University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

Uppingham Road, Oakham, Rutland. Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

NGR: SK 862 080

Gavin Speed

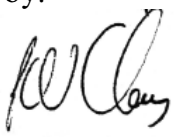
ULAS Report No 2012-084

Uppingham Road,
Oakham, Rutland.
Assessment Report and Updated Project Design
(SK 862 080)

Gavin Speed

For: Jeakins Weir Ltd

Approved by:

Signed  Date: 25/05/2012

Name: Patrick Clay

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614
www.le.ac.uk/ulas

ULAS Report Number 2012-084

Accession Number OAK.RM.2010.36.

CONTENTS

FIGURES

Uppingham Road, Oakham, Rutland.
Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

Gavin Speed

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological excavation in 2012 on land to the west of Uppingham Road, Oakham, Rutland (SK 862 080). The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed development.

The excavation revealed archaeological settlement evidence dating to the Mid to Late Iron Age (400 BC – 43 AD), and the early Roman period (1st to 2nd century AD). The settlement consisted of a complex system of field boundaries, pit alignments, roundhouses, and pits.

This document contains an interim report of the excavation results, the project aims and objectives, and an assessment for further stratigraphic and finds analysis. The site archive will be held by Rutland County Museum, accession no. OAK.RM.2010.36.

1. Interim Report

An archaeological excavation was carried out by ULAS for Jeakins Weir Ltd from February to April 2012 on land to the west of Uppingham Road, Oakham, Rutland (SK 862 080). This was undertaken in advance of a proposed development involving the construction of 60 houses and a country park.

1.1 Introduction

An archaeological evaluation of the site was requested by Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. The work was required in order to assess the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which might be present in order to determine the potential impact upon them from future development proposals.

1.2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

The development site lies to the south of Oakham, Rutland; outside of the historic core of the town. The site is bordered on the east by the B641Uppingham Road, on the west by a railway line, fields to the south, and a tributary of the River Gwash to the north. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain shows that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Marlstone a mid-yellow brown, ferruginous limestone brash (Geological Survey of England and Wales, Solid and Drift Geology, Sheet 157). The site consists of four agricultural fields with a combined area of 5.76ha and the land is fairly flat at around 105m O.D. The north field slopes from south to north, being especially steep close to the river tributary. The application area is currently used as arable farmland.

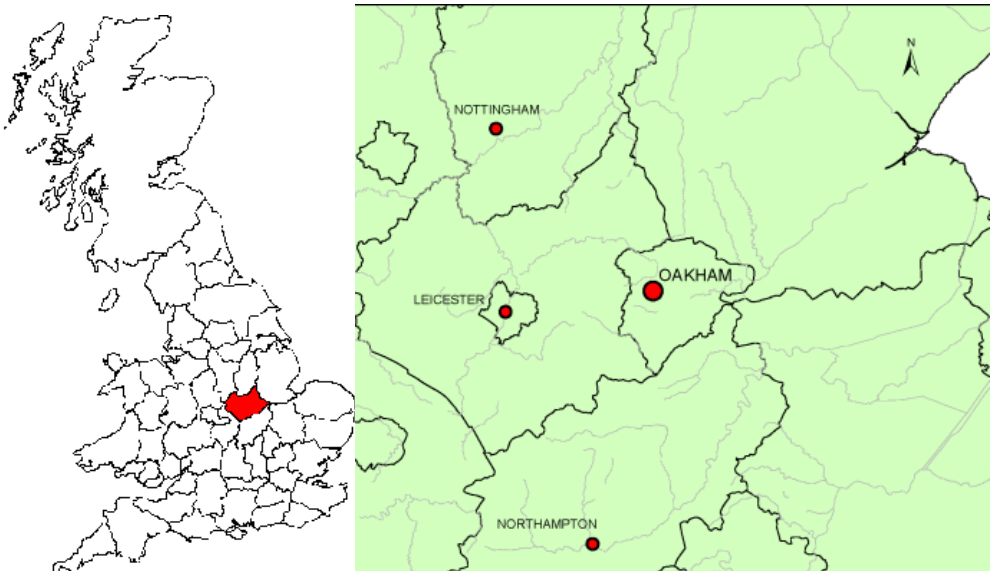


Figure 1: Site location plan within the UK and county of Rutland

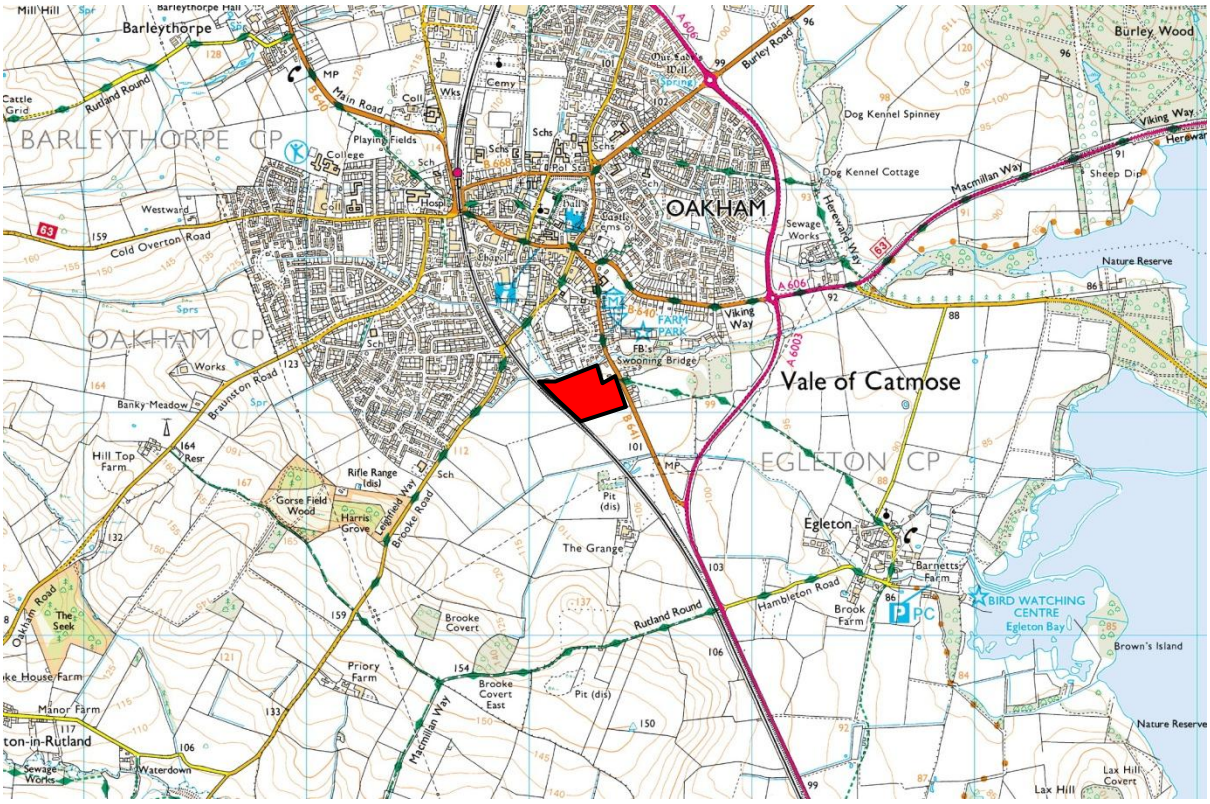


Figure 2: Site Location

1.3 Background

The place-name of Oakham is derived from the Old English for 'homestead or enclosure of a man called Occa'. In the Domesday Book, where the town is listed as 'Ocheham', the land in Oakham is shown to be held by King William. The manor and castle of Oakham, part of the dowry of the Anglo-Saxon queens of England, came to Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor in the mid 11th century. The manor was held by William the Conqueror in 1075. Domesday also shows that the settlement was served by a priest and church, perhaps a predecessor to the largely Decorated and Perpendicular All Saints. The earliest evidence for a church built of stone at the site of All Saints church dates from the late 12th or early 13th century. The second phase of the stone church dates from the late 13th and 14th centuries and includes the nave piers and capitals, with further rebuilding taking place in the late 14th or 15th century. Albert the Clerk held, under the King, the churches of Oakham, Hambleton and Stamford with associated lands. Although the church and some land were granted to Westminster Abbey by William II (1087-1100), the manor, including the castle, remained in royal hands. It was held by Henry Beaumont, first Earl of Warwick, in the early 12th century, probably passing to the Ferrers family about 1119. The town grew under the patronage of the castle and had a market by 1249. Its 14th and 15th century prosperity was due to the wool trade. Its late 17th and early 18th century buildings may be connected with the wealth of the then lord of the manor, Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Hunt 2010a) identified that the site lies in an area rich in prehistoric archaeology, including large finds scatters from early prehistoric periods and evidence of settlement from the Iron Age through to the Roman period. Within the centre of the development site is an earthwork mound. This is believed to date from the post-medieval period.

The early prehistoric evidence consists of a large scatter of Mesolithic flint 700m to the east of the site; a ring ditch (most likely from a Bronze Age barrow) 500m to the east; and a further four ring ditches 500m to the south-east. A pit alignment (possibly dated to the late Bronze Age) has also been discovered in this area. Fieldwalking in this area also yielded a large amount of Neolithic-Bronze Age worked flint. Settlement evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (including pits, ditches, pottery and a crouched burial) and later artefacts dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods were excavated in advance of Oakham Bypass (Hunt 2010a, 3; Mellor 2007). Further finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age date lie 700m to the north-east of the site, along with another pit alignment, which runs for around 40m (700m to the east-north-east of the site).

Late Prehistoric evidence of probable Iron Age date includes a rectilinear enclosure 200m to the west, an Iron Age settlement site 1km to the north-east while further Iron Age finds have been found within the fabric of Oakham Castle, and a pit alignment dated to the Iron Age has been identified by aerial photographs around 1km north-east of the site. A concentration of Iron Age pottery has been found around 900m to the south of the application area, while an undated square enclosure lies nearby (Hunt 2010a, 4).

The Iron Age settlement site to the north-east of the site also contains evidence that the settlement continued into the Roman period. A Roman bead was found around 400m to the south of the site. Further to the south, around 1km from the application

area, are three separate finds scatters suggesting an occupation site. Roman pottery has also been discovered close to the centre of Oakham (Hunt 2010a, 5).

A scatter of Anglo-Saxon pottery and evidence of iron smelting, around 600m east of the application area suggests a settlement in this area. Oakham is likely to be Anglo-Saxon in origin and there are several sites in the town that have yielded evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation, including sunken buildings, a large ditch, possibly part of the town defences, early medieval pottery and a series of pits and ditches, including waterlogged material (Hunt 2010a, 5).

A windmill mound is shown on early maps and lies in the centre of the site, another lies around 200m to the east of the site on the eastern side of Uppingham Road (Hunt 2010a, 5). Since the desk-based assessment was carried out research by Oakham Action including an examination of the Ogilby map of 1676 has raised the possibility that the windmill mound may have been the site of the Town gallows (Appendix IV). John Lyon, a Catholic martyr, subject of a ballad of 1559, is believed to have been hanged at the associated gallows (R. Swift, pers. comm.). However the site of the gallows on the Ogilby map appears to be further south than the windmill mound and it may have been associated with a mound since lost due to ploughing or the construction of the Syston to Peterborough railway.

A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2010 and revealed a number of anomalies of archaeological interest (Austrums 2010, 3). The features of archaeological interest consist of at least two sub-rectangular enclosure ditches and associated ditches, track-ways and pits. Ridge and furrow aligned both north – south and east-east were also located, along with some ferric and magnetic disturbance to the north.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in January 2011 (Speed 2011). It revealed significant archaeological evidence dating to the mid- to late Iron Age (400 BC – AD 43) and early Roman period (mid 1st to 2nd century AD). Lithics of Neolithic to Bronze Age date hint at earlier activity. The evaluation confirmed the geophysical survey results that show a settlement enclosure and associated field boundaries concentrated in the western-half of the development site.

1.3 Excavation Results

The excavation was carried out from 22nd February to 17th April 2012. An extensive system of Prehistoric field boundaries and settlement was located, mainly in the western-half of the site. Further evaluation trenches were also opened. The excavated areas are discussed by area based on four separate fields (Figure 3).

1.3.1 Area 1

The largest area excavated was Area 1; this consisted of two areas, separated by overhead power lines. Two parallel ditches ([124] and [126]) were seen running NNE-SSW along the length of the excavated area for *c*.91m. 12.5m to the east was a further ditch ([121] / [154] / [163] / [134]). This ran parallel to the other two ditches, again across the length of the excavated area. Added to this was a sub-square enclosure ([13] / [112] / [141] / [150]. At the terminus large quantities of pottery were recovered. Within the enclosure were two parallel

gullies ([101] and [103]). These contained significant quantities of pottery, including almost an entire vessel placed upturned on the base. Industrial residues were common from this area. A further, much larger, enclosure was attached to ditch [121]. Within this was part of a curvilinear gully [293] that was truncated by a furrow on its west side. This could be evidence for a small roundhouse (RH3 on

Figure 5). A pit alignment was located running E-W, parallel to an enclosure ditch (or vice versa). It then split into two, one continuing E-W, the other heading in a NNW-SSE direction. Some worked flint was recovered from these.

1.3.2 Area 2

Area 2 was located in the narrow middle field, immediately to the west of the windmill mound. A continuation of the large rectangular enclosure seen in Area 1 continued. However, due to the field boundaries and overhead power lines the relationships could not be ascertained. Evidence for two roundhouses (RH1 and RH2) were revealed. RH1 had a diameter of 10.3m, and was severely truncated by two furrows (removing all trace of the structure in the centre and east side). RH2 had a diameter of 7.3m. It was severely truncated by a furrow on its west side, and extended under the field hedge to the south. It had a substantial post-hole [249] at its eastern entrance, and a further large post-hole [254] midway along the gully. Pottery was recovered from both roundhouses. There were further gullies and pits within the enclosure (Figure 11).

1.3.3 Area 3

Area 3 extended from the western end of the narrow middle field, into the larger north field. The pit alignment seen in Area 1 continued across this area for a further 60m, it was cut by ditch [215] (also from Area 1). The ditch appears to replace the pit alignment, which towards the north end becomes two parallel pit alignments. The eastern pit alignment was the earlier of the two, most pits were fairly small and sub-circular. The western pit alignment was later and generally had large pits that were oval in shape. Some worked flint was recovered from these pit alignments. Ditch [49] is a continuation of a long linear boundary seen also in Area 1.

1.3.4 Area 4

Area 4 was located in the small field close to the railway line in the NW corner of the site. The parallel pit alignments seen in Area 3 continued, along with a ditch [40]. The pit alignment contained a further few pieces of worked flint. One pit [330] contained a single sherd of pottery – the only piece from all pits within the alignment excavated.

1.3.5 Further evaluation trenches

At the request of Richard Clark of LCC HNET four further evaluation trenches were opened during this phase of work in order to clarify geophysical anomalies (in Austrums 2010). Trench 23 located close to Trench 16 in the far NE corner of the site contained no archaeological evidence, the anomalies are likely to represent geological

changes. Trenches 24 and 25 once again located a N-S linear feature. No dating evidence was recovered. Trench 26 did not contain any archaeological evidence.

1.4 Interim Report Summary

The excavation revealed an extensive system of Prehistoric field boundaries and late Iron Age settlement, lying mainly in the western-half of the site. Three roundhouses were discovered the enclosures. A smaller sub-square enclosure contained industrial residues (slag) and an interesting central structure consisting of two parallel gullies. The pit alignment(s) amounted to 143 pits (32 excavated), over a distance of 225 metres. They likely relate to double pit alignments and a triple boundary ditch that lay *c*.500m to the east (see Figure 14 and Mellor 2007).

The restrictions of field hedge boundaries and overhead power lines make the full understanding of the settlement development limited. The geophysical anomalies indicate an entrance to the large enclosure to the south, and more of RH1 lay within as yet un-investigated areas (

Figure 5).

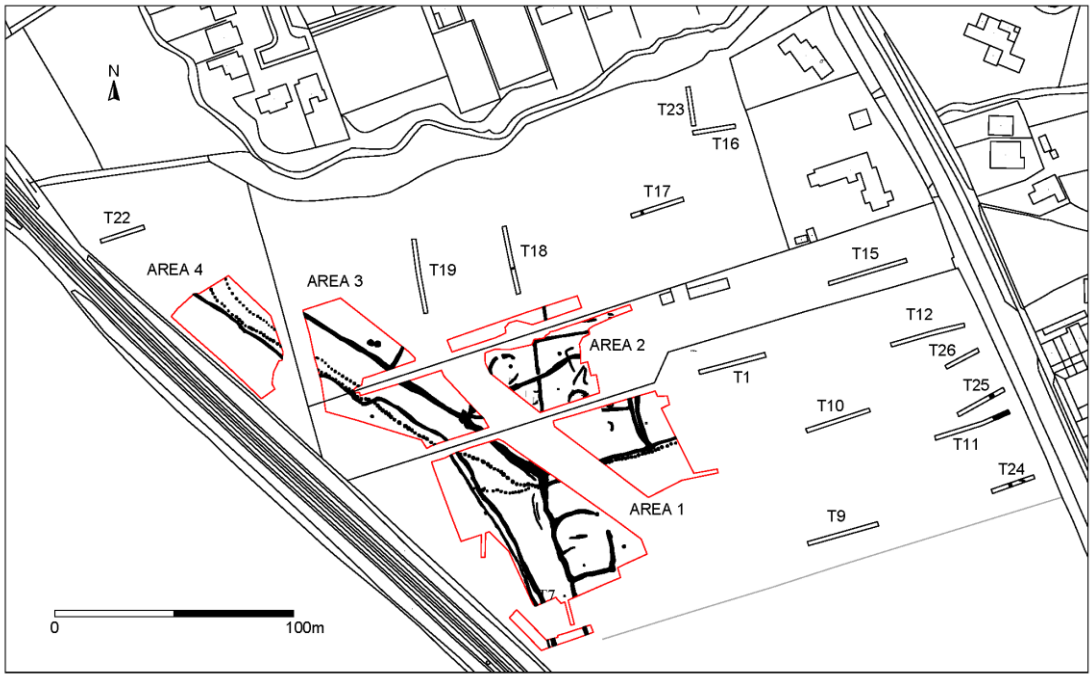


Figure 3: Overall view of site showing main excavation areas and trenches. Archaeological features shaded.

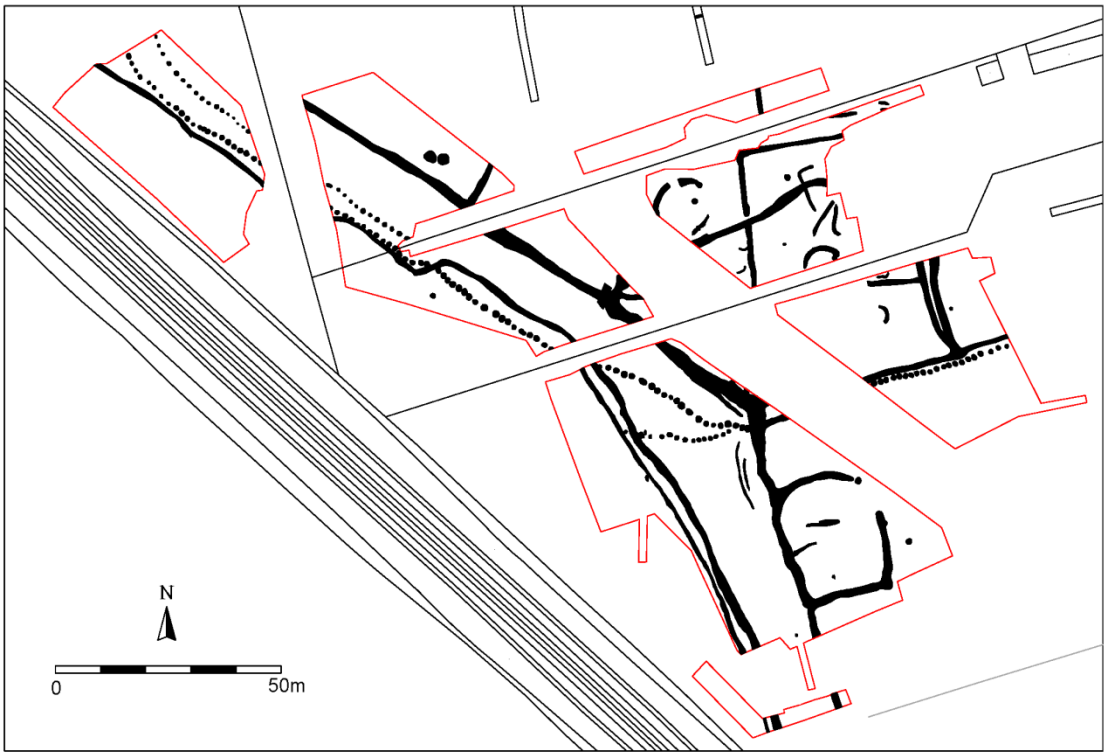


Figure 4: View of west-end of site, archaeological features shaded

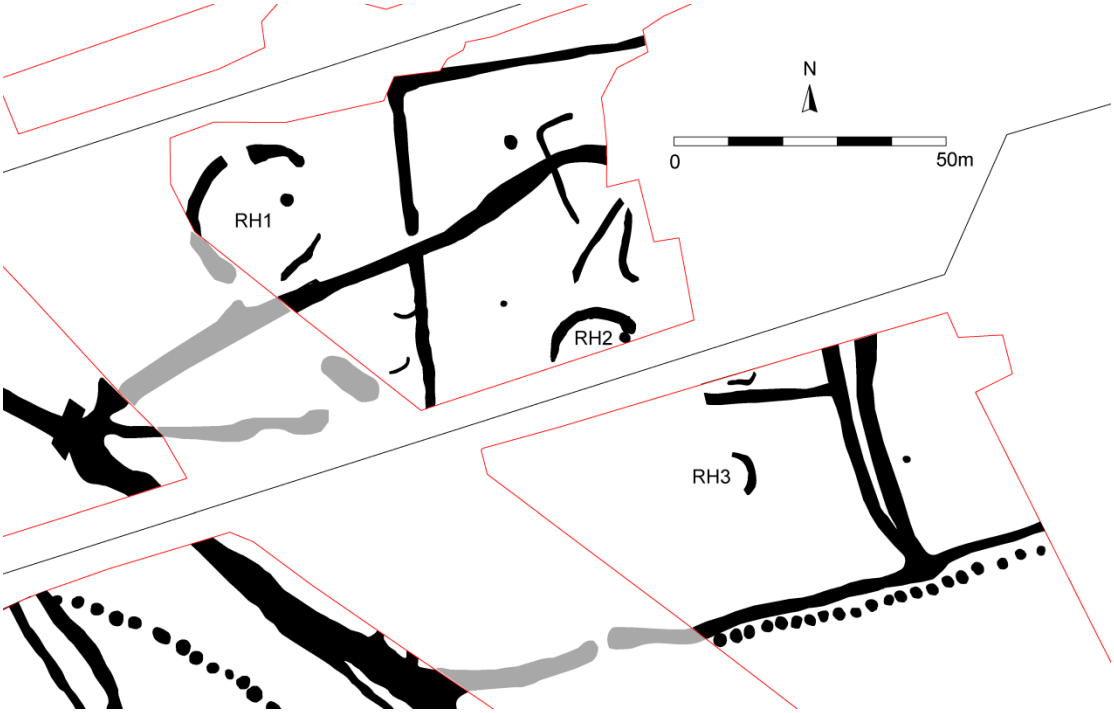


Figure 5: Central area showing three roundhouses within enclosures, archaeological features shaded black. Geophysical anomalies that lay outside of the excavated areas are shaded grey

Figure 6: View of Roundhouse 1, looking west, 1m scale

Figure 7: View of Roundhouse 2, looking south, 1m scale

Figure 8: View of pit alignments, looking south, 1m scale

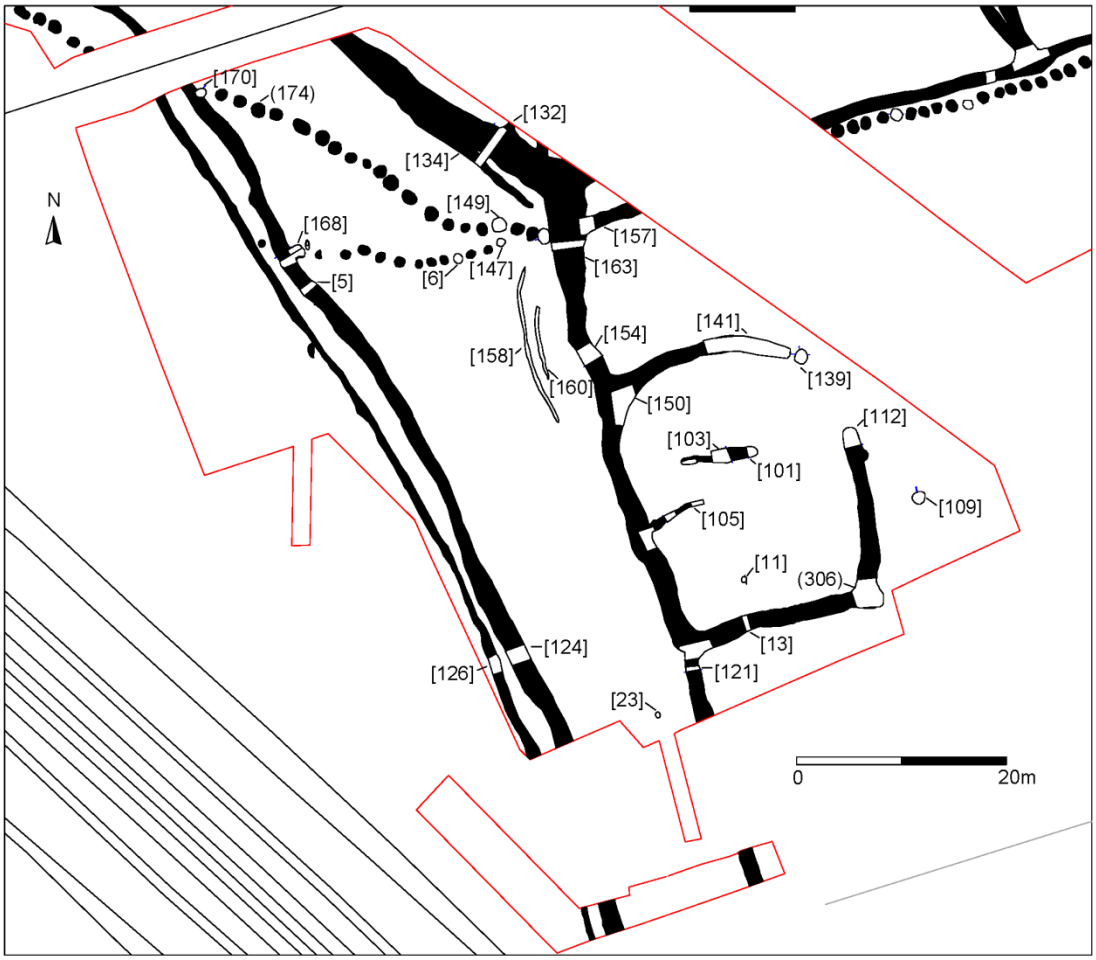


Figure 9: Area 1 (west), showing archaeological features excavated

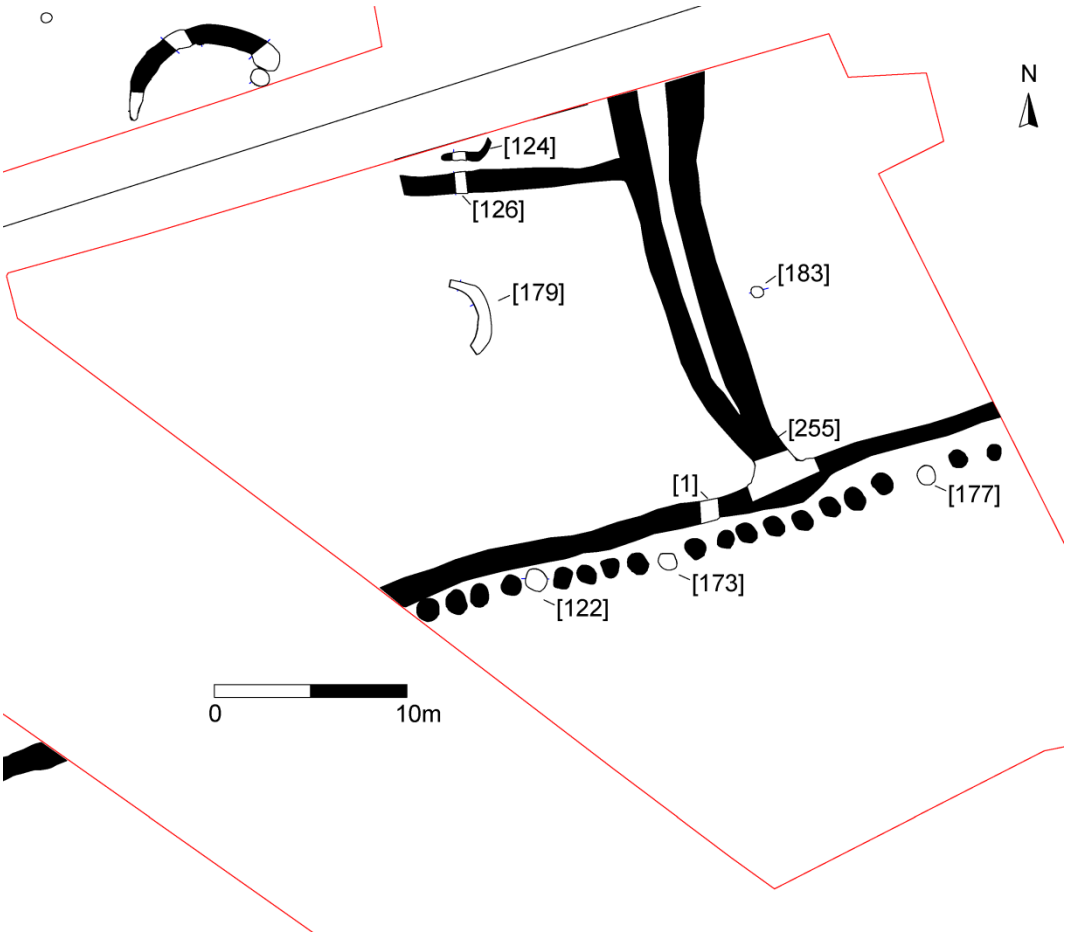


Figure 10: Area 1 (east), showing archaeological features excavated

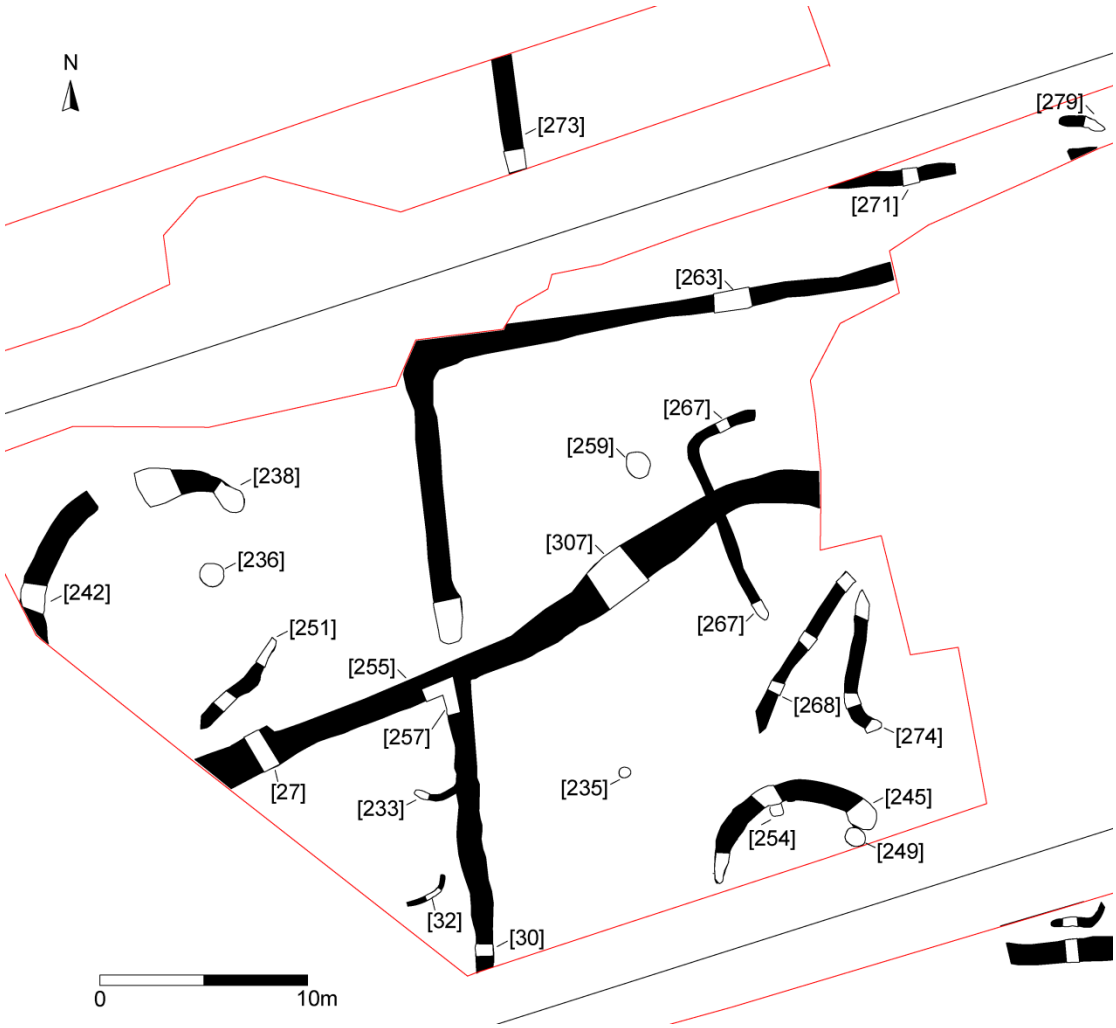


Figure 11: Area 2, showing archaeological features excavated

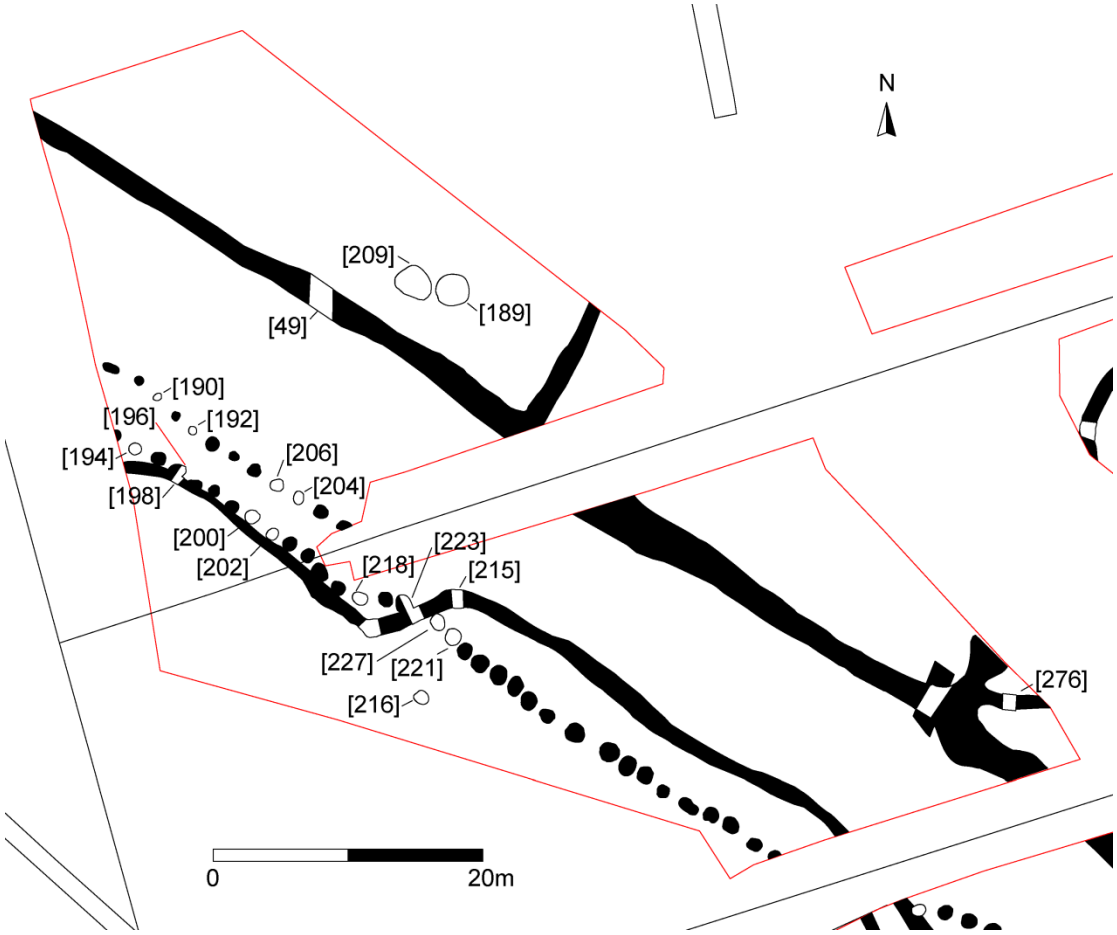


Figure 12: Area 3, showing archaeological features excavated

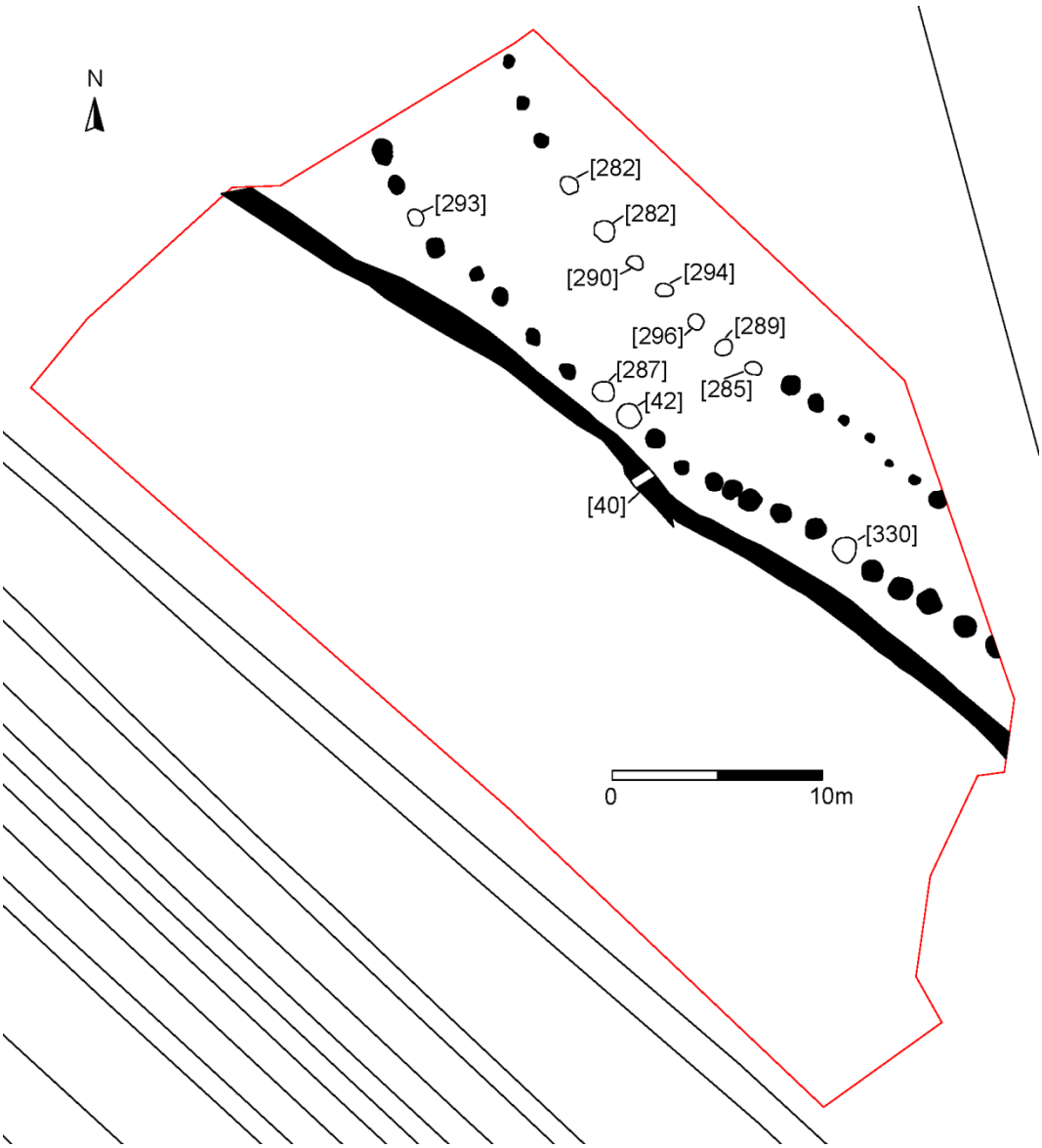


Figure 13: Area 4, showing archaeological features excavated

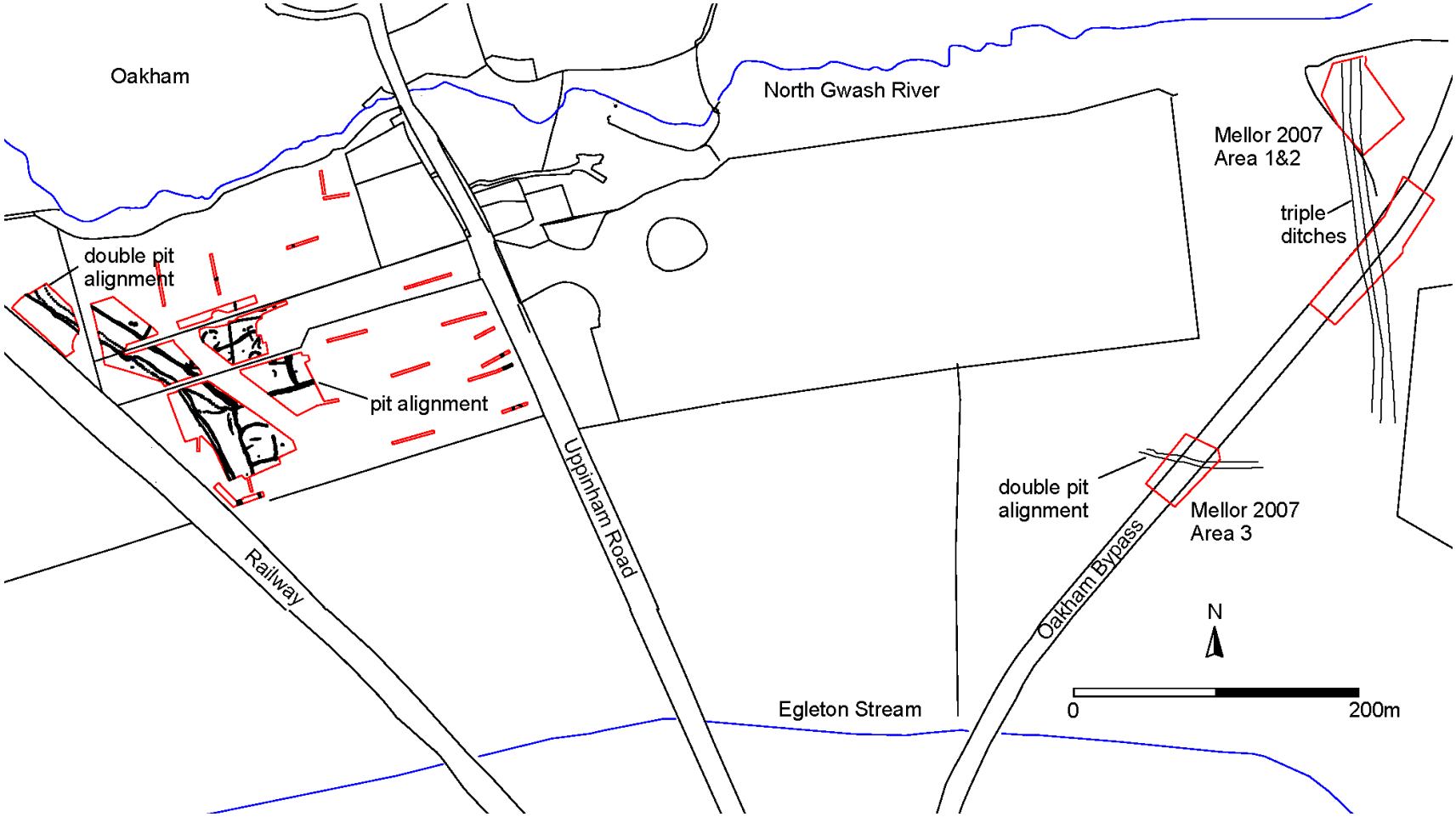


Figure 14: Uppingham Road site compared to Oakham Bypass site (after Mellor 2007)

2. Project Aims and Objectives

The site at Uppingham Road, Oakham, has the potential to address the following research themes identified in national and regional archaeological research agendas (Knight *et al.* 2012, Willis 2006, English Heritage 2011, Haselgrove *et al.* 2001).

1. *The study of settlement patterns in the Iron Age*
   The development and evolution of Iron Age rural settlements is an on-going national research aim. Phasing settlement sequences is key, as well as analyzing the distribution of remains on a site (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001: 30).

2. *The study of Iron Age buildings*
   The evolution of building types forms part of ongoing research into the period. The site has the potential to examine questions such as the particular use of buildings, and the perceived importance of the orientation (Willis 2006: 111-112).

3. *Development of fields and linear boundary systems in the Iron Age*
   Extensive prehistoric field systems are known throughout the region (Willis 2006), and locally (Clay 1998, Mellor 2007), see also Figure 14. This site has the potential to add to understanding of the development of fields and linear boundaries, and to explore the origins, functions, and interrelationships with pit alignments. Key questions are: What is the development of field systems? And what was the economic, social or political roles of pit alignments? This is a national (Theme PR1, Topics 1,6,7 – English Heritage 2011; 11111.510– SHAPE 2008), and regional research objective (Objective 4C and 4F – Knight *et al*. 2012: 65).

4. *Landscape context of rural settlements*
   The size of the site is significant enough to allow it to be placed within the wider landscape context of late Iron Age rural settlements in the region. A comparison to neighboring sites such as the Oakham Bypass (Mellor 2007), may demonstrate close links with ditch boundaries and pit alignments. This is a national (Theme PR1, Topic 6 – English Heritage 2011; 11111.310– SHAPE 2008), and regional research objective (Objective 5H – Knight *et al*. 2012: 65).

5. *Impact of the Roman conquest on Iron Age settlements*
   The transition from Iron Age to Roman is a key national research theme (Creighton 2001). This site has the potential to add to the debate. Roman pottery is present on the site, assessing how the Roman features relate to the earlier Iron Age settlement may help to assess how the Roman Conquest impacted upon rural settlements and landscapes (Objective 5H – Knight *et al*. 2012: 65).

6. *Dating*
   The long-lived pottery style of the Scored Ware tradition presents a major problem in Iron Age studies (Willis 2006). A successful suite of C14 radiocarbon dating from residues on pottery sherds would help to enhance understanding of the chronology and development of the site, and help towards improving wider ceramic chronology. This is a national (Theme PR3, Topic 18 and 19 – English

Heritage 2011; 11111.510– SHAPE 2008), and regional research objective (Objective 4B – Knight *et al*. 2012: 61).

3. Assessment for Further Analysis: Stratigraphic and Structural Data

Contexts: 258

Drawings: 25 drawing sheets (numerous drawings on each)

Photos: Digital x416, black and white films x9

Tasks (Project Aims 1-5)

1a	Feature analysis and descriptions	10 days
1b	Site phasing	3 days
1c	Digitise plans and sections	10 days

4. Assessment of the Potential for Scientific Dating

A successful dating programme will contribute towards a better understanding of the site's origins and development. Four accelerator dates are proposed targeting organic material and if there are suitable residues from pottery. If charred residues are found on internal surfaces of pottery it is possible to date the material by AMS method of radiocarbon analysis. A small patch c.5mm across can be sufficient to date the period of use of the pottery.

Tasks (Project Aim 6)

2a	Select deposits for analysis	0.5 day
2b	C14 dating	4 dates (@ £250 each)

5. Assessment of the Potential for Finds Analysis

The assemblage presents the opportunity to investigate Iron Age and Roman material culture.

5.1 Pottery

The pottery assemblage consisted of Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds, amounting to two boxes. Along with some burnt clay / daub fragments. These came from a variety of features, though mainly clustered close to the roundhouses in Area 2. Unstratified medieval / modern pottery and metal objects were also recovered from the topsoil.

Tasks (Project Aims)

3a	Quantify and examine sherds	3.5 days
3b	Catalogue and report	2.5 days

5.2 Lithics

The lithic finds totalled 45. Some came from the pit alignments that will help phasing these features.

Tasks (Project Aim 6)

4a	Data entry	0.5 day
4b	Metrical analysis	0.5 day
4c	Report	1 day

5.3 Bone

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered, and offers a very limited potential for further analysis.

Tasks (Project Aim 1)

5a	Assemblage analysis	0.5 day
5b	Report	0.5 day

5.3 Industrial Residues

A very small assemblage of industrial residues was recovered, and offers some potential for further analysis.

Tasks (Project Aim 1)

6a	Assemblage analysis	0.25 day
6b	Report	0.25 day

5.4 Quern Stones

A fragment of a single quern stone was recovered, and offers some potential for further analysis.

Tasks (Project Aim 1)

7a	Assemblage analysis	0.25 day
7b	Report	0.25 day

6. Assessment of the Potential for Environmental Sample Analysis

During excavations samples were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains which can give evidence of agriculture, diet and activities of people on the site in the past. Features sampled included Iron Age buildings, ditch boundaries, and pit alignments. A total of 14 bulk samples were taken to recover charred plant remains and charcoal for identification and as material for radiocarbon analysis to date the site.

Tasks (Project Aims 1, 6)

8a	Process samples	1.5 day
8b	Sort flots from samples	1 day
8c	Analysis of charred plant remains	1 day
8d	Report	1.5 days

7. Interpretation and Report Preparation

The final stage of the analysis will involve incorporating the specialists data, research parallels for the evidence from other Iron Age / Roman sites and writing the report. Following refereeing the comments of the referee will be incorporated in to the text. Copy editing and proof reading will make up the final stage.

Tasks (Project Aims 1-6)

9a	Incorporate specialist data	2 days
9b	Research parallels	5 days
9c	Prepare report	5 days
9d	Incorporate referees comments	3 days
9e	Edit report	2 days

8. Further Work

The above assessment is based only on the archaeological fieldwork that has currently taken place (up to May 2012) as further archaeological work is required during the construction phase. A watching brief will be carried out in the eastern area, close to Uppingham Road. A controlled soil strip will be undertaken in areas currently inaccessible due to overhead power lines. This follows advice from Richard Clark of LCC HNET.

9. Publication and Archive

It is envisaged that the final report will be published as an article in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* and *Rutland Record*. The report will be added to the Archaeology

Data Service's (ADS) Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

Tasks (Project Aims 1-6)

10a	Publication	15 days
10b	Prepare and deposit archive	3 days

The site archive will be held by Rutland Museum, accession no. OAK.RM.2010.36.

The archive contains:

- 26 trench recording sheets
- 5 context summary record
- 258 context sheets
- photographic recording sheets
- Sample records sheet
- Drawing Index sheet
- Drawing Index sheet (detail)
- CD containing digital photographs and report
- Survey data
- Unbound copy of this report
- Thumbnail print of digital photographs
- 33mm black and white contact sheet and negatives (x9 films)

The report will be listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. Available at: http://oasis.ac.uk/

10. Health and Safety

ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

11. Insurance

All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with Gerling Insurance Services Policy No. 62/99094/D, Risk Reference LT 35101 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Sun Alliance Insurance Policy No. 03A/5A 001 05978, Risk Reference LT 27229.

12. Bibliography

Austrums, R., 2010 — *Geophysical Survey Report. Uppingham Road, Oakham, Rutland.* Stratascan unpublished report J2779.

Clay, P. 1998, — "Neolithic/Early Bronze age pit circles and their environs at Oakham, Rutland", *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society,* 64, 293-330.

Creighton, J. 2001, — "The Iron-Age-Roman transition", in S. James and M. Millett (eds.) *Britons and Romans: Advancing An Archaeological Agenda.* Council for British Archaeology Research Report 125.

Haselgrove, C.; Armit, I.; Champion, T.; Creighton, J.; Gwilt, A.; Hill, J.D.; Hunter, F.; Woodward, A. 2001, — *Understanding the British Iron Age: An Agenda for Action. A Report for the Iron Age Research Seminar and the Council of the Prehistoric Society.* Trust for Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

English Heritage 2008 — *SHAPE 2008. A Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage.*

English Heritage 2011 — *Research Strategy for Prehistory.*

Hunt, L., 2010a — *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Land to the West of Uppingham Road, Oakham, Rutland*. University of Leicester Archaeological Services unpublished report 2010-041.

Hunt, L., 2010b — *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Land to the East of Uppingham Road, Oakham, Rutland*. University of Leicester Archaeological Services unpublished report 2010-042.

Knight, D.; Vyner, B.; Allen, C. 2012, — *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands.* Nottingham Archaeological Monographs 6.

Mellor, V. 2007 — 'Prehistoric multiple linear ditches and pit alignments on the route of the Oakham bypass, Rutland', *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society,* **81**, 1-35.

Speed, G. 2011 — *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land West of Uppingham Road, Oakham, Rutland.* Leicester Archaeological Services unpublished report 2011-010.

Willis, S. 2006, — *'*The later Bronze Age and Iron Age*',* in N. Cooper (ed.) *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda,* Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, 89-136.

13. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was funded by Jeakins Weir Ltd. The 2012 excavation was carried out by Gavin Speed, Steve Baker, Jon Coward, Andrew Hyam, Scott Lomax, and John Thomas; the 2011 evaluation was undertaken by Gavin Speed and Wayne Jarvis. Patrick Clay managed the project. Richard Clark of LCC HNET monitored the work on behalf of the planning authority.

Gavin Speed
Senior Archaeological Supervisor
University of Leicester Archaeological Services
University Road
Leicester
LE1 7RH

gs50@le.ac.uk

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

22/05/2012

Appendix I: Tasklist

	Tasks	Staff	Person days
1	Analysis and descriptions of stratigraphic and structural data, site phasing, digitise plans & sections for report and publication	GS	23
2	Select deposits for C14 analysis	AR/GS	4 dates
3	Pottery analysis and report	NC	6
4	Worked flint analysis and report	LC	2
5	Animal bone analysis and report	JB	0.5
6	Industrial residues analysis and report	HA, GM	0.5
7	Quern stone analysis and report	JT	0.5
8	Environmental plant remains: processing (14 samples), environmental plant remains analysis and report	AR	5
9	Incorporate specialist data, research parallels, prepare report, incorporate referees comments, edit report, prepare and deposit archive, dissemination of results to HER and Oasis	GS	17
10	Publication and archive	GS	18
	TOTAL		**71**

Appendix II: Project Team

The project team comprises staff from the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) and external specialists:

GS	Gavin Speed	Site Director, analysis and report write-up	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
HA	Heidi Addison	Finds and archives	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
JB	Jen Browning	Zooarchaeologist	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
NC	Nicholas Cooper	Pottery specialist	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
LC	Lynden Cooper	Lithics specialist	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
AR	Anitia Radini	Environmental Officer	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
JT	John Thomas	Quern specialist	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
GM	Graham Morgan	Industrial residues specialist	Freelance

Appendix III: Finds by Context

Context	Cut	Prehistoric Pottery	Roman Pot	Med Pot	Baked clay/daub	CBM	Quern	Glass	Flint	Metal	Slag	Bone
14	**13**								✓		✓	
100	101	✓	✓						✓			
102	103	✓	✓									✓
106											✓	
108	109	✓										
111	112	✓										✓
115	114	✓										
118	112								✓			
120	121								✓			
130	132	✓	✓						✓			
131	132		?									
133	134								✓			
135	136								✓			
140	139	✓										✓
143	141		✓									
144	145		✓									
152	150										✓	
155	154		✓									
156	157	✓										
158	158		✓									
164	165		✓						✓			
172	173								✓			
174									✓			
178	177								✓			
185									✓			
188	189								✓			
201	200								✓			
211	186	✓			✓							
214	215								✓			
219	218								✓			
220	221								✓			
222	223											
231	230								✓			

234	235	✓										
237	236											✓
239	238		✓									
240	240		?									
243	242	✓										
244	245								✓			
248	249											
250	242		✓									
252	251	✓										
253	254	✓										
256	255		?									
258	257								✓			
264	263		✓									
269	268	✓										
270	271		✓									
277	276								✓			
280	281	✓							✓			
301	300	✓							✓			
302	303											✓
306		✓					✓				✓	
U/S				✓		✓		✓		✓		

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848
F: +44 (0)116 252 2614
E: ulas@le.ac.uk
w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE