

MPEL20



LAND ADJACENT TO GLEBE FARM, LUTTERWORTH

POST-EXCAVATION REPORT

PLANNING REF. 15/00865/OUT

commissioned by Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)
on behalf of Gazeley UK Ltd

November 2020

LAND ADJACENT TO GLEBE FARM, LUTTERWORTH

POST-EXCAVATION REPORT

PLANNING REF. 15/00865/OUT

commissioned by Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)
on behalf of Gazeley UK Ltd

November 2020

© 2020 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Contains OS open data © Crown copyright and database right (2020).

This report adheres to the quality standard of ISO 9001:2015


PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **MPEL20** / HAS No. **HAS 1397** / NGR **SP 52107 83958** / Parish
Lutterworth / Local Authority **Leicestershire County Council** / OASIS Ref.
headland3-397083 / Archive Repository **Leicestershire County Council Services Collections Acc number**
X.A13.2020

PROJECT TEAM:

Project Manager **Luke Craddock Bennett, Alex Smith** / Author **Owain Scholma-Mason, Steve Thomson** / Fieldwork **Amber Williams, Brett Archer, Chris Sear, Christopher Osborne, Eric Hagglund, Michail-Athanasios Kaikas, Rachael Doyle, Steve Thomson, Theodore Reeves, Thomas Cochrane, Thomas Watson** / Graphics **Eleanor Winter, Rafael Maya-Torcely, Julia Bastek-Michalska** / Environmental
Laura Bailey / Finds **Rebecca Devaney, Sara Machin**

Approved by **Alex Smith**



Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com



part of the **RSK** Group



PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology undertook an excavation of c 0.64ha at Glebe Farm, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, between February and March 2020, revealing substantial elements of an early Roman farmstead. This comprised a system of enclosures and the remains of an L-shaped timber-built structure. Current dating evidence suggests that the site did not persist into the third century AD. In light of the relative paucity of finds and environmental data the site is tentatively interpreted as having been occupied seasonally by livestock herders. The results of the excavation add new information on Roman rural settlement patterns in the region and adds to the growing corpus of such sites. Furthermore, the timber structure provides further detail on the range of buildings associated with Roman farmsteads. Undated ditches and discrete features were also recorded together with a post-medieval ridge and furrow field system.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
1.2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
1.3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
1.4	METHODOLOGY	2
1.5	REPORTING AND ARCHIVES	5
2	EXCAVATION RESULTS	5
2.1	THE LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN SETTLEMENT	5
2.2	POST-MEDIEVAL RIDGE AND FURROW [1005]	11
3	FINDS ANALYSIS	11
3.1	LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN POTTERY	11
3.2	POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN POTTERY	13
3.3	OTHER FINDS	13
3.4	DISCUSSION	13
4	ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	14
4.1	METHODOLOGY	14
4.2	RESULTS	14
4.3	DISCUSSION	14
5	DISCUSSION	15
5.1	SITE DEVELOPMENT AND CHRONOLOGY	15
5.2	SITE LAYOUT AND FUNCTION	16
5.3	THE STRUCTURAL EVIDENCE	18
5.4	SITE ECONOMY AND FUNCTION	18
5.5	GLEBE FARM IN ITS WIDER CONTEXT	18
6	CONCLUSION	20
7	REFERENCES	20
8	APPENDICES	22
APPENDIX 1	SITE AND CONTEXT REGISTERS	22
APPENDIX 2	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	41
APPENDIX 3	FINDS CATALOGUE	44
APPENDIX 4	OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND	47

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION	VIII
ILLUS 2 PLAN OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES	3
ILLUS 3 SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH GROUP 1009 DITCH [1072]	5
ILLUS 4 POST-EXCAVATION PLAN OF GROUP 1335 REMAINS	6
ILLUS 5 SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH GROUP 1012 DITCH [1088]	9
ILLUS 6 MID-EXCAVATION PLAN VIEW OF POST-HOLE [1160]	9
ILLUS 7 PLAN VIEW OF POST-HOLE [1188] SHOWING IN SITU PACKING STONES	11
ILLUS 8 NORTH-EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCH [1210]	11
ILLUS 9 GENERAL VIEW OF SURVIVING METALLING (1109), LOOKING WEST	11
ILLUS 10 GENERAL VIEW OF POST-HOLES AND LINEAR SEGMENTS GROUP 1337, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST	15
ILLUS 11 POST-EXCAVATION VIEW OF GROUP 1336 CURVILINEAR, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST	15
ILLUS 12 GENERAL VIEW OF GROUP 1094 DITCH, LOOKING WEST	16
ILLUS 13 GLEBE FARM IN ITS IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS	17
ILLUS 14 GLEBE FARM IN ITS WIDER REGIONAL ROMAN CONTEXT	19
ILLUS 15 SIZE OF POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE FROM GLEBE FARM COMPARED WITH SWINFORD WINDFARM, HINCKLEY ROAD AND CADEBY	20

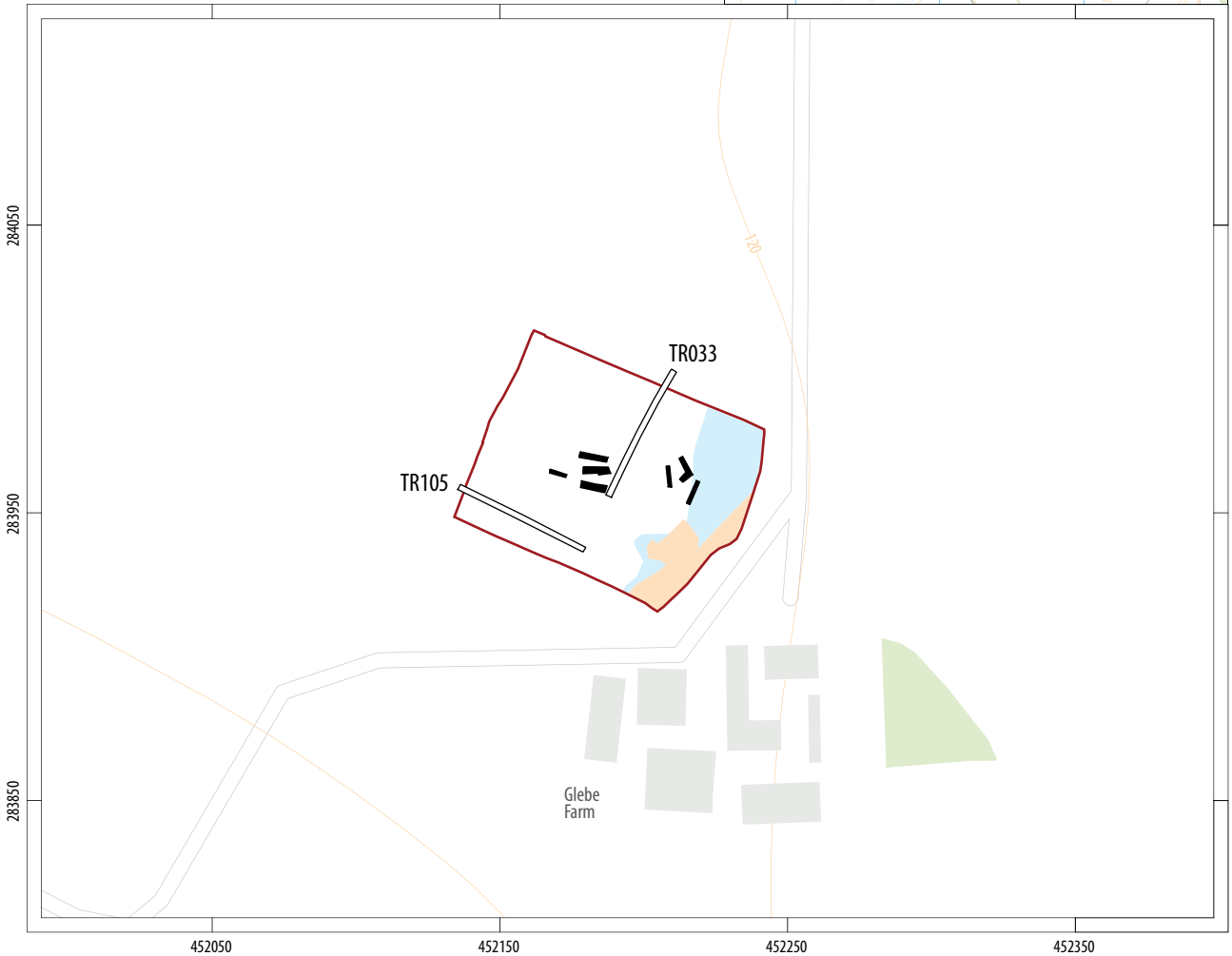
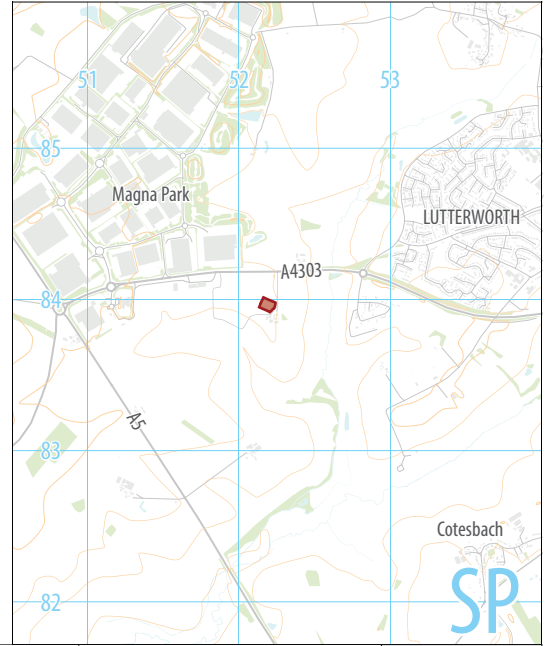
LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 DIMENSIONS OF POST-HOLES IN THE WESTERN ZONE	7
TABLE 2 DIMENSIONS OF PITS IN THE WESTERN ZONE	8
TABLE 3 DIMENSIONS OF POST-HOLES ASSOCIATED WITH TIMBER STRUCTURE [1335]	8
TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF FINDS ASSEMBLAGE BY TRENCH/FEATURE WITH SPOT DATING	12
TABLE 5 ROMAN POTTERY TYPE SERIES	13

Land adjacent to Glebe Farm
Lutterworth
Leicestershire



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 50m
1:2,500 @ A4

- extent of excavation
- trench location
- flooded ground
- contaminated and made ground
- sondage



Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 1 Site location

LAND ADJACENT TO GLEBE FARM, LUTTERWORTH

POST-EXCAVATION REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Gazeley (UK) Ltd, through their agents, the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), to undertake archaeological excavation of land adjacent to the former site of Glebe Farm, Lutterworth, Leicestershire. The work was commissioned to satisfy planning requirements for the erection of storage, distribution buildings and associated infrastructure (ref 15/00865/OUT). The outline of works was detailed by Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team (HNET), acting as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by EDP (Vallender 2019). In response to this, an Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) was produced by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2020) and approved by the archaeological advisor.

Following an initial phase of trial trenching by Headland Archaeology a single area was highlighted as containing archaeological remains, including evidence of post-medieval ploughing and a single linear feature (Thomson 2019). The subsequent excavation undertaken by Headland Archaeology between February and March 2020 uncovered a series of linear boundaries and enclosures associated with a Roman timber-built structure. A post-excavation assessment report was produced in July 2020 (Scholma-Mason & Thomson 2020).

1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located approximately 2km to the south-west of the market town of Lutterworth in Leicestershire. The excavation area is in the north of the development centred around NGR SP 52107 83958 (Illus 1). It occupied c 0.64ha and is located on a former arable field at approximately 122m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Whilst ostensibly a flat field, on stripping, a slight slope from the south-west to north-east was apparent, the ground dropping from

approximately 122m to 120.50m AOD. The site is bordered by the A4303 Coventry Road to the north. To the east, west and south the site is bounded by farmland. A small watercourse (Padge Hall Brook) flows from west to east approximately 400m to the south of the site.

The underlying geology is composed of Jurassic aged bedrock strata of the Blue Lias Formation. This comprises thinly interbedded limestone, mudstone, or siltstone within the mudstones weathering to clay near the surface. The bedrock geology is overlain over the majority of the site by deposits of Glacial Till and in part by a narrow tract of superficial alluvium deposits along the alignment of Padge Hall Brook and by Dunsmore Gravel over a small part of the south-western corner of the overall development area (NERC 2019).

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological and heritage assessment prepared by EDP (2015) concluded that the study area contained evidence for human activity throughout the prehistoric and Roman periods. Prehistoric flints and Roman pottery were recovered from the topsoil during fieldwalking on the site in 1996 and 2003 (EDP 2015). Fieldwalking south-east of Magna Park in 2003 recovered further examples of prehistoric flints (MLE10428). An Anglo-Saxon period burial was discovered during road widening to the south-west in 1961 and it was considered that further isolated burials may be present within the site (EDP 2015).

Geophysical survey undertaken by GSB Prospection (Attwood 2015) indicated evidence of ridge and furrow, field boundaries and land drains. A single linear anomaly of possible archaeological origin was identified. The geophysical survey was impacted by zones of magnetic disturbance stemming from areas of made ground and modern waste and by areas of ridge and furrow. Both factors may have masked any weaker archaeological anomalies (ibid).

Based on these findings a trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2015 (Blackburn 2015). This targeted the limited number of anomalies of 'uncertain origin'. Only in Trench 033 to the north of Glebe Farm, was any archaeological activity recorded, comprising a ditch dating to the Roman period (Blackburn 2015). The upper fill of the ditch contained conjoining sherds of Roman pottery and was suggestive of occupation within the immediate vicinity. A second phase of trial trenching (Thomson 2019) revealed evidence of undated field ditches and post-medieval ridge and furrow remains.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The original objectives outlined in the Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) were to record and advance understanding of the significance of any identified heritage assets before they were lost. This was to be achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function, and character of any remains on the site, disseminating the results of that work, and archiving the material and paper records. These aims are linked to the local and regional research contexts outlined by *The East Midlands Archaeology Research Framework* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment* of the East Midlands (Knight 2012).

The primary aims can be summarised as:

- › determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- › assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the identified archaeological deposits;
- › assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- › place, where possible, the identified features within their local and regional context; and
- › produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

The post-excavation assessment and updated project design defined the following additional aims:

- › determine the extent of possible pre-enclosure activity and finalise the relationship of the possible circular structures to other features of the settlement;
- › refine the chronology of the settlement through radiocarbon dating (Knight et al 2012 Research Objective 5C);
- › explore the morphology and function of the L-shaped structure;
- › explore as far as possible the variable functional zones of the settlement;

- › provide a wider contextual basis for the settlement in terms of the surrounding Romano-British landscape (Knight et al 2012 Research Objective 5H);

1.4 METHODOLOGY

Recording

Topsoil stripping was carried out by a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Identified archaeological features were dug by hand. All the identified features were investigated and recorded following the methodology set out in the AMS (Craddock-Bennett 2020). During machine stripping, petro-chemical contamination of made ground was identified in the south-east area of the site (Illus 2). This was observed within lower parts of surviving subsoil and continued into geological deposits and comprised approximately 430m² of the total strip. Following agreement with the archaeological advisor this area was cordoned off and no further work undertaken in that area.

It was further agreed that, once hand excavation had taken place, mechanical excavation of furrow material would be undertaken in and around an area of probable structural remains located in the centre of the site, to determine any further survival and extent of the potential structure below ridge and furrow remains. This was undertaken with a tracked 3 tonne, 360° mini-digger on the third March 2020. The excavator also opened three trenches on the edge of the flooded area to further investigate and establish continuation and survival of archaeological remains. It was agreed with the advisor that the area was unworkable, and no further work was undertaken in this area.

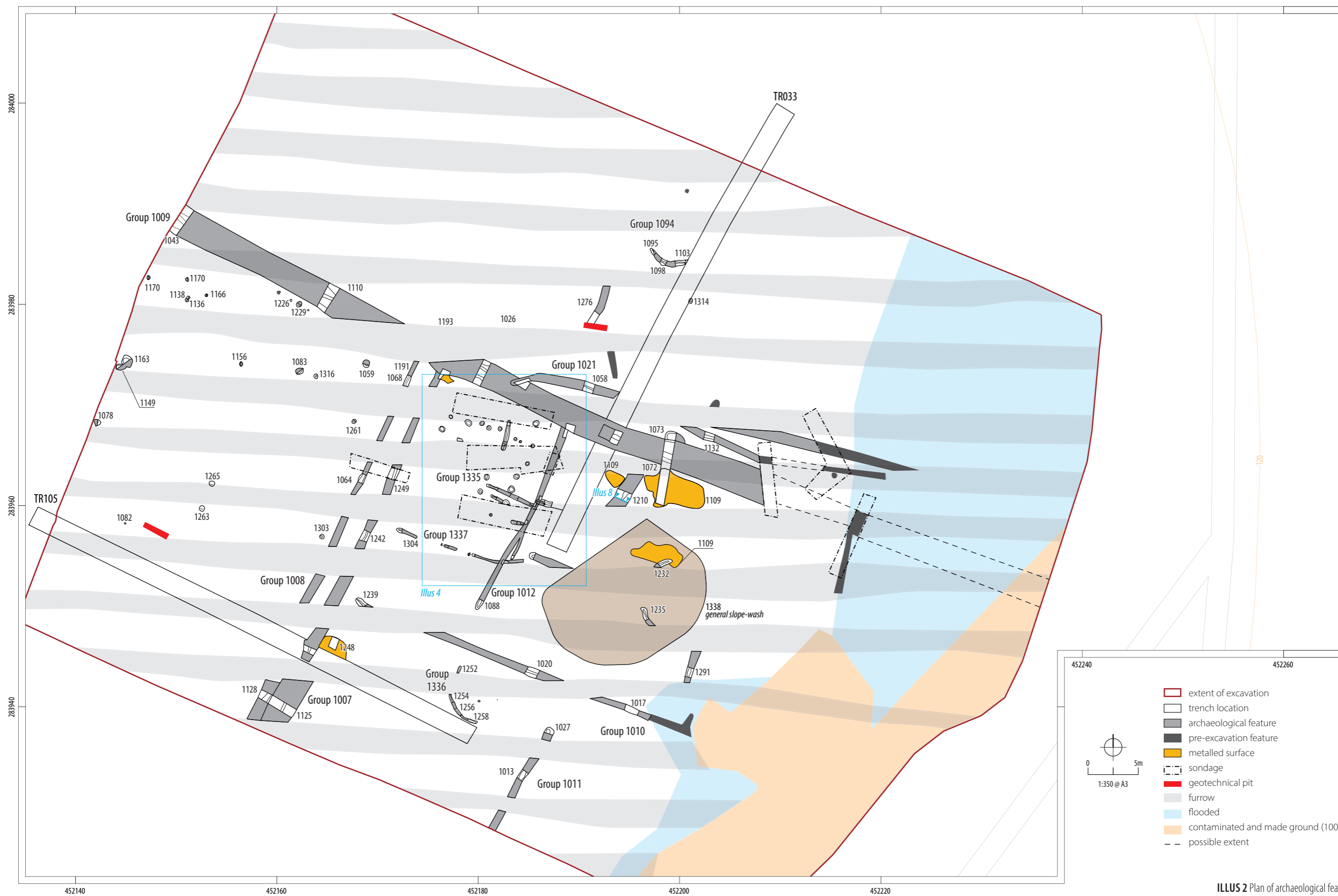
Exposed archaeological remains were recorded on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets with each identified context assigned a unique reference number. A representative sample of the identified features was subsequently excavated by hand in line with the intervention plan and AMS, to determine form, function and retrieve any dateable material. Hand excavation of several probable natural features was also undertaken to confirm their origin as non-archaeological and assist understanding of the site and formation. All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a).

Drawings of significant archaeological remains and the general stratigraphy of the site were produced at a scale of 1:10 where appropriate or digitally surveyed.

A black and white print photographic record was compiled, together with digital photographs, at 16mp resolution, of all identified features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. An overall site plan was digitally produced. Digital planning and surveying were undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.

Radiocarbon dating

In line with the research aims outlined during the assessment stage, samples were taken from selected deposits for radiocarbon dating. Due to the constrained nature of the animal bone assemblage there was a limited range of material available. Two samples were selected



ILLUS 2 Plan of archaeological features

from the ditch fills, as no samples could be sourced from the basal fills of the ditches:

- › (1023) Fill of recut of ditch [1009], primary site boundary.
- › (1126) Fill of [1125], part of boundary [1007].

Only the sample from (1023) returned a date, of 41 cal BC – cal AD 60 (95.4% Probability: SUERC-95078). This date provides a general date for activity in this part of the site.

1.5 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below. A summary has been prepared for the OASIS database (headland3-397083). The project archive was compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (2014b). The documentary and digital archive and all finds will be organised and deposited with Leicestershire Collections Resource Centre to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

As part of this analysis report the Leicestershire Historic and Environments Record (HER) was consulted to identify sites within a 1km radius of Glebe Farm. Where cited in the report these are identified by their record number, prefaced with MLE in brackets. The technical data presented in this archive report is summarised in a short article to be published in the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society (Scholma-Mason forthcoming).

2 EXCAVATION RESULTS

The earliest deposit encountered comprised glacial drift (1003), mixed clays with occasional patches of gravelly sand. This deposit was overlain by a shallow subsoil formation (1002), which survived variably between 0.05 and 0.20m deep. In the western half of the site the subsoil was highly denuded and little more than a plough-soil/geology interface. In the eastern extent it evidenced greater depth at approximately 0.15 to 0.20m, concomitant with the slight south-west to north-east slope. Fragments of coal, ceramic building material, post-medieval glazed pottery and clay pipe stem were observed in small numbers within the deposit but not retained.

In the central area of the site, apparently sealed by subsoil, was an area of approximately 160m² of a shallow, general slope-wash (1338), which overlay the archaeological remains (Illus 2). The deposit was on average 0.05m deep and was almost identical in character to surrounding geological deposits. The full extent of the deposit could not be precisely determined and may have continued to the east into the flooded area of the site. Both the slope-wash and subsoil were in turn sealed by a 0.30m deep plough-soil (1001), which contained post-medieval artefactual material similar to that observed within the subsoil (1002). Also observed was a relative density of iron-oxide staining, suggesting degrees of probable seasonal waterlogging, the layers below creating impermeable, reducing conditions causing precipitation of the iron-oxide.



ILLUS 3 South-east facing section through Group 1009 ditch [1072]

In the south-east area of the site, the topsoil was disturbed and largely replaced by an area of made ground (1006) (Illus 2). This also coincided with an area of petro-chemical contaminated ground, observed to contaminate lower subsoil and geological deposits.

The site was characterised by a linear arrangement of ditches, forming a series of enclosures. Based on the analysis of the finds these features are broadly Roman in date, encompassing several phases. A later phase of post-medieval ploughing, comprising a series of east to west furrows, [1005] was also recorded. These features are likely related to activity associated with Glebe Farm to the south-east of the site (MLE22059).

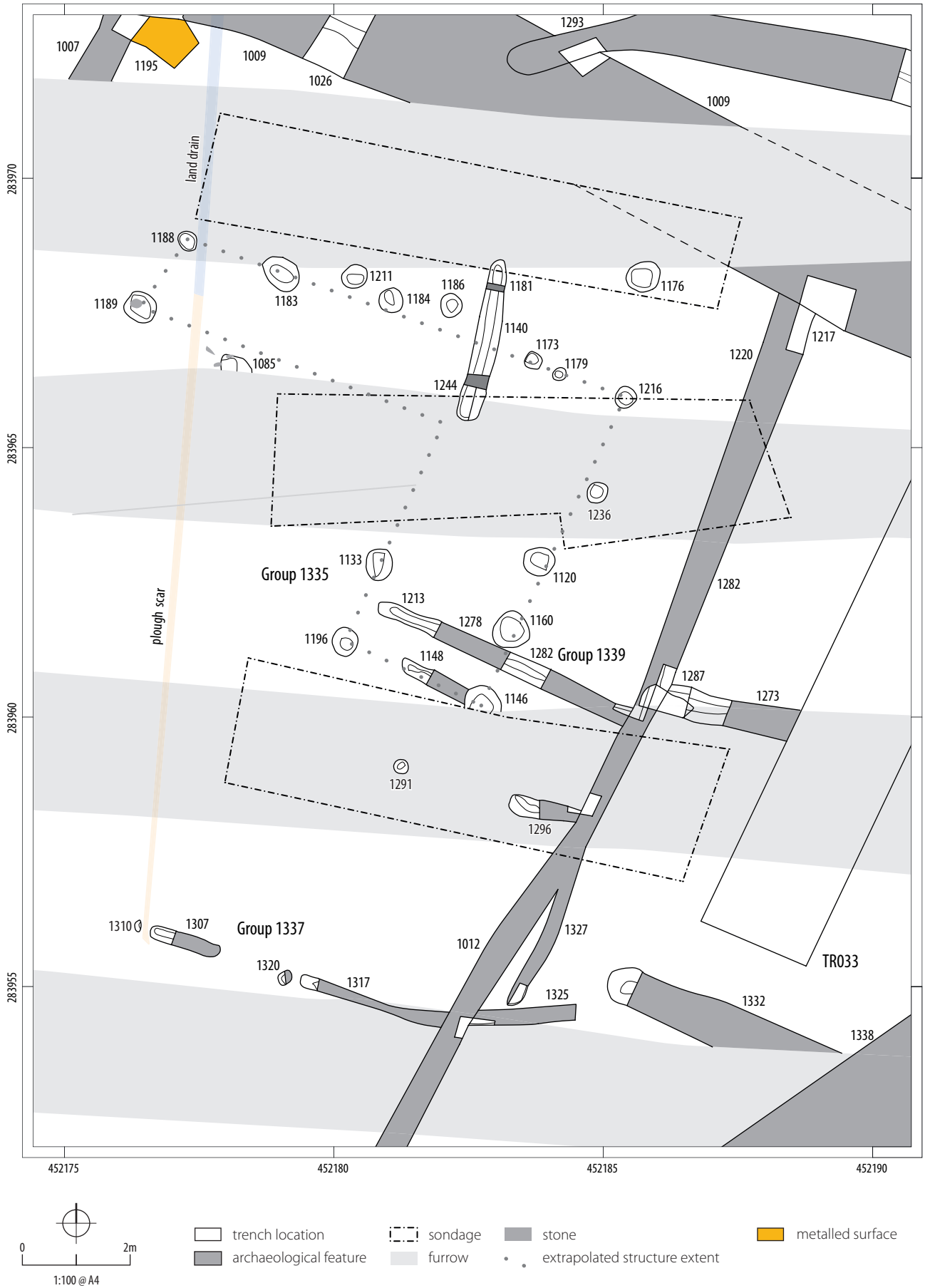
The results of the excavation are presented below and are accompanied by full site registers in Appendix 1. The stratigraphic summary is followed by the environmental and finds assessments for all areas. The environmental catalogue is presented in Appendix 2 and the finds catalogue in Appendix 3.

2.1 THE LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN SETTLEMENT

The excavations revealed large parts of a relatively simple enclosed late Iron Age-Roman settlement. The principal feature was a north-west to south-east boundary ditch [1009], with most of the archaeological features being recorded to the south of this boundary. Two parallel ditches [1008] and [1007] divide the area south of boundary ditch [1009] into a western zone, where a series of dispersed post-holes and pits were recorded, and an eastern zone, which comprised the principal settlement enclosure, approximately 35m by 25m across. Ditches [1210] and [1291] formed the southern and eastern sides respectively of the settlement enclosure (Illus 2)

The settlement enclosure was divided into two sub-enclosures by the north-east to south-west ditch [1012]. The western sub-enclosure, measuring approximately 23x13m, contained the remains of a post-built structure [1335]. The eastern sub-enclosure, measuring at least 23x20m, was sub divided into two plots by ditch [1332], the northern plot contained three areas of metallurgy (1109) (Illus 2).

In both sub-enclosures a series of heavily truncated features, which could be related to the sub-enclosures or represent the vestiges of an earlier phase of activity, were recorded. These include the remains of a segmented boundary ditch [1337] and a short section of a north



ILLUS 4 Post-excavation plan of Group 1335 remains

to south orientated ditch [1210] (Illus 2). To the south of the boundary ditch [1010] lie a further series of ditch segments, a curvilinear gully, and a small area of metalling (1248). North of the principal boundary ditch [1009] are the remains of a curvilinear gully [1094] and a segment of a north to south ditch [1276] (Illus 2).

The results of the excavation are presented below by area, starting with the principal site boundaries, in order to better understand their function and development. The detailed analysis of the stratigraphy of each area informs the refined phasing presented in the discussion.

Principal site boundaries

Boundary ditch [1009] formed the main axis of a system of enclosures and sub-enclosures and served as the principal north-west to south-east boundary of the site (Illus 2). Five clean slots [1043, 1110, 1026 and 1072] and two relationship slots [1217 and 1193] were dug along the length of the ditch (Illus 2 and 4). The south-eastern extent of the ditch continued under the area of flooding. Two phases of ditch cut were identified in the excavated sections. In its first phase the ditch had a gentle profile with a concave base, measuring 74m in length, 2.6–3.3m wide, and between 0.89–1.17m deep. The fills across its length comprised greyish brown or light orange sandy clay, upcast from a possible bank along the north side of the ditch or material washed down from the sides of the ditch. Around 20 sherds of Roman pottery were recorded from the fills of [1072].

These fills were cut by a v-shaped recut which ran along its observed length (Illus 3). The recut measured 0.96–2.02m wide and 0.69–1.17m deep. The fills consisted of silty sandy clays with a moderate organic content and waste deposits. These deposits contained sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone, likely related to activities associated with the post-built structure [1335]. Multiple pottery sherds and animal bone fragments were recorded from the fills of slot [1026], just north of the structure. Among the finds was a cattle radius with evidence of canid gnawing at the proximal end. Further sherds of a samian vessel and coarseware pottery, probably dating to the mid-second century AD, were recovered from the upper fill of the ditch during trial trenching (Blackburn 2015).

Following its final silting the upper fills of ditch [1009] were truncated by boundary ditch [1021]. It ran parallel to ditch [1009], turning at its western extent and seemingly terminating in the upper deposits of ditch [1009] (Illus 4). The nature of the clay deposits precluded this interpretation from being unequivocal but the upper fill of ditch [1021], a reddish-grey sandy clay (1292), appeared to overlie the fill of ditch [1009]. Ditch [1021] had a shallow concave profile, measuring 39m long and 1.03 wide and 0.31m deep. Two slots were dug along its length; the clean slot [1132] was filled with two natural infillings; the primary fill (1131) comprised a light-mid grey slightly silty sandy clay with occasional large angular stones and frequent gravel; the secondary fill (1130) consisted of a mid-yellowish brown slightly sandy clay with occasional charcoal fragments and occasional gravel and angular and sub-rounded stones. The relationship slot [1293] contained a single fill of dark reddish grey sandy clay.

Boundary ditch [1009] truncated the north-east to south-west boundary ditches [1008 and 1007], which split the site into two zones. Ditch [1007] measured 40m long, 0.8–0.85m wide and up to

0.46m deep. It had a steep sided profile with a concave base. At the south-western end, where it truncated ditch [1128], it is significantly wider and deeper measuring 2.9m wide and 0.84m deep. At its north-eastern end it was cut by ditch [1009] but it is unclear if it is cut by the first phase or the recut.

Ditch [1007] was infilled with a series of natural deposits comprising dark grey silty clay with frequent small to medium sized stones. At the south-western end, the ditch contained two fills; the primary fill (1126), measuring 0.84m thick, was a mid-yellowish grey stoney silty clay with frequent small to medium rounded and sub-rounded stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Overlying this was a final silting deposit (1127), 0.43m in thickness and comprising a dark brownish grey slightly stoney silty clay with occasional small to medium rounded stones and frequent charcoal flecks. The slightly higher organic content of this fill likely reflects occupation deposits that became mixed in during the final silting of the ditch. Single sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fills (1127) and (1126), while multiple sherds, including late Iron Age / early Roman types, were recorded from fill (1243).

Ditch [1008] was truncated at its north-eastern end by boundary ditch [1009]. As in the case of ditch [1007] it is unclear if it is truncated by the first phase or the recut of the boundary ditch. Ditch [1008] measured 40m long, up to 0.57m wide and 0.25m deep and had a regular profile, steeply sloping sides, and a rounded flat base. It contained a single natural infilling of yellowish to greyish mid-brown silty sandy clay. No finds were recorded from the fill.

Ditch [1128] was heavily truncated by the ridge and furrow [1005] and ditch [1007]. Only a short section, 4.6m long, 1.13m wide and 0.46m deep, was recorded. The ditch had steep sides and a rounded to flat profile. It had a single natural infilling consisting of a mid-yellowish grey brown slightly stoney silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.

TABLE 1 Dimensions of post-holes in the western zone

CUT	LGTH (M)	WDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	FILLS
[1059]	0.68	–	0.31	(1060) (1061)
[1078]	0.53	0.53	0.34	(1079) (1080) (1081)
[1136]	0.4	0.36	0.10	(1137)
[1138]	0.36	0.34	0.16	(1139)
[1166]	0.22	0.2	0.09	(1167)
[1170]	0.56	0.41	0.35	(1171) (1172)
[1226]	0.2	0.2	0.19	(1227) (1228)
[1229]	0.58	0.4	0.2	(1230) (1231)
[1261]	0.41	0.33	0.13	(1262)
[1263]	0.53	0.49	0.31	(1264)
[1265]	0.54	0.52	0.32	(1267) (1268) (1269)
[1303]	0.5	0.5	0.17	(1305) (1306)
[1316]	0.41	0.41	0.1	(1218) (1319)

TABLE 2 Dimensions of pits in the western zone

CUT	LGTH (M)	WDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	FILLS
[1083]	0.78	–	0.09	–
[1154]	0.41	0.38	0.15	(1155)
[1156]	0.5	0.59	0.13	(1157) (1158) (1159)
[1163]	1.10	0.95	0.33	(1164) (1165)

TABLE 3 Dimensions of post-holes associated with timber structure [1335]

CUT	LGTH (M)	WDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	FILLS
[1085]	0.52	0.42	0.20	(1002) (1093)
[1089]	0.60	0.41	0.29	(1090) (1091)
[1120]	0.47	–	0.28	(1121) (1122)
[1133]	0.57	–	0.41	(1134) (1135)
[1146]	0.63	–	0.25	(1145) (1168)
[1160]	0.70	–	0.24	(1161) (1162)
[1173]	0.31	0.26	0.11	(1174) (1175)
[1179]	0.25	–	0.06	(1180)
[1183]	0.70	0.55	0.29	(1200) (1201) (1202)
[1184]	0.42	0.37	0.21	(1185)
[1186]	0.46	0.39	0.13	(1187)
[1188]	0.41	0.37	0.31	(1189) (1190)
[1196]	0.48	–	0.22	(1197) (1198) (1199)
[1211]	0.51	0.46	0.12	(1212)
[1216]	0.35	–	0.18	(1223) (1224)
[1236]	0.43	–	0.17	(1237) (1238)

Western zone

To the west of the parallel boundary ditches [1007 and 1008] seventeen pits and post-holes were recorded (Tables 1 and 2). While occurring in clusters or pairs these did not form any coherent patterns or structures, though could represent the remains of fence lines. In some cases, as seen in [1138], the post-holes truncated earlier post-holes suggesting phases of use, disuse, and replacement. Given the relatively shallow depth of the post-holes these could have supported light fences associated with a range of agricultural practices, though perhaps more likely related to animal husbandry.

Pit [1156] contained in its upper fill, (1159), a layer of burnt material, comprising possible wood and fired clay, possibly deriving from a nearby hearth, which has not survived. Pit [1082] contained a circular deposit of burnt bone – possibly a cremation deposit. The shape of the deposit suggests that the contents may have been contained at the time of deposition before being sealed by subsoil. The bone was indeterminate as no identifiable elements were present (Appendix 2).

Eastern zone

Within the eastern zone of the site are a series of boundary ditches and internal divisions associated with the principal settlement enclosure. The southern edge is defined by ditch [1010], while the eastern boundary is defined by the heavily truncated ditch [1291], enclosing approximately 875m² (Illus 2). Three separate sub-enclosures were recorded, defined by the internal ditches [1012 & 1332]. Located within the westernmost was an L-shaped post-built structure, [1335]. The eastern sub-enclosure contained three areas of metalling (1109), a short section of ditch [1210] and the remains of a curvilinear gully [1232 & 1235].

Settlement enclosure and sub-enclosures

The southern edge of the principal settlement enclosure was formed by ditch [1010] which ran parallel to the primary boundary ditch [1009] 23m to the north (Illus 2). Ditch [1010] had a steep sided profile with a concave base and was 36m long, 0.35–0.73m wide and 0.44m deep, shallowing out at its western end to 0.17m where it terminated. The primary natural infilling of the ditch consisted of a mid-yellowish-brown silty clay with medium sized stones; the terminus [1239] contained a mid-orange-brown silty clay containing occasional angular gravel. The secondary fills ranged from a dark grey silty clay with no identifiable inclusions to a mid-brown sandy clay with iron staining. Only a few crumbs of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill of the ditch.

The eastern edge of the settlement enclosure was formed by boundary ditch [1291], which had been heavily truncated by the post-medieval ridge and furrow [1005]. Running north-east to south-west, ditch [1291] had steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base and measured 3.4m long, 0.67m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained two natural infilling deposits; the primary fill (1290) comprised a dark yellowish-brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, frequent pebbles and rare sub-angular stones; overlying this was a deposit of mid-grey slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent fired clay, frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal fragments and six Roman pottery sherds (1289).

Ditch [1012] divided the settlement enclosure into two smaller sub-enclosures and ran from its south-western terminus [1088] to the north-east where it was truncated by the primary boundary ditch [1009]. An entrance of c 3m had been left between the terminus and the southern boundary of the settlement enclosure. Ditch [1012] had a steep sided profile with a concave base and measured 20m long, 0.41m wide and 0.18m deep. The primary natural infilling of the ditch ranged from a mid-yellowish-brown sandy clay to mid-greyish brown sandy clay. These primary deposits were overlain by varied deposits of mid-blueish grey to mid greyish brown sandy clay (Illus 5). Frequent sub-rounded and rare sub-angular stones were recorded in the primary and secondary fills. Fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the upper fills (1284) and (1086), which also contained magnetised gravels deriving from burning on site.

The eastern sub-enclosure was sub-divided into two rectangular plots by the north-west to south-east ditch [1332]. The northern plot was approximately 252m², whilst the southern enclosed a slightly smaller area of 210m². The excavated section of ditch [1332] was 4.2m long, before being lost under the general slope-wash (1338) and was 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep. Two natural infillings were recorded: the

primary deposit (1333) comprised a dark orangeish-brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles; the secondary fill consisted of a dark blackish-brown silty with rare flecks of charcoal and occasional sub-rounded cobbles. No finds were recovered from the fill of the ditch.

Post-built structure 1335

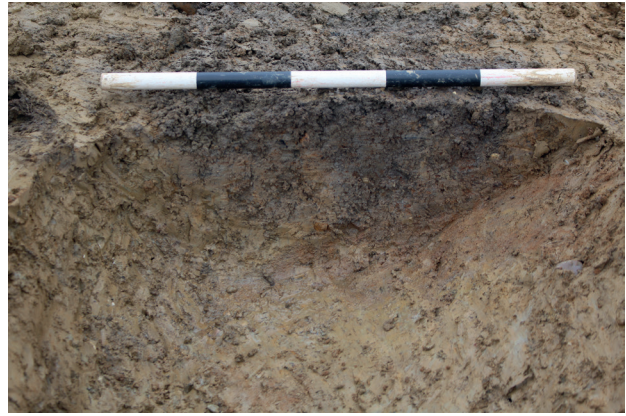
Within the western sub-enclosure, the remains of an L-shaped post-built structure [1335] was recorded (Illus 4). Orientated on a north-east to south-west axis, before turning to the north-west, it was formed by two double lines of posts measuring c 9m NW-SE and c 6.5m NE-SW. What are thought to be the aisle post lines of the north-east to south-west section of the building were 2.7m apart (post centre to post centre). The aisle posts of the north-west to south-east section of the building were spaced up to 1.9m apart. The post-holes were variably truncated, though most had survived relatively well, with packing stones evidenced in the vast majority (Table 3). These were particularly prevalent in post-holes located at the southern end of the structure, which also survived to greater depth, lying between furrow remains [1005]. In many instances, the packing stones had collapsed into the post-hole (Illus 6) suggesting the in-situ decay of the bases of former posts. This also indicated formerly substantial, vertically set posts, potentially 300mm in diameter. Posts on the northern side of the structure appeared less regularly laid out, and in some cases appeared less substantial than those on the southern extent, though the majority (eg [1188]) were evidently still major structural features (Illus 7).

Within the footprint of the building was a shallow gully feature, [1181], [1140], [1244], which could represent the remains of a beam slot to hold an internal partition. If this was the case then it may have been that the original northern edge of the building is indicated by post-hole [1176] with the south-east to north-west line of post-holes forming the central support for an aisled building. A second possible beam slot [1148] was recorded at the southern end of the building cut by post-hole [1146].

It is possible that additional post-holes have since been removed by the ridge and furrow [1005]. The relatively narrow internal space defined by the posts may suggest that these were primarily aisle posts for supporting the roof of the structure, with the outer walls possibly of some form of cob construction now truncated away. The large quantities of daub fragments recorded from neighbouring features could have derived from this structure.

Other features

Within the settlement enclosure were several heavily truncated features, which could either be related to the enclosure or represent an earlier phase of activity. Ditch [1210] located 1.7m south of the boundary ditch [1009] was heavily truncated with only a 4m long segment recorded running north-east to south-west (Illus 2). It had a v-shaped profile and measured 1.48m wide and 0.70m deep with a slightly concave base (Illus 8). The presence of small crumbs of Roman pottery suggest that this feature could be related to the wider enclosure/ field system, possibly denoting an earlier phase of enclosure that was largely removed by later activity.



ILLUS 5 South-west facing section through Group 1012 ditch [1088]

The metallised surface (1109) comprised small to medium sized rounded stones and pebbles set in a sandy clay matrix (Illus 9). Due to later truncation it was recorded in three different areas in the north of the eastern sub-enclosure (Illus 2). The first spread of (1109) was recorded underneath the general slope-wash (1338), while to the north two further patches were recorded to the east and west of ditch [1210]. The latter was potentially cut by the primary boundary ditch [1009] but owing to truncation by the ridge and furrow [1005] and a land drain the precise relationship between these features is ambiguous. The deposit appeared to continue into the flooded area to the east, where similar stones were observed to be densely scattered within the fills of furrows. The full eastern extent could not be determined due to flooding of the area. Two sherds of Roman pottery were found in (1109), including sherds of a probable early Roman vessel.

The metallised surface (1195) in the north-east corner of the western sub-enclosure measured 1.05m long and 0.94m wide (Illus 4). The composition of the metallised surface was comparable to (1109) to the east, being formed of rounded stones set in the natural geology. No relationship to the boundary ditches [1009] and [1007] could be ascertained, and its full extent to the east was unclear owing to truncation by the ridge and furrow [1005].

Both (1109) and (1195) probably represent general ground consolidation rather than a specific track or yard surface, though could have equally functioned in the same manner. It is unclear if this surface relates to the use of the primary settlement enclosure or an earlier phase as indicated by ditch [1210].

Curvilinear gully sections [1232] and [1235] truncated the southern patch of the metallised surface (1109) (Illus 2). Although heavily truncated by the ridge and furrow [1005] these short sections could belong to a single curvilinear gully with a diameter of c 6m. Gully [1235] was 2.06m long, 0.49m wide and 0.31m deep. The ditch had a steep sided profile and a concave base rising slightly to an irregular rounded terminal end. Two fills were identified throughout the feature – the primary natural infilling (1234) comprised light yellowish-brown sandy clay containing occasional pebbles/gravel and rare charcoal fragments and stones. The secondary fill (1233) comprised mid- brownish-grey sandy clay containing frequent

rounded pebbles, occasional gravel, and charcoal fragments. Small crumbs of undiagnostic pottery were recovered from fill [1233].

Gully segment [1232] measured 1.27m long, 0.53m wide and 0.33m deep. The gully had a steep sided profile and a concave base rising to a terminal at its eastern end. Gully [1232] contained two natural infillings – the primary infilling (1231) was comprised of mid-yellowish-brown slightly sandy clay containing occasional pebbles/gravel and rare charcoal fragments and stones; the secondary infilling, (1230) consisted of mid-grey sandy clay containing frequent gravel, occasional charcoal fragments rare sub-rounded stones. A single crumb of undiagnostic pottery was recovered from (1230), whilst a possible stone rubber was recorded from the secondary fill of gully [1235].

To the west of the general slope wash (1338) and truncated by boundary ditch [1012] were the remains of a segmented ditch [1337]. The ditch comprised three linear segments and two post-holes (Illus 10). The longest linear, [1317, 1325], measured 5.2m long, 0.31m wide and 0.17–0.21m deep and ran roughly eastwards before turning slightly to the north-east. It had a v-shaped profile with steep sides and a flat base. Linear [1307] measured 1.36m long, 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep, and had a steep sided profile with a flat base. These short ditch segments could represent a possible foundation trench for a hurdle and post fence line, likely predating the post-built structure [1335]. A single sherd of Roman pottery and four fragments of fired clay were found in [1325]. Magnetised gravels indicative of burning was found in the fill of ditch [1317].

Ditch [1273 and 1287] was located 3m east of the boundary ditch [1012], which cut the ditch at its western edge. At its eastern end it was truncated by the ridge and furrow [1005] and evaluation trench 033 (Illus 4). Ditch [1273 and 1287] had steep to moderate sides, a concave base and measured around 4m long, 0.4m wide and up to 0.19m deep. Two silting episodes were identified; the primary fill comprised mid-light yellowish-grey or dark greyish brown slightly sandy, silty clay containing rare rounded stones and grit; the secondary fills comprised a mottled light blueish-grey and mid-yellow, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional rounded stones. The secondary fill (1275) from slot [1273] was darker in colour consisting of a dark brown silty clay.

Ditch [1327], ran for 2.5m north-east to south-west where it was truncated by ditch [1012] (Illus 4). Ditch [1327] measured 1.03m wide and 0.69m deep and had steep sides and a flat base. The ditch contained two natural fills: primary fill (1330) measuring 0.08m in thickness and comprising mid-yellowish-brown sand clay fill containing frequent grit, rare charcoal flecks and gravel; overlain by secondary fill (1331) measuring in 0.04m in thickness and comprising light brownish-grey slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional gravel and rare charcoal fragments. This ditch represents an early system of drainage ditches, predating the later enclosure system, and could be contemporary with ditch [1339] which was also truncated by ditch [1012].

Ditch [1339] ran north-west to south-east, and measured 5.03m long, 0.4m wide and 0.19m deep, shallowing out at its north-west terminal to 0.11m (Illus 4). Based on the relative stratigraphy of the features

it is probable it predates the post-built structure [1335]. All of the excavated slots with the exception of the terminus [1213], contained two natural infilling deposits; the basal fills comprised a yellowish-grey slightly sandy, silty clay containing rare rounded stones and grit, ranging from 0.07m–0.10m thick; overlain by secondary deposits of mottled light blueish-grey and mid-yellow or brown, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional rounded stones up to 0.14m thick.

Southern features

To the south of the main settlement enclosure was a series of further linear features (Illus 2). Ditch [1011] was located 4m south of boundary ditch [1020]. It was aligned north-south and measured 11m long, 0.73–0.88m wide, and 0.28m deep but was 0.69m deep at its terminus, [1027]. The ditch contained two natural infillings; the primary infill consisted of a firm mid- to light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional very small charcoal flecks, and small sub-angular stones; the secondary fill consisted of a mid-yellowish brown to mid-greyish brown sandy clay. In the absence of any direct relationships or dating evidence it is unclear if the ditch is contemporary with the settlement enclosure, forming a further boundary or element of a field system connected with the enclosure.

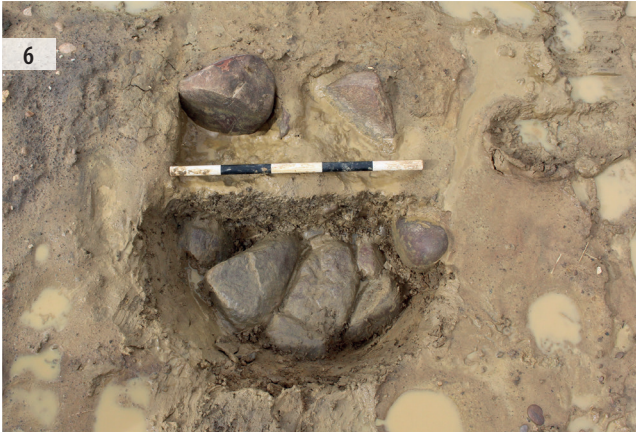
Located to the west of ditch [1011] were the remains of a curvilinear gully [1336] (Illus 2 and 11). The gully was heavily truncated by the ridge and furrow [1005] but two surviving sections were excavated. The shortest section [1252] forming one of the terminal ends of the gully, was 0.7m long, 0.18m wide and 0.04m deep and had a shallow profile with sloping sides and a concave base rising to a rounded terminal. It contained a single natural infill comprising a dark brownish-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones.

The longer section, through which three slots were dug [1254, 1256 and 1258], had sloping sides and a concave base (Illus 11). It measured 4m long, 0.16–0.23m wide and 0.05–0.15m deep. The gully was infilled with a single natural infilling of dark brownish-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. The fill of [1254] contained a small amount (2g) of magnetised gravels.

A small area of metalling (1248) was located to the west of curvilinear gully [1336]. Along its western edge it was truncated by boundary ditch [1007]. The metalling had a roughly ovoid shape and was 2.6m long and 1.2m wide, with an average thickness of 0.05–0.15m. Within the deposit indeterminate animal bone fragments were recorded. This surface, rather than representing a formal trackway, could represent stabilisation of boggy ground.

Northern features

A series of features lay to the north of the main boundary ditch, which are thought to be broadly contemporary with the late Iron Age/Roman settlement, though no dating evidence was recovered (Illus 2). Pit [1073] was truncated by the boundary ditch [1009] on its southern edge. It measured 1.5m long, 0.83m wide and 0.22m deep. [1073] contained a single natural infill consisting of a light brownish grey slightly silty sandy clay with frequent rounded pebbles, gravel, occasional rounded small stones (5–10cm) and occasional charcoal fragments.



ILLUS 6 Mid-excavation plan view of post-hole [1160] **ILLUS 7** Plan view of post-hole [1188] showing in situ packing stones

To the north of the main boundary ditch [1009] a truncated section of ditch was recorded [1276]. It measured 4m long, 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single natural fill (1277), consisting of a mid-brown, silty clay containing rare gravel. Owing to truncation by the ridge and furrow [1005] the full extent and function of the ditch is uncertain.

Approximately 5m to the north-east of ditch [1276] is a segment of a curvilinear gully [1094] with a single terminus at its north-western end. The gully measured 5m long, 0.29–0.58m wide and 0.27m deep, shallowing out at the terminus [1095] to 0.12m. Gully [1094] had a shallow profile with gentle sloping sides and a flat base (Illus 12). The primary natural infilling (1096) of the terminus [1095] consisted of a mid-blueish brown silty clay with small to medium rounded heat affected stones; overlying this was a layer of dumped material (1097) 0.04m thick, comprising a dark brownish grey clay sand with iron pan staining and small charcoal frags. Cut [1098] contained a sequence of four fills (Illus 12). The primary fill, 0.08m thick, comprised a mid-blueish brown silty clay similar in composition to (1096), this silty clay infilling was also noted in slot [1103]. Fill (1101), measuring 0.12m thick, consisted of a dark brownish grey/black silty clay with large stones and large heat affected stone. Within the fill was a large patch of charcoal, possibly an intentional dump of material from a hearth. This was in turn overlain by a further episode of silting (1102).

2.2 POST-MEDIEVAL RIDGE AND FURROW [1005]

The remains of a ridge and furrow field system [1005], orientated broadly east-west, was identified comprising a total of fifteen furrows extending across the entire site and cut through surviving subsoil deposits. The furrows varied in survival averaging around 2.50m wide and were regularly spaced between 4m and 5m apart. Clay pipe stem, ceramic building material, coal fragments, glass shards and sherds of glazed post-medieval ceramic (white/blue & white) were variably observed within the furrow deposits but not retained. Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material was collected from the furrows to assist in understanding of the use of the site during that period.

3 FINDS ANALYSIS

Sara Machin, Rebecca Devaney

A fairly modest finds assemblage was recovered from the excavated site, comprising 89 sherds (1,452g) of pottery, 45 sherds (3,303g) of ceramic building material and fired clay, 98g of lithics, two stone finds and 46g of industrial waste. These were found in 35 separate features across the excavated area, concentrating in the area of the settlement enclosure. The late Iron Age and Roman through to the modern periods are represented. The finds are summarised by trench/feature in Table 4 and a complete catalogue is in Appendix 3.

The report includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (ClfA 2014b; Watkinson and Neal 1998). The finds were recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data were then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

3.1 LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN POTTERY

The late Iron Age-Roman pottery assemblage amounted to 62 sherds (1329g) with a mean sherd weight of 21.4g. It was recovered from 21 features across the site (Table 4).

Coarse wares

The pottery mostly comprised coarse wares, with greywares (GW1, GW3, GW5) representing 44% of the assemblage by count (Table 5). These consisted of mostly undiagnostic body sherds with a few rim fragments present. Grog-tempered fabrics dominated the coarse wares by weight (503g) of which 479g were recovered from [1072] with sherds from (1076) and (1077) potentially being from the same vessel, although they do not join. The oxidised wares include rim fragments identified as being from Gallo-Belgic derived forms, including a rim from a necked jar (1035) and a base of a beaker (1218).

The sandy wares (SW2, SW3, SW4) comprise mostly undiagnostic body sherds. There are two examples of lid-seated jars of Thompson (1982, 245) type C5, in the coarse sandy ware (SW3), from two linear features [1140, 1182].

TABLE 4 Summary of finds assemblage by trench/feature with spot dating (dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes)

FEATURE TYPE / TRENCH / GROUP	FEATURE	POTTERY (ROM)		POTTERY (PM/MOD)		POTTERY (U/I)		CBM		FIRE CLAY	IND WASTE	LITHICS	STONE		SPOT DATE
		QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	WGT (G)	WGT (G)	WGT (G)	QTY	WGT (G)	
topsoil	1001	1	2	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
plough furrow	1005	1	45	6	61	–	–	11	1869	19	–	–	–	–	PM/Mod
Group: E-W linear	1009	3	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
linear	1017	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linear	1026	5	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	128	–	90	1	852	Rom
Ditch	1043	2	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
linear	1058	1	10	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
linear	1072	20	773	–	–	2	10	5	879	171	–	–	–	–	LIA/Rom
post-hole	1085	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
linear	1088	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	2	–	–	–	–
curvilinear	1098	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
surface	1109	2	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
linear	1110	14	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	Rom
linear	1125	3	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
linear	1127	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
post-hole	1133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
linear	1140	2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	LIA/eRom
linear	1148	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
post-hole	1149	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
pit	1163	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
post-hole	1170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–
post-hole	1176	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
linear	1181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–
linear	1210	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
linear	1217	3	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
linear	1220	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
curvilinear	1232	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	270	–
curvilinear	1235	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
linear	1242	4	50	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
curvilinear	1254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
linear	1273	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Metalling	1282	1	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
linear	1291	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	169	3	–	–	–	–
linear	1317	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
linear	1325	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	Rom
Total		71	1330	6	61	11	32	16	2782	521	46	98	2	1122	

A total of six sherds of pottery were identified as being of late Iron Age to early Roman date. These sherds were generally undiagnostic being composed of calcite gritted ware (CG1A) or grog-tempered wares (GT3, GT4).

Fine wares

There were no British fine wares or specialist forms, i.e. amphorae or mortaria, present in the Roman pottery assemblage. Imported samian ware (SAM) was represented by two sherds with a total weight of 82g. The larger fragment (80g) is the base of a plate identified as a Dr18 form. It has 60% of the footring intact and features a fine circular groove present internally, halfway between the side and centre; the central stamp is missing. This form has been dated to the mid- to mid-late first century in British contexts (Webster 1996, 35). No further imported pottery was identified in the assemblage.

3.2 POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN POTTERY

A small assemblage of six sherds of mixed post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered from plough furrow [1005].

TABLE 5 Roman pottery type series

CODE	FABRIC	DATING	SHERDS	WGT (G)	EVE
CG1A	Calcite gritted ware – early (late Iron Age to 2nd century)	LIA/eROM	1	5	–
GT3	Grog-tempered wares – coarse fabric without distinctly Belgic features	LIA/eROM	4	496	–
GT4	Grog-tempered wares – fine fabric without distinctly Belgic features	LIA/Rom	1	7	–
GW1	Black-burnished (BB) imitations and BB1 fabrics	1st–4th	1	16	0.07
GW3	Grey wares – sparse quartz	1st–4th	16	99	0.17
GW5	Grey wares – moderate quartz	1st–4th	10	188	0.325
MG1	Mixed gritted wares – coarse with sparse grog	1st–4th	2	43	–
OW1	Oxidised wares – Gallo-Belgic derivatives	40–150/200	3	88	0.485
OW2	Oxidised wares – unprovenanced	1st–4th	9	103	0.12
SAM	Samian	40–250	2	82	–
SW2	Sandy wares – fine fabric in Belgic style	LIA/eROM	3	70	0.18
SW3	Sandy wares – coarse fabric in Belgic style	LIA/eROM	4	70	0.23
SW4	Sandy wares – coarse with no diagnostic features	1st–4th	6	62	0.05
Total			62	1,329	1.63

3.3 OTHER FINDS

Lithics

All hand-picked lithics have been confirmed as natural with no evidence of human modification. The lithics from the retents can also be classified as such.

Coarse stone

A large potential hammerstone was found in linear [1026], alongside a small amount of Roman pottery. A possible rubber stone, flat on one side, was retrieved from linear [1232] with no other associated finds.

Ceramic building material

The Roman material comprised five fragments which were made in a single fabric, with some variation of the proportion of quartz sand present. The fabric was orange, oxidised throughout with iron-oxides visible. There were three fragments of tegulae identified, along with two fragments categorised as tile, with no diagnostic features. These could be fragments of tegulae. Two of the tegulae, both from [1072], have lower cutaways present, identified as one definite and one probable Warry type C5 (2006, 4).

A total of 521g of fired clay was recorded from eight contexts across the site. Most of the material comprised formless fragments, in a coarse sandy orange fabric. The largest assemblage (171g) was retrieved from [1072] along with Roman tegulae and a large collection of Roman pottery. A further (169g) was retrieved from an environmental sample from [1291]; no other finds were recovered from this context.

The ceramic building material assemblage included eight fragments (1547g) of c 19th century horseshoe field drain retrieved from plough furrow [1005].

Industrial waste

A total of 24g of magnetised gravels were retrieved from sample retents from nine contexts, linears [1088, 1098, 1181, 1254, 1273, 1291, 1317] and post-holes [1149, 1176]. Magnetised gravels occur naturally and indicate no more than burning activity on site. A single piece of possible slag weighing 22g was retrieved from [1170]. It is dense in appearance and undiagnostic in form; it could potentially be part of a melted metal object as opposed to evidence of metalworking.

3.4 DISCUSSION

The main period of activity identified is Romano-British, with pottery of first to fourth century date along with identified Roman forms of ceramic building material. The earliest pottery is potentially late Iron Age in date but there is no definitive proof of pre-conquest occupation. There is no evidence of continued occupation into the post-Roman period and overall, the pottery suggests an emphasis of activity within the earlier Roman period. Much of the pottery exhibits minimal abrasion, demonstrating little post-depositional disturbance.

Linear [1072] produced the largest assemblage of Roman pottery from a single context (22 sherds, 783g). This material included four of the seven sherds dated late Iron Age/early Roman along with the samian Dr18 plate base. There is potential for GT3 sherds from (1076) and (1077) to have derived from the same vessel. The ceramic building material identified as Roman was also retrieved from this feature.

All the pottery from linear [1140] (2 sherds, 15g) has been identified as late Iron Age/early Roman albeit highly fragmented and abraded.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Laura Bailey

Of the 60 environmental samples taken during the excavation, 23 were selected for processing and assessment-level recording. Most of the excavated features, which include a post-built structure and associated enclosures, are of Roman date. A post-medieval ridge and furrow field system was also recorded together with the remains of undated ditches and discrete features. This report is based upon the assessment report, as no further analysis was deemed necessary.

4.1 METHODOLOGY

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. The samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x45. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006) and Zohary et al (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997). Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, with reference to Schmid (1972), and Hillson (1992), and any marks of butchery were noted.

4.2 RESULTS

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 2.1 (Environmental sample results) and Appendix 2.2 (Animal bone results). Nine of the samples were archaeologically sterile and contained only modern roots.

Wild taxa

Only remains of wild plant taxa were found, with no evidence of domesticated or cultivated plants. No charred 'weed seeds' (here used to include seeds, fruits, achene, caryopses etc) were recovered from any of the samples (Appendix 2.1). Uncharred weed seeds including knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), a single cleaver (*Galium aparine*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and Goosefoots/ Oraches (*Chenopodium* sp/ *Atriplex* sp) were present in five samples (Appendix 2.1). As the samples contained no evidence for waterlogging and given the presence of modern roots, it is likely that the uncharred seeds are modern.

Wood charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in twelve samples (Appendix 2.1). Most of the charcoal appeared to be oak (*Quercus* sp). The charcoal was heavily fragmented, abraded and generally poorly preserved. Many fragments displayed an orange mineral concretion, likely to be the result of fluctuating water levels.

Other

Fossils including a crinoid and belemnites were present in the fill (1215) of beam slot [1213] and the fill (1197) of post-hole [1196] respectively. It is likely that the fossils were part of the natural strata.

Animal bone

A small quantity of animal bone (Number of Identifiable Specimens, NISP = 60) was hand-collected from 20 deposits (Appendix 2.2). Nineteen of the deposits were from various ditch fills, with many containing Roman pottery. Bone preservation ranged from moderate to poor. Much of the bone was heavily fragmented. Elements of horse, cattle and sheep/goat were recovered. The largest number of identifiable bones (16) were recovered from the fill (1023) of ditch [1026], which contained Roman pottery fragments. They included sheep mandible fragments and a cattle radius fragment with fine cut marks and canid gnawing at the proximal end. Other identifiable elements of cattle included mandible fragments collected from the fill (1205) of ditch [1210], part of a distal metacarpal and mid-shaft fragment from the fill (1126) of ditch [1125], which contained pottery dating from the first–fourth century AD, scapula fragments from the fill (1124) of ditch [1072] and tooth fragments from the fill (1106) of ditch [1103]. Other identifiable elements of sheep included scapula fragments from the fill (1074) of ditch terminal [1073]. The presence of horse was indicated by a single tooth recovered from the fill (1025) of ditch [1026].

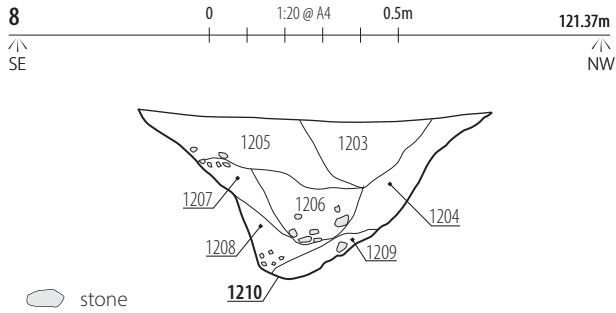
Burnt bone

Burnt bone was present in six deposits (Appendix 2.1 and 2.2). Three fully-calcined small (measuring up to 8mm) bone fragments were hand-collected from possible cremation deposit (1082). The bone was indeterminate as none of the elements required for identification were present.

Occasional indeterminate fully calcined bone fragments were also present in the fill (1101) of curvilinear gully [1098], the fill (1086) of ditch [1088], the fill (1090) of post-hole [1089] and the fills (1076) and (1077) of ditch [1072], both of which contained Roman pottery. The bone fragments were generally heavily abraded and are likely to have been incidentally incorporated into the deposits.

4.3 DISCUSSION

The botanical assemblage provides no information on site economy. Many of the samples were archaeologically sterile and there is little evidence to suggest any sustained domestic occupation, or at least occupation where the inhabitants were involved in cereal processing. The fragmented and abraded nature of the charcoal present, particularly in samples from ditches, suggests that it may have been part of the general detritus on site and was incidentally



ILLUS 8 North-east facing section through ditch [1210] **ILLUS 9** General view of surviving metallurgy (1109), looking west **ILLUS 10** General view of post-holes and linear segments Group 1337, looking south-east

incorporated, perhaps thrown or blown, into the features. The faunal assemblage provides some information on the species present. Elements of cattle, sheep/goat and horse were present, albeit in small quantities. The bones appear to be mainly low utility (mandible, teeth, metapodial), however some middle utility, meatier bones (radius, scapulae) were present. It is unclear whether this is the result of carcass part selection or preservation issues, as many of the bones in the assemblage are from more robust elements. At present there is insufficient evidence for butchery that would allow comment on processing techniques and insufficient data to assess age mortality profiles for the interpretation of husbandry strategies.

5 DISCUSSION

The activity identified at Glebe Farm, Lutterworth, spans at least the first to late second century AD. The absence of diagnostic late Roman pottery types suggests that the site may not have persisted much into the third century AD. On stratigraphic grounds it is possible to suggest that the site saw several phases of activity, with the main boundary ditch [1009] acting as key element throughout. This is demonstrated by the fact that the ditch was recut at least once and was associated with several enclosures. This ditch formed the northern edge of at least two sub-enclosures, with the eastern sub-enclosure possibly further divided into two. The number of truncated features within the eastern enclosure indicates potentially multiple phases of activity and ditch digging, the duration of which are uncertain. In the following discussion the development and

chronology of the site is summarised, followed by an assessment of its function and economy; finally, the site is placed within its wider context.

5.1 SITE DEVELOPMENT AND CHRONOLOGY

Owing to the limited dating evidence at Glebe Farm, sub-dividing the site into clear, well dated sub-phases was not possible, with many features producing undiagnostic Romano-British pottery. Activity can, nevertheless, be divided into four broad phases with approximate date ranges as indicated:

Phase 1 (?late first century BC–mid-first century AD) The presence of late Iron Age–early Roman pottery and the single radiocarbon date of 41 cal BC – cal AD 60 (95.4% Probability; SUERC-95078), suggests first century activity at Glebe Farm, though whether this is pre- or post-conquest remains uncertain. This earliest phase of activity saw the initial establishment of the boundary ditch [1009]. Based on stratigraphic grounds the linears [1337] and [1339] likely predate the main phases of enclosure. Three groups of curvilinear gullies could represent the remains of roundhouses, perhaps representing an open settlement at this time, but none contained any dating evidence and so some or all could belong to a later phase.

Phase 2 (mid/late first century–mid-second century AD) Boundary ditch [1009] was likely redeveloped in the late first or early second



ILLUS 11 Post-excitation view of Group 1336 curvilinear, looking south-east



ILLUS 12 General view of Group 1094 ditch, looking west

century AD through the addition of sub-enclosures, creating a small, enclosed farmstead. The boundary ditch [1009] was also recut during this phase.

The timber building [1335] is associated with this later phase of activity. More detailed phasing of the building was not possible, although the relationship between beam slot [1148] and [1146] hints at possible modifications to the structure. On present evidence the structure is treated as a single phase. At some point the building was abandoned with the posts left to decay in situ.

Phase 3 (mid-second to third century AD) The absence of diagnostic late Roman pottery suggests that the settlement may not have persisted into the third century AD. The recovery of early-mid second century samian from the upper fills of ditch [1009] during the trial trenching (Blackburn 2015) suggests that boundary ditch [1009] may have fallen out of use by the mid-second century AD, though a boundary may still have persisted for a while in the form of a bank or hedge line. Ditch [1021] could be attributed to a late and final phase of activity following the silting of the main boundary ditch [1009], suggesting some continued agricultural use of the area.

Phase 4 (Post-medieval) The next phase of activity recorded at Glebe Farm comprises post-medieval ridge and furrow, connected to the wider agricultural development of the landscape in the period. This activity is likely related to Glebe Farm, to the south which was established in the 17th century (MLE22059) (Illus 13).

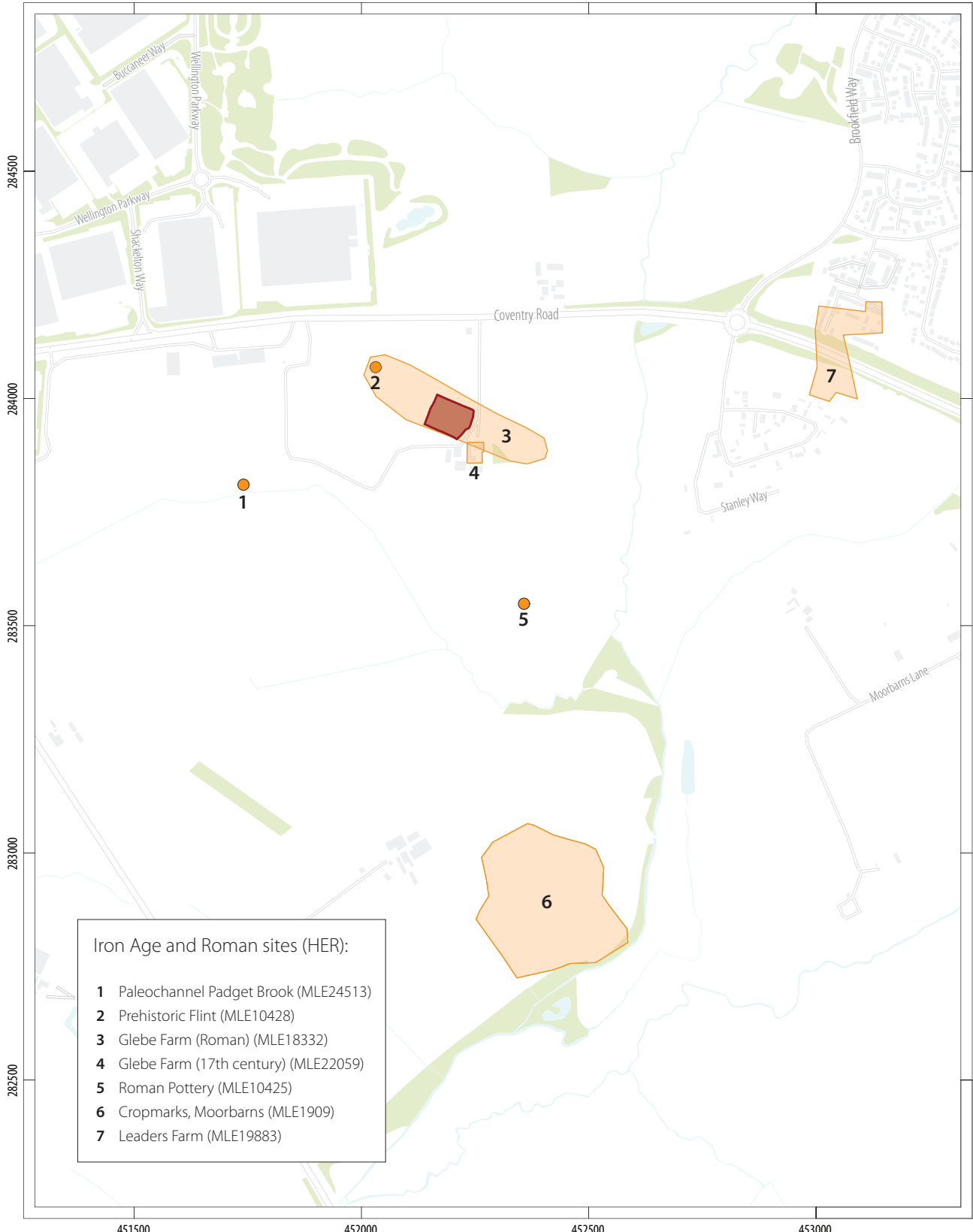
5.2 SITE LAYOUT AND FUNCTION

Enclosures and ditches

Glebe Farm for the most part comprised a single enclosure connected to a long boundary ditch, a form of enclosed settlement typical of the Roman period in this region, especially away from the main river valleys (Smith et al 2016, 147, see below). Often these sites are associated with wider field systems and it likely that ditch [1009] continued beyond the limit of excavation, although this could not be clearly identified owing to disturbance by later ploughing (Blackburn 2015, 10). Finds of Roman greywares and a small amount of Iron Age pottery near to Glebe Farm could indicate further activity in the area (MLE10425) (Illus 13).

The enclosure at Glebe Farm was divided into two zones, with the eastern area forming the primary focus of occupation and the western zone containing a dispersed scatter of post-holes and pits. Unlike the eastern enclosure this area appears to have been relatively open and may have been used for livestock management, with the post-holes perhaps representing fence-lines and tethering posts. Of note within this area is the possible cremation deposit, but it is unclear if this is human or animal. Few features were recorded north of the boundary ditch, except for the probable roundhouse [1094] and ditch [1276], but the precise relationship of these to the boundary ditch is uncertain. The eastern zone was sub divided into a series of smaller plots. The westernmost of these enclosed the timber building [1335], whilst the eastern plots featured areas of metallurgy.

The function of these areas, and in turn the sub-enclosures is unclear, but it is likely that the system of enclosures at Glebe farm relate to stock management activities within the landscape. This interpretation



© 2020 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd File Name: MPEL-Analysis Report-v1 .pdf

ILLUS 13 Glebe Farm in its immediate environs

is reinforced further when comparing the nature of the finds and site layout to other known sites in the region (see below).

5.3 THE STRUCTURAL EVIDENCE

Roundhouse and gullies

There are three sets of features which have been interpreted as possible roundhouses within the Glebe Farm site, although alternative functions such as small stock enclosures, fodder rings or work areas are possible (Allen et al 1984, 91). No internal or structural features could be attributed to either feature, although the presence of possible hearth waste in the ditch [1094] points towards a possible domestic function. The chronology of these features is uncertain, and they could be contemporary with the enclosure system or perhaps pre-date it as part of an open settlement. The only direct stratigraphic relationship was between [1232] and [1235] which cut the metallated surface. Roundhouse [1336] comprised only a single gully arc, with clearly defined termini at either end, suggesting a possible south-easterly orientated entrance. It is possible that, as at Leaders Farm 0.8km to the north-east (Illus 14), the roundhouse was formed by two discontinuous ditch circuits (Morris 2014, fig. 9). Whilst common in the Iron Age, roundhouses do continue in use into the Roman period (Smith et al 2016, 47). At Swinford Windfarm, c 6km south-east of Lutterworth (Illus 14), one of the roundhouses (Structure 3) was dated to the early second century (Morris 2012, 38).

The timber building

The timber aisled building [1335] was composed of a series of substantial post-holes and two beam slots forming an L-shaped plan, although owing to later ploughing it is uncertain how much of the building has been lost. The size of the post-holes and the presence of packing indicate the use of substantial timbers in its construction. Whilst no certain traces of an outer wall were noted it is likely that perishable materials such as cob or turf were employed. Possible internal partitions were defined by a series of beam slots. The single post-hole [1176] to the north-east of beam slot [1244/1140/1181] could be evidence for an outer wall lying further north, in turn implying that the line of post-holes [1188] to [1216] formed part of a central internal support structure within the northern part of the building.

Aisled timber buildings are found across much of Roman Britain, with a particular concentration in parts of the East Midlands to the east of Glebe Farm (Taylor 2013; Smith et al 2016, 66, fig. 3.18). There is considerable variation in size and complexity as well as in their perceived function, being used for domestic occupation, agricultural storage, industrial activities, and combinations thereof. A substantial timber aisled building, measuring 18mx10m, was recently recorded at Airfield Farm, 23km to the east (Illus 14), comprising two rows of posts, c 1m in diameter and spaced 3m apart (Luke et al 2020). Traces of the outer wall were defined by three post-holes to the north of the nave posts, echoing the layout at Glebe Farm. Other Roman timber buildings in the area include that recorded at Swinford Farm, seemingly employing a similar combination of beam slots and earth fast posts as with the Glebe Farm building (Morris 2012, 9). At Hinckley Road, 16km to the north-east, a possible structure formed by an L-shaped ditch enclosing a series of shallow gullies or beam slots, was recorded (Billington 2020) (Illus 14). A similar structure, with

a hearth, was recorded at Cadeby c 9km north of Hinckley, dating to the first century AD (Speed 2011). Both sites highlight the potentially ephemeral nature of such structures.

From further afield the remains of a substantial timber building was recorded at Childerley Chapel, Cambridgeshire. The low density of occupational debris led to the suggestion the building and site was used seasonally by livestock herders (Abrams & Ingham 2008, 46). At Camp Ground Earith, Cambridgeshire a substantial L-shaped building was recorded within a Roman port settlement on the edge of the Fens. Like the building at Glebe Farm, Structure 6 was constructed using a combination of beam slots and posts. In contrast to Glebe Farm, however, the interior contained a hearth/ oven leading to the suggestion that the building had been divided into domestic and agricultural/storage sections (Evans 2013). The potentially narrower north-western side of the Glebe Farm structure may also have been utilised for storage.

5.4 SITE ECONOMY AND FUNCTION

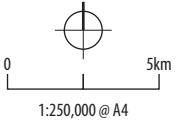
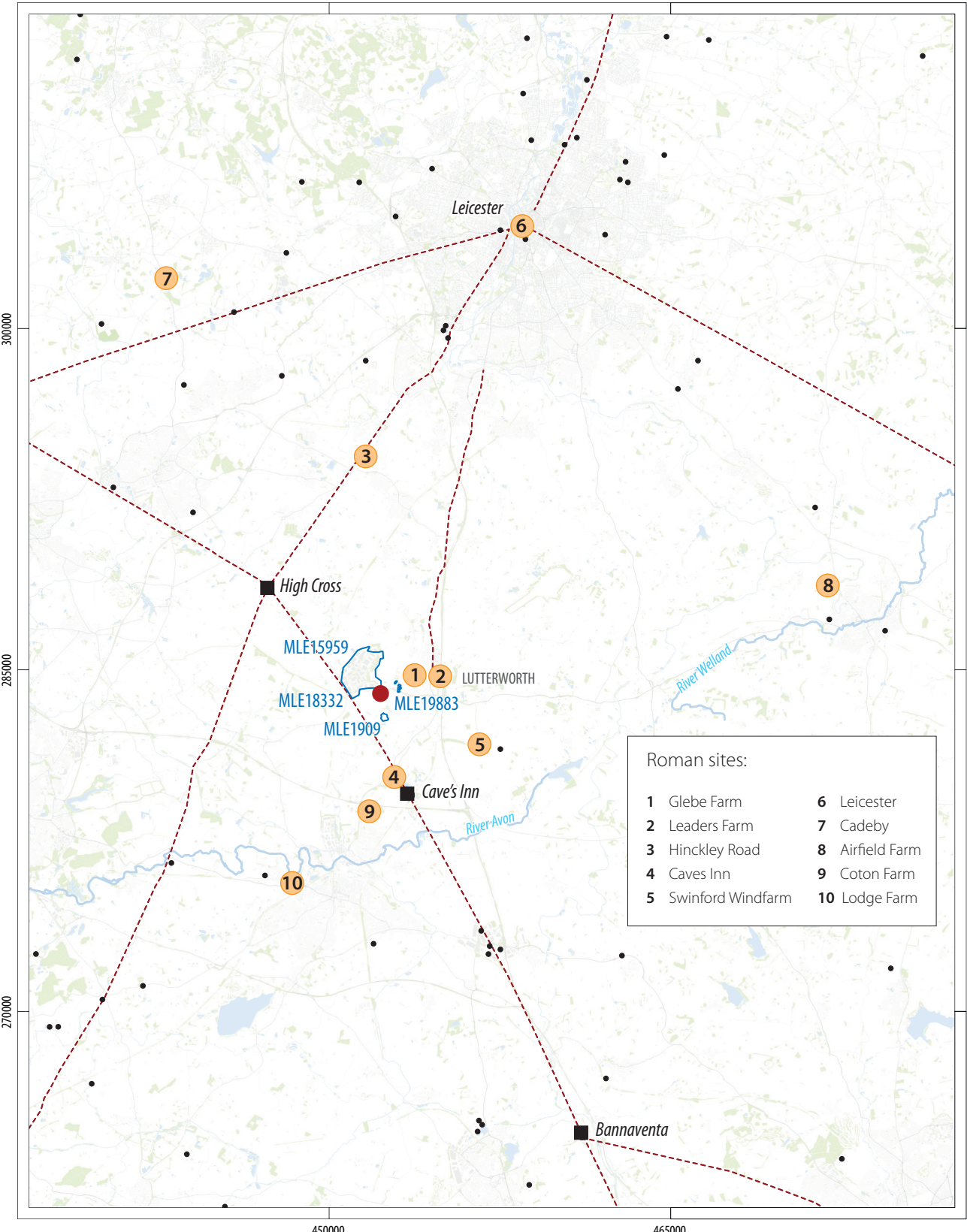
The overall evidence from Glebe Farm points towards a small, relatively low status farmstead, likely occupied on a seasonal basis. This view is informed by the previous examination of the structural data alongside the limited environmental and material remains. The overall pottery assemblage is very small, especially in comparison to a broad selection of other sites in Leicestershire (Illus 15). This view can be reinforced by calculating the relative density of finds, by dividing the sherd count by the size of the excavated area. Glebe Farm has a very low density of finds (0.010 sherds/m²) in comparison to the site at Cadeby (0.025 sherds/m²). This, taken alongside the dearth of other finds including querns, point towards the site potentially being used seasonally, perhaps by livestock herders.

In summary, based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn about site economy and function at Glebe Farm:

- › The multiple enclosures are indicative of a site with zoned functions.
- › Open areas outside the sub-enclosures may have been used for livestock management.
- › There is little evidence for crop growing or processing. No quern stones or other agricultural implements were noted.
- › The small size of the pottery assemblage suggests seasonal occupation.
- › The large timber building, despite its substantial nature, may have only been used on a seasonal basis.

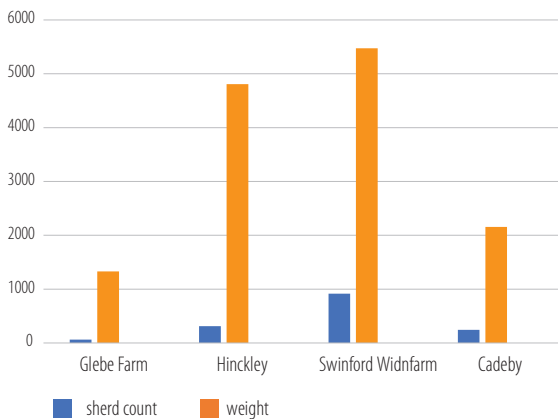
5.5 GLEBE FARM IN ITS WIDER CONTEXT

Glebe Farm was part of a well-populated landscape in the Iron Age and Roman periods. The site would have lain in what was a fairly intense area of Roman activity in the mid- to late first century AD, being not far from Watling St and Fosse Way roads, forming the main arterial routeways of the post-conquest period in the region (Illus 14). Small nucleated roadside centres such as at Caves Inn (Tripontium)



- Roman walled town
- - - Roman road
- Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project record

ILLUS 14 Glebe Farm in its wider regional Roman context



ILLUS 15 Size of pottery assemblage from Glebe Farm compared with Swinford Windfarm, Hinckley Road and Cadeby

and larger urban settlements like Leicester (*Ratae Coritanorum*) also developed significantly in the first and second centuries AD. A recent review of rural settlement in the region highlighted an apparent discontinuity in settlement patterns during the late Iron Age and early Roman period, with large number of ‘new’ (or shifting) settlements appearing in the later first century AD (Smith et al 2016, 150). This discontinuity can be seen at Leaders Farm, where the site was likely abandoned in the first century BC or early first century AD before being re-occupied during the second century (Morris 2014, 177). At present it is unclear if a similar sequence occurs at Glebe Farm but there is clear evidence for activity on the site from the mid-first century onwards.

At Hinckley Road, to the north, a similar sequence occurs with elements of the earlier ditch alignments relating to conquest/ pre-Flavian activity (Billington 2020, 25). The character of these early features was unclear, and, as at Glebe Farm, the paucity of closely datable finds prohibited detailed sub-phasing. Poorly dated grey wares formed the bulk of the pottery assemblage, although in the later phases pottery dating from the first to third century AD was noted, along with a small amount of fourth century material (ibid). Occupation at Swinford Windfarm also has its roots in the mid-late first century, and as at Glebe Farm, occupation appears to have ceased in the area by the second century AD (Morris 2012, 37). The Swinford farmstead was defined by a series of parallel east-west ditches in its first phase during the mid- to late first century AD; these were succeeded in the late first century by a substantial enclosure ditch. Like Glebe Farm the primary axis of the enclosure was formed by a north-west to south-east boundary ditch, which at its south-east corner turned to the east. The space within the enclosure was divided into a series of smaller fields or paddocks (ibid). As at Glebe Farm no features were recorded ‘outside’ the enclosure, though areas of metalling and a number structures, including a timber building, were recorded within. Environmental data suggests these surfaces were used in crop threshing (ibid). Excavations at Airfield Farm revealed a similar series of enclosures, although the primary enclosure ditch extended around the site, creating a large rectilinear enclosure with sub-enclosures contained within (Luke et al 2020). As at Leaders Farm, there was an apparent hiatus in activity between the late Iron Age and second century AD. Alongside the aisled building, the remains of several other probable buildings, corn dryers and wells were recorded (ibid).

A series of linear boundaries dating to the Iron Age-Roman period were excavated at Coton Farm, 6km south-west of Glebe Farm (NA 2000) (Illus 14). The Roman activity at Coton Farm comprised at least two phases of rectilinear enclosures, which appear to form part of an extensive agricultural landscape extending beyond the limit of excavation, with activity not appearing to extend past the second century AD (ibid). The early to mid-first century site at Cadeby was formed from a single linear and rectilinear enclosure to the east of the boundary (Speed 2011), similar to the enclosure at Lodge Farm (Harvard et al 2007). The site at Cadeby included evidence of pottery production and a range of domestic structures, contained within a sub-rectangular enclosure (Speed 2011, 94).

Overall, there is sufficient evidence to suggest that Glebe Farm corresponds with the earlier Roman emphasis found within many of the rural settlements of the surrounding region, which also correlates with the wider patterns of the ‘Trent Valley and Rises’ landscape zone of the Roman Rural Settlement Project (Smith et al. 2016, 149). Whether this represents a decline in the rural population during the later Roman period, or a socio-economic shift to more nucleated agricultural estates remains uncertain.

6 CONCLUSION

The archaeology of Glebe Farm adds to our growing understanding of the Roman period within the region and finds ready parallel with other enclosed farmsteads. Within the region enclosed farmsteads of this type are relatively common and encompass a range of different agricultural activities (Taylor 2007, 46, Smith et al 2016, 150). In the case of Glebe Farm the evidence points towards a primarily pastoral economic function, potentially on a seasonal basis. The farmstead is one of many enclosed farmsteads within Leicestershire that have their origin in the first or early second century AD (see Smith et al 2016, 147–54). Activity at Glebe Farm can be tentatively divided into two phases. The earliest phase, dating to the early first century likely saw the setting down of the main linear boundary [1009]. Later activity saw the expansion of the site and the addition of a series of small enclosures. These enclosures formed the focus of a low-status Romano-British farmstead which was likely occupied up to the later second century AD. The site may be seen in the context of other Leicestershire sites, including Hinckley Road and Swinford Wind Farm, suggesting a widespread pattern of agricultural settlements in proximity to Watling street and the emergent urban centre at Leicester and smaller ‘town’ sites as at Caves Inn.

7 REFERENCES

- Abrams J & Ingham D (2008) *Farming on the edge: Archaeological evidence from the clay uplands west of Cambridge* East Anglian Archaeology Report No 123
- Allen T, Miles D and Palmer S (1984) ‘Iron Age buildings in the Upper Thames Valley’ in Cunliffe B & Miles D (eds) *Aspects of the Iron Age in Southern Britain* University of Oxford: Committee for Archaeology Monograph No 2, 89–101

- Attwood G (2015) *Geophysical Survey Report G1512. Coventry Road Lutterworth* [unpublished client document] GSB Prospection Ltd
- Billington L (2020) *Hinckley Road, Sapcote, Leicestershire Archaeological Excavation Report* [unpublished document] Oxford Archaeology
- Blackburn R (2015) *Land Adjacent to Glebe Farm, Coventry Road, Lutterworth: Archaeological Evaluation* [unpublished client document] Headland Archaeology, Ref HAS1142
- Cappers RTJ, Bekker RM & Jans JEA (2006) *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands* Groningen
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GExcavation_1.pdf
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b) *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFinds_1.pdf accessed 14 May 2020
- Cooper N (2006) *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13
- Craddock-Bennett L (2020) *Archaeological Evaluation Land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Coventry Road, Lutterworth Archaeological Method Statement* [unpublished client document] Headland Archaeology
- EDP (2015) *Symmetry park, Lutterworth: Archaeological and Heritage Assessment* [unpublished client document] The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ref EDP2307_04c
- Evans C (2013) *Process and History. Prehistoric Communities at Colne Fen, Earith, the Archaeology of the lower ouse valley* vol. 1 Cambridge
- Harvard T, Alexander M & Hancocks A (2007) 'Prehistoric and early Roman settlement at Lodge Farm, Long Lawford, Rugby' *Warwickshire, Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society Transactions for 2007* 111, 1–16
- Hillson S (1992) *Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification* London
- 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
- Luke M, Rizzo E and Guy G (2020) 'Airfield Farm, Market Harborough', Summary for The Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society Transactions
- Morris M (2012) *An Archaeological Excavation in advance of Swinford Windfarm, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire* Leicester: University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS). ULAS report 2011–128 <https://doi.org/10.5284/1022233>
- Morris M (2014) 'Lutterworth, Leaders Farm (SO 5302 8423)' *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* 88, 176–8
- NA (2000) *Excavation of the Deserted Medieval Village at Coton Park, Rugby, Warwickshire, 1998 Assessment Report and Updated Project Design* Northampton: Northamptonshire Archaeology <https://doi.org/10.5284/1026927>
- National Environment Research Council (NERC) 2019 *British Geological Survey* <http://bgs.ac.uk>
- Schmid E (1972) *Atlas of Animal Bones Knochenatlas fur Praehistoriker, Archaelogen und Quatarbiologen* Amsterdam
- Scholma-Mason O & Thomson S (2020) *Land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Lutterworth, Archaeological Excavation* [unpublished client document] Headland Archaeology, Ref HAS-1387
- Scholma-Mason O (forthcoming) 'An early Roman farmstead and building at Glebe Farm, Lutterworth'
- Smith A, Allen M, Brindle T & Fulford M (2016) *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain*, New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain vol 1 Britannia Monograph 29, London
- Speed G (2011) *An early to mid-first-century AD settlement at Cadeby, Leicestershire* Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, 85, 73–96
- Stace C (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles* (second edn) Cambridge
- Taylor J (2007) *An atlas of Roman rural settlement in England* Council for British Archaeology Research Report 151
- Thomson S (2019) *Land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Lutterworth, Leicestershire Archaeological Evaluation* [unpublished client document] Headland Archaeology, Ref HAS-1357
- Thompson I (1982) *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' pottery of south-eastern England* BAR British Series 108, Oxford
- Vallender J (2019) *Symmetry Park, Lutterworth: Written Scheme of Investigation* The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd ref: edp2307_r022
- Warry P (2006) *Tegulae: manufacture, typology and use in Roman Britain* BAR British Series 417 Oxford
- Watkinson D & Neal V (1998) *First aid for finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologist* (third revised edn) London
- Webster P (1996) *Roman Samian pottery in Britain* London
- Zohary D, Hopf M & Weiss E (2012) *Domestication of Plants in the Old World (4th edn)* Oxford

8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE AND CONTEXT REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Context register

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1000	–	–	–	Finds	–	Unstratified Finds	–	–	–	Context number assigned to unstratified finds collected on site
1001	–	–	–	Deposit	–	Topsoil	–	–	0.30	Dark grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent gravel
1002	–	–	–	Deposit	–	Subsoil deposit	–	–	0.20	Light/mid yellowish brown slightly sandy silty clay, with frequent gravel
1003	–	–	–	Deposit	–	Geological deposit	–	–	LOE	Light brownish yellow very slightly sandy clay with frequent rounded + angular gravel, occasional rounded + angular stones. Some sandier patches
1004	–	–	–	Deposit	1005	Plough derived furrow fills	>200	2–3m	< 0.30	Mid greyish brown slightly sandy, silty clay fill of furrows with frequent gravel, occasional CBM, pottery, coal frags, rare clay, pipe stem, occasional pottery
1005	–	–	–	Linear	–	Furrows of R + F System	>200	2–3m	< 0.30	Generic/encompassing context number for furrows of R + F system. E-W orientated. Consistent and in keeping with 2019 evaluation R + F identified series of 15 linears spaced c 4m apart
1006	–	–	–	Deposit	–	Made ground	–	–	> 0.70	Brick, tarmac, plastic in dark brown silty clay. Deposit is contained/limited to south/east of strip area. Made ground – tarmac frags, lumps, paving slabs, bricks, stone, black plastic, metal pipe
1007	–	2	–	Group	–	Group context – NE-SW linear	–	–	–	–
1008	–	2	–	Group	–	Group context – NE-SW linear	–	–	–	–
1009	–	2	–	Group	–	Group context – E-W linear	–	–	–	–
1010	–	2	–	Group	–	Group context – E-W linear	–	–	–	–
1011	–	2	–	Group	–	Group context – NE-SW linear	–	–	–	–
1012	–	2	–	Group	–	Group context – NE-SW linear	–	–	–	–
1013	–	2	1011	Linear	–	Cut of linear ditch with multiple fills indicating multiple phases of refilling, likely naturally. Shallow possibly due to ground topography. Prob drainage ditch	1.00	0.58	0.28	Cut of shallow ditch running NE-SW. Slot excavated – poss related to [1027]. Steep sides, flat base, gradual breaks of slope
1014	–	2	1011	Deposit	1013	Primary fill of [1013]. Likely sedimentation through wash in	1.00	0.43	0.07	Mid yellowish brown slightly stoney silty clay with rare charcoal flecks, occasional small rounded stones
1015	–	2	1011	Deposit	1013	Secondary fill of [1013]. Natural infill through disuse – likely water movement washing in sediments and settling	1.00	0.51	0.11	Mid brown sandy silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones, rare charcoal deposit
1016	–	2	1011	Deposit	1013	Fill of [1013], likely natural infill through disuse of ditch. Probably wash in through water movement and settling through standing water	1.00	0.58	0.10	Mid greyish brown sandy clay loam with small to medium rounded and sub-rounded stones
1017	–	2	1010	Linear	–	Drainage ditch, prob agricultural related, likely field system drainage ditch	> 1.00	–	–	Linear ditch, steep sides, concave base, gradual breaks of slope

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1018	–	2	1010	Deposit	1017	Upper fill of linear [1017] – likely general in wash run off in ditch	> 1.00	–	–	Mid slightly bluish grey slightly sandy, silty clay with occasional gravel, small sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks/frags
1019	–	2	1010	Deposit	1017	Fill of [1017]	> 1.00	–	–	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent pea gravel, occasional pebbles, occ. Charcoal flecks, occasional manganese flecks
1020	–	2	1010	Linear	–	Probable field drainage ditch as indicated by fills	1.00	0.73	0.44	Linear ditch, steep-smooth, rounded/flat base. No break of slope
1021	–	2	–	Group	–	Group context – E-W linear	–	–	–	–
1022	–	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Upper fill of ditch cut – gradual sedimentation final filling of features	> 1.00	1.26	0.35	Reddish brown grey slightly sandy silty clay
1023	–	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Gradual sedimentation and filling of ditch – combination of processes – some deliberate dumps + general infilling related to occupation in proximity	> 1.00	2.02	0.3–0.34	Mid grey slightly sandy, silty clay with frequent rounded gravel, occ stones 10–15cm, frequent charcoal frags
1024	–	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Fill of [1026] – prob general infill from such as surface run off	>1.00	1.10	0.06–0.24	Mid yellowish brown slightly silty, sandy clay with occasional charcoal fragments, frequent gravel, angular rounded
1025	–	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Fill of [1026] – possible collapse/in wash of upcast material/bank?	>1.00	1.10	0.40 max	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel, angular + rounded stones, occasional pea gravel, grit, occasional charcoal frags, occasional angular stones
1026	–	2	1009	Linear	–	Large ditch – poss enclosure ditch	>1.00	>2.6	0.89	Linear ditch, very steep on south, stepped on north sides, slightly uneven – flat base
1027	–	2	1011	Linear	–	Terminal end of ditch – probably drainage ditch	>1.35	1.03	0.69	Linear ditch, steep sides, rounded base, gradual breaks of slope
1028	–	2	1011	Deposit	1027	Primary fill of [1027] – likely primary wash-in of loose material by water movement	>1.35	0.54	0.32	Mid/light yellowish brown silty clay, firm consistency with occasional very small charcoal flecks, small sub-angular stones
1029	–	2	1011	Deposit	1027	Secondary fill of [1027]. Probably naturally deposited through surface water run-off	>1.35	0.64	0.09	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay loam
1030	–	2	1011	Deposit	1027	Fill of [1027]. Probable natural deposition, poss through movement of water through ditch	>1.35	0.96	0.20	Mid brown silty clay with rare very small charcoal flecks and occasional small stones
1031	–	2	1011	Deposit	1027	Fill of [1027]. Likely natural backfill, through surface run-off and wash-in	>1.35	0.87	0.08	Mid yellowish brown mottled with grey silty clay with rare v small charcoal flecks
1032	–	2	1011	Deposit	1027	Thin fill at top of cut of ditch. Heavily truncated so unknown deposition	>1.35	1.03	0.10	Mid brown sandy clay
1033	–	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Primary fill of ditch cut – erosion of sides of cut	>1.00	1.02	0.08	Light brownish yellow sandy clay with rare gravel (rounded), rare charcoal flecks
1034	–	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Fill of [1026] – probable erosion of cut + general in wash	>1.00	0.66	0.11 max	Mottled blue grey + mid brown slightly silty sandy clay with frequent pea grit, occasional gravel, occasional charcoal frags
1035	–	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Fill of [1026] – Prob same phase a 1023 – Accumulation of material through dumping of detritus and general infill sedimentation	>1.00	2.15	0.15–0.23	Mid bluish + grey slightly sandy silty clay with occasional rounded stones 10–15cm, occasional rounded gravel, occasional charcoal frags
1036	–	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Fill of [1026] effectively same as 1023 – probably combination of dumped material associated with occupation and general inwash/filling	>1.00	>2.22	0.18–0.50	Mid grey slightly sandy silty clay with freq rounded cobbles, occasional gravel, occasional charcoal, freq Fe staining

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1037	—	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Fill of ditch [1026]— surface run off/general infill	>1.00	0.44	0.07 max	Light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional gravel, grit, occasional charcoal frags, rare pottery
1038	—	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Fill of [1026]— erosion from sides of cut. Prob same as 1034	>1.00	0.67	0.21	Mid red and blue brown mixed sand and sandy clay with occasional gravel, occasional charcoal
1039	—	2	1009	Deposit	1026	Fill of [1026]— general sedimentation	>1.00	0.35–0.40	0.19	Light grey slightly sandy silty clay with occasional gravel, occasional charcoal frags
1040	—	2	1010	Deposit	1020	Fill of field drainage ditch caused by primary washin through water movement & weathering	1.00	0.32	0.06	Mid yellowish brown with grey mottling silty clay with no inclusions
1041	—	2	1010	Deposit	1020	Fill of ditch probably deposited by natural means through surface run in and water movement	1.00	0.73	0.32	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with med stones, Rare very small charcoal frags
1042	—	2	1010	Deposit	1020	Secondary fill of ditch – likely deposited by water movement and surface run off from field – poss agri use	1.00	0.54	0.30	Mid brown sandy clay with Fe + staining
1043	—	2	1009	Cut	—	The width and depth of the ditch are more characteristic of being for land division	>1.00	3.30	1.17	Linear SE-NW, steep sides, rounded/concave base with gradual breaks of slope
1044	—	2	1009	Deposit	1043	The low energy silt and organic components are suggestive of a deposit resulting from surface run off	>1.00	1.34	0.22	Light brownish grey silty clay/former organic matter with moderate medium sized pottery, occasional sub-rounded medium pebbles
1045	—	2	1009	Deposit	1043	Fill of [1043]— surface run off	>1.00	0.96	0.28	Light brownish grey with orange streaks fine silty clay/ former organic matter
1046	—	2	1009	Deposit	1043	Fill of [1043]— surface run off	>1.00	0.46	0.45	Light brownish grey silty sandy clay/former organic material
1047	—	2	1009	Deposit	1043	Fill of [1043]— collapse of upcast material. Material is derivative of the surrounding geology	>1.00	0.46	0.24	Light orangey brown sandy clay with occasional medium sub rounded cobbles
1048	—	2	1009	Deposit	1043	Fill of [1043]— collapse of upcast material. Material is derivative of the surrounding geology	>1.00	1.06	0.80	Light orangey brown sandy clay with occasional medium sub rounded cobbles
1049	—	2	1009	Deposit	1043	Fill of [1043]— collapse of upcast material. Material is derivative of the surrounding geology	>1.00	1.68	0.88	Light greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional large cobbles
1050	—	2	1009	Deposit	1043	Fill of [1043]— mix of collapse of upcast material and sedimentation	>1.00	0.88	0.52	Light brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional small pebbles
1051	—	2	1009	Deposit	1043	Result of sediment being washed out of the side of the ditch	>1.00	0.56	0.28	Light orange clayey sand with occasional small pebbles
1052	—	2	1009	Deposit	1043	Fill of [1043]— mix of collapse of upcast material and sedimentation	>1.00	1.06	0.56	Light yellowish orange with occasional small pebbles poorly sorted
1053	—	—	—	Linear	—	Ridge and furrow	>1.00	0.80	0.19	Linear, shallow sides, concave base with gradual breaks of slope
1054	—	—	—	Deposit	1053	Fill of [1053] ridge and furrow	>1.00	0.80	0.19	Dark brown clay with no inclusions
1055	—	2	1021	Deposit	1058	Drainage deposit	>1.00	0.49	0.20	Dark grey sandy clay, plastic. Rare water worn stone <0.05m inclusions
1056	—	2	1021	Deposit	1058	Result of run off into drainage channel from south side	>1.00	0.62	0.13	Mid grey fine sandy clay with result of run-off into drainage channel from south side
1057	—	2	1021	Deposit	1058	Probable result of weathering against ditch cut. Similar on S side may be absent due to higher energy deposition of (1056) from S side	>1.00	0.20	0.21	Pale yellowish brown fine sandy clay, plastic with no inclusions

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1058	—	2	1021	Linear	—	Drainage ditch in close proximity to potential structural remnants	>1.00	1.03	0.31	Linear E-W, concave sides, shallow concave base
1059	—	—	—	Post-hole	—	Possible post-hole – structural. Unknown structure	0.68	—	0.31	Circular shape, steep, smooth sides, rounded base, break of slope not perceptible
1060	—	—	—	Deposit	1059	Primary fill of post-hole containing possible packing materials	0.68	—	0.31	Mottled mid brown with red iron precipitation coarse sandy silty clay with frequent rounded small-medium, Fe+ occasional angular stones –medium
1061	—	—	—	Deposit	1059	Secondary fill of post-hole, probable infill of post pipe through silt deposit via surface run off	0.47	—	0.14	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Rare small-medium rounded stones
1062	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1063	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1064	—	2	1008	Linear	—	Probable drainage ditch indicated by fill	1.00	0.46	0.26	Linear, steep sloping sides, slightly rounded flat base, Break of slope not perceptible
1065	—	2	1008	Deposit	1064	Primary fill of drainage ditch likely initial surface run off	1.00	0.36	0.08	Mid yellowish brown fine silty clay with rare med rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks
1066	—	2	1008	Deposit	1064	Secondary fill of drainage ditch, likely through wash in and movement through water rising falling and standing	1.00	0.41	0.15	Mid greyish yellowish brown sandy silty, fine grained with occasional charcoal flecks
1067	—	2	1008	Deposit	1064	Secondary fill of poss drainage ditch, likely through wash in and water movement	1.00	0.32	0.07	Mid grey brown with red mottling fine silty clay with Fe+, rare small rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks
1068	—	2	1008	Linear	—	Probable drainage ditch	1.00	0.57	0.25	Linear, steeply sloping sides, rounded/flat base, Break of slope not perceptible
1069	—	2	1008	Deposit	1068	Primary fill of drainage ditch formed through initial run in of loose clay sediments via water movement	1.00	0.15	0.07	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks
1070	—	2	1008	Deposit	1068	Secondary fill of drainage ditch formed through movement of water into & through ditch	1.00	0.56	0.09	Mid yellowish greyish brown silty sandy clay, fine grained with occasional flecks of charcoal, rare small rounded stones
1071	—	2	1008	Deposit	1068	Secondary fill of poss drainage ditch, likely through wash in and water movement	1.00	0.45	0.14	Mid grey brown with red mottling, fine silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, Fe+, rare small/med rounded stones
1072	—	2	1009	Linear	—	Ditch cut – probably initial function as large land division/boundary ditch – potentially served as drainage ditch	>1.00	2.50	1.07	Linear, gradual, uneven slope on north, steep on south, concave-broad base, imperceptible breaks of slope
1073	—	—	—	Sub-circular cut	1073	Discrete cut feature – indeterminate function, possible ditch terminal associated with 1210?	>1.5	0.83	0.22	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloping sides, uneven base, gradual breaks of slope
1074	—	—	—	Deposit	1073	Probable infill/backfill of ditch terminal	>1.5	0.83	0.22	Light brownish grey slightly silty sandy clay with frequent rounded pebbles, gravel occasional rounded small stones 5–10cm, occasional charcoal frags
1075	—	2	1009	Deposit	1072	Lower energy gradual sedimentation of ditch – final phases of infilling. Poss wash/erosion of pit to north	>1.00	1.15	0.08	Mid brown, very slightly bluish slightly sandy silty clay with frequent rounded gravel, rare pottery, fired clay, occasional charcoal flecks and frags
1076	—	2	1009	Deposit	1072	Mix of in wash and dumping of cultural material in ditch	>1.00	1.71	0.23	Light-mid greyish brown slightly silty sandy clay with freq small rounded stones 5–10cm, freq charcoal, occasional pottery, fired clay, occasional Fe+ staining (red brown)

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1077	–	2	1009	Deposit	1072	Possibly dumped material in partly open ditch, also could be general in wash in ditch following abandonment of settlement activity – prefer former	>1.00	–	–	–
1078	–	–	–	Sub-circular cut	–	Function unclear – possible ditch terminal	0.53	0.53	0.34	Partially exposed, sub-circular, steep sloping – uniform sides, rounded base, gradual/not perceptible breaks of slope
1079	–	–	–	Deposit	1078	Collapse of upcast material from southwest side & in wash	0.53	–	0.08	Pale greyish yellow silty clay with small stones
1080	–	–	–	Deposit	1078	Natural in wash & open pit	0.53	–	0.18	Mid greyish yellow sandy clay with small stones randomly distributed
1081	–	–	–	Deposit	1078	Natural in wash of previously organic material	0.22	–	0.06	Dark blackish brown sandy clay with heat affected stones small, rare small industrial waste
1082	–	–	–	Deposit	–	Intentional deposit of cremated bone of unknown species, surface deposition sealed by subsoil. Poss contained at time of deposition	0.21	0.21	0.07	Black and grey burnt
1083	–	–	–	Sub-circular cut	–	Possible highly truncated pit of unknown use	0.78	–	0.09	Ovoid shape, shallow, sloping, unclear sides, rounded, uneven base, no perceptible break of slope
1084	–	–	–	Deposit	1083	Primary fill of possible pit, fine grained so probably natural infill, perhaps via water movement	0.78	–	0.09	Reddish brown with orange mottling silty clay with Fe+, freq medium sub angular and sub rounded stones
1085	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Disturbed truncated remains of post-hole	0.52	0.42	0.20	Broadly sub circular/ovate, near vertical sides, flat base, sharp breaks of slope
1086	–	2	1012	Deposit	1088	Fill of [1088] – general sedimentation in ditch	>1.00	0.48	0.13 max	Mid bluish grey v slightly sandy, silty clay with occasional gravel – rounded and sub rounded, freq charcoal frags, rare pottery, rare bone
1087	–	2	1012	Deposit	1088	Primary fill of [1088] – prob erosion/wash of sides of cut + upcast	>1.00	0.34	0.08 max	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks, occa pea gravel, occa gravel ang + sub rounded
1088	–	2	1012	Linear	–	Shallow drainage ditch – poss associated with structural remains to north – draining + defining an area	>1.00	0.55	0.17 max	Linear, steeply sloping sides, slightly concave base, gradual breaks of slope
1089	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Post-hole for possible large structure. Filled by (1090) & (1091) possibly associated with [1085]	0.60	0.41	0.29	Sub-circular in shape, very steep sides, flat to slightly rounded base, sharp breaks of slope
1090	–	2	1335	Deposit	1089	Primary fill of post-hole [1089] with packing stones. Deliberate backfill of redeposited material	0.60	0.41	0.18	Mid yellowish grey fine silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks
1091	–	2	1335	Deposit	1089	Fill of post-hole [1089] – mix of deliberate backfill & washed in material	0.60	0.41	0.11	Mid/dark grey slightly stoney silty clay with occasional small to large stones
1092	–	2	1335	Deposit	1085	Probable packing in post-hole. Disturbed by horizontal & vertical truncation due to earlier agricultural activity	0.60	0.44	0.19	Mottled mid yellowish brown + mid brownish grey slightly fine sandy clay with moderate stones < 0.10m sub rounded and large stones 0.18m
1093	–	2	1335	Deposit	1085	Fill of 1085 – Ingress of material in post-void	0.52	0.35	<0.16	Dark greyish brown slightly silty fine sandy clay with moderate fine rooting & occasional small gravel
1094	–	1	–	Group number	–	Drainage ditch – likely in close proximity to a domestic structure	3.80	0.60	0.02–0.32	–
1095	–	1	1094	Curvilinear	–	Drainage ditch – possibly related to a domestic structure	0.72	0.29	0.13	Curvilinear. Gentle sloping sides, flat base, breaks of slope not perceptible

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1096	–	1	1094	Deposit	1095	Likely in wash/erosion of cut or upcast, primary deriving from geology	0.72	0.29	0.12	Mid blueish brown silty clay with small to medium rounded stones – heat cracked frequent
1097	–	1	1094	Deposit	1095	Dumped material	0.72	0.17	0.04	Dark brownish grey clay sand with iron pan staining, small charcoal frags
1098	–	1	1094	Curvilinear	–	Drainage ditch – possibly associated with a domestic structure – no dateable material recovered	0.60	0.46	0.27	Curvilinear, gently sloping sides, rounded base, gradual breaks of slope
1099	–	1	1094	Deposit	1098	General in wash/erosion of sides of cut + possibly upcast – primary fill	0.60	0.15	0.08	Mid greyish blue brown silty clay with very small stone inclusions occasionally
1100	–	1	1094	Deposit	1098	In wash – natural deposition in likely drainage ditch	0.60	0.25	0.07	Mid grey clay with iron staining, occasional rounded stones
1101	–	1	1094	Deposit	1098	Dumped material possibly from hearth in domestic structure	0.60	0.32	0.12	Dark brownish grey/black silty clay with large stones, freq charcoal, large heat affected stone
1102	–	1	1094	Deposit	1098	Natural in wash of drainage ditch, general sedimentation	0.60	0.29	0.09	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with small amount of small stones
1103	–	1	1094	Curvilinear	–	Drainage ditch – possibly surrounding domestic structure. No dateable material recovered	1.02	0.58	0.27	Curvilinear, gently sloping sides, rounded base, gradual breaks of slope
1104	–	1	1094	Deposit	1103	Probable erosion/in wash of sides of cut + prob upcast lower energy deposition	1.02	0.16	0.06	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occa small stones
1105	–	1	1094	Deposit	1103	Natural in wash of probable drainage ditch	1.02	0.24	0.05	Mid grey slightly sandy clayey silty with occa rounded stones throughout, iron staining
1106	–	1	1094	Deposit	1103	Dumped material in drainage ditch possibly dumped from a domestic structure/hearth?	1.02	0.50	0.19	Dark brownish grey/black organic material, clay with freq large heat affected stones, occa wood?, freq charcoal
1107	–	1	1094	Deposit	1103	Natural in wash in drainage ditch	0.60	0.23	0.06	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional small rounded stones
1108	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1109	–	2	–	Surface	–	Metalled surface – ground consolidation in + around structural remains	undet.	undet.	up to 0.15	Mix of rounded gravels, pebbles and angular small and larger stones, variable 2/3cm long to rare sub angular stone 15–18cm stone. Set in yellow brown slightly sandy clay matrix
1110	–	2	1009	Linear	–	Ditch used for land division with possible links to a near by building.	>1.00	2.23	0.96	Linear, SW side–concave, NE side–convex, rounded base, gradual breaks of slope
1111	–	2	1009	Deposit	1110	Material washed in, fallen in, or weathered out from sides of the ditch and upcast	>1.00	1.64	0.54	Light brownish grey sandy clay with occa small sub rounded pebbles
1112	–	2	1009	Deposit	1110	Could have resulted through wash and weathering from the sides of the ditch and upcast, with sand being washed in from bands in the natural geology	>1.00	1.39	0.65	Light orangey yellow sandy clay with occa small pebbles poorly sorted
1113	–	2	1009	Deposit	1110	Likely to have resulted from water action and material falling back from the sides of the ditch. The sand content could have come from bands of sand seen in the natural geology	>1.00	0.89	0.63	Light yellowish orange sandy clay with occa small pebbles poorly sorted, occa flecks of charcoal poorly sorted
1114	–	2	1009	Deposit	1110	wash in and weathered out material of silt and organic content	>1.00	1.33	0.74	Dark greyish brown silty sandy clay with occa small pebbles poorly sorted, occa seeds, occa daub, occa tooth, occa small charcoal

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1115	–	2	1009	Deposit	1110	Fill of [1110]– low energy wash in	>1.00	0.81	0.43	Dark brown silty clay with occa small pebbles and charcoal, occa small pottery, daub, bone poorly sorted
1116	–	2	1009	Deposit	1072	General in wash/sedimentation – likely during a phase of occupation/settlement activity in proximity	>1.00	1.24	0.20–0.42	Light greyish brown slightly silty sandy clay with freq charcoal flecks/frags, freq gravel, occa rounded pebbles, rarepot, fired clay, large stones
1117	–	2	1009	Deposit	1072	Probable general wash/collapse of sides of cut and upcast from cutting of ditch	>1.00	1.25–2.32	0.20–0.27	Dark brownish grey slightly silty sandy clay with freq stones angular, freq gravels + rounded pebbles
1118	–	2	1009	Deposit	1072	Likely natural/general in fill from poss collapse of cut or wash/infill of upcast	>1.00	1.45	0.45 max	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay and stones with occa charcoal frags, freq gravel, occa ang stone
1119	–	2	1009	Deposit	1072	Primary filling of ditch. Likely deriving from erosion/washing of sides of cut + elements of surface run off/general infill – poss trample from original ditch cut	>1.00	0.73	0.09	Dark brownish grey slightly silty sandy clay with rare charcoal frags, occa pea gravel/gravel
1120	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Post-hole – possibly for substantial structure (based on size and packing stones)	0.47	0.47	0.28	Circular shape, steep sides, rounded base, breaks of slope not perceptible
1121	–	–	1335	Deposit	1120	In wash/collapse of upcut	0.47	0.47	0.20	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay with charcoal staining, small stone inclusions
1122	–	–	1335	Deposit	1120	Previously organic material wash in	0.47	0.47	0.08	Mid blackish grey sandy clay with charcoal smears, small and large stone inclusions
1123	–	2	1009	Deposit	1072	Probable collapse of upcast material into ditch or collapse of side or original cut	>1.00	0.55	0.25	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks, freq pea gravel/gravel, occa ang stones, occa fossil frags
1124	–	2	1009	Deposit	1072	Likely similar phase/process of deposition as 1116. General in wash + sedimentation during occupation in vicinity	>1.00	1.50	0.14	Light brownish grey slightly silty sandy clay with freq gravel/pea gravel, freq charcoal frags/flecks, occa/rare pottery fired clay
1125	–	2	1007	Linear	–	Cut of ditch. Filled by (1126) & (1127) likely field boundary & drainage ditch	>1.00	2.90	0.84	Linear, steep sides, rounded base, sharp breaks of slope
1126	–	2	1007	Deposit	1125	Primary fill of [1125] ditch. Collapse of material & natural sedimentation making up the deposit	>1.00	2.90	0.84	Mid yellowish grey stoney silty clay with freq small to medium rounded & sub rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks
1127	–	2	1007	Deposit	1125	Secondary fill of ditch [1125]. Slightly organic material making up deposit. Washed/blown into ditch	>1.00	1.62	0.43	Dark brownish grey slightly stoney silty clay with occasional small to medium rounded stones & frequent charcoal flecks
1128	–	–	–	Linear	–	Ditch running in E-W orientation. Filled by (1129) & cut by [1125]	>1.00	1.13	0.46	Linear, steep sides, rounded to flat base, sharp breaks of slope
1129	–	–	–	Deposit	1128	Fill of ditch [1128]. Natural infilling and washed in material	>1.00	1.13	0.46	Mid yellowish grey brown slightly stoney silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks & rare small to medium rounded stones
1130	–	–	–	Deposit	1132	Gradual sedimentation	–	0.75	0.13	Mid yellowish brown slightly sandy clay with occasional charcoal frags, occa gravel ang + sub rounded
1131	–	–	–	Deposit	1132	General sedimentation in ditch cut	>1.00	0.64	0.14	Light-mid grey slightly silty sandy clay with occa large ang stones, freq gravel, occa charcoal frags, occa rounded pebbles
1132	–	–	–	Linear	–	Ditch cut – prob field drainage ditch	–	0.75	0.25	Linear, steeply sloping sides, concave base, gradual at base, sharp top breaks of slope
1133	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Large post-hole – part of a group of similar features that may have been the foundations of a building	0.57	0.57	0.41	Circular shape, smooth concave- tapered sides, tapered rounded point base, gradual breaks of slope

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1134	—	2	1335	Deposit	1133	Post-hole packing material	0.55	0.55	0.36	Light orangey brown sandy clay with occa small rounded pebbles, occa small frags of charcoal
1135	—	2	1335	Deposit	1133	Possible post-hole fill containing anthropological material	0.57	0.57	0.14	Dark blackish brown sandy clay with moderate large rounded cobbles, freq small frags of charcoal
1136	—	—	—	Post-hole	—	Post-hole filled by (1137). Possibly a fence post-hole or similar. Very small structure at the very most	0.40	0.36	0.10	Sub/circular post-hole, gently sloping to slightly steep, flat base, sharp breaks of slope
1137	—	—	—	Deposit	1136	Fill of post-hole [1136]. No anthropological material present	0.36	0.36	0.10	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks
1138	—	—	—	Post-hole	1138	Post-hole filled by (1139). The post-hole cuts [1136]	0.36	0.34	0.16	Circular post-hole, gently sloping to steep sides, rounded base, sharp breaks of slope
1139	—	—	—	Deposit	1138	Fill of post-hole [1138]. Natural sedimentation after disuse	0.36	0.34	0.16	Greyish brown, slightly stoney, sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks
1140	—	—	—	Linear	—	short ditch segment – indeterminate function	>1.00	0.50	0.24	Steeply sloping sides, rounded base, N-S Orientation
1141	—	—	—	Deposit	1140	Primary fill of 1140 – erosion/run off	>1.00	0.11	0.03	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay containing rare medium to large stones
1142	—	—	—	Deposit	1140	Secondary fill of 1140 – general sedimentation	>1.00	0.20	0.03	Mid-greyish brown slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, iron-oxide precipitation staining, slight gley, low energy deposit
1143	—	—	—	Deposit	1140	Secondary fill of 1140 – general sedimentation	>1.00	0.40	0.09	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay containing occasional stones, rare charcoal flecks, rare pottery sherds
1144	—	—	—	Deposit	1140	Secondary fill of 1140 – general sedimentation	>1.00	0.33	0.07	Mottled greyish brown slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks. Low energy deposit
1145	—	2	1335	Deposit	1146	Primary fill of 1146 – collapse/erosion of sides during cutting of feature	0.63	0.63	0.10	Mid-brownish grey silty clay containing occasional small stones
1146	—	2	1335	Post-hole	—	Circular cut – vertically set post	0.63	0.63	0.25	Gradually sloping sides, rounded base, truncated by furrow 1005 on south edge
1147	—	—	—	Deposit	1148	Primary fill of 1148	0.70	0.24	0.05	Mottled, orangish-grey sand containing occasional stones
1148	—	—	—	Linear	—	Possible beam slot	1.35	0.24	0.15	Steep sided, pointed base, NW-SE orientation, cut by post-hole at SE end
1149	—	—	—	Post-hole	—	Probable large post-hole	0.7/0.80	0.70	0.50	Steep, near vertical sides, concave base, sharp break of slope at base
1150	—	—	—	Deposit	1149	Primary fill of post-hole 1149	0.48	0.33	0.10	Mid yellowish-brown fine sandy clay containing occasional grit
1151	—	—	—	Deposit	1149	Secondary fill of 1149 – possible backfill	0.73	0.33	0.17	Light grey with yellow-brown mottling, slightly lensed, containing occasional charcoal fragments and small stones
1152	—	—	—	Deposit	1149	Secondary fill of 1149 & 1163 extends over two cuts – possible backfill	1.25	0.40	0.43	Mid yellowish-brown fine sandy clay containing occasional rounded stones
1153	—	—	—	Deposit	1149	Secondary fill of 1149 – backfilled former packing stones	0.80	0.70	0.20	Large rounded stones, 0.17–0.30m long, in fine sandy clay matrix
1154	—	—	—	Post-hole	—	Post-hole – probable part of former fence line	0.41	0.38	0.15	Sub-circular cut, truncated, gradually sloping sides, concave base

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1155	–	–	–	Deposit	1154	Single fill of post-hole 1154	0.41	0.38	0.15	Dark grey clayey sand containing frequent Fe+ staining
1156	–	–	–	Pit	–	Sub-circular cut – Indeterminate function	0.59	0.5	0.13	Sub-circular cut, gradually sloping sides, concave base
1157	–	–	–	Deposit	1156	Primary fill of 1156 – collapse/erosion of sides and upcast	0.11	0.24	0.07	Mid yellowish-brown with grey mottling, silty clay containing frequent charcoal flecks
1158	–	–	–	Deposit	1156	Secondary fill of 1156 – possible backfilling	0.12	0.23	0.11	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay containing occasional small rounded stones
1159	–	–	–	Deposit	1156	Secondary fill of 1156 – dumped deposit	0.24	>0.17	0.03	Dark grey with red mottling, fired clay and charcoal in silty clay matrix
1160	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Post-hole – part of larger structure	0.70	0.70	0.24	Circular cut, steep sides, flat base, vertically set, substantial structural post
1161	–	2	1335	Packing deposit	1160	Fill of 1160 – packing stone deposit	0.70	0.70	0.09	Large stones, set against edge of cut and lying on base, likely collapsed in, in greyish brown sandy clay matrix
1162	–	2	1335	Deposit	1160	Secondary fill of post-hole 1160 – ingress into post void or dumped deposit	0.55	0.55	0.15	Dark brownish-grey slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional small stones and charcoal flecks
1163	–	–	–	Pit	–	Sub-circular cut – indeterminate function	1.10	0.95	0.33	Steep, near vertical Sides, flat base with sharp breaks of slope
1164	–	–	–	Deposit	1163	Primary fill of 1163 – collapse/weathering of cut	0.36	0.40	0.04	Mid brownish-grey slightly silty, clayey coarse sand with frequent Fe+ staining
1165	–	–	–	Deposit	1163	Secondary fill of 1163 – possible transformed dumped deposit	1.10	0.88	0.33	Mottled light grey and reddish-brown, Slightly clayey coarse sand containing occasional sub-rounded small stones
1166	–	–	–	Post-hole	–	Post-hole – possibly associated with 1154, 1170	0.22	0.20	0.09	Sub-circular, steeply sloping sides, concave base, heavily truncated
1167	–	–	–	Deposit	1166	Single fill of post-hole 1166 – possible in situ decay of post-base	0.22	0.20	0.09	Mottled reddish and greyish brown, coarse, sandy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments, frequent small stones
1168	–	2	1335	Deposit	1146	Secondary fill of 1146 – probable post pipe remains – ingress into post-void and collapsed packing material	0.63	0.63	0.15	Dark grey with orange mottling sandy clay containing occasional medium to large stones
1169	–	–	–	Deposit	1148	Fill of 1148 – probable former occupational detritus	0.70	0.24	0.10	Dark grey sandy clay containing frequent stones
1170	–	–	–	Post-hole	–	Post-hole cut – possibly associated with 1154, 1166 – fence line?	0.56	0.41	0.35	Sub-circular cut, steep nr vertical sides, flat base
1171	–	–	–	Deposit	1170	Primary fill of 1170 – Probable collapse of cut and packing material	0.56	0.41	0.27	Light orange-brown sandy clay containing occasional small cobbles and flecks of charcoal
1172	–	–	–	Deposit	1170	Secondary fill of 1170 – possible ingress in to post-void decay of post-base	0.56	0.41	0.01	Dark orange-brown silty clay containing occasional small pebbles
1173	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Sub-circular post-hole – part of larger structure	0.31	0.26	0.11	Steep sides, slightly irregular concave base, heavily truncated
1174	–	2	1335	Deposit	1173	Primary fill of 1173 – initial collapse of cut	0.26	0.23	0.09	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay containing occasional small stones, charcoal flecks
1175	–	2	1335	Deposit	1173	Secondary fill of 1173 – possible post-base decay	0.20	0.18	0.03	Heavily truncated mid greyish-brown sandy clay containing frequent charcoal flecks
1176	–	–	–	Post-hole	–	Large sub-circular post-hole – possibly associated with Group 1335	0.69	0.65	0.25	Sub-circular, steep sided, concave base

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1177	–	–	–	Deposit	1176	Primary fill of 1173 – initial collapse of cut	0.69	0.47	0.12	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay containing occasional small stones and charcoal flecks
1178	–	–	–	Deposit	1176	Secondary fill of 1176 – Ingress of material in post-void and elements of former post packing material	0.60	0.46	0.14	Mid greyish-brown sandy clay containing small to medium sub-angular stones
1179	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Post-hole cut – part of larger structure	0.25	0.25	0.06	Heavily truncated, circular cut, gradually sloping sides, concave base
1180	–	2	1335	Deposit	1179	Single fill of 1179 – initial collapse of cut	0.25	0.25	0.06	Light yellowish-grey silty clay containing rare small stones
1181	–	–	–	Linear	–	Terminal end of short linear – associated with 1140 and 1244 – beam slot?	>0.57	0.30	0.12	Gradually sloping sides, concave base, rounded terminal end
1182	–	–	–	Deposit	–	Single fill of 1181 – possible mix of packing and general ingress	0.57	0.30	0.12	Mid greyish-yellow slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and rare small stones
1183	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Sub-circular post-hole cut – part of larger structure	0.70	0.55	0.29	Steep sides, slightly tapered to a rounded base
1184	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Sub-circular post-hole cut – part of larger structure	0.42	0.37	0.21	Sub-circular cut, steeply sloping sides, concave base
1185	–	2	1335	Deposit	1184	Single fill of 1184 – probable initial collapse, packing and setting material	0.42	0.37	0.21	Mid orange-grey sandy clay containing rare sub-angular stone
1186	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Sub-circular cut – post-hole part of larger structure	0.46	0.39	0.13	Gradually sloping sides, rounded base, heavily truncated
1187	–	2	1335	Deposit	1186	Fill of 1186 – primary deposit – possible collapse of cut and/or setting material	0.46	0.39	0.13	Mid greyish orange-brown silty clay containing rare stone
1188	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Sub-circular post-hole – part of larger structure	0.41	0.37	0.31	Steeply sloping sides, slightly flattened, tending rounded base
1189	–	2	1335	Deposit	1188	Packing deposit for post	0.41	0.37	0.17	Large sub-rounded stones in clay matrix
1190	–	2	1335	Deposit	1188	Post-pipe remains of in situ decay of base of post in 1188	0.41	0.30	0.09	Mottled orange and greyish-brown slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent Fe+ staining and occasional small sub-rounded stones
1191	–	2	1007	Linear	–	Ditch cut – drainage ditch	0.50+	0.56	0.16+	Relationship slot between two ditches – not excavated to base
1192	–	2	1007	Deposit	1191	Fill of 1191	0.50+	0.56	0.16+	Dark grey sandy clay containing occasional small rounded stones
1193	–	2	1009	Linear	–	Ditch cut	0.80m+	N/A	0.16+	Relationship slot between two ditches – not excavated to base
1194	–	2	1009	Deposit	1193	Fill of 1193	0.80m+	0.73+	0.16+	Mid grey fine sandy clay, Fe+ staining
1195	–	2	–	Deposit	–	Surface – Metalling – probable ground consolidation – associated with 1109 & 1248	1m+	0.40m+	–	Small rounded stones smaller than 0.12m set into geology or redeposited geological deposit
1196	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Circular post-hole cut – part of larger structure	0.48	0.48	0.22	Circular cut, steeply sloping sides, slight step norther edge, rounded base
1197	–	2	1335	1196	–	Primary fill of 1196 – probable initial collapse of cut and element of setting material	0.48	0.48	0.14	Light brownish-grey silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks and small stones
1198	–	2	1335	1196	–	Secondary fill of 1196 – probable packing deposit and decayed post base	0.48	0.22	0.08	Occasional large stones and dark brownish grey sandy clay

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1199	–	2	1335	1196	–	Decayed stone in post-hole fill	0.43	0.16	0.10	Dark grey, black, blue grey - fine gravel – single decayed stone – former packing stone
1200	–	2	1335	Deposit	–	Primary fill of 1183 – possible setting deposit for post	0.70	0.55	0.11	Light brownish-grey silty clay containing occasional small stones
1201	–	2	1335	Deposit	–	Post packing deposit in 1183	0.60	0.55	0.18	Light orange-brown sandy clay and stones containing occasional charcoal fragments
1202	–	2	1335	Deposit	–	Secondary fill of 1183 – probable ingress/decay of post-base	0.32	0.20	0.05	Dark orange-brown silty clay containing occasional small sub-rounded stones
1203	–	–	–	Deposit	1210	Secondary fill of ditch – general sedimentation	>1.00	0.54	0.22	Mid grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and gravel
1204	–	–	–	Deposit	1210	Secondary fill of ditch 1210 – gradual lower energy sedimentation – possible ingress of upcast	>1.00	0.15	0.75	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and gravel
1205	–	–	–	Deposit	1210	Secondary fill of 1210 – general sedimentation in ditch	>1.00	0.70	0.24	Mid greyish-brown slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and rounded pebble gravel
1206	–	–	–	Deposit	1210	Secondary fill of 1210 – general sedimentation in ditch	>1.00	0.48	0.23	Light grey clayey sand containing frequent charcoal fragments/flecks and small pebbles
1207	–	–	–	Deposit	1210	Secondary fill of 1210 – possible upcast collapse – general sedimentation in ditch	>1.00	0.53	0.14	Mid brown slightly sandy, silty clay containing frequent gravel, occasional charcoal fragments/flecks
1208	–	–	–	Deposit	1210	Secondary fill of 1210 – collapse/erosion of sides of cut	>1.00	0.48	0.18	Dark brownish-grey sandy clay containing frequent grit and small angular stones, rare charcoal flecks – deriving from lower geological stratum
1209	–	–	–	Deposit	1210	Primary fill of 1210 – erosion/collapse of cut and general sedimentation in ditch	>1.00	0.50	0.08	Mottled dark bluish-grey sandy clay containing frequent pea gravel, grit and rare charcoal flecks
1210	–	–	–	Linear	–	Ditch cut possible land division/agricultural ditch – undetermined extent – possibly associated with 1074	>4.00	1.48	0.70	Linear, NE-SW orientation, steeply sloping sides, concave base, 'V' type profile
1211	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Post-hole – part of larger structure	0.51	0.46	0.12	Sub-circular cut, steep, nr vertical sides, flat base, heavily truncated
1212	–	2	1335	Deposit	1211	Single fill of 1211 – possible setting deposit and general ingress	0.51	0.46	0.12	Light greyish-brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and small sub-rounded stones, Fe+ staining
1213	–	–	1339	Linear	–	Terminal end of narrow ditch cut – possible construction cut – associated with 1278 and 1287	>1.29	0.31	0.11	Slot positioned in linear cut, NW-SE orientation, shallow, gradually sloping sides, concave base
1214	–	–	1339	Deposit	1213	Primary fill of 1213 – initial collapse/ sedimentation	>1.29	0.12	0.07	Mid-greyish brown silty clay – no inclusions observed
1215	–	–	1339	Deposit	1213	Secondary fill of 1213 – possible former occupational material ingress	>1.29	0.27	0.04	Dark greyish brown sandy clay containing rare rounded stones
1216	–	2	1335	Post-hole	–	Post-hole – part of larger structure	0.35	0.35	0.18	Circular cut, steeply sloping sides, tapering to flat base, truncated – packing stone truncated by machining
1217	–	2	1009	Linear	–	Relationship slot in Large ditch	0.90+	0.85+	0.19+	Intervention to establish relationship with 2nd linear only – not fully excavated

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1218	-	2	1009	Deposit	1217	Fill of ditch 1217	0.90+	0.85+	0.19+	Mid-greyish yellow sandy, slightly silty clay containing occasional large gravels and rare rounded cobbles – not fully excavated – relationship intervention only
1219	-	2	1009	Deposit	1217	Fill of ditch 1217	0.90+	0.40+	0.19+	Mid grey sandy, slightly silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks and rounded stones, occasional grit – not fully excavated relationship intervention only
1220	-	2	1012	Linear	-	Relationship slot in linear cut	0.50+	0.60	0.19+	Linear cut, NE-SW orientation – relationship intervention not fully excavated
1221	-	2	1012	Deposit	1220	Fill of ditch 1220	0.76+	0.33+	0.09+	Mid yellowish-grey slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional rounded stones and grit – not fully excavated relationship intervention only
1222	-	2	1012	Deposit	1220	Fill of ditch 1220	0.50+	0.33+	0.13	Dark grey coarse sand and silty clay containing occasional stones, manganese fragments and Fe+ staining not fully excavated relationship intervention only
1223	-	2	1335	Deposit	1216	Primary fill of post-hole 1216 – possible setting deposit and general ingress	0.27	0.27	0.08	Light orange-brown sandy clay containing occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks
1224	-	2	1335	Deposit	1216	Secondary fill of 1216 – probable former post packing and post-pipe	0.35	0.35	0.11	Dark grey silty clay containing occasional large cobbles
1225	-	-	-	Deposit	1226	Single fill of 1226 post-hole – probable in situ decay of post-base	0.20	0.20	0.19	Light brownish-grey clayey sand containing rare charcoal flecks and occasional pea gravel
1226	-	-	-	Post-hole	-	Post-hole – Possible former fence type post – no positive associations	0.20	0.20	0.19	Circular cut, steeply sloping sides to a tapered rounded base
1227	-	-	-	Deposit	1229	Secondary fill of post-hole 1229 – possible in situ decay of post-base	0.42	0.42	0.15	Light brownish-grey clayey sand containing occasional charcoal fragments and pea gravel/grit
1228	-	-	-	Deposit	1229	Primary fill of post-hole 1229 – probable packing and setting deposit	0.58	0.40	0.20	Mottled yellow brown and grey sandy clay and stones containing frequent large sub-angular stones, rare charcoal fragments and pea gravel/grit
1229	-	-	-	Post-hole	-	Post-hole – no positive associations	0.58	0.42	0.35	Sub-circular cut, steep nr vertical sides, compacted concave base, vertically set post-hole
1230	-	-	-	Deposit	1232	Secondary fill of 1232 ditch – general sedimentation	>1.27	0.49	0.22	Mid grey sandy clay containing frequent gravel, occasional charcoal fragments rare sub-rounded stones
1231	-	-	-	Deposit	1232	Primary fill of ditch 1232 – probable erosion of sides/upcast	>1.27	0.44	0.16	Mid yellowish-brown slightly sandy clay containing frequent pebbles, gravel and rare sub-rounded stones
1232	-	-	-	Curvilinear	-	Small section of curvilinear ditch – drainage cut? Association with 1235?	>1.70m	0.53	0.33	Curvilinear, truncated south extent by 1005, curves from south to eastern terminal end, steep sided, cut rises to rounded terminal, concave base
1233	-	-	-	Deposit	1235	Secondary fill of 1235 – general sedimentation	>1.00	0.38	0.14	Mid brownish-grey sandy clay containing frequent rounded pebbles, occasional gravel and charcoal fragments. Fe+ stained
1234	-	-	-	Deposit	1235	Primary fill of 1235 – Erosion of cut/upcast and general ingress	>1.00	0.49	0.17	Light yellowish-brown sandy clay containing occasional pebbles/gravel and rare charcoal fragments and stones
1235	-	-	-	Curvilinear	-	Small section of curvilinear ditch – drainage cut? Association with 1232?	>2.06	0.49	0.31	Slight curvilinear curving from SE to N, truncated by 1005 at S extent, Steep sides, concave base rising to slightly irregular rounded terminal end at N
1236	-	2	1335	Post-hole	-	Post-hole – part of larger structure	0.43	0.43	0.17	Circular cut, steep sides tapering to rounded base, heavily truncated below ridge & furrow 1005

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1237	–	2	1335	Deposit	1236	Primary fill of post-hole 1236 – possible setting material or collapse erosion from initial cut	0.32	0.32	0.07	Light orange-brown sandy clay containing occasional small sub-angular stones
1238	–	2	1335	Deposit	1236	Secondary fill of post-hole 1236 – decay of post-base, packing material and general ingress	0.43	0.43	0.13	Dark brown silty sand containing occasional medium sized cobbles
1239	–	2	1010	Linear	–	Terminal end of ditch cut – drainage/field ditch	>1.1	0.35	0.16	Linear cut, truncated by ridge and furrow, gradually sloping sides to concave base, rises to rounded terminal end at west
1240	–	2	1010	Deposit	1239	Primary fill of 1239 – general infill erosion of upcast/sides of cut	>1.10	0.35	0.16	Mid orange-brown silty clay containing occasional angular gravel
1241	–	2	1010	Deposit	1239	Secondary fill of 1239 – general ditch sedimentation	>1.10	0.30	0.06	Dark grey silty clay no identified inclusions
1242	–	2	1007	Linear	–	Section through drainage/field ditch	>1.00	0.80	0.46	Linear cut, NE-SW orientation, steep sides concave base, truncated either end by 1005
1243	–	2	1007	Deposit	1242	Single fill of 1242 – gradual, general sedimentation	>1.00	0.80	0.46	Mid greyish-brown slightly silty, sandy clay, containing occasional sub-angular stones concentrated against western edge, occasional pottery fragments
1244	–	–	–	Linear	–	Southern terminal end of short linear cut – possible beam slot? Associated with 1140 & 1181	>0.62	0.26	0.27	Linear, broadly N-S orientation, steeply sloping sides, concave base rising to rounded, slightly truncated rounded terminal end
1245	–	–	–	Deposit	1244	Primary fill of 1244 – probable initial collapse/erosion of cut and upcast	>0.62	0.26	0.13	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay containing occasional small charcoal flecks
1246	–	–	–	Deposit	1244	Secondary fill of 1244 – probable leaching/transformation of upper and lower fills	>0.62	0.26	0.04	Mid brownish orange slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare charcoal flecks
1247	–	–	–	Deposit	1244	Secondary fill of 1244 – possibly associated with occupation in vicinity	0.62	0.26	0.12	Mid greyish-brown sandy clay containing rare small rounded stones
1248	–	2	–	Metalling	–	Metaling – ground consolidation – associated with 1109 & 1195	>2.60	1.20	0.15	Rounded stones set in silty clay matrix
1249	–	2	1007	Linear	–	Ditch – drainage/field ditch	>1.0	0.85	0.43	Linear, NE-SW orientation, steep sided to a concave base
1250	–	2	1007	Deposit	1249	Single fill of 1249 – gradual general sedimentation	>1.00	0.85	0.43	Dark grey, reddish brown mottling, Fine sandy, silty clay containing rare sub-rounded stones
1251	–	1	1336	Deposit	1252	Single fill of curvilinear drainage ditch	>0.73	0.19	0.04	Dark brownish-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones
1252	–	1	1336	Curvilinear	–	Slot in curvilinear ditch, northern terminal end – probable drainage ditch for former structure	>0.73	0.19	0.04	Heavily truncated, slot in curvilinear, shallow sloping slides to concave base rising to rounded northern terminal end
1253	–	1	1336	Deposit	1254	Single fill of curvilinear drainage ditch	>1.00	0.23	0.07	Dark brownish-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones
1254	–	1	1336	Curvilinear	–	Slot in curvilinear ditch – probable drainage ditch for former structure	>1.00	0.23	0.07	Slot in curvilinear ditch, truncated sloping sides to a concave base
1255	–	1	1336	Deposit	1256	Single fill of curvilinear drainage ditch	>1.00	0.20	0.15	Dark brownish-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones
1256	–	1	1336	Curvilinear	–	Slot in curvilinear ditch – probable drainage ditch for former structure	>1.00	0.20	0.15	Slot in curvilinear ditch, steeply sloping sides to a pointed base – 'V' profile
1257	–	1	1336	Deposit	1258	Single fill of curvilinear drainage ditch	>1.00	0.16	0.05	Dark brownish-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1258	-	1	1336	Curvilinear	-	Slot in curvilinear ditch, probable east terminal end – probable drainage ditch for former structure	>1.00	0.16	0.05	Slot in curvilinear ditch, truncated, gradually sloping sides, concave base, poorly defined probable terminal end
1259	-	-	-	Deposit	1261	Secondary fill of 1261 – general ingress and possible decay of post-base	0.41	0.33	0.09	Mid grey slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare charcoal flecks and occasional gravel
1260	-	-	-	Deposit	1261	Primary fill of 1261 – probable initial collapse before setting of post	0.41	0.23	0.04	Mid yellowish-brown, sandy clay containing rare charcoal flecks and pea gravel
1261	-	-	-	Post-hole	-	Sub-circular post-hole – no definitive associations	0.41	0.33	0.13	Truncated, sub-circular cut, steep, nr. Vertical sides slightly concave base
1262	-	-	-	Deposit	1263	Single fill of 1263 – probable transformed packing and post-decay	0.53	0.49	0.31	Light brownish-grey slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, frequent pebbles and occasional sub-angular stones
1263	-	-	-	Post-hole	-	Post-hole cut – associated with 1265	0.53	0.49	0.31	Sub-circular cut, steep nr vertical sides, slightly concave base
1264	-	-	-	Deposit	1265	Single fill of 1265 – probable former packing matrix and in situ post-base decay	0.54	0.52	0.32	Mottled, light Brownish-grey slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent grave, rare stones and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments
1265	-	-	-	Post-hole	-	Post-hole cut – associated with 1263	0.54	0.52	0.32	Sub circular cut, steep sides, slightly concave, compacted base
1266	-	-	-	Linear	-	Relationship intervention in short linear feature – associated with 1296 – possible short beam slot/construction trench?	>0.39	0.31	0.20	Linear cut, gradually sloping sides, slightly concave base
1267	-	-	-	Deposit	1266	Primary fill of 1266 – initial run off	>0.39	0.31	0.09	Mid brownish-grey slightly sandy clay containing
1268	-	-	-	Deposit	1266	Secondary fill of 1266 – gradual sedimentation/ingress?	0.31	0.31	0.05	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay, containing rare charcoal flecks
1269	-	-	-	Deposit	1266	Secondary fill of 1266 – gradual sedimentation/ingress?	0.29	0.31	0.07	Dark greyish-brown sandy clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and rare small fired clay fragments
1270	-	2	1012	Linear	-	Relationship intervention in larger ditch	0.70	0.25	0.18	Linear cut NE-SW orientation, steep sides slightly concave base
1271	-	2	1012	Deposit	1270	Primary fill of 1270	0.70	0.24	0.06	Mid brownish-grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks
1272	-	2	1012	Deposit	1270	Secondary fill of 1270 – general sedimentation	0.70	0.25	0.12	Mid greyish-brown with orange mottling, sandy clay, containing rare charcoal flecks and occasional rounded & sub-rounded stones
1273	-	-	-	Linear	-	Linear cut – indeterminate function ditch? Drainage?	>2.50	0.49	0.27	Truncated by Group 1012 and evaluation trench, E-W orientation, slightly rounded sloping sides to a concave base
1274	-	-	-	Deposit	1273	Primary fill of 1273 – surface run off general sedimentation	>1.00	0.45	0.25	Dark greyish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal, manganese flecks & small rounded pebbles
1275	-	-	-	Deposit	1273	Secondary fill of 1273 – gradual sedimentation	>1.00	0.31	0.08	Dark brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal, manganese flecks and small pebbles
1276	-	-	-	Linear	-	Ditch cut – field/drainage ditch	>4.00	0.75	0.20	1m section through slightly curving ditch. NE-SW orientation, Truncated by 1005 and geotech pit. Gradually sloping sides concave base – not visible beyond Furrow at north end
1277	-	-	-	Deposit	1276	Single fill of 1276 – gradual sedimentation	>1.00	0.75	0.20	Mid brown, silty clay containing rare gravel

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1278	–	–	1339	Linear	–	Slot in linear cut – possible construction trench? Drainage cut? – associated with 1213, 1287	>1.00	0.38	0.30	NW-SE orientation, slightly irregular SW side, generally steeply sloping sides, rounded base slight 'V' profile
1279	–	–	1339	Deposit	1278	Primary fill of 1278 – erosion/collapse of sides/upcast	>1.00	0.09	0.09	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks
1280	–	–	1339	Deposit	1278	Secondary fill of 1280 – gradual sedimentation	>1.00	0.21	0.07	Mid brown slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks
1281	–	–	1339	Deposit	1278	Secondary fill of 1278 – gradual ingress/sedimentation	>1.00	0.34	0.14	Dark greyish brown with orange mottling, sandy clay, containing occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks
1282	–	2	1012	Linear	–	Relationship intervention in linear – drainage ditch	>0.50	0.49	0.25	Linear, NE-SW orientation, gradually sloping sides, concave base
1283	–	2	1012	Deposit	1282	Primary fill of 1282 – erosion of cut and run off	1.00	0.36	0.11	Light grey silty clay and orange sand containing occasional sub-angular stones
1284	–	2	1012	Deposit	1282	Secondary fill of 1282 – gradual sedimentation	>1.00	0.36	0.08	Mottled mid grey and orange sandy clay containing occasional grit, rare sub-angular stones
1285	–	2	1012	Deposit	1282	Secondary fill of 1282 – dumped deposit – covers intersection of two ditches 1282 & 1287	1.30	1.10	0.06	Dark grey slightly sandy, silty clay frequent rounded & sub-angular stones
1286	–	–	1339	Linear	–	SEE 1287 – same context – duplication	–	–	–	–
1287	–	–	1339	Linear	–	Relationship intervention in ditch – associated with 1278 and 1213	>1.80	0.40	0.19	Linear cut NW-SE orientation, steep to gradually sloping sides, concave base
1288	–	–	1339	Deposit	–	See 1323 – Duplication	–	–	–	–
1289	–	–	–	Deposit	1291	Secondary fill of 1291 – dumped material and general inwash	>1.00	0.56	0.20	Mid grey slightly silty, sandy clay containing frequent fired clay, frequent pebbles, occasional charcoal fragments and rare pottery sherds
1290	–	–	–	Deposit	1291	Primary fill of 1291 – erosion of cut and upcast	>1.00	0.63	0.10	Dark yellowish-brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, frequent pebbles and rare sub-angular stones
1291	–	–	–	Linear	–	Ditch cut – possible drainage ditch	3.20	0.67	0.25	Broadly N-S oriented linear cut, 3.20m visible, truncated at each end by R & F, steeply sloping sides, slightly concave base
1292	–	2	1021	Deposit	1293	Fill of 1293 identified in 1.30m intervention to establish ditch relationships	>1.30	0.60	>0.20	Dark reddish-grey sandy clay containing occasional small rounded stones
1293	–	2	1021	Linear	–	Ditch cut – 1.30m intervention to establish ditch relations	>1.30	0.60	>0.20	Terminal end of E-W oriented ditch, turns to south at terminal and cuts Group 1009 ditch
1294	–	2	1009	Deposit	1295	Fill of 1295 identified in 130m intervention to establish ditch relationships	>1.30	>1.30	>0.20	Mid reddish grey sandy clay containing occasional small stones
1295	–	2	1009	Linear	–	Ditch cut – 1.30m intervention to establish ditch relations	>1.30	>1.30	>0.20	Linear cut NW-SE orientation – not fully excavated
1296	–	–	–	Linear	–	Terminal end of short linear – associated with 1266 – possible construction cut/beam slot?	1.40	0.35	0.16	Broadly E-W oriented linear, truncated at east end, gradually sloping sides, concave base rising to a rounded western terminal end
1297	–	–	–	Deposit	1296	Primary fill of 1296 – possible ingress of upcast from Nth side of cut	>0.67	0.35	0.07	Greyish -orange slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional sub-rounded stones
1298	–	–	–	Deposit	1296	Secondary fill of 1296 – probable ingress/dumping of former organic material	>0.67	0.33	0.09	Mid blueish-grey slightly silty, sandy clay
1299	–	–	–	Post-hole	–	Post-hole cut – association with 1296?	0.25	0.25	0.08	Truncated circular cut, sloping sides concave base

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1300	-	-	-	Deposit	1299	Single fill of post-hole 1299 – possible insitu decay of base of post	0.25	0.25	0.08	Dark orange-brown slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional small sub-rounded pebbles
1301	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
1302	-	-	-	Deposit	1303	Fill of post-hole 1303 – combination of packing material and general ingress	0.50	0.50	0.17	Dark brownish-grey sandy clay containing occasional medium rounded stones
1303	-	-	-	Post-hole	-	Post-hole – no definitive associations	0.50	0.50	0.17	Circular cut, gradually sloping sides, concave base
1304	-	2	1337	Linear	-	Short linear cut – possible construction cut	2.20	0.40	0.13	Linear cut NW-SE oriented, rounded terminal ends, gradually sloping sides to rounded base – 0.60m intervention
1305	-	2	1337	Deposit	1304	Primary fill of 1304 – initial collapse/erosion	>0.60	0.23	0.06	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks
1306	-	2	1337	Deposit	1304	Secondary fill of 1304 – gradual sedimentation/ingress	>0.60	0.37	0.07	Mid brown sandy clay containing rare charcoal flecks
1307	-	2	1337	Linear	-	Short linear cut – possible construction cut	1.36	0.30	0.24	0.60m intervention into linear oriented NW-SE, steeply sloping sides, flat base
1308	-	2	1337	Deposit	1307	Primary fill of 1307 – initial erosion/collapse	>0.60	0.17	0.12	Light orange and greyish brown sandy clay containing rare charcoal flecks and occasional sub-rounded pebbles
1309	-	2	1337	Deposit	1307	Secondary fill of 1307 – general sedimentation/ingress	>0.60	0.29	0.14	Light orange-brown slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional manganese and charcoal flecks, rare small stones
1310	-	2	1337	Post-hole	-	Post-hole – associated with short linears in vicinity	0.26	0.26	0.13	Circular cut, heavily truncated, gradually sloping sides, concave base
1311	-	2	1337	Deposit	1310	Primary fill of 1310 – possible setting deposit or initial collapse/erosion of cut	0.26	0.26	0.05	Light orange-brown sandy clay containing occasional small pebbles and manganese flecks
1312	-	2	1337	Deposit	1310	Secondary fill of 1310 – probable decay of post-base in situ	0.26	0.26	0.10	Dark brown silty clay containing occasional small pebbles
1313	-	1	-	Deposit	1314	Single fill of post-hole 1314 – probable ingress and decay of post-base	0.27	0.23	0.07	Dark brownish grey sandy clay – no inclusions observed
1314	-	1	-	Post-hole	-	Post-hole cut – potentially associated with Group 1094?	0.27	0.23	0.07	Badly truncated sub-circular cut, sloping sides, concave base
1315	-	-	-	Deposit	1316	Single fill of 1316 – probable in situ decay of post-base	0.41	0.41	0.10	Slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare charcoal fragments, occasional sub-rounded stones and gravel
1316	-	-	-	Post-hole	-	Circular cut – post-hole – possibly associated with 1156 & 1261?	0.41	0.41	0.10	Circular cut, gradually sloping sides, concave base
1317	-	2	1337	Linear	-	Possible drainage ditch or construction cut	2.80	0.31	0.21	Intervention in terminal end of slightly curving cut, slightly NW to E, steeply sloping sides, rounded base in 'V' profile, rising to a rounded terminal end at West, truncated by Group 1012 on east
1318	-	2	1337	Deposit	1317	Primary fill of 1317 – initial collapse/erosion of cut/upcast	>0.52	0.31	0.11	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks
1319	-	2	1337	Deposit	1317	Secondary fill of 1317 – general sedimentation & ingress	>0.52	0.13	0.11	Mid brown slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional small stones, rare charcoal flecks
1320	-	2	1337	Post-hole	-	Post-hole possibly associated with 1317	0.30	0.29	0.10	Slightly sub-circular cut, heavily truncated, sloping sides, concave base

CONTEXT	PERIOD	PHASE	GROUP	TYPE	RELATES TO CUT	POST-EXCAVATION REVISED INTERPRETATION	LGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)	DEPTH (M)	DESCRIPTION
1321	–	2	1337	Deposit	1320	Primary fill of 1320 – setting deposit or initial erosion/collapse of cut	0.29	0.29	0.05	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks
1322	–	2	1337	Deposit	1320	Secondary fill of 1317 – probable decay of base of post	0.30	0.29	0.05	Mid brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks
1323	–	–	–	Deposit	1287	Primary fill of 1287 – probable erosion of cut/upcast	>0.30	0.37	0.10	Light yellowish-grey slightly sandy, silty clay containing rare rounded stones and grit
1324	–	–	–	Deposit	1287	Secondary fill of 1287 – general gradual sedimentation	>0.30	0.40	0.13	Mottled light blueish-grey and Mid yellow, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional rounded stones
1325	–	2	1337	Linear	–	Possible drainage ditch or construction cut	1.95	0.29	0.17	Relationship intervention in linear feature, steep sided, flat base – truncated by Group 1012 on west, undetermined extent to east, broadly E-W orientation
1326	–	2	1012	Linear	–	Relationship intervention in ditches	>0.50	0.44	0.17	NE-SW oriented ditch cut, steeply sloping sides, concave base
1327	–	–	–	Linear	–	Drainage ditch	2.50	0.31	0.10	NE-SW orientation, appears to merge with 1012 – relationship unclear but 1327 possibly earlier, steep sides, flat base, shallow truncated cut
1328	–	2	1337	Deposit	1325	Single fill of 1325 – general sedimentation	>0.50	0.29	0.17	Light yellowish-brown sandy clay containing occasional small stones, rare gravel and charcoal flecks
1329	–	2	1012	Deposit	1326	Single fill of 1326 – general sedimentation	>0.50	0.44	0.17	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay containing rare gravel and charcoal flecks
1330	–	–	–	Deposit	1327	Primary fill of 1327 – gradual general sedimentation	>0.50	0.25	0.08	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay containing frequent grit, rare charcoal flecks and gravel
1331	–	–	–	Deposit	1327	Secondary fill of 1327 – general gradual sedimentation	>0.50	0.25	0.04	Light brownish-grey slightly silty, sandy clay containing occasional gravel and rare charcoal fragments
1332	–	–	–	Linear	–	Terminal end of ditch cut – indeterminate function	>3.20	0.66	0.26	Linear cut, steeply sloping sides, rounded base rising to rounded terminal end on western extent. Slight NW-SE orientation, truncated by R&F at E end – not visible beyond this point
1333	–	–	–	Deposit	1332	Primary fill of 1332 – initial erosion and collapse of upcast and cut	>3.20	0.35	0.06	Dark orange-brown sandy clay containing occasional pebbles
1334	–	–	–	Deposit	1332	Secondary fill of 1332 – gradual, general sedimentation	>3.20	0.60	0.18	Dark greyish-brown silty clay containing occasional pebbles, rare charcoal flecks
1335	–	2	–	Group	–	Post-holes denoting 'L' shaped timber building – probable domestic function	–	2.50	–	9m E-W, 6.7m N-S, 2.50m internal spacing
1336	–	1	–	Group	–	Probable drainage ditch associated with former roundhouse	7.10	0.23	0.15	Heavily truncated curvilinear cut – possible 2 post-holes internally identified pre-ex
1337	–	2	–	Group	–	Group of linear segments and post-holes – possible foundation trench for hurdle and post fence line?	13.00	–	–	–
1338	–	–	–	Deposit	–	Probable water run off deposit	38.00	11.50	0.05	Located broadly centrally towards base of very slight SW-NE slope – almost identical to surrounding geology, Light yellowish-brown slightly sandy clay containing rare small stones and charcoal flecks
1339	–	–	–	Group	–	Group of slots 1278, 1287, 1213	–	–	–	–

Appendix 1.2 Sample register

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	TUBS	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	CONTEXT	TUBS	DESCRIPTION
001	1082	1	Possible cremation deposit – heavily truncated, small bone fragments and charcoal	026	1199	1	Fill of post-hole 1196 – probable packing and post-base decay – Group 1335 structural remains
002	1081	1	Secondary fill of possible ditch terminal 1078 – possible former organic content	027	1200	2	Fill of post-hole 1183 – possible setting deposit – Group 1335 structural remains
003	1061	1	Secondary fill of post-hole 1059 – probable in situ decayed post base and general ingress	028	1201	3	Fill of post-hole 1183 – possible packing deposit – Group 1335 structural remains
004	1067	1	Secondary fill of drainage ditch 1064 – general sedimentation	029	1202	1	Fill of post-hole 1183 – post base decay and ingress – Group 1335 structural remains
005	1086	2	Secondary fill of drainage ditch 1088 – general sedimentation – possible former organic content	030	1214	1	Primary fill of possible beam slot 1213
006	1092	1	Secondary fill of post-hole 1085 – ingress in post void – Group 1335 structural remains	031	1215	1	Secondary fill of possible beam slot 1213
007	1090	1	Primary fill and packing in post-hole 1089 – group 1335 structural remains	032	1134	3	Primary fill of post-hole 1133 – probable packing and setting deposit – Group 1335 structural remains
008	1096	1	Dumped deposit in curvilinear ditch 1095 – possible round-house remains Group 1094	033	1135	1	Secondary fill of post-hole 1133 – post base decay and ingress – Group 1335 structural remains
009	1101	1	Dumped deposit in curvilinear ditch 1098 – possible round-house remains Group 1094	034	1206	2	Secondary fill of ditch 1210 – general sedimentation
010	1106	2	Dumped deposit in curvilinear ditch 1103 – possible round-house remains Group 1094	035	1178	1	Secondary fill of post-hole 1176 – post base decay and ingress
011	1121	1	Primary fill of post-hole 1120 – Group 1335 Structural remains	036	1177	1	Primary fill of post-hole 1176 – packing/setting?
012	1122	1	Secondary fill of post-hole 1120 – post base decay and ingress – Group 1335 Structural remains	037	1212	1	Single fill of post-hole 1211 – possible setting/packing deposit – Group 1335 structural remains
013	1114	4	Secondary fill of ditch 1110 – land division Group 1009 ditch	038	1189	1	Primary fill of post-hole 1188 – packing deposit – Group 1335 structural remains
014	1115	2	Secondary fill of ditch 1110 – land division Group 1009 ditch	039	1190	1	Secondary fill of post-hole 1188 – post base decay and ingress – Group 1335 structural remains
015	VOID	VOID	VOID	040	1230	1	Fill of curvilinear cut – drainage feature 1232 – general sedimentation
016	1131	2	Fill of drainage ditch 1132 – general sedimentation	041	1233	1	Fill of curvilinear cut – drainage feature 1235 – general sedimentation
017	1159	1	Fill of drainage pit 1156, indeterminate function – dumped deposit	042	1243	4	Fill of drainage ditch 1242 Group 1007 – General sedimentation
018	VOID	VOID	VOID	043	1093	1	Secondary fill of post-hole 1085 – ingress in post void – Group 1335 structural remains
019	1145	1	Primary fill of post-hole 1146 – Group 1335 Structural remains	044	1251	1	Single fill of curvilinear ditch terminal 1252 – round-house drainage ditch Group 1336
020	1168	2	Secondary fill of post-hole 1146 – Group 1335 Structural remains	045	1253	2	Single fill of curvilinear ditch 1254 – round-house drainage ditch Group 1336
021	1147	1	Primary fill of possible beam slot 1148 west terminal – general ingress	046	1255	4	Single fill of curvilinear ditch 1256 – round-house drainage ditch Group 1336
022	1169	1	Secondary fill of possible beam slot 1148 – general ingress	047	1257	2	Single fill of curvilinear ditch 1258 – round-house drainage ditch – Group 1336
023	1182	1	Single fill of 1181 linear – possible beam slot	048	1090	1	Primary fill of post-hole 1089 – packing and setting deposit – Group 1335
024	1197	2	Primary fill of 1196 post-hole – Group 1335 structural remains	049	VOID	VOID	VOID
025	1198	1	Secondary fill of post-hole 1196 – post decay and ingress – Group 1335 structural remains	050	1274	4	Secondary fill of short linear – drainage ditch – general sedimentation

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	TUBS	DESCRIPTION
051	1275	5	Primary fill of short linear – drainage ditch
052	1289	2	Secondary fill of linear 1291 – ditch – dumped deposit dense amounts of degraded fired clay
053	1297	4	Primary fill of 1296 – collapse/erosion of upcast
054	1298	4	Secondary fill of 1296 – construction cut? – general ingress
055	1076	4	Secondary fill of 1072 ditch cut – general sedimentation in land division/boundary ditch – Group 1009
056	1315	1	Single fill of post-hole 1314
057	1318	1	Primary fill of terminal end of construction cut 1317 – Group 1337
058	1319	1	Secondary fill of terminal end of construction cut 1317 – group 1337
059	1151	2	es
060	1334	2	Secondary fill of 1332 ditch terminal – General sedimentation

APPENDIX 2 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Appendix 2.1 Environmental sample results

CONTEXT		1082	1067	1086	1092	1090	1101	1169	1182	1197	1198	1200	1214	1215	1135	1178	1233	1243	1253	1274	1289	1076	1319	1151
SAMPLE		1	4	5	6	7	9	22	23	24	25	27	30	31	33	35	41	42	45	50	52	55	58	59
Feature		Possible cremation deposit	Fill of ditch [1604]	Fill of ditch [1088]	Posthole [1085]	Posthole [1089]	Curvilinear ditch [1098]	Beam slot [1148]	Linear [1181]	Posthole [1196]	Posthole [1196]	Posthole [1183]	Beam slot [1213]	Beam slot [1213]	Posthole [1133]	Posthole [1176]	Curvilinear cut [1235]	Drainage ditch [1242]	Curvilinear ditch [1254]	Fill of linear	Linear [1291]	Fill of Ditch [1072]	Construction cut [1317]	Posthole [1149]
Date		-	-	Roman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Roman	-	-	-	Roman	-	-
Sample Vol (l)		-	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	40	20	40	20	40	10	20
Retent Vol (l)		-	2	2	1.7	1	1.4	2	2	3	1	2	0.5	1.9	0.2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	1.5	3
Flot Vol (ml)		-	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	2	5	5	5	1	5	10	5	5	10	5	2	5	5
Sufficient for AMS?		N	N	N	N	N	Y*	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
PLANT REMAINS																								
<i>Chenopodium sp/ Atriplex sp</i>	Goosefoot/ Orache	u	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	u	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	u	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	-	+	-	-	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indet charred material		ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHARCOAL																								
Charcoal	Qty	ch	-	+	-	+	-	+++	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	++	+	+	+	++	-
Charcoal	Max size (mm)	ch	-	5	-	5	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	5	5	5	1	5	5	-
Oak		ch	-	+	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-oak		ch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roundwood		ch	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BONE																								
Burnt		ch	+	-	++	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unburnt		u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
OTHER																								
Modern roots		-	-	+++	+++	++++	+++	++	+	+	++	+	-	-	+	-	++	++	-	++	-	-	-	++
Worm eggs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Crinoids		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belemnites		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

ch = charred, w/l = waterlogged, u = uncharred, m = mineralised

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

APPENDIX 3 FINDS CATALOGUE

CONTEXT	CUT	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
1001	1001	—	2	5	Pottery	crumb	—	—
1001	1001	—	1	2	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	tiny crumb of samian pottery	1st–4th
1004	1005	—	1	102	CBM	brick	sandy orange fabric with iron-oxides throughout; no diagnostic features	—
1004	1005	—	8	1547	CBM	drain	horseshoe drain; very fine silty fabric with few visible inclusions	PM
1004	1005	—	1	19	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	—
1004	1005	—	1	45	Pottery (Rom)	GW5	moderately sandy greyware body sherd	1st–4th
1004	1005	—	2	220	CBM	tile	sandy orange fabric with iron-oxides throughout; no diagnostic features; probable tegula beds	1st–4th
1004	1005	—	6	61	Pottery (PM/Mod)	Various	range of PM/Mod pottery fragments	PM/ Modern
1009	1009	—	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	GT3	orange fabric with moderate grog temper; body sherd	LIA/eRom
1009	1009	—	1	11	Pottery (Rom)	GW5	moderately sandy greyware body sherd	1st–4th
1009	1009	—	1	13	Pottery (Rom)	MG1	body sherd; mixed grit, sandy fabric with sparse grog	1st–4th
1018	1017	—	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	crumb	Fragment	—
1022	1026	—	2	20	Lithics	flint	naturally fractured; no human modification	—
1023	1026	—	2	8	Pottery (Rom)	crumb	Fragments	—
1023	1026	—	2	25	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	—
1025	1026	—	1	852	Stone	?hammerstone	micaceous; potential hammerstone or natural river-worn pebble	—
1025	1026	—	5	70	Lithics	flint	naturally fractured; no human modification	—
1035	1026	—	1	24	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; circular impression to surface	—
1035	1026	—	1	8	Pottery (Rom)	GW5	moderately sandy greyware body sherd	1st–4th
1035	1026	—	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	OW1	necked jar derivative; rim fragment; EVE 0.225%; diameter 100mm; fine oxidised fabric	40–150– 200
1036	1026	—	1	6	CBM	fired clay	fine fabric, lacking sand, calcareous inclusions; formless fragments of fired clay	—
1036	1026	—	1	73	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; curved surface with smooth top; impressions to underside	—
1037	1026	—	1	20	Pottery (Rom)	SW2	base of wheel-thrown jar sherd	1st–4th
104.4	1043	—	2	17	Pottery (Rom)	GW3	body sherd	1st–4th
1055	1058	—	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	SW4	body sherd	1st–4th
1056	1058	—	3	5	Pottery	crumb	Fragments	—
1075	1072	—	1	19	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	—
1075	1072	—	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	GW3	body sherd	1st–4th
1075	1072	—	1	30	Pottery (Rom)	MG1	body sherd; mixed grit, sandy fabric with sparse grog	1st–4th
1076	1072	—	8	52	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric	—
1076	1072	—	1	116	Pottery (Rom)	GT3	orange fabric with moderate grog temper; body sherd; incised lines	LIA/eRom
1076	1072	—	3	29	Pottery (Rom)	GW5	body sherds	1st–4th
1076	1072	—	2	10	CBM	mortar	two small fragments of white mortar; micaceous	—
1076	1072	—	2	18	Pottery (Rom)	OW2	body sherd	1st–4th

CONTEXT	CUT	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
1076	1072	055	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	SW4	everted rim; diameter 180mm; EVE 0.05	1st–4th
1076	1072	–	2	16	Pottery (Rom)	SW4	body sherds	1st–4th
1077	1072	–	2	10	Pottery	crumb	Fragments	–
1077	1072	–	1	182	Pottery (Rom)	GT3	orange fabric with moderate grog temper; body sherd; incised lines; as 1076	LIA/eRom
1077	1072	–	1	181	Pottery (Rom)	GT3	handmade jar base; combing to exterior; LIA/ER	LIA/eRom
1077	1072	–	1	16	Pottery (Rom)	GW1	black burnished; rounded rim; burnished surface; 80mm diameter; EVE 0.07%	1st–4th
1077	1072	–	1	23	Pottery (Rom)	GW5	jar; bead rim; 150mm; EVE 0.1	1st–4th
1077	1072	–	1	15	Pottery (Rom)	OW2	oxidised body sherd	1st–4th
1077	1072	–	1	45	Pottery (Rom)	SW2	jar; everted rim; diameter 140mm; EVE 0.18; as 1109; lid-seated derivative	40–150– 200
1077	1072	–	1	220	CBM	tegula	sandy orange fabric with iron-oxides throughout; thick bed 28mm; flange present	1st–4th
1077	1072	–	2	649	CBM	tegula	finer, less sandy fabric; two lower cutaways, one definite C5 and one probable C5 (Warry 2006)	1st–4th
1086	1088	005	–	25	CBM	crumb	Fragments	–
1086	1088	–	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	crumb	Fragment	–
1086	1088	005	–	2	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
1092	1085	006	–	9	CBM	crumb	Fragments	–
1101	1098	009	–	9	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
1109	1109	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	GW3	body sherd	1st–4th
1109	1109	–	1	26	Pottery (Rom)	SW3	rim of sandy ware jar; lid seated derivative	40–150– 200
1114	1110	–	2	19	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	–
1114	1110	–	1	20	Pottery (Rom)	GW5	jar; bead rim; 170mm diameter; EVE 0.125	1st–4th
1114	1110	–	3	10	Pottery (Rom)	OW2	body sherds	1st–4th
1115	1110	–	1	11	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	–
1115	1110	–	1	11	Pottery (Rom)	GW3	cordoned jar; body sherd	1st–4th
1115	1110	–	8	32	Pottery (Rom)	GW3	body sherd	1st–4th
1115	1110	–	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	GW5	bowl; everted rim; diameter 130mm; EVE 0.10	1st–4th
1116	1072	–	1	26	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	–
1116	1072	–	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	GT4	fine grog-tempered body sherd	LIA/Rom
1116	1072	–	1	7	Pottery (Rom)	GW3	overhanging rim; 170mm diameter; EVE 0.1	1st–4th
1116	1072	–	1	80	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	?Dr18 plate base; 60% footring intact; evidence of slight rise to centre; fine circular groove about half-way between side and centre; stamp missing	50–75
1124	1072	–	3	74	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; flat surface, impressions to underside	–
1126	1125	–	1	47	Pottery (Rom)	OW1	bowl; overhang rim; 140mm diameter; EVE 0.26	1st–4th
1126	1125	–	2	22	Pottery (Rom)	OW2	body sherds	1st–4th
1127	1127	–	1	17	Pottery (Rom)	GW3	body sherd	1st–4th
1135	1133	033	1	1	Lithics	flint	small fragment	–
1143	1140	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	CG1A	shelly fabric, little to no quartz; small fragments	LIA/eRom

LAND ADJACENT TO GLEBE FARM, LUTTERWORTH MPEL20

CONTEXT	CUT	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
1143	1140	–	1	10	Pottery (Rom)	SW3	jar; lid-seated rim; black sandy fabric; not shelly; diameter 220mm; EVE 0.07. Thomson Type C5 (1982, 245)	1st
1151	1149	059	2	2	Lithics	flint	small fragments	–
1151	1149	059	–	2	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
1165	1163	–	1	3	Pottery	crumb	Fragment	–
1169	1148	022	2	2	Lithics	flint	two small fragments	–
1171	1170	–	1	22	Industrial Waste	slag	dense heavy single fragment	–
1178	1176	–	–	0	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
1182	1181	023	3	3	Lithics	flint	three small fragments	–
1182	1181	023	–	2	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
1203	1210	–	6	10	Pottery (Rom)	crumb	fragments	–
1218	1217	–	1	24	Pottery (Rom)	OW1	complete beaker base	40–150–200
1218	1217	–	1	15	Pottery (Rom)	SW4	body sherd	1st–4th
1219	1217	–	1	38	Pottery (Rom)	OW2	hemispherical bowl; overhanging rim; diameter 150mm; EVE 0.12	1st–4th
1222	1220	–	1	5	Pottery	crumb	Fragment	–
1230	1232	–	1	270	Stone	?rubber	fine red sandstone; one flatter surface, potential rubber or natural river-worn pebble	–
1233	1235	041	1	2	Pottery	crumb	Fragment	–
1243	1242	042	1	2	Pottery	crumb	Fragment	–
1243	1242	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	GW3	overhanging rim; diameter 130mm; EVE 0.07	1st–4th
1243	1242	–	1	35	Pottery (Rom)	GW5	body sherd	1st–4th
1243	1242	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	SW2	cordoned jar; fine sandy fabric; body sherd	LIA/eROM
1243	1242	–	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	SW3	straight rim; diameter 110mm; EVE 0.06	LIA/eRom
1253	1254	045	–	2	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
1274	1273	050	–	2	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
1284	1282	–	1	29	Pottery (Rom)	SW3	lid-seated rim; sandy fabric; diameter 240mm; EVE 0.1 Thomson Type C5 (1982, 245)	40–150–200
1289	1291	–	1	5	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	–
1289	1291	–	5	28	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	–
1289	1291	052	–	136	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	–
1289	1291	052	–	3	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
1319	1317	–	0	2	Industrial Waste	mag res	magnetised gravels	–
1328	1325	–	1	4	CBM	fired clay	coarse sandy orange fabric; formless fragments of fired clay	–
1328	1325	–	1	18	Pottery (Rom)	SW4	body sherd	1st–4th

APPENDIX 4 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

OASIS ID: *headland3-397083***PROJECT DETAILS**

Project name	Land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Lutterworth
Short description of the project	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted an archaeological excavation on Land south of the A4303, formerly the site of Glebe Farm, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, between February and March 2020 on behalf of Gazeley (UK) Ltd, though Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP). The excavation over an area of 0.64ha revealed evidence for a Roman period enclosed farmstead comprising a timber-built structure, identified by substantial post-holes, along with associated land division, field, and drainage ditches. The farmstead seems to date primarily to the early to mid-Roman period, though occupation may have commenced in the late Iron Age, possibly in the form of two truncated curvilinear drainage ditches, likely to be associated with former structural remains. Undated ditches and discrete features were also recorded together with a post-medieval ridge and furrow field system.
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2020 End: 13-03-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 – Minimal cultivation
Monument type	ENCLOSURE AND TIMBER STRUCTURE Roman

PROJECT LOCATION

Country	England
Site location	Leicestershire, Harborough, Lutterworth, Land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Lutterworth
Postcode	LE17 4XH
Study area	0.64 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 52178 83971 52.450828675614 -1.232131235344 52 27 02 N 001 13 55 W Point

PROJECT CREATORS

Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project director/manager	Luke Craddock-Bennett
Project supervisor	Steve Thomson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

PROJECT ARCHIVES

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museum Service
Entered by	Owain Scholma-Mason (Owain.Scholma-Mason@headlandarchaeology.com)
Entered on	24 June 2020



© 2020 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

part of the **RSK** Group

Headland Archaeology Scotland
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE
t 0131 467 7705
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Yorkshire & North
Units 23–25 & 15 | Acom Business Centre | Balme Road
Cleckheaton BD19 4EZ
t 0113 387 6430
e yorkshireandnorth@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology South & East
Building 68C | Wrest Park | Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
t 01525 861 578
e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd
Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology North West
Fourways House | 57 Hilton Street
Manchester M1 2EJ
t 0161 236 2757
e northwest@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com