v-shaped (Figs 5-6, section 13.03) with very steep sloping sides. It measured 2.80m wide and was approximately 1.35m deep. The ditch contained several fills with suggestions of a possible recut (Fig. 5). The primary fill (135) comprised possible dark greyish silty clay mixed with large rounded pebbles and refuse waste consisting fragments of cattle and sheep bone. This deposit was sealed under a yellowish brown silty clay (116) mixed with rare large rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and fragments of cattle bone. Another potential refuse deposit (115) was found overlying and comprised a greyish silty clay mixed with occasional small rounded pebble charcoal fleck and fragments of cattle/sheep bone (Section 9). This deposit also contained early to mid-2nd century Roman pottery (Section 7), a Roman iron tool (SF2) (Section 11). Environmental analysis of the fill revealed the presence of Spelt wheat grains, wheat grains and goosefoots (Section 10). Overlying was a greyish brown silty clay fill (114) mixed small round pebbles and occasional charcoal fleck. This deposit contained early to mid-2nd century Roman pottery (Section 7) and 1st to 2nd copper alloy coin (SF 7). Cattle bones were also recovered from this deposit (Section 9).

This feature was also associated with a 1st to 2nd century copper alloy coin (SF 7) and a Roman iron tool or knife (SF 2), (Section 11).

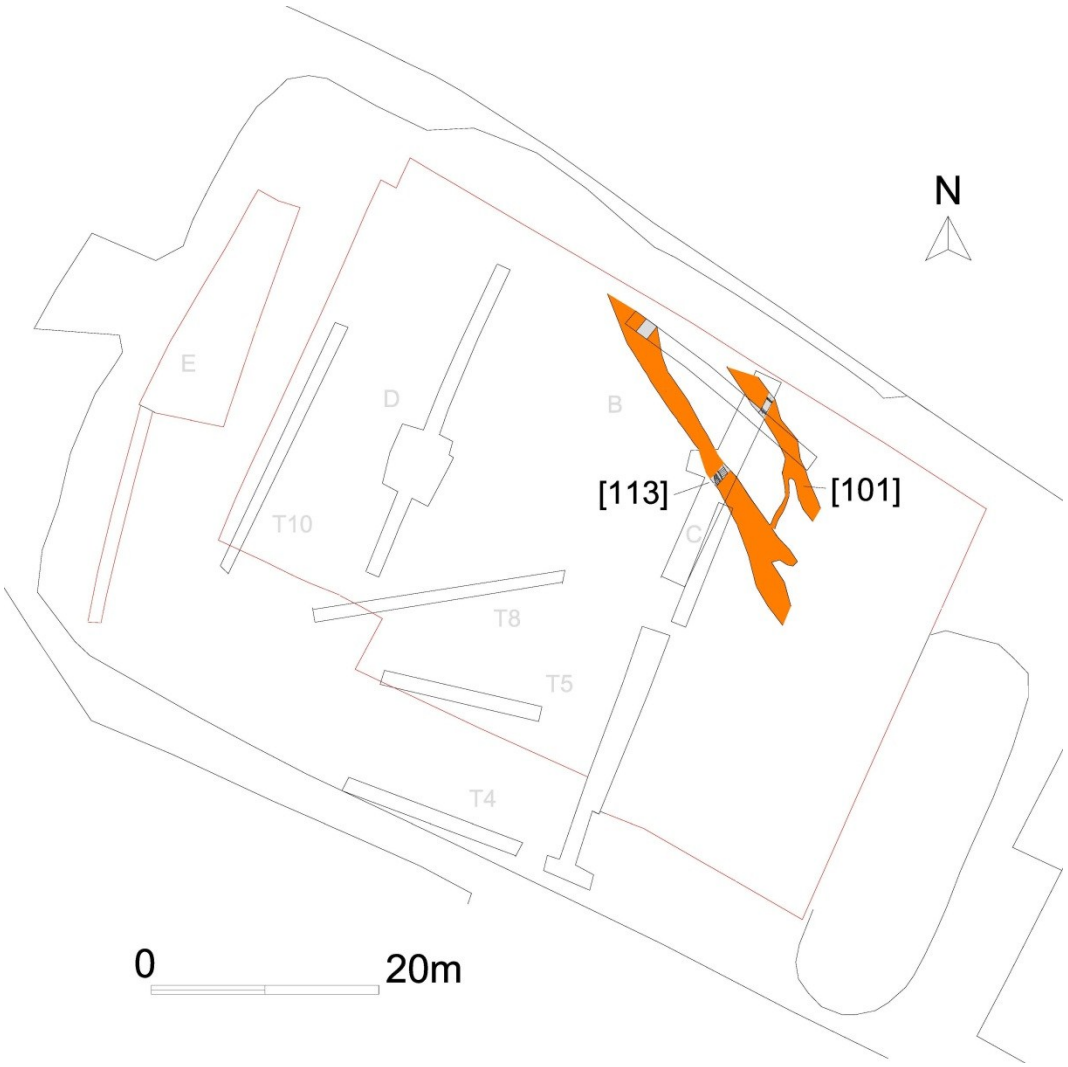

Figure 4: Plan Phase 1.1 features

A second boundary ditch [101], [10] was found in the north-east corner running in parallel to ditch [113]. This ditch ran from the northern baulk, in a south-east direction with a surveyed length of 17m. At the south-east end the ditch divided into two with a rounded butt end and a curving narrow gully. It was cut by two modern land drains.

The ditch profile was a broad u-shape (Fig. 5, section 13.01) with steep sloping sides and measured 2.80m wide by 0.45m deep. The ditch contained pale greyish and dark yellowish-grey fills (102 and 121) containing charcoal flecks. Over 60 sherds of 2nd century AD Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of this ditch including Samian ware is from Central Gaul and sherds from an olive oil amphora (Section 7). Sheep and cattle bones were also recovered (Section 9). This ditch could possibly be a replacement for the earlier boundary ditch [113] that had silted up and was later sealed by Phase 1.2 stone rubble deposit (122).

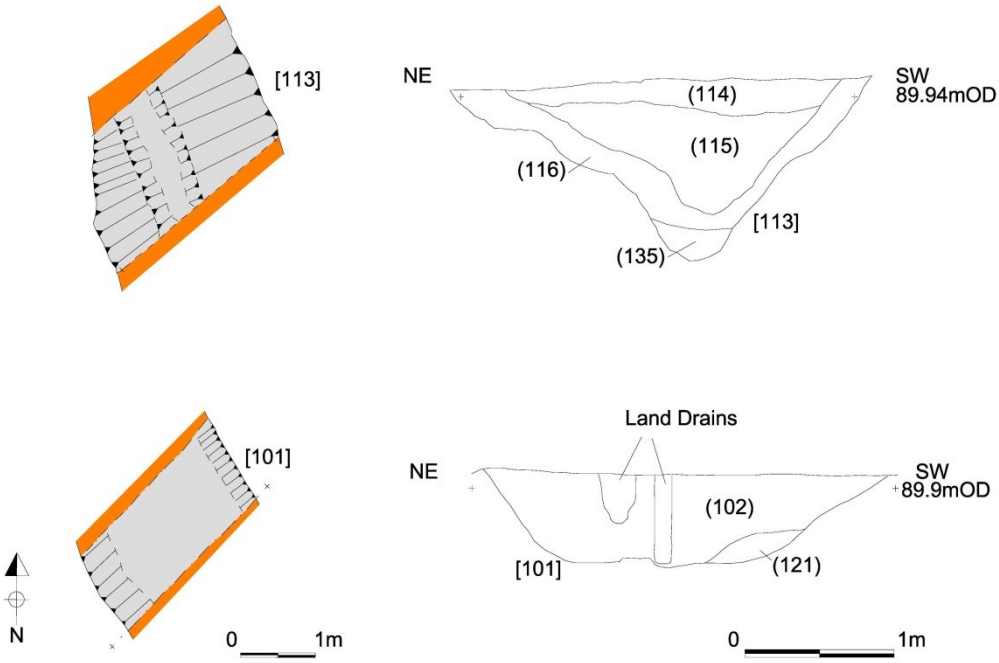

Figure 5: Phase 1: Boundary ditch sections

Figure 6: Section 13.03 Boundary ditch [113]

Phase 1.2: Roman, 2nd century (Fig. 7)

Pebble surfaces (15) (21)
Trackway (100) (112) (127)
Stone Rubble deposit (122)

Pebble Surfaces

During the evaluation trenching two stone spreads suggesting surfaces were found towards the south-east corner of the development within Trenches 4 and 5 (Fig. 7). At the western end of Trench 4 an irregular large stone spread (15) spanning the width of the trench was identified (Fig. 7). The stone spread measured approximately 3m across with a depth of 0.10m and comprised pale grey-brown silty-clay mixed with abundant angular stones and rounded pebbles. Mixed within the spread were charcoal flecks, Roman tile and animal bone. A test slot excavated across the feature revealed irregular sides and base with pebbles apparently driven in to the natural clay. At the western end Trench 5 a similar spread was seen (21). This spread measured 7.80m long and spanned the width of the trench. The irregular shaped spread comprised pale grey brown clay mixed with large angular and small sub-round pebbles. A test slot excavated across the spread revealed an irregular base and sides and measured 0.04m deep. The spread contained early to mid-2nd century Roman pottery sherds (Section 7).

Trackway

Running north-west to south-east, located towards the Centre of Area B and D, was a cobble/pebble track. This survived in two main sections, represented by contexts (100), (112) and (127) (Figs 7 – 8). These spreads were interrupted by later field system ditches (see Phase 1.3 below) and areas of disturbance and truncation. The largest of the surviving stretches of track were contexts (100) and (112), measuring 7m in length by 2.7m. The second surviving section, context (127), was smaller and less well preserved measuring 3m in length by 2.8m in width. Smaller, patchy clusters of pebbles were located in between the two main surviving spreads suggesting continuity between the two, though preservation was poor.

The spreads comprised a plastic yellowish-grey clay matrix embedded with numerous pebbles (*c*.30mm) and some larger cobbles (*c*.50mm) overlying the natural clay. All three contexts were found to contain numerous pottery sherds dating from the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century embedded within them (Section 7).

Context (112) also contained animal bone (Section 9). This feature was also associated with a brooch spring (SF 8), mid to late 1st century in date and a Plate Disc Brooch (SF 1) early to mid-2nd century in date and a Roman nail (Section 11). Soil samples taken from the area for environmental analysis revealed the presence of both wheat seeds and grass seeds (Section 10).

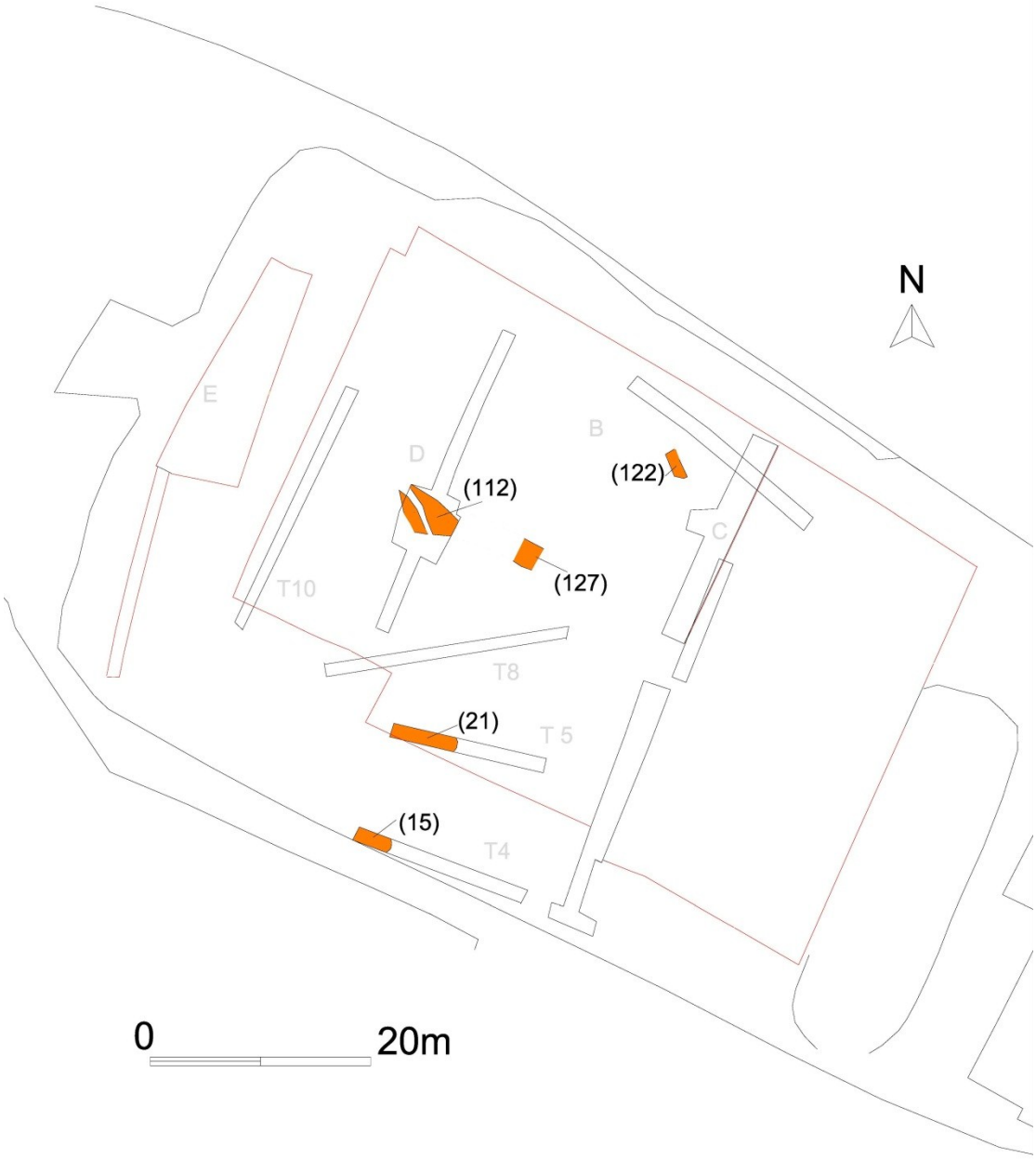

Figure 7: Phase 1.2 Features

Figure 8: Area of trackway (127)

Stone Rubble deposit

A large deposit of stone and large pebble, 5m x 1.8m, was observed in the northeast corner of Area B (Figs 7 and 9; (122)). This was comprised a rectangular spread of pebble and stone deposit mainly consisting of medium and large cobbles with angular granite and millstone grit stone. A large flat rectangular piece of slate (measuring 0.52m x 0.43m) was also found embedded within the deposit. The slate had a possible groove or notch carved into one side at the centre.

The rubble lay within a matrix of dark charcoal-flecked, silty-clay which may represent natural silting up of the surface rather than a make-up layer. No structural features were discernible. The feature was dated by the presence of numerous pottery fragments suggesting a late 2nd century date (Section 7). This feature was also had some animal bone embedded within it.

The stone rubble deposit described above, during excavation was seen to cap the earlier Phase 1.1 boundary ditch [113] described above.

Figure 9: Stone Rubble deposit (122)

Phase 1.3 Roman mid-2nd to early 3rd (Fig. 10)

Roman Field systems ditches from evaluation [12] (11), [13] (14), [18] (17), [19] (20), [23] (22), [25] (24), [27] (26)
Roman Field systems ditches Area B [125] (126)
Roman Field systems ditches Area C [103] (104), [107] (108), [109] (110) (111) [128] (129)
Roman Field Systems ditches Area D [106] (105), [117] (118), [119] (120), [123] (124), [130] (131), [132] (133), [150] (148), [151] (149)
Roman Field systems Area E [136] (137) (138), [139] (140), [144] (145)

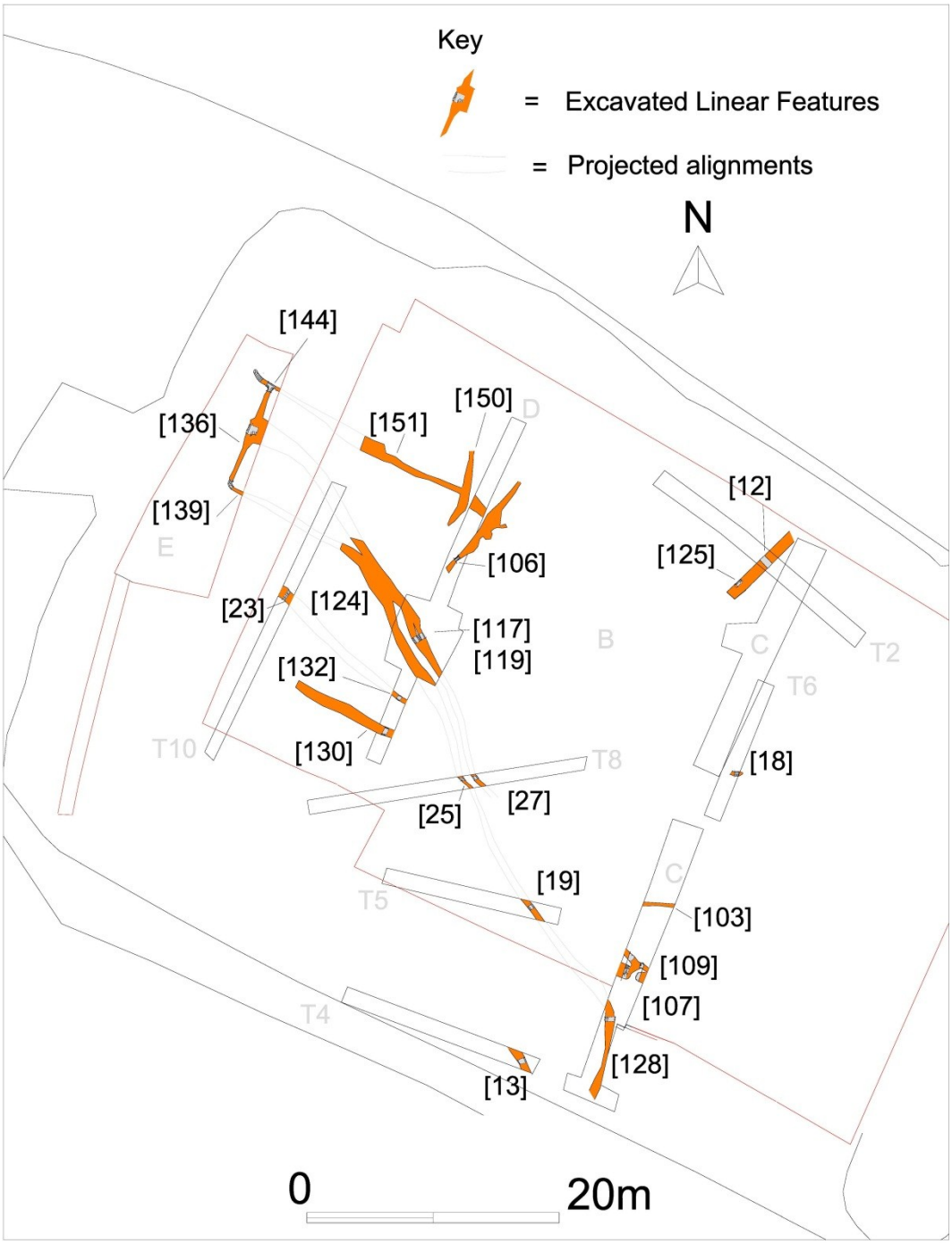

Figure 10: Phase 1.3 Features

Segments of Roman field systems ditches were found during the evaluation (Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10) and consisted of narrow gullies or ditches (Figs 10 -12). These ditches had variable widths of between 0.35m and 1.20m and truncated depths of between 0.10m and 0.78m (Fig. 11). All the fills were fairly clean and mainly comprised mid yellowish-brown silty-clays. These features contained only a light scatter of Roman pottery sherds but they all suggest the features are perhaps mid-late 2nd century in date (Section 7). Ditch [125] is thought to be a continuation of [12] in Trench 2.

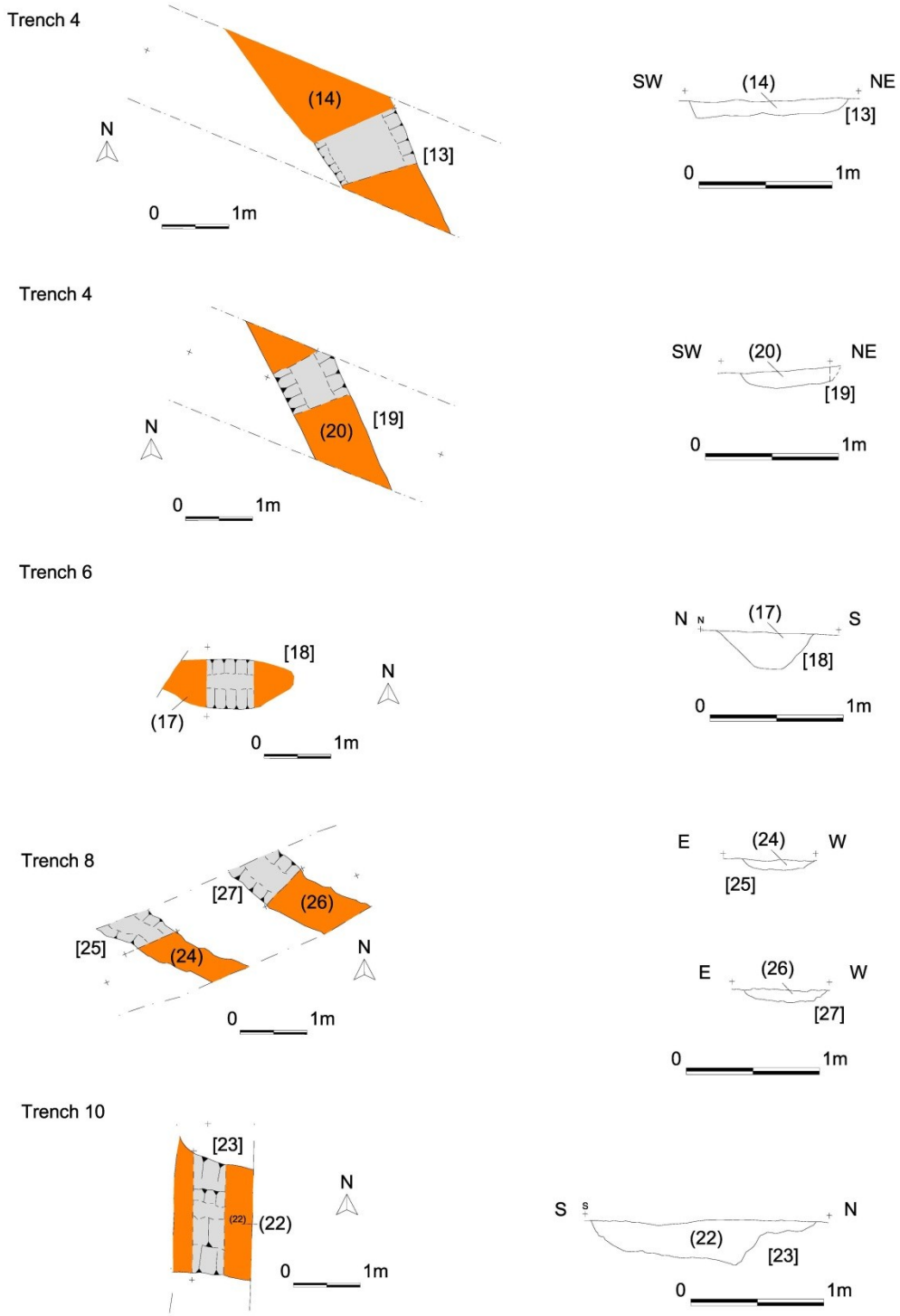

Figure 11: 2nd century field system ditches from Evaluation Trenches

In the southern section of Area C two narrow ditches; [107] and [109] were revealed. They comprised parallel ditches running west to east and a similar narrow ditch [103] to the north. They ranged in width from 1.5m-2.80m and in depth from 0.16m-0.45m, with wide u-shaped profiles (Fig. 12). Fills generally comprised yellowish silty-clays mixed with field stone and charcoal flecks. One of these ditches [109] contained early to mid-2nd century AD Roman pottery fragments (Section 7) as well as animal bone.

A fourth shallow, curved ditch [128] measuring 1.2m wide and 0.10m deep was found to the south. The orientation of the ditch suggests that it is running north-west and may have joined ditch [19] in Trench 5. This ditch also contained late-1st to early 2nd century Roman pottery (Fig. 12).

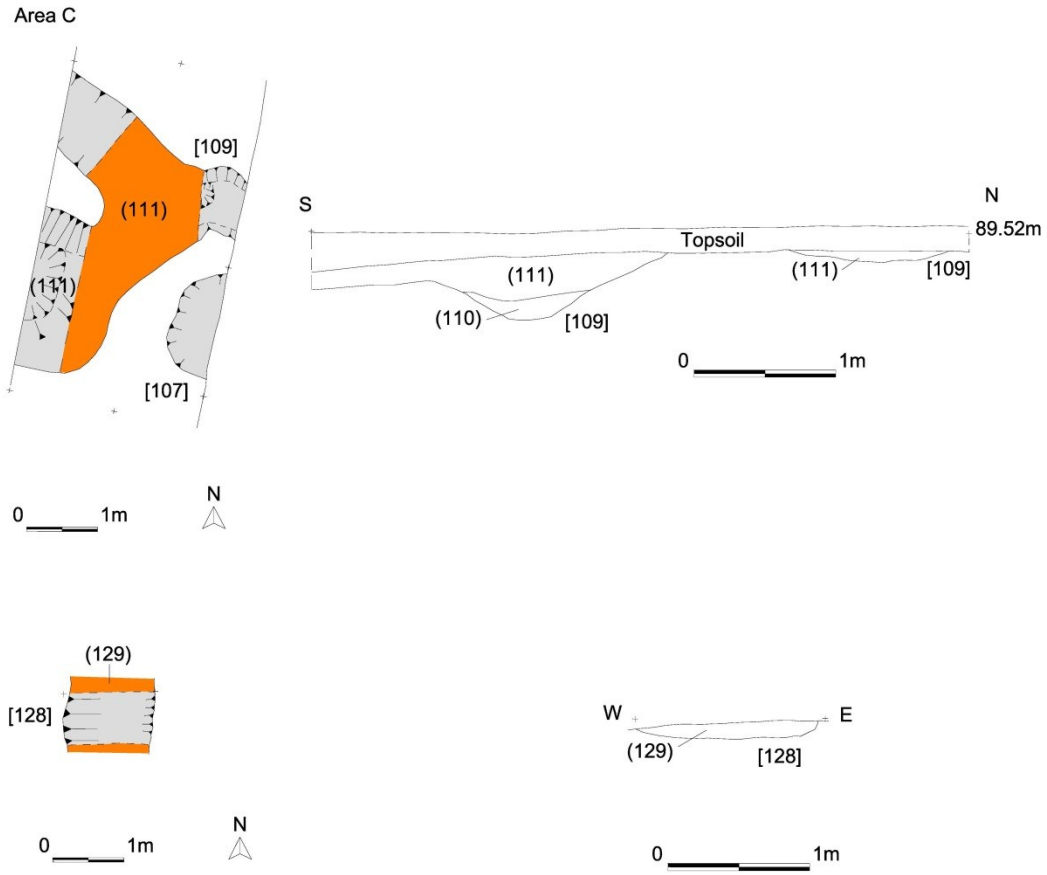

Figure 12: 2nd century field system ditches from Area C

In Areas D and E a group of narrow ditches were revealed. These comprised of two parallel ditches [106] and [150] running northward and single ditch [144], [151] running east to west. Ditch [144]/ [151] had a rounded terminus at its western extent. It appears to cut ditches [139] and [150] and forms a T junction with [106] (Fig. 13).

These ditches ranged in width from 0.52m-0.60m and in depth from 0.18m-0.30m, with u-shaped profiles. Fills generally comprised orange grey silty clays mixed with field stone and charcoal flecks. A few of these ditches were datable with the presence of mid-2nd century – 3rd century AD Roman pottery fragments and ditch [144]

contained a possible crucible (see Section 7). Ditch [106] also contained identified cattle bone (see Section 9).

Another group of Field system ditches were revealed in Area D and comprised parallel ditches [117], [119] and [124] that cut the earlier trackway (100), (112) (phase 1.2). Their orientation was slightly different from some of the other field ditches as they ran in a north-west direction. These are thought to be the same ditch features revealed in evaluation trenches T5 [19] and T8 [25], [27] located to the south-east and may have terminated in Area E as the rounded terminal [136].

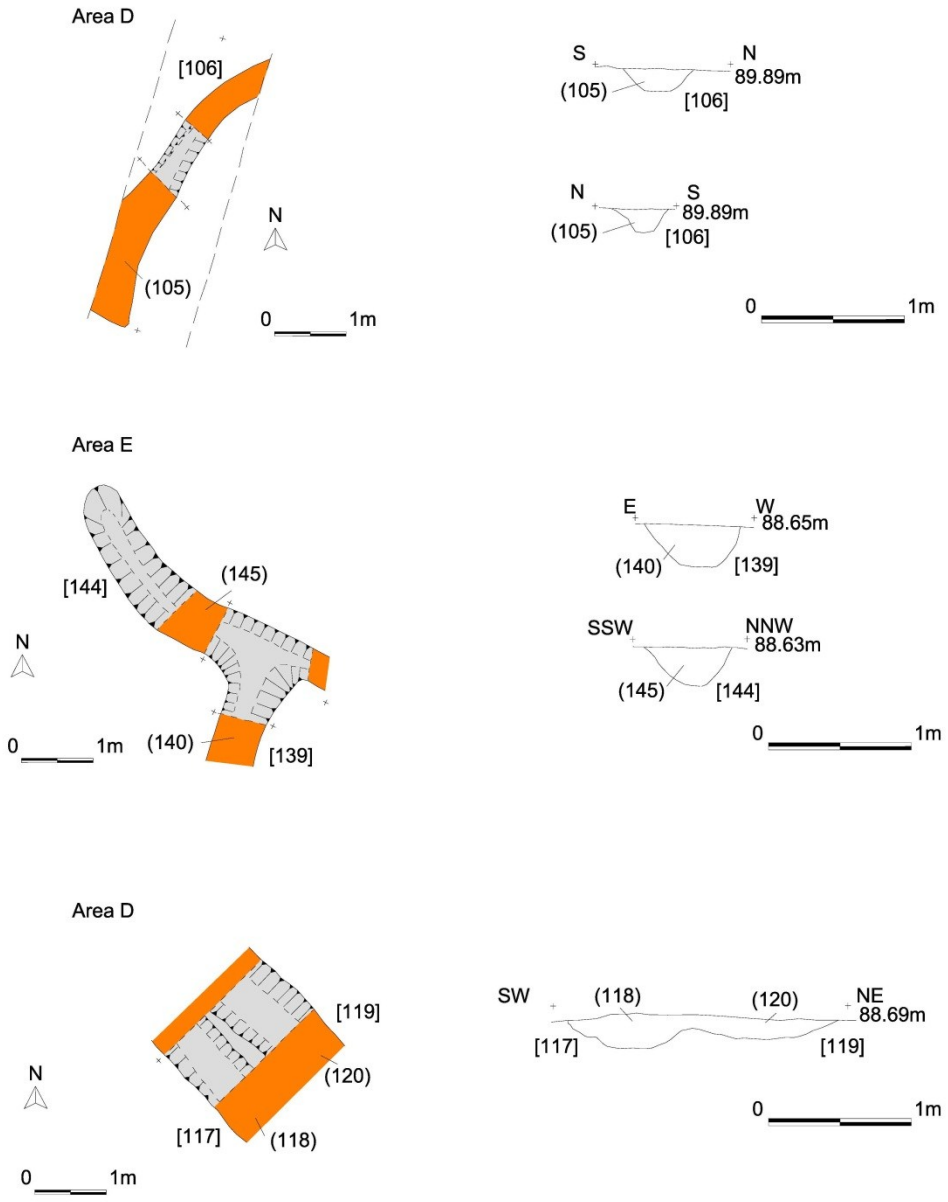

Figure 13: 2nd century field system ditches from Areas D and E

The combined sections of ditches suggest that features crossed the site in a north-west to south-east direction for approximately 50m. They range in width from 0.55m-2.65m and in depth from 0.07m-0.44m, with broad u-shaped profiles. They all contained broadly similar yellowish-grey silty-clay fills mixed with charcoal flecks.

Some of these ditches were datable and contained mid-2nd century AD Roman pottery fragments and animal bone.

Two further narrow ditches [130] and [132] were revealed at the southern end of Area D. Both ditches ran west and [132] may joined up with ditch [23] found in evaluation Trench 10 (Fig. 5).

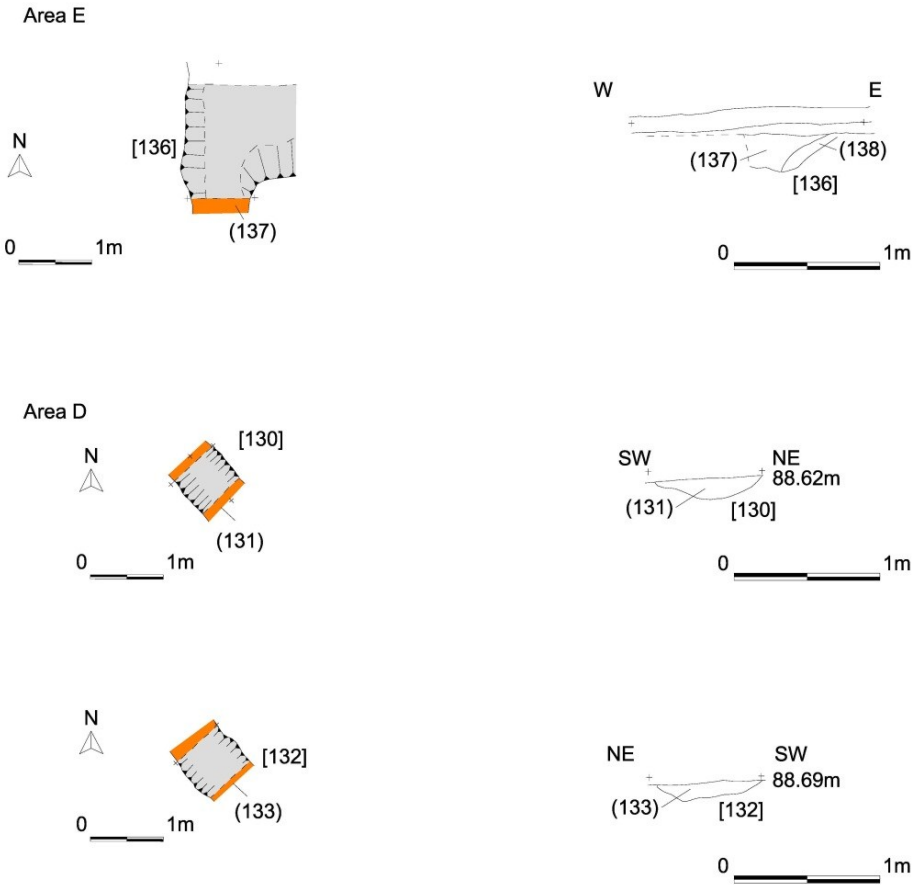

Figure 14: 2nd century field system ditches from Areas D and E

Phase 2: Medieval to Post Medieval

Plough Furrows [02] (01), [04] (05), [06] (07)

Three linear features were identified within the trench 1; [02] [04] and [06] all aligned west to east and located towards the centre of the development. These linear features are thought to be remnants of either medieval or post-medieval plough furrows.

They ranged in width from 0.18m-1.25m and in depth from 0.09m-0.26m, with broad u-shaped profiles. They all contained broadly similar yellowish-grey silty-clay fills mixed with charcoal flecks. Some of ditches contained what are likely to be residual deposits of Roman pottery as well as modern brick.

Phase 3: Modern

Modern ditches [141] (142) (143), [146] (147)
Modern service trench [151] (134)

At the northern end of the development two modern shallow parallel ditches were observed running across stripped areas A, B and C. These ditches emerged from the western baulk, and headed in an easterly direction before turning gradually and heading southward. A third similar modern shallow ditch feature was seen in Area D running in north-easterly direction.

These shallow features ranged in width from 0.80- 0.85m and in depth from 0.12m-0.18m, with broad shallow u-shaped profiles. They all contained broadly similar dark grey silty-clay fills mixed with abundant charcoal flecks and contained modern pottery, china, industrial residues, wood, slate, glass, shell, wood and flint (see appendix 3). These linear features are thought to be remnants of shallow drainage ditches.

A modern service trench was seen in south west corner of the site running from Area D to Area E in north-easterly direction.

7. Roman Pottery - Nicholas J. Cooper and Elizabeth Johnson

Evaluation Trenches - Nicholas J. Cooper

Assemblage Size and Condition

A stratified assemblage of 51 sherds of Roman period pottery weighing 916g (Average Sherd Weight 18g) was retrieved from 10 Roman contexts across six of the trenches. This represents a fairly well-preserved group in terms of sherd weight for a rural site, suggesting that although many sherds were abraded (probably due to exposure in middens prior to burial) they were discarded relatively close to the centre of domestic activity.

Methodology

The material was classified using the Leicestershire Museums Fabric Series (Pollard 1994), a summary of which is given below (Table 1). Within the archive database, specific fabrics were assigned to all sherds wherever possible, however in this report the generic ware groups summarised below are used to simplify data presentation. Vessel forms were also assigned where diagnostic sherds allowed, using the Leicestershire Form and Fabric Series and other published typologies (Pollard 1994; Tyers 1996; Webster 1996). The material was quantified by sherd count and weight. The complete dataset was recorded and analysed within an Excel workbook, which comprises the archive record.

Table 1: Summary of Leicestershire Museums Fabric Series (Pollard 1994: 112-114).

Fabric Code:	Fabric Type:
Samian	Samian ware
C	Colour-coated wares
AM	Amphorae
GW	Grey wares
CG	Calcite gritted (shelly)
MG	Mixed Gritted
GT	Grog-tempered wares
MO	Mortaria
WW	White wares
OW	Oxidised wares
BB1	Black Burnished ware
SW	Sandy wares

Analysis of the Assemblage by fabric

Table 2 presents a quantified summary of the assemblage as a whole which is discussed stratigraphically below.

Table 2: Quantified summary of the assemblage.

Quantified Summary of Roman Pottery			
Fabric	**Sherds**	**Weight**	**%sherds**
Samian	5	215	10
Amphora	1	10	2
White	4	70	8
Oxidised	4	9	8
Grey	29	475	56
BB1	3	41	6
Shelly	5	96	10
Total	**51**	**916**	**100**

Although a small assemblage, there is enough diagnostic material to be confident about the likely date of the activity to which it relates. The samian ware, which makes up 10% of the assemblage (four different vessels) is all from Central Gaul and comprises a substantially complete Form 27 cup with an illegible stamp, dating to the 2nd century and probably the first half, and three bases from dish Form 18/31 dating between 90-150. The only other import is a single sherd from a South Spanish olive oil amphora of Dressel 20 which would also fit a 2nd century date. Like the relatively high of samian usage, the occurrence of BB1 on a site outside the town is also significant, although the sherds are not diagnostic enough to indicate the date of the activity, except to say it is probably from the middle of the 2nd century onwards and may be into the third. The white ware flagons (WW2) would also tend to indicate a date in the first half of the 2nd century and this would also fit with the early Roman shell-tempered ware (CG1A) jar rims which are all channel-rimmed. The grey wares make up over 50% of the assemblage and comprise almost entirely of necked jars with beaded rims, for which a 2nd century date is most likely. Overall, a later 1st or 2nd century date encompasses all of the material in the assemblage and it is conceivable that most of it could have been deposited by about AD160 or soon thereafter.

Stratigraphic Analysis

The eight sherds from fills (1) and (3) in Trench 1 are not really diagnostic beyond assigning a later 1st or 2nd century date, whilst the 18 sherds from the fills of features in Trench 2 included the samian Form 27 from (7) and a sherd of BB1 from (9), whilst (11) contained a grey ware jar. A further 11 sherds came from Trench 4, all from (14) and included samian Form 18/31 and a BB1 jar rim. Nine sherds came from pebble spread (21) in Trench 5, again including diagnostically early-to middle 2nd century material including samian Form 18/31. Three sherds of late 1st to 2nd century

date came from fill (17) in Trench 6 and a single grey ware sherd from fill (22) in Trench 10. Overall, there are no discernible differences in the chronology of the pottery across the features which would suggest that the activity belongs to a single phase during the 2nd century which does not necessarily extend beyond about AD 160.

Roman and Modern Ceramic Building Material

A small assemblage of rather abraded Roman tile (four fragments; 723g) was recovered. The pebble spread (15) in Trench 5 contained a fragment of Roman tegula roof tile (135g) and a fragment of wall tile (465g). No pottery was associated with it but the similar pebble spread (21) contained early to middle 2nd century material. Single small fragments, probably from tegulae were also recovered from (3) in Trench 1 (105g) and (14) in Trench 4 (18g). It is likely that the material was derived from stone-founded building in the vicinity of similar date to the pottery. In addition two small fragments of modern brick (14g) were recovered from (5) which, in the absence of any other material could be intrusive, but otherwise indicate a modern feature.

Excavations - Elizabeth Johnson

Assemblage Size and Condition

An assemblage comprising 362 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 6.717kg with an EVEs value of 6.275 was retrieved from the excavations. The average sherd weight of 18.6g suggests very good levels of preservation, particularly given the rural nature of the site.

Methodology

The pottery was examined in hand specimen using a binocular microscope at x15 magnification and classified using the Leicestershire fabric series for Roman pottery (Pollard 1994). Specific fabrics were assigned to all sherds wherever possible within the archive dataset, however, in this report the generic ware groups summarised below are used for clarity of quantified data presentation.

Table 3: Summary of Roman pottery fabric series (Pollard 1994).

Fabric Code:	**Fabric Type:**	**Fabric Code:**	**Fabric Type:**
Samian	Samian wares	GW	Grey wares
MO	Mortaria	OW	Oxidised wares
AM	Amphora	CG	Calcite gritted (shelly)
BB1	Black Burnished wares		

Quantification was by sherd count, weight (grams) and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs based on rim values). Average sherd weights (ASW) have also been calculated to provide an indication of the condition of the material and levels of preservation within the assemblage. Vessel forms were assigned where diagnostic sherds allowed, using the Leicestershire Museums form series and other published typologies. The dataset was recorded and analysed within an Excel workbook, which comprises the archive record.

Summary of major pottery fabrics within the assemblage

The table below details a summary of the major pottery fabrics within the assemblage as a whole. Fig. 15 shows the percentage of fabrics present by EVEs as a measure of individual vessels identified, whilst sherd count is shown to enable comparison with other published sites. All references to percentage values relate to sherd count unless otherwise stated.

Grey coarse wares account for 65.7%, the majority of which are most likely locally made providing utilitarian jars and bowls for general household use. Almost all the vessels are jars with 22 jar rims recovered. The rims are all outcurved rounded forms and decoration, where present, comprises cordons and girth grooves. One vessel is carinated with a cordon and lattice zone, suggesting a date from the late 1st or 2nd centuries. Five vessels are either bowls or wide-mouthed jars. All the material could date within the 2nd century. A possible crucible in a fine grey fabric (vitrified) was recovered from [144] (145).

Table 4: Quantification of the Roman pottery.

Fabric	*Sherds*	*% Sherds*	*Weight (g)*	*% Weight*	*EVEs*	*% EVEs*	*ASW (g)*
AM	11	3.0%	293	4.4%	0	0.0%	26.6
BB1	13	3.6%	78	1.2%	0.1	1.6%	6.0
CG	50	13.8%	1198	17.8%	0.785	12.5%	24.0
GW	238	65.7%	4100	61.0%	3.82	60.9%	17.2
MO	9	2.5%	554	8.2%	0.605	9.6%	61.6
OW	13	3.6%	97	1.4%	0.08	1.3%	7.5
Sam	28	7.7%	397	5.9%	0.885	14.1%	14.2
Total	**362**	**100.0%**	**6717**	**100.0%**	**6.275**	**100.0%**	**18.6**

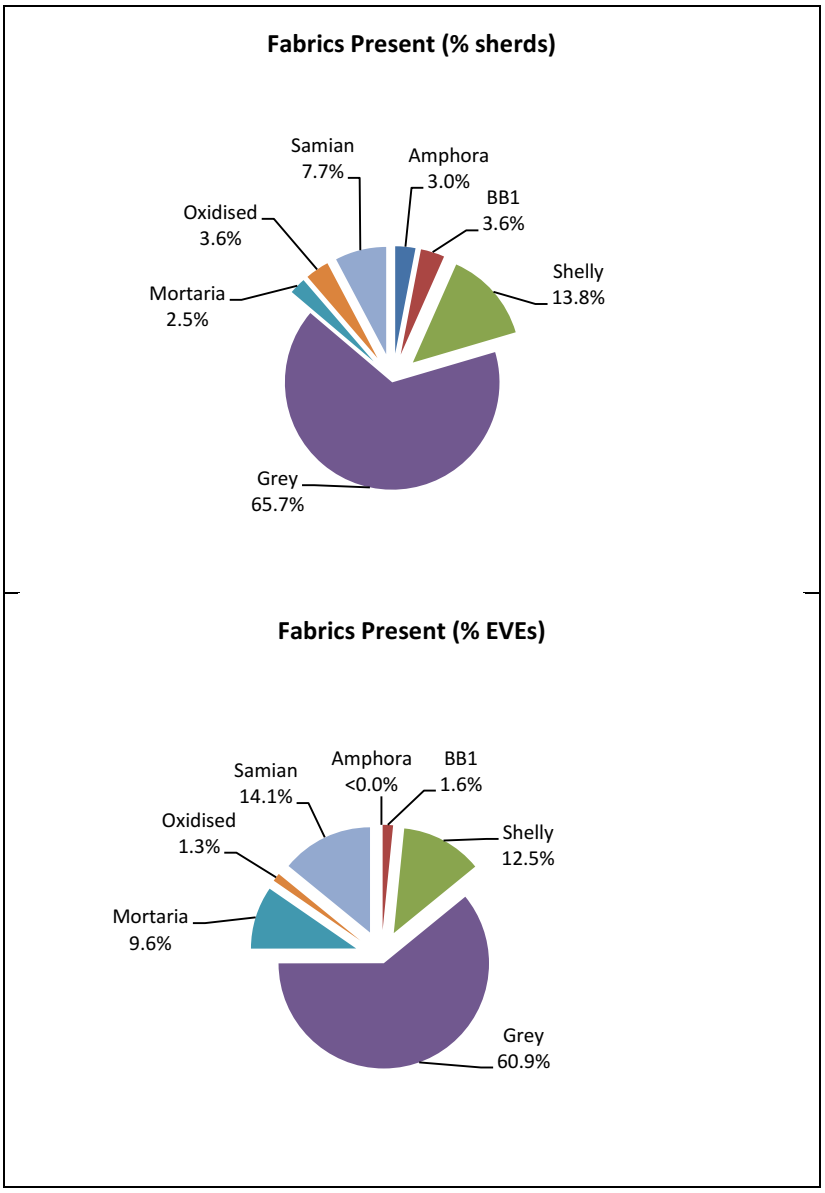

Figure 15: Roman pottery fabrics present by % sherds and EVEs.

The shelly wares comprise the next largest fabric group at 13.8%. All the identifiable vessels are jars, most of which are roll-necked storage jars common during the 1st and 2nd centuries. The earliest datable vessel is a neckless ledge rim jar dating to the mid-late 1st century. The latest datable vessels comprise two Bourne-Greetham jars, produced on the Rutland/Lincolnshire border and dating to the later 2nd or early 3rd centuries (Bolton 1968, 1-3; Pollard 1994, 114).

The remaining coarse wares comprise oxidised and Black Burnished wares, both of which form 3.6% of the assemblage. The Black Burnished wares comprise one base from a dish or bowl with burnished swirls on the exterior, and five jars. Unfortunately none of the sherds are particularly diagnostic and can only be dated from *c.*AD120 onwards (Pollard 1986, 6). Given the nature of the rest of the assemblage, a date within the 2nd century is highly likely. The oxidised wares comprise jars or bowls and a couple of beakers, including one with roller stamped decoration dating to the 2nd century. Possible sources for the oxidised wares are Mancetter-Hartshill and Northamptonshire (Swan 1984, 98-101; Pollard 1994, 113-114).

Imported samian wares from South and Central Gaul are the only fine wares present and account for 7.7% of the assemblage. The forms present comprise dishes, bowls and cups common during the later 1st and 2nd centuries. The latest datable vessel is a Drag.36 bowl which is most common during the mid-late 2nd century (Webster 1996, 46). The other forms present include Drag.18/31 and 18/31R dishes, Drag.30 and 37 bowls, and Drag.33 cups. Most of the vessels are 2nd century Central Gaulish products.

The mortaria recovered constitute the latest datable vessels from the site. Five vessels were found in total; three from Mancetter-Hartshill, one from the Nene Valley and one from Oxfordshire. Three date from the middle of the 2nd century through to the middle of the 3rd, including one from Mancetter-Hartshill with a stamp on the flange. A hammerhead form, also from Mancetter-Hartshill, dates to at least the 3rd century. The latest datable vessel is the Oxfordshire red-brown colour-coated ware, which dates to the 4th century and could be mid-late 4th century (Young 1977, 133; 174). Both the later vessels are abraded. Eleven sherds of amphora were recovered from two contexts; one from (100) and ten from (102). All are of the same fabric associated with Dressel 20 Spanish olive oil amphorae and could represent a single vessel. This is the most common type of amphora found in Leicester and dates from the later 1st century through to the middle of the 3rd (Peacock and Williams 1986, 136).

Ceramic Building Material

Thirty fragments of Roman ceramic building material weighing 2.821kg were also recovered from the site, as detailed in the table below. Most of the fragments are fairly small and cannot be positively identified to a particular type however examples of *pedalis* floor/general purpose tiles and *tegula* roof tiles are present, suggesting the presence of at least one building with a tiled roof.

Table 5: Quantified Ceramic Building Material.

Cut	*Context*	*Form*	*Frags*	*Weight (g)*
	100	Misc	1	63
101	102	Misc	2	57
106	105	Misc	2	81
109	111	Pedalis	1	266
109	111	Misc	3	51
117	118	Misc	1	3
119	120	Misc	1	14
	122	Tegula	1	213
	122	Pedalis	1	686
	122	Misc	7	333
125	126	Misc	2	142
	127	Misc	3	296
132	133	Misc	1	33
144	145	Misc	1	4
	149	Tegula	1	310
	u/s	Misc	2	269
		Total	**30**	**2821**

Stratified Features

Phase 1.1

Large Roman Boundary Ditch

Contexts: [113] (114), (115).

Forty sherds weighing 1.453kg were recovered from a large boundary ditch [113]. A single sherd from a grey ware jar base was found in the top fill (114), with the remainder coming from upper fill (115). The fabrics present comprise grey, oxidised and shelly ware jars alongside two samian ware vessels. The grey wares include two rounded outcurved rimmed jars with cordons at the shoulder, whilst the shelly wares include a storage jar with fine combing and a neckless ledge rimmed jar. The samian ware comprises a South Gaulish samian ware Drag.37 bowl dating to the late 1st-early 2nd century along with a 2nd century Central Gaulish Drag.30 bowl. The shelly wares range in date from the mid-1st to the 2nd century and whilst the grey and oxidised wares are not especially closely datable, a date within the 2nd century, possibly the first half of the 2nd century, would fit with the rest of the material.

Large Roman Ditch

Context: [101] (102).

Sixty-one sherds of pottery weighing 1.621kg were recovered from the secondary fill of large ditch [101]. Most of the pottery comprises grey ware jars or bowls, including six rounded outcurved rims. Three vessels could be bowls or wide-mouthed jars, whilst one is comparable to a form dated to the mid-late 2nd century in the Leicestershire Form Series (Pollard unpublished). The shelly wares comprise a storage jar and a Bourne-Greetham jar which would also suggest a mid-late 2nd century date. The single Black Burnished ware jar can only be dated to *c*.AD120

onwards. The samian ware is from Central Gaul and comprises a Drag.18/31 dish and Drag.36 bowl, both dating within the 2nd century. The Drag.36 is more common during the second half of the 2nd century (Webster 1996, 46). Ten sherds from a Dressel 20 South Spanish olive oil amphora account for almost all the amphora sherds from the site. This is the most common type of amphora found in Leicestershire and body sherds are not closely datable, ranging in date from the late 1st to the early 3rd century. Finally, the latest datable vessel is an Oxfordshire red-brown colour-coated ware mortaria which dates to the 4th century and could be mid-late 4th century (Young 1977, 133; 174). The fragment is abraded and does seem a little anomalous given the rest of the group would appear to date no later than the late 2nd century overall.

Phase 1.2

Metalled Stone Trackways

Context: (112).

Nine sherds (81g) of pottery were recovered from a metalled stone trackway comprising oxidised and grey ware jars, most probably dating within the 2nd century. This surface was also seen as (100) and (127) where more substantial groups of pottery were recovered (see below).

Context: (100).

A more substantial group of pottery comprising 61 sherds weighing 820g was recovered from (100). Most of the material comprises grey, oxidised and shelly ware jars, including rounded outcurved rims and evidence of girth grooves. Some of the surfaces are abraded. There is also a grey ware beaker with everted rim and a Black Burnished ware jar. Two Central Gaulish samian ware vessels are present comprising a Drag.18/31R dish and a bowl base which cannot be identified to a specific form, both of which date within the 2nd century. A single sherd from a Dressel 20 South Spanish olive oil amphora was also recovered. The latest datable vessel is a Mancetter-Hartshill hammerhead mortarium which would date to at least the 3rd century. As with the Oxford mortaria recovered from ditch [101] in Area C, this fragment is abraded and dates later than any of the other pottery found in this group.

Context: (127).

Twenty-one sherds of pottery weighing 536g were recovered from a metalled stone trackway, comprising grey, shelly, oxidised and samian wares along with two mortaria. The grey wares are jars including a rounded outcurved rim and a vessel with acute lattice decoration, whilst the oxidised ware is a beaker with an everted rim. The shelly ware jar is comparable to products of the Bourne-Greetham industry on the Rutland/Lincolnshire border, dating to the second half of the 2nd century or into the early 3rd (Pollard 1994, 114). A Drag.18/31R dish from Lezoux in Central Gaul dates to the early-mid 2nd century. The latest datable vessels are the mortaria, one from Mancetter-Hartshill and one from the Nene Valley. Both forms suggest a date from the middle of the 2nd century to the middle of the 3rd.

Cobbled Stone Surface

Context: (122).

Ninety-two sherds (845g) of pottery were retrieved from a cobbled stone surface overlying and sealing the large boundary ditch [113]. The relatively low average sherd weight of 9.2g reflects the secondary nature of the deposit as part of the cobbled surface, along with any subsequent wear during its lifetime. Tile, quern stones and a slab of slate were also recovered from the surface. The pottery comprises grey and shelly ware jars, a Black Burnished ware bowl or dish base and some samian ware from Central Gaul. The Black Burnished ware base has burnished swirls on the exterior and can only be dated to *c.*AD120 onwards, though a date within the 2nd century is most likely. The shelly ware jars include a large storage jar probably late 1st or 2nd century in date. The samian ware comprises two Drag.33 cups and a Drag.30 decorated bowl, all dating to the 2nd century. The grey wares include two rounded outcurved rims, one of which is either a wide-mouthed jar or a bowl. Two vessels also show traces of girth grooves, though these are abraded. The presence of the samian and Black Burnished ware suggests the pottery became part of the cobbled surface sometime around or after the second quarter of the 2nd century.

Phase 1.3

Field system ditches

Context: [109] (111).

Ten sherds (84g) of pottery were retrieved from a gully fill (111), comprising grey, shelly and Black Burnished ware jars along with a samian ware dish. The grey wares include two rounded outcurved rims, probably dating to the 2nd century. The Black Burnished ware can only be dated to *c.*AD120 onwards, whilst the Central Gaulish samian ware Drag.18/31 can be dated to the first half of the 2nd century.

Context: [128] (129).

Two small sherds (9g) of pottery were recovered from a narrow ditch fill (129). A South Gaulish samian ware Drag.30 bowl dates to the late 1st-early 2nd century, whilst an oxidised ware beaker or small jar with roller stamped decoration dates to the late 1st or 2nd centuries. A Northamptonshire source is very probable for the oxidised ware.

Context: (148).

Three sherds of pottery weighing 275g were recovered from a ditch in Area A, comprising a mortarium, samian ware dish and grey ware jar base. The mortarium sherd is from Mancetter-Hartshill and is fairly substantial weighing 210g. The form dates to between the mid-2nd century and mid-3rd century and the flange is stamped twice with the same mark. The samian ware Drag.18/31 dish is from Lezoux in Central Gaul and dates to the early-middle 2nd century.

Area B

Pottery was recovered from three features within Area B, totalling 145 sherds weighing 1.951kg.

Narrow Gully

Context: [125] (126).

Thirty-two sherds weighing 570g were recovered from gully (126). All the vessels are grey ware jars. Four rounded outcurved rims were found including one carinated vessel with a cordon and zone of lattice decoration. Two other jars had grooves at or on the shoulder. The vessels are not very closely datable, but are likely to date to the later 1st or 2nd centuries.

Area C

Pottery was recovered from five features within Area C, totalling 114 sherds weighing 3.168kg.

Modern Ditch Feature

Context: [146] (147).

A single sherd weighing less than 1g of South Gaulish samian ware was recovered from modern feature (147). The fragment is clearly residual in this context.

Area D

Pottery was recovered from six features within Area D, totalling 94 sherds weighing 1.214kg.

Shallow Ditches

Context: [117] (118); [119] (120).

A small quantity of pottery comprising six sherds (55g) was recovered from the fill of shallow ditch [117]. A Black Burnished ware jar dates from *c.*AD120 onwards and three grey ware jars, including one with a rounded outcurved rim, most likely date within the 2nd century as well. The three sherds (23g) of pottery from ditch [119] are comparable, comprising a Black Burnished ware jar base and a grey ware jar.

These ditches are intercutting and both also cut the metalled stone trackway (112); therefore it is possible the pottery originates from the surface (112) which also dates to the 2nd century.

Gully

Context: [106] (105).

Thirteen sherds (225g) were recovered from a narrow gully [106], comprising a Central Gaulish samian ware Drag.18/31 dish and some grey ware jars. The grey ware includes two rounded outcurved rims and decorative styles include girth grooves, cordons and one example of lozenge shaped stamps in a zone between two grooves. The samian ware dates to the first half of the 2nd century and the grey wares could easily be contemporary.

Ditches

Context: [130] (131); [132] (133).

The two shallow ditch features [130] and [132] revealed only one sherd of pottery each. A grey ware body sherd (2g), probably from a jar, was recovered from (131) and another grey ware body sherd (9g) was found in (133). Neither is closely datable, but a date from the later 1st or 2nd centuries is most likely.

Area E

A very small quantity of pottery was recovered from four features in Area E, comprising only six sherds weighing 109g.

Ditch

Context: [136] (137).

A single sherd of grey ware (5g) was recovered from (137). The body sherd is most likely from a jar and dates from the later 1st or 2nd centuries.

Narrow Linear Gullies

Contexts: [139] (140); [144] (145).

Two sherds (21g) of grey ware were recovered from gully fill (140), which cuts ditch [136] above. The body sherds are not diagnostic, but probably date from the later 1st or 2nd centuries. Another narrow gully [144] joins gully [139] and 2 sherds (62g) from a possible crucible were the only ceramic finds from fill (145). The vessel is vitrified, fine and a pale grey with residue on the interior but no evidence of external residue. One possibility is its use as a secondary vessel for transporting molten material from a crucible to a mould. This was suggested for a group of small vitrified jars recovered from the Vine Street villa site in Leicester (Johnson 2009, 55).

Modern Feature

Context: (134).

One sherd (21g) of grey ware was recovered from modern feature (134). The sherd is not closely datable but a date within the 2nd century is most likely given the nature of the rest of the assemblage. Modern pottery was also recovered from this context and the Roman sherd is clearly residual.

Discussion

The assemblage suggests concentrated activity during the later 1st and 2nd centuries, with only a few sherds possibly dating into the 3rd century. The two mortarium fragments from (100) and (102) respectively are the only vessels clearly dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries and both these sherds are abraded. The fine wares are exclusively imported samian wares, with no examples of Romano-British colour-coated wares recovered. Regional wares are limited to Black Burnished and oxidised wares, with a small quantity of Bourne-Greetham shelly ware, which again suggests a date within the 2nd century overall.

The quantities of fine and specialist wares within the assemblage is most interesting, as 7.7% samian, 2.5% mortaria and 3% amphora is more in line with urban assemblages from Leicester such as Castle Street (Johnson 2006) and Grange Lane (Johnson 2010), than typical rural assemblages from the county. Likewise, looking at the proportion of imports, local wares and non-local regional wares, the assemblage here comprises 78.6% local wares, 7.3% non-local regional wares and 14.1% imports by percentage EVEs. This is not dissimilar to ceramic phase 2 at Causeway Lane in Leicester, dated to the late 1st to mid-2nd century, which comprised 79% local wares, 4% non-local regional wares and 17% imported wares by percentage EVEs (Cooper 2004, 86). The ceramic assemblage does suggest the occupants of the site at County Hall had fairly easy access to the markets in Leicester and were able to acquire the same sort of goods as those living in the city.

8. The Post Roman Pottery - Deborah Sawday

The pottery, eight sherds which weighed 58 grams and had a vessel rim equivalent of 0.08 EVE, (calculated by adding together the circumference of the surviving rim sherds, where one vessel equals 1.00), was catalogued with reference to the guidelines set out by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG, 2001) and the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 1989), (Sawday 2009). Miscellaneous finds of china clay, industrial residue, wood, slate, glass, shell, wood and flint were also present.

The finds are listed below (Table 6). Most of the datable material is associated with the backfill of the modern features [146] and [151], and was probably bought to the site by the manuring of the fields from the nearby settlement of Glenfield during the post medieval and modern periods. Of note was a possible Pre-historic notched piece of flint (L. Cooper, pers. comm.), which was residual in [146].

Table 6: The pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) and miscellaneous finds by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Gr.	Comments
POTTERY				
[151] 134	EA10 – Fine White Earthenware	4	5	Rim/body fragments.
[151] 134	EA10	1	1	Body – transfer printed blue under glaze
[146] (147)	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	45	Collared jar rim, glazed internally. External rim diameter 280mm, 0.080 EVE post medieval/modern.
[146] (147)	EA4 – Mottled ware - coarse	1	4	Body glazed internally & externally, post medieval.
[146] (147)	EA5 – Imitation Mottled ware	1	3	Body -slipped & glazed internally & externally post medieval.
MISCELLANEOUS FINDS				
100	Industrial Residue	1		
115	Oyster Shell	1		
115	Slate	1		Fragment only
115	Burnt Wood	2		
[151] 134	Coal	1		
[146] (147)	Flint	1		Possibly a notched piece of Pre-historic flint.
[146] (147)	China Clay	2		Tobacco pipe stem, [post medieval/modern.
[146] (147)	Slate	1		Fragment only
[146] (147)	Glass	1		Bottle - modern

9. The Animal Bones - Jennifer Browning

Introduction

This report presents the analysis of the animal bone assemblage of recovered during excavations at County Hall, Glenfield in Leicestershire. Ten features produced animal bones; these were ditches [101]; [113]; [117]; [119], gullies [106]; [109]; [125] and layers or spreads (100), (112), (122). Bones from hand-recovered deposits only were examined, as sieving of environmental samples produced no faunal remains (Section 10).

Previous trial trenching at the site produced 27 fragments from seven different features (Browning 2013). The identified assemblage consisted of cattle with the exception of a red deer mandible. The bones were mostly in large fragments and there were a small number of bones where the state of epiphyseal fusion could be determined. No butchery was recognised and it is possible that this was masked by the poor surface condition. Gnawing and burning were noted, however.

Methodology

Specimens were identified with reference to comparative modern and ancient skeletal material held at the School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester. Information was compiled directly into a database with facility for recording data on species, bone element, state of epiphysial fusion and completeness to elicit information on species proportions, skeletal representation, age and condition. Where possible, the anatomical parts present for each skeletal element were recorded using the 'zones' defined by Serjeantson (1996), with additional zones ascribed to mandibles based on Dobney and Reilly (1988). Measurements followed von den Driesch (1976) and tooth wear was recorded with reference to Grant (1982). Surface preservation was assessed after Harland et al (2003). Joining fragments were re-assembled and the resulting specimen counted as a single fragment, although a record of the original number of fragments was retained.

Preservation and Taphonomy

Surface condition was assessed for each specimen, following Harland et al (2003), and was predominantly 'fair', indicating the bone surfaces were 'solid in places but flaky or powdery on up to 49% of specimen'. A difference was observed in boundary ditch 113, where preservation was generally good, defined as 'lacks fresh appearance but solid; very localized flaky or powdery'. A very small number of bones (n=5) were in poor condition (surface powdery or flaky over 50% of specimen'). The bones exhibited both ancient and modern breakage and re-fitting of joining fragments reduced the total from 240 to 210 fragments. Fragmentation within the assemblage is also indicated by the fact that 43% (n=91) of specimens were categorised as undiagnostic shaft fragments.

Gnawing occurred on five bones in the assemblage. These were all recovered from ditches and predominantly belonged to cattle, with the affected bones identified as an atlas and three metapodials. A sheep/goat metacarpal was also affected. There were no burnt bones in the assemblage.

Taxa and Carcass Representation

The assemblage produced evidence for the main domestic species; cattle, sheep/goat and pig, as well as horse (Table 7). No wild animals were identified during this phase of work however a red deer mandible was recovered during the evaluation, indicating that wild animals were present on the site (Browning 2012). Cattle were the most common species, accounting for 70% of the bones. Horse was the next most frequent taxa (16%), occurring in five contexts. Sheep/goat bones were also retrieved from five contexts (accounting for 13%). Pig was represented by a single ulna in ditch 119.
Small sample size means that it is not possible to usefully analyse the distribution of carcass parts beyond making a few observations. The cattle bones are mostly post-cranial and there are more elements from the feet than any other part of the body (Table 9). This coupled with the relative scarcity of elements from the meatier parts of the body may indicate that the waste represents primary slaughter. Both cranial and post-cranial elements were represented for horse and sheep.

More than half of the bones were recovered from ditch 113. The identified elements, with one exception, were cattle and belonged predominantly to the head, feet or spine. Bones from the forelimb (radius and ulna) and scapula and pelvis were also observed. Although four fills contained faunal remains, most were recovered from the primary fill (context 135), indicating that the ditch operated as a useful disposal point for butchery waste. No butchery marks were seen on the bones from the ditch but the remains may largely represent elements that were 'boned out' at an early stage of processing.

Age Structure

Evidence for the age was scarce in this small assemblage. The majority of cattle bones were fused and unfused specimens were only observed among the later fusing bones (Table 10). The scant evidence for juveniles could indicate that the animals were largely slaughtered as adults - which are typical of this period - but the results are undoubtedly affected by the poor preservation at the site, which may have impacted upon the survival of young bones. No unfused horse bones were identified; two tibiae and a pelvis were fused. There were no sheep/goat or pig epiphyses.

Three mandible wear stages were obtained. The two cattle mandibles exhibited identical wear and are likely to belong to the same mature animal. The single sheep/goat mandible was incomplete but derived from a younger adult; the missing 3rd molar was probably coming into wear (Table 11).

Pathologies

Three abnormal bones were recovered, all cattle bones from ditch 113. Two were congenital absences; in both cases the hypoconulid (the distal pillar of the lower third molar) was considerably reduced, which provides further evidence that these two cattle mandibles belonged to the same animal. Absent hypoconulids are often observed in archaeological assemblages and investigations are currently proceeding into the temporal and geographical distribution of this phenomenon (Argant et al 2013). There were no other third molars within the assemblage.

Figure 16: Cattle mandible and lower third molar exhibiting missing/reduced hypoconulid

The third abnormal bone was a second phalanx which exhibited slight eburnation of the proximal articulation and expansion of shaft on plantar face, indicating that there had been some wear upon this joint.

Butchery

Only six bones exhibited butchery marks (Table 12); however identification of such marks may have been masked by poor preservation. A small range of marks was observed, predominantly associated with dismemberment of the carcass. The removal of a sheep horncore from the skull may have taken place during primary butchery and have been aimed at separation of the horn sheath for craft working.

Measurements

Measurements were taken on 19 bones from the site (Table 13). While there are not sufficient examples from which to make inferences for this site, these may prove useful when considered in conjunction with a larger body of data during synthetic analyses.

Discussion

Archaeological work on land immediately to the south at Gynsills Hall (The Gynsills, Glenfield) revealed the south-western edge of a Romano-British settlement (HER MLE117). Investigations have indicated that the settlement was in use for a long while. The current site may be part of this larger settlement and the assemblage is broadly comparable with the faunal remains from excavations at The Gynsills (Bevan et al 1999), which produced evidence for cattle and sheep and was likely to derive from kitchen waste. The current excavations produced 64 hand-recovered identifiable specimens. Sieving of environmental samples did not produce any further bones. The total assemblage comprised 250 bones but extensive ancient and modern breakage had resulted in a large number of undiagnostic fragments, limiting the available information on livestock raised and consumed on or near the site. The identified bones belonged predominantly to cattle but horse, sheep and pig were also represented and

the evaluation phase of the work also produced evidence for red deer. However, survival may have been biased towards the larger and older animals, whose bones may have been less susceptible to destruction and more likely to be recovered.
The assemblage contained small numbers of butchered and gnawed bones indicating that the remains largely consisted of domestic waste from the settlement. There were also two examples of cattle third molars with absent hypoconuids, thought to be a congenital abnormality, which probably belonged to a single individual.
Tables

Table 7: Preservation within the assemblage based on numbers of specimens (after Harland et al (2003)

Context/Preservation	*fair*	*good*	*poor*
101	12	5	
106	2		
109	9		
113	45	104	4
117	2		
119	1		1
125			2
Layers (100; 112; 122)	12	8	3
Total	83	117	10

Table 8: Distribution of taxa within the assemblage

	cattle	*horse*	*pig*	*sheep*	*sheep/goat*	*large mml*	*medium mml*	*Indet.*	*Total*
Ditch 101									
102	4	1		1	2	7	2		17
Gully 106									
105	1						1		2
Gully 109									
111	1				1	7			9
Ditch 113									
114	1					2			3
115	7				2	4	1		14
116	1					5	1	6	13
135	23				1	99			123
Ditch 117									
118	2								2
Ditch 119									
120	1		1						2
Gully 125									
126		1				1			2
Layers									
100	4	1			1	8			14
112		1							1
122		6				1		1	8
Total	45	10	1	1	7	134	5	7	210

Table 9: Distribution of elements

Taxa	*Anatomical Region*	*Element*	*No**	*MNE (Minimum Number of Elements)*
cattle	Head	mandible	9	4
	Vertebrae	atlas	1	1
	Forelimb	radius	6	4
		ulna	4	3
	Scapula/Pelvis	scapula	2	2
		pelvis	2	2
	Hind limb	femur	1	1
		tibia	1	1
	Feet	carpals	3	3
		astragalus	1	1
		calcaneum	4	3
		metacarpal	2	2
		metatarsal	5	4
		1st phalanx	1	1
		2nd phalanx	2	2
		3rd phalanx	1	1
horse	Head	maxilla	1	1
	Scapula/Pelvis	pelvis	1	1
	Hind-limb	tibia	2	2
		femur	1	1
	Loose teeth	tooth	5	5
large mammal	Vertebrae	cervical vertebra	7	
		thoracic vertebra	11	
		lumbar vertebra	1	
		ossified rib	5	
	Scapula/Pelvis	pelvis	1	
	Ribs	rib (head)	1	
		rib fragments	13	
pig	Forelimb	ulna	1	1
sheep (sheep/goat)	Head	horncore	1	1
		mandible	2	2
	Forelimb	radius	1	1
	Scapula/Pelvis	pelvis	1	1
	Hindlimb	tibia	2	1
	Feet	metacarpal	1	1
medium mammal	Ribs	rib fragments	2	

*raw data, not standardised;

Table 10: Cattle epiphyseal fusion

Bone	*Age (months)*	*Fused*	*Unfused*
Pelvis (acet)	7-10	2	
Scapula D	7-8	1	
1st Phal P	13-15	1	
Humerus D	15-18		
Radius P	15-18	2	
2nd Phal P	18	2	
MetaC D	24-36	2	
Tibia D	24-30		
Metat D	27-36	3	
Femur P	42		
Calc P	36-42	1	1
Radius D	42-48	2	
Ulna P	42-48	1	1
Humerus P	42-48		
Femur D	42-48		
Tibia P	42-48		

Table 11: Mandible Wear Stages

Context	*Bone*	*Species*	*dp4*	*p4*	*m1*	*m2*	*m3*
102	mandible	sheep/goat	l		g	e	
135	mandible	cattle		e	k	k	g
135	mandible	cattle		e	k	k	g

Table 12: Butchery marks at the site.

Feature	*Context*	*Taxa*	*Bone*	*Notes*
layer	100	cattle	femur	Chop mark on femoral head
ditch	102	sheep	horncore	Horncore chopped off at base, cut mark.
ditch	102	cattle	mandible	Sawn condyle- Disarticulation of jaw.
ditch	115	cattle	ulna	Broken shaft indicates marrow extraction.
ditch	118	cattle	radius	Chop on shaft
layer	100	large mammal	pelvis	Cut mark

Table 13: Measurements collected during analysis

Cntxt	*Bone*	*Taxa*	*GL*	*Bp*	*Bd*	*SD*	*Dd*	*GLP*	*SLC*	*GLm*	*LAR*	*L*	*W/WA*	*Bfd*
102	ldp4	s/g										15	6.2	
102	lm1	s/g										14	7.4	
102	lm2	s/g										17	7.8	
135	scapula	cattle						56.6	44.9					
135	metacarpal	cattle	160	52.8	54.9	27.9	28.6							
135	metacarpal	cattle			55.5	28.4	27.8							
135	metatarsal	cattle	215	45.7	55.1	26.1	29.6							
135	metatarsal	cattle			54.4		30							
135	lm1	cattle										23.1	14.3	
135	lm2	cattle										25.9	13.7	
135	lm1	cattle										23.8	14.8	
135	lm2	cattle										26	14	
115	scapula	cattle						60	44.7					
115	metatarsal	cattle			49.3									
115	pelvis	cattle									61.9			
115	astragalus	cattle					37.7			61				
102	radius	cattle												59.9
120	radius	cattle												64.1
126	tibia	horse			65.9		42							

10. Environmental - Anita Radini

Introduction

Four soil samples were taken during the excavations for the recovery of plant and other remains in order to assess the potential preservation of evidence about past environment, food production and consumption at the site and possible dating evidence. The samples date to the Roman period.

Materials and Methods

Four samples of ten litres each were sieved to assess the potential for environmental analysis. All the samples appeared greenish brown in colour and were mainly silty clay, except Sample 104, which seemed richer in organic matter. The soil was wet-sieved in a sieving tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation through a 0.30mm mesh sieve. The residue in the tank mesh was air dried sorted for all finds. The flotation fraction (flot) was air dried and scanned under a stereomicroscope at magnifications between 10x and 40x. Samples, volume and summary of results are presented in table 1. Plant names follow Stace (1997).

Table 14: Summary of results by sample.

Sample	*Context*	*Feature*	*V in L*	*Ch flecks*	*Other plant remains*
101	115	Fill of ditch [113]	10	x	Spelt wheat grains (x4), wheat grains (x3), goosefoots (x2)
102	112	Spread of trackway	10	x	Wheat seeds (x3), grass seeds (x2)
103	135	Fill of ditch [113]	10	x	none
104	102	Fill of ditch [101]	10	x	none

V=volume, L=litres, CH=charcoal, x=present in low quantity

Results and discussion

All four samples contained low numbers of charcoal flecks, whilst Samples 101 and 102 also contained the charred remains of cereals and other seeds. In addition, Samples 101 and 104 contained a large amount of deteriorated organic matter, probably due to the accumulation process at the bottom of the ditches. Small root and rootlets fragments were found in all samples, suggesting a degree of soil disturbance.

Charcoal

The charcoal fragments were very small and whilst in a few cases it was possible to identify them as oak (*Quercus* sp.), it was not possible to assess the age of the wood.

Plant macrofossil remains

There were only a few identifiable plant remains comprising charred seeds and cereal grains from sample **101** and **102**. These were consistent with spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta* L.), glume wheat (*Triticum* sp.), and a few seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and grasses (Poaceae). These could be both weeds of crops or growing nearby the site. Goosefoots have edible leaves while grasses could be used as fodder, roofing and flooring material or as kindling.

Other finds

No other finds were retrieved from both tank mesh and flots.

The assemblage is consistent with the disposal of domestic rubbish in ditches, but no further comment can be made due to the paucity of evidence.

Conclusions

Overall, the archaeobotanical assemblage was relatively poor in terms of charred plant remains. No material useful for C14 dating was recovered.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

No further archaeobotanical analysis is recommended on these samples. However, it is important to take into account that soil conditions can vary widely across different areas of a site. Despite the paucity of remains recovered in this assessment, an appropriate sampling strategy is still highly advisable if future archaeological work is undertaken in the area.

11. Small Finds - Nicholas J. Cooper

Introduction

A total of 13 small finds were recovered from the site and are catalogued chronologically. Finds have been x-rayed and conserved by Graham Morgan.

Roman Brooches

1) Sf8 (127). Cu alloy. Brooch spring comprising six coils with external chord missing. An iron axis pin runs through the coils still attached to a lug, between the two halves of the spring. It is not clear if the lug is part of a double-pierced lug arrangement found on Colchester derivative brooches, or the base of pin used to repair the mechanism when the spring became damaged. Rest of the brooch is missing. A mid-late 1st century date is applicable.
2) Sf1 Area D (100). Cu alloy. Plate brooch. Complete disc with three concentric zones filled with enamel. The central zone or cell is filled with (now) orange enamel. The middle ring has a circle of round metal pins (reserved dots) surrounded by (now) green enamel (which was probably originally red), and the outer ring is also filled with green enamel. The catch plate is present but the pin is missing due to damage to one of the lugs. Diameter 25mm. Identical in design to a slightly larger example in the Mackreth corpus (Mackreth 2011, 157 Type 2.g2 no.13238, pl.106). Enamelled brooches of this type are most common in the early to middle 2nd century. An almost identical plate brooch with blue and yellow/green enamel, and lacking the reserved dots, was recovered from the adjacent excavations by BUFAU in 1997/8 (Bevan 1999, 8 and fig.6).

Roman Coin

3) Sf7 [113]. Cu Alloy. Illegible. Very worn? as (diameter 25mm). Obv. Head facing right. Rev.?victory standing. 1st or 2nd century.

Roman Tool or Knife

4) Sf2 (115) Iron. Broken length of square-sectioned handle, flattening to a blade set at an angle. The back of the blade is straight. The curving cutting edge is damaged and the rest of the blade is missing. Preserved length 195mm. The object is too incomplete for close parallel with any of the knives, cleaver or other tools in the British Museum catalogue (Manning 1985 Section Q). The lack of taper on the handle or tang is atypical or indicates a large object.

Roman nail

5) (127) Flat head and upper part of square-sectioned stem on Manning (1985) Type1b carpentry nail. Preserved length 25mm.

Medieval Horse Equipment

6) Sf3 Subsoil. Iron prick spur. Lozenge-shaped prick on a stem. Single moulding at junction of stem and arms. Arms curving and terminals not preserved. Closely paralleled by examples from London dated to the late 13th century (Ward-Perkins 1940, 101, fig.31. 3 no.C.1219 Type BB (ii) 8).

Blades of uncertain date

7) Sf4 subsoil. Iron. ? blade tip. Tapering length with rounded tip. Preserved length 80mm.
8) Sf10 subsoil. Iron. Small blade tip. One straight edge; the other curving to a rounded point. Preserved length 63mm

In both cases, these are rather thick, heavy and well-preserved to be Roman or medieval, and being unstratified are probably of modern date.

Objects of Modern Date

Two complete iron nails were recovered from (112) Trackway (west). Both are about 80mm in length (3''). The x-rays show one with a rounded head and the other with a small flat head, indicating they are of modern date. A modern horseshoe (Sf9) and two lumps of lead (Sfs 5 and 6) were also recovered from the subsoil.

12. Discussion.

The archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavations has revealed extensive archaeological remains within the development area. The various evaluation trenches and additional stripped areas contained Roman features, and there was sufficient archaeological evidence to suggest the spread of activity across the whole of the development area.

The bulk of the archaeological evidence recorded from excavation are thought to reflect Roman activity from the later 1st to the 2nd and possibly into the 3rd century in the form of boundary ditches, field system ditches, stone spreads and trackways.

The earliest evidence is for two relatively large ditches were found within the Areas A, B and C [113] [08] and [10], [110] located in the north-east corner of the excavation. It is presumed the ditches may relate to some form of boundary activity for fields or settlement plot. Both ditches contained relatively large quantities of pottery dated to the later-1st - 2nd centuries and animal bone suggesting the ditches contained domestic refuse. The identified bones belonged predominantly to cattle but horse, sheep and pig were also represented and the evaluation phase of the work also produced evidence for red deer.

Stone spreads, some partly overlying the earlier boundary ditches are thought to suggest trackways or possibly working areas. Some of the spreads of stone and pebbles found within two trenches (15) and (21) might be perhaps potential threshing surfaces although the environmental remains from the site are poor. An extensive threshing floor was found at a comparable Roman settlement excavated at the General Hospital, Leicester (Chapman 2000). Pottery within the spreads dated from the mid-2nd to the mid-3rd century and animal bone embedded within them suggests a continuation of domestic refuse dumps within that area.

Several phases of field system ditch re-cutting and replacement are evident from across the excavation areas indicating how important the maintenance of drainage was in this clayland area. The bulk of the pottery was dated to the Late 1st to 2nd century suggesting domestic occupation from this period nearby.

The pottery was fairly fresh in its condition suggesting that material had not travelled far from its source. This would indicate that perhaps domestic structures were in close proximity. In addition a small assemblage of rather abraded Roman tile was recovered including tegula roof and wall tile. It is likely that the material was derived from a stone-founded building in the vicinity of similar date to the pottery.

Archaeological work on land immediately to the south at Gynsills Hall revealed the south-western edge of a Romano-British settlement (HER MLE117, Bevan *et al*, 1999). Investigations have indicated that the settlement was in use during the 1st – 2nd centuries. The excavation plan suggests that there was little else to the south and west and shows features heading towards the proposed development site. The current site may be part of this larger settlement - the bone assemblages are broadly comparable with the faunal remains from excavations at The Gynsills, which produced evidence for cattle and sheep and was likely to derive from kitchen waste. The Gynsills excavations suggested that the main settlement was likely to be to the

north-east (potentially therefore between these excavations and the current excavation area).

The trackway in the centre of the site running north-west to south-east survived in two main sections being interrupted by field system ditches and areas of disturbance and horizontal truncation. The trackway is perhaps an access route from the fields into a potential settlement or farmstead

The archaeological remains on the site provide valuable information concerning the date, nature and development of the outskirts of the Romano-British rural settlement. The site is broadly comparable with similar Romano-British settlements located within the hinterland of Roman Leicester including sites excavated at Leicester General Hospital, Crown Hills, Leicester (Chapman 2000) and Hamilton North, Humberstone, Leicester (Shore and Clay 2004) and Lockington (Thomas 2013) albeit on a smaller scale. The Gynsills settlement appears to have been part of a small farmstead within an open cleared landscape mainly occupied during the late 1st to 2nd century (although pottery suggests some possible activity into the 3rd century). Arable farming was an important part of its economy and it would have had trading connections with other parts of Roman Britain which were likely to be through *Ratae Corieltavorum* (Roman Leicester).

The evidence from these and the earlier Birmingham excavations suggests that typical activities undertaken on the settlement might include butchery, food preparation, storage and consumption with the presence of CBM suggesting Romanised buildings. Most of the Roman pottery is of local manufacture and trading contacts are likely to have been through *Ratae Corieltavorum.* Evidence for personal ornaments includes a late 1st century copper alloy brooch spring and a brooch early to mid-2nd century cooper alloy plate disc. The only coin from the site was a copper alloy coin dated to 1st to 2nd century.

13. Acknowledgements and publication

I would like to thank the Leicestershire County Council for their help and co-operation on site. The project was managed by Vicki Score and the fieldwork was carried out by the author, Tim Higgins James Harvey, Jamie Patrick, Leon Hunt, Mathew Morris, Andy Hyam all of ULAS.

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Online Access to the index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

14. Archive

A full copy of the archive as defined in The Guidelines For the Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990), and the Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections (MGC 1992) and Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all finds (RFG/FRG) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all records directly relating to the investigation undertaken.

The archive consists of 1 copy of this report, indices, 51 context recording forms, 12 Section and plan drawing sheets work, photo index forms, B+W and colour digital photo contact sheet, and 1 CD containing digital photos.

Subject to confirmation it will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A76.2012.

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Appendix 1 Oasis Summary

INFORMATION REQUIRED	
Project Name	An archaeological Excavation County Hall, Glenfield, Leicestershire (SK 5499 0713).
Project Type	Archaeological Excavations
Project Manager	Vicki Score
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	Evaluation/None
Current Land Use	Scrub ground
Development Type	Car park
Reason for Investigation	National Planning Policy Framework Section 12
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	NGR : SK 5499 0713
Start/end dates of field work	18/03/2013 to 12/04/2013
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area *	Approx 1.17 hectares

Appendix 2 Context List

Cont No.	Cut No.	Area	Type	Description	Below
Phase 1.1 Boundary ditches					
7	8	T 2	Fill	Fill of large boundary ditch [113] [08] Mottled yellowish grey and orange grey clay silt. Same as Content (114)	
8	8	T2	Cut	Large ditch same as[113]	07
09	10	T2	Fill	Mottled greyish orange silty clay fill of Large ditch [10] Contained early to mid-2nd Roman pottery Same as (102)	
10				Cut for a large ditch same as [101]	09
101	101	Area A B C	Cut	Large ditch located in the north east corner of the site close to ditch [113]. The ditch had steep sloping sides and a wide flat base. It measured 2.7m wide and 0.70m deep	
102	101	Area A B C	Fill	Fill of large ditch [101] a dark greyish brown silty clay mixed rare charcoal flecks and small to large sub-rounded sub-angular stones Contained late 2nd century Roman pottery and cattle, horse, sheep and goat animal bone	
113	113	Area A B C	Cut	A very large curving ditch running NW to SE that measured 2.70m wide 1.23m deep. Very steep sides and narrow round base.	135
114	113	Area A B C	Fill	Top fill of large ditch [113]. Greyish brown silty clay mixed small round pebbles, occasional charcoal fleck. Contained early to mid-2nd Roman pottery and late 1st to 2nd Roman coin. Cattle Bone	
115	113	Area A B C	Fill	Fill within a large ditch [113]. Greyish silty clay mixed with occasional small rounded pebble charcoal fleck. Contained early to mid-2nd Roman Pottery, Roman Iron tool and cattle/sheep bone. Also contained some cereal waste	114
116	113	Area A B C	Fill	Fill within large ditch [113]. Yellowish brown silty clay mixed with rare large rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Cattle bone	115
135	113	Area A B C	Fill	Primary fill of large ditch [113] dark greyish silty clay mixed with large rounded pebbles and frequent animal bone. Cattle and sheep bone	116
Phase 1.2 Track way and Stone surface					
15		T4	Layer	A spread of abundant large and medium size angular and subangular stones, pebbles mixed within greyish brown silty clay. Roman CBM material. Stone surface	
21		T5	Layer	A spread of abundant large and medium size angular and subangular stones, pebbles mixed within greyish brown silty clay. CBM material contained early to mid-2nd Roman pottery. Stone surface	
100		Area B D	Layer	A spread of stone and cobbles pottery vessels. Stones or cobbles comprised granite within yellowish grey silt clay. Roman Pottery 3rd Cu Alloy Plate Disc Brooch early to mid-2nd. Cattle Horse and Sheep bone	
112		Area B D	Layer	A spread of stone and cobbles pottery vessels. Stones or cobbles comprised granite within yellowish grey silt clay. Roman Pottery Mid 2nd and horse animal bone Wheat grains and grass seed	100
122		Area B	Layer	A spread of stone and pottery vessels on top of large ditch [113]. Stones or cobbles comprised granite occasional millstone grit quern stone. Roman Pottery mid-2nd and horse animal bone	
127		Area B D	Layer	A spread of stone and cobbles pottery vessels. Stones or cobbles comprised granite within yellowish grey silt clay.	

				Roman Pottery Mid 2nd to mid-3rd Cu Alloy Brooch spring mid to late 1st Roman nail	
122		Area B	Layer	A spread of stone and pottery vessels on top of large ditch [113]. Stones or cobbles comprised granite occasional millstone grit quern stone. Roman Pottery mid-2nd and horse animal bone	
127		Area B D	Layer	A spread of stone and cobbles pottery vessels. Stones or cobbles comprised granite within yellowish grey silt clay. Roman Pottery mid-2nd to mid-3rd Cu Alloy Brooch spring mid to late 1st Roman nail	
Phase 1.3 Field ditch system					
11	12	T2	Fill	Fill of gully feature [12] mottled grey and yellowish grey silty clay mixed occasional charcoal flecks, angular stones and chalk flint. Contained Roman pottery early to mid-2nd Roman pottery	
12	12	T2	Cut	A narrow linear gully that measured 0.46m wide and 0.12m deep	11
13	13	T4	Cut	A broad shallow ditch that measured 1.20m wide and 0.08m and aligned NW - SE	14
14	13	T4	Fill	Pale grey / pale brown slightly plastic silty clay mixed with rounded pebbles. Fill of a ditch [12] and contained Roman early tomMid 2nd pottery	
17	18	T6	Fill	Fill of narrow ditch [18] orange grey silty clay mixed with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck. Also contained occasional pottery sherd and animal bone	
18	18	T6	Cut	A narrow linear ditch running NE – SW with steep sloping sides and flat base.	
19	19	T5	Cut	A narrow linear ditch running N – S with steep sloping sides and flat base. Close to stone surface (21) and thought to be contemporary	20
20	19	T5	Fill	Fill of Ditch [19] dark greyish clay silt mixed with a lot of charcoal and ash. Contained Roman CBM	
22	23	T10	Fill	Pale grey clay ditch fill mixed with occasional charcoal fleck and contained late 1st early 2nd Roman Pottery Fill of ditch cut [23]	
23	23	T10	Cut	Cut of Roman field system ditch seen in in evaluation Trench 10 and probably part of a group found in area E. Measured 1.65m wide and 0.32m deep	22
24	25	T8	Fill	Fill of narrow gully [25] a pale greyish clay mixed with occasional pebble	
25	25	T8	Cut	A narrow gully feature running N – S measuring 0.55m wide and 0.07m deep. Close to stone surface (15) and thought to be contemporary	24
26	27	T8	Fill	Fill of narrow gully [27] a pale greyish clay mixed with occasional pebble and charcoal fleck	
27	27	T8	Cut	A narrow gully feature running N – S measuring 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep. Close to stone surface (15) and thought to be contemporary	
103	103	Area C	Cut	Cut of a narrow linear and probably part of a Roman field system ditch located in Area C towards the south east corner. Measured 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep	104
104	103	Area C	Fill	Mid greyish brown slightly silty clay fill mixed with rare subangular pebbles and charcoal flecks. Fill of ditch cut [103]	
105	106	Area D	Cut	A gully fill consisting of orange grey silty clay mixed with occasional field stone, charcoal flecks and small chalk flint fragments. Contained Roman early to mid-2nd pottery. Fill of Curving gully [106]	

106	106	Area D	Fill	A narrow curving linear gully running east to west measuring 0.52m wide and 0.18m deep	105
107	107	Area C	Cut	Part of shallow sub-circular pit exposed in Area C measures 1.5m wide and 0.16m deep	108
108	107	Area C	Fill	Fill of shallow pit consisting mid yellowish brown clay mixed with chalk flecks	
109	109	Area C	Cut	Wide irregular ditch running east to west in Area C close to pit [107] Measured 2.80m wide and 0.45m deep	110
110	109	Area C	Fill	A primary fill of ditch [109] and consisted mid greyish brown slightly silty clay	111
111	109	Area C	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay mixed occasional small – large sub-rounded/sub-angular pebbles rare large rounded cobbles, charcoal flecks. Secondary fill within ditch [109] Contained mid-2nd Roman pottery, cattle sheep animal bone	
121	101	Area C	Fill	Dark yellowish brown slightly silty clay mixed with chalk flecks. Primary fill of ditch [101]	102
117	117	Area D	Cut	Straight linear parallel sided ditch steep sided and flat base. Truncated ditch running along the west side and cutting stone trackway (100) and (112)	118
118	117	Area D	Fill	Ditch [117] fill comprised mid yellowish brown clay silt mixed with small rounded pebbles. Contained Roman pottery 2nd century and cattle bone	
119	119	Area D	Cut	Very shallow straight linear parallel sided ditch with moderate sloping sides and flat base. Truncated ditch running along the west side and cutting stone trackway (100) and (112)	120
120	119	Area D	Fill	Ditch [120] fill comprised mid yellowish brown clay silt mixed with small rounded pebbles. Contained Roman pottery 2nd century and cattle, pig bone	
123	123	Area D	Cut	Straight linear parallel sided ditch steep sided and flat base. Truncated ditch running along the west side and cutting stone trackway (100) and (112). Same As [117]	124
124	123	Area D	Fill	Ditch [117] fill comprised mid yellowish brown clay silt mixed with small rounded pebbles. Same as (118)	
125	125	Area B	Cut	Cut of a narrow linear and probably part of a Roman field system ditch located in Area B towards north east corner and truncated by large Roman boundary ditch [113] Measured 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep	126
126	125	Area B	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty mixed frequent small fragments of stone and medium size pebbles. Contained late 1st early 2nd Roman pottery. Fill of gully [125]	
128	128	Area C	Cut	Narrow shallow linear cut located in the Area C towards the south east corner. Measured 1.20m wide and 0.10m deep. Part of Roman field system	129
129	128	Area C	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay mixed with a few small sub-angular stones and frequent small stones. Contained late 1st early 2nd Roman pottery.	
130	130	Area D	Cut	Linear ditch with shallow gradual sloping sides and rounded base. Measured 0.68m wide and 0.13m deep	131
131	130	Area D	Fill	Yellowish brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [130]	
132	132	Area D	Cut	Narrow linear parallel to [130] Steep sided with flat base and measured 0.10m deep and 0.78m wide	133
133	132	Area D	Fill	Yellowish brown silty clay fill mixed a few very small stones and frequent charcoal flecks	
136	136	Area E	Cut	Butt end of a large ditch just visible out of the section in Area E. Appears to run into ditch [139]. Measured 2.65m wide and 0.44m deep	138
137	136	Area E	Fill	Mottled yellowish brown and yellowish grey silty clay mixed a few angular stones. Fill of Roman field system	

				ditch [136] Contained late 1st to early 2nd Roman pottery	
138	136	Area E	Fill	Bright yellowish brown and yellowish blue silty clay mixed with small stones. Primary ditch fill and part of ditch cut [136]	137
139	139	Area E	Cut	A linear ditch running north east to south west located in Area E and adjoining ditch [136]. Roman field system ditch which measured 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep.	140
140	139	Area E	Fill	Bright yellowish brown grey silty clay mottled with blue clay mixed few angular stones. Contained late 1st to early 2nd Roman pottery. Fill of ditch [139]	
144	144	Area E	Cut	Narrow curving ditch running NNW to SSE that measured 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep. Part of Roman field system group in Area E	145
145	144	Area E	Fill	Dark yellowish brown silty clay mixed with rare charcoal flecks and sub angular stones and flint fragments. Contained late 1st to early 2nd Roman pottery	
148	150	Area D	Fill	Fill of unexcavated ditch running N S. A dark greyish brown silty clay and Roman pottery found in the top suggests early to mid-2nd date	
149	151	Area D	Fill	Fill of unexcavated ditch running west. A dark greyish brown silty clay and appears to join ditch (148) suggesting a early to mid-2nd date	
150	150	Area D	Cut	Narrow linear not excavated	148
151	151	Area D	Cut	Narrow linear not excavated	149
Phase 2					
1	2	T1	Fill	Orange grey silty clay Residual Roman pottery	
2	2	T1	Cut	Cut of N S gully or plough furrow in Trench 1 largest of three parallel linears with shallow gradual sloping sides and rounded base. Measured 1.3m wide and 0.27m deep	1
3	4	T1	Fill	Orange grey silty clay mixed with charcoal flecks Residual Roman pottery	
4	4	T1	Cut	Cut of N S gully or plough furrow in Trench 1 central of three parallel linears with shallow gradual sloping sides and rounded base. Measured 0.40m wide and 0.09m deep	3
5	6	T1	Fill	Orange grey silty clay mixed with charcoal flecks intrusive modern brick	
6	6	T1	Cut	Cut of N S gully or plough furrow in Trench 1 narrowest of three parallel linears with shallow gradual sloping sides and rounded base. Measured 0.18m wide and 0.11m deep	5
Phase 3					
134		Area E	Fill	Fill of modern drain trench	
141	141	Area D	Cut	Modern linear ditch with shallow sides and rounded base. Measured 0.85m and 0.12m deep	142
142	141	Area D	Fill	Primary fill of modern ditch [141]. Mid yellowish brown silty clay	143
143	141	Area D	Fill	Upper fill of modern ditch [141] Mid brownish grey clay silt	
146	146	Area C	Cut	Modern linear gully shallow sides and flat base. Measured0.80m wide and 0.18m	147
147	146	Area Cc	Fill	Dark grey brown clay silt mixed with occasional sub-rounded pebble. Fill modern ditch [146]	

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